

PROSPECT CAPITAL CORP
Form 497
September 03, 2013

The information in this preliminary pricing supplement is not complete and may be changed. This preliminary pricing supplement and the accompanying prospectus supplement and prospectus are not offers to sell these securities and are not soliciting an offer to buy these securities in any jurisdiction where the offer or sale is not permitted.

Subject to completion
Preliminary Pricing Supplement dated

September 3, 2013

**Prospect Capital Corporation
Prospect Capital InterNotes®**

5.000% Senior Notes due 2018 (the "2018 Notes")

5.500% Senior Notes due 2020 (the "2020 Notes")

6.000% Senior Notes due 2033 (the "2033 Notes")

6.500% Senior Notes due 2043 (the "2043 Notes")

and together with the 2018 Notes, the 2020 Notes and the 2033 Notes, the "Notes")

Filed under Rule 497, Registration Statement No. 333-183530

Preliminary Pricing Supplement Nos. 153, 154, 155 and 156 Dated Tuesday, September 3, 2013
(To: Prospectus Dated October 29, 2012, and Prospectus Supplement Dated August 23, 2013)

CUSIP Number	ISIN Number	Principal Amount	Selling Price	Gross Concessions	Net Proceeds	Coupon Type	Coupon Rate	Coupon Frequency	Maturity Date	1 st Coupon Date	1 st Coupon Amount	Survivor's Option	Product Ranking
74348YGG0	US74348YGG08	\$ 100.000%		1.500%	\$	Fixed	5.000%	Semi-Annual	9/15/2018	3/15/2014	\$ 25.42	Yes	Senior Unsecured Notes
Redemption Information: Callable at 100.000% on 9/15/2014 and every coupon date thereafter.													

CUSIP Number	ISIN Number	Principal Amount	Selling Price	Gross Concessions	Net Proceeds	Coupon Type	Coupon Rate	Coupon Frequency	Maturity Date	1 st Coupon Date	1 st Coupon Amount	Survivor's Option	Product Ranking
74348YGH8	US74348YGH80	\$ 100.000%		1.750%	\$	Fixed	5.500%	Semi-Annual	9/15/2020	3/15/2014	\$ 27.96	Yes	Senior Unsecured Notes
Redemption Information: Callable at 100.000% on 9/15/2014 and every coupon date thereafter.													

CUSIP Number	ISIN Number	Principal Amount	Selling Price	Gross Concessions	Net Proceeds	Coupon Type	Coupon Rate	Coupon Frequency	Maturity Date	1 st Coupon Date	1 st Coupon Amount	Survivor's Option	Product Ranking
74348YGJ4	US74348YGJ47	\$ 100.000%		3.650%	\$	Fixed	6.000%	Semi-Annual	9/15/2033	3/15/2014	\$ 30.50	Yes	Senior Unsecured Notes
Redemption Information: Callable at 100.000% on 9/15/2015 and every coupon date thereafter.													

CUSIP Number	ISIN Number	Principal Amount	Selling Price	Gross Concessions	Net Proceeds	Coupon Type	Coupon Rate	Coupon Frequency	Maturity Date	1 st Coupon Date	1 st Coupon Amount	Survivor's Option	Product Ranking
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74348YGK1 US74348YGK10 \$ 100.000% 3.800% \$ Fixed 6.500% Semi-Annual 9/15/2043 3/15/2014 \$ 33.04 Yes Notes
Senior
Unsecured
Redemption Information: Callable at 100.000% on 9/15/2016 and every coupon date thereafter.

Trade Date: Monday, September 9, 2013 @ 12:00 PM ET
Settle Date: Thursday, September 12, 2013
Minimum Denomination/Increments: \$1,000.00/\$1,000.00
Initial trades settle flat and clear SDFS: DTC Book Entry only

The Notes will be issued pursuant to the Indenture, dated as of February 16, 2012, as amended and supplemented by that certain One Hundred Fifty-Third Supplemental Indenture, One Hundred Fifty-Fourth Supplemental Indenture, One Hundred Fifty-Fifth Supplemental Indenture and One Hundred Fifth-Sixth, respectively, each dated as of September 12, 2013.

The date from which interest shall accrue on the Notes is Thursday, September 12, 2013. The "Interest Payment Dates" for the Notes shall be September 15 and March 15 of each year, commencing March 15, 2014; the interest payable on any Interest Payment Date, will be paid to the Person in whose name the Note (or one or more predecessor Notes) is registered at the close of business on the Regular Record Date (as defined in the Indenture) for such interest, which shall be September 1 or March 1, as the case may be, next preceding such Interest Payment Date.

The 2018 Notes, the 2020 Notes, the 2033 Notes, and the 2043 Notes will be redeemable in whole or in part at any time or from time to time, at the option of Prospect Capital Corporation, on or after September 15, 2014, September 15, 2014, September 15, 2015 and September 15, 2016, respectively, at a redemption price of \$1,000 per Note plus accrued and unpaid interest payments otherwise payable for the then-current semi-annual interest period accrued to, but excluding, the date fixed for redemption and upon not less than 30 days nor more than 60 days prior notice to the noteholder and the trustee, as described in the prospectus.

Prospect Capital Corporation is a financial services company that lends to and invests in middle market, privately-held companies. We are organized as an externally-managed, non-diversified closed-end management investment company that has elected to be treated as a business development company under the Investment Company Act of 1940. Prospect Capital Management LLC manages our investments and Prospect Administration LLC provides the administrative services necessary for us to operate.

This preliminary pricing supplement relates only to the securities described in the accompanying prospectus supplement and prospectus, is only a summary of changes and should be read together with the accompanying prospectus supplement and prospectus, including among other things the section entitled "Risk Factors" beginning on page S-9 of such prospectus supplement and page 11 of such prospectus. This preliminary pricing supplement and the accompanying prospectus supplement and prospectus contain important information you should know before investing in our securities. Please read it before you invest and keep it for future reference. We file annual, quarterly and current reports, proxy statements and other information about us with the Securities and Exchange Commission, or the "SEC." This information is available free of charge by contacting us at 10 East 40th Street, 44th Floor, New York, NY 10016 or by telephone at (212) 448-0702. The SEC maintains a website at www.sec.gov where such information is available without charge upon written or oral request. Our internet website address is www.prospectstreet.com. Information contained on our website is not incorporated by reference into this prospectus supplement or the accompanying prospectus and you should not consider information contained on our website to be part of this prospectus supplement or the accompanying prospectus.

Neither the SEC nor any state securities commission has approved or disapproved of these securities or passed on the adequacy or accuracy of this preliminary pricing supplement. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense. Obligations of Prospect Capital Corporation and any subsidiary of Prospect Capital Corporation are not guaranteed by the full faith and credit of the United States of America. Neither Prospect Capital Corporation nor any subsidiary of Prospect Capital Corporation is a government-sponsored enterprise or an instrumentality of the United States of America.

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Recent Developments: We and Priority Senior Secured Income Fund, Inc., Pathway Energy Infrastructure Fund, Inc., Prospect Capital Funding LLC, Prospect Capital Management LLC, Priority Senior Secured Income Management, LLC and Pathway Energy Infrastructure Management, LLC have submitted an exemptive application to the SEC to permit us to participate in negotiated co-investments with other funds managed by Prospect Capital Management LLC, Priority Senior Secured Income Management, LLC and Pathway Energy Infrastructure Management, LLC or affiliated advisers in a manner consistent with our investment objective, strategies and restrictions as well as regulatory requirements and other pertinent factors, subject to the conditions therein. However, there is no assurance that we will obtain such exemptive relief.

On August 30, 2013, we made a \$16.0 million follow-on investment in System One Holdings, LLC, a leading provider of professional staffing services.

PROSPECTUS SUPPLEMENT
(To Prospectus dated October 29, 2012)

Prospect Capital Corporation

Prospect Capital InterNotes®

We may offer to sell our Prospect Capital InterNotes® from time to time. The specific terms of the notes will be set prior to the time of sale and described in a pricing supplement. You should read this prospectus supplement, the accompanying prospectus and the applicable pricing supplement carefully before you invest. We may offer other debt securities from time to time other than the notes under our Registration Statement or in private placements.

We may offer the notes to or through agents for resale. The applicable pricing supplement will specify the purchase price, agent discounts and net proceeds of any particular offering of notes. The agents are not required to sell any specific amount of notes but will use their reasonable best efforts to sell the notes. We also may offer the notes directly. We have not set a date for termination of our offering.

The agents have advised us that from time to time they may purchase and sell notes in the secondary market, but they are not obligated to make a market in the notes and may suspend or completely stop that activity at any time. Unless otherwise specified in the applicable pricing supplement, we do not intend to list the notes on any stock exchange.

Investing in the notes involves certain risks, including those described in the "Risk Factors" section beginning on page S-9 of this prospectus supplement and page 11 of the accompanying prospectus.

This prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus contain important information you should know before investing in our securities. Please read it before you invest and keep it for future reference. We file annual, quarterly and current reports, proxy statements and other information about us with the Securities and Exchange Commission, or the "SEC." This information is available free of charge by contacting us at 10 East 40th Street, 44th Floor, New York, NY 10016 or by telephone at (212) 448-0702. The SEC maintains a website at www.sec.gov where such information is available without charge upon written or oral request. Our internet website address is www.prospectstreet.com. Information contained on our website is not incorporated by reference into this prospectus supplement or the accompanying prospectus and you should not consider information contained on our website to be part of this prospectus supplement or the accompanying prospectus.

Neither the SEC nor any state securities commission has approved or disapproved of these securities or passed on the adequacy or accuracy of this prospectus supplement. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

Obligations of Prospect Capital Corporation and any subsidiary of Prospect Capital Corporation are not guaranteed by the full faith and credit of the United States of America. Neither Prospect Capital Corporation nor any subsidiary of Prospect Capital Corporation is a government-sponsored enterprise or an instrumentality of the United States of America.

We may sell the notes to or through one or more agents or dealers, including the agents listed below.

Incapital LLC

BofA Merrill Lynch
Prospectus Supplement dated August 23, 2013.

Citigroup

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FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus may contain forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, or the "Exchange Act," which involve substantial risks and uncertainties. Forward-looking statements predict or describe our future operations, business plans, business and investment strategies and portfolio management and the performance of our investments and our investment management business. These forward-looking statements are not historical facts, but rather are based on current expectations, estimates and projections about our industry, our beliefs, and our assumptions. Words such as "intends," "intend," "intended," "goal," "estimate," "estimates," "expects," "expect," "expected," "project," "projected," "projections," "plans," "seeks," "anticipates," "anticipated," "should," "could," "may," "will," "designed to," "foreseeable future," "believe," "believes" and "scheduled" and variations of these words and similar expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements. Our actual results or outcomes may differ materially from those anticipated. Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on these forward looking statements, which speak only as of the date the statement was made. We undertake no obligation to publicly update or revise any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise. These statements are not guarantees of future performance and are subject to risks, uncertainties, and other factors, some of which are beyond our control and difficult to predict and could cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed or forecasted in the forward-looking statements, including without limitation:

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,

difficulty in obtaining financing or raising capital, especially in the current credit and equity environment,

the level and volatility of prevailing interest rates and credit spreads, magnified by the current turmoil in the credit markets,

adverse developments in the availability of desirable loan and investment opportunities whether they are due to competition, regulation or otherwise,

a compression of the yield on our investments and the cost of our liabilities, as well as the level of leverage available to us,

our regulatory structure and tax treatment, including our ability to operate as a business development company and a regulated investment company,

the adequacy of our cash resources and working capital,

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

the ability of our investment adviser to locate suitable investments for us and to monitor and administer our investments,

authoritative generally accepted accounting principles or policy changes from such standard-setting bodies as the Financial Accounting Standards Board, the SEC, Internal Revenue Service,

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the NASDAQ Global Select Market, and other authorities that we are subject to, as well as their counterparts in any foreign jurisdictions where we might do business, and

the risks, uncertainties and other factors we identify in "Risk Factors" and elsewhere in this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus and in our filings with the SEC.

Although we believe that the assumptions on which these forward-looking statements are based are reasonable, any of those assumptions could prove to be inaccurate, and as a result, the forward-looking statements based on those assumptions also could be inaccurate. Important assumptions include our ability to originate new loans and investments, ability to obtain certain margins and levels of profitability and the availability of additional capital. In light of these and other uncertainties, the inclusion of a projection or forward-looking statement in this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus, respectively, should not be regarded as a representation by us that our plans and objectives will be achieved. These risks and uncertainties include those described or identified in "Risk Factors" and elsewhere in this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus, respectively. You should not place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements, which apply only as of the date of this prospectus supplement or the accompanying prospectus, as applicable. These forward-looking statements do not meet the safe harbor for forward-looking statements pursuant to Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, or the "Securities Act."

You should rely only on the information contained in this prospectus supplement, including any pricing supplement included hereto, and the accompanying prospectus. We have not, and the agent(s) or dealer(s) has not, authorized any other person to provide you with information that is different from that contained in this prospectus supplement, including any pricing supplement included hereto, or the accompanying prospectus. If anyone provides you with different or inconsistent information, you should not rely on it. We are not, and the agents are not, making an offer of these securities in any jurisdiction where the offer is not permitted. You should assume that the information appearing in this prospectus supplement, including any pricing supplement included hereto, and the accompanying prospectus is accurate only as of their respective dates and we assume no obligation to update any such information. Our business, financial condition and results of operations may have changed since those dates. 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 any make directly to you or through reports that we have filed with the SEC, including annual reports on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q and current reports on Form 8-K.

This prospectus supplement, including any pricing supplement included hereto, supersedes the accompanying prospectus to the extent it contains information that is different from or in addition to the information in that prospectus.

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PROSPECTUS SUMMARY

This section summarizes the legal and financial terms of the notes that are described in more detail in "Description of Notes" beginning on page S-19. Final terms of any particular notes will be determined at the time of sale and will be contained in the pricing supplement, which will be included with this prospectus supplement, relating to those notes. The terms in that pricing supplement may vary from and supersede the terms contained in this summary and in "Description of Notes." In addition, you should read the more detailed information appearing elsewhere in this prospectus supplement, the accompanying prospectus and in that pricing supplement.

The terms "we," "us," "our" and "Company" refer to Prospect Capital Corporation; "Prospect Capital Management," "Investment Adviser" and "PCM" refer to Prospect Capital Management LLC; and "Prospect Administration" and the "Administrator" refer to Prospect Administration LLC.

The Company

Prospect Capital Corporation is a financial services company that primarily lends to and invests in middle market privately-held companies. In this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus, we use the term "middle-market" to refer to companies with annual revenues between \$50 million and \$2 billion. We are a closed-end investment company that has filed an election to be treated as a business development company under the Investment Company Act of 1940, or the 1940 Act. We invest primarily in senior and subordinated debt and equity of companies in need of capital for acquisitions, divestitures, growth, development and recapitalization. We work with the management teams or financial sponsors to seek investments with historical cash flows, asset collateral or contracted pro-forma cash flows.

We currently have seven origination strategies in which we make investments: (1) lending in private equity sponsored transactions, (2) lending directly to companies not owned by private equity firms, (3) control investments in corporate operating companies, (4) control investments in financial companies, (5) investments in structured credit, (6) real estate investments, and (7) investments in syndicated debt. We continue to evaluate other origination strategies in the ordinary course of business with no specific tops-down allocation to any single origination strategy.

Lending in Private Equity Sponsored Transactions We make loans to companies which are controlled by leading private equity firms. This debt can take the form of first lien, second lien, unitranche or mezzanine loans. In making these investments, we look for a diversified customer base, recurring demand for the product or service, barriers to entry, strong historical cash flow and experienced management teams. These loans typically have significant equity subordinate to our loan position. This strategy has represented approximately 50%-60% of our business.

Lending Directly to Companies We provide debt financing to companies owned by non-private equity firms, the company founder, a management team or a family. Here, in addition to the strengths we look for in a sponsored transaction, we also look for alignment with the management team with significant invested capital. This strategy often has less competition than the private equity sponsor strategy because such company financing needs are not easily addressed by banks and often require more diligence preparation. Direct lending can result in higher returns and lower leverage than sponsor transactions and may include warrants or equity to us. This strategy generally has comprised approximately 10%-15% of our business.

Control Investments in Corporate Operating Companies This strategy involves acquiring controlling stakes in non-financial operating companies. Our investments in these companies are generally structured as a combination of yield-producing debt and equity. We provide certainty of closure to our counterparties, give the seller personal liquidity and generally look for management to continue on in their current roles. This strategy has comprised approximately 10%-15% of our business.

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Control Investments in Financial Companies This strategy involves acquiring controlling stakes in financial companies, including consumer direct lending, subprime auto lending and other strategies. Our investments in these companies are generally structured as a combination of yield-producing debt and equity. These investments are often structured in a tax-efficient RIC-compliant partnership, enhancing returns. This strategy has comprised approximately 10%-15% of our business.

Investments in Structured Credit We make investments in Collateralized Loan Obligations ("CLOs"), generally taking a significant position in the subordinated interests (equity) of the CLOs. The CLOs include a diversified portfolio of broadly syndicated loans and do not have direct exposure to real estate, mortgages, sub-prime debt, or consumer based debt. The CLOs in which we invest are managed by top-tier collateral managers that have been thoroughly diligenced prior to investment. This strategy has represented 10%-20% of the portfolio.

Real Estate Investments We make investments in real estate through our wholly-owned tax-efficient real estate investment trust ("REIT"), American Properties Holdings Corp. ("APHC"). Our real estate investments are in various classes of fully developed and occupied real estate properties that generate current yields. We seek to identify properties that have historically high occupancy and steady cash flow generation. We partner with established property managers with experience in managing the property type to manage such properties after acquisition. This is a more recent investment strategy that has represented less than 5% of our business.

Investments in Syndicated Debt On an opportunistic basis, we make investments in loans and high yield bonds that have been sold to a syndicate of buyers. Here we look for investments with attractive risk-adjusted returns after we have completed a fundamental credit analysis. These investments are purchased with a long term, buy-and-hold outlook and we look to provide significant structuring input by providing anchoring orders. This strategy has represented approximately 5%-10% of the portfolio.

We invest primarily in first and second lien senior loans and mezzanine debt. First and second lien senior loans generally are senior debt instruments that rank ahead of subordinated debt of a given portfolio company. These loans also have the benefit of security interests on the assets of the portfolio company, which may rank ahead of or be junior to other security interests. Mezzanine debt and our investments in CLOs are subordinated to senior loans and are generally unsecured. Our investments have generally ranged between \$5 million and \$250 million each, although the investment size may be more or less than this range. Our investment sizes are expected to grow as our capital base expands.

We also acquire controlling interests in companies in conjunction with making secured debt investments in such companies. These may be in several industries, including industrial, service, real estate and financial businesses.

We are currently pursuing multiple investment opportunities, including purchases of portfolios from private and public companies, as well as originations and secondary purchases of particular securities. There can be no assurance that we will successfully consummate any investment opportunity we are currently pursuing. Motivated sellers, including commercial finance companies, hedge funds, other business development companies, total return swap counterparties, banks, collateralized loan obligation funds, and other entities, are suffering from excess leverage, and we believe we are well positioned to capitalize as potential buyers of such assets at attractive prices. If any of these opportunities are consummated, there can be no assurance that investors will share our view of valuation or that any assets acquired will not be subject to future write downs, each of which could have an adverse effect on our stock price.

As of June 30, 2013, we held investments in 124 portfolio companies. The aggregate fair value as of June 30, 2013 of investments in these portfolio companies held on that date is approximately

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\$4.2 billion. Our portfolio across all our performing interest-bearing investments had an annualized current yield of 13.6% as of June 30, 2013.

Recent Developments

Dividends

On August 21, 2013, we announced the declaration of monthly dividends in the following amounts and with the following dates:

\$0.110325 per share for January 2014 to holders of record on January 31, 2014 with a payment date of February 20, 2014;

\$0.110350 per share for February 2014 to holders of record on February 28, 2014 with a payment date of March 20, 2014;
and

\$0.110375 per share for March 2014 to holders of record on March 31, 2014 with a payment date of April 17, 2014.

Recent Investment Activity

On July 1, 2013, Pre-Paid Legal Services, Inc. repaid the \$5.0 million loan receivable to us.

On July 9, 2013, Southern Management Corporation repaid the \$17.6 million loan receivable to us.

On July 12, 2013, we provided \$11.0 million of secured second lien financing to Water PIK, Inc., a leader in developing innovative personal and oral healthcare products.

On July 12, 2013, we provided \$11.0 million of secured second lien financing to Blue Coat Systems, Inc., a leading provider of web security and wide area network (WAN) optimization solutions.

On July 23, 2013, we made a \$2.0 million investment in Carolina Beverage Group, LLC ("Carolina Beverage"), a contract beverage manufacturer.

On July 24, 2013, we sold our \$2.0 million investment in Carolina Beverage and realized a gain of \$45.0 thousand on this investment.

On July 26, 2013, we made a \$2.0 million follow-on senior secured debt investment in Spartan Energy Services, Inc. ("Spartan"), a leading provider of thru tubing and flow control services to oil and gas companies.

On July 26, 2013, we made a \$20.0 million follow-on secured second lien investment in Royal Adhesives & Sealants, LLC ("Royal"), a leading producer of proprietary, high-performance adhesives and sealants.

On July 31, 2013, we made a \$5.1 million follow-on investment in Coverall North America, Inc. ("Coverall"), a leading franchiser of commercial cleaning businesses.

On July 31, 2013, Royal repaid the \$28.4 million subordinated unsecured loan receivable to us.

On July 31, 2013, Cargo Airport Services USA, LLC ("Cargo") repaid the \$43.4 million loan receivable to us.

On August 1, 2013, Medical Security Card Company, LLC repaid the \$13.2 million loan receivable to us.

On August 2, 2013, we made an investment of \$44.1 million to purchase 90% of the subordinated notes in CIFC Funding 2013-III, Ltd.

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On August 2, 2013, we funded a recapitalization of CP Energy Services, Inc. ("CP Energy") with \$81.3 million of debt and \$12.7 million of equity financing. Through the recapitalization, we acquired a controlling interest in CP Energy for \$73.0 million in cash and 1,918,342 unregistered shares of our common stock. After the financing, we received repayment of the \$19.0 million loan previously outstanding.

On August 12, 2013, we provided \$80.0 million in senior secured loans and a senior secured revolving loan facility, of which \$70.0 million was funded at closing, for the recapitalization of Matrixx Initiatives, Inc., owner of Zicam, a leading developer and marketer of OTC cold remedy products under the Zicam brand.

On August 15, 2013, we made a \$14.0 million follow-on investment in Totes Isotoner Corporation ("Totes"), a leading designer, distributor and retailer of high quality, branded functional accessories.

Debt Issuance

During the period from July 1, 2013 to August 21, 2013, we issued \$58.6 million in aggregate principal amount of our Prospect Capital InterNotes® for net proceeds of \$57.3 million. In addition, we sold \$7.7 million in aggregate principal amount of our Prospect Capital InterNotes® for net proceeds of \$7.5 million with expected closing on August 22, 2013.

On August 23, 2013, we amended the selling agent agreement for the Prospect Capital InterNotes® to increase the aggregate principal amount of notes that may be issued from time to time under such agreement from \$500.0 million to \$1.0 billion.

Common Stock Issuance

During the period from July 1, 2013 to August 21, 2013, we sold 9,818,907 shares of our common stock at an average price of \$10.97 per share, and raised \$107.7 million of gross proceeds, under our at-the-market offering program, or the "ATM Program." Net proceeds were \$106.8 million after commissions to the broker-dealer on shares sold and offering costs.

Other Matters

On August 14, 2013, we announced the revised conversion rate on the 2018 Notes of 82.8631 shares of common stock per \$1,000 principal amount of 2018 Notes, which is equivalent to a conversion price of approximately \$12.07.

On August 15, 2013, we announced an increase of \$15.0 million to our commitments to our credit facility. The commitments to the credit facility now stand at \$567.5 million.

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The Offering

Issuer	Prospect Capital Corporation
Purchasing Agent	Incapital LLC
Agents	Citigroup Global Markets Inc. and Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated. From time to time, we may sell the notes to or through additional agents.
Title of Notes	Prospect Capital InterNotes®
Amount	We may issue notes from time to time in various offerings up to \$1.0 billion, the aggregate principal amount authorized by our board of directors for notes. As of August 22, 2013, \$430.1 million aggregate principal amount of notes has been issued. There are no limitations on our ability to issue additional indebtedness in the form of Prospect Capital InterNotes® or otherwise other than under the 1940 Act and the marginally more restrictive 175% asset coverage requirement under our credit facility.
Denominations	The notes will be issued and sold in denominations of \$1,000 and multiples of \$1,000 (unless otherwise stated in the pricing supplement).
Status	The notes will be our direct unsecured senior obligations and will rank equally with all of our other unsecured senior indebtedness from time to time outstanding.
Maturities	Each note will mature 12 months or more from its date of original issuance.
Interest	<p>Notes may be issued with a fixed or floating interest rate; a floating interest rate note will be based on the London Interbank Offered Rate ("LIBOR").</p> <p>Interest on each fixed or floating interest rate note will be payable either monthly, quarterly, semi-annually or annually on each interest payment date and on the stated maturity date. Interest also will be paid on the date of redemption or repayment if a note is redeemed or repaid prior to its stated maturity in accordance with its terms.</p> <p>Interest on the notes will be computed on the basis of a 360-day year of twelve 30-day months, often referred to as the 30/360 (ISDA) day count convention.</p>
Principal	The principal amount of each note will be payable on its stated maturity date at the corporate trust office of the paying agent or at any other place we may designate.
Redemption and Repayment	Unless otherwise stated in the applicable pricing supplement, a note will not be redeemable at our option or be repayable at the option of the holder prior to its stated maturity date. The notes will not be subject to any sinking fund.

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Survivor's Option

Specific notes may contain a provision permitting the optional repayment of those notes prior to stated maturity, if requested by the authorized representative of the beneficial owner of those notes, following the death of the beneficial owner of the notes, so long as the notes were owned by the beneficial owner or his or her estate at least six months prior to the request. This feature is referred to as a "Survivor's Option." Your notes will not be repaid in this manner unless the pricing supplement for your notes provides for the Survivor's Option. If the pricing supplement for your notes provides for the Survivor's Option, your right to exercise the Survivor's Option will be subject to limits set by us on (1) the permitted dollar amount of total exercises by all holders of notes in any calendar year, and (2) the permitted dollar amount of an individual exercise by a holder of a note in any calendar year. Additional details on the Survivor's Option are described in the section entitled "Description of Notes Survivor's Option."

Sale and Clearance

We will sell notes in the United States only. Notes will be issued in book-entry only form and will clear through The Depository Trust Company. We do not intend to issue notes in certificated form.

Trustee

The trustee for the notes is U.S. Bank National Association, under an indenture dated as of February 16, 2012, as amended and as supplemented from time to time.

Selling Group

The agents and dealers comprising the selling group are broker-dealers and securities firms. Each of the Purchasing Agent and Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated entered into a Second Amended and Restated Selling Agent Agreement with us dated March 4, 2013 (as amended, the "Selling Agent Agreement"). Additional agents appointed by us from time to time in connection with the offering of the notes contemplated by this prospectus supplement will become parties to the Selling Agent Agreement. On April 15, 2013, Citigroup Global Markets Inc. entered into a joinder agreement to become a party to the Selling Agent Agreement. Dealers who are members of the selling group have executed a Master Selected Dealer Agreement with the Purchasing Agent. The agents and the dealers have agreed to market and sell the notes in accordance with the terms of those respective agreements and all other applicable laws and regulations. You may contact the Purchasing Agent at info@incapital.com for a list of selling group members.

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You should read the condensed consolidated financial information below with the Consolidated Financial Statements and notes thereto included in this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus. Financial information below for the years ended June 30, 2013, 2012, 2011, 2010 and 2009 has been derived from the financial statements that were audited by our independent registered public accounting firm. Certain reclassifications have been made to the prior period financial information to conform to the current period presentation. See "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" starting on page S-31 for more information.

	For the Year Ended June 30,				
	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
	(in thousands except data relating to shares, per share and number of portfolio companies)				
Performance Data:					
Interest income	\$ 435,455	\$ 219,536	\$ 134,454	\$ 86,518	\$ 62,926
Dividend income	82,705	64,881	15,092	15,366	22,793
Other income	58,176	36,493	19,930	12,675	14,762
Total investment income	576,336	320,910	169,476	114,559	100,481
Interest and credit facility expenses	(76,341)	(38,534)	(17,598)	(8,382)	(6,161)
Investment advisory expense	(151,031)	(82,507)	(46,051)	(30,727)	(26,705)
Other expenses	(24,040)	(13,185)	(11,606)	(8,260)	(8,452)
Total expenses	(251,412)	(134,226)	(75,255)	(47,369)	(41,318)
Net investment income	324,924	186,684	94,221	67,190	59,163
Realized and unrealized (losses) gains	(104,068)	4,220	24,017	(47,565)	(24,059)
Net increase in net assets from operations	\$ 220,856	\$ 190,904	\$ 118,238	\$ 19,625	\$ 35,104
Per Share Data:					
Net increase in net assets from operations(1)	\$ 1.07	\$ 1.67	\$ 1.38	\$ 0.33	\$ 1.11
Distributions declared per share	\$ (1.28)	\$ (1.22)	\$ (1.21)	\$ (1.33)	\$ (1.62)
Average weighted shares outstanding for the period	207,069,971	114,394,554	85,978,757	59,429,222	31,559,905
Assets and Liabilities Data:					
Investments	\$ 4,172,852	\$ 2,094,221	\$ 1,463,010	\$ 748,483	\$ 547,168
Other assets	275,365	161,033	86,307	84,212	119,857
Total assets	4,448,217	2,255,254	1,549,317	832,695	667,025
Amount drawn on credit facility	124,000	96,000	84,200	100,300	124,800
Senior convertible notes	847,500	447,500	322,500		
Senior unsecured notes	347,725	100,000			
InterNotes®	363,777	20,638			
Amount owed to related parties	6,690	8,571	7,918	9,300	6,713
Other liabilities	102,031	70,571	20,342	11,671	2,916
Total liabilities	1,791,723	743,280	434,960	121,271	134,429

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Net assets	\$	2,656,494	\$	1,511,974	\$	1,114,357	\$	711,424	\$	532,596
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	For the Year Ended June 30,				
	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
	(in thousands except data relating to shares, per share and number of portfolio companies)				
Investment Activity Data:					
No. of portfolio companies at period end	124	85	72	58	30
Acquisitions	\$ 3,103,217	\$ 1,120,659	\$ 953,337	\$ 364,788(2)	\$ 98,305
Sales, repayments, and other disposals	\$ 931,534	\$ 500,952	\$ 285,562	\$ 136,221	\$ 27,007
Total return based on market value(3)	6.2%	27.2%	17.2%	17.7%	(18.6)%
Total return based on net asset value(3)	10.9%	18.0%	12.5%	(6.8)%	(0.6)%
Weighted average yield at end of period(4)	13.6%	13.9%	12.8%	16.2%	14.6%

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- (1) Per share data is based on average weighted shares for the period
- (2) Includes \$207,126 of acquired portfolio investments from Patriot Capital Funding, Inc.
- (3) Total return based on market value is based on the change in market price per share between the opening and ending market prices per share in each period and assumes that dividends are reinvested in accordance with our dividend reinvestment plan. Total return based on net asset value is based upon the change in net asset value per share between the opening and ending net asset values per share in each period and assumes that dividends are reinvested in accordance with our dividend reinvestment plan.
- (4) Excludes equity investments and non-performing loans.

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RISK FACTORS

Your investment in the notes will involve certain risks. This prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus do not describe all of those risks.

You should, in consultation with your own financial and legal advisors, carefully consider the following discussion of risks before deciding whether an investment in the notes is suitable for you. The notes will not be an appropriate investment for you if you are not knowledgeable about significant features of the notes or financial matters in general. You should not purchase the notes unless you understand, and know that you can bear, these investment risks.

Our amount of debt outstanding will increase as a result of this offering. Our current indebtedness could adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations and our ability to meet our payment obligations under the notes and our other debt.

As of August 22, 2013, we and our subsidiary had no secured indebtedness outstanding and approximately \$1.625 billion of unsecured senior indebtedness outstanding.

The use of debt could have significant consequences on our future operations, including:

making it more difficult for us to meet our payment and other obligations under the notes and our other outstanding debt;

resulting in an event of default if we fail to comply with the financial and other restrictive covenants contained in our debt agreements, which event of default could result in all of our debt becoming immediately due and payable;

reducing the availability of our cash flow to fund investments, acquisitions and other general corporate purposes, and limiting our ability to obtain additional financing for these purposes;

subjecting us to the risk of increased sensitivity to interest rate increases on our indebtedness with variable interest rates, including borrowings under our amended senior credit facility; and

limiting our flexibility in planning for, or reacting to, and increasing our vulnerability to, changes in our business, the industry in which we operate and the general economy.

Any of the above-listed factors could have an adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations and our ability to meet our payment obligations under the notes and our other debt.

Our ability to meet our payment and other obligations under our debt instruments depends on our ability to generate significant cash flow in the future. This, to some extent, is subject to general economic, financial, competitive, legislative and regulatory factors as well as other factors that are beyond our control. We cannot assure you that our business will generate cash flow from operations, or that future borrowings will be available to us under our existing or amended senior credit facility or otherwise, in an amount sufficient to enable us to meet our payment obligations under the notes and our other debt and to fund other liquidity needs. If we are not able to generate sufficient cash flow to service our debt obligations, we may need to refinance or restructure our debt, including any notes sold, sell assets, reduce or delay capital investments, or seek to raise additional capital. If we are unable to implement one or more of these alternatives, we may not be able to meet our payment obligations under the notes and our other debt.

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The Investment Adviser's liability is limited under the Investment Advisory Agreement, and we are required to indemnify the Investment Adviser against certain liabilities, which may lead the Investment Adviser to act in a riskier manner on our behalf than it would when acting for its own account.

The Investment Adviser has not assumed any responsibility to us other than to render the services described in the Investment Advisory Agreement, and it will not be responsible for any action of our Board of Directors in declining to follow the Investment Adviser's advice or recommendations. Pursuant to the Investment Advisory Agreement, the Investment Adviser and its members and their respective officers, managers, partners, agents, employees, controlling persons and members and any other person or entity affiliated with it will not be liable to us for their acts under the Investment Advisory Agreement, absent willful misfeasance, bad faith, gross negligence or reckless disregard in the performance of their duties. We have agreed to indemnify, defend and protect the Investment Adviser and its members and their respective officers, managers, partners, agents, employees, controlling persons and members and any other person or entity affiliated with it with respect to all damages, liabilities, costs and expenses resulting from acts of the Investment Adviser not arising out of willful misfeasance, bad faith, gross negligence or reckless disregard in the performance of their duties under the Investment Advisory Agreement. These protections may lead the Investment Adviser to act in a riskier manner when acting on our behalf than it would when acting for its own account.

The Investment Adviser and Administrator have the right to resign on 60 days' notice, and we may not be able to find a suitable replacement within that time, resulting in a disruption in our operations that could adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

The Investment Adviser and Administrator have the right, under the Investment Advisory Agreement and Administration Agreement, respectively, to resign at any time upon not less than 60 days' written notice, whether we have found a replacement or not. If the Investment Adviser or Administrator resigns, we may not be able to find a replacement or hire internal management or administration with similar expertise and ability to provide the same or equivalent services on acceptable terms within 60 days, or at all. If we are unable to do so quickly, our operations are likely to experience a disruption, our business, financial condition and results of operations as well as our ability to pay distributions are likely to be adversely affected and the market price of our shares may decline. In addition, the coordination of our internal management and investment activities or our internal administration activities, as applicable, is likely to suffer if we are unable to identify and reach an agreement with a single institution or group of executives having the expertise possessed by the Investment Adviser and its affiliates or the Administrator and its affiliates. Even if we are able to retain comparable management or administration, whether internal or external, the integration of such management or administration and their lack of familiarity with our investment objective may result in additional costs and time delays that may adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

The notes will be effectively subordinated to any existing and future secured indebtedness and structurally subordinated to existing and future liabilities and other indebtedness of our subsidiaries.

The notes will be our general, unsecured obligations and will rank equally in right of payment with all of our existing and future unsubordinated, unsecured senior indebtedness, including without limitation, the \$150.0 million aggregate principal amount of 6.25% Convertible Senior Notes due 2015 (the "2015 Notes"), the \$167.5 million aggregate principal amount of 5.50% Convertible Senior Notes due 2016 (the "2016 Notes"), the \$130.0 million aggregate principal amount of 5.375% Convertible Senior Notes due 2017 (the "2017 Notes"), the \$200.0 million aggregate principal amount of 5.75% Convertible Senior Notes due 2018 (the "2018 Notes"), the \$200.0 million aggregate principal amount of 5.875% Convertible Senior Notes due 2019 (the "2019 Notes"), the \$100.0 million aggregate principal amount of 6.95% Senior Notes due 2022 (the "2022 Notes") and the \$250.0 million aggregate

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principal amount of 5.875% Senior Notes due 2023 (the "2023 Notes"). As a result, the notes will be effectively subordinated to our existing and future secured indebtedness to the extent of the value of the assets securing such indebtedness and structurally subordinated to any existing and future liabilities and other indebtedness of our subsidiaries. These liabilities may include indebtedness, trade payables, guarantees, lease obligations and letter of credit obligations. The notes do not restrict us or our subsidiaries from incurring indebtedness, including senior secured indebtedness in the future, nor do they limit the amount of indebtedness we can issue that is equal in right of payment to the notes. As of August 22, 2013, we had no borrowings under our credit facility. Our credit facility is secured by certain of our assets and the indebtedness thereunder is therefore effectively senior to the notes to the extent of the value of such assets.

Each of the 2015 Notes, the 2016 Notes, the 2017 Notes, the 2018 Notes, the 2019 Notes, the 2022 Notes and the 2023 Notes may be due prior to the notes. We do not currently know whether we will be able to replace any of the 2015 Notes, the 2016 Notes, the 2017 Notes, the 2018 Notes, the 2019 Notes, the 2022 Notes or the 2023 Notes upon their respective maturities, or if we do, whether we will be able to do so on terms that are as favorable as such notes. In the event that we are not able to replace the 2015 Notes, the 2016 Notes, the 2017 Notes, the 2018 Notes, the 2019 Notes, the 2022 Notes or the 2023 Notes at the time of their respective maturities, this could have a material adverse effect on our liquidity and ability to fund new investments, our ability to make distributions to our stockholders, our ability to repay the notes and our ability to qualify as a regulated investment company, or "RIC."

The indenture and supplemental indentures under which the notes will be issued will contain limited protection for holders of the notes.

The indenture and supplemental indentures (collectively, the "indenture") under which the notes will be issued offer limited protection to holders of the notes. The terms of the indenture and the notes do not restrict our or any of our subsidiaries' ability to engage in, or otherwise be a party to, a variety of corporate transactions, circumstances or events that could have an adverse impact on your investment in the notes. In particular, the terms of the indenture and the notes will not place any restrictions on our or our subsidiaries' ability to:

issue securities or otherwise incur additional indebtedness or other obligations, including (1) any indebtedness or other obligations that would be equal in right of payment to the notes, (2) any indebtedness or other obligations that would be secured and therefore rank effectively senior in right of payment to the notes to the extent of the values of the assets securing such debt, (3) indebtedness of ours that is guaranteed by one or more of our subsidiaries and which therefore is structurally senior to the notes and (4) securities, indebtedness or obligations issued or incurred by our subsidiaries that would be senior to our equity interests in our subsidiaries and therefore rank structurally senior to the notes with respect to the assets of our subsidiaries, in each case other than an incurrence of indebtedness or other obligation that would cause a violation of Section 18(a)(1)(A) as modified by Section 61(a)(1) of the 1940 Act or any successor provisions;

pay dividends on, or purchase or redeem or make any payments in respect of, capital stock or other securities ranking junior in right of payment to the notes;

sell assets (other than certain limited restrictions on our ability to consolidate, merge or sell all or substantially all of our assets);

enter into transactions with affiliates;

create liens (including liens on the shares of our subsidiaries) or enter into sale and leaseback transactions;

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make investments; or

create restrictions on the payment of dividends or other amounts to us from our subsidiaries.

In addition, the indenture will not require us to offer to purchase the notes in connection with a change of control or any other event.

Furthermore, the terms of the indenture and the notes do not protect holders of the notes in the event that we experience changes (including significant adverse changes) in our financial condition, results of operations or credit ratings, as they do not require that we or our subsidiaries adhere to any financial tests or ratios or specified levels of net worth, revenues, income, cash flow, or liquidity other than certain limited restrictions on dividends and certain board structures or default provisions mandated by the 1940 Act.

Our ability to recapitalize, incur additional debt and take a number of other actions that are not limited by the terms of the notes may have important consequences for you as a holder of the notes, including making it more difficult for us to satisfy our obligations with respect to the notes or negatively affecting the trading value of the notes.

Certain of our current debt instruments include more protections for their holders than the indenture and the notes. See in the accompanying prospectus "Risk Factors Risks Relating to Our Business The Notes present other risks to holders of our common stock, including the possibility that the Notes could discourage an acquisition of the Company by a third party and accounting uncertainty" and " In addition to regulatory restrictions that restrict our ability to raise capital, our credit facility contains various covenants which, if not complied with, could accelerate repayment under the facility, thereby materially and adversely affecting our liquidity, financial condition and results of operations." In addition, other debt we issue or incur in the future could contain more protections for its holders than the indenture and the notes, including additional covenants and events of default. The issuance or incurrence of any such debt with incremental protections could affect the market for and trading levels and prices of the notes.

Our credit ratings may not reflect all risks of your investment in the notes.

Our credit ratings are an assessment by rating agencies of our ability to pay our debts when due. Consequently, real or anticipated changes in our credit ratings will generally affect the market value of the notes and our access to the capital markets. These credit ratings may not reflect the potential impact of risks relating to structure or marketing of the notes. Agency ratings are not a recommendation to buy, sell or hold any security, and may be revised or withdrawn at any time by the issuing organization. Each agency's rating should be evaluated independently of any other agency's rating.

We may choose to redeem notes when prevailing interest rates are relatively low.

If your notes will be redeemable at our option, we may choose to redeem your notes from time to time, especially when prevailing interest rates are lower than the rate borne by the notes. If prevailing rates are lower at the time of redemption, you would not be able to reinvest the redemption proceeds in a comparable security at an effective interest rate as high as the interest rate on the notes being redeemed. Our redemption right also may adversely impact your ability to sell your notes as the optional redemption date or period approaches.

Survivor's Option may be limited in amount.

We will have a discretionary right to limit the aggregate principal amount of notes subject to the Survivor's Option that may be exercised in any calendar year to an amount equal to the greater of \$2,000,000 or 2% of the outstanding principal amount of all notes outstanding as of the end of the

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most recent calendar year. We also have the discretionary right to limit to \$250,000 in any calendar year the aggregate principal amount of notes subject to the Survivor's Option that may be exercised in such calendar year on behalf of any individual deceased beneficial owner of notes. Accordingly, no assurance can be given that exercise of the Survivor's Option for the desired amount will be permitted in any single calendar year.

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

If one of our portfolio companies were to go bankrupt, even though we may have structured our interest as senior debt, depending on the facts and circumstances, a bankruptcy court might recharacterize our debt holding as an equity investment and subordinate all or a portion of our claim to that of other creditors. In addition, lenders can be subject to lender liability claims for actions taken by them where they become too involved in the borrower's business or exercise control over the borrower. For example, we could become subject to a lender's liability claim, if, among other things, we actually render significant managerial assistance.

We cannot assure that a trading market for your notes will ever develop or be maintained.

In evaluating the notes, you should assume that you will be holding the notes until their stated maturity. The notes are a new issue of securities. We cannot assure you that a trading market for your notes will ever develop, be liquid or be maintained. Many factors independent of our creditworthiness affect the trading market for and market value of your notes. Those factors include, without limitation:

the method of calculating the principal and interest for the notes;

the time remaining to the stated maturity of the notes;

the outstanding amount of the notes;

the redemption or repayment features of the notes; and

the level, direction and volatility of interest rates generally.

There may be a limited number of buyers when you decide to sell your notes. This may affect the price you receive for your notes or your ability to sell your notes at all.

Changes in banks' inter-bank lending rate reporting practices or the method pursuant to which the LIBOR rates are determined may adversely affect the value of your floating rate notes.

Beginning in 2008, concerns have been raised that some of the member banks surveyed by the British Bankers' Association (the "BBA") in connection with the calculation of daily LIBOR rates may have been under-reporting the inter-bank lending rate applicable to them in order to avoid an appearance of capital insufficiency or adverse reputational or other consequences that may result from reporting higher inter-bank lending rates. Inquiries remain ongoing, including investigations by regulators and governmental authorities in various jurisdictions, and if such under-reporting occurred, it may have resulted in the LIBOR rate being artificially low. If any such under-reporting still exists and some or all of the member banks discontinue such practice, there may be a resulting sudden or prolonged upward movement in LIBOR rates. In addition, in August 2008 the BBA announced that it was changing the LIBOR rate-fixing process by increasing the number of banks surveyed to set the LIBOR rate. The BBA has taken steps intended to strengthen the oversight of the process and review biannually the composition of the panels of banks surveyed to set the LIBOR rate. In addition, the final report of the Wheatley Review of LIBOR, published in September 2012, set forth recommendations relating to the setting and administration of LIBOR, and the UK government has announced that it intends to incorporate these recommendations in new legislation. At the present time

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it is uncertain what changes, if any, may be made by the UK government or other governmental or regulatory authorities in the method for determining LIBOR or whether these changes would cause any decrease or increase in LIBOR rates. Any changes in the method pursuant to which the LIBOR rates are determined, or the development of a widespread market view that LIBOR rates have been or are being manipulated by members of the bank panel, may result in a sudden or prolonged increase or decrease in the reported LIBOR rates. If that were to occur, the level of interest payments and the value of the floating rate notes may be adversely affected. If your floating rate notes are subject to a maximum rate specified in your pricing supplement, you may not benefit from any such increase in LIBOR rates because the interest on your floating rate notes will be subject to the maximum rate. As a result, the amount of interest payable for your floating rate notes may be significantly less than it would have been had you invested in a similar investment instrument not subject to such a maximum interest rate.

Our portfolio companies may be highly leveraged.

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

Your investment in the floating rate notes will involve certain risks not associated with an investment in conventional debt securities. You should consider carefully the following discussion of risks before you decide that an investment in the floating rate notes is suitable for you.

Floating rate notes present different investment considerations than fixed rate notes. For notes with only floating rates, the rate of interest paid by us on the notes for each applicable interest period is not fixed, but will vary depending on LIBOR and accordingly could be substantially less than the rates of interest we would pay on fixed rate notes of the same maturity. Additionally, the notes may change the interest rate or interest rate formula in relation to LIBOR at one or more points during the term of such notes (often referred to as a "step up" feature) or may switch from floating to fixed rate or from a fixed to a floating rate during the term of the notes. Consequently, the return on the notes may be less than returns otherwise payable on fixed rate debt securities issued by us with similar maturities whose interest rates cannot change. The variable interest rate on the notes, while determined, in part, by reference to LIBOR, may not actually pay at such rates. Furthermore, we have no control over any fluctuations in LIBOR.

If the relevant pricing supplement specifies a maximum rate, the interest rate for any interest period will be limited by the maximum rate. The maximum rate will limit the amount of interest you may receive for each such interest period, even if the fixed or floating rate component, as adjusted by any spread factor, if applicable, and/or a spread, if applicable, would have otherwise resulted in an interest rate greater than the maximum rate. As a result, if the interest rate for any interest period without taking into consideration the maximum rate would have been greater than the maximum rate, the notes will provide you less interest income than an investment in a similar instrument that is not subject to a maximum interest rate.

Our investments in CLOs may be riskier and less transparent to us and our stockholders than direct investments in the underlying companies.

We invest in CLOs. Generally, there may be less information available to us regarding the underlying debt investments held by CLOs than if we had invested directly in the debt of the

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underlying companies. As a result, our stockholders will not know the details of the underlying securities of the CLOs in which we will invest. Our CLO investments are subject to the risk of leverage associated with the debt issued by such CLOs and the repayment priority of senior debt holders in such CLOs. Our investments in portfolio companies may be risky, and we could lose all or part of our investment.

CLOs typically will have no significant assets other than their underlying Senior Secured Loans; payments on CLO investments are and will be payable solely from the cashflows from such Senior Secured Loans.

CLOs typically will have no significant assets other than their underlying Senior Secured Loans. Accordingly, payments on CLO investments are and will be payable solely from the cashflows from such Senior Secured Loans, net of all management fees and other expenses. Payments to us as a holder of CLO junior securities are and will be made only after payments due on the senior secured notes, and, where appropriate, the junior secured notes, have been made in full. This means that relatively small numbers of defaults of Senior Secured Loans may adversely impact our returns.

Our CLO investments are exposed to leveraged credit risk.

Generally, we are in a subordinated position with respect to realized losses on the Senior Secured Loans underlying our investments in CLOs. The leveraged nature of CLOs, in particular, magnifies the adverse impact of Senior Secured Loan defaults. CLO investments represent a leveraged investment with respect to the underlying Senior Secured Loans. Therefore, changes in the market value of the CLO investments could be greater than the change in the market value of the underlying Senior Secured Loans, which are subject to credit, liquidity and interest rate risk.

There is the potential for interruption and deferral of cashflow from CLO investments.

If certain minimum collateral value ratios and/or interest coverage ratios are not met by a CLO, primarily due to Senior Secured Loan defaults, then cashflow that otherwise would have been available to pay distributions to us on our CLO investments may instead be used to redeem any senior notes or to purchase additional Senior Secured Loans, until the ratios again exceed the minimum required levels or any senior notes are repaid in full. This could result in an elimination, reduction or deferral in the distribution and/or principal paid to the holders of the CLO investments, which would adversely impact our returns.

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

Our CLO investment strategy involves investments in foreign CLOs. Investing in foreign entities may expose us to additional risks not typically associated with investing in U.S. issuers. 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. Further, we, and the CLOs in which we invest, may have difficulty enforcing creditor's rights in foreign jurisdictions. In addition, the underlying companies of the CLOs in which we invest may be foreign, which may create greater exposure for us to foreign economic developments.

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The payment of underlying portfolio manager fees and other charges on CLO investments could adversely impact our returns.

We may invest in CLO investments where the underlying portfolio securities may be subject to management, administration and incentive or performance fees, in addition to those payable by us. Payment of such additional fees could adversely impact the returns we achieve.

The inability of a CLO collateral manager to reinvest the proceeds of the prepayment of senior secured loans may adversely affect us.

There can be no assurance that for any CLO investment, in the event that any of the senior secured loans of a CLO underlying such investment are prepaid, the CLO collateral manager will be able to reinvest such proceeds in new Senior Secured Loans with equivalent investment returns. If the CLO collateral manager cannot reinvest in new Senior Secured Loans with equivalent investment returns, the interest proceeds available to pay interest on the rated liabilities and investments may be adversely affected.

Our CLO investments are subject to prepayments and calls, increasing re-investment risk.

Our CLO investments and/or the underlying senior secured loans may prepay more quickly than expected, which could have an adverse impact on our value. Prepayment rates are influenced by changes in interest rates and a variety of economic, geographic and other factors beyond our control and consequently cannot be predicted with certainty. In addition, for a CLO collateral manager there is often a strong incentive to refinance well performing portfolios once the senior tranches amortize. The yield to maturity of the investments will depend on the amount and timing of payments of principal on the loans and the price paid for the investments. Such yield may be adversely affected by a higher or lower than anticipated rate of prepayments of the debt.

Furthermore, our CLO investments generally do not contain optional call provisions, other than a call at the option of the holders of the equity tranches for the senior notes and the junior secured notes to be paid in full after the expiration of an initial period in the deal (referred to as the "non-call period").

The exercise of the call option is by the relevant percentage (usually a majority) of the holders of the equity tranches and, therefore, where we do not hold the relevant percentage we will not be able to control the timing of the exercise of the call option. The equity tranches also generally have a call at any time based on certain tax event triggers. In any event, the call can only be exercised by the holders of equity tranches if they can demonstrate (in accordance with the detailed provisions in the transaction) that the senior notes and junior secured notes will be paid in full if the call is exercised.

Early prepayments and/or the exercise of a call option other than at our request may also give rise to increased re-investment risk with respect to certain investments, as we may realize excess cash earlier than expected. If we are unable to reinvest such cash in a new investment with an expected rate of return at least equal to that of the investment repaid, this may reduce our net income and, consequently, could have an adverse impact on our ability to pay dividends.

We have limited control of the administration and amendment of Senior Secured Loans owned by the CLOs in which we invest.

We are not able to directly enforce any rights and remedies in the event of a default of a Senior Secured Loan held by a CLO vehicle. In addition, the terms and conditions of the Senior Secured Loans underlying our CLO investments may be amended, modified or waived only by the agreement of the underlying lenders. Generally, any such agreement must include a majority or a super majority (measured by outstanding loans or commitments) or, in certain circumstances, a unanimous vote of the

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lenders. Consequently, the terms and conditions of the payment obligations arising from Senior Secured Loans could be modified, amended or waived in a manner contrary to our preferences.

We have limited control of the administration and amendment of any CLO in which we invest.

The terms and conditions of target securities may be amended, modified or waived only by the agreement of the underlying security holders. Generally, any such agreement must include a majority or a super majority (measured by outstanding amounts) or, in certain circumstances, a unanimous vote of the security holders. Consequently, the terms and conditions of the payment obligation arising from the CLOs in which we invest be modified, amended or waived in a manner contrary to our preferences.

Senior Secured Loans of CLOs may be sold and replaced resulting in a loss to us.

The Senior Secured Loans underlying our CLO investments may be sold and replacement collateral purchased within the parameters set out in the relevant CLO indenture between the CLO and the CLO trustee and those parameters may typically only be amended, modified or waived by the agreement of a majority of the holders of the senior notes and/or the junior secured notes and/or the equity tranche once the CLO has been established. If these transactions result in a net loss, the magnitude of the loss from the perspective of the equity tranche would be increased by the leveraged nature of the investment.

Our financial results may be affected adversely if one or more of our significant equity or junior debt investments in a CLO vehicle defaults on its payment obligations or fails to perform as we expect.

We expect that a majority of our portfolio will consist of equity and junior debt investments in CLOs, which involve a number of significant risks. CLOs are typically highly levered up to approximately 10 times, and therefore the junior debt and equity tranches that we will invest in are subject to a higher risk of total loss. In particular, investors in CLOs indirectly bear risks of the underlying debt investments held by such CLOs. We will generally have the right to receive payments only from the CLOs, and will generally not have direct rights against the underlying borrowers or the entities that sponsored the CLOs. Although it is difficult to predict whether the prices of indices and securities underlying CLOs will rise or fall, these prices, and, therefore, the prices of the CLOs will be influenced by the same types of political and economic events that affect issuers of securities and capital markets generally.

The investments we make in CLOs are thinly traded or have only a limited trading market. CLO investments are typically privately offered and sold, in the primary and secondary markets. As a result, investments in CLOs may be characterized as illiquid securities. In addition to the general risks associated with investing in debt securities, CLOs carry additional risks, including, but not limited to: (i) the possibility that distributions from the underlying Senior Secured Loans will not be adequate to make interest or other payments; (ii) the quality of the underlying Senior Secured Loans may decline in value or default; and (iii) the complex structure of the security may not be fully understood at the time of investment and may produce disputes with the CLO or unexpected investment results. Further, our investments in equity and junior debt tranches of CLOs are subordinate to the senior debt tranches thereof.

Investments in structured vehicles, including equity and junior debt instruments issued by CLOs, involve risks, including credit risk and market risk. Changes in interest rates and credit quality may cause significant price fluctuations. Additionally, changes in the underlying Senior Secured Loans held by a CLO may cause payments on the instruments we hold to be reduced, either temporarily or permanently. Structured investments, particularly the subordinated interests in which we invest, are less liquid than many other types of securities and may be more volatile than the Senior Secured Loans underlying the CLOs in which we invest.

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Non-investment grade debt involves a greater risk of default and higher price volatility than investment grade debt.

The Senior Secured Loans underlying our CLO investments typically are BB or B rated (non-investment grade) and in limited circumstances, unrated, Senior Secured Loans. Non-investment grade securities are predominantly speculative with respect to the issuer's capacity to pay interest and repay principal when due and therefore involve a greater risk of default and higher price volatility than investment grade debt.

We will have no influence on management of underlying investments managed by non-affiliated third party CLO collateral managers.

We are not responsible for and have no influence over the asset management of the portfolios underlying the CLO investments we hold as those portfolios are managed by non-affiliated third party CLO collateral managers. Similarly, we are not responsible for and have no influence over the day-to-day management, administration or any other aspect of the issuers of the individual securities. As a result, the values of the portfolios underlying our CLO investments could decrease as a result of decisions made by third party CLO collateral managers.

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 or the terms of our credit facilities, might impair our ability to maintain our qualification as a registered investment company for U.S. 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 registered investment company, there can be no assurance that such actions could be effected in time to meet the tax requirements.

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DESCRIPTION OF NOTES

The following description of the particular terms of the notes being offered supplements and, to the extent inconsistent with or otherwise specified in an applicable pricing supplement, replaces the description of the general terms and provisions of the debt securities set forth under the heading "Description of Our Debt Securities" in the accompanying prospectus. Unless otherwise specified in an applicable pricing supplement, the notes will have the terms described below. Capitalized terms used but not defined below have the meanings given to them in the accompanying prospectus and in the indenture relating to the notes.

The notes being offered by this prospectus supplement, the accompanying prospectus and the applicable pricing supplement will be issued under an indenture, dated as of February 16, 2012, as amended and as supplemented from time to time. U.S. Bank National Association was appointed as trustee, as successor to American Stock Transfer & Trust Company, LLC, pursuant to an Agreement of Resignation, Appointment and Acceptance dated as of March 9, 2012. The indenture is more fully described in the accompanying prospectus. The indenture does not limit the aggregate amount of debt securities that may be issued under it and provides that the debt securities may be issued under it from time to time in one or more series. The following statements are summaries of the material provisions of the indenture and the notes. These summaries do not purport to be complete and are qualified in their entirety by reference to the indenture, including for the definitions of certain terms. From time to time we may offer other debt securities either publicly or through private placement having maturities, interest rates, covenants and other terms that may differ materially from the terms of the notes described herein and in any pricing supplement.

The notes constitute a single series of debt securities for purposes of the indenture and are unlimited in aggregate principal amount under the terms of the indenture. Our board of directors has authorized the issuance and sale of the notes from time to time, up to an aggregate principal amount of \$1.0 billion. As of August 22, 2013, \$430.1 million aggregate principal amount of notes has been issued.

Notes issued in accordance with this prospectus supplement, the accompanying prospectus and the applicable pricing supplement will have the following general characteristics:

the notes will be our direct unsecured senior obligations and will rank equally with all of our other unsecured senior indebtedness from time to time outstanding;

the notes may be offered from time to time by us through the Purchasing Agent and each note will mature on a day that is at least 12 months from its date of original issuance;

each note may be issued with a fixed or floating interest rate; any floating interest rate will be based on LIBOR;

the notes will not be subject to any sinking fund; and

the minimum denomination of the notes will be \$1,000 (unless otherwise stated in the pricing supplement).

In addition, the pricing supplement relating to each offering of notes will describe specific terms of the notes, including but not limited to:

the stated maturity;

the denomination of your notes;

the price at which we originally issue your notes, expressed as a percentage of the principal amount, and the original issue date;

whether your notes are fixed rate notes or floating rate notes;

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if your notes are fixed rate notes, the annual rate at which your notes will bear interest, or the periodic rates in the case of notes that bear different rates at different times during the term of the notes, and the interest payment dates, if different from those stated below under " Interest Rates Fixed Rate Notes;"

if your notes are floating rate notes, the interest rate, spread or spread multiplier or initial base rate, maximum rate and/or minimum rate; if there is more than one spread to be applied at different times during the term of the notes for your interest rate, which spread during which periods applies to your notes; and the interest reset, determination, calculation and payment dates, all of which we describe under " Interest Rates Floating Rate Notes" below;

if applicable, the circumstances under which your notes may be redeemed at our option or repaid at the holder's option before the stated maturity, including any redemption commencement date, repayment date(s), redemption price(s) and redemption period(s), all of which we describe under " Redemption and Repayment" below;

whether the authorized representative of the holder of a beneficial interest in the notes will have the right to seek repayment upon the death of the holder as described under " Survivor's Option;"

any special U.S. federal income tax consequences of the purchase, ownership and disposition of the notes; and

any other significant terms of your notes, which could be different from those described in this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus, but in no event inconsistent with the indenture.

We may at any time purchase notes at any price or prices in the open market or otherwise. Notes so purchased by us may, at our discretion, be held, resold or surrendered to the trustee for cancellation.

Types of Notes

We may issue either of the two types of notes described below. Notes may have elements of each of the two types of notes described below. For example, notes may bear interest at a fixed rate for some periods and at a floating rate in others.

Fixed Rate Notes. Notes of this type will bear interest at one or more fixed rates described in your pricing supplement.

Fixed rate notes will bear interest from their original issue date or from the most recent date to which interest on the notes has been paid or made available for payment. Interest will accrue on the principal of fixed rate notes at the fixed rate or rates per annum stated in your pricing supplement during the applicable time periods as stated in your pricing supplement, until the principal is paid or made available for payment. Each payment of interest due on an interest payment date or the maturity will include interest accrued from and including the last date to which interest has been paid, or made available for payment, or from the issue date if none has been paid or made available for payment, to but excluding the interest payment date or maturity. We will compute interest on fixed rate notes on the basis of a 360-day year of twelve 30-day months (the 30/360 (ISDA) day count convention) unless your pricing supplement provides that we will compute interest on a different basis. We will pay interest on each interest payment date and at maturity as described below under " Payments of Principal and Interest." Notes may be offered that switch from a fixed rate to a floating rate or from a floating rate to a fixed rate during the term of the notes.

Floating Rate Notes. Notes of this type will bear interest at rates that are determined by reference to an interest rate formula based on LIBOR. In some cases, the rates may also be adjusted by adding

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or subtracting a spread in relation to LIBOR or multiplying by a spread multiplier and may be subject to a minimum rate and/or a maximum rate. The various interest rate formulas and these other features are described below in " Interest Rates Floating Rate Notes." If your notes are floating rate notes, the formula and any adjustments that apply to the interest rate will be specified in your pricing supplement.

Floating rate notes will bear interest from their original issue date or from the most recent date to which interest on the notes has been paid or made available for payment. Interest will accrue on the principal of floating rate notes at a rate per annum determined according to the interest rate formula stated in your pricing supplement during the applicable interest rate periods as stated in your pricing supplement, until the principal is paid or made available for payment. We will pay interest on each interest payment date and at maturity as described below " Payments of Principal and Interest." Notes may be offered that switch from a fixed rate to a floating rate or from a floating rate to a fixed rate during the term of the notes.

Interest Rates

This subsection describes the different kinds of interest rates that may apply to your notes, as specified in your pricing supplement.

Fixed Rate Notes. Fixed rate notes will bear interest from their original issue date or from the most recent date to which interest on the notes has been paid or made available for payment. Interest will accrue on the principal of fixed rate notes at the fixed yearly rate or rates stated in your pricing supplement during the applicable time periods as stated in your pricing supplement, until the principal is paid or made available for payment. Your pricing supplement will describe the interest periods and relevant interest payment dates on which interest on fixed rate notes will be payable. Each payment of interest due on an interest payment date or the maturity will include interest accrued from and including the last date to which interest has been paid, or made available for payment, or from the issue date if none has been paid or made available for payment, to but excluding the interest payment date or the maturity. We will compute interest on fixed rate notes on the basis of a 360-day year of twelve 30-day months (the 30/360 (ISDA) day count convention), unless your pricing supplement provides that we will compute interest on a different basis. We will pay interest on each interest payment date and at maturity as described below under " Payments of Principal and Interest."

Floating Rate Notes. Floating rate notes will bear interest at rates that are determined by reference to an interest rate formula based on LIBOR. In some cases, the rates may also be adjusted by adding or subtracting a spread in relation to LIBOR or multiplying by a spread multiplier and may be subject to a minimum rate and/or a maximum rate. If your note is a floating rate note, the formula and any adjustments that apply to the interest rate will be specified in your pricing supplement.

Each floating rate note will bear interest from its original issue date or from the most recent date to which interest on the note has been paid or made available for payment. Interest will accrue on the principal of a floating rate note at a rate per annum determined according to the interest rate formula stated in the pricing supplement during the applicable interest rate period specified in your pricing supplement, until the principal is paid or made available for payment. We will pay interest on each interest payment date and at maturity as described below under " Payment of Principal and Interest."

In addition, the following will apply to floating rate notes.

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Initial Base Rate

Unless otherwise specified in your pricing supplement, for floating rate notes, the initial base rate will be the applicable LIBOR base rate in effect from and including the original issue date to but excluding the initial interest reset date. We will specify the initial LIBOR base rate in your pricing supplement.

Spread or Spread Multiplier

In some cases, the base rate for floating rate notes may be adjusted:

by adding or subtracting a specified number of basis points, called the spread, with one basis point being 0.01%; or

by multiplying the base rate by a specified percentage, called the spread multiplier.

If you purchase floating rate notes, your pricing supplement will specify whether a spread or spread multiplier will apply to your notes and, if so, the amount of the applicable spread or spread multiplier and any increases or decreases in the spread or spread multiplier during the term of your notes.

Maximum and Minimum Rates

The actual interest rate, after being adjusted by the spread or spread multiplier, may also be subject to either or both of the following limits:

a maximum rate *i.e.*, a specified upper limit that the actual interest rate in effect at any time may not exceed; and/or

a minimum rate *i.e.*, a specified lower limit that the actual interest rate in effect at any time may not fall below.

If you purchase floating rate notes, your pricing supplement will specify whether a maximum rate and/or minimum rate will apply to your notes and, if so, what those rates are.

Whether or not a maximum rate applies, the interest rate on floating rate notes will in no event be higher than the maximum rate permitted by New York law, as it may be modified by U.S. law of general application. Under current New York law, the maximum rate of interest, with some exceptions, for any loan in an amount less than \$250,000 is 16% and for any loan in the amount of \$250,000 or more but less than \$2,500,000 is 25%, per year on a simple interest basis. These limits do not apply to loans of \$2,500,000 or more.

The rest of this subsection describes how the interest rate and the interest payment dates will be determined, and how interest will be calculated, on floating rate notes.

Interest Reset Dates

Except as otherwise specified in your pricing supplement, the rate of interest on floating rate notes will be reset, by the calculation agent described below, daily, weekly, monthly, quarterly, semi-annually or annually (each, an "interest reset period"). The date on which the interest rate resets and the reset rate becomes effective is called the interest reset date. Except as otherwise specified in your pricing supplement, the interest reset date will be as follows:

for floating rate notes that reset daily, each London business day (as defined below);

for floating rate notes that reset weekly, the Wednesday of each week;

for floating rate notes that reset monthly, the third Wednesday of each month;

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for floating rate notes that reset quarterly, the third Wednesday of each of four months of each year as specified in your pricing supplement;

for floating rate notes that reset semi-annually, the third Wednesday of each of two months of each year as specified in your pricing supplement; and

for floating rate notes that reset annually, the third Wednesday of one month of each year as specified in your pricing supplement.

For floating rate notes, the interest rate in effect on any particular day will be the interest rate determined with respect to the latest interest reset date that occurs on or before that day. There are several exceptions, however, to the reset provisions described above.

Interest reset dates are subject to adjustment, as described below under " Business Day Conventions."

The base rate in effect from and including the original issue date to but excluding the first interest reset date will be the initial base rate. For floating rate notes that reset daily or weekly, the base rate in effect for each day following the fifth business day before an interest payment date to, but excluding, the interest payment date, and for each day following the fifth business day before the maturity to, but excluding, the maturity, will be the base rate in effect on that fifth business day.

Interest Determination Dates

The interest rate that takes effect on an interest reset date will be determined by the calculation agent for the LIBOR base rates by reference to a particular date called an interest determination date. Except as otherwise specified in your pricing supplement, the interest determination date relating to a particular interest reset date will be the second London business day preceding the interest reset date. We refer to an interest determination date for LIBOR notes as a LIBOR interest determination date.

Interest Calculation Date

The interest rate that takes effect on a particular interest reset date will be determined by reference to the corresponding interest determination date or interest reset date, as applicable. For some notes, however, the calculation agent will set the rate on a day no later than the corresponding interest calculation date. Unless otherwise specified in your pricing supplement, the interest calculation date for rates to which a calculation date applies will be the business day immediately preceding the date on which interest will next be paid (on an interest payment date or the maturity, as the case may be). The calculation agent need not wait until the relevant interest calculation date to determine the interest rate if the rate information it needs to make the determination is available from the relevant sources sooner.

Interest Rate Calculations

Interest payable on floating rate notes for any particular interest period will be calculated as described below using an interest factor, expressed as a decimal, applicable to each day during the applicable interest period, unless otherwise specified in your pricing supplement.

Calculations relating to floating rate notes will be made by the calculation agent, an institution that we appoint as our agent for this purpose. We have initially appointed U.S. Bank National Association as our calculation agent for any floating rate notes. We may specify a different calculation agent in your pricing supplement. The applicable pricing supplement for your floating rate note will name the institution that we have appointed to act as the calculation agent for that note as of its original issue date. We may appoint a different institution to serve as calculation agent from time to time after the original issue date of your floating rate note without your consent and without notifying you of the

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change. Absent manifest error, all determinations of the calculation agent will be final and binding on you and us, without any liability on the part of the calculation agent.

For floating rate notes, the calculation agent will determine, on the corresponding interest calculation date or interest determination date, as described below, the interest rate that takes effect on each interest reset date. In addition, the calculation agent will calculate the amount of interest that has accrued during each interest period *i.e.*, the period from and including the original issue date, or the last date to which interest has accrued (which may be the interest payment date or any interest reset date in accordance with the business day convention), to but excluding the next date to which interest will accrue (which may be the interest payment date or any interest reset date in accordance with the business day convention). For each interest period, the calculation agent will calculate the amount of accrued interest by multiplying the face amount of the floating rate note by an accrued interest factor for the interest period. Such accrued interest rate factor is determined by multiplying the applicable interest rate for the period by the day count fraction. The day count fraction will be determined in accordance with the 30/360 (ISDA) day count convention, where the number of days in the interest period in respect of which payment is being made is divided by 360, calculated on a formula basis as follows:

where:

"Y₁" is the year, expressed as a number, in which the first day of the interest period falls;

"Y₂" is the year, expressed as a number, in which the day immediately following the last day included in the interest period falls;

"M₁" is the calendar month, expressed as a number, in which the first day of the interest period falls;

"M₂" is the calendar month, expressed as a number, in which the day immediately following the last day included in the interest period falls;

"D₁" is the first calendar day, expressed as a number, of the interest period, unless such number would be 31, in which case D₁ will be 30; and

"D₂" is the calendar day, expressed as a number, immediately following the last day included in the interest period, unless such number would be 31 and D₁ is greater than 29, in which case D₂ will be 30.

Upon the request of the holder of any floating rate note, the calculation agent will provide the interest rate then in effect, and, if determined, the interest rate that will become effective on the next interest reset date with respect to such floating rate note.

All percentages resulting from any calculation relating to any note will be rounded upward or downward, as appropriate, to the next higher or lower one hundred-thousandth of a percentage point, *e.g.*, 9.876541% (or .09876541) being rounded down to 9.87654% (or .0987654) and 9.876545% (or .09876545) being rounded up to 9.87655% (or .0987655). All amounts used in or resulting from any calculation relating to any note will be rounded upward or downward to the nearest cent.

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Sources and Corrections

If we refer to a rate as set forth on a display page, other published source, information vendor or other vendor officially designated by the sponsor of that rate, if there is a successor source for the display page, other published source, information vendor or other official vendor, we refer to that successor source as applicable as determined by the calculation agent. When we refer to a particular heading or headings on any of those sources, those references include any successor or replacement heading or headings as determined by the calculation agent.

If the applicable rate is based on information obtained from a Reuters screen, that rate will be subject to the corrections, if any, published on that Reuters screen within one hour of the time that rate was first displayed on such source.

LIBOR Calculation

LIBOR, with respect to the base rate and any interest reset date, will be the London interbank offered rate for deposits in U.S. dollars for the index maturity specified in your pricing supplement, appearing on the Reuters screen LIBOR page as of approximately 11:00 A.M., London time, on the relevant LIBOR interest determination date.

If the rate described above does not so appear on the Reuters screen LIBOR page, then LIBOR will be determined on the basis of the rates at which deposits in U.S. dollars are offered by four major banks in the London interbank market selected by the calculation agent at approximately 11:00 A.M., London time, on the relevant LIBOR interest determination date, to prime banks in the London interbank market for a period of the specified index maturity, beginning on the relevant interest reset date, and in a representative amount. The calculation agent will request the principal London office of each of these major banks to provide a quotation of its rate. If at least two quotations are provided, LIBOR for the relevant interest reset date will be the arithmetic mean of the quotations.

If fewer than two of the requested quotations described above are provided, LIBOR for the relevant interest reset date will be the arithmetic mean of the rates quoted by major banks in New York City selected by the calculation agent, at approximately 11:00 A.M., New York City time (or the time in the relevant principal financial center), on the relevant interest reset date, for loans in U.S. dollars (or the index currency) to leading European banks for a period of the specified index maturity, beginning on the relevant interest reset date, and in a representative amount.

If no quotation is provided as described in the preceding paragraph, then the calculation agent, after consulting such sources as it deems comparable to any of the foregoing quotations or display page, or any such source as it deems reasonable from which to estimate LIBOR or any of the foregoing lending rates, shall determine LIBOR for that interest reset date in its sole discretion.

For the purpose of this section, we define the term "index maturity" as the interest rate period of LIBOR on which the interest rate formula is based as specified in your pricing supplement.

In all cases, if the stated maturity or any earlier redemption date or repayment date with respect to any note falls on a day that is not a business day, any payment of principal, premium, if any, and interest otherwise due on such day will be made on the next succeeding business day, and no interest on such payment shall accrue for the period from and after such stated maturity, redemption date or repayment date, as the case may be.

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Business Days

The term "London business day" will apply to your floating rate notes, as specified in your pricing supplement, and it means each Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday that is not a day on which banking institutions in London generally are authorized or obligated by law, regulation or executive order to close and is also a day on which dealings in the applicable index currency are transacted in the London interbank market.

Business Day Convention

The business day convention that will apply to your notes is the "following business day convention." The "following business day convention" means, for any interest payment date or interest reset date, other than the maturity, if such date would otherwise fall on a day that is not a business day, then such date will be postponed to the next day that is a business day.

Payment of Principal and Interest

Principal of and interest on beneficial interests in the notes will be made in accordance with the arrangements then in place between the paying agent and The Depository Trust Company (referred to as "DTC") and its participants as described under "Registration and Settlement The Depository Trust Company." Payments in respect of any notes in certificated form will be made as described under "Registration and Settlement Registration, Transfer and Payment of Certificated Notes."

Interest on each note will be payable either monthly, quarterly, semi-annually or annually on each interest payment date and at the note's stated maturity or on the date of redemption or repayment if a note is redeemed or repaid prior to maturity. Interest is payable to the person in whose name a note is registered at the close of business on the regular record date before each interest payment date. Interest due at a note's stated maturity or on a date of redemption or repayment will be payable to the person to whom principal is payable.

We will pay any administrative costs imposed by banks in connection with making payments in immediately available funds, but any tax, assessment or governmental charge imposed upon any payments on a note, including, without limitation, any withholding tax, is the responsibility of the holders of beneficial interests in the note in respect of which such payments are made.

Payment and Record Dates for Interest

Interest on the notes will be paid as follows:

Interest Payment Frequency	Interest Payment Dates
Monthly	Fifteenth day of each calendar month, beginning in the first calendar month following the month the note was issued.
Quarterly	Fifteenth day of every third month, beginning in the third calendar month following the month the note was issued.
Semi-annually	Fifteenth day of every sixth month, beginning in the sixth calendar month following the month the note was issued.
Annually	Fifteenth day of every twelfth month, beginning in the twelfth calendar month following the month the note was issued.

The regular record date for any interest payment date will be the first day of the calendar month in which the interest payment date occurs, except that the regular record date for interest due on the note's stated maturity date or date of earlier redemption or repayment will be that particular date. For

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the purpose of determining the holder at the close of business on a regular record date when business is not being conducted, the close of business will mean 5:00 P.M., New York City time, on that day.

Interest on a note will be payable beginning on the first interest payment date after its date of original issuance to holders of record on the corresponding regular record date.

"Business day" means any day, other than a Saturday or Sunday, that is neither a legal holiday nor a day on which banking institutions are authorized or required by law or regulation to close in The City of New York.

Redemption and Repayment

Unless we otherwise provide in the applicable pricing supplement, a note will not be redeemable or repayable prior to its stated maturity date.

If the pricing supplement states that the note will be redeemable at our option prior to its stated maturity date, then on such date or dates specified in the pricing supplement, we may redeem those notes at our option either in whole or from time to time in part, upon not less than 30 nor more than 60 days' written notice to the holder of those notes.

If the pricing supplement states that your note will be repayable at your option prior to its stated maturity date, we will require receipt of notice of the request for repayment at least 30 but not more than 60 days prior to the date or dates specified in the pricing supplement. We also must receive the completed form entitled "Option to Elect Repayment." Exercise of the repayment option by the holder of a note is irrevocable.

Since the notes will be represented by a global note, DTC or its nominee will be treated as the holder of the notes; therefore DTC or its nominee will be the only entity that receives notices of redemption of notes from us, in the case of our redemption of notes, and will be the only entity that can exercise the right to repayment of notes, in the case of optional repayment. See "Registration and Settlement."

To ensure that DTC or its nominee will timely exercise a right to repayment with respect to a particular beneficial interest in a note, the beneficial owner of the interest in that note must instruct the broker or other direct or indirect participant through which it holds the beneficial interest to notify DTC or its nominee of its desire to exercise a right to repayment. Because different firms have different cut-off times for accepting instructions from their customers, each beneficial owner should consult the broker or other direct or indirect participant through which it holds an interest in a note to determine the cut-off time by which the instruction must be given for timely notice to be delivered to DTC or its nominee. Conveyance of notices and other communications by DTC or its nominee to participants, by participants to indirect participants and by participants and indirect participants to beneficial owners of the notes will be governed by agreements among them and any applicable statutory or regulatory requirements.

The redemption or repayment of a note normally will occur on the interest payment date or dates following receipt of a valid notice. Unless otherwise specified in the pricing supplement, the redemption or repayment price will equal 100% of the principal amount of the note plus unpaid interest accrued to the date or dates of redemption or repayment.

We may at any time purchase notes at any price or prices in the open market or otherwise. We may also purchase notes otherwise tendered for repayment by a holder or tendered by a holder's duly authorized representative through exercise of the Survivor's Option described below. If we purchase the notes in this manner, we have the discretion to either hold, resell or surrender the notes to the trustee for cancellation.

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Survivor's Option

The "Survivor's Option" is a provision in a note pursuant to which we agree to repay that note, if requested by the authorized representative of the beneficial owner of that note, following the death of the beneficial owner of the note, so long as the note was owned by that beneficial owner or the estate of that beneficial owner at least six months prior to the request. The pricing supplement relating to each offering of notes will state whether the Survivor's Option applies to those notes.

If a note is entitled to a Survivor's Option, upon the valid exercise of the Survivor's Option and the proper tender of that note for repayment, we will, at our option, repay or repurchase that note, in whole or in part, at a price equal to 100% of the principal amount of the deceased beneficial owner's interest in that note plus unpaid interest accrued to the date of repayment.

To be valid, the Survivor's Option must be exercised by or on behalf of the person who has authority to act on behalf of the deceased beneficial owner of the note (including, without limitation, the personal representative or executor of the deceased beneficial owner or the surviving joint owner with the deceased beneficial owner) under the laws of the applicable jurisdiction.

The death of a person holding a beneficial ownership interest in a note as a joint tenant or tenant by the entirety with another person, or as a tenant in common with the deceased holder's spouse, will be deemed the death of a beneficial owner of that note, and the entire principal amount of the note so held will be subject to repayment by us upon request. However, the death of a person holding a beneficial ownership interest in a note as tenant in common with a person other than such deceased holder's spouse will be deemed the death of a beneficial owner only with respect to such deceased person's interest in the note.

The death of a person who, during his or her lifetime, was entitled to substantially all of the beneficial ownership interests in a note will be deemed the death of the beneficial owner of that note for purposes of the Survivor's Option, regardless of whether that beneficial owner was the registered holder of that note, if entitlement to those interests can be established to the satisfaction of the trustee. A beneficial ownership interest will be deemed to exist in typical cases of nominee ownership, ownership under the Uniform Transfers to Minors Act or Uniform Gifts to Minors Act, community property or other joint ownership arrangements between a husband and wife. In addition, a beneficial ownership interest will be deemed to exist in custodial and trust arrangements where one person has all of the beneficial ownership interests in the applicable note during his or her lifetime.

We have the discretionary right to limit the aggregate principal amount of notes as to which exercises of the Survivor's Option shall be accepted by us from authorized representatives of all deceased beneficial owners in any calendar year to an amount equal to the greater of \$2,000,000 or 2% of the principal amount of all notes outstanding as of the end of the most recent calendar year. We also have the discretionary right to limit to \$250,000 in any calendar year the aggregate principal amount of notes as to which exercises of the Survivor's Option shall be accepted by us from the authorized representative of any individual deceased beneficial owner of notes in such calendar year. In addition, we will not permit the exercise of the Survivor's Option except in principal amounts of \$1,000 and multiples of \$1,000.

An otherwise valid election to exercise the Survivor's Option may not be withdrawn. Each election to exercise the Survivor's Option will be accepted in the order that elections are received by the trustee, except for any note the acceptance of which would contravene any of the limitations described in the preceding paragraph. Notes accepted for repayment through the exercise of the Survivor's Option normally will be repaid on the first interest payment date that occurs 20 or more calendar days after the date of the acceptance. For example, if the acceptance date of a note tendered through a valid exercise of the Survivor's Option is September 1, 2013, and interest on that note is paid monthly, we would normally, at our option, repay that note on the interest payment date occurring on

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October 15, 2013, because the September 15, 2013 interest payment date would occur less than 20 days from the date of acceptance. Each tendered note that is not accepted in any calendar year due to the application of any of the limitations described in the preceding paragraph will be deemed to be tendered in the following calendar year in the order in which all such notes were originally tendered. If a note tendered through a valid exercise of the Survivor's Option is not accepted, the trustee will deliver a notice by first-class mail to the registered holder, at that holder's last known address as indicated in the note register, that states the reason that note has not been accepted for repayment.

With respect to notes represented by a global note, DTC or its nominee is treated as the holder of the notes and will be the only entity that can exercise the Survivor's Option for such notes. To obtain repayment pursuant to exercise of the Survivor's Option for a note, the deceased beneficial owner's authorized representative must provide the following items to the broker or other entity through which the beneficial interest in the note is held by the deceased beneficial owner:

a written instruction to such broker or other entity to notify DTC of the authorized representative's desire to obtain repayment pursuant to exercise of the Survivor's Option;

appropriate evidence satisfactory to the trustee (a) that the deceased was the beneficial owner of the note at the time of death and his or her interest in the note was owned by the deceased beneficial owner or his or her estate at least six months prior to the request for repayment, (b) that the death of the beneficial owner has occurred, (c) of the date of death of the beneficial owner, and (d) that the representative has authority to act on behalf of the beneficial owner;

if the interest in the note is held by a nominee of the deceased beneficial owner, a certificate satisfactory to the trustee from the nominee attesting to the deceased's beneficial ownership of such note;

written request for repayment signed by the authorized representative of the deceased beneficial owner with the signature guaranteed by a member firm of a registered national securities exchange or of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, Inc. or a commercial bank or trust company having an office or correspondent in the United States;

if applicable, a properly executed assignment or endorsement;

tax waivers and any other instruments or documents that the trustee reasonably requires in order to establish the validity of the beneficial ownership of the note and the claimant's entitlement to payment; and

any additional information the trustee reasonably requires to evidence satisfaction of any conditions to the exercise of the Survivor's Option or to document beneficial ownership or authority to make the election and to cause the repayment of the note.

In turn, the broker or other entity will deliver each of these items to the trustee, together with evidence satisfactory to the trustee from the broker or other entity stating that it represents the deceased beneficial owner.

The death of a person owning a note in joint tenancy or tenancy by the entirety with another or others shall be deemed the death of the holder of the note, and the entire principal amount of the note so held shall be subject to repayment, together with interest accrued thereon to the repayment date. The death of a person owning a note by tenancy in common shall be deemed the death of a holder of a note only with respect to the deceased holder's interest in the note so held by tenancy in common; except that in the event a note is held by husband and wife as tenants in common, the death of either shall be deemed the death of the holder of the note, and the entire principal amount of the note so held shall be subject to repayment. The death of a person who, during his or her lifetime, was entitled to substantially all of the beneficial interests of ownership of a note, shall be deemed the death of the holder thereof for purposes of this provision, regardless of the registered holder, if such

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beneficial interest can be established to the satisfaction of the trustee and us. Such beneficial interest shall be deemed to exist in typical cases of nominee ownership, ownership under the Uniform Gifts to Minors Act, the Uniform Transfers to Minors Act, community property or other joint ownership arrangements between a husband and wife and trust arrangements where one person has substantially all of the beneficial ownership interest in the note during his or her lifetime.

We retain the right to limit the aggregate principal amount of notes as to which exercises of the Survivor's Option applicable to the notes will be accepted in any one calendar year as described above. All other questions regarding the eligibility or validity of any exercise of the Survivor's Option will be determined by the trustee, in its sole discretion, which determination will be final and binding on all parties.

The broker or other entity will be responsible for disbursing payments received from the trustee to the authorized representative. See "Registration and Settlement."

Forms for the exercise of the Survivor's Option may be obtained from the Trustee at 100 Wall Street, Suite 1600, New York, NY 10005, Attention: General Counsel.

If applicable, we will comply with the requirements of Section 14(e) of the Exchange Act, and the rules promulgated thereunder, and any other securities laws or regulations in connection with any repayment of notes at the option of the registered holders or beneficial owners thereof.

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**MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION
AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS**

(All figures in this item are in thousands except share, per share and other data)

References herein to "we," "us" or "our" refer to Prospect Capital Corporation and its subsidiary unless the context specifically requires otherwise.

The following discussion should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and notes thereto appearing elsewhere in this prospectus supplement and accompanying prospectus. Historical results set forth are not necessarily indicative of our future financial position and results of operations. Any discussion relating to specific investments or portfolio loans herein should be read in conjunction with endnote 3 to the Consolidated Schedule of Investments included in our financial statements in order to determine whether all or any portion of such investment or loan is owned by our wholly-owned bankruptcy remote special purpose subsidiary, Prospect Capital Funding LLC and, accordingly, held as collateral for the revolving credit facility.

Overview

We are a financial services company that primarily lends to and invests in middle market privately-held companies. We are a closed-end investment company that has filed an election to be treated as a business development company under the Investment Company Act of 1940, or the 1940 Act. We invest primarily in senior and subordinated debt and equity of companies in need of capital for acquisitions, divestitures, growth, development and recapitalization. We work with the management teams or financial sponsors to seek investments with historical cash flows, asset collateral or contracted pro-forma cash flows.

We currently have seven origination strategies in which we make investments: (1) lending in private equity sponsored transactions, (2) lending directly to companies not owned by private equity firms, (3) control investments in corporate operating companies, (4) control investments in financial companies, (5) investments in structured credit, (6) real estate investments, and (7) investments in syndicated debt. We continue to evaluate other origination strategies in the ordinary course of business with no specific tops-down allocation to any single origination strategy.

Lending in Private Equity Sponsored Transactions We make loans to companies which are controlled by leading private equity firms. This debt can take the form of first lien, second lien, unitranche or mezzanine loans. In making these investments, we look for a diversified customer base, recurring demand for the product or service, barriers to entry, strong historical cash flow and experienced management teams. These loans typically have significant equity subordinate to our loan position. This strategy has represented approximately 50%-60% of our business.

Lending Directly to Companies We provide debt financing to companies owned by non-private equity firms, the company founder, a management team or a family. Here, in addition to the strengths we look for in a sponsored transaction, we also look for the alignment with the management team with significant invested capital. This strategy often has less competition than the private equity sponsor strategy because such company financing needs are not easily addressed by banks and often require more diligence preparation. Direct lending can result in higher returns and lower leverage than sponsor transactions and may include warrants or equity to us. This strategy generally has comprised approximately 10%-15% of our business.

Control Investments in Corporate Operating Companies This strategy involves acquiring controlling stakes in non-financial operating companies. Our investments in these companies are generally structured as a combination of yield-producing debt and equity. We provide certainty of closure to our counterparties, give the seller personal liquidity and generally look for management to continue on in their current roles. This strategy has comprised approximately 10%-15% of our business.

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Control Investments in Financial Companies This strategy involves acquiring controlling stakes in financial companies, including consumer direct lending, subprime auto lending and other strategies. Our investments in these companies are generally structured as a combination of yield-producing debt and equity. These investments are often structured in a tax-efficient RIC-compliant partnership, enhancing returns. This strategy has comprised approximately 10%-15% of our business.

Investments in Structured Credit We make investments in CLOs, generally taking a significant position in the subordinated interests (equity) of the CLOs. The CLOs include a diversified portfolio of broadly syndicated loans and do not have direct exposure to real estate, mortgages, sub-prime debt, or consumer based debt. The CLOs in which we invest are managed by top-tier collateral managers that have been thoroughly diligenced prior to investment. This strategy has represented 10%-20% of the portfolio.

Real Estate Investments We make investments in real estate through our wholly-owned tax-efficient REIT, APHC. Our real estate investments are in various classes of fully developed and occupied real estate properties that generate current yields. We seek to identify properties that have historically high occupancy and steady cash flow generation. We partner with established property managers with experience in managing the property type to manage such properties after acquisition. This is a more recent investment strategy that has represented less than 5% of our business.

Investments in Syndicated Debt On an opportunistic basis, we make investments in loans and high yield bonds that have been sold to a syndicate of buyers. Here we look for investments with attractive risk-adjusted returns after we have completed a fundamental credit analysis. These investments are purchased with a long term, buy-and-hold outlook and we look to provide significant structuring input by providing anchoring orders. This strategy has represented approximately 5%-10% of the portfolio.

We invest primarily in first and second lien senior loans and mezzanine debt, which in some cases includes an equity component. First and second lien senior loans generally are senior debt instruments that rank ahead of subordinated debt of a given portfolio company. These loans also have the benefit of security interests on the assets of the portfolio company, which may rank ahead of or be junior to other security interests. Mezzanine debt and our investments in CLOs are subordinated to senior loans and are generally unsecured. We invest in debt and equity positions of CLOs which are a form of securitization in which the cash flows of a portfolio of loans are pooled and passed on to different classes of owners in various tranches. Our CLO investments are derived from portfolios of corporate debt securities which are generally risk rated from BB to B depending on the tranche.

We seek to be a long-term investor with our portfolio companies. The aggregate value of our portfolio investments was \$4,172,852 and \$2,094,221 as of June 30, 2013 and June 30, 2012, respectively. During the year ended June 30, 2013, our net cost of investments increased by \$2,156,465, or 102.7%, as a result of 68 new investments, 25 follow-on investments and several revolver advances of \$3,043,531, accrued of payment-in-kind interest of \$10,947, structuring fees of \$52,699 and amortization of discounts and premiums of \$11,016, while we received full repayment on 23 investments, sold ten investments, impaired one investment, and received several partial prepayments, amortization payments and a revolver repayment, totaling \$931,534.

Compared to the end of last fiscal year (ended June 30, 2012), net assets increased by \$1,144,520, or 75.7% during the year ended June 30, 2013, from \$1,511,974 to \$2,656,494. This increase resulted from the issuance of new shares of our common stock (less offering costs) in the amount of \$1,179,084, dividend reinvestments of \$16,087, and \$220,856 from operations. These increases, in turn, were offset by \$271,507 in dividend distributions to our stockholders. The \$220,856 increase in net assets resulting from operations is net of the following: net investment income of \$324,924, net realized loss on investments of \$26,234, and a decrease in net assets due to changes in net unrealized depreciation of investments of \$77,834.

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The preparation of financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities 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, and these differences could be material.

Fourth Quarter Highlights

Investment Transactions

On April 1, 2013, we refinanced our existing \$18,635 of subordinated loans to Ajax Rolled Ring & Machine, Inc. ("Ajax"), increasing the size of our debt investment to \$38,537. Concurrent with the refinancing, we received repayment of the \$18,635 subordinated loans that were previously outstanding. The subordinated unsecured term loan bears interest in cash at the greater of 11.5% or Libor plus 8.5% and interest payment in kind of 6.0% and has a final maturity of March 30, 2018.

On April 15, 2013, assets previously held by H&M were assigned to Wolf in exchange for a \$66,000 term loan secured by the assets. Our cost basis in this loan of \$44,632 was determined in accordance with ASC 310-40, *Troubled Debt Restructurings by Creditors*, and is equal to the fair value of assets at the time of transfer and we recorded a realized loss of \$19,647 in connection with the foreclosure on the assets. On May 17, 2013, Wolf sold certain of the assets that had been previously held by H&M that were located in Martin County to Hibernia for \$66,000. Proceeds from the sale were primarily used to repay the loan and NPI receivable due to us and we recognized as a realized gain of \$11,826 partially offsetting the previously recorded loss. We received \$3,960 of structuring and advisory fees from Wolf during the year ended June 30, 2013 related to the sale and \$991 under the NPI agreement which was recognized as other income during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2013.

On April 17, 2013, we made an investment of \$43,650 to purchase 97% of the subordinated notes in Mountain View CLO 2013-I Ltd. ("Mountain View").

On April 22, 2013, we provided \$34,375 of senior secured financing, of which \$31,875 was funded at closing, to support the acquisition of Pegasus Business Intelligence, LP ("Pegasus"), the world's largest processor of commissions paid by hotels to travel agencies for room booking services. The \$15,938 Term Loan A note bears interest in cash at the greater of 6.75% or Libor plus 5.5% and has a final maturity of April 18, 2018. The \$15,938 Term Loan B note bears interest in cash at the greater of 13.75% or Libor plus 12.5% and has a final maturity of April 18, 2018. The \$2,500 senior secured revolver, which was unfunded at closing, bears interest in cash at the greater of 9.0% or Libor plus 7.75% and has a final maturity of April 18, 2014.

On April 25, 2013, we made an investment of \$26,000 to purchase 50.9% of the subordinated notes in Brookside Mill CLO Ltd. ("Brookside").

On April 30, 2013, we made a \$21,247 follow-on investment in APH, to acquire Lofton Place Apartments and Vista at Palma Sola, multi-family residential properties located in Florida. We invested \$3,247 of equity and \$18,000 of debt in APH. The senior secured note bears interest in cash at the greater of 6.0% or Libor plus 4.0% and interest payment in kind of 5.50% and has a final maturity of October 24, 2020.

On April 30, 2013, we sold our investment in Fischbein, LLC ("Fischbein") for net proceeds of \$3,168, recognizing a realized gain of \$2,293 on the sale. In addition, there is \$310 being held in escrow which will be recognized as additional gain if and when received.

On May 8, 2013, we made a \$6,119 follow-on investment in APH, to acquire Arlington Park, a multi-family residential property located in Marietta, Georgia. We invested \$2,119 of equity and \$4,000

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Investment Holdings

As of June 30, 2013, we continue to pursue our diversified investment strategy. At June 30, 2013, approximately \$4,172,852 or 157.1% of our net assets are invested in 124 long-term portfolio investments and CLOs and 5.4% of our net assets are invested in money market funds.

During the year ended June 30, 2013, we originated \$3,103,217 of new investments. Our origination efforts are focused primarily on secured lending, to reduce the risk in the portfolio, investing primarily in first lien loans, and subordinated notes in CLOs, though we also continue to close select junior debt and equity investments. In addition to targeting investments senior in corporate capital structures with our new originations, we have also increased our origination business mix of third party private equity sponsor owned companies, which tend to have more third party equity capital supporting our debt investments than non-sponsor transactions. Our annualized current yield was 13.9% and 13.6% as of June 30, 2012 and June 30, 2013, respectively, across all performing interest bearing investments. The decrease in our current yield is primarily due to recent originations being at lower yields than the existing portfolio. Monetization of equity positions that we hold and loans on non-accrual status are not included in this yield calculation. In many of our portfolio companies we hold equity positions, ranging from minority interests to majority stakes, which we expect over time to contribute to our investment returns. Some of these equity positions include features such as contractual minimum internal rates of returns, preferred distributions, flip structures and other features expected to generate additional investment returns, as well as contractual protections and preferences over junior equity, in addition to the yield and security offered by our cash flow and collateral debt protections.

We classify our investments by level of control. As defined in the 1940 Act, control investments are those where there is the ability or power to exercise a controlling influence over the management or policies of a company. Control is generally deemed to exist when a company or individual possesses or has the right to acquire within 60 days or less, a beneficial ownership of more than 25% of the voting securities of an investee company. Affiliated investments and affiliated companies are defined by a lesser degree of influence and are deemed to exist through the possession outright or via the right to acquire within 60 days or less, beneficial ownership of 5% or more of the outstanding voting securities of the investee company.

As of June 30, 2013, we own controlling interests in AIRMALL USA, Inc. ("AIRMALL"), Ajax, APH, AWCNC, LLC, Borga, Inc., CCPI Holdings, Inc. ("CCPI"), Credit Central Holdings of Delaware, LLC ("Credit Central"), Energy Solutions Holdings, Inc. (f/k/a Gas Solutions Holdings, Inc.) ("Energy Solutions"), First Tower Holdings of Delaware, LLC ("First Tower Delaware"), Manx Energy, Inc. ("Manx"), Nationwide Acceptance Holdings, LLC ("Nationwide"), NMMB Holdings, Inc. ("NMMB"), R-V Industries, Inc. ("R-V"), The Healing Staff, Inc. ("THS"), Valley Electric Holdings I, Inc. ("Valley Electric") and Wolf Energy Holdings, Inc. ("Wolf"). We also own an affiliated interest in BNN Holdings Corp. (f/k/a Biotronic NeuroNetwork) ("Biotronic"), Boxercraft Incorporated ("Boxercraft") and Smart, LLC.

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The following is our investment portfolio presented by geographic location of the investment at June 30, 2013 and June 30, 2012, respectively:

Geographic Location	June 30, 2013				June 30, 2012			
	Cost	Percent of Portfolio	Fair Value	Percent of Portfolio	Cost	Percent of Portfolio	Fair Value	Percent of Portfolio
Canada	\$ 165,000	3.9%	\$ 165,000	4.0%	\$ 15,134	0.7%	\$ 17,040	0.8%
Cayman Islands	688,286	16.2%	686,675	16.5%	241,817	11.5%	245,726	11.7%
Ireland	14,927	0.4%	15,000	0.4%	14,918	0.7%	15,000	0.7%
Midwest US	565,239	13.3%	531,934	12.7%	427,430	20.4%	377,139	18.0%
Northeast US	649,484	15.3%	663,025	15.9%	293,181	14.0%	313,437	15.0%
Puerto Rico	41,352	1.0%	41,352	1.0%		%		%
Southeast US	1,111,946	26.0%	1,081,320	25.8%	642,984	30.6%	634,945	30.4%
Southwest US	345,392	8.1%	336,362	8.1%	193,627	9.2%	234,433	11.2%
Western US	674,152	15.8%	652,184	15.6%	270,222	12.9%	256,501	12.2%
Total Portfolio	\$ 4,255,778	100.0%	\$ 4,172,852	100.0%	\$ 2,099,313	100.0%	\$ 2,094,221	100.0%

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On December 17, 2012, we made a \$39,800 first lien investment in Coverall North America, Inc. ("Coverall"), a leading franchiser of commercial cleaning businesses. The first lien note bears interest in cash at the greater of 11.5% or Libor plus 8.5% and has a final maturity of December 17, 2017.

On December 17, 2012, we made a \$38,150 first lien follow-on investment in TFS, to support the acquisition of Miner Holding Company, Inc. The first lien note bears interest in cash at the greater of 10.0% or Libor plus 8.0% and has a final maturity of December 21, 2017.

On December 17, 2012, we made a secured debt investment of \$30,000 to support the recapitalization of Biotronic. After the financing, we received repayment of the \$26,227 loan that was previously outstanding. The new note bears interest in cash at the greater of 10.0% or Libor plus 8.0% and has a final maturity of December 17, 2017.

On December 19, 2012, we provided \$17,500 of senior secured second lien financing to Grocery Outlet, Inc., to support the recapitalization of a retailer of food, beverages and general merchandise. The second lien note bears interest in cash at the greater of 10.5% or Libor plus 9.25% and has a final maturity of June 17, 2019.

On December 19, 2012, we provided \$23,200 of senior secured second lien financing to support the recapitalization of TB Corp., a Mexican restaurant chain. The second lien note bears interest in cash at a fixed rate of 12.0% and interest payment in kind of 1.5% and has a final maturity of December 18, 2018.

On December 20, 2012, we made an additional follow-on senior secured debt investment of \$19,500 to support the recapitalization of Progrexion. After the financing, we held \$154,500 of senior secured debt of Progrexion. The first lien note bears interest in cash at the greater of 10.5% or Libor plus 8.5% and has a final maturity of September 14, 2017.

On December 21, 2012, we made a \$10,000 senior secured second lien follow-on investment in Seaton Corp. The second lien note bears interest in cash at the greater of 12.5% or Libor plus 9.0% and interest payment in kind of 2.0% and has a final maturity of March 14, 2015.

On December 21, 2012, we made a \$37,500 senior secured first lien investment in Lasership, Inc., a leading provider of regional same day and next day distribution services for premier e-commerce and product supply businesses. The first lien note bears interest in cash at the greater of 10.25% or Libor plus 8.25% and has a final maturity of December 21, 2017.

On December 21, 2012, we made a \$12,000 senior secured first lien follow-on investment in FPG, a supplier of branded consumer and commercial products sold to the retail, foodservice, and hospitality sectors. The first lien note bears interest in cash at the greater of 12.0% or Libor plus 11.0% and has a final maturity of January 20, 2017.

On December 24, 2012, we made a follow-on secured debt investment of \$5,000 in New Star. The second lien note bears interest in cash at the greater of 11.5% or Libor plus 8.5% and interest payment in kind of 1.0% and has a final maturity of February 2, 2018.

On December 24, 2012, we made a \$7,000 second lien secured investment in Aderant North America, Inc., a leading provider of enterprise software solutions to professional services organizations. The second lien note bears interest in cash at the greater of 11.0% or PRIME plus 7.75% and has a final maturity of June 20, 2019.

On December 28, 2012, we made a \$9,500 first lien secured investment in APH, to acquire Abbington Pointe, Inc., a multi-family property in Marietta, Georgia. We invested \$3,193 of equity and \$6,400 of debt in APH. The first lien note originally bore interest in cash at the greater of 10.5% or Libor plus 8.5% and interest payment in kind of 2.0%. On January 17, 2013, we

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amended the terms of this investment and the first lien note bears interest in cash at the greater of 6.0% or Libor plus 4.0% and interest payment in kind of 5.5% as of June 30, 2013. The first lien note has a final maturity of October 24, 2020.

On December 28, 2012, we made a \$5,000 second lien secured investment in TransFirst Holdings, Inc., a payments processing firm that provides electronic credit card authorization to merchants located throughout the United States. The second lien note bears interest in cash at the greater of 11.0% or Libor plus 9.75% and has a final maturity of June 27, 2018.

On December 28, 2012, we completed a \$47,900 recapitalization of Credit Central, a branch-based provider of installment loans. Through the recapitalization, we acquired a controlling interest in Credit Central for \$38,082 in cash and 897,906 unregistered shares of our common stock. The first lien note bears interest in cash at the greater of 20.0% or Libor plus 18.5% and has a final maturity of December 31, 2020.

On December 28, 2012, we made a \$3,600 follow-on subordinated unsecured investment in Ajax. The unsecured note bears interest in cash at the greater of 11.5% or Libor plus 8.5% and interest payment in kind of 6.00% and has a final maturity of December 31, 2017.

On December 28, 2012, we made a \$30,000 first lien senior secured investment to support the recapitalization of Spartan Energy Services, LLC ("Spartan"), a leading provider of thru tubing and flow control services to oil and gas companies. The first lien note bears interest in cash at the greater of 10.5% or Libor plus 9.0% and has a final maturity of December 28, 2017.

On December 31, 2012, we provided \$32,000 senior secured loan to support the acquisition of System One Holdings, LLC, a leading provider of professional staffing services. The first lien note bears interest in cash at the greater of 11.0% or Libor plus 9.5% and has a final maturity of December 31, 2018.

On December 31, 2012, we funded a recapitalization of Valley Electric with \$42,572 of debt and \$9,526 of equity financing. Through the recapitalization, we acquired a controlling interest in Valley Electric for \$7,449 in cash and 4,141,547 unregistered shares of our common stock. The first lien note issued to Valley Electric bears interest in cash at the greater of 9.0% or Libor plus 6.0% and interest payment in kind of 9.0% and has a final maturity of December 31, 2018. The first lien note issued to Valley Electric Co. of Mt. Vernon Inc. bears interest in cash at the greater of 8.0% or Libor plus 5.0% and interest payment in kind of 2.5% and has a final maturity of December 31, 2017.

On December 31, 2012, we provided \$70,000 of secured second lien debt financing for the acquisition of Thomson Reuters Property Tax Services by Ryan, LLC ("Ryan"). The second lien note bears interest in cash at the greater of 12.0% or Libor plus 9.0% and interest payment in kind of 3.0% and has a final maturity of June 30, 2018.

On January 11, 2013, we provided \$27,100 of debt financing to Correctional Healthcare Holding Company, Inc. ("CHC"), a national provider of correctional medical and behavioral healthcare solutions. The subordinated secured second lien loan bears interest in cash at 11.25% and has a final maturity of January 11, 2020.

On January 17, 2013, we made a \$30,348 follow-on investment in APH, to acquire 5100 Live Oaks Blvd, LLC, a multi-family residential property located in Tampa, Florida. We invested \$2,748 of equity and \$27,600 of debt in APH. The first lien note bears interest in cash at the greater of 6.0% or Libor plus 4.0% and interest payment in kind of 5.50% and has a final maturity of October 24, 2020.

On January 24, 2013, we made an investment of \$24,870 to purchase 56.14% of the subordinated notes in Cent 17 CLO Limited.

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On January 24, 2013, we made an investment of \$26,901 to purchase 50.12% of the subordinated notes in Octagon Investment Partners XV, Ltd.

On January 29, 2013, we provided \$8,000 of secured second lien financing to TGG Medical Transitory, Inc., a developer of technologies for extracorporeal photopheresis treatments. The senior secured second lien term loan bears interest in cash at the greater of 11.25% or Libor plus 10.0% and has a final maturity of June 27, 2018.

On January 31, 2013, we funded an acquisition of the subsidiaries of Nationwide, which operate a specialty finance business based in Chicago, Illinois, with \$21,308 of debt and \$3,843 of equity financing. The senior secured term loan bears interest in cash at the greater of 20.0% or Libor plus 18.5% and has a final maturity of January 31, 2023.

On February 5, 2013, we received a distribution of \$3,250 related to our investment in NRG Manufacturing, Inc. ("NRG"), for which we realized a gain of the same amount. This was a partial release of the amount held in escrow.

On February 5, 2013, we made a secured debt investment of \$2,000 in Healogics, Inc. ("Healogics"), a provider of outpatient wound care management services located in Jacksonville, Florida.

On February 13, 2013, we made an investment of \$35,025 to purchase 50.34% of the subordinated notes in Galaxy XV CLO, Ltd.

On February 14, 2013, we made a \$2,000 secured second lien debt investment in J.G. Wentworth, LLC ("J.G. Wentworth"), the largest purchaser of structured settlement and annuity payments in the United States. The second lien term loan bears interest in cash at the greater of 9.0% or Libor plus 7.5% and has a final maturity of February 8, 2019.

On February 14, 2013, we provided \$15,000 of senior secured financing to Speedy Group Holdings Corp., a leading provider of short-term loans and financial services in the United States, the United Kingdom and Canada. The unsecured subordinated term loan bears interest in cash at 12.0% and has a final maturity of November 15, 2017.

On February 15, 2013, we made a \$6,000 secured second lien debt investment in SESAC Holdco II LLC, a performing rights organization based in Nashville, Tennessee. The second lien term loan bears interest in cash at the greater of 10.0% or Libor plus 8.75% and has a final maturity of July 12, 2019.

On February 21, 2013, we provided \$39,550 of senior secured first lien financing to Atlantis Healthcare Group (Puerto Rico), Inc., a leading owner and operator of dialysis stations. The senior secured term loan bears interest in cash at the greater of 10.0% or Libor plus 8.0% and has a final maturity date of February 21, 2018.

On February 25, 2013, we made a \$10,000 secured second lien loan and a \$2,000 secured first lien debt investment in TNS, an international data communications company that provides networking, data communications and other value added services. The second lien term loan bears interest in cash at the greater of 9.0% or Libor plus 8.0% and has a final maturity of August 14, 2020.

On March 1, 2013, we made a \$70,000 secured term loan investment in a subsidiary of Cinedigm DC Holdings, LLC, a leading provider of digital cinema services, software and content marketing and distribution. The senior secured term loan bears interest in cash at the greater of 11.0% or Libor plus 9.0% and interest payment in kind of 2.5% and has a final maturity of March 31, 2021.

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On March 6, 2013, we made a \$5,000 follow-on investment in Rocket Software, Inc. The senior secured second lien term loan bears interest in cash at the greater of 10.25% or Libor plus 8.75% and has a final maturity of February 8, 2019.

On March 7, 2013, we made a secured second lien follow-on investment of \$60,000 in USC. The senior secured second lien term loan bears interest in cash at the greater of 12.75% or Libor plus 11.0% and has a final maturity of May 16, 2018.

On March 8, 2013, we made an investment of \$40,400 to purchase 78.60% of the subordinated notes in Halcyon Loan Advisors Funding 2013-I, Ltd.

On March 12, 2013, we provided \$12,000 of secured second lien financing to ALG USA Holding, LLC, a vertically integrated travel company that focuses on providing all-inclusive vacations in Mexico and the Caribbean to U.S. customers. The senior secured second lien term loan bears interest in cash at the greater of 10.25% or Libor plus 9.0% and has a final maturity of February 28, 2020.

On March 15, 2013, we made an investment of \$44,063 to purchase 95.27% of the subordinated notes in Apidos CLO XII, Ltd.

On March 18, 2013, we provided a \$197,291 first lien senior secured credit facility to support the refinancing of Capstone Logistics, LLC ("Capstone"), a logistics services portfolio company. After the financing, we received repayment of \$69,139 of loans previously outstanding. The \$97,291 Term Loan A note bears interest in cash at the greater of 6.5% or Libor plus 5.0% and has a final maturity of September 16, 2016. The \$100,000 Term Loan B note bears interest in cash at the greater of 11.5% or Libor plus 10.0% and has a final maturity of September 16, 2016.

On March 27, 2013, we provided \$100,000 of senior secured debt financing to support the recapitalization of Broder Bros., Co. ("Broder"), a leading distributor of imprintable sportswear and accessories in the United States. The senior secured term loan bears interest in cash at the greater of 10.75% or Libor plus 9.0% and has a final maturity of June 27, 2018.

On April 1, 2013, we refinanced our existing \$38,472 senior and subordinated loans to Ajax, increasing the size of our debt investment to \$38,537. Concurrent with the refinancing, we received repayment of the \$18,635 loans that were previously outstanding. The subordinated unsecured term loan bears interest in cash at the greater of 11.5% or Libor plus 8.5% and interest payment in kind of 6.0% and has a final maturity of March 30, 2018.

On April 17, 2013, we made an investment of \$43,650 to purchase 97% of the subordinated notes in Mountain View.

On April 22, 2013, we provided \$34,375 of senior secured financing, of which \$31,875 was funded at closing, to support the acquisition of Pegasus, the world's largest processor of commissions paid by hotels to travel agencies for room booking services. The Term Loan A note bears interest in cash at the greater of 6.75% or Libor plus 5.5% and has a final maturity of April 18, 2018. The Term Loan B note bears interest in cash at the greater of 13.75% or Libor plus 12.5% and has a final maturity of April 18, 2018. The \$5,000 senior secured revolver bears interest in cash at the greater of 9.0% or Libor plus 7.75% and has a final maturity of April 18, 2014.

On April 25, 2013, we made an investment of \$26,000 to purchase 50.9% of the subordinated notes in Brookside.

On April 30, 2013, we made a \$21,247 follow-on investment in APH, to acquire Lofton Place Apartments and Vista at Palma Sola, multi-family residential properties located in Florida. We invested \$3,247 of equity and \$18,000 of debt in APH. The senior secured note bears interest in

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cash at the greater of 6.0% or Libor plus 4.0% and interest payment in kind of 5.50% and has a final maturity of October 24, 2020.

On May 8, 2013, we made a \$6,119 follow-on investment in APH, to acquire Arlington Park, a multi-family residential property located in Marietta, Georgia. We invested \$2,118 of equity and \$4,000 of debt in APH. The senior secured note bears interest in cash at the greater of 6.0% or Libor plus 4.0% and interest payment in kind of 5.50% and has a final maturity of October 24, 2020.

On May 9, 2013, we provided a \$60,000 senior secured credit facility, of which \$55,000 was funded at closing, to support the recapitalization of Sandow, a provider of multimedia content and services to businesses and consumers focused on the areas of design and luxury. The senior secured first lien loan bears interest in cash at the greater of 10.5% or Libor plus 8.5% and interest payment in kind of 1.5% and has a final maturity of May 8, 2018.

On May 10, 2013, we provided a \$150,000 senior secured term loan to support the recapitalization of Arctic Glacier, a leading producer, marketer, and distributor of high-quality packaged ice to consumers in the United States and Canada. After the financing, we received repayment of \$86,982 of subordinated unsecured term loan previously outstanding. The senior secured second lien loan bears interest in cash at the greater of 11.25% or Libor plus 10.0% and has a final maturity of November 10, 2019.

On May 14, 2013, we provided \$4,000 of senior secured financing to SourceHOV, a leading provider of business and knowledge process outsourcing. The senior secured second lien loan bears interest in cash at the greater of 8.75% or Libor plus 7.5% and has a final maturity of April 30, 2019.

On May 31, 2013, we made a follow-on secured second lien debt investment of \$7,190 in IWP, a specialty pharmacy services company. The secured second lien loan bears interest in cash at the greater of 11.5% or Libor plus 7.0% and interest payment in kind of 1.0% and has a final maturity of May 31, 2019.

On June 11, 2013, we provided \$115,000 of senior secured financing to Transplace, a third-party logistics company that services many of the largest shippers in the world. The senior secured first lien loan bears interest in cash at the greater of 10.0% or Libor plus 5.0% and has a final maturity of June 11, 2019.

On June 11, 2013, we provided \$7,000 of secured second lien financing to AST, a leading North American third-party provider of share registry and associated value added services to shareholders on behalf of listed public companies. The second lien loan bears interest in cash at the greater of 9.25% or Libor plus 8.0% and has a final maturity of December 26, 2020.

On June 12, 2013, we made a \$23,250 follow-on investment in R-V. The senior subordinated note bears interest in cash at the greater of 10.0% or Libor plus 9.0% and has a final maturity of June 12, 2018.

On June 18, 2013, we served as sole agent and provider of \$70,000 senior secured financing, of which \$65,643 was funded at closing, to support the recapitalization of Traeger, a leading designer, marketer, and distributor of wood pellet grills, flavored wood pellets, and grill accessories. The \$30,000 Term Loan A note bears interest in cash at the greater of 6.5% or Libor plus 4.5% and has a final maturity of June 18, 2018. The \$30,000 Term Loan B note bears interest in cash at the greater of 11.5% or Libor plus 9.5% and has a final maturity of June 18, 2018. The \$10,000 senior secured revolver, of which \$5,643 was drawn at closing, bears interest in cash at the greater of 9.0% or Libor plus 7.0% and has a final maturity of June 18, 2014.

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Solutions by Energy Solutions resulted in significant earnings and profits, as defined by the Internal Revenue Code, at Energy Solutions for calendar year 2012. As a result, distributions from Energy Solutions to us were required to be recognized as dividend income, in accordance with ASC 946, *Financial Services Investment Companies*, as cash distributions are received from Energy Solutions to the extent there are earnings and profits sufficient to support such recognition. During the year ended June 30, 2013, Energy Solutions repaid \$28,500 of senior and subordinated secured debt. We received \$19,543 of make-whole fees for early repayment of the outstanding loan receivables, which was recorded as interest income during the year ended June 30, 2013. During the year ended June 30, 2013, we received distributions of \$53,820 from Energy Solutions which were recorded as dividend income. Energy Solutions continues to hold \$23,979 of cash for future investment and repayment of the remaining debt.

During the year ended June 30, 2013, we recognized \$1,481 of interest income due to purchase discount accretion from the assets acquired from Patriot Capital Funding, Inc. ("Patriot"). Included in the \$1,481 recorded during the year ended June 30, 2013 is \$1,111 of normal accretion and \$370 of accelerated accretion resulting from the repayment of Hudson. We expect to recognize \$240 of normal accretion during the three months ended September 30, 2013.

During the year ended June 30, 2012, we recognized \$6,613 of interest income due to purchase discount accretion from the assets acquired from Patriot. Included in the \$6,613 is \$3,083 of normal accretion and \$3,530 of accelerated accretion resulting from the repayment of Mac & Massey Holdings, LLC ("Mac & Massey"), Nupla Corporation ("Nupla"), ROM Acquisition Corp and Sport Helmets Holdings, LLC ("Sport Helmets").

During the year ended June 30, 2011, we recognized \$22,084 of interest income due to purchase discount accretion from the assets acquired from Patriot. Included in the \$22,084 is \$4,912 of normal accretion, \$12,035 of accelerated accretion resulting from the repayment of Impact Products, LLC, Label Corp Holdings Inc. and Prince, and \$4,968 of accelerated accretion resulting from the recapitalization of our debt investments in Arrowhead General Insurance Agency, Inc. ("Arrowhead"), The Copernicus Inc. ("Copernicus"), Fischbein and Northwestern. The restructured loans for Arrowhead, Copernicus, Fischbein and Northwestern were issued at market terms comparable to other industry transactions. In accordance with ASC 320-20-35 the cost basis of the new loans were recorded at par value, which precipitated the acceleration of original purchase discount from the loan repayments which was recognized as interest income.

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Investment Valuation

In determining the fair value of our portfolio investments at June 30, 2013, the Audit Committee considered valuations from the independent valuation firms and from management having an aggregate range of \$4,081,889 to \$4,354,692, excluding money market investments.

In determining the range of value for debt instruments, management and the independent valuation firms generally shadow rated the investment and then based upon the range of ratings, determined appropriate yields to maturity for a loan rated as such. A discounted cash flow analysis was then prepared using the appropriate yield to maturity as the discount rate, yielding the ranges. For equity investments, the enterprise value was determined by applying EBITDA multiples for similar recent investment sales. For stressed equity investments, a liquidation analysis was prepared.

In determining the range of value for our investments in CLOs, management and the independent valuation firms used discounted cash flow models. The valuations were accomplished through the analysis of the CLO deal structures to identify the risk exposures from the modeling point of view. For each security, the most appropriate valuation approach was chosen from alternative approaches to ensure the most accurate valuation for each security. A discounted cash flow model is prepared, utilizing a waterfall engine to store the collateral data, generate collateral cash flows from the assets, and distributes the cash flow to the liability structure based on the payment priorities, and discount them back using proper discount rates that incorporate all the risk factors.

The Board of Directors looked at several factors in determining where within the range to value the asset including: recent operating and financial trends for the asset, independent ratings obtained from third parties, comparable multiples for recent sales of companies within the industry and discounted cash flow models for our investments in CLOs. The composite of all these analyses, applied to each investment, was a total valuation of \$4,172,852, excluding money market investments.

Our portfolio companies are generally lower middle market companies, outside of the financial sector, with less than \$150,000 of annual EBITDA. We believe our market has experienced less volatility than others because we believe there are more buy and hold investors who own these less liquid investments.

Control investments offer increased risk and reward over straight debt investments. Operating results and changes in market multiples can result in dramatic changes in values from quarter to quarter. Significant downturns in operations can further result in our looking to recoveries on sales of assets rather than the enterprise value of the investment. Several control investments in our portfolio are under enhanced scrutiny by our senior management and our Board of Directors and are discussed below.

AIRMALL USA, Inc.

AIRMALL is a leading developer and manager of airport retail operations. AIRMALL has developed and presently manages all or substantially all of the retail operations and food and beverage concessions at Baltimore/Washington International Thurgood Marshall Airport (BWI), Boston Logan International Airport (BOS), Cleveland Hopkins International Airport (CLE) and Pittsburgh International Airport (PIT). AIRMALL does so pursuant to long-term, infrastructure-like contracts with the respective municipal agencies that own and operate the airports.

On July 30, 2010, we invested \$52,420 of combined debt and equity as follows: \$30,000 senior term loan, \$12,500 senior subordinated note and \$9,920 preferred equity. We own 100% of AIRMALL's equity securities. AIRMALL's financial performance has been consistent since the acquisition and we continue to monitor the medium to long-term growth prospects for the company.

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Tower's businesses. During the three months ended June 30, 2012, we received \$8,075 in structuring fee income. During the three months ended December 31, 2012, we funded an additional \$20,000 of senior secured debt to support seasonally high demand during the holiday season. As of June 30, 2013, First Tower had total assets of approximately \$605,783 including \$378,327 of finance receivables net of unearned charges. As of June 30, 2013, First Tower's total debt outstanding to parties senior to us was \$264,760.

Due to a reduction in public market comparables in the consumer finance industry, the Board of Directors set the fair value of our investment in First Tower at \$298,084 as of June 30, 2013, a discount of \$9,869 to its amortized cost, compared to \$287,953 as of June 30, 2012, equal to its amortized cost at that time.

Manx Energy, Inc.

Manx was formed for the purpose of rolling up the assets of two existing Prospect portfolio companies, Coalbed, LLC ("Coalbed") and Appalachian Energy Holdings, LLC ("AEH"), bringing them under new management, restructuring the outstanding debt, and infusing additional capital to allow for future growth. Coalbed is the owner of 100% of the outstanding equity interests of Coalbed Pipelines, LLC and Coalbed Operator, LLC. Coalbed was formed in October 2009 to acquire our outstanding senior secured loan and assigned interests in Conquest Cherokee, LLC ("Conquest"). Conquest's assets consisted primarily of coalbed methane reserves in the Cherokee Basin. AEH was formed in 2006 and is the owner of 100% of the outstanding equity interests of East Cumberland L.L.C., a provider of outsourced mine site development and construction services for coal production companies operating in Southern Appalachia, and C&S Oilfield and Pipeline Construction, a provider of support services to companies engaged in the exploration and production of oil and natural gas.

On January 19, 2010, we modified the terms of our senior secured debt in AEH and Coalbed in conjunction with the formation of Manx, a new entity consisting of the assets of AEH, Coalbed and Kinley Exploration LLC. The assets of the three companies were combined under new common management. We funded \$2,800 at closing to Manx to provide for working capital. A portion of our loans to AEH and Coalbed was exchanged for Manx preferred equity, while our AEH equity interest was converted into Manx common stock. There was no change to fair value at the time of restructuring, and we continue to fully reserve any income accrued for Manx. During the year ended June 30, 2011, we made a follow-on secured debt investments of \$750 in Manx to support ongoing operations. On June 30, 2012, Manx assigned the membership interests and associated operating company debt of Coalbed and AEH to Wolf Energy Holdings, Inc. ("Wolf"), a newly-formed company owned by us.

During the quarter ended June 30, 2013, we determined that the impairment of Manx was other-than-temporary and recorded a realized loss of \$9,397 for the amount that the amortized cost exceeded the fair market value. The Board of Directors set the fair value of our investment in Manx at \$346 as of June 30, 2013, a reduction of \$154 from its amortized cost, compared to the \$11,028 unrealized depreciation recorded at June 30, 2012.

The Healing Staff, Inc.

During the three months ended December 31, 2012, we determined that the impairment of Integrated Contract Services, Inc. ("ICS") was other-than-temporary and recorded a realized loss of \$12,198 for the amount that the amortized cost exceeded the fair market value. Our remaining investments are in THS and Vets Securing America ("VSA"), wholly owned subsidiaries of ICS with ongoing operations. THS provides outsourced medical staffing services to governmental and

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commercial enterprises. VSA provides out-sourced security guards staffed primarily using retired military and police department veterans.

During September and October 2007, we provided \$1,170 to THS for working capital through our investment in ICS. In January 2009, we foreclosed on the real and personal property of ICS. Through this foreclosure process, we gained 100% ownership of THS. As part of its strategy to diversify its revenues THS started VSA as a new business in the latter part of 2009. During the year ended June 30, 2011 and the six months ended December 31, 2011, we made follow-on secured debt investments of \$1,708 and \$874, respectively, to support the ongoing operations of THS and VSA. Effective October 19, 2011, the closing date of the sale by VSA of a commercial real estate asset, \$893 of the follow-on secured debt investments were repaid. In early May 2012, we made short-term secured debt investments of \$118 and \$42, respectively, to support the operations of THS and VSA, which short term debt was repaid in early June 2012. We made no additional fundings during the six months ended June 30, 2012 and the fiscal year ended June 30, 2013. In May 2012, in connection with the implementation of accounts receivable based funding programs for THS and VSA with a third party provider we agreed to subordinate our first priority security interest in all of the accounts receivable and other assets of THS and VSA to the third party provider of that accounts receivable based funding.

Based upon an analysis of the liquidation value of assets, our Board of Directors determined the fair value of our investment in THS and VSA to be zero at June 30, 2013 and June 30, 2012, respectively, a reduction of \$3,831 and \$3,750 from its amortized cost, respectively.

Wolf Energy Holdings, Inc.

Wolf is a holding company formed to hold 100% of the outstanding membership interests of each of Coalbed and AEH. The membership interests of Coalbed and AEH, which were previously owned by Manx, were assigned to Wolf effective June 30, 2012. The purpose of assignment was to remove those activities from Manx deemed non-core by the Manx convertible debt investors who were not interested in funding those operations. In addition, effective June 29, 2012 C&J Cladding Holding Company, Inc. ("C&J") merged with and into Wolf, with Wolf as the surviving entity. At the time of the merger, C&J held the remaining undistributed proceeds from the sale of its membership interests in C&J Cladding, LLC. The merger was effectuated in connection with the broader simplification of our energy investment holdings.

On April 15, 2013, assets previously held by H&M were assigned to Wolf in exchange for a \$66,000 term loan secured by the assets. Our cost basis in this loan of \$44,632 was determined in accordance with ASC 310-40, *Troubled Debt Restructurings by Creditors*, and is equal to the fair value of assets at the time of transfer and we recorded a realized loss of \$19,647 in connection with the foreclosure on the assets. On May 17 2013, Wolf sold certain of the assets that had been previously held by H&M that were located in Martin County to Hibernia for \$66,000. Proceeds from the sale were primarily used to repay the loan and NPI receivable due to us and we recognized as a realized gain of \$11,826 partially offsetting the previously recorded loss. We received \$3,960 of structuring and advisory fees from Wolf during the year ended June 30, 2013 related to the sale and \$991 under the NPI agreement which was recognized as other income during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2013.

Based on an increase in the liquidation value of Wolf due to the acquisition of assets previously held by H&M, the Board of Directors increased the fair value of our investment in Wolf to \$4,949 as of June 30, 2013, a reduction of \$3,091 from its amortized cost, compared to the \$7,991 unrealized depreciation recorded at June 30, 2012.

Equity positions in the portfolio are susceptible to potentially significant changes in value, both increases as well as decreases, due to changes in operating results. Two of our portfolio companies,

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Ajax and First Tower Delaware, experienced such volatility and experienced fluctuations in valuation during the year ended June 30, 2013. The valuation of Ajax decreased due to declining operating results. The value of our equity position in Ajax decreased to zero as of June 30, 2013, a discount of \$6,057 to its cost, compared to the \$11,134 unrealized gain recorded at June 30, 2012. The valuation of First Tower Delaware decreased due to change in current market conditions. The value of our equity position in First Tower decreased to \$33,324 as of June 30, 2013, a discount of \$9,869 to its cost, compared to the value of \$43,193 recorded at June 30, 2012, equal to its cost. Six of the other controlled investments have been valued at discounts to the original investment. Eight of the control investments are valued at the original investment amounts or higher. Overall, at June 30, 2013, the control investments are valued at \$18,517 below their amortized cost.

We hold three affiliate investments at June 30, 2013. One of our affiliate portfolio companies, Boxercraft, experienced a meaningful decrease in valuation during the year ended June 30, 2013 due to declining operating results. As of June 30, 2013, Boxercraft is valued at \$9,385, a reduction of \$7,375 to its amortized cost. Overall, at June 30, 2013, affiliate investments are valued at \$6,746 below their amortized cost.

With the Non-control/Non-affiliate investments, generally, there is less volatility related to our total investments because our equity positions tend to be smaller than with our control/affiliate investments, and debt investments are generally not as susceptible to large swings in value as equity investments. For debt investments, the fair value is limited on the high side to each loan's par value, plus any prepayment premia that could be imposed. Many of the debt investments in this category have not experienced a significant change in value, as they were previously valued at or near par value. Non-control/Non-affiliate investments did not experience significant changes in valuation and are generally performing as expected or better than expected. As of June 30, 2013 and June 30, 2012, four of our Non-control/Non-affiliate investments, ICON Health & Fitness, Inc. ("ICON"), Gulf Coast Machine & Supply Company ("Gulf Coast"), Stryker Energy, LLC ("Stryker") and Wind River Resources Corp. and Wind River II Corp. ("Wind River"), are valued at a significant discount to amortized cost, due to significant decreases in the operating results of the operating companies. Overall, at June 30, 2013, other Non-control/Non-affiliate investments are valued at \$8,427 above their amortized cost, excluding our investments in ICON, Gulf Coast, Stryker and Wind River, as the remaining companies are generally performing as or better than expected.

Capitalization

Our investment activities are capital intensive and the availability and cost of capital is a critical component of our business. We capitalize our business with a combination of debt and equity. Our debt currently consists of a revolving credit facility availing us of the ability to borrow debt subject to borrowing base determinations and Senior Convertible Notes which we issued in December 2010, February 2011, April 2012, August 2012 and December 2012, Senior Unsecured Notes, and Prospect Capital InterNotes®, which we may issue from time to time, and our equity capital, which is comprised entirely of common equity. The following table shows the Revolving Credit Facility, Senior Convertible Notes, Senior Unsecured Notes and InterNotes® amounts and outstanding borrowings at June 30, 2013 and June 30, 2012:

	As of June 30, 2013		As of June 30, 2012	
	Maximum Draw Amount	Amount Outstanding	Maximum Draw Amount	Amount Outstanding
Revolving Credit Facility	\$ 552,500	\$ 124,000	\$ 492,500	\$ 96,000
Senior Convertible Notes	\$ 847,500	\$ 847,500	\$ 447,500	\$ 447,500
Senior Unsecured Notes	\$ 347,725	\$ 347,725	\$ 100,000	\$ 100,000
InterNotes®	\$ 363,777	\$ 363,777	\$ 20,638	\$ 20,638

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The following table shows the contractual maturity of our Revolving Credit Facility, Senior Convertible Notes, Senior Unsecured Notes and InterNotes® at June 30, 2013:

	Total	Payments Due by Period			After 5 Years
		Less than 1 year	1 - 3 Years	3 - 5 Years	
Revolving Credit Facility	\$ 124,000	\$	\$	\$ 124,000	\$
Senior Convertible Notes	847,500		150,000	297,500	400,000
Senior Unsecured Notes	347,725				347,725
InterNotes®	363,777				363,777
Total contractual obligations	\$ 1,683,002	\$	\$ 150,000	\$ 421,500	\$ 1,111,502

We have and expect to continue to fund a portion of our cash needs through borrowings from banks, issuances of senior securities, including secured, unsecured and convertible debt securities, or issuances of common equity. For flexibility, we maintain a universal shelf registration statement that allows for the public offering and sale of our debt securities, common stock, preferred stock, subscription rights, and warrants and units to purchase such securities in an amount up to \$3,000,000 less issuances to date. As of June 30, 2013, we can issue up to \$1,743,217 of additional debt and equity securities in the public market under this shelf registration. We may from time to time issue securities pursuant to the shelf registration statement or otherwise pursuant to private offerings. The issuance of debt or equity securities will depend on future market conditions, funding needs and other factors and there can be no assurance that any such issuance will occur or be successful.

Revolving Credit Facility

On June 11, 2010, we closed an extension and expansion of our existing credit facility with a syndicate of lenders through PCF (the "2010 Facility"). The 2010 Facility, which had \$325,000 total commitments as of June 30, 2011, included an accordion feature which allowed the 2010 Facility to accept up to an aggregate total of \$400,000 of commitments, a limit which was met on September 1, 2011. Interest on borrowings under the 2010 Facility was one-month Libor plus 325 basis points, subject to a minimum Libor floor of 100 basis points. Additionally, the lenders charged a fee on the unused portion of the 2010 Facility equal to either 75 basis points if at least half of the credit facility was used or 100 basis points otherwise.

On March 27, 2012, we renegotiated the 2010 Facility and closed on an expanded five-year \$650,000 revolving credit facility (the "2012 Facility"). The lenders have extended commitments of \$552,500 under the 2012 Facility as of June 30, 2013. The 2012 Facility includes an accordion feature which allows commitments to be increased up to \$650,000 in the aggregate. The revolving period of the 2012 Facility extends through March 2015, with an additional two year amortization period (with distributions allowed) after the completion of the revolving period. During such two year amortization period, all principal payments on the pledged assets will be applied to reduce the balance. At the end of the two year amortization period, the remaining balance will become due, if required by the lenders.

The 2012 Facility contains restrictions pertaining to the geographic and industry concentrations of funded loans, maximum size of funded loans, interest rate payment frequency of funded loans, maturity dates of funded loans and minimum equity requirements. The 2012 Facility also contains certain requirements relating to portfolio performance, including required minimum portfolio yield and limitations on delinquencies and charge-offs, violation of which could result in the early termination of the 2012 Facility. The 2012 Facility also requires the maintenance of a minimum liquidity requirement. At June 30, 2013, we were in compliance with the applicable covenants.

Interest on borrowings under the 2012 Facility is one-month Libor plus 275 basis points with no minimum Libor floor. Additionally, the lenders charge a fee on the unused portion of the 2012 Facility

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Prior to obtaining the Guidance, we will not engage in certain transactions that would result in an adjustment to the conversion rate of the 2015 Notes increasing the conversion rate beyond what it would have been in the absence of such transaction unless we have engaged in a reverse stock split or share combination transaction such that in our reasonable best estimation, the conversion rate following the adjustment for such transaction will not be any closer to the conversion rate cap than it would have been in the absence of such transaction.

Upon conversion, unless a holder converts after a record date for an interest payment but prior to the corresponding interest payment date, the holder will receive a separate cash payment with respect to the Notes surrendered for conversion representing accrued and unpaid interest to, but not including the conversion date. Any such payment will be made on the settlement date applicable to the relevant conversion on the 2015 Notes and 2016 Notes (collectively, "Senior Convertible Notes").

No holder of Senior Convertible Notes will be entitled to receive shares of our common stock upon conversion to the extent (but only to the extent) that such receipt would cause such converting holder to become, directly or indirectly, a beneficial owner (within the meaning of Section 13(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and the rules and regulations promulgated thereunder) of more than 5.0% of the shares of our common stock outstanding at such time. The 5.0% limitation shall no longer apply following the effective date of any fundamental change. We will not issue any shares in connection with the conversion or redemption of the Notes which would equal or exceed 20% of the shares outstanding at the time of the transaction in accordance with NASDAQ rules.

Subject to certain exceptions, holders may require us to repurchase, for cash, all or part of their Notes upon a fundamental change at a price equal to 100% of the principal amount of the Notes being repurchased plus any accrued and unpaid interest up to, but excluding, the fundamental change repurchase date. In addition, upon a fundamental change that constitutes a non-stock change of control we will also pay holders an amount in cash equal to the present value of all remaining interest payments (without duplication of the foregoing amounts) on such Senior Convertible Notes through and including the maturity date.

In connection with the issuance of the Senior Convertible Notes, we incurred \$27,032 of fees which are being amortized over the terms of the notes in accordance with ASC 470-50, *Debt Modifications and Extinguishments*, of which \$20,254 remains to be amortized and is included within deferred financing costs on the consolidated statements of assets and liabilities as of June 30, 2013.

During the years ended June 30, 2013, June 30, 2012 and June 30, 2011, we recorded \$45,878, \$22,197 and \$9,090 of interest costs and amortization of financing costs on the Senior Convertible Notes as interest expense, respectively.

Senior Unsecured Notes

On May 1, 2012, we issued \$100,000 in aggregate principal amount of 6.95% senior unsecured notes due 2022 for proceeds net of offering expenses of \$97,000 (the "2022 Notes"). Interest on the 2022 Notes is paid quarterly in arrears on August 15, November 15, February 15 and May 15, at a rate of 6.95% per year, commencing on August 15, 2012. The 2022 Notes mature on November 15, 2022. These notes will be our direct unsecured obligations and rank equally with all of our unsecured senior indebtedness from time to time outstanding.

On March 15, 2013, we issued \$250,000 in aggregate principal amount of 5.875% senior unsecured notes due 2023 (the "2023 Notes") for net proceeds following underwriting and other expenses of approximately \$245,885. Interest on the 2023 Notes is paid semi-annually. The 2023 Notes matured on March 15, 2023. These notes will be our direct unsecured obligations and rank equally with all of our unsecured senior indebtedness from time to time outstanding.

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In connection with the issuance of the 2022 Notes and 2023 Notes (collectively the "Senior Unsecured Notes"), we incurred \$7,480 of fees which are being amortized over the term of the notes in accordance with ASC 470-50, *Debt Modifications and Extinguishments*, of which \$7,114 remains to be amortized and is included within deferred financing costs on the consolidated statements of assets and liabilities.

During the years ended June 30, 2013 and June 30, 2012, we recorded \$11,672 and \$1,178 of interest costs and amortization of financing costs on the Senior Unsecured Notes as interest expense, respectively.

Prospect Capital InterNotes®

On February 16, 2012, we entered into a Selling Agent Agreement (the "Selling Agent Agreement") with Incapital LLC, as purchasing agent for our issuance and sale from time to time of up to \$500,000 of Prospect Capital InterNotes® (the "InterNotes® Offering"), which was subsequently increased to \$1,000,000. Additional agents appointed by us from time to time in connection with the InterNotes Offering may become parties to the Selling Agent Agreement.

These notes are direct unsecured senior obligations and will rank equally with all of our unsecured senior indebtedness outstanding. Each series of notes will be issued by a separate trust. These notes bear interest at fixed interest rates and offer a variety of maturities no less than twelve months from the original date of issuance.

During the year ended June 30, 2013, we issued \$343,139 in aggregate principal amount of our Prospect Capital InterNotes® for net proceeds of approximately \$334,243. These notes were issued with stated interest rates ranging from 3.28% to 6.63% with a weighted average rate of 5.59%. These notes mature between July 15, 2019 and June 15, 2043.

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During the years ended June 30, 2013 and June 30, 2012, we recorded \$9,707 and \$276 of interest costs and amortization of financing costs on the Prospect Capital InterNotes® as interest expense, respectively.

Net Asset Value

During the year ended June 30, 2013, we raised \$1,179,084 of additional equity, net of offering costs, by issuing 106,752,517 shares of our common stock. The following table shows the calculation of net asset value per share as of June 30, 2013 and June 30, 2012:

	As of June 30, 2013	As of June 30, 2012
Net Assets	\$ 2,656,494	\$ 1,511,974
Shares of common stock outstanding	247,836,965	139,633,870
Net asset value per share	\$ 10.72	\$ 10.83

Results of Operations

Net increase in net assets resulting from operations for the years ended June 30, 2013, 2012 and 2011 was \$220,856, \$190,904 and \$118,238, respectively, representing \$1.07, \$1.67 and \$1.38 per weighted average share, respectively. During the year ended June 30, 2013, we experienced net unrealized and realized losses of \$104,068 or approximately \$0.50 per weighted average share primarily due to the reduction in the fair value of our investments in Ajax, Boxercraft and First Tower because of changes in current market conditions and Energy Solutions for which we received \$19,543 of make-whole fees for early repayment of the outstanding loan and dividends of \$53,820 during the year, which were recorded as interest and dividend income, respectively, reducing the amount previously recorded as unrealized appreciation. These losses were partially offset by net realized gains from the sale of assets in Wolf, assets formerly held by H&M, and distributions received from our escrow receivable account, primarily from NRG. During the year ended June 30, 2012, we experienced net unrealized and realized gains of \$4,220 or approximately \$0.04 per weighted average share primarily from significant write-ups of our investments in Ajax, Energy Solutions and R-V, and our sale of NRG for which we realized a gain of \$36,940. These instances of appreciation were partially offset by unrealized depreciation in Biotronic, H&M, Meatco, NMMB, Stryker and Wind River.

Net investment income decreased on a weighted average per share basis from \$1.63 to \$1.57 for the years ended June 30, 2012 and 2013, respectively. The decrease is primarily due to an increase of \$6,500 in accrued excise as the result of undisturbed ordinary income at December 31, 2012 and expected at December 31, 2013, and higher levels of cash awaiting deployment during the year ended June 30, 2013. Net investment income increased on a weighted average per share basis from \$1.10 to \$1.63 for the years ended June 30, 2011 and 2012, respectively. This increase is primarily due to the sale of NRG, for which we received a \$26,936 make-whole fee for early repayment of the outstanding loan, which was recorded as interest income in the year ended June 30, 2012, and an increase in dividend income received from Energy Solutions and NRG of \$38,000 and \$11,411, respectively. These increases were partially offset by a \$15,471 decline in interest income from purchase discount accretion from the assets acquired from Patriot.

While we seek to maximize gains and minimize losses, our investments in portfolio companies can expose our capital to risks greater than those we may anticipate. These companies are typically not issuing securities rated investment grade, have limited resources, have limited operating history, have concentrated product lines or customers, are generally private companies with limited operating information available and are likely to depend on a small core of management talents. Changes in any of these factors can have a significant impact on the value of the portfolio company.

Table of Contents**Investment Income**

We generate revenue in the form of interest income on the debt securities that we own, dividend income on any common or preferred stock that we own, and fees generated from the structuring of new deals. Our investments, if in the form of debt securities, will typically have a term of one to ten years and bear interest at a fixed or floating rate. To the extent achievable, we will seek to collateralize our investments by obtaining security interests in our portfolio companies' assets. We also may acquire minority or majority equity interests in our portfolio companies, which may pay cash or in-kind dividends on a recurring or otherwise negotiated basis. In addition, we may generate revenue in other forms including prepayment penalties and possibly consulting fees. Any such fees generated in connection with our investments are recognized as earned.

Investment income, which consists of interest income, including accretion of loan origination fees and prepayment penalty fees, dividend income and other income, including net profits interests revenue, overriding royalty interests and structuring fees, was \$576,336, \$320,910, and \$169,476, for the years ended June 30, 2013, June 30, 2012 and June 30, 2011, respectively. During the year ended June 30, 2013, the increase in investment income is primarily the result of a larger income producing portfolio, increased structuring, advisory and amendment fees from the deployment of additional capital in revenue-producing assets, make-whole fees from Energy Solutions for early repayment of our outstanding loan, and increased dividends received from Energy Solutions and R-V.

The following table describes the various components of investment income and the related levels of debt investments:

	Year Ended June 30, 2013	Year Ended June 30, 2012	Year Ended June 30, 2011
Interest income	\$ 435,455	\$ 219,536	\$ 134,454
Dividend income	82,705	64,881	15,092
Other income	58,176	36,493	19,930
 Total investment income	 \$ 576,336	 \$ 320,910	 \$ 169,476
 Average debt principal of performing investments	 \$ 2,878,421	 \$ 1,466,703	 \$ 871,400
 Weighted average interest rate earned on performing assets	 15.1%	 15.0%	 15.2%

Average interest income producing assets have increased from \$871,400 for the year ended June 30, 2011 to \$1,466,703 for the year ended June 30, 2012 to \$2,878,421 for the year ended June 30, 2013. The average yield on performing interest bearing assets remained relatively consistent over the three year period.

Investment income is also generated from dividends and other income. Dividend income increased from \$64,881 for the year ended June 30, 2012 to \$82,705 for the year ended June 30, 2013. This \$17,824 increase in dividend income is primarily attributed to an increase in the level of dividends received from our investments in Energy Solutions and R-V due to increased profits generated by the portfolio companies. We received dividends from Energy Solutions of \$53,820 and \$47,850 during the years ended June 30, 2013 and June 30, 2012, respectively. The sale of Gas Solutions by Energy Solutions has resulted in significant earnings and profits, as defined by the Internal Revenue Code, at Energy Solutions for calendar year 2012. As a result, distributions from Energy Solutions to us were recognized as dividend income, in accordance with ASC 946, *Financial Services Investment Companies*, as cash distributions are received from Energy Solutions to the extent there are earnings and profits sufficient to support such recognition. We received dividends from R-V of \$24,462 and \$283 during the years ended June 30, 2013 and June 30, 2012, respectively. The \$24,462 of dividends received from R-V

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during the year ended June 30, 2013 include a \$11,073 distribution as part of R-V's recapitalization in November 2012 for which we provided an additional \$9,500 of senior secured financing. The increases in dividend income from our investments in Energy Solutions and R-V were offset by a reduction in dividends received from NRG. We received dividends from NRG of \$15,011 during the year ended June 30, 2012. There were no dividends from NRG received during the year ended June 30, 2013 as NRG has been sold.

Dividend income increased from \$15,092 for the year ended June 30, 2011 to \$64,881 for the year ended June 30, 2012. This \$49,789 increase in dividend income is primarily attributed to an increase in the dividends received from our investments in Energy Solutions and NRG due to increased profits generated by the portfolio companies. We received dividends from NRG of \$15,011 and \$3,600 during the years ended June 30, 2012 and June 30, 2011, respectively. We received dividends from Energy Solutions of \$47,850 and \$9,850 during the years ended June 30, 2012 and June 30, 2011, respectively. The sale of Gas Solutions by Energy Solutions has resulted in significant earnings and profits, as defined by the Internal Revenue Code, at Energy Solutions for calendar year 2012. As a result, distributions from Energy Solutions to us were recognized as dividend income, in accordance with ASC 946, *Financial Services Investment Companies*, as cash distributions are received from Energy Solutions to the extent there are earnings and profits sufficient to support such recognition.

Other income has come primarily from structuring fees, overriding royalty interests, and settlement of net profits interests. Comparing the year ended June 30, 2012 to the year ended June 30, 2013, income from other sources increased from \$36,493 to \$58,176, respectively. This \$21,683 increase is primarily due to \$52,699 of structuring fees recognized during the year ended June 30, 2013 primarily from our investments in APH, Arctic Glacier, Broder, InterDent, Progrexion, Ryan, TransPlace, USC and Wolf originations, in comparison to \$26,443 of structuring fees recognized during the year ended June 30, 2012. This \$26,256 increase in structuring fees is partially offset by a decrease in advisory fees recognized during the year ended June 30, 2013 from our investments in Energy Solutions and NRG. We received \$8,783 of advisory fees from Energy Solutions and NRG during the year ended June 30, 2012. No such fee was received during the year ended June 30, 2013. The remaining \$4,210 increase is primarily due to \$4,122 of royalty income recognized during the year ended June 30, 2013 primarily from First Tower and Wolf, in comparison to \$224 of royalty income recognized during the year ended June 30, 2012.

Comparing the year ended June 30, 2011 to the year ended June 30, 2012, income from other sources increased from \$19,930 to \$36,493. This \$16,563 increase is primarily due to \$14,137 of structuring and advisory fees recognized during the year ended June 30, 2012 from our investments in Energy Solutions and NRG. The remaining \$2,426 increase is primarily due to \$21,088 of structuring fees recognized, excluding those received from our investments in Energy Solutions and NRG, during the year ended June 30, 2012 primarily from the Capstone, First Tower, Naylor, LLC and Totes Isotoner Corporation ("Totes") originations, in comparison to \$18,494 of structuring fees recognized during the year ended June 30, 2011.

Operating Expenses

Our primary operating expenses consist of investment advisory fees (base management and income incentive fees), borrowing costs, legal and professional fees and other operating and overhead-related expenses. These expenses include our allocable portion of overhead under the Administration Agreement with Prospect Administration under which Prospect Administration provides administrative services and facilities for us. Our investment advisory fees compensate Prospect Capital Management (the "Investment Adviser") for its work in identifying, evaluating, negotiating, closing and monitoring our investments. We bear all other costs and expenses of our operations and transactions in accordance with our Administration Agreement with Prospect Administration. Operating expenses were \$251,412, \$134,226 and \$75,255 for the years ended June 30, 2013, June 30, 2012 and June 30, 2011, respectively.

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The base investment advisory expenses were \$69,800, \$35,836 and \$22,496 for the years ended June 30, 2013, June 30, 2012 and June 30, 2011, respectively. These increases are directly related to our growth in total assets. For the years ended June 30, 2013, June 30, 2012 and June 30, 2011, income incentive fees incurred were \$81,231, \$46,761 and \$23,555, respectively. The \$34,470 increase in the income incentive fee for the year ended June 30, 2013 is driven by an increase in pre-incentive fee net investment income of \$172,800 primarily due to an increase in interest income from a larger asset base. No capital gains incentive fee has yet been incurred pursuant to the Investment Advisory Agreement.

During the years ended June 30, 2013, June 30, 2012 and June 30, 2011, we incurred \$76,341, \$38,534 and \$17,598, respectively, of expenses related to our 2012 Facility, InterNotes®, Senior Unsecured Notes and Senior Convertible Notes. These expenses are related directly to the leveraging capacity put into place for each of those years and the levels of indebtedness actually undertaken in those years. The table below describes the various expenses of our 2012 Facility, InterNotes®, Senior Unsecured Notes and Senior Convertible Notes and the related indicators of leveraging capacity and indebtedness during these years.

	Year Ended June 30, 2013	Year Ended June 30, 2012	Year Ended June 30, 2011
Interest on borrowings	\$ 62,657	\$ 27,346	\$ 9,861
Amortization of deferred financing costs	8,283	8,510	5,366
Commitment and other fees	5,401	2,678	2,371
Total	\$ 76,341	\$ 38,534	\$ 17,598
Weighted-average debt outstanding	\$ 1,066,368	\$ 502,038	\$ 176,277
Weighted average interest rate on borrowings (excluding amortization and undrawn facility fees)	5.88%	5.45%	5.59%
Facility amount at beginning of year	\$ 492,500	\$ 325,000	\$ 210,000

The increase in interest expense for the year ended June 30, 2013 is primarily due to the issuance of the 2022 Notes, 2023 Notes and the Senior Convertible Notes on April 16, 2012, August 14, 2012 and December 21, 2012, for which we incurred \$34,551 of collective interest expense. The weighted average interest rate on borrowings (excluding amortization and undrawn facility fees) increased from 5.45% to 5.88% as of June 30, 2012 and June 30, 2013, respectively. This increase is primarily due to a decrease in utilization of our credit facility in favor of longer term financing.

The allocation of overhead expense from Prospect Administration was \$8,737, \$6,848 and \$4,979 for the years ended June 30, 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively. As our portfolio continues to grow, we expect Prospect Administration to continue to increase the size of its administrative and financial staff.

Total operating expenses, net of investment advisory fees, interest costs, excise tax and allocation of overhead from Prospect Administration ("Other Operating Expenses"), were \$8,803, \$6,337 and \$6,627 for the years ended June 30, 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively. The increase in Other Operating Expenses during the year ended June 30, 2013 when compared to the year ended June 30, 2012 is primarily the result of a \$1,000 insurance claim settlement for legal fees expensed in previous periods that was received during the year ended June 30, 2012. The decrease in Other Operating Expenses during the year ended June 30, 2012 when compared to the year ended June 30, 2011 is primarily the result of a \$1,000 insurance claim settlement for legal fees expensed in previous periods that was received during the year ended June 30, 2012.

Net Investment Income

Net investment income represents the difference between investment income and operating expenses. Our net investment income was \$324,924, \$186,684 and \$94,221 for the years ended June 30, 2013, June 30, 2012 and June 30, 2011, respectively, or \$1.57 per share, \$1.63 per share and \$1.10 per

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owner of Zicam, a leading developer and marketer of OTC cold remedy products under the Zicam brand.

On August 14, 2013, we announced the revised conversion rate on the 2018 Notes of 82.8631 shares of common stock per \$1 principal amount of 2018 Notes, which is equivalent to a conversion price of approximately \$12.07.

On August 15, 2013, we announced an increase of \$15,000 to our commitments to our credit facility. The commitments to the credit facility now stand at \$567,500.

On August 15, 2013, we made a \$14,000 follow-on investment in Totes, a leading designer, distributor and retailer of high quality, branded functional accessories.

On August 21, 2013, we announced the declaration of monthly dividends in the following amounts and with the following dates:

\$0.110325 per share for January 2014 to holders of record on January 31, 2014 with a payment date of February 20, 2014;

\$0.110350 per share for February 2014 to holders of record on February 28, 2014 with a payment date of March 20, 2014; and

\$0.110375 per share for March 2014 to holders of record on March 31, 2014 with a payment date of April 17, 2014.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

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 ("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.

Basis of Consolidation

Under the 1940 Act rules, the regulations pursuant to Article 6 of Regulation S-X and the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants' Audit and Accounting Guide for Investment Companies, we are precluded from consolidating any entity other than another investment company or an operating company which provides substantially all of its services and benefits to us. Our financial statements include our accounts and the accounts of PCF, our only wholly-owned, closely-managed subsidiary that is also an investment company. All intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation.

Investment Classification

We are a non-diversified company within the meaning of the 1940 Act. We classify our investments by level of control. As defined in the 1940 Act, control investments are those where there is the ability or power to exercise a controlling influence over the management or policies of a company. Control is generally deemed to exist when a company or individual possesses or has the right to acquire within 60 days or less, a beneficial ownership of 25% or more of the voting securities of an investee company. Affiliated investments and affiliated companies are defined by a lesser degree of influence and are deemed to exist through the possession outright or via the right to acquire within 60 days or less, beneficial ownership of 5% or more of the outstanding voting securities of another person.

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Investments are recognized when we assume an obligation to acquire a financial instrument and assume the risks for gains or losses related to that instrument. Investments are derecognized when we assume an obligation to sell a financial instrument and forego the risks for gains or losses related to that instrument. Specifically, we record all security transactions on a trade date basis. Investments in other, non-security financial instruments are recorded on the basis of subscription date or redemption date, as applicable. Amounts for investments recognized or derecognized but not yet settled are reported as receivables for investments sold and payables for investments purchased, respectively, in the Consolidated Statements of Assets and Liabilities.

Investment Valuation

To value our assets, we follow the guidance of ASC 820 that defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States or America, or GAAP, and requires disclosures about fair value measurements.

ASC 820 classifies the inputs used to measure these fair values into the following hierarchy:

Level 1: Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities, accessible by the Company at the measurement date.

Level 2: Quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets, or quoted prices for identical for similar assets or liabilities in markets that are not active, or other observable inputs other than quoted prices.

Level 3: Unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

In all cases, the level in the fair value hierarchy within which the fair value measurement in its entirety falls has been determined based on the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement. Our assessment of the significance of a particular input to the fair value measurement in its entirety requires judgment and considers factors specific to each investment.

ASC 820 applies to fair value measurements already required or permitted by other standards.

In accordance with ASC 820, the fair value of our investments is defined as the price that we would receive upon selling an investment in an orderly transaction to an independent buyer in the principal or most advantageous market in which that investment is transacted.

Our Board of Directors has established procedures for the valuation of our investment portfolio. These procedures are detailed below.

Investments for which market quotations are readily available are valued at such market quotations.

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

- 1) Each portfolio company or investment is reviewed by our investment professionals with an independent valuation firm engaged by our Board of Directors;
- 2) the independent valuation firms conduct independent appraisals and make their own independent assessment;

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- 3) the Audit Committee of our Board of Directors reviews and discusses the preliminary valuation of the Investment Adviser and that of the independent valuation firms; and
- 4) 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 the Investment Adviser, the respective independent valuation firm and the Audit Committee.

Investments are valued utilizing a shadow bond approach, a market approach, an income approach, a liquidation approach, or a combination of approaches, as appropriate. The shadow bond and market approaches use prices and other relevant information generated by market transactions involving identical or comparable assets or liabilities (including a business). The income approach uses valuation techniques to convert future amounts (for example, cash flows or earnings) to a single present value amount (discounted) calculated based on an appropriate discount rate. The measurement is based on the net present value indicated by current market expectations about those future amounts. In following these approaches, the types of factors that we may take into account in fair value pricing our investments include, as relevant: available current market data, including relevant and applicable market trading and transaction comparables, applicable market yields and multiples, security covenants, call protection provisions, information rights, the nature and realizable value of any collateral, the portfolio company's ability to make payments, its earnings and discounted cash flows, the markets in which the portfolio company does business, comparisons of financial ratios of peer companies that are public, M&A comparables, the principal market and enterprise values, among other factors.

Our investments in CLOs are classified as ASC 820 level 3 securities, and are valued using discounted cash flow model. The valuations have been accomplished through the analysis of the CLO deal structures to identify the risk exposures from the modeling point of view. For each security, the most appropriate valuation approach has been chosen from alternative approaches to ensure the most accurate valuation for each security. To value a CLO, both the assets and liabilities of the CLO capital structure need be modeled. We use a waterfall engine to store the collateral data, generate collateral cash flows from the assets, and distributes the cash flow to the liability structure based on the payment priorities, and discount them back using proper discount rates that incorporate all the risk factors. The main risk factors are: default risk, interest rate risk, downgrade risk, and credit spread risk.

For a discussion of the risks inherent in determining the value of securities for which readily available market values do not exist, see "Risk Factors Risks relating to our business Most of our portfolio investments are recorded at fair value as determined in good faith under the direction of our Board of Directors and, as a result, there is uncertainty as to the value of our portfolio investments."

Valuation of Other Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities

ASC Subtopic 820-10-05-1, *The Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities* ("ASC 820-10-05-1") permits an entity to elect fair value as the initial and subsequent measurement attribute for many of assets and liabilities for which the fair value option has been elected and similar assets and liabilities measured using another measurement attribute. We have elected not to value some assets and liabilities at fair value as would be permitted by ASC 820-10-05-1.

Federal and State Income Taxes

We have elected to be treated as a regulated investment company and intend to continue to comply with the requirements of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (the "Code"), applicable to regulated investment companies. We are required to distribute at least 90% of our investment company taxable income and intend to distribute (or retain through a deemed distribution) all of our investment company taxable income and net capital gain to stockholders; therefore, we have made no provision for income taxes. The character of income and gains that we will distribute is determined in accordance with income tax regulations that may differ from GAAP. Book and tax basis differences relating to

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stockholder dividends and distributions and other permanent book and tax differences are reclassified to paid-in capital.

If we do not distribute at least 98% of our annual income and 98.2% of our capital gains in the calendar year earned, we will generally be required to pay an excise tax equal to 4% of the amount by which 98% of our annual ordinary income and 98.2% of our capital gains exceeds the distributions from such taxable income for the year. To the extent that we determine that our estimated current year annual taxable income will be in excess of estimated current year dividend distributions from such taxable income, we accrue excise taxes, if any, on estimated excess taxable income as taxable income is earned using an annual effective excise tax rate. The annual effective excise tax rate is determined by dividing the estimated annual excise tax by the estimated annual taxable income. For the calendar year ended December 31, 2012, we elected to retain a portion of our annual taxable income and have paid \$4,500 for the excise tax due with the filing of the return. As of June 30, 2013, we have \$2,000 accrued as an estimate of two quarters of the excise tax due for the calendar year ending December 31, 2013.

If we fail to satisfy the Annual Distribution Requirement or otherwise fail to qualify as a RIC in any taxable year, we would be subject to tax on all of our taxable income at regular corporate rates. We would not be able to deduct distributions to stockholders, nor would we be required to make distributions. Distributions would generally be taxable to our individual and other non-corporate taxable stockholders as ordinary dividend income eligible for the reduced maximum rate applicable to qualified dividend income to the extent of our current and accumulated earnings and profits, provided certain holding period and other requirements are met. Subject to certain limitations under the Code, corporate distributions would be eligible for the dividends-received deduction. To qualify again to be taxed as a RIC in a subsequent year, we would be required to distribute to our shareholders our accumulated earnings and profits attributable to non-RIC years reduced by an interest charge of 50% of such earnings and profits payable by us as an additional tax. In addition, if we failed to qualify as a RIC for a period greater than two taxable years, then, in order to qualify as a RIC in a subsequent year, we would be required to elect to recognize and pay tax on any net built-in gain (the excess of aggregate gain, including items of income, over aggregate loss that would have been realized if we had been liquidated) or, alternatively, be subject to taxation on such built-in gain recognized for a period of ten years.

We adopted FASB ASC 740, *Income Taxes* ("ASC 740"). ASC 740 provides guidance for how uncertain tax positions should be recognized, measured, presented, and disclosed in the financial statements. ASC 740 requires the evaluation of tax positions taken or expected to be taken in the course of preparing our tax returns to determine whether the tax positions are "more-likely-than-not" of being sustained by the applicable tax authority. Tax positions not deemed to meet the more-likely-than-not threshold are recorded as a tax benefit or expense in the current year. Adoption of ASC 740 was applied to all open tax years as of July 1, 2007. The adoption of ASC 740 did not have an effect on our net asset value, financial condition or results of operations as there was no liability for unrecognized tax benefits and no change to our beginning net asset value. As of June 30, 2013 and for the year then ended, we did not have a liability for any unrecognized tax benefits. Management's determinations regarding ASC 740 may be subject to review and adjustment at a later date based upon factors including, but not limited to, an on-going analysis of tax laws, regulations and interpretations thereof.

Revenue Recognition

Realized gains or losses on the sale of investments are calculated using the specific identification method.

Interest income, adjusted for amortization of premium and accretion of discount, is recorded on an accrual basis. Origination, closing and/or commitment fees associated with investments in portfolio

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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, closing and commitment fees are recorded as interest income.

Interest income from investments in the "equity" class of security of CLO Funds (typically income notes or subordinated notes) is recorded based upon an estimation of an effective yield to expected maturity utilizing assumed cash flows in accordance with ASC 325-40-35, *Beneficial Interests in Securitized Financial Assets*. We monitor the expected cash inflows from our CLO equity investments, including the expected residual payments and the effective yield is determined and updated periodically.

Loans are placed on non-accrual status when principal or interest payments are past due 90 days or more or when there is reasonable doubt that principal or interest will be collected. Unpaid 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. As of June 30, 2013, approximately 0.3% of our net assets are in non-accrual status.

Dividend income is recorded on the ex-dividend date.

Structuring fees and similar fees are recognized as income as earned, usually when paid. Structuring fees, excess deal deposits, net profits interests and overriding royalty interests are included in other income.

Dividends and Distributions

Dividends and distributions to common stockholders are recorded on the ex-dividend date. The amount, if any, to be paid as a dividend or distribution is approved by our Board of Directors each quarter and is generally based upon our management's estimate of our earnings for the quarter. Net realized capital gains, if any, are distributed at least annually.

Financing Costs

We record origination expenses related to our credit facility and Senior Notes as deferred financing costs. These expenses are deferred and amortized as part of interest expense using the straight-line method for our revolving credit facility and the effective interest method for our Senior Notes, over the respective expected life.

We record registration expenses related to shelf filings as prepaid assets. These expenses consist principally of Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") registration fees, legal fees and accounting fees incurred. These prepaid assets will be charged to capital upon the receipt of an equity offering proceeds or charged to expense if no offering completed.

Guarantees and Indemnification Agreements

We follow ASC 460, *Guarantees* ("ASC 460"). ASC 460 elaborates on the disclosure requirements of a guarantor in its interim and annual financial statements about its obligations under certain guarantees that it has issued. It also requires a guarantor to recognize, at the inception of a guarantee, for those guarantees that are covered by ASC 460, the fair value of the obligation undertaken in issuing certain guarantees.

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Per Share Information

Net increase or decrease in net assets resulting from operations per common share are calculated using the weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the period presented. In accordance with ASC 946, *Financial Services Investment Companies*, convertible securities are not considered in the calculation of net assets per share.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In May 2011, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update 2011-04, *Amendments to Achieve Common Fair Value Measurement and Disclosure Requirements in U.S. GAAP and IFRS* ("ASU 2011-04"). ASU 2011-04 amends Topic 820, *Fair Value Measurements*, ("ASC 820") by: (1) clarifying that the highest-and-best-use and valuation-premise concepts only apply to measuring the fair value of non-financial assets; (2) allowing a reporting entity to measure the fair value of the net asset or net liability position in a manner consistent with how market participants would price the net risk position, if certain criteria are met; (3) providing a framework for considering whether a premium or discount can be applied in a fair value measurement; (4) providing that the fair value of an instrument classified in a reporting entity's shareholders' equity is estimated from the perspective of a market participant that holds the identical item as an asset; and (5) expanding the qualitative and quantitative fair value disclosure requirements. The expanded disclosures include, for Level 3 items, a description of the valuation process and a narrative description of the sensitivity of the fair value to changes in unobservable inputs and interrelationships between those inputs if a change in those inputs would result in a significantly different fair value measurement. ASU 2011-4 also requires disclosures about the highest-and-best-use of a non-financial asset when this use differs from the asset's current use and the reasons for such a difference. In addition, this ASU amends ASC 820, *Fair Value Measurements*, to require disclosures to include any transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy. These amendments were effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2011 and for interim periods within those fiscal years. The adoption of the amended guidance in ASU 2011-04 did not have a significant effect on our financial statements. See Note 3 for the disclosure required by ASU 2011-04.

In August 2012, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update 2012-03, *Technical Amendments and Corrections to SEC Sections: Amendments to SEC Paragraphs Pursuant to SEC Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 114* ("SAB No. 114"), *Technical Amendments Pursuant to SEC Release No. 33-9250, and Corrections Related to FASB Accounting Standards Update 2010-22* ("ASU 2012-03"). The update amends various SEC paragraphs pursuant to the issuance of SAB No. 114 and is effective upon issuance. The adoption of the amended guidance in ASU 2012-03 did not have a significant effect on our financial statements.

In October 2012, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update 2012-04, *Technical Corrections and Improvements* ("ASU 2012-04"). The amendments in this update cover a wide range of Topics in the ASC. These amendments include technical corrections and improvements to the ASC and conforming amendments related to fair value measurements. The adoption of the amended guidance in ASU 2012-04 did not have a significant effect on our financial statements.

In June 2013, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update 2013-08, *Financial Services Investment Companies (Topic 946) Amendments to the Scope, Measurement, and Disclosure Requirements* ("ASU 2013-08"). ASU 2013-08 clarifies the approach to be used for determining whether an entity is an investment company and provides new measurement and disclosure requirements. ASU 2013-08 is effective for interim and annual reporting periods in fiscal years that begin after December 15, 2013. Earlier application is prohibited. The adoption of ASU 2013-08 is not expected to materially effect on our financial statements.

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QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

We are subject to financial market risks, including changes in interest rates and equity price risk. Some of the loans in our portfolio have floating interest rates.

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 higher interest rates with respect to our portfolio of investments. During the year ended June 30, 2013, we did not engage in hedging activities.

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banks, trust companies, clearing corporations, and certain other organizations. DTC is a wholly-owned subsidiary of The Depository Trust & Clearing Corporation ("DTCC"). DTCC, in turn, is owned by a number of direct participants of DTC and members of the National Securities Clearing Corporation, Government Securities Clearing Corporation, MBS Clearing Corporation, and Emerging Markets Clearing Corporation, as well as by The New York Stock Exchange, Inc., the American Stock Exchange LLC, and the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, Inc. Access to the DTC system is also available to others such as both U.S. and non-U.S. securities brokers and dealers, banks, trust companies and clearing corporations that clear through or maintain a custodial relationship with a direct participant, either directly or indirectly. The DTC rules applicable to its participants are on file with the SEC. More information about DTC can be found at www.dtcc.com.

Purchases of the notes under the DTC system must be made by or through direct participants, which will receive a credit for the notes on DTC's records. The beneficial interest of each actual purchaser of each note is in turn to be recorded on the direct and indirect participants' records. Beneficial owners will not receive written confirmation from DTC of their purchase. Beneficial owners are, however, expected to receive written confirmations providing details of the transaction, as well as periodic statements of their holdings, from the direct or indirect participant through which the beneficial owner entered into the transaction. Transfers of beneficial interests in the notes are to be accomplished by entries made on the books of direct and indirect participants acting on behalf of beneficial owners. Beneficial owners will not receive certificates representing their beneficial interests in notes, except in the event that use of the book-entry system for the notes is discontinued.

To facilitate subsequent transfers, all notes deposited by direct participants with DTC will be registered in the name of DTC's partnership nominee, Cede & Co. or such other name as may be requested by an authorized representative of DTC. The deposit of the notes with DTC and their registration in the name of Cede & Co. or such other nominee do not effect any change in beneficial ownership. DTC has no knowledge of the actual beneficial owners of the notes; DTC's records reflect only the identity of the direct participants to whose accounts such notes will be credited, which may or may not be the beneficial owners. The direct and indirect participants will remain responsible for keeping account of their holdings on behalf of their customers.

Conveyance of notices and other communications by DTC to direct participants, by direct participants to indirect participants, and by direct participants and indirect participants to beneficial owners will be governed by arrangements among them, subject to any statutory or regulatory requirements as may be in effect from time to time. Beneficial owners of the notes may wish to take certain steps to augment the transmission to them of notices of significant events with respect to the notes, such as redemption, tenders, defaults, and proposed amendments to the security documents. For example, beneficial owners of the notes may wish to ascertain that the nominee holding the notes for their benefit has agreed to obtain and transmit notices to beneficial owners. In the alternative, beneficial owners may wish to provide their names and addresses to the registrar of the notes and request that copies of the notices be provided to them directly. Any such request may or may not be successful.

Neither DTC nor Cede & Co. (nor any other DTC nominee) will consent or vote with respect to the notes unless authorized by a direct participant in accordance with DTC's procedures. Under its usual procedures, DTC mails an Omnibus Proxy to us as soon as possible after the regular record date. The Omnibus Proxy assigns Cede & Co.'s consenting or voting rights to those direct participants to whose accounts the notes are credited on the record date (identified in a listing attached to the Omnibus Proxy).

We will pay principal and or interest payments on the notes in same-day funds directly to Cede & Co., or such other nominee as may be requested by an authorized representative of DTC. DTC's practice is to credit direct participants' accounts on the applicable payment date in accordance with their respective holdings shown on DTC's records upon DTC's receipt of funds and corresponding

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detail information. Payments by participants to beneficial owners will be governed by standing instructions and customary practices, as is the case with securities held for the accounts of customers in bearer form or registered in "street name," and will be the responsibility of these participants and not of DTC or any other party, subject to any statutory or regulatory requirements that may be in effect from time to time. Payment of principal and interest to Cede & Co., or such other nominee as may be requested by an authorized representative of DTC, is our responsibility, disbursement of such payments to direct participants is the responsibility of DTC, and disbursement of such payments to the beneficial owners is the responsibility of the direct or indirect participant.

We will send any redemption notices to DTC. If less than all of the notes are being redeemed, DTC's practice is to determine by lot the amount of the interest of each direct participant in such issue to be redeemed.

A beneficial owner, or its authorized representative, shall give notice to elect to have its notes repaid by us, through its direct or indirect participant, to the trustee, and shall effect delivery of such notes by causing the direct participant to transfer that participant's interest in the global note representing such notes, on DTC's records, to the trustee. The requirement for physical delivery of notes in connection with a demand for repayment will be deemed satisfied when the ownership rights in the global note representing such notes are transferred by the direct participants on DTC's records.

DTC may discontinue providing its services as securities depository for the notes at any time by giving us reasonable notice. Under such circumstances, if a successor securities depository is not obtained, we will print and deliver certificated notes. We may decide to discontinue use of the system of book-entry transfers through DTC (or a successor securities depository). In that event, we will print and deliver certificated notes.

The information in this section concerning DTC and DTC's system has been obtained from sources that we believe to be reliable, but neither we, the Purchasing Agent nor any agent takes any responsibility for its accuracy.

Registration, Transfer and Payment of Certificated Notes

If we ever issue notes in certificated form, those notes may be presented for registration, transfer and payment at the office of the registrar or at the office of any transfer agent designated and maintained by us. We have originally designated American Stock Transfer & Trust Company, LLC to act in those capacities for the notes. The registrar or transfer agent will make the transfer or registration only if it is satisfied with the documents of title and identity of the person making the request. There will not be a service charge for any exchange or registration of transfer of the notes, but we may require payment of a sum sufficient to cover any tax or other governmental charge that may be imposed in connection with the exchange. At any time, we may change transfer agents or approve a change in the location through which any transfer agent acts. We also may designate additional transfer agents for any notes at any time.

We will not be required to: (1) issue, exchange or register the transfer of any note to be redeemed for a period of 15 days after the selection of the notes to be redeemed; (2) exchange or register the transfer of any note that was selected, called or is being called for redemption, except the unredeemed portion of any note being redeemed in part; or (3) exchange or register the transfer of any note as to which an election for repayment by the holder has been made, except the unrepaid portion of any note being repaid in part.

We will pay principal of and interest on any certificated notes at the offices of the paying agents we may designate from time to time. Generally, we will pay interest on a note by check on any interest payment date other than at stated maturity or upon earlier redemption or repayment to the person in whose name the note is registered at the close of business on the regular record date for that payment. We will pay principal and interest at stated maturity or upon earlier redemption or repayment in same-day funds against presentation and surrender of the applicable notes.

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SUPPLEMENT TO MATERIAL U.S. FEDERAL INCOME TAX CONSIDERATIONS

The following summary of U.S. federal income tax considerations supplements the discussion set forth under the heading "Material U.S. Federal Income Tax Considerations" in the accompanying prospectus and is subject to the qualifications and assumptions set forth therein.

The following is a general summary of the material U.S. federal income tax considerations relating to the purchase, ownership and disposition of the notes. This discussion is based upon the Code, Treasury Regulations and judicial decisions and administrative interpretations thereof, all as of the date hereof and all of which are subject to change or differing interpretations, possibly with retroactive effect. No ruling from the Internal Revenue Service ("IRS") has been or will be sought regarding any matter discussed herein. No assurance can be given that the IRS would not assert, or that a court would not sustain, a position contrary to any of the tax aspects set forth below.

This discussion applies only to a holder of notes that acquires the notes pursuant to this offering at their "issue price" within the meaning of the applicable provisions of the Code and who holds the notes as a capital asset (generally, property held for investment) under the Code. This discussion does not address any U.S. federal estate or gift tax consequences or any state, local or non-U.S. tax consequences. In addition, this discussion does not address all aspects of U.S. federal income taxation that may be applicable to investors in light of their particular circumstances, or to investors subject to special treatment under U.S. federal income tax law, including, but not limited to:

banks, insurance companies or other financial institutions;

pension plans or trusts;

U.S. noteholders (as defined below) whose functional currency is not the U.S. dollar;

real estate investment trusts;

regulated investment companies;

persons subject to the alternative minimum tax;

cooperatives;

tax-exempt organizations;

dealers in securities;

expatriates;

foreign persons or entities (except to the extent set forth below);

persons deemed to sell the notes under the constructive sale provisions of the Code; or

persons that hold the notes as part of a straddle, hedge, conversion transaction or other integrated investment.

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If a partnership (including any entity or arrangement treated as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes) owns notes, the tax treatment of a partner in the partnership will depend upon the status of the partner and the activities of the partnership. Partners in a partnership that owns the notes should consult their tax advisors as to the particular U.S. federal income tax consequences applicable to them.

We encourage investors to consult their tax advisors regarding the specific consequences of an investment in our notes, including tax reporting requirements, the applicability of U.S. federal, state or local and foreign tax laws, eligibility for the benefits of any applicable tax treaty and the effect of any possible changes in the tax laws.

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Consequences to U.S. Noteholders

The following is a general summary of the material U.S. federal income tax consequences that will apply to you if you are a U.S. noteholder. Material U.S. federal income tax consequences to non-U.S. noteholders are described under "Consequences to Non-U.S. Noteholders" below. For purposes of this summary, the term "U.S. noteholder" means a beneficial owner of a note that is, for U.S. federal income tax purposes (i) an individual who is a citizen or resident of the U.S., (ii) a corporation, or other entity treated as a corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes, that is created or organized under the laws of the U.S., any of the States or the District of Columbia, (iii) an estate the income of which is subject to U.S. federal income taxation regardless of its source, or (iv) a trust (A) if a court within the U.S. is able to exercise primary supervision over its administration and one or more U.S. persons have the authority to control all substantial decisions of such trust, or (B) that has made a valid election to be treated as a U.S. person for U.S. federal income tax purposes.

Stated interest and OID on the notes

Except as discussed below, a U.S. noteholder generally will be required to recognize stated interest as ordinary income at the time it is paid or accrued on the notes in accordance with its regular method of accounting for U.S. federal income tax purposes. In addition, if the notes' "issue price" (the first price at which a substantial amount of the notes is sold to investors) is less than their "stated redemption price at maturity" (the sum of all payments to be made on the notes other than "qualified stated interest") by more than a statutorily defined de minimis threshold, the notes will be issued with original issue discount ("OID") for U.S. federal income tax purposes. The term "qualified stated interest" generally means stated interest that is unconditionally payable at least annually at a single fixed rate or, if certain requirements are met (as described below), certain variable rates.

If the notes are issued with OID, a U.S. noteholder generally will be required to include the OID in gross income as ordinary interest income in advance of the receipt of cash attributable to that income and regardless of such holder's regular method of tax accounting. Such OID will be included in gross income for each day during each taxable year in which the note is held using a constant yield-to-maturity method that reflects the compounding of interest. This means that the holder will have to include in income increasingly greater amounts of OID over time. Notice will be given in the applicable pricing supplement if we determine that a particular note will be issued with OID. We are required to provide information returns stating the amount of OID accrued on the notes held by persons of record other than certain exempt holders.

If the notes are "step-up notes" (i.e., notes with a fixed interest rate that increases at pre-determined intervals), the tax treatment described in the first sentence under "Consequences to U.S. Noteholders Stated interest and OID on the notes" assumes that we will have the right to call the notes at par (plus accrued but unpaid interest) on each date that the interest rate increases. If this is not the case, interest that exceeds the lowest rate payable under the step-up note may not be treated as qualified stated interest and, depending on the amount of such excess, may thus cause the step-up note to be treated as issued with OID, in which case the notes generally would be subject to the OID rules discussed above. Prospective investors are urged to consult their own tax advisors regarding the treatment of step-up notes or similar notes.

If you own a note issued with de minimis OID (i.e., discount that is not OID), you generally must include the de minimis OID in income at the time principal payments on the notes are made in proportion to the amount paid. Any amount of de minimis OID that you have included in income will be treated as capital gain.

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Short-term notes

Notes that have a fixed maturity of one year or less ("short-term notes") will be subject to the following special rules.

All of the interest on a short-term note is treated as part of the short-term note's stated redemption price at maturity, thereby giving rise to OID. Thus, all short-term notes will be OID debt securities. OID will be treated as accruing on a short-term debt instrument ratably or, at the election of a U.S. noteholder, under a constant yield method.

A U.S. noteholder that uses the cash method of tax accounting (with certain exceptions) will generally not be required to include OID in respect of the short-term note in income on a current basis, though they may be required to include stated interest in income as the income is received. Such a U.S. noteholder may not be allowed to deduct all of the interest paid or accrued on any indebtedness incurred or maintained to purchase or carry such a short-term note until the maturity of the note or its earlier disposition in a taxable transaction. In addition, such a U.S. noteholder will be required to treat any gain realized on a disposition of the note as ordinary income to the extent of the holder's accrued OID on the note, and short-term capital gain to the extent the gain exceeds accrued OID. A U.S. noteholder that uses the cash method of tax accounting may, however, elect to include OID on a short-term note in income on a current basis. In such case, the limitation on the deductibility of interest described above will not apply. A U.S. noteholder that uses the accrual method of tax accounting and certain cash method holders generally will be required to include OID on a short-term note in income on a current basis.

Floating Rate Notes

In the case of a note that is a floating rate note (including a note based on LIBOR), special rules apply. In general, if a note qualifies for treatment as a "variable rate debt instrument" under Treasury Regulations and provides for stated interest that is unconditionally payable at least annually at a variable rate that, subject to certain exceptions, is a single "qualified floating rate" or "objective rate," each as defined below, all stated interest on the note is treated as qualified stated interest. In that case, both the note's "yield to maturity" and "qualified stated interest" will be determined, for purposes of calculating the accrual of OID, if any, as though the note will bear interest in all periods throughout its term at a fixed rate generally equal to the rate that would be applicable to interest payments on the note on its issue date or, in the case of an objective rate (other than a "qualified inverse floating rate"), the rate that reflects the yield to maturity that is reasonably expected for the note. A U.S. noteholder of a variable rate debt instrument would then recognize OID, if any, that is calculated based on the note's assumed yield to maturity. If the interest actually accrued or paid during an accrual period exceeds or is less than the assumed fixed interest, the qualified stated interest allocable to that period is increased or decreased under rules set forth in Treasury Regulations. Special rules apply for determining the amount of OID for other variable rate debt instruments, such as instruments with more than one qualified floating rate or instruments with a single fixed rate and one or more qualified floating rates. U.S. noteholders should consult their own tax advisors with respect to the specific U.S. federal income tax considerations regarding any investment in a note that qualifies a "variable rate debt instrument."

A note will generally qualify as a variable rate debt instrument if (a) the note's issue price does not exceed the total noncontingent principal payments by more than the lesser of: (i) .015 multiplied by the product of the total noncontingent principal payments and the number of complete years to maturity from the issue date, or (ii) 15% of the total noncontingent principal payments; (b) the note provides for stated interest, compounded or paid at least annually, only at one or more qualified floating rates, a single fixed rate and one or more qualified floating rates, a single objective rate, or a single fixed rate and a single objective rate that is a qualified inverse floating rate; and (c) the value of

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the rate on any date during the term of the note is set no earlier than three months prior to the first day on which that value is in effect or no later than one year following that first day.

Generally, a rate is a qualified floating rate if variations in the rate can reasonably be expected to measure contemporaneous fluctuations in the cost of newly borrowed funds in the currency in which the debt instrument is denominated. A rate that equals LIBOR or LIBOR plus or minus a fixed spread is, in general, a qualified floating rate. However, a rate (including a rate based on LIBOR) will generally not be a qualified floating rate if, among other circumstances:

the rate is subject to one or more minimum or maximum rate floors or ceilings or one or more governors limiting the amount of increase or decrease in each case which are not fixed throughout the term of the note and which are reasonably expected as of the issue date to cause the rate in some accrual periods to be significantly higher or lower than the overall expected return on the note determined without the floor, ceiling, or governor; or

the rate is a multiple of a qualified floating rate unless the multiple is a fixed multiple that is greater than 0.65 but not more than 1.35 (provided, however, that if a multiple of a qualified floating rate is not within such limits and thus is not itself a qualified floating rate, it may nevertheless qualify as an "objective rate").

If a note provides for two or more qualified floating rates that are within 0.25 percentage points of each other on the issue date or can reasonably be expected to have approximately the same values throughout the term of the note, the qualified floating rates together constitute a single qualified floating rate.

Generally, an objective rate is a rate that is determined using a single fixed formula that is based on objective financial or economic information such as one or more qualified floating rates. An objective rate is a qualified inverse floating rate if that rate is equal to a fixed rate minus a qualified floating rate and variations in the rate can reasonably be expected to inversely reflect contemporaneous variations in the qualified floating rate. A variable rate will generally not qualify as an objective rate if, among other circumstances, it is reasonably expected that the average value of the variable rate during the first half of the term of the note will be either significantly less than or significantly greater than the average value of the rate during the final half of the term of the note.

If a floating rate note does not qualify as a "variable rate debt instrument," the note generally will be subject to taxation under special rules applicable to contingent payment debt instruments. U.S. noteholders should consult their own tax advisors with respect to the specific U.S. federal income tax considerations regarding such notes.

Sale, exchange, redemption or other taxable disposition of the notes

Subject to the special rules for short-term notes discussed above, upon the sale, exchange, redemption or other taxable disposition of a note, a U.S. noteholder generally will recognize capital gain or loss in an amount equal to the difference between (1) the sum of cash plus the fair market value of all other property received on such disposition (except to the extent such cash or property is attributable to accrued but unpaid interest, which, to the extent not previously included in income, generally will be taxable as ordinary income) and (2) its adjusted tax basis in the note. A U.S. noteholder's adjusted tax basis in a note generally will equal the price the U.S. noteholder paid for the note increased by OID (including with respect to a short-term note), if any, previously included in income with respect to that note, and reduced by any cash payments on the note other than qualified stated interest. Such capital gain or loss will be long-term capital gain or loss if, at the time of such taxable disposition, the U.S. noteholder has held the note for more than one year. The deductibility of capital losses is subject to limitations.