

PROSPECT CAPITAL CORP
Form N-2/A
October 11, 2013

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As filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on October 11, 2013

Registration No. 333-190850

U.S. SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM N-2

ý REGISTRATION STATEMENT UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT OF 1933
ý PRE-EFFECTIVE AMENDMENT NO. 1
o POST-EFFECTIVE AMENDMENT NO.

PROSPECT CAPITAL CORPORATION

(Exact Name of Registrant as Specified in Charter)

**10 East 40th Street, 44th Floor
New York, NY 10016**

(Address of Principal Executive Offices)

Registrant's Telephone Number, including Area Code: **(212) 448-0702**

John F. Barry III

Brian H. Oswald

c/o Prospect Capital Management LLC

10 East 40th Street, 44th Floor

New York, NY 10016

(212) 448-0702

(Name and Address of Agent for Service)

Copies of information to:

Richard T. Prins

Skadden Arps Slate Meagher & Flom LLP

4 Times Square

New York, NY 10036

(212) 735-3000

Approximate Date of Proposed Public Offering: As soon as practicable after the effective date of this Registration Statement.

If any securities being registered on this form will be offered on a delayed or continuous basis in reliance on Rule 415 under the Securities Act of 1933, other than securities offered in connection with a distribution reinvestment plan, check the following box. ý

It is proposed that this filing will become effective (check appropriate box):

- when declared effective pursuant to section 8(c).
If appropriate, check the following box:
- This post-effective amendment designates a new effective date for a previously filed post-effective amendment registration statement.

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- o This form is filed to register additional securities for an offering pursuant to Rule 462(b) under the Securities Act and the Securities Act registration statement number of the earlier effective registration statement for the same offering is .

CALCULATION OF REGISTRATION FEE UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT OF 1933

Title of Securities Being Registered	Amount Being Registered	Proposed Maximum Offering Price Per Unit	Proposed Maximum Aggregate Offering Price(1)	Amount of Registration Fee
Common Stock, \$.001 par value per share(2)(3)				
Preferred Stock, \$.001 par value per share(2)				
Subscription Rights(2)				
Debt Securities(4)				
Warrants(5)				
Units(6)				
Total	\$5,000,000,000		\$5,000,000,000(7)	\$663,110(1)(8)

- (1) Estimated solely for the purpose of calculating the registration fee. Pursuant to Rule 457(o) of the rules and regulations under the Securities Act of 1933 (the "Securities Act"), which permits the registration fee to be calculated on the basis of the maximum offering price of all the securities listed, the table does not specify by each class information as to the amount to be registered, proposed maximum offering price per unit or proposed maximum aggregate offering price. Pursuant to Rule 415(a)(6) under the Securities Act, this registration statement covers a total of \$1,299,773,066 of unsold securities that had previously been registered under the registrant's registration statement on Form N-2, initially filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC") on August 26, 2012 (No. 333-183530) (the "Prior Registration Statement") and that are being carried forward to this registration statement. The Prior Registration Statement initially registered securities for a maximum aggregate offering price of \$3,000,000,000 and of that amount the registrant has previously sold securities for an aggregate offering price of \$1,700,226,934,

(Cover continued on next page)

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leaving a balance of unsold securities with an aggregate offering price of \$1,299,773,066. In connection with the registration of securities on the Prior Registration Statement, the registrant paid a registration fee of \$158,399 covering such unsold securities and which registration fee is being carried forward to this registration statement and will continue to be applied to such unsold securities pursuant to Rule 415(a)(6). Pursuant to Rule 415(a)(6), the offering of the unsold securities registered under the Prior Registration Statement will be deemed terminated as of the date of effectiveness of this registration statement. If the registrant sells any of such unsold securities pursuant to the Prior Registration Statement after the date of the initial filing, and prior to the date of effectiveness, of this registration statement, the registrant will file a pre-effective amendment to this registration statement which will reduce the number of such unsold securities included on this registration statement.

- (2) Subject to Note 7 below, there is being registered hereunder an indeterminate principal amount of common stock or preferred stock, or subscription rights to purchase any one or more securities being registered hereunder as may be sold, from time to time separately or as units in combination with other securities registered hereunder.
- (3) Includes such indeterminate number of shares of common stock as may, from time to time, be issued upon conversion or exchange of other securities registered hereunder, to the extent any such securities are, by their terms, convertible or exchangeable for common stock.
- (4) Subject to Note 7 below, there is being registered hereunder an indeterminate principal amount of debt securities as may be sold, from time to time. If any debt securities are issued at an original issue discount, then the offering price shall be in such greater principal amount as shall result in an aggregate price to investors not to exceed \$5,000,000,000.
- (5) Subject to Note 7 below, there is being registered hereunder an indeterminate principal amount of warrants as may be sold, from time to time, representing rights to purchase common stock, preferred stock or debt securities.
- (6) Subject to Note 7 below, there is being registered hereunder an indeterminate number of units. Each unit may consist of a combination of any one or more securities being registered hereunder and may also include securities being issued by third parties, including the U.S. Treasury.
- (7) In no event will the aggregate offering price of all securities issued from time to time pursuant to this registration statement exceed \$5,000,000,000.
- (8) \$467,960 was previously paid and an additional \$36,751 was paid in connection with this filing.

THE REGISTRANT HEREBY AMENDS THIS REGISTRATION STATEMENT ON SUCH DATE OR DATES AS MAY BE NECESSARY TO DELAY ITS EFFECTIVE DATE UNTIL THE REGISTRANT SHALL FILE A FURTHER AMENDMENT WHICH SPECIFICALLY STATES THAT THE REGISTRATION STATEMENT SHALL THEREAFTER BECOME EFFECTIVE IN ACCORDANCE WITH SECTION 8(A) OF THE SECURITIES ACT OF 1933 OR UNTIL THE REGISTRATION STATEMENT SHALL BECOME EFFECTIVE ON SUCH DATES AS THE COMMISSION, ACTING PURSUANT TO SAID SECTION 8(A), MAY DETERMINE.

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The information in this preliminary prospectus is not complete and may be changed. We may not sell these securities until the registration statement filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission has been declared effective. This preliminary prospectus is not an offer to sell nor does it seek an offer to buy these securities in any jurisdiction where the offer or sale is not permitted.

SUBJECT TO COMPLETION, DATED OCTOBER 11, 2013

\$5,000,000,000

PROSPECT CAPITAL CORPORATION

**Common Stock
Preferred Stock
Debt Securities
Subscription Rights
Warrants
Units**

We may offer, from time to time, in one or more offerings or series, together or separately, up to \$5,000,000,000 of our common stock, preferred stock, debt securities, subscription rights to purchase our securities, warrants representing rights to purchase our securities or separately tradeable units combining two or more of our securities, collectively, the Securities, to provide us with additional capital. Securities may be offered at prices and on terms to be disclosed in one or more supplements to this prospectus. You should read this prospectus and the applicable prospectus supplement carefully before you invest in our Securities.

We may offer shares of common stock, subscription rights, units, warrants, options or rights to acquire shares of common stock, at a discount to net asset value per share in certain circumstances. Sales of common stock at prices below net asset value per share dilute the interests of existing stockholders, have the effect of reducing our net asset value per share and may reduce our market price per share. At our 2012 annual meeting, held on December 7, 2012, subject to the condition that the maximum number of shares salable below net asset value pursuant to this authority in any particular offering that could result in such dilution is limited to 25% of our then outstanding common stock immediately prior to each such offering, our stockholders approved our ability to sell or otherwise issue shares of our common stock at any level of discount from net asset value per share for a twelve month period expiring on the anniversary of the date of stockholder approval. We are currently seeking stockholder approval at our 2013 annual meeting, to be held on December 6, 2013, to continue for an additional year our ability to issue shares of common stock below net asset value, subject to the condition that the maximum number of shares salable below net asset value pursuant to this authority in any particular offering that could result in such dilution is limited to 25% of our then outstanding common stock immediately prior to each such offering.

Our Securities may be offered directly to one or more purchasers, or through agents designated from time to time by us, or to or through underwriters or dealers. The prospectus supplement relating to the offering will identify any agents, underwriters or dealers involved in the sale of our Securities, and will disclose any applicable purchase price, fee, commission or discount arrangement between us and our agents, underwriters or dealers, or the basis upon which such amount may be calculated. See "Plan of Distribution." We may not sell any of our Securities through agents, underwriters or dealers without delivery of the prospectus and a prospectus supplement describing the method and terms of the offering of such Securities. Our common stock is traded on The NASDAQ Global Select Market under the symbol "PSEC." As of October 10, 2013, the last reported sales price for our common stock was \$11.07.

Prospect Capital Corporation, or the Company, is a company that lends to and invests in middle market privately-held companies. Prospect Capital Corporation, a Maryland corporation, has been organized as a closed-end investment company since April 13, 2004 and has filed an election to be treated as a business development company under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended, or the 1940 Act, and is a non-diversified investment company within the meaning of the 1940 Act.

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Prospect Capital Management LLC, our investment adviser, manages our investments and Prospect Administration LLC, our administrator, provides the administrative services necessary for us to operate.

Investing in our Securities involves a heightened risk of total loss of investment. Before buying any Securities, you should read the discussion of the material risks of investing in our Securities in "Risk Factors" beginning on page 12 of this prospectus.

This prospectus contains important information about us that you should know before investing in our Securities. Please read it before making an investment decision 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. You may make inquiries or obtain this information free of charge by writing to Prospect Capital Corporation at 10 East 40th Street, 44th Floor, New York, NY 10016, or by calling 212-448-0702. Our Internet address is <http://www.prospectstreet.com>. Information contained on our website is not incorporated by reference into this prospectus and you should not consider information contained on our website to be a part of this prospectus. You may also obtain information about us from our website and the SEC's website (<http://www.sec.gov>).

The SEC has not approved or disapproved of these securities or determined if this prospectus is truthful or complete. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

This prospectus may not be used to consummate sales of securities unless accompanied by a prospectus supplement.

The date of this Prospectus is _____, 2013.

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ABOUT THIS PROSPECTUS

This prospectus is part of a registration statement that we have filed with the SEC, using the "shelf" registration process. Under the shelf registration process, we may offer, from time to time on a delayed basis, up to \$5,000,000,000 of our common stock, preferred stock, debt securities, subscription rights to purchase shares of our securities, warrants representing rights to purchase our securities or separately tradeable units combining two or more of our securities, on the terms to be determined at the time of the offering. The Securities may be offered at prices and on terms described in one or more supplements to this prospectus. This prospectus provides you with a general description of the Securities that we may offer. Each time we use this prospectus to offer Securities, we will provide a prospectus supplement that will contain specific information about the terms of that offering. The prospectus supplement may also add, update or change information contained in this prospectus. Please carefully read this prospectus and any prospectus supplement together with any exhibits and the additional information described under the heading "Available Information" and the section under the heading "Risk Factors" before you make an investment decision.

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PROSPECTUS SUMMARY

The following summary contains basic information about this offering. It does not contain all the information that may be important to an investor. For a more complete understanding of this offering, we encourage you to read this entire document and the documents to which we have referred.

Information contained or incorporated by reference in this prospectus may contain "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995, which are statements about the future that may be identified by the use of forward-looking terminology such as "may," "will," "expect," "intend," "plans," "anticipate," "estimate" or "continue" or the negative thereof or other variations thereon or comparable terminology. 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. The matters described in "Risk Factors" and certain other factors noted throughout this prospectus and in any exhibits to the registration statement of which this prospectus is a part, constitute cautionary statements identifying important factors with respect to any such forward-looking statements, including certain risks and uncertainties, that could cause actual results to differ materially from those in such forward-looking statements. The Company reminds all investors that no forward-looking statement can be relied upon as an accurate or even mostly accurate forecast because humans cannot forecast the future.

The terms "we," "us," "our," "Prospect," and "Company" refer to Prospect Capital Corporation; "Prospect Capital Management" or the "Investment Adviser" refers to Prospect Capital Management LLC, our investment adviser; and "Prospect Administration" or the "Administrator" refers to Prospect Administration LLC, our administrator.

The Company

We are a financial services company that lends to and invests in middle market privately-held companies. In this prospectus, we use the term "middle-market" to refer to companies typically with annual revenues between \$50 million and \$2 billion.

From our inception to the fiscal year ended June 30, 2007, we invested primarily in industries related to the industrial/energy economy, which consists of companies in the discovery, production, transportation, storage and use of energy resources as well as companies that sell products and services to, or acquire products and services from, these companies. Since then, we have widened our strategy to focus on other sectors of the economy and continue to broaden our portfolio holdings.

We have been organized as a closed-end investment company since April 13, 2004 and have filed an election to be treated as a business development company under the 1940 Act. We are a non-diversified company within the meaning of the 1940 Act. Our headquarters are located at 10 East 40th Street, 44th Floor, New York, NY 10016, and our telephone number is (212) 448-0702.

The Investment Adviser

Prospect Capital Management, an affiliate of the Company, manages our investment activities. Prospect Capital Management is an investment adviser that has been registered under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, or the Advisers Act, since March 31, 2004. Under an investment advisory and management agreement between us and Prospect Capital Management, or the Investment Advisory Agreement, we have agreed to pay Prospect Capital Management investment advisory fees, which will consist of an annual base management fee based on our gross assets, which we define as total assets without deduction for any liabilities (and, accordingly, includes the value of assets acquired with proceeds from borrowings), as well as a two-part incentive fee based on our performance.

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Our Investment Objective and Policies

Our investment objective is to generate both current income and long-term capital appreciation through debt and equity investments. We focus on making investments in private companies. We are a non-diversified company within the meaning of the 1940 Act.

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 seek to maximize returns and minimize risk for our investors by applying rigorous analysis to make and monitor our investments. While the structure of our investments varies, we can invest in senior secured debt, senior unsecured debt, subordinated secured debt, subordinated unsecured debt, mezzanine debt, convertible debt, convertible preferred equity, preferred equity, common equity, warrants and other instruments, many of which generate current yield. While our primary focus is to seek current income through investment in the debt and/or dividend-paying equity securities of eligible privately-held, thinly-traded or distressed companies and long-term capital appreciation by acquiring accompanying warrants, options or other equity securities of such companies, we may invest up to 30% of the portfolio in opportunistic investments in order to seek enhanced returns for stockholders. Such investments may include investments in the debt and equity instruments of broadly-traded public companies. We expect that these public companies generally will have debt securities that are non-investment grade. Such investments may also include purchases (either in the primary or secondary markets) of the equity and junior debt tranches of a type of such pools known as CLOs. Structurally, CLOs are entities that are formed to hold a portfolio of senior secured loans ("Senior Secured Loans") made to companies whose debt is rated below investment grade or, in limited circumstances, unrated. The Senior Secured Loans within a CLO are limited to Senior Secured Loans which meet specified credit and diversity criteria and are subject to concentration limitations in order to create an investment portfolio that is diverse by Senior Secured Loan, borrower, and industry, with limitations on non-U.S. borrowers. 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. Our potential investment in CLOs is limited by the 1940 Act to 30% of our portfolio. Within this 30% basket, we have and may make additional investments in debt and equity securities of financial companies and companies located outside of the United States.

The Offering

We may offer, from time to time, in one or more offerings or series, together or separately, up to \$5,000,000,000 of our Securities, which we expect to use initially to maintain balance sheet liquidity, involving repayment of debt under our credit facility, investment in high quality short-term debt instruments or a combination thereof, and thereafter to make long-term investments in accordance with our investment objectives.

Our Securities may be offered directly to one or more purchasers, through agents designated from time to time by us, or to or through underwriters or dealers. The prospectus supplement relating to a particular offering will disclose the terms of that offering, including the name or names of any agents, underwriters or dealers involved in the sale of our Securities by us, the purchase price, and any fee,

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commission or discount arrangement between us and our agents, underwriters or dealers, or the basis upon which such amount may be calculated. See "Plan of Distribution." We may not sell any of our Securities through agents, underwriters or dealers without delivery of a prospectus supplement describing the method and terms of the offering of our Securities.

We may sell our common stock, subscription rights, units, warrants, options or rights to acquire our common stock, at a price below the current net asset value of our common stock upon approval of our directors, including a majority of our independent directors, in certain circumstances. Our stockholders approved our ability to issue warrants, options or rights to acquire our common stock at our 2008 annual meeting of stockholders for an unlimited time period and in accordance with the 1940 Act which provides that the conversion or exercise price of such warrants, options or rights may be less than net asset value per share at the date such securities are issued or at the date such securities are converted into or exercised for shares of our common stock. At our 2012 annual meeting, held on December 7, 2012, subject to the condition that the maximum number of shares salable below net asset value pursuant to this authority in any particular offering that could result in such dilution is limited to 25% of our then outstanding common stock immediately prior to each such offering, our stockholders approved our ability to sell or otherwise issue shares of our common stock at any level of discount from net asset value per share for a twelve month period expiring on the anniversary of the date of the stockholder approval. We are currently seeking stockholder approval at our 2013 annual meeting, to be held on December 6, 2013, to continue for an additional year our ability to issue shares of common stock below net asset value, subject to the condition that the maximum number of shares salable below net asset value pursuant to this authority in any particular offering that could result in such dilution is limited to 25% of our then outstanding common stock immediately prior to each such offering. See "Sales of Common Stock Below Net Asset Value" in this prospectus and in the prospectus supplement, if applicable. Sales of common stock at prices below net asset value per share dilute the interests of existing stockholders, have the effect of reducing our net asset value per share and may reduce our market price per share. We have no current intention of engaging in a rights offering, although we reserve the right to do so in the future.

Set forth below is additional information regarding the offering of our Securities:

Use of proceeds

Unless otherwise specified in a prospectus supplement, we intend to use the net proceeds from selling Securities pursuant to this prospectus initially to maintain balance sheet liquidity, involving repayment of debt under our credit facility, if any, investments in high quality short-term debt instruments or a combination thereof, and thereafter to make long-term investments in accordance with our investment objective. Interest on borrowings under the credit 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 credit facility equal to either 50 basis points if at least half of the credit facility is drawn or 100 basis points otherwise. See "Use of Proceeds."

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Distributions

In June 2010, our Board of Directors approved a change in dividend policy from quarterly distributions to monthly distributions. Since that time, we have paid monthly distributions to the holders of our common stock and generally intend to continue to do so. The amount of the monthly distributions is determined by our Board of Directors and is based on our estimate of our investment company taxable income and net short-term capital gains. Certain amounts of the monthly distributions may from time to time be paid out of our capital rather than from earnings for the month as a result of our deliberate planning or accounting reclassifications. Distributions in excess of our current and accumulated earnings and profits constitute a return of capital and will reduce the stockholder's adjusted tax basis in such stockholder's common stock. A return of capital (1) is a return of the original amount invested, (2) does not constitute earnings or profits and (3) while such returns are initially tax free, they will have the effect of reducing the basis such that when a stockholder sells its shares, it may be subject to additional tax even if the shares are sold for less than the original purchase price. After the adjusted basis is reduced to zero, these distributions will constitute capital gains to such stockholders. Certain additional amounts may be deemed as distributed to stockholders for income tax purposes. Other types of Securities will likely pay distributions in accordance with their terms. See "Price Range of Common Stock," "Distributions" and "Material U.S. Federal Income Tax Considerations."

Taxation

We have qualified and elected to be treated for U.S. federal income tax purposes as a regulated investment company, or a RIC, under Subchapter M of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, or the Code. As a RIC, we generally do not have to pay corporate-level U.S. federal income taxes on any ordinary income or capital gains that we distribute to our stockholders as dividends. To maintain our qualification as a RIC and obtain RIC tax treatment, we must satisfy certain source-of-income and asset diversification requirements and distribute annually at least 90% of our ordinary income and realized net short-term capital gains in excess of realized net long-term capital losses, if any. See "Distributions" and "Material U.S. Federal Income Tax Considerations."

Dividend reinvestment plan

We have a dividend reinvestment plan for our stockholders. This is an "opt out" dividend reinvestment plan. As a result, when we declare a dividend, the dividends are automatically reinvested in additional shares of our common stock, unless a stockholder specifically "opts out" of the dividend reinvestment plan so as to receive cash dividends. Stockholders who receive distributions in the form of stock are subject to the same U.S. federal, state and local tax consequences as stockholders who elect to receive their distributions in cash. See "Dividend Reinvestment Plan."

**The NASDAQ Global Select Market
Symbol**

PSEC

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Anti-takeover provisions

Our charter and bylaws, as well as certain statutory and regulatory requirements, contain provisions that may have the effect of discouraging a third party from making an acquisition proposal for us. These anti-takeover provisions may inhibit a change in control in circumstances that could give the holders of our common stock the opportunity to realize a premium over the market price of our common stock. See "Description Of Our Capital Stock."

Management arrangements

Prospect Capital Management serves as our investment adviser. Prospect Administration serves as our administrator. For a description of Prospect Capital Management, Prospect Administration and our contractual arrangements with these companies, see "Business Management Services Investment Advisory Agreement," and "Business Management Services Administration Agreement."

Risk factors

Investment in our Securities involves certain risks relating to our structure and investment objective that should be considered by prospective purchasers of our Securities. In addition, as a business development company, our portfolio primarily includes securities issued by privately-held companies. These investments generally involve a high degree of business and financial risk, and are less liquid than public securities. We are required to mark the carrying value of our investments to fair value on a quarterly basis, and economic events, market conditions and events affecting individual portfolio companies can result in quarter-to-quarter mark-downs and mark-ups of the value of individual investments that collectively can materially affect our net asset value, or NAV. Also, our determinations of fair value of privately-held securities may differ materially from the values that would exist if there was a ready market for these investments. A large number of entities compete for the same kind of investment opportunities as we do. Moreover, our business requires a substantial amount of capital to operate and to grow and we seek additional capital from external sources. In addition, the failure to qualify as a RIC eligible for pass-through tax treatment under the Code on income distributed to stockholders could have a materially adverse effect on the total return, if any, obtainable from an investment in our Securities. See "Risk Factors" and the other information included in this prospectus for a discussion of factors you should carefully consider before deciding to invest in our Securities.

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Plan of distribution

We may offer, from time to time, up to \$5,000,000,000 of our common stock, preferred stock, debt securities, subscription rights to purchase shares of our securities, warrants representing rights to purchase our securities or separately tradeable units combining two or more of our securities on the terms to be determined at the time of the offering. Securities may be offered at prices and on terms described in one or more supplements to this prospectus directly to one or more purchasers, through agents designated from time to time by us, or to or through underwriters or dealers. The supplement to this prospectus relating to the offering will identify any agents or underwriters involved in the sale of our Securities, and will set forth any applicable purchase price, fee and commission or discount arrangement or the basis upon which such amount may be calculated. We may not sell Securities pursuant to this prospectus without delivering a prospectus supplement describing the method and terms of the offering of such Securities. For more information, see "Plan of Distribution."

Fees and Expenses

The following tables are intended to assist you in understanding the costs and expenses that an investor in this offering will bear directly or indirectly. We caution you that some of the percentages indicated in the table below are estimates and may vary. In these tables, we assume that we have borrowed \$2.3 billion. We do not intend to issue preferred stock during the year. Except where the context suggests otherwise, whenever this prospectus contains a reference to fees or expenses paid by "you" or "us" or that "we" will pay fees or expenses, the Company will pay such fees and expenses out of our net assets and, consequently, you will indirectly bear such fees or expenses as an investor in the Company. However, you will not be required to deliver any money or otherwise bear personal liability or responsibility for such fees or expenses.

Stockholder transaction expenses:

Sales load (as a percentage of offering price)(1)	3.00%
Offering expenses borne by the Company (as a percentage of offering price)(2)	0.20%
Dividend reinvestment plan expenses(3)	None
Total stockholder transaction expenses (as a percentage of offering price)(4)	3.20%

Annual expenses (as a percentage of net assets attributable to common stock)(4):

Management fees(5)	3.88%
Incentive fees payable under Investment Advisory Agreement (20% of realized capital gains and 20% of pre-incentive fee net investment income)(6)	3.06%
Total advisory fees	6.94%
Total interest expense(7)	4.32%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses(8)	0.02%
Other expenses(9)	1.21%
Total annual expenses(6)(9)	12.49%

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The following table demonstrates the projected dollar amount of cumulative expenses we would pay out of net assets and that you would indirectly bear over various periods with respect to a hypothetical investment in our common stock. In calculating the following expense amounts, we have assumed we would have borrowed \$2.3 billion, that our annual operating expenses would remain at the levels set forth in the table above and that we would pay the costs shown in the table above.

	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
You would pay the following expenses on a \$1,000 investment, assuming a 5% annual return	\$ 123.32	\$ 293.98	\$ 449.85	\$ 782.94

While the example assumes, as required by the SEC, a 5% annual return, our performance will vary and may result in a return greater or less than 5%. The income incentive fee under our Investment Advisory Agreement with Prospect Capital Management is unlikely to be material assuming a 5% annual return and is not included in the example. If we achieve sufficient returns on our investments, including through the realization of capital gains, to trigger an incentive fee of a material amount, our distributions to our common stockholders and our expenses would likely be higher. In addition, while the example assumes reinvestment of all dividends and other distributions at NAV, participants in our dividend reinvestment plan will receive a number of shares of our common stock determined by dividing the total dollar amount of the distribution payable to a participant by the market price per share of our common stock at the close of trading on the valuation date for the distribution. See "Dividend Reinvestment Plan" for additional information regarding our dividend reinvestment plan.

This example and the expenses in the table above should not be considered a representation of our future expenses. Actual expenses (including the cost of debt, if any, and other expenses) may be greater or less than those shown.

- (1) In the event that the Securities to which this prospectus relates are sold to or through underwriters, a corresponding prospectus supplement will disclose the estimated applicable sales load.
- (2) The related prospectus supplement will disclose the estimated amount of offering expenses, the offering price and the estimated offering expenses borne by us as a percentage of the offering price.
- (3) The expenses of the dividend reinvestment plan are included in "other expenses."
- (4) The related prospectus supplement will disclose the offering price and the total stockholder transaction expenses as a percentage of the offering price.
- (5) Our base management fee is 2% of our gross assets (which include any amount borrowed, i.e., total assets without deduction for any liabilities, including any borrowed amounts for non-investment purposes, for which purpose we have not and have no intention of borrowing). Although we have no intent to borrow the entire amount available under our line of credit, assuming that we borrowed \$2.3 billion, the 2% management fee of gross assets equals approximately 3.88% of net assets. Based on our borrowings as of October 10, 2013 of \$1.6 billion, the 2% management fee of gross assets equals approximately 3.44% of net assets. See "Business Management Services Investment Advisory Agreement" and footnote 6 below.
- (6) Based on the incentive fee paid during our fiscal year ended June 30, 2013, all of which consisted of an income incentive fee. The capital gain incentive fee is paid without regard to pre-incentive

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fee income. For a more detailed discussion of the calculation of the two-part incentive fee, see "Management Services Investment Advisory Agreement" in this prospectus.

- (7) On December 21, 2010, the Company issued \$150.0 million in aggregate principal amount of 6.25% Convertible Senior Notes due 2015, which we refer to as the 2015 Notes. See "Business General" and "Risk Factors Risks Related to our Business" in the accompanying prospectus for more detail on the 2015 Notes. On February 18, 2011, the Company issued \$172.5 million in aggregate principal amount of 5.5% Convertible Senior Notes due 2016, which we refer to as the 2016 Notes. Between January 30, 2012 and February 2, 2012, we repurchased \$5.0 million of our 2016 Notes at a price of 97.5% of par, including commissions. The transactions resulted in us recognizing \$10,000 of loss in the quarter ended March 31, 2012. See "Business General" and "Risk Factors Risks Related to our Business" in the accompanying prospectus for more detail on the 2016 Notes. On April 16, 2012, the Company issued \$130.0 million in aggregate principal amount of 5.375% Convertible Senior Notes due 2017, which we refer to as the 2017 Notes. On August 14, 2012, the Company issued \$200.0 million aggregate principal amount of 5.75% Convertible Senior Notes due 2018, which we refer to as the 2018 Notes. On December 21, 2012, the Company issued \$200.0 million aggregate principal amount of 5.875% Convertible Senior Notes due 2019, which we refer to as the 2019 Notes. The 2015 Notes, 2016 Notes, 2017 Notes, 2018 Notes and 2019 Notes are referred to collectively as the Senior Convertible Notes. On May 1, 2012 the Company issued \$100.0 million in aggregate principal amount of 6.95% Senior Notes due 2022, which we refer to as the 2022 Notes. On March 15, 2013 the Company issued \$250.0 million in aggregate principal amount of 5.875% Senior Notes due 2023, which we refer to as the 2023 Notes. As of October 10, 2013, the Company has issued \$0.5 billion in aggregate principal amount of our Prospect Capital InterNotes®. The Senior Convertible Notes, the 2022 Notes, the 2023 Notes and the Prospect Capital InterNotes® are referred to collectively as the Notes.
- (8) The Company's stockholders indirectly bear the expenses of underlying investment companies in which the Company invests. This amount includes the fees and expenses of investment companies in which the Company is invested in as of June 30, 2013. When applicable, fees and expenses are based on historic fees and expenses for the investment companies and for those investment companies with little or no operating history, fees and expenses are based on expected fees and expenses stated in the investment companies' prospectus or other similar communication without giving effect to any performance. Future fees and expenses for certain investment companies may be substantially higher or lower because certain fees and expenses are based on the performance of the investment companies, which may fluctuate over time. The amount of the Company's average net assets used in calculating this percentage was based on net assets of approximately \$2.7 billion as of June 30, 2013.
- (9) "Other expenses" are based on estimated amounts for the current fiscal year. The amount shown above represents annualized expenses during our three months ended June 30, 2013 representing all of our estimated recurring operating expenses (except fees and expenses reported in other items of this table) that are deducted from our operating income and reflected as expenses in our Statement of Operations. The estimate of our overhead expenses, including payments under an administration agreement with Prospect Administration, or the Administration Agreement, based on our projected allocable portion of overhead and other expenses incurred by Prospect Administration in performing its obligations under the Administration Agreement. "Other expenses" does not include non-recurring expenses. See "Business Management Services Administration Agreement."

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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. 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 44 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

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%

(1)

Per share data is based on average weighted shares for the period.

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- (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

Investing in our Securities involves a high degree of risk. You should carefully consider the risks described below, together with all of the other information included in this prospectus, before you decide whether to make an investment in our Securities. The risks set forth below are not the only risks we face. If any of the adverse events or conditions described below occur, our business, financial condition and results of operations could be materially adversely affected. In such case, our NAV, and the trading price of our common stock could decline, or the value of our preferred stock, debt securities, and warrants, if any are outstanding, may decline, and you may lose all or part of your investment.

Risks Relating to Our Business

Capital markets could experience a period of disruption and instability. Such market conditions have historically and could again have a material and adverse effect on debt and equity capital markets in the United States and abroad, which had, and may in the future have, a negative impact on our business and operations.

The global capital markets have historically experienced an extended period of instability as evidenced by the periodic disruptions in liquidity in the debt capital markets, significant write-offs in the financial services sector, the re-pricing of credit risk in the broadly syndicated credit market and the failure of certain major financial institutions. Despite actions of the U.S. federal government and foreign governments during such period, these events contributed to worsening general economic conditions that materially and adversely impacted the broader financial and credit markets and reduced the availability of debt and equity capital for the market as a whole and financial services firms in particular. While recent market conditions have improved, there can be no assurance that adverse market conditions will not repeat themselves or worsen in the future. If these adverse and volatile market conditions repeat themselves or worsen in the future, we and other companies in the financial services sector may have to access, if available, alternative markets for debt and equity capital in order to grow. Equity capital may be difficult to raise because, subject to some limited exceptions, as a BDC, we are generally not able to issue additional shares of our common stock at a price less than net asset value without first obtaining approval for such issuance from our stockholders and our independent directors. At our annual meeting of stockholders held on December 7, 2012, subject to the condition that the maximum number of shares salable below net asset value pursuant to this authority in any particular offering that could result in such dilution is limited to 25% of our then outstanding common stock immediately prior to each such offering, our stockholders approved our ability to sell or otherwise issue shares of our common stock at a price below its then current net asset value per share for a twelve month period expiring on the anniversary of the date of stockholder approval. It should be noted that, theoretically, we may offer up to 25% of our then outstanding common stock each day. In addition, our ability to incur indebtedness (including by issuing preferred stock) is limited by applicable regulations such that our asset coverage, as calculated in accordance with the Investment Company Act, must equal at least 200% immediately after each time we incur indebtedness. The debt capital that will be available to us in the future, if at all, may be at a higher cost and on less favorable terms and conditions than what we currently experience. Any inability to raise capital could have a negative effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Moreover, the re-appearance of market conditions similar to those experienced from 2007 through 2009 for any substantial length of time could make it difficult to extend the maturity of or refinance our existing indebtedness under similar terms and any failure to do so could have a material adverse effect on our business.

Given the extreme volatility and dislocation that the capital markets have historically experienced, many BDCs have faced, and may in the future face, a challenging environment in which to raise or access capital. In addition, significant changes in the capital markets, including the extreme volatility

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and disruption over the past several years, has had, and may in the future have, a negative effect on the valuations of our investments and on the potential for liquidity events involving our investments. While most of our investments are not publicly traded, applicable accounting standards require us to assume as part of our valuation process that our investments are sold in a principal market to market participants (even if we plan on holding an investment through its maturity). As a result, volatility in the capital markets can adversely affect our investment valuations. Further, the illiquidity of our investments may make it difficult for us to sell such investments to access capital if required. As a result, we could realize significantly less than the value at which we have recorded our investments if we were required to sell them for liquidity purposes. An inability to raise or access capital could have a material adverse impact on our business, financial condition or results of operations.

The current financial market situation, as well as various social and political tensions in the United States and around the world, particularly in the Middle East, may continue to contribute to increased market volatility, may have long-term effects on the United States and worldwide financial markets, and may cause further economic uncertainties or deterioration in the United States and worldwide. Since 2010, several European Union ("EU") countries, including Greece, Ireland, Italy, Spain, and Portugal have faced budget issues, some of which may have negative long-term effects for the economies of those countries and other EU countries. There is continued concern about national-level support for the euro and the accompanying coordination of fiscal and wage policy among European Economic and Monetary Union member countries. We do not know how long the financial markets will continue to be affected by these events and cannot predict the effects of these or similar events in the future on the United States economy and securities markets or on our investments. We monitor developments and seeks to manage our investments in a manner consistent with achieving our investment objective, but there can be no assurance that it will be successful in doing so; and we may not timely anticipate or manage existing, new or additional risks, contingencies or developments, including regulatory developments in the current or future market environment.

We may suffer credit losses.

Investment in small and middle-market companies is highly speculative and involves a high degree of risk of credit loss. These risks are likely to increase during volatile economic periods, such as the U.S. and many other economies have recently been experiencing. See "Risks Related to Our Investments."

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

Prospect Capital Management has been registered as an investment adviser since March 31, 2004, and we have been organized as a closed-end investment company since April 13, 2004. Our ability to achieve our investment objective depends on our ability to grow, which depends, in turn, on the Investment Adviser's ability to continue to identify, analyze, invest in and monitor companies that meet our investment criteria. Accomplishing this result on a cost-effective basis is largely a function of the Investment Adviser's structuring of investments, its ability to provide competent, attentive and efficient services to us and our access to financing on acceptable terms. As we continue to grow, Prospect Capital Management will need to continue to hire, train, supervise and manage new employees. Failure to manage our future growth effectively could have a materially adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We are dependent upon Prospect Capital Management's key management personnel for our future success.

We depend on the diligence, skill and network of business contacts of the senior management of the Investment Adviser. We also depend, to a significant extent, on the Investment Adviser's access to the investment professionals and the information and deal flow generated by these investment

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professionals in the course of their investment and portfolio management activities. The senior management team of the Investment Adviser evaluates, negotiates, structures, closes, monitors and services our investments. Our success depends to a significant extent on the continued service of the senior management team, particularly John F. Barry III and M. Grier Eliasek. The departure of any of the senior management team could have a materially adverse effect on our ability to achieve our investment objective. In addition, we can offer no assurance that Prospect Capital Management will remain the Investment Adviser or that we will continue to have access to its investment professionals or its information and deal flow.

We operate in a highly competitive market for investment opportunities.

A number of entities compete with us to make the types of investments that we make in middle-market companies. We compete with other BDCs, public and private funds, commercial and investment banks, commercial financing companies, insurance companies, hedge funds, and, to the extent they provide an alternative form of financing, private equity funds. Many of our competitors are substantially larger and have considerably greater financial, technical and marketing resources than we do. Some competitors may have a lower cost of funds and access to funding sources that are not available to us. In addition, some of our competitors may have higher risk tolerances or different risk assessments, which could allow them to consider a wider variety of investments and establish more relationships than us. Furthermore, many of our competitors are not subject to the regulatory restrictions that the Investment Company Act imposes on us as a BDC and that the Code imposes on us as a RIC. We cannot assure you that the competitive pressures we face will not have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. Also, as a result of this competition, we may not be able to pursue attractive investment opportunities from time to time.

We do not seek to compete primarily based on the interest rates we offer and we believe that some of our competitors may make loans with interest rates that are comparable to or lower than the rates we offer. Rather, we compete with our competitors based on our existing investment platform, seasoned investment professionals, experience and focus on middle-market companies, disciplined investment philosophy, extensive industry focus and flexible transaction structuring.

We may lose investment opportunities if we do not match our competitors' pricing, terms and structure. If we match our competitors' pricing, terms and structure, we may experience decreased net interest income and increased risk of credit loss. As a result of operating in such a competitive environment, we may make investments that are on less favorable terms than what we may have originally anticipated, which may impact our return on these investments.

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

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

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

A portion of the debt investments we make bears interest at fixed rates and other debt investments bear interest at variable rates with floors and the value of these investments could be negatively affected by increases in market interest rates. In addition, as the interest rate on our revolving credit facility is at a variable rate based on an index, an increase in interest rates would make it more expensive to use debt to finance our investments. As a result, an increase in market interest rates could both reduce the value of our portfolio investments and increase our cost of capital, which could reduce our net investment income or net increase in net assets resulting from operations.

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

We need additional capital to fund growth in our investments. A reduction in the availability of new capital could limit our ability to grow. We must distribute at least 90% of our ordinary income and realized net short-term capital gains in excess of realized net long-term capital losses, if any, to our stockholders to maintain our status as a regulated investment company, or RIC, for U.S. federal income tax purposes. As a result, such earnings are not available to fund investment originations. We have sought additional capital by borrowing from financial institutions and may issue debt securities or additional equity securities. If we fail to obtain funds from such sources or from other sources to fund our investments, we could be limited in our ability to grow, which may have an adverse effect on the value of our common stock. In addition, as a business development company, we generally may not borrow money or issue debt securities or issue preferred stock unless immediately thereafter our ratio of total assets to total borrowings and other senior securities is at least 200%. This may restrict our ability to obtain additional leverage in certain circumstances.

We may experience fluctuations in our quarterly results.

We could experience fluctuations in our quarterly operating results due to a number of factors, including the interest or dividend rates payable on the debt or equity securities we hold, the default rate on debt securities, the level of our expenses, variations in and the timing of the recognition of realized and unrealized gains or losses, the degree to which we encounter competition in our markets, and general economic conditions. As a result of these factors, results for any period should not be relied upon as being indicative of performance in future periods.

Our most recent NAV was calculated on June 30, 2013 and our NAV when calculated effective September 30, 2013 and thereafter may be higher or lower.

Our most recently estimated NAV per share is \$10.75 on an as adjusted basis solely to give effect to our issuance of common stock since June 30, 2013 in connection with our dividend reinvestment plan, shares issued in connection with investment transactions, and our issuance of 26,733,617 shares of common stock during the period from July 1, 2013 to October 10, 2013 (including shares with settlement dates through October 16, 2013) under our at-the-market program (the "ATM Program"), \$0.03 higher than the \$10.72 determined by us as of June 30, 2013. NAV per share as of September 30, 2013 may be higher or lower than \$10.75 based on potential changes in valuations, issuances of securities, dividends paid and earnings for the quarter then ended. Our Board of Directors has not yet determined the fair value of portfolio investments at any date subsequent to June 30, 2013. Our Board of Directors determines the fair value of our portfolio investments on a quarterly basis in connection with the preparation of quarterly financial statements and based on input from independent valuation firms, the Investment Adviser, the Administrator and the Audit Committee of our Board of Directors.

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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.

Potential conflicts of interest could impact our investment returns.

Our executive officers and directors, and the executive officers of the Investment Adviser, may serve as officers, directors or principals of entities that operate in the same or related lines of business as we do or of investment funds managed by our affiliates. Accordingly, they may have obligations to investors in those entities, the fulfillment of which might not be in our best interests or those of our stockholders. Nevertheless, it is possible that new investment opportunities that meet our investment objective may come to the attention of one of these entities in connection with another investment advisory client or program, and, if so, such opportunity might not be offered, or otherwise made available, to us. However, as an investment adviser, Prospect Capital Management has a fiduciary obligation to act in the best interests of its clients, including us. To that end, if Prospect Capital Management or its affiliates manage any additional investment vehicles or client accounts in the future, Prospect Capital Management will endeavor to allocate investment opportunities in a fair and equitable manner over time so as not to discriminate unfairly against any client. If Prospect Capital Management chooses to establish another investment fund in the future, when the investment professionals of Prospect Capital Management identify an investment, they will have to choose which investment fund should make the investment.

In the course of our investing activities, under the Investment Advisory Agreement we pay base management and incentive fees to Prospect Capital Management, and reimburse Prospect Capital Management for certain expenses it incurs. As a result of the Investment Advisory Agreement, there may be times when the senior management team of Prospect Capital Management has interests that differ from those of our stockholders, giving rise to a conflict.

The Investment Adviser receives a quarterly income incentive fee based, in part, on our pre-incentive fee net investment income, if any, for the immediately preceding calendar quarter. This income incentive fee is subject to a fixed quarterly hurdle rate before providing an income incentive fee return to Prospect Capital Management. This fixed hurdle rate was determined when then current interest rates were relatively low on a historical basis. Thus, if interest rates rise, it would become easier for our investment income to exceed the hurdle rate and, as a result, more likely that Prospect Capital Management will receive an income incentive fee than if interest rates on our investments remained constant or decreased. Subject to the receipt of any requisite stockholder approval under the 1940 Act, our Board of Directors may adjust the hurdle rate by amending the Investment Advisory Agreement.

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The income incentive fee payable by us is computed and paid on income that may include interest that has been accrued but not yet received in cash. If a portfolio company defaults on a loan that has a deferred interest feature, it is possible that interest accrued under such loan that has previously been included in the calculation of the income incentive fee will become uncollectible. If this happens, Prospect Capital Management is not required to reimburse us for any such income incentive fee payments. If we do not have sufficient liquid assets to pay this incentive fee or distributions to stockholders on such accrued income, we may be required to liquidate assets in order to do so. This fee structure could give rise to a conflict of interest for Prospect Capital Management to the extent that it may encourage Prospect Capital Management to favor debt financings that provide for deferred interest, rather than current cash payments of interest.

We have entered into a royalty-free license agreement with Prospect Capital Management. Under this agreement, Prospect Capital Management agrees to grant us a non-exclusive license to use the name "Prospect Capital." Under the license agreement, we have the right to use the "Prospect Capital" name for so long as Prospect Capital Management or one of its affiliates remains our investment adviser. In addition, we rent office space from Prospect Administration, an affiliate of Prospect Capital Management, and pay Prospect Administration our allocable portion of overhead and other expenses incurred by Prospect Administration in performing its obligations as Administrator under the Administration Agreement, including rent and our allocable portion of the costs of our chief financial officer and chief compliance officer and their respective staffs. This may create conflicts of interest that our Board of Directors monitors.

Our incentive fee could induce Prospect Capital Management to make speculative investments.

The incentive fee payable by us to Prospect Capital Management may create an incentive for the Investment Adviser to make investments on our behalf that are more speculative or involve more risk than would be the case in the absence of such compensation arrangement. The way in which the incentive fee payable is determined (calculated as a percentage of the return on invested capital) may encourage the Investment Adviser to use leverage to increase the return on our investments. Increased use of leverage and this increased risk of replacement of that leverage at maturity would increase the likelihood of default, which would disfavor holders of our common stock. Similarly, because the Investment Adviser will receive an incentive fee based, in part, upon net capital gains realized on our investments, the Investment Adviser may invest more than would otherwise be appropriate in companies whose securities are likely to yield capital gains, as compared to income producing securities. Such a practice could result in our investing in more speculative securities than would otherwise be the case, which could result in higher investment losses, particularly during economic downturns.

The incentive fee payable by us to Prospect Capital Management could create an incentive for the Investment Adviser to invest on our behalf in instruments, such as zero coupon bonds, that have a deferred interest feature. Under these investments, we would accrue interest income over the life of the investment but would not receive payments in cash on the investment until the end of the term. Our net investment income used to calculate the income incentive fee, however, includes accrued interest. For example, accrued interest, if any, on our investments in zero coupon bonds will be included in the calculation of our incentive fee, even though we will not receive any cash interest payments in respect of payment on the bond until its maturity date. Thus, a portion of this incentive fee would be based on income that we may not have yet received in cash in the event of default may never receive.

We may be obligated to pay our Investment Adviser incentive compensation even if we incur a loss.

The Investment Adviser is entitled to incentive compensation for each fiscal quarter based, in part, on our pre-incentive fee net investment income if any, for the immediately preceding calendar quarter above a performance threshold for that quarter. Accordingly, since the performance threshold is based

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on a percentage of our net asset value, decreases in our net asset value make it easier to achieve the performance threshold. Our pre-incentive fee net investment income for incentive compensation purposes excludes realized and unrealized capital losses or depreciation that we may incur in the fiscal quarter, even if such capital losses or depreciation result in a net loss on our statement of operations for that quarter. Thus, we may be required to pay the Investment Adviser incentive compensation for a fiscal quarter even if there is a decline in the value of our portfolio or we incur a net loss for that quarter.

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.

Changes in the laws or regulations governing our business or the businesses of our portfolio companies and any failure by us or our portfolio companies to comply with these laws or regulations, could negatively affect the profitability of our operations or of our portfolio companies.

We are subject to changing rules and regulations of federal and state governments, as well as the stock exchange on which our common stock is listed. These entities, including the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board, the SEC and The NASDAQ Global Select Market, have issued a significant number of new and increasingly complex requirements and regulations over the course of the last several years and continue to develop additional regulations. In particular, changes in the laws or regulations or the interpretations of the laws and regulations that govern BDCs, RICs or non-depository commercial lenders could significantly affect our operations and our cost of doing business. We are subject to federal, state and local laws and regulations and are subject to judicial and administrative decisions that affect our operations, including our loan originations, maximum interest rates, fees and other charges, disclosures to portfolio companies, the terms of secured transactions, collection and foreclosure procedures and other trade practices. If these laws, regulations or decisions change, or if we expand our business into jurisdictions that have adopted more stringent requirements than those in which we currently conduct business, we may have to incur significant expenses in order to comply, or we might have to restrict our operations. In addition, if we do not comply with applicable laws, regulations and decisions, we may lose licenses needed for the conduct of our business and be subject to civil fines and criminal penalties, any of which could have a material adverse effect upon our business, financial condition and results of operations.

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Foreign and domestic political risk may adversely affect our business.

We are exposed to political risk to the extent that Prospect Capital Management, on its behalf and subject to its investment guidelines, transacts in securities in the U.S. and foreign markets. The governments in any of these jurisdictions could impose restrictions, regulations or other measures, which may have a material adverse impact on our strategy.

Risks Relating to Our Operation as a Business Development Company

If we do not invest a sufficient portion of our assets in qualifying assets, we could fail to qualify as a BDC or be precluded from investing according to our current business strategy.

As a BDC, we may not acquire any assets other than "qualifying assets" unless, at the time of and after giving effect to such acquisition, at least 70% of our total assets are qualifying assets. We believe that most of the investments that we may acquire in the future will constitute qualifying assets. However, we may be precluded from investing in what we believe are attractive investments if such investments are not qualifying assets for purposes of the 1940 Act. If we do not invest a sufficient portion of our assets in qualifying assets, we could be found to be in violation of the 1940 Act provisions applicable to BDCs, which would have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. Similarly, these rules could prevent us from making follow-on investments in existing portfolio companies (which could result in the dilution of our position) or could require us to dispose of investments at inappropriate times in order to come into compliance with the 1940 Act. Because most of our investments will be in private companies, and therefore will be relatively illiquid, any such dispositions could be made at disadvantageous prices and could result in substantial losses.

If we fail to qualify as a RIC, we will have to pay corporate-level taxes on our income, and our income available for distribution would be reduced.

To maintain our qualification for U.S. federal income tax purposes as a RIC under Subchapter M of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, or the Code, and obtain RIC tax treatment, we must meet certain source of income, asset diversification and annual distribution requirements.

The source of income requirement is satisfied if we derive at least 90% of our annual gross income from interest, dividends, payments with respect to certain securities loans, gains from the sale or other disposition of securities or options thereon or foreign currencies, or other income derived with respect to our business of investing in such securities or currencies, and net income from interests in "qualified publicly traded partnerships," as defined in the Code.

The annual distribution requirement for a RIC is satisfied if we distribute at least 90% of our ordinary income and net short-term capital gains in excess of net long-term capital losses, if any, to our stockholders on an annual basis. Because we use debt financing, we are subject to certain asset coverage ratio requirements under the 1940 Act and financial covenants that could, under certain circumstances, restrict us from making distributions necessary to qualify for RIC tax treatment. If we are unable to obtain cash from other sources, we may fail to qualify for RIC tax treatment and, thus, may be subject to corporate-level income tax on all of our taxable income.

To maintain our qualification as a RIC, we must also meet certain asset diversification requirements at the end of each quarter of our taxable year. Failure to meet these tests may result in our having to dispose of certain investments quickly in order to prevent the loss of RIC status. Because most of our investments are in private companies, any such dispositions could be made at disadvantageous prices and may result in substantial losses.

If we fail to qualify as a RIC for any reason or become subject to corporate income tax, the resulting corporate taxes would substantially reduce our net assets, the amount of income available for

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distribution, and the actual amount of our distributions. Such a failure would have a materially adverse effect on us and our stockholders. For additional information regarding asset coverage ratio and RIC requirements, see "Material U.S. Federal Income Tax Considerations" and "Business Regulation as a Business Development Company".

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

For U.S. federal income tax purposes, we include in income certain amounts that we have not yet received in cash, such as original issue discount or payment-in-kind interest, which represents contractual interest added to the loan balance and due at the end of the loan term. Such amounts could be significant relative to our overall investment activities. We also may be required to include in taxable income certain other amounts that we do not receive in cash. While we focus primarily on investments that will generate a current cash return, our investment portfolio currently includes, and we may continue to invest in, securities that do not pay some or all of their return in periodic current cash distributions.

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

Since in some cases we may recognize taxable income before or without receiving cash representing such income, we may have difficulty distributing at least 90% of our ordinary income and realized net short-term capital gains in excess of realized net long-term capital losses, if any, as required to maintain RIC tax treatment. Accordingly, we may have to sell some of our investments at times we would not consider advantageous, raise additional debt or equity capital or reduce new investment originations to meet these distribution requirements. If we are not able to obtain cash from other sources, we may fail to qualify for RIC treatment and thus become subject to corporate-level income tax. See "Material U.S. Federal Income Tax Considerations" and "Business Regulation as a Business Development Company".

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

We have incurred indebtedness under our revolving credit facility and through the issuance of the Notes and, in the future, may issue preferred stock or debt securities and/or borrow additional money from banks or other financial institutions, which we refer to collectively as "senior securities," up to the maximum amount permitted by the 1940 Act. Under the provisions of the 1940 Act, we are permitted, as a BDC, to incur indebtedness or issue senior securities only in amounts such that our asset coverage, as defined in the 1940 Act, equals at least 200% after each issuance of senior securities. If the value of our assets declines, we may be unable to satisfy this test, which would prohibit us from paying dividends in cash or other property and could prohibit us from qualifying as a RIC. If we cannot satisfy this test, we may be required to sell a portion of our investments or sell additional shares of common stock at a time when such sales may be disadvantageous in order to repay a portion of our indebtedness or otherwise increase our net assets. In addition, issuance of additional common stock could dilute the percentage ownership of our current stockholders in us.

As a BDC regulated under provisions of the 1940 Act, we are not generally able to issue and sell our common stock at a price below the current net asset value per share without stockholder approval. If our common stock trades at a discount to net asset value, this restriction could adversely affect our ability to raise capital. We may, however, sell our common stock, or warrants, options or rights to acquire our common stock, at a price below the current net asset value of our common stock in certain

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circumstances, including if (i)(1) the holders of a majority of our shares (or, if less, at least 67% of a quorum consisting of a majority of our shares) and a similar majority of the holders of our shares who are not affiliated persons of us approve the sale of our common stock at a price that is less than the current net asset value, and (2) a majority of our Directors who have no financial interest in the transaction and a majority of our independent Directors (a) determine that such sale is in our and our stockholders' best interests and (b) in consultation with any underwriter or underwriters of the offering, make a good faith determination as of a time either immediately prior to the first solicitation by us or on our behalf of firm commitments to purchase such shares, or immediately prior to the issuance of such shares, that the price at which such shares are to be sold is not less than a price which closely approximates the market value of such shares, less any distributing commission or discount or if (ii) a majority of the number of the beneficial holders of our common stock entitled to vote at our annual meeting, without regard to whether a majority of such shares are voted in favor of the proposal, approve the sale of our common stock at a price that is less than the current net asset value per share.

To generate cash for funding new investments, we pledged a substantial portion of our portfolio investments under our revolving credit facility. These assets are not available to secure other sources of funding or for securitization. Our ability to obtain additional secured or unsecured financing on attractive terms in the future is uncertain.

Alternatively, we may securitize our future loans to generate cash for funding new investments. See "Securitization of our assets subjects us to various risks."

Securitization of our assets subjects us to various risks.

We may securitize assets to generate cash for funding new investments. We refer to the term securitize to describe a form of leverage under which a company such as us (sometimes referred to as an "originator" or "sponsor") transfers income producing assets to a single-purpose, bankruptcy-remote subsidiary (also referred to as a "special purpose entity" or SPE), which is established solely for the purpose of holding such assets and entering into a structured finance transaction. The SPE then issues notes secured by such assets. The special purpose entity may issue the notes in the capital markets either publicly or privately to a variety of investors, including banks, non-bank financial institutions and other investors. There may be a single class of notes or multiple classes of notes, the most senior of which carries less credit risk and the most junior of which may carry substantially the same credit risk as the equity of the SPE.

An important aspect of most debt securitization transactions is that the sale and/or contribution of assets into the SPE be considered a true sale and/or contribution for accounting purposes and that a reviewing court would not consolidate the SPE with the operations of the originator in the event of the originator's bankruptcy based on equitable principles. Viewed as a whole, a debt securitization seeks to lower risk to the note purchasers by isolating the assets collateralizing the securitization in an SPE that is not subject to the credit and bankruptcy risks of the originator. As a result of this perceived reduction of risk, debt securitization transactions frequently achieve lower overall leverage costs for originators as compared to traditional secured lending transactions.

In accordance with the above description, to securitize loans, we may create a wholly owned subsidiary and contribute a pool of our assets to such subsidiary. The SPE may be funded with, among other things, whole loans and such loans may or may not be rated. The SPE would then sell its notes to purchasers who we would expect to be willing to accept a lower interest rate and the absence of any recourse against us to invest in a pool of income producing assets to which none of our creditors would have access. We would retain all or a portion of the equity in the SPE. An inability to successfully securitize portions of our portfolio or otherwise leverage our portfolio through secured and unsecured borrowings could limit our ability to grow our business and fully execute our business strategy, and could decrease our earnings. However, the successful securitization of portions of our portfolio exposes

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us to a risk of loss for the equity we retain in the SPE and might expose us to greater risk on our remaining portfolio because the assets we retain may tend to be those that are riskier and more likely to generate losses. A successful securitization may also impose financial and operating covenants that restrict our business activities and may include limitations that could hinder our ability to finance additional loans and investments or to make the distributions required to maintain our status as a RIC under Subchapter M of the Code. The 1940 Act may also impose restrictions on the structure of any securitizations.

Interests we hold in the SPE, if any, will be subordinated to the other interests issued by the SPE. As such, we will only receive cash distributions on such interests if the SPE has made all cash interest and other required payments on all other interests it has issued. In addition, our subordinated interests will likely be unsecured and rank behind all of the secured creditors, known or unknown, of the SPE, including the holders of the senior interests it has issued. Consequently, to the extent that the value of the SPEs portfolio of assets has been reduced as a result of conditions in the credit markets, or as a result of defaults, the value of the subordinated interests we retain would be reduced. Securitization imposes on us the same risks as borrowing except that our risk in a securitization is limited to the amount of subordinated interests we retain, whereas in a borrowing or debt issuance by us directly we would be at risk for the entire amount of the borrowing or debt issuance.

If the SPE is not consolidated with us, our only interest will be the value of our retained subordinated interest and the income allocated to us, which may be more or less than the cash we receive from the SPE, and none of the SPEs liabilities will be reflected as our liabilities. If the assets of the SPE are not consolidated with our assets and liabilities, then our interest in the SPE may be deemed not to be a qualifying asset for purposes of determining whether 70% of our assets are qualifying assets and the leverage incurred by such SPE may or may not be treated as borrowings by us for purposes of the requirement that we not issue senior securities in an amount in excess of our net assets.

We may also engage in transactions utilizing SPEs and securitization techniques where the assets sold or contributed to the SPE remain on our balance sheet for accounting purposes. If, for example, we sell the assets to the SPE with recourse or provide a guarantee or other credit support to the SPE, its assets will remain on our balance sheet. Consolidation would also generally result if we, in consultation with the SEC, determine that consolidation would result in a more accurate reflection of our assets, liabilities and results of operations. In these structures, the risks will be essentially the same as in other securitization transactions but the assets will remain our assets for purposes of the limitations described above on investing in assets that are not qualifying assets and the leverage incurred by the SPE will be treated as borrowings incurred by us for purposes of our limitation on the issuance of senior securities.

The Investment Adviser may have conflicts of interest with respect to potential securitizations in as much as securitizations that are not consolidated may reduce our assets for purposes of determining its investment advisory fee although in some circumstances the Investment Adviser may be paid certain fees for managing the assets of the SPE so as to reduce or eliminate any potential bias against securitizations.

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

As a BDC, we must not acquire any assets other than "qualifying assets" specified in the 1940 Act unless, at the time the acquisition is made, at least 70% of our total assets are qualifying assets (with certain limited exceptions). Subject to certain exceptions for follow-on investments and distressed companies, an investment in an issuer that has outstanding securities listed on a national securities exchange may be treated as qualifying assets only if such issuer has a market capitalization that is less than \$250 million at the time of such investment.

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Risks Relating to Our Investments

We may not realize gains or income from our investments.

We seek to generate both current income and capital appreciation. However, the securities we invest in may not appreciate and, in fact, may decline in value, and the issuers of debt securities we invest in may default on interest and/or principal payments. Accordingly, we may not be able to realize gains from our investments, and any gains that we do realize may not be sufficient to offset any losses we experience. See "Business Our Investment Objective and Policies".

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.

A large percentage of our portfolio investments consist of securities of privately held companies. Hence, market quotations are generally not readily available for determining the fair values of such investments. The determination of fair value, and thus the amount of unrealized losses we may incur in any year, is to a degree subjective, and the Investment Adviser has a conflict of interest in making the determination. We value these securities quarterly at fair value as determined in good faith by our Board of Directors based on input from the Investment Adviser, our Administrator, a third party independent valuation firm and our Audit Committee. Our Board of Directors utilizes the services of an independent valuation firm to aid it in determining the fair value of any securities. The types of factors that may be considered in determining the fair values of our investments include the nature and realizable value of any collateral, the portfolio company's ability to make payments and its earnings, the markets in which the portfolio company does business, comparison to publicly traded companies, discounted cash flow, current market interest rates and other relevant factors. Because such valuations, and particularly valuations of private securities and private companies, are inherently uncertain, the valuations may fluctuate significantly over short periods of time due to changes in current market conditions. The determinations of fair value by our Board of Directors may differ materially from the values that would have been used if an active market and market quotations existed for these investments. Our net asset value could be adversely affected if the determinations regarding the fair value of our investments were materially higher than the values that we ultimately realize upon the disposal of such securities.

In addition, decreases in the market values or fair values of our investments are recorded as unrealized depreciation. Unprecedented declines in prices and liquidity in the corporate debt markets experienced during the recent financial crises resulted in significant net unrealized depreciation in our portfolio in the past. The effect of all of these factors on our portfolio reduced our NAV by increasing net unrealized depreciation in our portfolio. Depending on market conditions, we could incur substantial realized losses and may continue to suffer additional unrealized losses in future periods, which could have a material adverse impact on our business, financial condition and results of operations. We have no policy regarding holding a minimum level of liquid assets. As such, a high percentage of our portfolio generally is not liquid at any given point in time. See "The lack of liquidity may adversely affect our business."

Price declines and illiquidity in the corporate debt markets have adversely affected, and may in the future adversely affect, the fair value of our portfolio investments, reducing our net asset value through increased net unrealized depreciation.

As a BDC, we are required to carry our investments at market value or, if no market value is ascertainable, at fair value as determined in good faith by or under the direction of our Board of Directors. As part of the valuation process, the types of factors that we may take into account in determining the fair value of our investments include, as relevant and among other factors: available current market data, including relevant and applicable market trading and transaction comparables,

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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, merger and acquisition comparables, our principal market (as the reporting entity) and enterprise values. Decreases in the market values or fair values of our investments are recorded as unrealized depreciation. The effect of all of these factors on our portfolio can reduce our net asset value by increasing net unrealized depreciation in our portfolio. Depending on market conditions, we could incur substantial realized losses and may suffer additional unrealized losses in future periods, which could have a material adverse impact on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

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

Some of our portfolio companies have relatively short or no operating histories. These companies are and will be subject to all of the business risk and uncertainties associated with any new business enterprise, including the risk that these companies may not reach their investment objective and the value of our investment in them may decline substantially or fall to zero.

In addition, investment in the middle market companies that we are targeting involves a number of other significant risks, including:

these companies may have limited financial resources and may be unable to meet their obligations under their securities that we hold, which may be accompanied by a deterioration in the value of their securities or of any collateral with respect to any securities and a reduction in the likelihood of our realizing on any guarantees we may have obtained in connection with our investment;

they may have shorter operating histories, narrower product lines and smaller market shares than larger businesses, which tend to render them more vulnerable to competitors' actions and market conditions, as well as general economic downturns;

because many of these companies are privately held companies, public information is generally not available about these companies. As a result, we will depend on the ability of the Investment Adviser to obtain adequate information to evaluate these companies in making investment decisions. If the Investment Adviser is unable to uncover all material information about these companies, it may not make a fully informed investment decision, and we may lose money on our investments;

they are more likely to depend on the management talents and efforts of a small group of persons; therefore, the death, disability, resignation or termination of one or more of these persons could have a materially adverse impact on our portfolio company and, in turn, on us;

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

they may have difficulty accessing the capital markets to meet future capital needs;

changes in laws and regulations, as well as their interpretations, may adversely affect their business, financial structure or prospects; and

increased taxes, regulatory expense or the costs of changes to the way they conduct business due to the effects of climate change may adversely affect their business, financial structure or prospects.

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In addition, our executive officers, directors and the Investment Adviser could, in the ordinary course of business, be named as defendants in litigation arising from proposed investments or from our investments in the portfolio companies.

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

We make investments in private companies. A portion of these investments may be subject to legal and other restrictions on resale, transfer, pledge or other disposition or will otherwise be less liquid than publicly traded securities. The illiquidity of our investments may make it difficult for us to sell such investments if the need arises. In addition, if we are required to liquidate all or a portion of our portfolio quickly, we may realize significantly less than the value at which we have previously recorded our investments. In addition, we face other restrictions on our ability to liquidate an investment in a business entity to the extent that we or the Investment Adviser has or could be deemed to have material non-public information regarding such business entity.

Economic recessions or downturns could impair our portfolio companies and harm our operating results.

Many of our portfolio companies may be susceptible to economic slowdowns or recessions and may be unable to repay our loans or meet other obligations during these periods. Therefore, our non-performing assets are likely to increase, and the value of our portfolio is likely to decrease, during these periods. Adverse economic conditions also may decrease the value of collateral securing some of our loans and the value of our equity investments. Economic slowdowns or recessions could lead to financial losses in our portfolio and a decrease in revenues, net income and assets. Unfavorable economic conditions also could increase our funding costs, limit our access to the capital markets or result in a decision by lenders not to extend credit to us. These events could prevent us from increasing investments and harm our operating results.

A portfolio company's failure to satisfy financial or operating covenants imposed by us or other lenders could lead to defaults and, potentially, termination of its loans and foreclosure on its secured assets, which could trigger cross-defaults under other agreements and jeopardize a portfolio company's ability to meet its obligations under the debt or equity securities that we hold. We may incur expenses to the extent necessary to seek recovery upon default or to negotiate new terms, which may include the waiver of certain financial covenants, with a defaulting portfolio company. In addition, if one of our portfolio companies were to go bankrupt, even though we may have structured our interest as senior debt or preferred equity, depending on the facts and circumstances, including the extent to which we actually provided managerial assistance to that portfolio company, a bankruptcy court might re-characterize our debt or equity holding and subordinate all or a portion of our claim to those of other creditors.

Investments in equity securities, many of which are illiquid with no readily available market, involve a substantial degree of risk.

We may purchase common and other equity securities. Although common stock has historically generated higher average total returns than fixed income securities over the long-term, common stock also has experienced significantly more volatility in those returns and in recent years has significantly under performed relative to fixed income securities. The equity securities we acquire may fail to appreciate and may decline in value or become worthless and our ability to recover our investment will depend on our portfolio company's success. Investments in equity securities involve a number of significant risks, including:

any equity investment we make in a portfolio company could be subject to further dilution as a result of the issuance of additional equity interests and to serious risks as a junior security that will be subordinate to all indebtedness (including trade creditors) or senior securities in the

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event that the issuer is unable to meet its obligations or becomes subject to a bankruptcy process;

to the extent that the portfolio company requires additional capital and is unable to obtain it, we may not recover our investment; and

in some cases, equity securities in which we invest will not pay current dividends, and our ability to realize a return on our investment, as well as to recover our investment, will be dependent on the success of the portfolio company. Even if the portfolio company is successful, our ability to realize the value of our investment may be dependent on the occurrence of a liquidity event, such as a public offering or the sale of the portfolio company. It is likely to take a significant amount of time before a liquidity event occurs or we can otherwise sell our investment. In addition, the equity securities we receive or invest in may be subject to restrictions on resale during periods in which it could be advantageous to sell them.

There are special risks associated with investing in preferred securities, including:

preferred securities may include provisions that permit the issuer, at its discretion, to defer distributions for a stated period without any adverse consequences to the issuer. If we own a preferred security that is deferring its distributions, we may be required to report income for tax purposes before we receive such distributions;

preferred securities are subordinated to debt in terms of priority to income and liquidation payments, and therefore will be subject to greater credit risk than debt;

preferred securities may be substantially less liquid than many other securities, such as common stock or U.S. government securities; and

generally, preferred security holders have no voting rights with respect to the issuing company, subject to limited exceptions.

Additionally, when we invest in first lien senior secured loans (including unitranche loans), second lien senior secured loans or mezzanine debt, we may acquire warrants or other equity securities as well. Our goal is ultimately to dispose of such equity interests and realize gains upon our disposition of such interests. However, the equity interests we receive may not appreciate in value and, in fact, may decline in value. Accordingly, we may not be able to realize gains from our equity interests and any gains that we do realize on the disposition of any equity interests may not be sufficient to offset any other losses we experience.

We may invest, to the extent permitted by law, in the equity securities of investment funds that are operating pursuant to certain exceptions to the Investment Company Act and in advisers to similar investment funds and, to the extent we so invest, will bear our ratable share of any such company's expenses, including management and performance fees. We will also remain obligated to pay management and incentive fees to Prospect Capital Management with respect to the assets invested in the securities and instruments of such companies. With respect to each of these investments, each of our common stockholders will bear his or her share of the management and incentive fee of Prospect Capital Management as well as indirectly bearing the management and performance fees and other expenses of any such investment funds or advisers.

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

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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.

Our portfolio companies may incur debt or issue equity securities that rank equally with, or senior to, our investments in such companies.

Our portfolio companies may have, or may be permitted to incur, other debt, or issue other equity securities, that rank equally with, or senior to, our investments. By their terms, such instruments may provide that the holders are entitled to receive payment of dividends, interest or principal on or before the dates on which we are entitled to receive payments in respect of our investments. These debt instruments would usually prohibit the portfolio companies from paying interest on or repaying our investments in the event and during the continuance of a default under such debt. Also, in the event of insolvency, liquidation, dissolution, reorganization or bankruptcy of a portfolio company, holders of securities ranking senior to our investment in that portfolio company typically are entitled to receive payment in full before we receive any distribution in respect of our investment. After repaying such holders, the portfolio company may not have any remaining assets to use for repaying its obligation to us. In the case of securities ranking equally with our investments, we would have to share on an equal basis any distributions with other security holders in the event of an insolvency, liquidation, dissolution, reorganization or bankruptcy of the relevant portfolio company.

The rights we may have with respect to the collateral securing any junior priority loans we make to our portfolio companies may also be limited pursuant to the terms of one or more intercreditor agreements (including agreements governing "first out" and "last out" structures) that we enter into with the holders of senior debt. Under such an intercreditor agreement, at any time that senior obligations are outstanding, we may forfeit certain rights with respect to the collateral to the holders of the senior obligations. These rights may include the right to commence enforcement proceedings against the collateral, the right to control the conduct of such enforcement proceedings, the right to approve amendments to collateral documents, the right to release liens on the collateral and the right to waive past defaults under collateral documents. We may not have the ability to control or direct such actions, even if as a result our rights as junior lenders are adversely affected.

When we are a debt or minority equity investor in a portfolio company, we are often not in a position to exert influence on the entity, and other equity holders and management of the company may make decisions that could decrease the value of our portfolio holdings.

When we make debt or minority equity investments, we are subject to the risk that a portfolio company may make business decisions with which we disagree and the other equity holders and management of such company may take risks or otherwise act in ways that do not serve our interests. As a result, a portfolio company may make decisions that could decrease the value of our investment.

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.

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Our portfolio contains a limited number of portfolio companies, which subjects us to a greater risk of significant loss if any of these companies defaults on its obligations under any of its debt securities.

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

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

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

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

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

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

We may have limited access to information about privately held companies in which we invest.

We invest primarily in privately-held companies. Generally, little public information exists about these companies, and we are required to rely on the ability of the Investment Adviser's investment professionals to obtain adequate information to evaluate the potential returns from investing in these companies. These companies and their financial information are not subject to the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 and other rules that govern public companies. If we are unable to uncover all material information about these companies, we may not make a fully informed investment decision, and we may lose money on our investment.

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We may not be able to fully realize the value of the collateral securing our debt investments.

Although a substantial amount of our debt investments are protected by holding security interests in the assets of the portfolio companies, we may not be able to fully realize the value of the collateral securing our investments due to one or more of the following factors:

our debt investments may be in the form of mezzanine loans, therefore our liens on the collateral, if any, are subordinated to those of the senior secured debt of the portfolio companies, if any. As a result, we may not be able to control remedies with respect to the collateral;

the collateral may not be valuable enough to satisfy all of the obligations under our secured loan, particularly after giving effect to the repayment of secured debt of the portfolio company that ranks senior to our loan;

bankruptcy laws may limit our ability to realize value from the collateral and may delay the realization process;

our rights in the collateral may be adversely affected by the failure to perfect security interests in the collateral;

the need to obtain regulatory and contractual consents could impair or impede how effectively the collateral would be liquidated and could affect the value received; and

some or all of the collateral may be illiquid and may have no readily ascertainable market value. The liquidity and value of the collateral could be impaired as a result of changing economic conditions, competition, and other factors, including the availability of suitable buyers.

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

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

Although currently all of our investments are, and we expect that most of our investments will be, U.S. dollar-denominated, investments that are denominated in a foreign currency will be subject to the risk that the value of a particular currency will change in relation to one or more other currencies. Among the factors that may affect currency values are trade balances, the level of short-term interest rates, differences in relative values of similar assets in different currencies, long-term opportunities for investment and capital appreciation, and political developments.

We may expose ourselves to risks if we engage in hedging transactions.

We may employ hedging techniques to minimize certain investment risks, such as fluctuations in interest and currency exchange rates, but we can offer no assurance that such strategies will be effective. If we engage in hedging transactions, we may expose ourselves to risks associated with such transactions. We may utilize instruments such as forward contracts, currency options and interest rate swaps, caps, collars and floors to seek to hedge against fluctuations in the relative values of our portfolio positions from changes in currency exchange rates and market interest rates. Hedging against a decline in the values of our portfolio positions does not eliminate the possibility of fluctuations in the

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values of such positions or prevent losses if the values of such positions decline. However, such hedging can establish other positions designed to gain from those same developments, thereby offsetting the decline in the value of such portfolio positions. Such hedging transactions may also limit the opportunity for gain if the values of the portfolio positions should increase. Moreover, it may not be possible to hedge against an exchange rate or interest rate fluctuation that is so generally anticipated that we are not able to enter into a hedging transaction at an acceptable price. Furthermore, our ability to engage in hedging transactions may also be adversely affected by recent rules adopted by the CFTC.

The success of our hedging transactions depends on our ability to correctly predict movements, currencies and interest rates. Therefore, while we may enter into such transactions to seek to reduce currency exchange rate and interest rate risks, unanticipated changes in currency exchange rates or interest rates may result in poorer overall investment performance than if we had not engaged in any such hedging transactions. The degree of correlation between price movements of the instruments used in a hedging strategy and price movements in the portfolio positions being hedged may vary. Moreover, for a variety of reasons, we may not seek to establish a perfect correlation between such hedging instruments and the portfolio holdings being hedged. Any such imperfect correlation may prevent us from achieving the intended hedge and expose us to risk of loss. In addition, it may not be possible to hedge fully or perfectly against currency fluctuations affecting the value of securities denominated in non-U.S. currencies. The Company has no current intention of engaging in any of the hedging transaction described above, although it reserves the right to do so in the future.

Our Board of Directors may change our operating policies and strategies without prior notice or stockholder approval, the effects of which may be adverse to us and could impair the value of our stockholders' investment.

Our Board of Directors has the authority to modify or waive our current operating policies and our strategies without prior notice and without stockholder approval. We cannot predict the effect any changes to our current operating policies and strategies would have on our business, financial condition, and value of our common stock. However, the effects might be adverse, which could negatively impact our ability to pay dividends and cause stockholders to lose all or part of their investment.

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 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.

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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.

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.

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

Our CLO investments and/or the underlying senior secured loans may be prepaid 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 may not be 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 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

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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.

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 rated non-investment grade and, in limited circumstances, are unrated. 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.

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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.

Risks Relating To Our Securities

Our credit ratings may not reflect all risks of an investment in our debt securities.

Our credit ratings are an assessment by third parties of our ability to pay our obligations. Consequently, real or anticipated changes in our credit ratings will generally affect the market value of our debt securities. Our credit ratings, however, may not reflect the potential impact of risks related to market conditions generally or other factors discussed above on the market value of or trading market for the publicly issued debt securities. Our debt securities are rated by Standard & Poors.

Senior securities, including debt, expose us to additional risks, including the typical risks associated with leverage and could adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We currently use our revolving credit facility to leverage our portfolio and we expect in the future to borrow from and issue senior debt securities to banks and other lenders and may securitize certain of our portfolio investments. We also have the Senior Notes outstanding, which are a form of leverage and are senior in payment rights to our common stock.

With certain limited exceptions, as a business development company, or a BDC, we are only allowed to borrow amounts or otherwise issue senior securities such that our asset coverage, as defined in the 1940 Act, is at least 200% after such borrowing or other issuance. The amount of leverage that we employ will depend on the Investment Adviser's and our Board of Directors' assessment of market conditions and other factors at the time of any proposed borrowing. There is no assurance that a leveraging strategy will be successful. Leverage involves risks and special considerations for stockholders, any of which could adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations, including the following:

A likelihood of greater volatility in the net asset value and market price of our common stock;

Diminished operating flexibility as a result of asset coverage or investment portfolio composition requirements required by lenders or investors that are more stringent than those imposed by the 1940 Act;

The possibility that investments will have to be liquidated at less than full value or at inopportune times to comply with debt covenants or to pay interest or dividends on the leverage;

Increased operating expenses due to the cost of leverage, including issuance and servicing costs;

Convertible or exchangeable securities, such as the Senior Convertible Notes outstanding or those issued in the future may have rights, preferences and privileges more favorable than those of our common stock;

Subordination to lenders' superior claims on our assets as a result of which lenders will be able to receive proceeds available in the case of our liquidation before any proceeds will be distributed to our stockholders;

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

The occurrence of an event of default if we fail to comply with the financial and/or other restrictive covenants contained in our debt agreements, including the credit agreement and each indenture governing the Notes, which event of default could result in all or some of our debt becoming immediately due and payable;

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Reduced 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;

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

Reduced 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.

For example, the amount we may borrow under our revolving credit facility is determined, in part, by the fair value of our investments. If the fair value of our investments declines, we may be forced to sell investments at a loss to maintain compliance with our borrowing limits. Other debt facilities we may enter into in the future may contain similar provisions. Any such forced sales would reduce our net asset value and also make it difficult for the net asset value to recover. The Investment Adviser and our Board of Directors in their best judgment nevertheless may determine to use leverage if they expect that the benefits to our stockholders of maintaining the leveraged position will outweigh the risks.

In addition, our ability to meet our payment and other obligations of the Notes and our credit facility 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 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 the Notes, 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.

Illustration. The following table illustrates the effect of leverage on returns from an investment in our common stock assuming various annual returns, net of interest expense. The calculations in the table below are hypothetical and actual returns may be higher or lower than those appearing below. The calculation assumes (i) \$4.4 billion in total assets, (ii) an average cost of funds of 5.63%, (iii) \$1.7 billion in debt outstanding and (iv) \$2.7 billion of shareholders' equity.

Assumed Return on Our Portfolio (net of expenses)	(10)%	(5)%	0%	5%	10%
Corresponding Return to Stockholder	(19.8)%	(11.7)%	(3.5)%	4.6%	12.7%

The assumed portfolio return is required by regulation of the SEC and is not a prediction of, and does not represent, our projected or actual performance. Actual returns may be greater or less than those appearing in the table.

The Senior Convertible Notes, the 2022 Notes and the 2023 Notes present other risks to holders of our common stock, including the possibility that such Notes could discourage an acquisition of the Company by a third party and accounting uncertainty.

Certain provisions of the Senior Convertible Notes, the 2022 Notes and the 2023 Notes could make it more difficult or more expensive for a third party to acquire us. Upon the occurrence of certain transactions constituting a fundamental change, holders of the Senior Convertible Notes, the 2022 Notes and the 2023 Notes will have the right, at their option, to require us to repurchase all of their Senior Convertible Notes, the 2022 Notes and the 2023 Notes or any portion of the principal amount of such Senior Convertible Notes, the 2022 Notes and the 2023 Notes in integral multiples of \$1,000, in the case of the Senior Convertible Notes and the 2023 Notes, and \$25, in the case of the

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2022 Notes. We may also be required to increase the conversion rate or provide for conversion into the acquirer's capital stock in the event of certain fundamental changes with respect to the Senior Convertible Notes. These provisions could discourage an acquisition of us by a third party.

The accounting for convertible debt securities is subject to frequent scrutiny by the accounting regulatory bodies and is subject to change. We cannot predict if or when any such change could be made and any such change could have an adverse impact on our reported or future financial results. Any such impacts could adversely affect the market price of our common stock.

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

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

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 RIC for federal income tax purposes. While we would intend to redeem our preferred stock to the extent necessary to enable us to distribute our income as required to maintain our qualification as a RIC, there can be no assurance that such actions could be effected in time to meet the tax requirements.

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.

The agreement governing our credit facility requires us to comply with certain financial and operational covenants. These covenants include:

restrictions on the level of indebtedness that we are permitted to incur in relation to the value of our assets;

restrictions on our ability to incur liens; and

maintenance of a minimum level of stockholders' equity.

As of June 30, 2013, we were in compliance with these covenants. However, our continued compliance with these covenants depends on many factors, some of which are beyond our control. Accordingly, there are no assurances that we will continue to comply with the covenants in our credit facility. Failure to comply with these covenants would result in a default under this facility which, if we were unable to obtain a waiver from the lenders thereunder, could result in an acceleration of

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repayments under the facility and thereby have a material adverse impact on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Failure to extend our existing credit facility, the revolving period of which is currently scheduled to expire on March 27, 2015, could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations and financial position and our ability to pay expenses and make distributions.

The revolving period for our credit facility with a syndicate of lenders is currently scheduled to terminate on March 27, 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. If the credit facility is not renewed or extended by the participant banks by March 27, 2015, we will not be able to make further borrowings under the facility after such date and the outstanding principal balance on that date will be due and payable on March 27, 2017. At June 30, 2013 we had \$124.0 million of outstanding borrowings under our credit facility. Interest on borrowings under the credit 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 credit facility equal to either 50 basis points if at least half of the credit facility is drawn or 100 basis points otherwise. The credit facility requires us to pledge assets as collateral in order to borrow under the credit facility. If we are unable to extend our facility or find a new source of borrowing on acceptable terms, we will be required to pay down the amounts outstanding under the facility during the two-year term-out period through one or more of the following: (1) principal collections on our securities pledged under the facility, (2) at our option, interest collections on our securities pledged under the facility and cash collections on our securities not pledged under the facility, or (3) possible liquidation of some or all of our loans and other assets, any of which could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations and financial position and may force us to decrease or stop paying certain expenses and making distributions until the facility is repaid. In addition, our stock price could decline significantly, we would be restricted in our ability to acquire new investments and, in connection with our year-end audit, our independent registered accounting firm could raise an issue as to our ability to continue as a going concern.

Failure to refinance our existing Senior Notes, could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations and financial position.

Our Senior Notes mature at various dates from December 15, 2015 to June 15, 2043. If we are unable to refinance our Senior Notes or find a new source of borrowing on acceptable terms, we will be required to pay down the amounts outstanding at maturity under the facility during the two-year term-out period through one or more of the following: (1) borrowing additional funds under our then current credit facility, (2) issuance of additional common stock or (3) possible liquidation of some or all of our loans and other assets, any of which could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations and financial position. In addition, our stock price could decline significantly; we would be restricted in our ability to acquire new investments and, in connection with our year-end audit, our independent registered accounting firm could raise an issue as to our ability to continue as a going concern.

The trading market or market value of our publicly issued debt securities may fluctuate.

Our publicly issued debt securities may or may not have an established trading market. We cannot assure our noteholders that a trading market for our publicly issued debt securities will ever develop or be maintained if developed. In addition to our creditworthiness, many factors may materially adversely

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affect the trading market for, and market value of, our publicly issued debt securities. These factors include, but are not limited to, the following:

the time remaining to the maturity of these debt securities;

the outstanding principal amount of debt securities with terms identical to these debt securities;

the ratings assigned by national statistical ratings agencies;

the general economic environment;

the supply of debt securities trading in the secondary market, if any;

the redemption or repayment features, if any, of these debt securities;

the level, direction and volatility of market interest rates generally; and

market rates of interest higher or lower than rates borne by the debt securities.

Our noteholders should also be aware that there may be a limited number of buyers when they decide to sell their debt securities. This too may materially adversely affect the market value of the debt securities or the trading market for the debt securities.

Terms relating to redemption may materially adversely affect our noteholders return on any debt securities that we may issue.

If our noteholders' debt securities are redeemable at our option, we may choose to redeem their debt securities at times when prevailing interest rates are lower than the interest rate paid on their debt securities. In addition, if our noteholders' debt securities are subject to mandatory redemption, we may be required to redeem their debt securities also at times when prevailing interest rates are lower than the interest rate paid on their debt securities. In this circumstance, our noteholders may not be able to reinvest the redemption proceeds in a comparable security at an effective interest rate as high as their debt securities being redeemed.

Our shares of common stock have traded at a discount from net asset value and may do so again in the future, which could limit our ability to raise additional equity capital.

Shares of closed-end investment companies frequently trade at a market price that is less than the net asset value that is attributable to those shares. This characteristic of closed-end investment companies is separate and distinct from the risk that our net asset value per share may decline. It is not possible to predict whether any shares of our common stock will trade at, above, or below net asset value. In the recent past, including during much of 2009, the stocks of BDCs as an industry, including at times shares of our common stock, traded below net asset value and at near historic lows as a result of concerns over liquidity, leverage restrictions and distribution requirements. When our common stock is trading below its net asset value per share, we will generally not be able to issue additional shares of our common stock at its market price without first obtaining approval for such issuance from our stockholders and our independent directors. At our 2012 annual meeting of stockholders held on December 7, 2012, our stockholders approved our ability, subject to the condition that the maximum number of shares salable below net asset value pursuant to this authority in any particular offering that could result in such dilution is limited to 25% of our then outstanding common stock immediately prior to each such offering, to sell shares of our common stock at any level of discount from net asset value per share during the 12 month period following December 7, 2012. It should be noted that, theoretically, we may offer up to 25% of our then outstanding common stock each day.

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

We intend to make distributions on a monthly basis to our stockholders out of assets legally available for distribution. We cannot assure you that we will achieve investment results that will allow us to make a specified level of cash distributions or year-to-year increases in cash distributions. If we declare a dividend and if more stockholders opt to receive cash distributions rather than participate in our dividend reinvestment plan, we may be forced to sell some of our investments in order to make cash dividend payments.

In addition, due to the asset coverage test applicable to us as a BDC, we may be limited in our ability to make distributions. Further, if we invest a greater amount of assets in equity securities that do not pay current dividends, it could reduce the amount available for distribution.

The above-referenced restrictions on distributions may also inhibit our ability to make required interest payments to holders of our debt, which may cause a default under the terms of our debt agreements. Such a default could materially increase our cost of raising capital, as well as cause us to incur penalties under the terms of our debt agreements.

Investing in our securities may involve a high degree of risk and is highly speculative.

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

Our stockholders will experience dilution in their ownership percentage if they opt out of our dividend reinvestment plan.

All dividends declared in cash payable to stockholders that are participants in our dividend reinvestment plan are automatically reinvested in shares of our common stock. As a result, our stockholders that opt out of our dividend reinvestment plan will experience dilution in their ownership percentage of our common stock over time.

Sales of substantial amounts of our common stock in the public market may have an adverse effect on the market price of our common stock.

Sales of substantial amounts of our common stock, or the availability of such common stock for sale (including as a result of the conversion of our Senior Convertible Notes into common stock), could adversely affect the prevailing market prices for our common stock. If this occurs and continues, it could impair our ability to raise additional capital through the sale of securities should we desire to do so.

If we sell shares of our common stock or securities to subscribe for or are convertible into shares of our common stock at a discount to our net asset value per share, stockholders who do not participate in such sale will experience immediate dilution in an amount that may be material.

At our 2012 annual meeting of stockholders held on December 7, 2012, our stockholders approved our ability, subject to the condition that the maximum number of shares salable below net asset value pursuant to this authority in any particular offering that could result in such dilution is limited to 25% of our then outstanding common stock immediately prior to each such offering, to sell shares of our common stock at any level of discount from net asset value per share during the 12 month period following December 7, 2012. It should be noted that, theoretically, we may offer up to 25% of our then

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outstanding common stock each day. The issuance or sale by us of shares of our common stock or securities to subscribe for or are convertible into shares of our common stock at a discount to net asset value poses a risk of dilution to our stockholders. In particular, stockholders who do not purchase additional shares of common stock at or below the discounted price in proportion to their current ownership will experience an immediate decrease in net asset value per share (as well as in the aggregate net asset value of their shares of common stock if they do not participate at all). These stockholders will also experience a disproportionately greater decrease in their participation in our earnings and assets and their voting power than the increase we experience in our assets, potential earning power and voting interests from such issuance or sale. In addition, such sales may adversely affect the price at which our common stock trades. We have sold shares of our common stock at prices below net asset value per share in the past and may do so to the future. We have not sold any shares of our common stock at prices below net asset value per share since July 18, 2011.

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

We are prohibited under the 1940 Act from knowingly participating in certain transactions with our affiliates without the prior approval of our independent directors. Any person that owns, directly or indirectly, 5% or more of our outstanding voting securities is our affiliate for purposes of the 1940 Act and we are generally prohibited from buying or selling any security or other property from or to such affiliate, absent the prior approval of our independent directors. The 1940 Act also prohibits "joint" transactions with an affiliate, which could include investments in the same portfolio company (whether at the same or different times), without prior approval of our independent directors. Subject to certain limited exceptions, we are prohibited from buying or selling any security or other property from or to the Investment Adviser and its affiliates and persons with whom we are in a control relationship, or entering into joint transactions with any such person, absent the prior approval of the SEC.

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 or 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.

The market price of our securities may fluctuate significantly.

The market price and liquidity of the market for our securities may be significantly affected by numerous factors, some of which are beyond our control and may not be directly related to our operating performance. These factors include:

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

price and volume fluctuations in the overall stock market from time to time;

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

loss of RIC qualification;

changes in earnings or variations in operating results;

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changes in the value of our portfolio of investments;

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

departure of one or more of Prospect Capital Management's key personnel;

operating performance of companies comparable to us;

short-selling pressure with respect to shares of our common stock or BDCs generally;

future sales of our securities convertible into or exchangeable or exercisable for our common stock or the conversion of such securities, including the Convertible Unsecured Notes;

uncertainty surrounding the strength of the U.S. economic recovery;

concerns regarding European sovereign debt;

changes in prevailing interest rates;

litigation matters;

general economic trends and other external factors; and

loss of a major funding source.

In the past, following periods of volatility in the market price of a company's securities, securities class action litigation has, from time to time, been brought against that company.

If our stock price fluctuates significantly, we may be the target of securities litigation in the future. Securities litigation could result in substantial costs and divert management's attention and resources from our business.

There is a risk that you may not receive distributions or that our distributions may not grow over time.

We have made and intend to continue to make distributions on a monthly basis to our stockholders out of assets legally available for distribution. We cannot assure you that we will achieve investment results or maintain a tax status that will allow or require any specified level of cash distributions or year-to-year increases in cash distributions. In addition, due to the asset coverage test applicable to us as a business development company, we may be limited in our ability to make distributions.

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

Our charter and bylaws and the Maryland General Corporation Law contain provisions that may have the effect of delaying, deferring or preventing a transaction or a change in control that might involve a premium price for our stockholders or otherwise be in their best interest. These provisions may prevent stockholders from being able to sell shares of our common stock at a premium over the current of prevailing

market prices.

Our charter provides for the classification of our Board of Directors into three classes of directors, serving staggered three-year terms, which may render a change of control or removal of our incumbent management more difficult. Furthermore, any and all vacancies on our Board of Directors will be filled generally only by the affirmative vote of a majority of the remaining directors in office, even if the remaining directors do not constitute a quorum, and any director elected to fill a vacancy will serve for the remainder of the full term until a successor is elected and qualifies.

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Our Board of Directors is authorized to create and issue new series of shares, to classify or reclassify any unissued shares of stock into one or more classes or series, including preferred stock and, without stockholder approval, to amend our charter to increase or decrease the number of shares of common stock that we have authority to issue, which could have the effect of diluting a stockholder's ownership interest. Prior to the issuance of shares of common stock of each class or series, including any reclassified series, our Board of Directors is required by our governing documents to set the preferences, conversion or other rights, voting powers, restrictions, limitations as to dividends or other distributions, qualifications and terms or conditions of redemption for each class or series of shares of stock.

Our charter and bylaws also provide that our Board of Directors has the exclusive power to adopt, alter or repeal any provision of our bylaws, and to make new bylaws. The Maryland General Corporation Law also contains certain provisions that may limit the ability of a third party to acquire control of us, such as:

The Maryland Business Combination Act, which, subject to certain limitations, prohibits certain business combinations between us and an "interested stockholder" (defined generally as any person who beneficially owns 10% or more of the voting power of the common stock or an affiliate thereof) for five years after the most recent date on which the stockholder becomes an interested stockholder and, thereafter, imposes special minimum price provisions and special stockholder voting requirements on these combinations; and

The Maryland Control Share Acquisition Act, which provides that "control shares" of a Maryland corporation (defined as shares of common stock which, when aggregated with other shares of common stock controlled by the stockholder, entitles the stockholder to exercise one of three increasing ranges of voting power in electing directors, as described more fully below) acquired in a "control share acquisition" (defined as the direct or indirect acquisition of ownership or control of "control shares") have no voting rights except to the extent approved by stockholders by the affirmative vote of at least two-thirds of all the votes entitled to be cast on the matter, excluding all interested shares of common stock.

The provisions of the Maryland Business Combination Act will not apply, however, if our Board of Directors adopts a resolution that any business combination between us and any other person will be exempt from the provisions of the Maryland Business Combination Act. Our Board of Directors has adopted a resolution that any business combination between us and any other person is exempted from the provisions of the Business Combination Act, provided that the business combination is first approved by the Board of Directors, including a majority of the directors who are not interested persons as defined in the 1940 Act. There can be no assurance that this resolution will not be altered or repealed in whole or in part at any time. If the resolution is altered or repealed, the provisions of the Maryland Business Combination Act may discourage others from trying to acquire control of us.

As permitted by Maryland law, our bylaws contain a provision exempting from the Maryland Control Share Acquisition Act any and all acquisitions by any person of our common stock. Although our bylaws include such a provision, such a provision may also be amended or eliminated by our Board of Directors at any time in the future, provided that we will notify the Division of Investment Management at the SEC prior to amending or eliminating this provision. However, as noted above, the SEC has recently taken the position that the Maryland Control Share Acquisition Act is inconsistent with the 1940 Act and may not be invoked by a BDC. It is the view of the staff of the SEC that opting into the Maryland Control Share Acquisition Act would be acting in a manner inconsistent with section 18(i) of the 1940 Act.

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Your interest in us may be diluted if you do not fully exercise your subscription rights in any rights offering. In addition, if the subscription price is less than our net asset value per share, then you will experience an immediate dilution of the aggregate net asset value of your shares.

In the event we issue subscription rights, stockholders who do not fully exercise their subscription rights should expect that they will, at the completion of a rights offering pursuant to this prospectus, own a smaller proportional interest in us than would otherwise be the case if they fully exercised their rights. We cannot state precisely the amount of any such dilution in share ownership because we do not know at this time what proportion of the shares will be purchased as a result of such rights offering.

In addition, if the subscription price is less than the net asset value per share of our common stock, then our stockholders would experience an immediate dilution of the aggregate net asset value of their shares as a result of the offering. The amount of any decrease in net asset value is not predictable because it is not known at this time what the subscription price and net asset value per share will be on the expiration date of a rights offering or what proportion of the shares will be purchased as a result of such rights offering. Such dilution could be substantial.

We may in the future choose to pay dividends in our own stock, in which case our stockholders may be required to pay tax in excess of the cash they receive.

We may distribute taxable dividends that are payable in part in our stock. The IRS has issued private letter rulings on cash/stock dividends paid by RICs and real estate investment trusts if certain requirements are satisfied, and we have received such a ruling permitting us to declare such taxable cash/stock dividends, up to 80% in stock, with respect to our taxable years ending August 31, 2012 and August 31, 2013. Taxable stockholders receiving such dividends would be required to include the full amount of the dividend as ordinary income (or as long-term capital gain to the extent such distribution is properly designated as a capital gain dividend) to the extent of our current and accumulated earnings and profits for United States federal income tax purposes. As a result, a U.S. Stockholder (as defined in "Material U.S. Federal Income Tax Considerations") may be required to pay tax with respect to such dividends in excess of any cash received. If a U.S. Stockholder sells the stock it receives as a dividend in order to pay this tax, it may be subject to transaction fees (e.g. broker fees or transfer agent fees) and the sales proceeds may be less than the amount included in income with respect to the dividend, depending on the market price of its stock at the time of the sale. Furthermore, with respect to Non-U.S. Stockholders (as defined in "Material U.S. Federal Income Tax Considerations"), we may be required to withhold U.S. tax with respect to such dividends, including in respect of all or a portion of such dividend that is payable in stock. In addition, if a significant number of our stockholders determine to sell shares of our stock in order to pay taxes owed on dividends, it may put downward pressure on the trading price of our stock. It is unclear whether and to what extent we will be able to pay dividends in cash and our stock.

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

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

The following discussion should be read in conjunction with our consolidated financial statements and related notes and other financial information appearing elsewhere in this prospectus or incorporated by reference into this prospectus. In addition to historical information, the following discussion and other parts of this prospectus contain forward-looking information that involves risks and uncertainties. Our actual results could differ materially from those anticipated by such forward-looking information due to the factors discussed under "Risk Factors" and "Forward-Looking Statements" appearing elsewhere herein.

Note on Forward Looking Statements

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

our future operating results;

our business prospects and the prospects of our portfolio companies;

the impact of investments that we expect to make;

our contractual arrangements and relationships with third parties;

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

the ability of our portfolio companies to achieve their objectives;

our expected financings and investments;

the adequacy of our cash resources and working capital; and

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

We generally use words such as "anticipates," "believes," "expects," "intends" and similar expressions to identify forward-looking statements. Our actual results could differ materially from those projected in the forward-looking statements for any reason, including the factors set forth in "Risk Factors" and elsewhere in this prospectus. These forward-looking statements do not meet the safe harbor for forward-looking statements pursuant to Section 27A of the Securities Act.

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

Overview

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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

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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.

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 real estate investment trust ("REIT"), American Property Holding 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.

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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.

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

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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 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 \$55,000 senior secured credit facility to support the recapitalization of Sandow Media, LLC ("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 \$150,000 of secured second lien financing to support the recapitalization of Arctic Glacier, Inc. ("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, LLC ("SourceHOV"), a leading provider of business and knowledge process outsourcing. The second lien term loan bears interest in cash at the greater of 8.75% or Libor plus 7.5% and has a final maturity of

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April 30, 2019. On June 13, 2013, we sold our \$4,000 investment in SourceHOV and realized a gain of \$40 on this investment.

On May 16, 2013, Out Rage, LLC ("Out Rage") repaid the \$11,836 loan receivable to us.

On May 23, 2013, Snacks Holding Corporation ("Snacks Holding") repaid the \$15,366 loan receivable to us.

On May 31, 2013, we made a follow-on secured second lien debt investment of \$7,190 in Injured Workers Pharmacy LLC ("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 3, 2013, Nobel Learning Communities, Inc. ("Nobel") repaid the \$15,262 loan receivable to us.

On June 4, 2013, Springs Window Fashions, LLC ("Springs") repaid the \$35,000 loan receivable to us.

On June 11, 2013, we provided \$115,000 of senior secured financing to CI Holdings ("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 Armor Holding II LLC ("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 Industries, Inc. ("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 14, 2013, we sold our \$10,000 investment in Transaction Networks Services, Inc. ("TNS") and realized a gain of \$117 on this investment.

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 Pellet Grills LLC ("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.

On June 24, 2013, we made a \$76,533 follow-on investment in APH, to acquire Arium Resort (f/k/a The Resort at Pembroke Pines), a prominent multi-family residential community located in Pembroke Pines, Florida. We invested \$13,533 of equity and \$63,000 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 June 25, 2013, we made an investment of \$26,500 to purchase 84.13% of the subordinated notes in LCM XIV CLO Ltd. ("LCM XIV").

On June 27, 2013, we provided \$11,000 of secured second lien financing to Blue Coat Systems, Inc. ("Blue Coat"), a leading provider of web security and wide area network (WAN) optimization

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solutions. The second lien note bears interest in cash at the greater of 9.5% or Libor plus 8.5% and has a final maturity of June 28, 2020.

On June 27, 2013, we made a follow-on secured debt investment of \$87,500 to support the recapitalization of Progrexion Holdings, Inc. ("Progrexion"). After the financing, we now hold \$241,033 of senior secured debt of Progrexion. The senior secured 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 June 28, 2013, Sandow repaid \$30,100 of the \$55,000 loan receivable to us. After the repayment, we now hold \$24,900 of senior secured debt of Sandow.

On June 28, 2013, we made a \$1,000 follow-on investment in Ajax. 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 June 28, 2013, we made an \$18,000 secured debt follow-on investment in New Star Metals, Inc. ("New Star"), a provider of specialized processing services to the steel industry. The senior subordinated term loan bears interest in cash at 11.5% and interest payment in kind of 1.0% and has a final maturity of February 2, 2018.

In June 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.

Equity Issuance

During the period from April 1, 2013 to May 31, 2013, we sold 8,836,237 shares of our common stock at an average price of \$10.92 per share, and raised \$96,476 of gross proceeds, under the ATM Program. Net proceeds were \$95,474 after commissions to the broker-dealer on shares sold and offering costs. No additional shares were sold from June 1, 2013 to June 30, 2013.

On April 18, 2013, May 23, 2013 and June 20, 2013, we issued 138,087, 117,497 and 117,107 shares of our common stock in connection with the dividend reinvestment plan, respectively.

Dividend

On May 6, 2013, we announced the declaration of monthly dividends in the following amounts and with the following dates:

\$0.110125 per share for May 2013 to holders of record on May 31, 2013 with a payment date of June 20, 2013;

\$0.110150 per share for June 2013 to holders of record on June 28, 2013 with a payment date of July 18, 2013;

\$0.110175 per share for July 2013 to holders of record on July 31, 2013 with a payment date of August 22, 2013; and

\$0.110200 per share for August 2013 to holders of record on August 30, 2013 with a payment date of September 19, 2013.

On June 17, 2013, we announced the declaration of monthly dividends in the following amounts and with the following dates:

\$0.110225 per share for September 2013 to holders of record on September 30, 2013 with a payment date of October 24, 2013;

\$0.110250 per share for October 2013 to holders of record on October 31, 2013 with a payment date of November 21, 2013;

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\$0.110275 per share for November 2013 to holders of record on November 29, 2013 with a payment date of December 19, 2013; and

\$0.110300 per share for December 2013 to holders of record on December 31, 2013 with a payment date of January 23, 2014.

Debt Issuance

During the quarter ended June 30, 2013, we issued \$164,376 in aggregate principal amount of our Prospect Capital InterNotes® for net proceeds of approximately \$159,983, as follows:

Date of Issuance	Principal Amount	Interest Rate Range	Weighted Average Interest Rate	Maturity Date
April 4, 2013 - April 25, 2013	\$ 29,528	4.50% - 5.00%	4.96%	April 15, 2020
April 4, 2013 - April 25, 2013	264	3.78% - 3.78%	3.78%	April 15, 2023
April 4, 2013 - April 25, 2013	5,164	4.63% - 5.50%	5.34%	April 15, 2031
April 4, 2013 - April 25, 2013	12,280	6.00%	6.00%	April 15, 2043
May 2, 2013 - May 31, 2013	42,482	5.00%	5.00%	May 15, 2020
May 2, 2013 - May 31, 2013	10,000	5.00%	5.00%	May 15, 2028
May 2, 2013 - May 31, 2013	7,548	5.75%	5.75%	May 15, 2031
May 2, 2013 - May 31, 2013	33,641	6.25%	6.25%	May 15, 2043
June 6, 2013 - June 27, 2013	9,905	5.00% - 5.25%	5.04%	June 15, 2020
June 6, 2013 - June 27, 2013	5,000	5.00%	5.00%	June 15, 2028
June 6, 2013 - June 27, 2013	1,707	5.75% - 6.00%	5.85%	June 15, 2031
June 6, 2013 - June 27, 2013	6,857	6.25% - 6.50%	6.31%	June 15, 2043
	\$ 164,376			

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

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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.

The following is a summary of our investment portfolio by level of control at June 30, 2013 and June 30, 2012, respectively:

Level of Control	June 30, 2013				June 30, 2012			
	Cost	Percent of Portfolio	Fair Value	Percent of Portfolio	Cost	Percent of Portfolio	Fair Value	Percent of Portfolio
Control	\$ 830,151	19.5%	\$ 811,634	19.5%	\$ 518,015	24.7%	\$ 564,489	27.0%
Affiliate	49,189	1.2%	42,443	1.0%	44,229	2.1%	46,116	2.2%
Non-control/Non-affiliate	3,376,438	79.3%	3,318,775	79.5%	1,537,069	73.2%	1,483,616	70.8%
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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The following is our investment portfolio presented by type of investment at June 30, 2013 and June 30, 2012, respectively:

Type of Investment	June 30, 2013				June 30, 2012				
	Cost	Percent of Portfolio	Fair Value	Percent of Portfolio	Cost	Percent of Portfolio	Fair Value	Percent of Portfolio	
Revolving Line of Credit	\$ 9,238	0.2%	\$ 8,729	0.2%	\$ 1,145	0.1%	\$ 868	0.0%	
Senior Secured Debt	2,262,327	53.1%	2,207,091	52.8%	1,146,454	54.6%	1,080,053	52.0%	
Subordinated Secured Debt	1,062,386	25.0%	1,024,901	24.6%	536,900	25.6%	488,113	22.9%	
Subordinated Unsecured Debt	88,470	2.1%	88,827	2.1%	72,617	3.5%	73,195	3.5%	
CLO Debt	27,667	0.7%	28,589	0.7%	27,258	1.3%	27,717	1.3%	
CLO Residual Interest	660,619	15.5%	658,086	15.8%	214,559	10.2%	218,009	10.4%	
Preferred Stock	25,016	0.6%	14,742	0.4%	31,323	1.5%	29,155	1.4%	
Common Stock	117,678	2.7%	108,494	2.6%	61,459	2.9%	137,198	6.6%	
Membership Interests	216	0.0%	492	0.0%	5,437	0.2%	13,844	0.7%	
Overriding Royalty Interests			%	%			%	1,623	0.1%
Net Profit Interests			%	20,959	0.5%		%		%
Escrows Receivable			%	4,662	0.1%		%	17,686	0.8%
Warrants	2,161	0.1%	7,280	0.2%	2,161	0.1%	6,760	0.3%	
Total Portfolio	\$ 4,255,778	100.0%	\$ 4,172,852	100.0%	\$ 2,099,313	100.0%	\$ 2,094,221	100.0%	

The following is our investments in interest bearing securities presented by type of security at June 30, 2013 and June 30, 2012, respectively:

Type of Investment	June 30, 2013				June 30, 2012			
	Cost	Percent of Debt Securities	Fair Value	Percent of Debt Securities	Cost	Percent of Debt Securities	Fair Value	Percent of Debt Securities
First Lien	\$ 2,271,565	55.3%	\$ 2,215,820	55.2%	\$ 1,147,599	57.4%	\$ 1,088,887	57.6%
Second Lien	1,062,386	25.8%	1,024,901	25.5%	536,900	26.9%	480,147	25.4%
Unsecured	88,470	2.2%	88,827	2.2%	72,617	3.6%	73,195	3.9%
CLO Residual Interest	660,619	16.0%	658,086	16.4%	214,559	10.7%	218,009	11.6%
CLO Debt	27,667	0.7%	28,589	0.7%	27,258	1.4%	27,717	1.5%
Total Debt Securities	\$ 4,110,707	100.0%	\$ 4,016,223	100.0%	\$ 1,998,933	100.0%	\$ 1,887,955	100.0%

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

Industry	June 30, 2013				June 30, 2012			
	Cost	Percent of Portfolio	Fair Value	Percent of Portfolio	Cost	Percent of Portfolio	Fair Value	Percent of Portfolio
Aerospace and Defense	\$ 56	0.0%	\$	%	56	0.0%	\$	%
Automobile / Auto Finance	23,214	0.6%	22,917	0.5%	32,806	1.6%	32,478	1.6%
Biotechnology		%	14	0.0%		%		%
Business Services	180,793	4.2%	179,544	4.3%	3,164	0.2%	3,288	0.2%
Chemicals	28,364	0.7%	28,648	0.7%	58,104	2.8%	58,104	2.8%
Commercial Services	252,073	5.9%	252,073	6.0%	80,418	3.8%	80,407	3.8%
Construction and Engineering	53,615	1.3%	53,615	1.3%		%		%
Consumer Finance	413,332	9.7%	406,964	9.8%	305,521	14.6%	305,521	14.6%
Consumer Services	330,343	7.8%	332,394	8.0%	146,335	7.0%	147,809	7.1%
Contracting	2,145	0.1%		%	15,949	0.8%		%
Diversified Financial Services	745,705	17.5%	742,434	17.8%	260,219	12.3%	264,128	12.6%
Diversified / Conglomerate Service		%	143	0.0%		%	35	0.0%
Durable Consumer Products	380,225	8.9%	370,207	8.9%	153,327	7.3%	152,862	7.3%
Ecological	141	0.0%	335	0.0%	141	0.0%	240	0.0%
Electronics		%	149	0.0%		%	144	0.0%
Energy	63,895	1.5%	56,321	1.3%	63,245	3.0%	126,868	6.1%
Food Products	177,423	4.2%	177,428	4.3%	101,975	4.9%	96,146	4.5%
Healthcare	275,124	6.5%	273,838	6.6%	141,990	6.8%	143,561	6.9%
Hotel, Restaurant & Leisure	11,764	0.3%	12,000	0.3%		%		%
Insurance		%		%	83,461	4.0%	83,461	4.0%
Machinery	396	0.0%	790	0.0%	4,684	0.2%	6,485	0.3%
Manufacturing	163,431	3.8%	167,584	4.0%	95,191	4.5%	127,127	6.1%
Media	171,290	4.0%	161,325	3.9%	165,866	7.9%	161,843	7.7%
Metal Services and Minerals	60,162	1.4%	60,274	1.4%		%		%
Oil and Gas Equipment Services		%		%	7,188	0.3%	7,391	0.4%
Oil and Gas Production	75,126	1.8%	24,420	0.6%	130,928	6.2%	38,993	1.9%
Personal and Nondurable Consumer Products	39,000	0.9%	39,630	0.9%	39,351	1.8%	39,968	1.9%
Production Services		%		%	268	0.0%	2,040	0.1%
Property Management	51,170	1.2%	54,648	1.3%	51,770	2.5%	47,982	2.2%
Real Estate	152,540	3.6%	152,540	3.7%		%		%
Retail	14,190	0.3%	14,569	0.3%	63	0.0%	129	0.0%
Software & Computer Services	307,734	7.2%	309,308	7.4%	53,908	2.6%	54,711	2.6%
Specialty Minerals	38,500	0.9%	42,558	1.0%	37,732	1.8%	44,562	2.1%
Textiles, Apparel & Luxury Goods	99,500	2.3%	99,323	2.4%		%		%
Textiles and Leather	16,760	0.4%	9,385	0.2%	15,123	0.7%	17,161	0.8%
Transportation	127,767	3.0%	127,474	3.1%	50,530	2.4%	50,777	2.4%
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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Portfolio Investment Activity

During the year ended June 30, 2013, we acquired \$2,574,755 of new investments, completed follow-on investments in existing portfolio companies, totaling approximately \$496,371, funded \$21,143 of revolver advances, and recorded PIK interest of \$10,947, resulting in gross investment originations of \$3,103,217. The more significant of these investments are described briefly in the following:

On July 5, 2012, we made a senior secured debt investment of \$28,000 to support the acquisition of Material Handling Services, LLC, d/b/a/ Total Fleet Solutions ("TFS"), a provider of forklift and other material handling equipment fleet management and procurement services, by funds managed by CI Capital Partners, LLC. The senior secured term loan bears interest in cash at the greater of 10.5% or Libor plus 8.5% and has a final maturity of July 5, 2017.

On July 16, 2012, we provided \$15,000 of secured second lien financing to Pelican Products, Inc., a leading provider of unbreakable, watertight protective cases and technically advanced professional lighting equipment. The second lien term loan bears interest in cash at the greater of 11.5% or Libor plus 10.0% and has a final maturity of June 14, 2019.

On July 20, 2012, we provided \$12,000 of senior secured financing to EIG Investors Corp ("EIG"), a provider of an array of online services such as web presence, domain hosting, e-commerce, e-mail and other related services to small- and medium-sized businesses. The second lien term loan bears interest in cash at the greater of 11.0% or Libor plus 9.5% and has a final maturity of October 22, 2018.

On July 20, 2012, we provided \$10,000 of senior secured financing to FPG, LLC ("FPG"), a supplier of branded consumer and commercial products sold to the retail, foodservice, and hospitality sectors. The note payable 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 July 27, 2012, we provided \$85,000 of subordinated financing to support the acquisition of substantially all the assets of Arctic Glacier Income Funds by funds affiliated with H.I.G. The new company, Arctic Glacier U.S.A., Inc., will continue to conduct business under the "Arctic Glacier" name and be a leading producer, marketer, and distributor of high-quality packaged ice to consumers in Canada and the United States. The unsecured subordinated term loan bears interest in cash at 12.0% and interest payment in kind of 3.0% and has a final maturity of July 27, 2019.

On August 2, 2012, we provided a \$27,000 secured loan to support the acquisition of New Star, a provider of specialized processing services to the steel industry, by funds managed by Insight Equity Management Company. The senior subordinated 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 August 3, 2012, we provided \$120,000 of senior secured financing, of which \$110,000 was funded at closing, to support the acquisition of InterDent, Inc. ("Interdent"), a leading provider of dental practice management services to dental professional corporations and associations in the United States, by funds managed by H.I.G. The \$55,000 Term Loan A note bears interest in cash at the greater of 8.0% or Libor plus 6.5% and has a final maturity of August 3, 2017. The \$55,000 Term Loan B note bears interest in cash at the greater of 13.0% or Libor plus 10.0% and has a final maturity of August 3, 2017. The \$10,000 senior secured revolver, which was unfunded at closing, bears interest in cash at the greater of 10.5% or Libor plus 8.25% and matured on February 3, 2013.

On August 3, 2012, we provided \$44,000 of secured subordinated financing to support the refinancing of New Century Transportation, Inc., a leading transportation and logistics company.

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The senior subordinated loan bears interest in cash at the greater of 12.0% or Libor plus 10.0% and interest payment in kind of 3.0% and has a final maturity of February 3, 2018.

On August 3, 2012, we provided \$10,000 of senior secured financing to Pinnacle (US) Acquisition Co Limited, the largest multi-national software company focused on the delivery of analytical and information management solutions for the discovery and extraction of subsurface natural resources. The second lien term loan originally bore interest in cash at the greater of 10.5% or Libor plus 8.25%. On January 17, 2013, we 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 second lien term loan has a final maturity of August 3, 2020.

On August 6, 2012, we made an investment of \$22,210 to purchase 62.9% of the subordinated notes in Halcyon Loan Advisors Funding 2012-I, Ltd.

On August 7, 2012, we made an investment of \$36,798 to purchase 95.0% of the subordinated notes in ING IM CLO 2012-II, Ltd.

On August 17, 2012, we made a secured second lien investment of \$38,500 to support the recapitalization of American Gilsonite Company. The secured note bears interest in cash at 11.5% and has a final maturity of September 1, 2017. After the financing, on August 28, 2012, we received repayment of the \$37,732 loan previously outstanding.

On September 14, 2012, we invested an additional \$10,000 in Hoffmaster Group, Inc. The second lien term loan bears interest in cash at the greater of 11.0% or Libor plus 9.5% and has a final maturity of January 3, 2019.

On September 14, 2012, we made a secured investment of \$135,000 to support the recapitalization of Progrexion. Concurrent with the financing, we received repayment of the \$62,680 of loans that were previously outstanding. The senior secured loan 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 September 27, 2012, we made an investment of \$45,746 to purchase 95% of the subordinated notes in ING IM CLO 2012-III, Ltd.

On September 28, 2012, we made an unsecured investment of \$10,400 to support the acquisition of Evanta Ventures, Inc., a diversified event management company. The subordinated note bears interest in cash at 12.0% and interest payment in kind of 1.0% and has a final maturity of September 28, 2018.

On September 28, 2012, we made a secured second lien investment of \$100,000 to support the recapitalization of United Sporting Companies, Inc. ("USC"), a national distributor of hunting, outdoor, marine and tackle products. The secured 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 October 3, 2012, we made a senior secured investment of \$21,500 to support the acquisition of CP Well Testing, LLC, a leading provider of flowback services to oil and gas companies operating in Western Oklahoma and the Texas Panhandle. The first lien note bears interest in cash at the greater of 13.5% or Libor plus 11.0% and has a final maturity of October 3, 2017.

On October 11, 2012, we made a secured second lien investment of \$12,000 in Deltek, Inc., an enterprise software and information solutions provider for professional services firms, government contractors, and government agencies. The second lien note bears interest in cash at the greater of 10.0% or Libor plus 8.75% and has a final maturity of October 10, 2019.

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On October 12, 2012, we made a senior secured investment of \$42,000 to support the acquisition of Gulf Coast Machine and Supply Company, a preferred provider of value-added forging solutions to energy and industrial end markets. 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 October 12, 2017.

On October 18, 2012, we made a follow-on senior secured debt investment of \$20,000 in First Tower Delaware, to support seasonal growth in finance receivables due to increased holiday borrowing activity among its customer base. 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 June 30, 2022.

On October 24, 2012, we made an investment of \$7,800 in APH, to acquire an industrial real estate property occupied by Filet-of-Chicken, a chicken processor in Georgia. We invested \$1,809 of equity and \$6,000 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 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 November 5, 2012, we made an investment of \$39,475 to purchase 95.0% of the income notes in ING IM CLO 2012-IV, Ltd.

On November 9, 2012, we made a secured second lien investment of \$22,000 to support the recapitalization of EIG. Concurrent with the financing, we received a repayment of the \$12,000 loan previously outstanding. The new note bears interest in cash at the greater of 10.25% or Libor plus 9.0% and has a final maturity of May 9, 2020.

On November 26, 2012, we made a secured second lien investment of \$22,000 in The Petroleum Place, Inc., a provider of enterprise resource planning software focused on the oil & gas industry. The second lien note bears interest in cash at the greater of 10.0% or Libor plus 8.75% and has a final maturity of May 20, 2019.

On November 30, 2012, we made a secured second lien investment of \$9,500 to support the recapitalization of R-V. The second lien note bears interest in cash at the greater of 12.0% or Libor plus 9.0% and has a final maturity of May 30, 2018. As part of the recapitalization, we received a dividend of \$11,073 for our investment in R-V's common stock.

On December 6, 2012, we made an investment of \$38,291 to purchase 90% of the subordinated notes in Apidos CLO XI, LLC.

On December 13, 2012, we completed a \$33,921 recapitalization of CCPI, an international manufacturer of refractory materials and other consumable products for industrial applications. Through the recapitalization, Prospect acquired a controlling interest in CCPI for \$28,334 in cash and 467,928 unregistered shares of our common stock. The first lien note issued to CCPI bears interest in cash at a fixed rate of 10.0% and has a final maturity of December 31, 2017. The first lien note issued to CCPI bears interest in cash at a fixed rate of 12.0% and interest payment in kind of 7.0%, and has a final maturity of June 30, 2018.

On December 14, 2012, we provided \$10,000 of first lien financing to support the recapitalization of Prince Mineral Holding Corp. ("Prince"), a leading global specialty mineral processor and consolidator. The first lien note bears interest in cash at a fixed rate of 11.5% and has a final maturity of December 15, 2019.

On December 14, 2012, we made a \$3,000 follow-on investment in Focus Brands, Inc. The second lien note bears interest in cash at the greater of 10.25% or Libor plus 9.0% and has a final maturity of August 21, 2018.

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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 imprinted 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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On June 24, 2013, we made a \$76,533 follow-on investment in APH, to acquire Arium Resort (f/k/a The Resort at Pembroke Pines), a prominent multi-family residential community located in Pembroke Pines, Florida. We invested \$13,533 of equity and \$63,000 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 June 25, 2013, we made an investment of \$26,500 to purchase 84.13% of the subordinated notes in LCM XIV.

On June 27, 2013, we provided \$11,000 of secured second lien financing to Blue Coat, a leading provider of web security and wide area network (WAN) optimization solutions. The second lien note bears interest in cash at the greater of 9.5% or Libor plus 8.5% and has a final maturity of June 28, 2020.

On June 27, 2013, we made a follow-on secured debt investment of \$87,500 to support the recapitalization of Progrexion. After the financing, we now hold \$241,033 of senior secured debt of Progrexion. The senior secured 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 June 28, 2013, we made a \$1,000 follow-on investment in Ajax. 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 June 28, 2013, we made an \$18,000 secured debt follow-on investment in New Star, a provider of specialized processing services to the steel industry. The senior subordinated term loan bears interest in cash at 11.5% and interest payment in kind of 1.0% and has a final maturity of February 2, 2018.

During the year ended June 30, 2013, we closed-out twenty-three positions which are briefly described below.

On July 24, 2012, we sold our 3,821 shares of Iron Horse Coiled Tubing, Inc. ("Iron Horse") common stock in connection with the exercise of an equity buyout option, receiving \$2,040 of net proceeds and realizing a gain of approximately \$1,772 on the sale.

On August 3, 2012, Pinnacle Treatment Centers, Inc. repaid the \$17,475 loan receivable to us.

On August 10, 2012, U.S. HealthWorks Holding Company, Inc. repaid the \$25,000 loan receivable to us.

On September 20, 2012, Fischbein repaid the \$3,425 loan receivable to us.

On October 5, 2012, Northwestern Management Services, LLC ("Northwestern") repaid the \$15,092 loan receivable to us and we sold our 50 shares of Northwestern common stock for total proceeds of \$2,233, realizing a gain of \$1,862.

On October 16, 2012, Blue Coat repaid the \$25,000 loan receivable to us.

On October 18, 2012, Hi-Tech Testing Services, Inc. and Wilson Inspection X-Ray Services, Inc. repaid the \$7,200 loan receivable to us.

On October 19, 2012, Mood Media Corporation repaid the \$15,000 loan receivable to us.

On October 31, 2012, Shearer's Foods, Inc. ("Shearer's") repaid the \$37,999 loan receivable to us. On November 7, 2012, we redeemed our membership interests in Mistral Chip Holdings, LLC, Mistral Chip Holdings 2, LLC and Mistral Chip Holdings 3, LLC in connection with the sale of Shearer's, receiving \$6,022 of net proceeds and realizing a gain of approximately \$2,027 on the redemption.

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On November 8, 2012, Potters Holdings II, L.P. repaid the \$15,000 loan receivable to us.

On November 15, 2012, Renaissance Learning, Inc. repaid the \$6,000 loan receivable to us.

On December 3, 2012, VanDeMark Chemicals, Inc. repaid the \$29,658 loan receivable to us.

On December 7, 2012, Hudson Products Holdings, Inc. ("Hudson") repaid the \$6,267 loan receivable to us.

On December 21, 2012, ST Products, LLC repaid the \$23,162 loan receivable to us.

On December 21, 2012, SG Acquisition, Inc. repaid the \$83,242 loan receivable to us.

On February 5, 2013, we sold our \$2,000 investment in Healogics and realized a gain of \$60 on this investment.

On February 25, 2013, we sold our \$2,000 secured first lien investment in TNS and realized a gain of \$20 on this investment.

On March 18, 2013, we sold our \$2,000 investment in J.G. Wentworth and realized a gain of \$75 on this investment.

On March 28, 2013, we sold our investment in New Meatco Provisions, LLC ("Meatco") for net proceeds of approximately \$1,965, realizing a loss of \$10,814 on the sale.

On March 29, 2013, we received net proceeds of \$1,251 for the partial sale of our equity investment in Caleel + Hayden, LLC, realizing a gain of \$900 on the sale.

On April 30, 2013, we sold our investment in 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 16, 2013, Out Rage repaid the \$11,836 loan receivable to us.

On May 23, 2013, Snacks Holding repaid the \$15,366 loan receivable to us.

On June 3, 2013, Nobel repaid the \$15,262 loan receivable to us.

On June 4, 2013, Springs repaid the \$35,000 loan receivable to us.

On June 13, 2013, we sold our \$4,000 investment in SourceHOV and realized a gain of \$40 on this investment.

On June 14, 2013, we sold our \$10,000 investment in TNS and realized a gain of \$117 on this investment.

On June 28, 2013, Sandow repaid \$30,100 of the \$55,000 loan receivable to us. After the repayment, we now hold \$24,900 of senior secured debt of Sandow.

In addition to the repayments noted above, during the year ended June 30, 2013, we received principal amortization payments of \$19,568 on several loans, and \$99,066 of partial prepayments primarily related to Byrider Systems Acquisition Corp, Capstone, Cargo Airport Services USA, LLC ("Cargo"), Energy Solutions, NMMB, Northwestern, and Sandow.

On January 4, 2012, Energy Solutions sold its gas gathering and processing assets ("Gas Solutions") for a sale price of \$199,805, adjusted for the final working capital settlement, including a potential earnout of \$28,000 that will be paid based on the future performance of Gas Solutions. We do not know the timing, if any, related to this potential earnout and have valued the \$28,000 at zero as of June 30, 2013. After expenses, including structuring fees of \$9,966 paid to us, Energy Solutions received approximately \$158,687 in cash. Currently, a loan to Energy Solutions remains outstanding and is collateralized by the cash held by Energy Solutions after the sale transaction. The sale of Gas

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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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The following is a quarter-by-quarter summary of our investment activity:

Quarter-End	Acquisitions(1)	Dispositions(2)
June 30, 2013	\$ 798,760	\$ 321,615
March 31, 2013	784,395	102,527
December 31, 2012	772,125	349,269
September 30, 2012	747,937	158,123
June 30, 2012	573,314	146,292
March 31, 2012	170,073	188,399
December 31, 2011	154,697	120,206
September 30, 2011	222,575	46,055
June 30, 2011	312,301	71,738
March 31, 2011	359,152	78,571
December 31, 2010	140,933	67,405
September 30, 2010	140,951	68,148
June 30, 2010	88,973	39,883
March 31, 2010	59,311	26,603
December 31, 2009(3)	210,438	45,494
September 30, 2009	6,066	24,241
June 30, 2009	7,929	3,148
March 31, 2009	6,356	10,782
December 31, 2008	13,564	2,128
September 30, 2008	70,456	10,949
June 30, 2008	118,913	61,148
March 31, 2008	31,794	28,891
December 31, 2007	120,846	19,223
September 30, 2007	40,394	17,949
June 30, 2007	130,345	9,857
March 31, 2007	19,701	7,731
December 31, 2006	62,679	17,796
September 30, 2006	24,677	2,781
June 30, 2006	42,783	5,752
March 31, 2006	15,732	901
December 31, 2005		3,523
September 30, 2005	25,342	
June 30, 2005	17,544	
March 31, 2005	7,332	
December 31, 2004	23,771	32,083
September 30, 2004	30,371	
Since inception	\$ 6,352,530	\$ 2,089,211

(1) Includes new deals, additional fundings, refinancings and PIK interest.

(2) Includes scheduled principal payments, prepayments and refinancings.

(3) The \$210,438 of acquisitions for the quarter ended December 31, 2009 includes \$207,126 of portfolio investments acquired from Patriot.

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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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As a result of improved operating results, the Board of Directors increased the fair value of our investment in AIRMALL to \$54,648 as of June 30, 2013, a premium of \$3,478 from its amortized cost, compared to the \$3,788 unrealized depreciation recorded at June 30, 2012.

Ajax Rolled Ring & Machine, Inc.

Ajax forges large seamless steel rings on two forging mills in the company's York, South Carolina facility. The rings are used in a range of industrial applications, including in construction equipment and power turbines. Ajax also provides machining and other ancillary services.

We acquired a controlling equity interest in Ajax in a recapitalization of Ajax that was closed on April 4, 2008. We funded \$22,000 of senior secured term debt, \$11,500 of subordinated term debt and \$6,300 of equity as of that closing. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 2010, we funded an additional \$3,530 of secured subordinated debt to refinance a third-party revolver provider and provide working capital. Ajax repaid \$3,461 of this secured subordinated debt during the quarter ended September 30, 2010. During the quarter ended December 31, 2012, we funded an additional \$3,600 of unsecured debt to refinance first lien debt held by Wells Fargo.

On April 1, 2013, we refinanced our existing \$38,472 senior 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. As of June 30, 2013, we control 78.01% of the fully-diluted common and preferred equity. The principal balance of our senior debt to Ajax was \$19,737 and our subordinated debt was \$19,700 as of June 30, 2013.

Due to soft operating results, the Board of Directors decreased the fair value of our investment in Ajax to \$39,437 as of June 30, 2013, a reduction of \$6,057 from its amortized cost, compared to the \$11,151 unrealized appreciation recorded at June 30, 2012.

APH Property Holdings, LLC

We make investments in real estate through our investment in APH, a holding company that owns 100% of the common equity of APHC. APHC is a Maryland corporation and qualified REIT for federal income tax purposes.

During the year ended June 30, 2013, we provided \$125,892 and \$26,648 of debt and equity financing, respectively, to APH for the acquisition of various industrial and multi-family residential real estate properties in Florida and Georgia. We received structuring fees of \$4,511 from APH that were recorded as other income during the year ended June 30, 2013. As of June 30, 2013, APHC's real estate portfolio was comprised of seven investments. The following table shows the mortgages outstanding due to other parties for each of the seven properties:

No.	Property Name	City	Date of Acquisition	Purchase Price	Mortgage Outstanding
1	146 Forest Parkway	Forest Park, GA	10/24/2012	\$ 7,400	\$
2	Abbingtion Pointe	Marietta, GA	12/28/2012	23,500	15,275
3	Amberly Place	Tampa, FL	1/17/2013	63,400	39,600
4	Lofton Place	Tampa, FL	4/30/2013	26,000	16,965
5	Vista at Palma Sola	Bradenton, FL	4/30/2013	27,000	17,550
6	Arlington Park	Marietta, GA	5/8/2013	14,850	9,650
7	Arium Resort	Pembroke Pines, GA	6/24/2013	225,000	157,500

The Board of Directors set the fair value of our investment in APH to \$152,540 as of June 30, 2013, equal to its amortized cost.

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Energy Solutions Holdings Inc. (f/k/a Gas Solutions Holdings, Inc.)

Energy Solutions owns interests in other companies operating in the energy sector. These include operating offshore supply vessels and ownerships of a non-operating biomass plant and several coal mines. Energy Solutions subsidiaries formerly owned interests in a gas gathering and processing system in east Texas.

In December 2011, we completed a reorganization of Gas Solutions Holdings, Inc. renaming the company Energy Solutions and transferring ownership of other operating companies owned by us and operating within the energy industry with the intent of strategically expanding Energy Solutions operations across energy sectors. As part of the reorganization, we transferred our equity interests in Change Clean Energy Holdings, Inc. ("CCEHI"), Change Clean Energy, Inc. ("CCEI"), Freedom Marine Holdings, LLC ("Freedom Marine") and Yatesville Coal Holdings, Inc. ("Yatesville") to Energy Solutions. On December 28, 2011, we made a follow-on investment of \$4,750 to support the acquisition of a new vessel by Vessel Holdings LLC, a subsidiary of Freedom Marine.

On January 4, 2012, Energy Solutions sold Gas Solutions for a sale price of \$199,805, adjusted for the final working capital settlement, including a potential earnout of \$28,000 that will be paid based on the future performance of Gas Solutions. After expenses, including structuring fees of \$9,966 paid to us, Energy Solutions received approximately \$158,687 in cash. Currently, a loan to Energy Solutions remains outstanding and is collateralized by the cash held by Energy Solutions after the sale transaction. 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 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 current year earnings and profits sufficient to support such recognition.

In determining the value of Energy Solutions, we have utilized two valuation techniques to determine the value of the investment. Our Board of Directors has determined the value to be \$26,696 for our debt and equity positions at June 30, 2013 based upon a combination of a current value method for the cash balances of Energy Solutions and a liquidation analysis for our interests in CCEHI, CCEI, Freedom Marine and Yatesville. At June 30, 2013 and June 30, 2012, Energy Solutions, including the underlying portfolio companies affected by the reorganization, was valued at \$7,574 below and \$63,623 above its amortized cost, respectively. We received distributions of \$53,820 from Energy Solutions that were recorded as dividend income during the year ended June 30, 2013. We also received \$19,543 of make-whole fees from Energy Solutions for early repayments of the outstanding loans, which was recorded as interest income in the year ended June 30, 2013.

First Tower Holdings of Delaware, LLC

First Tower is a multiline specialty finance company based in Flowood, Mississippi with over 170 branch offices.

On June 15, 2012, we acquired 80.1% of First Tower, LLC ("First Tower") businesses for \$110,200 in cash and 14,518,207 unregistered shares of our common stock. Based on our share price of \$11.06 at the time of issuance, we acquired our 80.1% interest in First Tower for approximately \$270,771. As consideration for our investment, First Tower Delaware, which is 100% owned by us, recorded a secured revolving credit facility to us of \$244,760 and equity of \$43,193. First Tower Delaware owns 80.1% of First Tower Holdings LLC, the holding company of First Tower. The assets of First Tower acquired include, among other things, the subsidiaries owned by First Tower, which hold finance receivables, leaseholds, and tangible property associated with First

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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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equal to either 50 basis points if at least half of the credit facility is drawn or 100 basis points otherwise. The 2012 Facility requires us to pledge assets as collateral in order to borrow under the credit facility. As of June 30, 2013 and June 30, 2012, we had \$473,508 and \$418,980, respectively, available to us for borrowing under our 2012 Facility, of which the amount outstanding was \$124,000 and \$96,000, respectively. As additional investments that are eligible are transferred to PCF and pledged under the 2012 Facility, PCF will generate additional availability up to the commitment amount of \$552,500. At June 30, 2013, the investments used as collateral for the 2012 Facility had an aggregate market value of \$833,310, which represents 31.4% of our net assets. These assets have been transferred to PCF, a bankruptcy remote special purpose entity, which owns these investments and as such, these investments are not available to our general creditors. PCF, a bankruptcy remote special purpose entity and our wholly-owned subsidiary, holds all of these investments at market value as of June 30, 2013. The release of any assets from PCF requires the approval of the facility agent.

In connection with the origination and amendments of the 2012 Facility, we incurred \$11,150 of fees, including \$1,319 of fees carried over from the previous facility, which are being amortized over the term of the facility in accordance with ASC 470-50, *Debt Modifications and Extinguishments*, of which \$6,722 remains to be amortized as of June 30, 2013.

During the years ended June 30, 2013, June 30, 2012 and June 30, 2011, we recorded \$9,082, \$14,883 and \$8,507 of interest costs, unused fees and amortization of financing costs on our credit facility as interest expense, respectively.

Senior Convertible Notes

On December 21, 2010, we issued \$150,000 in aggregate principal amount of our 6.25% senior convertible notes due 2015 ("2015 Notes") for net proceeds following underwriting expenses of approximately \$145,200. Interest on the 2015 Notes is paid semi-annually in arrears on June 15 and December 15, at a rate of 6.25% per year, commencing June 15, 2011. The 2015 Notes mature on December 15, 2015 unless converted earlier. The 2015 Notes are convertible into shares of common stock at an initial conversion rate and conversion rate at June 30, 2013 of 88.0902 and 88.1429 shares of common stock, respectively, per \$1 principal amount of 2015 Notes, which is equivalent to a conversion price of approximately \$11.35 per share of common stock, subject to adjustment in certain circumstances. The conversion price in effect at June 30, 2013 was last calculated on the anniversary of the issuance (December 21, 2012) and will next be adjusted on the next anniversary, unless the exercise price shall have changed by more than 1% before the anniversary. The conversion rate for the 2015 Notes is increased if monthly cash dividends paid to common shares exceed the rate of \$0.101125 per share, subject to adjustment.

On February 18, 2011, we issued \$172,500 in aggregate principal amount of our 5.50% senior convertible notes due 2016 ("2016 Notes") for net proceeds following underwriting expenses of approximately \$167,325. Between January 30, 2012 and February 2, 2012, we repurchased \$5,000 of our 2016 Notes at a price of 97.5, including commissions. The transactions resulted in our recognizing \$10 of loss in the year ended June 30, 2012. Interest on the remaining \$167,500 of 2016 Notes is paid semi-annually in arrears on February 15 and August 15, at a rate of 5.50% per year, commencing August 15, 2011. The 2016 Notes mature on August 15, 2016 unless converted earlier. The 2016 Notes are convertible into shares of common stock at an initial conversion rate and conversion rate at June 30, 2013 of 78.3699 and 78.5395 shares, respectively, of common stock per \$1 principal amount of 2016 Notes, which is equivalent to a conversion price of approximately \$12.73 per share of common stock, subject to adjustment in certain circumstances. The conversion price in effect at June 30, 2013 was last calculated on the anniversary of the issuance (February 14, 2012) and will next be adjusted on the next anniversary, unless the exercise price shall have changed by more than 1% before the anniversary. The conversion rate for the 2016 Notes is increased when monthly cash dividends paid to common shares exceed the monthly dividend rate of \$0.101150 per share.

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On April 16, 2012, we issued \$130,000 in aggregate principal amount of our 5.375% senior convertible notes due 2017 ("2017 Notes") for net proceeds following underwriting expenses of approximately \$126,035. Interest on the 2017 Notes is paid semi-annually in arrears on October 15 and April 15, at a rate of 5.375% per year, commencing October 15, 2012. The 2017 Notes mature on October 15, 2017 unless converted earlier. The 2017 Notes are convertible into shares of common stock at an initial conversion rate and conversion rate at June 30, 2013 of 85.8442 and 86.1162 shares of common stock, respectively, per \$1 principal amount of 2017 Notes, which is equivalent to a conversion price of approximately \$11.61 per share of common stock, subject to adjustment in certain circumstances. The conversion price in effect at June 30, 2013 was last calculated on the anniversary of the issuance (April 16, 2012) and will next be adjusted on the next anniversary, unless the exercise price shall have changed by more than 1% before the anniversary. The conversion rate for the 2017 Notes is increased when monthly cash dividends paid to common shares exceed the monthly dividend rate of \$0.10150 per share.

On August 14, 2012, we issued \$200,000 in aggregate principal amount of our 5.75% senior convertible notes due 2018 ("2018 Notes") for net proceeds following underwriting expenses of approximately \$193,600. Interest on the 2018 Notes is paid semi-annually in arrears on March 15 and September 15, at a rate of 5.75% per year, commencing March 15, 2013. The 2018 Notes mature on March 15, 2018 unless converted earlier. The 2018 Notes are convertible into shares of common stock at an initial conversion rate and conversion rate at June 30, 2013 of 82.3451 shares of common stock per \$1 principal amount of 2018 Notes, which is equivalent to a conversion price of approximately \$12.07 per share of common stock, subject to adjustment in certain circumstances. The conversion price has not been adjusted since the issuance (August 14, 2012) and will next be adjusted on the first anniversary, unless the exercise price shall have changed by more than 1% before the anniversary. The conversion rate for the 2018 Notes is increased when monthly cash dividends paid to common shares exceed the monthly dividend rate of \$0.101600 per share.

On December 21, 2012, we issued \$200,000 in aggregate principal amount of 5.875% senior convertible notes due 2019 (the "2019 Notes") for net proceeds following underwriting and other expenses of approximately \$193,600. Interest on the 2019 Notes is paid semi-annually in arrears on January 15 and July 15, at a rate of 5.875% per year, commencing July 15, 2013. The 2019 Notes mature on January 15, 2019 unless converted earlier. The 2019 Notes are convertible into shares of common stock at an initial conversion rate and conversion rate at June 30, 2013 of 79.7766 shares of common stock per \$1 principal amount of 2019 Notes, which is equivalent to a conversion price of approximately \$12.54 per share of common stock, subject to adjustment in certain circumstances. The conversion price has not been adjusted since the issuance (December 21, 2012) and will next be adjusted on the first anniversary, unless the exercise price shall have changed by more than 1% before the anniversary. The conversion rate for the 2019 Notes is increased when monthly cash dividends paid to common shares exceed the monthly dividend rate of \$0.110025 per share.

In no event will the total number of shares of common stock issuable upon conversion exceed 96.8992 per \$1 principal amount of the 2015 Notes (the "conversion rate cap"), except that, to the extent we receive written guidance or a no-action letter from the staff of the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "Guidance") permitting us to adjust the conversion rate in certain instances without regard to the conversion rate cap and to make the 2015 Notes convertible into certain reference property in accordance with certain reclassifications, business combinations, asset sales and corporate events by us without regard to the conversion rate cap, we will make such adjustments without regard to the conversion rate cap and will also, to the extent that we make any such adjustment without regard to the conversion rate cap pursuant to the Guidance, adjust the conversion rate cap accordingly. We will use our commercially reasonable efforts to obtain such Guidance as promptly as practicable.

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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 mature 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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The bonds outstanding as of June 30, 2013 are:

Date of Issuance	Principal Amount	Interest Rate Range	Weighted Average Interest Rate	Maturity Date
March 1, 2012 - March 8, 2012	\$ 5,465	6.90% - 7.00%	6.97%	March 15, 2022
April 5, 2012 - April 26, 2012	8,516	6.50% - 6.85%	6.72%	April 15, 2022
June 14, 2012	2,657	6.95%	6.95%	June 15, 2022
June 28, 2012	4,000	6.55%	6.55%	June 15, 2019
July 6, 2012 - July 26, 2012	20,928	6.20% - 6.45%	6.31%	July 15, 2019
August 2, 2012 - August 23, 2012	17,545	6.05% - 6.15%	6.09%	August 15, 2019
September 7, 2012 - September 27, 2012	29,406	5.85% - 6.00%	5.92%	September 15, 2019
October 4, 2012	7,172	5.70%	5.70%	October 19, 2019
November 23, 2012 - November 29, 2012	13,754	5.00% - 5.13%	5.09%	November 15, 2019
November 29, 2012	1,979	5.75%	5.75%	November 15, 2032
November 23, 2012 - November 29, 2012	16,437	6.50% - 6.63%	6.58%	November 15, 2042
December 6, 2012 - December 28, 2012	9,339	4.50% - 4.86%	4.73%	December 15, 2019
December 6, 2012	1,127	5.63%	5.63%	December 15, 2032
December 13, 2012 - December 28, 2012	3,702	5.00% - 5.13%	5.11%	December 15, 2030
December 6, 2012 - December 28, 2012	22,966	6.00% - 6.38%	6.21%	December 15, 2042
January 4, 2013 - January 31, 2013	4,427	4.00% - 4.375%	4.15%	January 15, 2020
January 4, 2013 - January 31, 2013	2,388	4.50% - 4.875%	4.74%	January 15, 2031
January 4, 2013 - January 31, 2013	9,338	5.50% - 5.875%	5.63%	January 15, 2043
February 4, 2013 - February 28, 2013	2,619	4.00%	4.00%	February 15, 2031
February 4, 2013 - February 28, 2013	664	4.50%	4.50%	February 15, 2031
February 4, 2013 - February 28, 2013	4,623	5.50%	5.50%	February 15, 2043
March 4, 2013 - March 28, 2013	3,832	4.00%	4.00%	March 15, 2020
March 4, 2013 - March 28, 2013	984	4.125% - 4.50%	4.24%	March 15, 2031
March 4, 2013 - March 28, 2013	4,308	5.50%	5.50%	March 15, 2043
March 14, 2013 - March 28, 2013	1,225	L+3.00%	3.27%	March 15, 2023
April 4, 2013 - April 25, 2013	29,528	4.50% - 5.00%	4.96%	April 15, 2020
April 4, 2013 - April 25, 2013	264	L+3.50%	3.78%	April 15, 2023
April 4, 2013 - April 25, 2013	5,164	4.63% - 5.50%	5.34%	April 15, 2031
April 4, 2013 - April 25, 2013	12,280	6.00%	6.00%	April 15, 2043
May 2, 2013 - May 31, 2013	42,482	5.00%	5.00%	May 15, 2020
May 2, 2013 - May 31, 2013	10,000	5.00%	5.00%	May 15, 2028
May 2, 2013 - May 31, 2013	7,548	5.75%	5.75%	May 15, 2031
May 2, 2013 - May 31, 2013	33,641	6.25%	6.25%	May 15, 2043
June 6, 2013 - June 27, 2013	9,905	5.00% - 5.25%	5.04%	June 15, 2020
June 6, 2013 - June 27, 2013	5,000	5.00%	5.00%	June 15, 2028
June 6, 2013 - June 27, 2013	1,707	5.75% - 6.00%	5.85%	June 15, 2031
June 6, 2013 - June 27, 2013	6,857	6.25% - 6.50%	6.31%	June 15, 2043

\$ 363,777

In connection with the issuance of the Prospect Capital InterNotes®, we incurred \$10,598 of fees which are being amortized over the term of the notes in accordance with ASC 470-50, *Debt Modifications and Extinguishments*, of which \$10,248 remains to be amortized and is included within deferred financing costs on the consolidated statements of assets and liabilities.

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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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share, respectively. The \$138,240 increase for the year ended June 30, 2013 is primarily due to an increase of \$215,919 in interest income, due to the increased size of our portfolio for which we have recognized additional interest income. The \$255,426 increase in investment income is offset by an increase in operating expenses of \$117,186, primarily due to a \$68,524 increase in advisory fees due to the growing size of our portfolio and related income, and \$37,807 of additional interest and credit facility expenses. 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. The per share decrease is primarily due to an increase of \$6,500 in excise taxes and higher levels of cash awaiting deployment during the year ended June 30, 2013.

The \$92,463 increase for the year ended June 30, 2012 is primarily due to a \$151,434 increase in investment income offset by an increase in operating expenses of \$58,971. The \$151,434 increase in investment income is due to increases of \$85,082, \$49,789 and \$16,563 in interest income, dividend income and other income, respectively, due to the increased size of our portfolio for which we have recognized additional interest income, dividends, structuring fees and advisory fees recognized primarily from our investments in Energy Solutions, First Tower and NRG. In conjunction with the sale of NRG we also 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. The offsetting \$58,971 increase in operating expenses is primarily due to a \$36,456 increase in advisory fees due to the growing size of our portfolio and related income, \$20,936 of additional interest and credit facility expenses and a \$1,869 increase in overhead allocated from Prospect Administration.

Net Realized (Losses) Gains, (Decrease) Increase in Net Assets from Net Changes in Unrealized Appreciation/Depreciation

Net realized (losses) gains were (\$26,234), \$36,588 and \$16,465 for the years ended June 30, 2013, June 30, 2012 and June 30, 2011, respectively. The net realized loss for the year ended June 30, 2013 was primarily due to the sale of Meatco (realized loss of \$10,814), the other-than-temporary impairment of ICS (realized loss of \$12,117) and restructuring of the H&M debt in conjunction with the foreclosure on the assets of H&M (realized loss of \$19,647). These losses were partially offset by net realized gains from the sale of our assets in Wolf (realized gain of \$11,826), assets formerly held by H&M, and distributions received from our escrow receivable account, primarily NRG (resulting in realized gains of \$3,252). The net realized gain for the year ended June 30, 2012 was due primarily to the sale of NRG common stock for which we realized a gain of \$36,940 and the sale of our equity interests in Copernicus, C&J, Fairchild Industrial Products, Co., Fischbein, Mac & Massey, Nupla and Sport Helmets for which we realized a total gain of \$14,317. These gains were offset by our impairment of Deb Shops. During the year ended June 30, 2012, Deb Shops filed for bankruptcy and a plan for reorganization was proposed. The plan was approved by the bankruptcy court and our debt position was eliminated with no payment to us. We determined that the impairment of Deb Shops was other-than-temporary on September 30, 2011 and recorded a realized loss of \$14,607 for the full amount of the amortized cost. The asset was completely written off when the plan of reorganization was approved. The net realized gain for the year ended June 30, 2011 was due primarily to gains from the sales of our common equity in Fischbein and Miller of \$9,893 and \$7,977, respectively.

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Net (decrease) increase in net assets from changes in unrealized (depreciation) appreciation was (\$77,834), (\$32,368), and \$7,552 for the years ended June 30, 2013, June 30, 2012 and June 30, 2011, respectively, or (\$0.37) per share, (\$0.28) per share and \$0.09 per share, respectively. For the year ended June 30, 2013, the \$77,834 decrease in net assets from the net change in unrealized depreciation was driven by 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 distributions of \$53,820 during the year, which were recorded as interest and dividend income, respectively, reducing the amount previously recorded as unrealized appreciation. These instances of unrealized depreciation were partially offset by the elimination of the unrealized depreciation resulting from the H&M foreclosure mentioned above. For the year ended June 30, 2012, the \$32,368 decrease in net assets from the net change in unrealized appreciation/depreciation was driven by write-downs of \$68,197 related to our investments in H&M, Meatco and Stryker, as well as the elimination of the unrealized appreciation resulting from the sale of NRG mentioned above. The unrealized depreciation was partially offset by unrealized appreciation of approximately \$34,712 related to our investments in Ajax and R-V. For the year ended June 30, 2011, the \$7,552 increase in net assets from the net change in unrealized appreciation was driven by significant write-ups of \$54,916 related to our investments in Ajax, Biotronic, ESHI, Iron Horse, NRG and Sport Helmets. The unrealized appreciation were partially offset by unrealized depreciation of approximately \$35,689 related to our investments in H&M, ICS, Manx, Shearer's, Stryker, and \$10,840 related to the repayment of Prince.

Financial Condition, Liquidity and Capital Resources

For the years ended June 30, 2013, June 30, 2012 and June 30, 2011, our operating activities used \$1,811,101, \$287,881 and \$581,609 of cash, respectively. There were no investing activities for the years ended June 30, 2013, June 30, 2012 and June 30, 2011. Financing activities provided cash flows of \$1,868,250, \$289,214 and \$582,020 for the years ended June 30, 2013, June 30, 2012 and June 30, 2011, respectively. Dividends paid were \$242,301, \$127,564 and \$91,247 for the years ended June 30, 2013, June 30, 2012 and June 30, 2011, respectively.

Our primary uses of funds have been to continue to invest in portfolio companies, through both debt and equity investments, repay outstanding borrowings and to make cash distributions to holders of our common stock.

Our primary sources of funds have been issuances of debt and equity. We have and may continue to fund a portion of our cash needs through borrowings from banks, issuances of senior securities or secondary offerings. We may also securitize a portion of our investments in mezzanine or senior secured loans or other assets. Our objective is to put in place such borrowings in order to enable us to expand our portfolio. During the year ended June 30, 2013, we borrowed \$223,000 and made repayments totaling \$195,000 under our 2012 Facility. As of June 30, 2013, we had \$124,000 outstanding on our revolving credit facility, \$847,500 outstanding on our Senior Convertible Notes, \$347,725 outstanding on our Senior Unsecured Notes and \$363,777 outstanding on InterNotes®. (See *Capitalization*.)

Undrawn committed revolvers incur commitment fees ranging from 0.50% to 2.00%. As of June 30, 2013 and June 30, 2012, we have \$202,518 and \$180,646 of undrawn revolver commitments to our portfolio companies, respectively.

Our Board of Directors, pursuant to the Maryland General Corporation Law, executed Articles of Amendment to increase the number of shares authorized for issuance from 200,000,000 to 500,000,000 in the aggregate. The amendment became effective July 30, 2012.

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On October 29, 2012, our Registration Statement on Form N-2 was declared effective by the SEC. Under this Shelf Registration Statement, we can issue up to an additional \$1,743,217 of debt and equity securities in the public market at June 30, 2013.

We also continue to generate liquidity through public and private stock offerings.

On June 1, 2012, we entered into an ATM Program with KeyBanc through which we could sell, by means of at-the-market offerings from time to time, of up to 9,500,000 shares of our common stock. During the period from July 2, 2012 to July 12, 2012, we sold 2,247,275 shares of our common stock at an average price of \$11.59 per share, and raised \$26,040 of gross proceeds, under the ATM Program. Net proceeds were \$25,779 after commission to KeyBanc on shares sold.

On July 16, 2012, we issued 21,000,000 shares of our common stock at \$11.15 per share (or \$11.05 per share net proceeds excluding expenses), raising \$234,150 of gross proceeds.

On July 27, 2012, we issued 3,150,000 shares in connection with the exercise of an option granted with the July 12, 2012 offering of 21,000,000 shares which were delivered July 16, 2012, raising an additional \$35,123 of gross proceeds and \$34,808 of net proceeds.

On September 10, 2012, we entered into an ATM Program with KeyBanc through which we could sell, by means of at-the-market offerings from time to time, of up to 9,750,000 shares of our common stock. During the period from October 1, 2012 to October 9, 2012, we sold 1,245,655 shares of our common stock at an average price of \$11.53 per share, and raised \$14,361 of gross proceeds, under this program. Net proceeds were \$14,217 after commission to the broker-dealer on shares sold and offering costs.

On November 7, 2012, we issued 35,000,000 shares of our common stock at \$11.10 per share (or \$10.96 per share net proceeds excluding expenses), raising \$383,600 of net proceeds.

On December 21, 2012, we entered into an ATM Program with KeyBanc through which we could sell, by means of at-the-market offerings from time to time, of up to 17,500,000 shares of our common stock. During the period from January 7, 2013 to February 5, 2013, we sold 10,248,051 shares of our common stock at an average price of \$11.25 per share, and raised \$115,315 of gross proceeds, under this program. Net proceeds were \$114,162 after commission to KeyBanc on shares sold.

On February 11, 2013, we entered into an ATM Program with KeyBanc through which we could sell, by means of at-the-market offerings from time to time, of up to 45,000,000 shares of our common stock. During the period from February 14, 2013 to May 3, 2013, we sold 17,230,253 shares of our common stock at an average price of \$11.14 per share, and raised \$191,897 of gross proceeds, under the ATM Program. Net proceeds were \$190,109 after commissions to KeyBanc on shares sold.

On May 8, 2013, we entered into an ATM Program with BB&T Capital Markets, BMO Capital Markets, and KeyBanc through which we could sell, by means of at-the-market offerings from time to time, of up to 45,000,000 shares of our common stock. During the period from May 14, 2013 to June 30, 2013, we sold 4,359,200 shares of our common stock at an average price of \$10.90 per share, and raised \$47,532 of gross proceeds, under the ATM Program. Net proceeds were \$47,133 after commissions to BB&T Capital Markets, BMO Capital Markets, and KeyBanc on shares sold. 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 \$107,725 of gross proceeds, under the ATM Program. Net proceeds were \$106,822 after commissions to BB&T Capital Markets, BMO Capital Markets, Goldman, Sachs & Co. and KeyBanc on shares sold. (See *Recent Developments*.)

On August 23, 2013, we entered into an ATM Program with BMO Capital Markets, Goldman, Sachs & Co., RBC Capital Markets and KeyBanc through which we could sell, by means of at-the-market offerings from time to time, of up to 45,000,000 shares of our common stock. During the period from August 26, 2013 to October 10, 2013 (with settlements August 29, 2013 through October 16,

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2013), we sold 16,914,710 shares of our common stock at an average price of \$11.27 per share, and raised \$190,609 of gross proceeds, under the ATM Program. Net proceeds were \$188,735 after commissions to BMO Capital Markets, Goldman, Sachs & Co., RBC Capital Markets and KeyBanc on shares sold.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

At June 30, 2013, we did not have any off-balance sheet liabilities or other contractual obligations that are reasonably likely to have a current or future material effect on our financial condition, other than those which originate from 1) the investment advisory and management agreement and the administration agreement and 2) the portfolio companies.

Recent Developments

During the period from July 1, 2013 to October 10, 2013, we issued \$115,110 in aggregate principal amount of our Prospect Capital InterNotes® for net proceeds of \$112,713.

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 107,725, under the ATM Program. Net proceeds were \$106,822 after commissions to the broker-dealer on shares sold and offering costs.

On August 23, 2013, we entered into an ATM Program with BMO Capital Markets, Goldman, Sachs & Co., RBC Capital Markets and KeyBanc through which we could sell, by means of at-the-market offerings from time to time, of up to 45,000,000 shares of our common stock. During the period from August 26, 2013 to October 10, 2013 (with settlements August 29, 2013 through October 16, 2013), we sold 16,914,710 shares of our common stock at an average price of \$11.27 per share, and raised \$190,609 of gross proceeds, under the ATM Program. Net proceeds were \$188,735 after commissions to BMO Capital Markets, Goldman, Sachs & Co., RBC Capital Markets and KeyBanc on shares sold.

On July 1, 2013, Pre-Paid Legal Services, Inc. repaid the \$5,000 loan receivable to us.

On July 9, 2013, Southern Management Corporation repaid the \$17,565 loan receivable to us.

On July 12, 2013, we provided \$11,000 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 \$2,000 investment in Carolina Beverage Group, LLC ("Carolina Beverage"), a contract beverage manufacturer.

On July 24, 2013, we sold our \$2,000 investment in Carolina Beverage and realized a gain of \$45 on this investment.

On July 26, 2013, we made a \$2,000 follow-on senior secured debt investment in Spartan, a leading provider of thru tubing and flow control services to oil and gas companies.

On July 26, 2013, we made a \$20,000 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 \$5,100 follow-on investment in Coverall, a leading franchiser of commercial cleaning businesses.

On July 31, 2013, Royal repaid the \$28,364 subordinated unsecured loan receivable to us.

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On July 31, 2013, Cargo repaid the \$43,399 loan receivable to us.

On August 1, 2013, Medical Security Card Company, LLC repaid the \$13,214 loan receivable to us.

On August 2, 2013, we made an investment of \$44,100 to purchase 90% of the subordinated notes in CIFC Funding 2013-III, Ltd.

On August 2, 2013, we funded a recapitalization of CP Energy Services, Inc. ("CP Energy") with \$81,273 of debt and \$12,741 of equity financing. Through the recapitalization, we acquired a controlling interest in CP Energy for \$73,009 in cash and 1,918,342 unregistered shares of our common stock. After the financing, we received repayment of the \$18,991 loan previously outstanding.

On August 12, 2013, we provided \$80,000 in senior secured loans and a senior secured revolving loan facility, of which \$70,000 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 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.

On August 30, 2013, we made a \$16,000 follow-on investment in System One Holdings, LLC, a leading provider of professional staffing services.

On September 5, 2013, we provided \$50,000 of floating rate senior secured financing to a leading payments processor.

On September 10, 2013, we made a \$12,500 first lien secured investment in Photonis SAS, a world leader in the development, manufacture and sale of electro-optic components for the detection and intensification of very faint light sources.

On September 11, 2013, Seaton Corp. repaid the \$13,310 loan receivable to us.

On September 12, 2013, we provided a \$75,000 floating-rate senior secured term loan to support the recapitalization of American Broadband Communications, LLC, a leading provider of voice, video, and high-speed internet services.

On September 13, 2013, we made an investment of \$36,515 to purchase 83.56% of the subordinated notes in Apidos CLO XV, Ltd.

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On September 19, 2013, we provided \$47,985 of combined senior secured floating rate debt and equity to support the recapitalization of Mity Enterprises, Inc., a leading designer, manufacturer and seller of multipurpose room furniture and specialty healthcare seating products.

On September 25, 2013, we made a \$12,000 senior secured investment in NCP Finance, a lender to short term loan providers in the alternative financial services industry.

On September 25, 2013, we received payment of \$5,000 in settlement of a lawsuit related to the loan to Integrated Contract Services, Inc., which was previously written off.

On September 30, 2013, we made an investment of \$22,575 to purchase 51.02% of the subordinated notes in Galaxy XVI CLO, Ltd.

On September 30, 2013, we sold our investment in ADAPCO, Inc. for net proceeds of \$553, recognizing a realized gain of \$413 on the sale.

On September 30, 2013, we made an \$18,818 follow-on investment in JHH Holdings, Inc., a leading provider of home healthcare services in Texas.

On October 1, 2013, we made a \$2,600 follow-on investment in AIRMALL USA, Inc., a leading developer and manager of airport retail operations.

On October 7, 2013, Evanta Ventures, Inc. repaid the \$10,506 loan receivable to us.

On October 11, 2013, we made a \$5,846 follow-on senior debt and equity investment in CP Energy Services, Inc., an energy services company based in western Oklahoma.

On October 11, 2013, we provided \$25,000 in preferred equity for the recapitalization of Ajax Rolled Ring & Machine, Inc. After the financing, we received repayment of the \$20,009 loan previously outstanding.

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

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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.

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;

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- 2) the independent valuation firms conduct independent appraisals and make their own independent assessment;
- 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

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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 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.

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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 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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REPORT OF MANAGEMENT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting, and for performing an assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting as of June 30, 2013. Internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. The Company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (i) pertain to assets of the Company; (ii) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the Company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the Company; and (iii) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the Company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Management performed an assessment of the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of June 30, 2013 based upon criteria in Internal Control Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission ("COSO"). Based on our assessment, management determined that the Company's internal control over financial reporting was effective as of June 30, 2013 based on the criteria on Internal Control Integrated Framework issued by COSO. There were no changes in our internal control over financial reporting during the quarter ended June 30, 2013 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

Our management's assessment of the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of June 30, 2013 has been audited by our independent registered public accounting firm, as stated in their report which appears in the 10-K.

USE OF PROCEEDS

Unless otherwise specified in a prospectus supplement, we intend to use the net proceeds from selling Securities pursuant to this prospectus initially to maintain balance sheet liquidity, involving repayment of debt under our credit facility, if any, investments in high quality short-term debt instruments or a combination thereof, and thereafter to make long-term investments in accordance with our investment objective. Interest on borrowings under the credit 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 credit facility equal to either 50 basis points if at least half of the credit facility is drawn or 100 basis points otherwise. A supplement to this prospectus relating to each offering will provide additional detail, to the extent known at the time, regarding the use of the proceeds from such offering including any intention to utilize proceeds to pay expenses in order to avoid sales of long-term assets.

We anticipate that substantially all of the net proceeds of an offering of Securities pursuant to this prospectus will be used for the above purposes within six months, depending on the availability of appropriate investment opportunities consistent with our investment objective and market conditions. In addition, we expect that there will be several offerings pursuant to this prospectus; we expect that substantially all of the proceeds from all offerings will be used within three years. Pending our new investments, we plan to invest a portion of net proceeds in cash equivalents, U.S. government securities and other high-quality debt investments that mature in one year or less from the date of investment and other general corporate purposes. The management fee payable by us will not be reduced while our assets are invested in such securities, which may generate a loss to the Company. See "Regulation Temporary Investments" for additional information about temporary investments we may make while waiting to make longer-term investments in pursuit of our investment objective.

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FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

Our annual report on Form 10-K for the year ended June 30, 2013, any of our quarterly reports on Form 10-Q or current reports on Form 8-K, or any other oral or written statements made in press releases or otherwise by or on behalf of Prospect Capital Corporation including this prospectus may contain forward looking statements within the meaning of the Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, 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 forward-looking statements do not meet the safe harbor for forward-looking statements pursuant to Section 27A of the Securities Act. 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;

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;

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;

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authoritative generally accepted accounting principles or policy changes from such standard-setting bodies as the Financial Accounting Standards Board, the Securities and Exchange Commission, Internal Revenue Service, 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 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, 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 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. You should not place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements, which apply only as of the date of this prospectus.

DISTRIBUTIONS

Through March 2010, we made quarterly distributions to our stockholders out of assets legally available for distribution. In June 2010, we changed our distribution policy from a quarterly payment to a monthly payment and intend to continue with monthly distributions. Our distributions, if any, will be determined by our Board of Directors. Certain amounts of the monthly distributions may from time to time be paid out of our capital rather than from earnings for the quarter as a result of our deliberate planning or by accounting reclassifications.

As a RIC, we generally are not subject to U.S. federal income tax on income and gains we distribute each taxable year to our stockholders, provided that in such taxable year we distribute at least 90% of our ordinary income and net short-term capital gains in excess of realized net long-term capital losses. In order to avoid certain excise taxes imposed on RICs, we are required to timely distribute with respect to each calendar year an amount at least equal to the sum of

98% of our ordinary income for the calendar year,

98.2% of our capital gains in excess of capital losses for the one-year period ending on October 31 of the calendar year, and

any ordinary income and net capital gains for preceding years that were not distributed during such years.

At December 31, 2012, we accrued, and subsequently paid, \$4,500 for the undistributed ordinary income retained at December 31, 2012. Through June 30, 2013, we have accrued an additional \$2,000 as we expect to again retain undistributed ordinary income at December 31, 2013.

In addition, although we currently intend to distribute realized net capital gains (which we define as net long-term capital gains in excess of short-term capital losses), if any, at least annually, out of the assets legally available for such distributions, we may decide in the future to retain such capital gains for investment. In such event, the consequences of our retention of net capital gains are as described under "Material U.S. Federal Income Tax Considerations." We can offer no assurance that we will achieve results that will permit the payment of any cash distributions and, if we issue senior securities, we may be prohibited from making distributions if doing so causes us to fail to maintain the asset coverage ratios stipulated by the 1940 Act or if distributions are limited by the terms of any of our borrowings.

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We maintain an "opt out" dividend reinvestment plan for our common stockholders. As a result, if we declare a distribution, then stockholders' cash distributions will be automatically reinvested in additional shares of our common stock, unless they specifically "opt out" of the dividend reinvestment plan so as to receive cash distributions. Stockholders who receive distributions in the form of stock are subject to the same U.S. Federal, state and local tax consequences as are stockholders who elect to receive their distributions in cash. See "Dividend Reinvestment Plan". To the extent prudent and practicable, we intend to declare and pay dividends on a monthly basis.

With respect to the distributions paid to stockholders, income from origination, structuring, closing, commitment and other upfront fees associated with investments in portfolio companies were treated as taxable income and accordingly, distributed to stockholders. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 2013, we declared total distributions of approximately \$271.5 million.

Tax characteristics of all distributions will be reported to stockholders, as appropriate, on Form 1099-DIV after the end of the year. Our ability to pay distributions could be affected by future business performance, liquidity, capital needs, alternative investment opportunities and loan covenants.

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The following table reflects the distributions per share that we have declared on our common stock to date. In June 2010, we changed our distribution policy from a quarterly payment to a monthly payment.

Declaration Date	Record Date	Pay Date	Rate	Amount (in thousands)
8/20/2013	3/31/2014	4/17/2014	0.110375	*
8/20/2013	2/28/2014	3/20/2014	0.110350	*
8/20/2013	1/31/2014	2/20/2014	0.110325	*
6/17/2013	12/31/2013	1/23/2014	0.110300	*
6/17/2013	11/29/2013	12/19/2013	0.110275	*
6/17/2013	10/31/2013	11/21/2013	0.110250	*
6/17/2013	9/30/2013	10/24/2013	0.110225	*
5/6/2013	8/30/2013	9/19/2013	0.110200	*
5/6/2013	7/31/2013	8/22/2013	0.110175	\$ 28,001
5/6/2013	6/28/2013	07/18/2013	0.110150	27,299
5/6/2013	5/31/2013	6/19/2013	0.110125	27,280
2/7/2013	4/30/2013	5/23/2013	0.110100	26,619
2/7/2013	3/29/2013	4/18/2013	0.110075	26,267
2/7/2013	2/28/2013	3/21/2013	0.110050	25,307
11/7/2012	1/31/2013	2/20/2013	0.110025	24,641
11/7/2012	12/31/2012	1/23/2013	0.110000	23,669
11/7/2012	11/30/2012	12/20/2012	0.101675	21,308
8/21/2012	10/31/2012	11/22/2012	0.101650	17,736
8/21/2012	9/30/2012	10/24/2012	0.101625	17,597
5/7/2012	8/31/2012	9/21/2012	0.101600	16,897
5/7/2012	7/31/2012	8/24/2012	0.101575	16,886
5/7/2012	6/29/2012	7/24/2012	0.101550	14,180
5/7/2012	5/31/2012	6/22/2012	0.101525	12,395
2/6/2012	4/30/2012	5/24/2012	0.101500	12,384
2/6/2012	3/30/2012	4/20/2012	0.101475	12,372
2/6/2012	2/29/2012	3/23/2012	0.101450	12,361
11/7/2011	1/31/2012	2/17/2012	0.101425	11,134
11/7/2011	12/31/2011	1/25/2012	0.101400	11,122
11/7/2011	11/30/2011	12/22/2011	0.101375	11,111
8/24/2011	10/31/2011	11/22/2011	0.101350	11,098
8/24/2011	9/30/2011	10/25/2011	0.101325	11,087
5/9/2011	8/31/2011	9/23/2011	0.101300	11,074
5/9/2011	7/29/2011	8/26/2011	0.101275	11,060
5/9/2011	6/30/2011	7/22/2011	0.101250	10,896
5/9/2011	5/31/2011	6/24/2011	0.101225	9,871
2/8/2011	4/29/2011	5/31/2011	0.101200	9,861
2/8/2011	3/31/2011	4/29/2011	0.101175	8,939
2/8/2011	2/28/2011	3/31/2011	0.101150	8,930
11/8/2010	1/31/2011	2/28/2011	0.101125	8,919
11/8/2010	12/31/2010	1/31/2011	0.101000	8,899
11/8/2010	11/30/2010	12/31/2010	0.100875	8,668
8/26/2010	10/29/2010	11/30/2010	0.100750	8,347
8/26/2010	9/30/2010	10/29/2010	0.100625	7,889
6/18/2010	8/31/2010	9/30/2010	0.100500	7,620
6/18/2010	7/30/2010	8/31/2010	0.100250	7,330
Prior to 6/30/2010				215,157
Since Inception				\$ 762,211

*
Not yet determinable

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Information about our senior securities is shown in the following table as of each fiscal year ended June 30 since the Company commenced operations.

Credit Facility	Total Amount Outstanding(1)	Asset Coverage per Unit(2)	Involuntary Liquidating Preference per Unit(3)	Average Market Value per Unit(4)
Fiscal 2013 (as of June 30, 2013)	\$ 124,000	\$ 34,996		
Fiscal 2012 (as of June 30, 2012)	96,000	22,668		
Fiscal 2011 (as of June 30, 2011)	84,200	18,065		
Fiscal 2010 (as of June 30, 2010)	100,300	8,093		
Fiscal 2009 (as of June 30, 2009)	124,800	5,268		
Fiscal 2008 (as of June 30, 2008)	91,167	5,712		
Fiscal 2007 (as of June 30, 2007)		N/A		
Fiscal 2006 (as of June 30, 2006)	28,500	4,799		
Fiscal 2005 (as of June 30, 2005)		N/A		
Fiscal 2004 (as of June 30, 2004)		N/A		

2015 Notes

Fiscal 2013 (as of June 30, 2013)	\$ 150,000	\$ 28,930		
Fiscal 2012 (as of June 30, 2012)	150,000	14,507		
Fiscal 2011 (as of June 30, 2011)	150,000	10,140		

2016 Notes

Fiscal 2013 (as of June 30, 2013)	\$ 167,500	\$ 25,907		
Fiscal 2012 (as of June 30, 2012)	167,500	12,992		
Fiscal 2011 (as of June 30, 2011)	172,500	8,818		

2017 Notes

Fiscal 2013 (as of June 30, 2013)	\$ 130,000	\$ 33,381		
Fiscal 2012 (as of June 30, 2012)	130,000	16,739		

2018 Notes

Fiscal 2013 (as of June 30, 2013)	\$ 200,000	\$ 21,697		
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2019 Notes

Fiscal 2013 (as of June 30, 2013)	\$ 200,000	\$ 21,697		
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2022 Notes

Fiscal 2013 (as of June 30, 2013)	\$ 100,000	\$ 43,395		
Fiscal 2012 (as of June 30, 2012)	100,000	21,761		

2023 Notes

Fiscal 2013 (as of June 30, 2013)	\$ 247,725	\$ 17,517		
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Prospect Capital InterNotes®

Fiscal 2013 (as of June 30, 2013)	\$ 363,777	\$ 11,929		
Fiscal 2012 (as of June 30, 2012)	20,638	105,442		

