

PROSPECT CAPITAL CORP

Form N-2

August 31, 2018

As filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on August 30, 2018

Registration No. 333-

U.S. SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549
FORM N-2

☐ REGISTRATION STATEMENT UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT OF 1933

○ PRE-EFFECTIVE AMENDMENT NO.

○ POST-EFFECTIVE AMENDMENT NO.

PROSPECT CAPITAL CORPORATION

(Exact Name of Registrant as Specified in Charter)

10 East 40th Street, 42nd Floor

New York, NY 10016

(Address of Principal Executive Offices)

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

John F. Barry III

Kristin L. Van Dask

c/o Prospect Capital Management L.P.

10 East 40th Street, 42nd Floor

New York, NY 10016

(212) 448-0702

(Name and Address of Agent for Service)

Copies of information to:

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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 of the securities being registered on this form are 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 dividend reinvestment plan, check the following box. ☐

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:

o This post-effective amendment designates a new effective date for a previously filed post-effective amendment registration statement.

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)	\$519,165(1)

(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 \$4,341,821,575 of unsold securities that had previously been registered under the registrant's registration statement on Form N-2, initially

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filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC") on August 31, 2016 (No. 333-213391) (the "Prior N-2 Registration Statement") and that are being carried forward to this registration statement. The Prior N-2 Registration Statement initially registered securities for a maximum aggregate offering price of \$5,000,000,000, and of that amount the registrant has previously sold securities for an aggregate offering price of \$658,178,425 pursuant to the Prior N-2 Registration Statement, leaving a balance of unsold securities with an aggregate offering price of \$4,341,821,575 on the Prior N-2 Registration Statement. Such unsold securities and the registration fee paid by the registrant for such unsold securities is being carried forward to this registration statement and will continue to be applied to such unsold securities pursuant to Rule 415(a)(6). The registrant has paid an additional \$81,944 to register the additional \$658,178,425 in securities. Pursuant to Rule 415(a)(6), the offering of the unsold securities registered under the Prior N-2 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 N-2 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.

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.

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 AUGUST 30, 2018

\$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, under this registration statement 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. We are not currently seeking stockholder approval at our 2018 annual meeting, to be held on December 12, 2018, to be able 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, but may seek stockholder approval to do so in the future.

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 August 29, 2018 the last reported sales price for our common stock was \$7.38.

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.

Prospect Capital Management L.P., 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

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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, 42nd 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 , 2018.

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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.

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” refers to Prospect Capital Management L.P., 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, 42nd Floor, New York, NY 10016, and our telephone number is (212) 448-0702.

The Investment Adviser

Prospect Capital Management, a Delaware limited partnership that is registered as an investment adviser under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940 (the “Advisers Act”) manages our investments. Prospect Capital Management is led by John F. Barry III and M. Grier Eliasek, two senior executives with significant investment advisory and business experience. Both Messrs. Barry and Eliasek spend a significant amount of their time in their roles at Prospect Capital Management working on our behalf. The principal executive offices of Prospect Capital Management are 10 East 40th Street, 42nd Floor, New York, NY 10016. We depend on the due 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 investment professionals and the information and deal flow generated by those investment professionals in the course of their investment and portfolio management activities. The Investment Adviser’s senior management team evaluates, negotiates, structures, closes, monitors and services our investments. Our future 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 managers of the Investment Adviser 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. Under the Investment Advisory Agreement (as defined below), we pay Prospect Capital Management investment advisory fees, which 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. Mr. Barry currently controls Prospect Capital Management.

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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 secured loans and unsecured debt, which in some cases includes an equity component. First and second lien secured loans generally are senior debt instruments that rank ahead of unsecured 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. Our investments in collateralized loan obligations (“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. 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.

We may 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, aircraft leasing, 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, 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 pools such as CLOs. Structurally, CLOs are entities that are formed to hold a portfolio of senior secured loans made to companies whose debt is rated below investment grade or, in limited circumstances, unrated. These securities, which are often referred to as “junk” or “high yield,” have predominantly speculative characteristics with respect to the issuer’s capacity to pay interest and repay principal. 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. 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.

Our investments may include other equity investments, such as warrants, options to buy a minority interest in a portfolio company, or contractual payment rights or rights to receive a proportional interest in the operating cash flow or net income of such company. When determined by the Investment Adviser to be in our best interest, we may acquire a controlling interest in a portfolio company. Any warrants we receive with our debt securities may require only a nominal cost to exercise, and thus, as a portfolio company appreciates in value, we may achieve additional investment return from this equity interest. We have structured, and will continue to structure, some warrants to include provisions protecting our rights as a minority-interest or, if applicable, controlling-interest holder, as well as puts, or rights to sell such securities back to the company, upon the occurrence of specified events. In many cases, we obtain registration rights in connection with these equity interests, which may include demand and “piggyback” registration rights.

We plan to hold many of our debt investments to maturity or repayment, but will sell a debt investment earlier if a liquidity event takes place, such as the sale or recapitalization of a portfolio company, or if we determine a sale of such debt investment to be in our best interest.

We have qualified and elected to be treated for U.S. federal income tax purposes as a RIC under Subchapter M of 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 continue to qualify as a RIC, we must, among other things, meet certain source-of-income and asset diversification requirements (as described below). In addition, to qualify for RIC tax treatment, we must distribute to our stockholders, for each taxable year, at least 90% of our “investment company taxable income,” which is generally our ordinary income plus the excess of our realized net short-term capital gains over our realized net long-term capital losses.

For a discussion of the risks inherent in our portfolio investments, see “Risk Factors – Risks Relating to Our Investments.”

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, 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. We are not currently seeking stockholder approval at our 2018 annual meeting to be able 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, but may seek stockholder approval to do so in the future. 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 220 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 more than sixty percent of the credit facility is drawn, or 100 basis points if more than thirty-five percent and an amount less than or equal to sixty percent of the credit facility is drawn, or 150 basis points if an amount less than or equal to thirty-five percent of the credit facility is drawn. See “Use of Proceeds.”
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Distributions	<p>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 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) will have the effect of reducing the basis such that when a stockholder sells its shares the sale may be subject to taxes 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.”</p>
Taxation	<p>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.”</p>
Dividend reinvestment and direct stock purchase plan	<p>We have adopted a dividend reinvestment and direct stock purchase plan that provides for reinvestment of our dividends or distributions on behalf of our stockholders, unless a stockholder elects to receive cash, and the ability to purchase additional shares by making optional cash investments. As a result, when our Board of Directors authorizes, and we declare, a cash dividend or distribution, then our stockholders who have not “opted out” of our dividend reinvestment and direct stock purchase plan will have their cash dividends or distributions automatically reinvested in additional shares of our common stock, rather than receiving the cash dividends or distributions. If you are not a current stockholder and want to enroll or have “opted out” and wish to rejoin, you may purchase shares directly through the plan or opt in by enrolling online or submitting to the plan administrator a completed enrollment form and, if you are not a current stockholder, making an initial investment of at least \$250. 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 and Direct Stock Purchase Plan.”</p>
The NASDAQ Global Select Market Symbol	<p>PSEC</p>
Anti-takeover provisions	<p>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.”</p>
Management arrangements	<p>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.”</p>

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.

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 \$770.0 million under our credit facility, which is the maximum amount available under the credit facility with the current levels of other debt, in addition to our other indebtedness of \$2.4 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)	-
Offering expenses borne by the Company (as a percentage of offering price)(2)	-
Dividend reinvestment plan expenses(3)	\$15.00
Total stockholder transaction expenses (as a percentage of offering price)(4)	-
Annual expenses (as a percentage of net assets attributable to common stock):	
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)	2.10 %
Total advisory fees	5.98 %
Total interest expense(7)	8.94 %
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses(8)	1.14 %
Other expenses(9)	0.76 %
Total annual expenses(6)(9)	16.82 %

Example

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 have borrowed all \$770.0 million available under our line of credit, in addition to our other indebtedness of \$2.4 billion and 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. We do not anticipate increasing the leverage percentage to a level higher than that which would be indicated after the borrowing of the entire available balance of the credit facility. Any future debt issuances would be dependent on future equity issuances and we do not anticipate any significant change in the borrowing costs as a percentage of net assets attributable to common stock. In the event that securities to which this prospectus relates are sold to or through underwriters, a corresponding prospectus supplement will restate these examples to reflect the applicable sales load.

	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
You would pay the following expenses on a \$1,000 investment, assuming a 5% annual return*	\$147.14	\$399.93	\$605.99	\$969.54
You would pay the following expenses on a \$1,000 investment, assuming a 5% annual return**	\$157.14	\$426.81	\$646.23	\$1,031.48

* Assumes that we will not realize any capital gains computed net of all realized capital losses and unrealized capital depreciation.

** Assumes no unrealized capital depreciation or realized capital losses and 5% annual return resulting entirely from net realized capital gains (and therefore subject to the capital gains incentive fee).

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 and Direct Stock Purchase 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.

The expenses of the dividend reinvestment plan are included in “other expenses.” The plan administrator’s fees under the plan are paid by us. There are no brokerage charges or other charges to stockholders who participate in reinvestment of dividends or other distributions under the plan except that, if a participant elects by written notice (3) to the plan administrator to have the plan administrator sell part or all of the shares held by the plan administrator in the participant’s account and remit the proceeds to the participant, the plan administrator is authorized to deduct a \$15 transaction fee plus a \$0.10 per share brokerage commissions from the proceeds. See “Capitalization” and “Dividend Reinvestment and Direct Stock Repurchase Plan” in this prospectus.

(4) The related prospectus supplement will disclose the offering price and the total stockholder transaction expenses as a percentage of the offering price.

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 (5) under our line of credit, assuming that we had total borrowings of \$3.1 billion, the 2% management fee of gross assets would equal approximately 3.88% of net assets. See “Business— Management Services—Investment Advisory Agreement” and footnote 6 below.

(6) Based on the incentive fee paid during our most recently completed quarter ended June 30, 2018, all of which consisted of an income incentive fee. The capital gain incentive fee is paid without regard to pre-incentive fee income. The incentive fee has two parts. The first part, the income incentive fee, which is payable quarterly in arrears, will equal 20% of the excess, if any, of our pre-incentive fee net investment income that exceeds a 1.75% quarterly (7% annualized) hurdle rate, subject to a “catch up” provision measured as of the end of each calendar quarter. For this purpose, pre-incentive fee net investment income means interest income, dividend income and any other income (including any other fees (other than fees for providing managerial assistance), such as commitment, origination, structuring, diligence and consulting fees and other fees that we receive from portfolio companies) accrued during the calendar quarter, minus our operating expenses for the quarter (including the base management fee, expenses payable under the Administration Agreement described below, and any interest expense and dividends paid on any issued and outstanding preferred stock, but excluding the incentive fee). Pre-incentive fee net investment income includes, in the case of investments with a deferred interest feature (such as original issue discount, debt instruments with payment in kind interest and zero coupon securities), accrued income that we have not yet received in cash. Pre-incentive fee net investment income does not include any realized capital gains, realized capital losses or unrealized capital appreciation or depreciation. Pre-incentive fee net investment income, expressed as a rate of return on the value of our net assets at the end of the immediately preceding calendar quarter, is compared to a “hurdle rate” of 1.75% per quarter (7% annualized). The “catch-up” provision requires us to pay 100% of our pre-incentive fee net investment income with respect to that portion of such income, if any, that exceeds the

hurdle rate but is less than 125% of the quarterly hurdle rate in any calendar quarter (8.75% annualized assuming an annualized hurdle rate of 7%). The “catch-up” provision is meant to provide Prospect Capital Management with 20% of our pre-incentive fee net investment income as if a hurdle rate did not apply when our pre-incentive fee net investment income exceeds 125% of the quarterly hurdle rate in any calendar quarter (8.75% annualized assuming an annualized hurdle rate of 7%). The second part of the incentive fee, the capital gains incentive fee, is determined and payable in arrears as of the end of each calendar year (or upon termination of the Investment Advisory Agreement, as of the termination date), and equals 20% of our realized capital gains for the calendar year, if any, computed net of all realized capital losses and unrealized capital depreciation at the end of such year. For a more detailed discussion of the calculation of the two-part incentive fee, see “Management Services—Investment Advisory Agreement” in the accompanying prospectus.

As of August 29, 2018 Prospect has \$2.4 billion outstanding of its Unsecured Notes (as defined below) in various maturities, ranging from January 15, 2020 to October 15, 2043, and interest rates, ranging from 4.00% to 7.00%, some of which are convertible into shares of Prospect common stock at various conversion rates. Interest on borrowings under the credit facility is one-month LIBOR plus 220 basis points, with no minimum LIBOR floor.

- (7) Additionally, the lenders charge a fee on the unused portion of the credit facility equal to either 50 basis points if more than sixty percent of the credit facility is drawn, or 100 basis points if more than thirty-five percent and an amount less than or equal to sixty percent of the credit facility is drawn, or 150 basis points if an amount less than or equal to thirty-five percent of the credit facility is drawn. Please see “Business of Prospect—General” and “Risks Related to Prospect—Risks Relating to Prospect’s Business” below for more detail on the Unsecured Notes. 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, 2018. 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 \$3.4 billion as of June 30, 2018. Amount reflects the estimated annual asset management fees incurred indirectly by us in connection with our investment in CLOs during the next 12 months, including asset management fees payable to the collateral managers of CLO equity tranches and incentive fees due to the collateral managers of CLO equity tranches. As a percent of the Company’s net assets, the CLO acquired fund fees are 1.13%. The 1.13% is based on 3.57% of fees for the entire CLO portfolio. The 3.57% is composed of 3.49% of collateral manager fees and 0.08% of incentive fees. The 3.49% of collateral manager fees are determined by multiplying 0.4085% (collateral managers fees historically paid) by 8.6 (the a leverage in such CLOs). The 0.08% of incentive fees are determined by multiplying 0.08% (an estimate if the CLOs were redeemed in the next 12 months and the underlying portfolios were liquidated) by 100% (the assumed amount of total assets invested in equity tranches of CLOs). However, such amounts are uncertain and difficult to predict. Future fees and expenses may be substantially higher or lower because certain fees and expenses are based on the performance of the CLOs, which may fluctuate over time. As a result of such investments, our stockholders may be required to pay two levels of fees in connection with their investment in our shares, including fees payable under our Investment Advisory Agreement, and fees charged to us on such investments.

- “Other expenses” are based on estimated amounts for the current fiscal year. The amount shown above represents expenses during the year ended June 30, 2018, which reflects 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 is 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.”
- (9)

SELECTED CONDENSED FINANCIAL DATA

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, 2018, 2017, 2016, 2015 and 2014 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 46 for more information.

	Year Ended June 30,				
	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
	(in thousands except data relating to shares, per share and number of portfolio companies)				
Performance Data:					
Total interest income	\$607,012	\$668,717	\$731,618	\$748,974	\$613,741
Total dividend income	13,046	5,679	26,501	7,663	26,837
Total other income	37,787	26,650	33,854	34,447	71,713
Total Investment Income	657,845	701,046	791,973	791,084	712,291
Interest and credit facility expenses	(155,039)	(164,848)	(167,719)	(170,660)	(130,103)
Investment advisory expense	(189,759)	(199,394)	(219,305)	(225,277)	(198,296)
Other expenses	(26,197)	(30,722)	(33,821)	(32,400)	(26,669)
Total Operating Expenses	(370,995)	(394,964)	(420,845)	(428,337)	(355,068)
Net Investment Income	286,850	306,082	371,128	362,747	357,223
Net realized and change in unrealized gains (losses)	13,013	(53,176)	(267,766)	(16,408)	(38,203)
Net Increase in Net Assets from Operations	\$299,863	\$252,906	\$103,362	\$346,339	\$319,020
Per Share Data:					
Net Increase in Net Assets from Operations(1)	\$0.83	\$0.70	\$0.29	\$0.98	\$1.06
Dividends declared per share	\$(0.77)	\$(1.00)	\$(1.00)	\$(1.19)	\$(1.32)
Weighted average shares of common stock outstanding	361,456,075	358,841,714	356,134,297	353,648,522	300,283,941
Assets and Liabilities Data:					
Investments at Fair Value	5,727,279	5,838,305	5,897,708	\$6,609,558	\$6,253,739
Other Assets(4)	111,541	334,484	338,473	144,356	166,520
Total Assets(4)	5,838,820	6,172,789	6,236,181	6,753,914	6,420,259
Revolving Credit Facility	37,000	—	—	368,700	92,000
Convertible Notes(4)	809,073	937,641	1,074,361	1,218,226	1,219,676
Public Notes(4)	716,810	738,300	699,368	541,490	637,584
Prospect Capital InterNotes®(4)	748,926	966,254	893,210	811,180	766,781
Due to Prospect Administration and Prospect Capital Management	51,257	50,159	55,914	6,788	2,211
Other liabilities	68,707	125,483	77,411	104,481	83,825
Total Liabilities(4)	2,431,773	2,817,837	2,800,264	3,050,865	2,802,077
Net Assets	\$3,407,047	\$3,354,952	\$3,435,917	\$3,703,049	\$3,618,182

	Year Ended June 30,					
	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	
	(in thousands except data relating to shares, per share and number of portfolio companies)					
Investment Activity Data:						
No. of portfolio companies at period end	135	121	125	131	142	
Acquisitions	\$1,730,657	\$1,489,470	\$979,102	\$1,867,477	\$2,933,365	
Sales, repayments, and other disposals	\$1,831,286	\$1,413,882	\$1,338,875	\$1,411,562	\$767,978	
Total return based on market value(2)	(7.42)% 16.80	% 21.84	% (20.84)% 10.88	%
Total return based on net asset value(2)	12.39	% 8.98	% 7.15	% 11.47	% 10.97	%
Weighted average yield on debt portfolio at year end(3)	13.00	% 12.20	% 13.20	% 12.70	% 12.10	%
Weighted average yield on total portfolio at year end(5)	10.50	% 10.35	% 12.04	% 11.87	% 11.90	%

(1) Per share data is based on the weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the year presented (except for dividends to shareholders which is based on actual rate per share).

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 year and assumes that dividends are reinvested in accordance with our (2) 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 year and assumes that dividends are reinvested in accordance with our dividend reinvestment plan.

(3) Excludes equity investments and non-performing loans.

We have changed our method of presentation relating to debt issuance costs in accordance with ASU 2015-03, Interest - Imputation of Interest (Subtopic 835-30). Unamortized deferred financing costs of \$40,526, \$44,140, and (4) \$57,010 previously reported as an asset on the Consolidated Statements of Assets and Liabilities as of June 30, 2016, 2015, and 2014, respectively, have been reclassified as a direct deduction to the respective Unsecured Notes. See Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates for further discussion.

(5) Includes equity investments and non-performing loans.

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 occurs, 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 may experience periods of disruption and instability. Such market conditions may materially and adversely affect debt and equity capital markets in the United States and abroad, which may have a negative impact on our business and operations.

From time to time, capital markets may experience periods of disruption and instability. For example, between 2007 and 2009, the global capital markets experienced an extended period of disruption as evidenced by a lack of liquidity in the debt capital markets, write-offs in the financial services sector, the re-pricing of credit risk and the failure of certain major financial institutions. Despite actions of the United States federal government and foreign governments, 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 the adverse effects of these conditions have abated to a degree, global financial markets experienced significant volatility following the downgrade by Standard & Poor's on August 5, 2011 of the long-term credit rating of U.S. Treasury debt from AAA to AA+. These market conditions have historically and could again have a material adverse effect on debt and equity capital markets in the United States and Europe, which could have a materially negative impact on our business, financial condition and results of operations. We and other companies in the financial services sector may have to access, if available, alternative markets for debt and equity capital. In such circumstances, 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 general approval by our stockholders, which we currently have, and approval of the specific issuance by our Board of Directors. In addition, our ability to incur indebtedness or issue preferred stock is limited by applicable regulations such that our asset coverage, as defined in the 1940 Act, must equal at least 200% immediately after each time we incur indebtedness or issue preferred stock. The debt capital that may be available, if at all, may be at a higher cost and on less favorable terms and conditions in the future. Any inability to raise capital could have a negative effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Market conditions may in the future make it difficult to extend the maturity of or refinance our existing indebtedness, including the final maturity of our credit facility in March 2024, and any failure to do so could have a material adverse effect on our business. 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, or obtain new indebtedness with similar terms and any failure to do so could have a material adverse effect on our business. 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. Further, if we are unable to raise or refinance debt, then our equity investors may not benefit from the potential for increased returns on equity resulting from leverage and we may be limited in our ability to make new commitments or to fund existing commitments to our portfolio companies.

The illiquidity of our investments may make it difficult for us to sell such investments, if required. As a result, we may realize significantly less than the value at which we have recorded our investments if forced to liquidate quickly. 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 capital. We may in the future have difficulty accessing debt and equity capital, and a severe disruption in the global financial markets or deterioration in credit and financing conditions could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. In addition, significant changes in the capital markets, including the extreme volatility and disruption, have

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. An inability to raise capital, and any required sale of our investments for liquidity purposes, could have a material adverse impact on our business, financial condition or results of operations.

The Investment Adviser does 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. The Investment Adviser monitors 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 the Investment Adviser 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 are required to record certain of our assets at fair value, as determined in good faith by our Board of Directors in accordance with our valuation policy. As a result, volatility in the capital markets may have a material adverse effect on our investment valuations and our net asset value, even if we plan to hold investments to maturity.

Uncertainty about the financial stability of the United States, the economic crisis in Europe and the new presidential administration could negatively impact our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Although U.S. lawmakers passed legislation to raise the federal debt ceiling and Standard & Poor's Ratings Services affirmed its AA+ long-term sovereign credit rating on the United States and revised the outlook on the long-term rating from negative to stable in June of 2013, U.S. debt ceiling and budget deficit concerns together with signs of deteriorating sovereign debt conditions in Europe continue to present the possibility of a credit-rating downgrade, economic slowdowns, or a recession for the United States. The impact of any further downgrades to the U.S. government's sovereign credit rating or downgraded sovereign credit ratings of European countries or the Russian Federation, or their perceived creditworthiness could adversely affect the U.S. and global financial markets and economic conditions. These developments, along with any further European sovereign debt issues, could cause interest rates and borrowing costs to rise, which may negatively impact our ability to access the debt markets on favorable terms. Continued adverse economic conditions could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

In October 2014, the Federal Reserve announced that it was concluding its bond-buying program, or quantitative easing, which was designed to stimulate the economy and expand the Federal Reserve's holdings of long-term securities, suggesting that key economic indicators, such as the unemployment rate, had showed signs of improvement since the inception of the program. In June 2017, the Federal Reserve raised the target range for the federal funds rate, which was the fourth such interest rate hike in nearly a decade. To the extent the Federal Reserve continues to raise rates, and without quantitative easing by the Federal Reserve, there is a risk that the debt markets may experience increased volatility and that the liquidity of certain of our investments may be reduced. These developments, along with the corresponding potential rise in interest rates and borrowing costs, the United States government's credit and deficit concerns and the European sovereign debt crisis, may negatively impact our ability to access the debt markets on favorable terms.

The Trump administration has called for significant changes to U.S. trade, healthcare, immigration, foreign, and government regulatory policy. In this regard, there is significant uncertainty with respect to legislation, regulation and government policy at the federal level, as well as the state and local levels. Recent events have created a climate of heightened uncertainty and introduced new and difficult-to-quantify macroeconomic and political risks with potentially far-reaching implications. There has been a corresponding meaningful increase in the uncertainty surrounding interest rates, inflation, foreign exchange rates, trade volumes and fiscal and monetary policy. To the extent the U.S. Congress or Trump administration implements changes to U.S. policy, those changes may impact, among other things, the U.S. and global economy, international trade and relations, unemployment, immigration, corporate taxes, healthcare, the U.S. regulatory environment, inflation and other areas. Some particular areas identified as subject to potential change, amendment or repeal include the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (the "Dodd-Frank Act"), including the Volcker Rule and various swaps and derivatives regulations, credit risk retention requirements and the authorities of the Federal Reserve, the Financial Stability Oversight Council and the SEC. Although we cannot predict the impact, if any, of these changes to our business, they could adversely affect our business, financial condition, operating results and cash flows. Until we know what policy changes are made and how those changes impact our business and the business of our competitors over the long term, we will not know if, overall, we will benefit from them or be negatively affected by them. The Federal Reserve raised the Federal Funds

Rate three times in 2017 and two times thus far in 2018, and it may continue to raise the Federal Funds Rate in the future. General interest rate fluctuations may have a substantial negative impact on our investments, the value of our common stock and our rate of return on invested capital. A reduction in the interest rates on new investments relative to interest rates on current investments could also have an adverse impact on our net investment income. An increase in interest rates could decrease the value of any investments we hold which earn fixed interest rates, including subordinated loans, senior and junior secured and unsecured debt securities and loans and high-yield bonds, and also could increase our interest expense, thereby decreasing our net investment income. Also, an increase in interest rates available to investors could make investment in our common stock less attractive if we are not able to increase our distributions rate, which could reduce the value of our common stock.

On February 3, 2017, President Trump signed Executive Order 13772 announcing the administration's policy to regulate the U.S. financial system in a manner consistent with certain "Core Principles," including regulation that is efficient, effective and appropriately tailored. The Executive Order directed the Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with the heads of the member agencies of the Financial Stability Oversight Council, to report to the President on the extent to which existing laws, regulations and other government policies promote the Core Principles and to identify any laws, regulations or other government policies that inhibit federal regulation of the U.S. financial system. On June 12, 2017, the U.S. Department of the Treasury published the first of several reports in response to the Executive Order on the depository system covering banks and other savings institutions. On October 6, 2017, the Treasury released a second report outlining ways to streamline and reform the U.S. regulatory system for capital markets, followed by a third report, on October 26, 2017, examining the current regulatory framework for the asset management and insurance industries. Subsequent reports are expected to address: retail and institutional investment products and vehicles; as well as non-bank financial institutions, financial technology, and financial innovation.

On June 8, 2017, the U. S. House of Representatives passed the Financial Choice Act, which includes legislation intended to repeal or replace substantial portions of the Dodd-Frank Act. Among other things, the proposed law would repeal the Volcker Rule limiting certain proprietary investment and trading activities by banks, eliminate the authority of regulators to designate asset managers and other large non-bank institutions as "systemically important financial institutions" or "SIFIs," and repeal the Department of Labor ("DOL") "fiduciary rule" governing standards for dealing with retirement plans until the SEC issues standards for similar dealings by broker-dealers and limiting the substance of any subsequent DOL rule to the SEC standards. The bill was referred to the Senate, where it is unlikely to pass as proposed. On November 16, 2017, a bipartisan group of U.S. Senators, led by Senate Banking Committee Chairman, introduced the Economic Growth, Regulatory Relief, and Consumer Protection Act (the "Senate Regulatory Relief Bill"). The Senate Regulatory Relief Bill would revise various post-crisis regulatory requirements and provide targeted regulatory relief to certain financial institutions. Among the most significant of its proposed amendments to the Dodd-Frank Act are a substantial increase in the \$50 billion asset threshold for automatic regulation of bank holding companies as SIFIs, an exemption from the Volcker Rule for insured depository institutions with less than \$10 billion in consolidated assets and lower levels of trading assets and liabilities, as well as amendments to the liquidity leverage ratio and supplementary leverage ratio requirements. On December 5, 2017, the Senate Banking Committee approved the Senate Regulatory Relief Bill. If the legislation is adopted in the Senate, it remains unclear whether and how it would be reconciled with its House-passed counterpart, the Financial Choice Act, which is substantially different in scope and substance, and ultimately approved by both chambers of Congress. At this time it is not possible to determine whether any such particular proposal will become law or its potential impact on us.

Legislative or other actions relating to taxes could have a negative effect on us.

The rules dealing with U.S. federal income taxation are constantly under review by persons involved in the legislative process and by the IRS and the U.S. Treasury Department. In 2017, the Trump administration enacted substantial changes to U.S. fiscal and tax policies, which include comprehensive corporate and individual tax reform. On December 22, 2017, President Trump signed into law the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act, which significantly changed the Code, including by, among other changes, instituting a reduction in the corporate income tax rate, changing the tax rates applicable to non-corporate taxpayers, creating a new limitation on the deductibility of interest expense and other deductions, and making significant changes to the taxation of income earned from foreign sources and foreign subsidiaries. The Tax Cuts and Jobs Act also authorizes the IRS to issue regulations with respect to the new provisions. We cannot predict how the changes in the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act, or regulations or other guidance issued under it, might affect us, our business, the business of our portfolio companies, or an investment in our securities. In addition, other legislation, U.S. Treasury regulations, administrative interpretations or court decisions, with or without retroactive application, could affect the U.S. federal income tax consequences to our investors and us or could have other adverse consequences. You are urged to consult with your tax advisor with respect to the status of legislative, regulatory or administrative developments and proposals and their potential effect on an investment in our securities. Rising interest rates may adversely affect the value of our portfolio investments which could have an adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Our debt investments may be based on floating rates, such as London Interbank Offer Rate (“LIBOR”), EURIBOR, the Federal Funds Rate or the Prime Rate. General interest rate fluctuations may have a substantial negative impact on our investments, the value of our common stock and our rate of return on invested capital. A reduction in the interest rates on new investments relative to interest rates on current investments could also have an adverse impact on our net interest income. An increase in interest rates could decrease the value of any investments we hold which earn fixed interest rates, including subordinated loans, senior and junior secured and unsecured debt securities and loans and high yield bonds, and also could increase our interest expense, thereby decreasing our net income. Also, an increase in interest rates available to investors could make investment in our common stock less attractive if we are not able to increase our dividend rate, which could reduce the value of our common stock.

Because we have borrowed money, and may issue preferred stock to finance investments, our net investment income depends, in part, upon the difference between the rate at which we borrow funds or pay distributions on preferred stock and the rate that our

investments yield. As a result, we can offer no assurance that a significant change in market interest rates will not have a material adverse effect on our net investment income. In periods of rising interest rates, our cost of funds would increase except to the extent we have issued fixed rate debt or preferred stock, which could reduce our net investment income.

You should also be aware that a change in the general level of interest rates can be expected to lead to a change in the interest rate we receive on many of our debt investments. Accordingly, a change in the interest rate could make it easier for us to meet or exceed the performance threshold and may result in a substantial increase in the amount of incentive fees payable to our Investment Adviser with respect to the portion of the Incentive Fee based on income. Changes relating to the LIBOR calculation process may adversely affect the value of the LIBOR-indexed, floating-rate debt securities in our portfolio.

In the recent past, concerns have been publicized that some of the member banks surveyed by the British Bankers' Association ("BBA") in connection with the calculation of LIBOR across a range of maturities and currencies may have been under-reporting or otherwise manipulating the inter-bank lending rate applicable to them in order to profit on their derivatives positions or to avoid an appearance of capital insufficiency or adverse reputational or other consequences that may have resulted from reporting inter-bank lending rates higher than those they actually submitted. A number of BBA member banks entered into settlements with their regulators and law enforcement agencies with respect to alleged manipulation of LIBOR, and investigations by regulators and governmental authorities in various jurisdictions are ongoing.

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

Actions by the BBA, the United Kingdom Financial Conduct Authority or other regulators or law enforcement agencies as a result of these or future events, may result in changes to the manner in which LIBOR is determined. Potential changes, or uncertainty related to such potential changes may adversely affect the market for LIBOR-based securities, including our portfolio of LIBOR-indexed, floating-rate debt securities. In addition, any further changes or reforms to the determination or supervision of LIBOR may result in a sudden or prolonged increase or decrease in reported LIBOR, which could have an adverse impact on the market for LIBOR-based securities or the value of our portfolio of LIBOR-indexed, floating-rate debt securities.

Volatility in the global financial markets resulting from relapse of the Eurozone crisis, geopolitical developments in Eastern Europe, turbulence in the Chinese stock markets and global commodity markets, the United Kingdom's vote to leave the European Union or otherwise could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Volatility in the global financial markets could have an adverse effect on the economic recovery in the United States and could result from a number of causes, including a relapse in the Eurozone crisis, geopolitical developments in Eastern Europe, turbulence in the Chinese stock markets and global commodity markets or otherwise. In 2010, a financial crisis emerged in Europe, triggered by high budget deficits and rising direct and contingent sovereign debt in Greece, Ireland, Italy, Portugal and Spain, which created concerns about the ability of these nations to continue to service their sovereign debt obligations. While the financial stability of many of such countries has improved significantly, risks resulting from any future debt crisis in Europe or any similar crisis could have a detrimental impact on the global economic recovery, sovereign and non-sovereign debt in these countries and the financial condition of European financial institutions. Market and economic disruptions have affected, and may in the future affect, consumer confidence levels and spending, personal bankruptcy rates, levels of incurrence and default on consumer debt and home prices, among other factors. We cannot assure you that market disruptions in Europe, including the increased cost of funding for certain governments and financial institutions, will not impact the global economy, and we cannot assure you that assistance packages will be available, or if available, be sufficient to stabilize countries and markets in Europe or elsewhere affected by a financial crisis. To the extent uncertainty regarding any economic recovery in Europe negatively impacts consumer confidence and consumer credit factors, our business, financial condition and results of operations could be significantly and adversely affected.

In the second quarter of 2015, stock prices in China experienced a significant drop, resulting primarily from continued sell-off of shares trading in Chinese markets. In addition, in August 2015, Chinese authorities sharply devalued China's currency. Since then, the Chinese capital markets have continued to experience periods of instability. These market and economic disruptions have affected, and may in the future affect, the financial markets, including the U.S. capital markets, which could adversely affect our business, financial condition or results of operations.

As a consequence of the United Kingdom's vote to withdraw from the European Union (the "EU"), the government of the United Kingdom gave notice of its withdrawal from the EU ("Brexit"). As a result of this decision, the financial markets experienced high levels of volatility and it is likely that, in the near term, Brexit will continue to bring about higher levels of uncertainty and volatility.

During this period of uncertainty, the negative impact on not only the United Kingdom and European economies, but the broader global economy, could be significant, potentially resulting in increased market and currency volatility (including volatility of the value of the British pound sterling relative to the United States dollar and other currencies and volatility in global currency markets generally), and illiquidity and lower economic growth for companies that rely significantly on Europe for their business activities and revenues. It is possible that certain economic activity will be curtailed until some signs of clarity begin to emerge, including negotiations around the terms for United Kingdom's exit out of the EU. Additional risks associated with the outcome of Brexit include macroeconomic risk to the United Kingdom and European economies, impetus for further disintegration of the EU and related political stresses (including those related to sentiment against cross border capital movements and activities of investors like us), prejudice to financial services business that are conducting business in the EU and which are based in the United Kingdom, legal uncertainty regarding achievement of compliance with applicable financial and commercial laws and regulations in view of the expected steps to be taken pursuant to or in contemplation of Article 50 of the Treaty on European Union and negotiations undertaken under Article 218 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, and the unavailability of timely information as to expected legal, tax and other regimes. Any further exits from the EU, or the possibility of such exits, would likely cause additional market disruption globally and introduce new legal and regulatory uncertainties. We will continue to monitor the potential impact of Brexit on its results of operations and financial condition.

The occurrence of events similar to those in recent years, such as the aftermath of the war in Iraq, instability in Afghanistan, Pakistan, Egypt, Libya, Syria, Russia, Ukraine and the Middle East, ongoing epidemics of infectious diseases in certain parts of the world, terrorist attacks in the U.S. and around the world, social and political discord, debt crises (such as the Greek crisis), sovereign debt downgrades, continued tensions between North Korea and the United States and the international community generally, new and continued political unrest in various countries, such as Venezuela, the exit or potential exit of one or more countries from the EU or the Economic and Monetary Union, the change in the U.S. president and the new administration, among others, may result in market volatility, may have long term effects on the U.S. and worldwide financial markets, and may cause further economic uncertainties in the U.S. and worldwide.

The occurrence of any of these above event(s) could have a significant adverse impact on the value and risk profile of our portfolio. We do not know how long the securities markets may be affected by similar events and cannot predict the effects of similar events in the future on the U.S. economy and securities markets. Non-investment grade and equity securities tend to be more volatile than investment-grade fixed income securities; therefore, these events and other market disruptions may have a greater impact on the prices and volatility of non-investment grade and equity securities than on investment-grade fixed income securities. There can be no assurances that similar events and other market disruptions will not have other material and adverse implications.

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. 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 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 1940 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.

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. A portion of our floating rate investments may include features such as LIBOR floors. To the extent we invest in credit instruments with LIBOR floors, we may lose some of the benefits of incurring leverage. Specifically, if we issue preferred stock or debt (or otherwise borrow money), our costs of leverage will increase as rates increase. However, we may not benefit from the higher coupon payments resulting from increased interest rates if our investments in LIBOR floors and rates do not rise to levels above the LIBOR floors. In this situation, we will experience increased financing costs without the benefit of receiving higher income. This in turn may result in the potential for a decrease in the level of income available for dividends or distributions made by us.

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 level of structuring fees received, 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, 2018 and our NAV when calculated effective September 30, 2018 and thereafter may be higher or lower.

Our NAV per share is \$9.35 as of June 30, 2018. NAV per share as of September 30, 2018 may be higher or lower than \$9.35 based on potential changes in valuations, issuances of securities, repurchases 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, 2018. 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.

Our business model depends upon the development and maintenance of strong referral relationships with other asset managers and investment banking firms.

We are substantially dependent on our informal relationships, which we use to help identify and gain access to investment opportunities. If we fail to maintain our relationships with key firms, or if we fail to establish strong referral relationships with other firms or other sources of investment opportunities, we will not be able to grow our portfolio of equity investments and achieve our investment objective. In addition, persons with whom we have informal relationships are not obligated to inform us of investment opportunities, and therefore such relationships may not lead to the origination of equity or other investments. Any loss or diminishment of such relationships could effectively reduce our ability to identify attractive portfolio companies that meet our investment criteria, either for direct equity investments or for investments through private secondary market transactions or other secondary transactions.

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. The calculation of pre incentive fee net investment income includes, among other things, fees from controlled companies, which could give rise to a conflict. Further, the 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.

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, we will reverse the interest that was recorded but Prospect Capital Management is not required to reimburse us for any such income incentive fee payments that were received in the past but would reduce the current period incentive fee for the effects of the reversal, if any. 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 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. In addition, increases in interest rates may increase the amount of incentive fees we pay to our Investment Adviser even though our performance relative to the market has not increased.

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 the profitability 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.

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.

If we fail to maintain an effective system of internal control over financial reporting, we may not be able to accurately report our financial results or prevent fraud. As a result, stockholders could lose confidence in our financial and other public reporting, which would harm our business and the trading price of our common stock.

Effective internal controls over financial reporting are necessary for us to provide reliable financial reports and, together with adequate disclosure controls and procedures, are designed to prevent fraud. Any failure to implement required new or improved controls, or difficulties encountered in their implementation could cause us to fail to meet our reporting obligations. In addition, any testing by us conducted in connection with Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act, or the subsequent testing by our independent registered public accounting firm (when undertaken, as noted below), may reveal deficiencies in our internal controls over financial reporting that are deemed to be material weaknesses or that may require prospective or retroactive changes to our consolidated financial statements or identify other areas for further attention or improvement. Inferior internal controls could also cause investors and lenders to lose confidence in our reported financial information, which could have a negative effect on the trading price of our common stock.

We may experience cyber-security incidents and are subject to cyber-security risks. The failure in cyber-security systems, as well as the occurrence of events unanticipated in our disaster recovery systems and management continuity planning, could impair our ability to conduct business effectively.

Our business operations rely upon secure information technology systems for data processing, storage and reporting. Despite careful security and controls design, implementation and updating, our information technology systems could become subject to cyber-attacks and unauthorized access, such as physical and electronic break-ins or unauthorized tampering. Cyber-attacks include, but are not limited to, gaining unauthorized access to digital systems (e.g., through "hacking" or malicious software coding) for purposes of misappropriating assets or sensitive information, corrupting data, or causing operational disruption. Cyber-attacks may also be carried out in a manner that does not require gaining unauthorized access, such as causing denial-of-service attacks on websites (i.e., efforts to make network services unavailable to intended users). Network, system, application and data breaches could result in operational disruptions or information misappropriation, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition. Like other companies, we may experience threats to our data and systems, including malware and computer virus attacks, unauthorized access, system failures and disruptions. If one or more of these events occurs, it could potentially jeopardize the confidential, proprietary and other information processed and stored in, and transmitted through, our computer systems and networks, or otherwise cause interruptions or malfunctions in our operations, which could result in damage to our reputation, financial losses, litigation, increased costs, regulatory penalties and/or customer dissatisfaction or loss.

The occurrence of a disaster such as a cyber-attack, a natural catastrophe, an industrial accident, a terrorist attack or war, events unanticipated in our disaster recovery systems, or a support failure from external providers, could have an adverse effect on our ability to conduct business and on our results of operations and financial condition, particularly if those events affect our computer-based data processing, transmission, storage, and retrieval systems or destroy data. If a significant number of our managers were unavailable in the event of a disaster, our ability to effectively conduct our business could be severely compromised.

Cyber-security failures or breaches by the Investment Adviser, any future sub-adviser(s), the Administrator and other service providers (including, but not limited to, accountants, custodians, transfer agents and administrators), and the issuers of securities in which we invest, have the ability to cause disruptions and impact business operations, potentially resulting in financial losses, interference with our ability to calculate our net asset value, impediments to trading, the inability of our stockholders to transact business, violations of applicable privacy and other laws, regulatory fines, penalties, reputational damage, reimbursement or other compensation costs, or additional compliance costs. In addition, substantial costs may be incurred in order to prevent any cyber incidents in the future. While we

have established a business continuity plan in the event of, and risk management systems to prevent, such cyberattacks, there are inherent limitations in such plans and systems including the possibility that certain risks have not been identified. Furthermore, we cannot control the cyber security plans and systems put in place by our service providers and issuers in which we invest. We and our stockholders could be negatively impacted as a result. We are dependent on information systems and systems failures could significantly disrupt our business, which may, in turn, negatively affect the market price of our common stock and our ability to pay dividends. Our business is dependent on our and third parties' communications and information systems. Further, in the ordinary course of our business we or our Investment Adviser may engage certain third party service providers to provide us with services necessary

for our business. Any failure or interruption of those systems or services, including as a result of the termination or suspension of an agreement with any third-party service providers, could cause delays or other problems in our business activities. Our financial, accounting, data processing, backup or other operating systems and facilities may fail to operate properly or become disabled or damaged as a result of a number of factors including events that are wholly or partially beyond our control and adversely affect our business. There could be:

- sudden electrical or telecommunications outages;
- natural disasters such as earthquakes, tornadoes and hurricanes;
- disease pandemics;
- events arising from local or larger scale political or social matters, including terrorist acts; and
- cyber-attacks.

These events, in turn, could have a material adverse effect on our operating results and negatively affect the market price of our common stock and our ability to pay dividends to our stockholders.

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 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 Code and obtain RIC tax treatment, we must meet certain source of income, annual distribution and asset diversification 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 will generally be 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 distribution, and the actual amount of our distributions. Such a failure could have a materially adverse effect on us and our stockholders. For additional

information regarding asset coverage ratio and RIC requirements, see “Business - 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.

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 “Business - 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. These constraints may hinder our Investment Adviser’s ability to take advantage of attractive investment opportunities and to achieve our investment objective.

We have incurred indebtedness under our revolving credit facility and through the issuance of the Unsecured 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 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 or interests from other pools 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 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.

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. Declines in prices and liquidity in the corporate debt markets experienced during a financial crisis will result in significant net unrealized depreciation in our portfolio. The effect of all of these factors increases the net unrealized depreciation in our portfolio and reduces our NAV. Depending on market conditions, we could incur substantial realized losses 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, 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 of our portfolio companies. 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

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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.

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.

We acquire majority interests in operating companies engaged in a variety of industries. When we acquire these companies we generally seek to apply financial leverage to them in the form of debt. In most cases all or a portion of this debt is held by us, with the obligor being either the operating company itself, a holding company through which we own our majority interest or both. The level of debt leverage utilized by these companies makes them susceptible to the risks identified above.

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 has significantly more volatility in those returns and may significantly underperform 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 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.

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.

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 unsecured 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 1940 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 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.

This risk is characteristic of many of the majority-owned operating companies in our portfolio in that any debt to us from a holding company and the holding company's substantial equity investments in the related operating company are subordinated to any creditors of the operating company.

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 debt holders, other equity holders and/or portfolio company management 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. In addition, when we hold a subordinate debt position, other more senior debt holders 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.

Our portfolio contains a limited number of portfolio companies, some of which comprise a substantial percentage of our portfolio, 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 existing 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 or repayments 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.

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 or equity interests 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 unsecured 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.

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 substantially 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 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 rules adopted by the U.S. Commodity Futures Trading Commission.

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. We have 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.

Investments in the energy sector are subject to many risks.

We have made certain investments in and relating to the energy sector. The operations of energy companies are subject to many risks inherent in the transporting, processing, storing, distributing, mining or marketing of natural gas, natural gas liquids, crude oil, coal, refined petroleum products or other hydrocarbons, or in the exploring, managing or producing of such commodities, including, without limitation: damage to pipelines, storage tanks or related equipment and surrounding properties caused by hurricanes, tornadoes, floods, fires and other natural disasters or by acts of terrorism, inadvertent damage from construction and farm equipment, leaks of natural gas, natural gas liquids, crude oil, refined petroleum products or other hydrocarbons, and fires and explosions. These risks could result in substantial losses due to personal injury or loss of life, severe damage to and destruction of property and equipment and pollution or other environmental damage, and may result in the curtailment or

suspension of their related operations, any and all of which could adversely affect our portfolio companies in the energy sector. In addition, the energy sector commodity prices have experienced significant volatility at times, which may occur in the future, and which could negatively affect the returns on any investment made by us in this sector. In addition, valuation of certain investments includes the probability weighting of future events which are outside of management's control. The final outcome of such events could increase or decrease the fair value of the investment in a future period.

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 cash flows 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 cash flows from such senior secured loans, net of all management fees and other expenses. Payments to us as a holder of CLO junior securities are and will be made only after payments due on the senior secured notes, and, where appropriate, the junior secured notes, have been made in full. This means that relatively small numbers of defaults of senior secured loans may adversely impact our returns.

Our CLO investments are exposed to leveraged credit risk.

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

There is the potential for interruption and deferral of cash flow 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 cash flow 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 allows 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 at equivalent rates may adversely affect us.

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

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

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

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

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

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

We have limited control of the administration and amendment of senior secured loans owned by the CLOs in which we invest.

We are not able to directly enforce any rights and remedies in the event of a default of a senior secured loan held by a CLO vehicle. In addition, the terms and conditions of the senior secured loans underlying our CLO investments may be amended, modified or waived only by the agreement of the underlying lenders. Generally, any such agreement must include a majority or a super majority (measured by outstanding loans or commitments) or, in certain circumstances, a unanimous vote of the lenders. Consequently, the terms and conditions of the payment obligations arising from senior secured loans could be modified, amended or waived in a manner contrary to our preferences.

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

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

Senior secured loans of CLOs may be sold and replaced resulting in a loss to us.

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

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

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

whether the prices of indices and securities underlying CLOs will rise or fall, these prices, and, therefore, the prices of the CLOs will be influenced by the same types of political and economic events that affect issuers of securities and capital markets generally.

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

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

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

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

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

The application of the risk retention rules under Section 941 of the Dodd-Frank Act to CLOs may have broader effects on the CLO and loan markets in general, potentially resulting in fewer or less desirable investment opportunities for us..

Section 941 of the Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (“Dodd-Frank Act”) added a provision to the Exchange Act, requiring the seller, sponsor or securitizer of a securitization vehicle to retain no less than five percent of the credit risk in assets it sells into a securitization and prohibiting such securitizer from directly or indirectly hedging or otherwise transferring the retained credit risk. The responsible federal agencies adopted final rules implementing these restrictions on October 22, 2014. The risk retention rules became effective with respect to CLOs two years after publication in the Federal Register. Under the final rules, the asset manager of a CLO is considered the sponsor of a securitization vehicle and is required to retain five percent of the credit risk in the CLO, which may be retained horizontally in the equity tranche of the CLO or vertically as a five percent interest in each tranche of the securities issued by the CLO. Although the final rules contain an exemption from such requirements for the asset manager of a CLO if, among other things, the originator or lead arranger of all of the loans acquired by the CLO retain such risk at the asset level and, at origination of such asset, takes a loan tranche of at least 20% of the aggregate principal balance, it is possible that the originators and lead arrangers of loans in this market will not agree to assume this risk or provide such retention at origination of the asset in a manner that would provide meaningful relief from the risk retention requirements for CLO managers.

We believe that the U.S. risk retention requirements imposed for CLO managers under Section 941 of the Dodd-Frank Act has created some uncertainty in the market in regard to future CLO issuance. Given that certain CLO managers may require capital provider partners to satisfy this requirement, we believe that this may create additional risks for us in the future.

On February 9, 2018, a panel of the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit ruled (the “D.C. Circuit Ruling”) that the federal agencies exceeded their authority under the Dodd-Frank Act in adopting the final rules as applied to asset managers of open-market CLOs. On April 5, 2018, the United States District Court for the District of Columbia entered an order implementing the D.C. Circuit Ruling and thereby vacated the U.S. Risk Retention Rules insofar as they apply to CLO managers of “open market CLOs”.

As of the date of hereof, there has been no petition for writ of certiorari filed requesting the case to be heard by the United States Supreme Court. Since there hasn’t been a successful challenge to the D.C. Circuit Ruling and the United States District Court for the District of Columbia has issued the above described order implementing the D.C. Circuit Ruling, collateral managers of open market CLOs are no longer required to comply with the U.S. Risk Retention Rules at this time. As such, it is possible that some collateral managers of open market CLOs will decide to dispose of the notes constituting the “eligible vertical interest” or “eligible horizontal interest” they were previously required to retain, or decide to take other action with respect to such notes that is not otherwise permitted by the U.S. risk retention rules. As a result of this decision, certain CLO managers of “open market CLOs” will no longer be required to comply with the U.S. risk retention rules solely because of their roles as managers of “open market CLOs”, and there may be no “sponsor” of such securitization transactions and no party may be required to acquire and retain an economic interest in the credit risk of the securitized assets of such transactions.

There can be no assurance or representation that any of the transactions, structures or arrangements currently under consideration by or currently used by CLO market participants will comply with the U.S. risk retention rules to the extent such rules are reinstated or otherwise become applicable to open market CLOs. The ultimate impact of the U.S. risk retention rules on the loan securitization market and the leveraged loan market generally remains uncertain, and any negative impact on secondary market liquidity for securities comprising a CLO may be experienced due to the effects of the U.S. risk retention rules on market expectations or uncertainty, the relative appeal of other investments not impacted by the U.S. risk retention rules and other factors.

With respect to our online consumer lending initiative, we are dependent on the business performance and competitiveness of marketplace lending facilitators and our ability to assess loan underwriting performance and, if the marketplace lending facilitators from which we currently purchase consumer loans are unable to maintain or increase consumer loan originations, or if such marketplace lending facilitators do not continue to sell consumer loans to us, or we are unable to otherwise purchase additional loans, our business and results of operations will be adversely affected.

With respect to our online consumer lending initiative, we invest primarily in marketplace loans through marketplace lending facilitators. We do not conduct loan origination activities ourselves. Therefore, our ability to purchase consumer loans, and our ability to grow our portfolio of consumer loans, is directly influenced by the business performance and competitiveness of the marketplace loan origination business of the marketplace lending facilitators from which we purchase consumer loans.

In addition, our ability to analyze the risk-return profile of consumer loans is significantly dependent on the marketplace facilitators' ability to effectively evaluate a borrower's credit profile and likelihood of default. The platforms from which we purchase such loans utilize credit decisioning and scoring models that assign each such loan offered a corresponding interest rate and origination fee. Our returns are a function of the assigned interest rate for each such particular loan purchased less any defaults over the term of the applicable loan. We evaluate the credit decisioning and scoring models implemented by each platform on a regular basis

and leverage the additional data on loan history experience, borrower behavior, economic factors and prepayment trends that we accumulate to continually improve our own decisioning model. If we are unable to effectively evaluate borrowers' credit profiles or the credit decisioning and scoring models implemented by each platform, we may incur unanticipated losses which could adversely impact our operating results. Further, if the interest rates for consumer loans available through marketplace lending platforms are set too high or too low, it may adversely impact our ability to receive returns on our investment that are commensurate with the risks we incur in purchasing the loans.

With respect to our online consumer lending initiative, we rely on the marketplace lending facilitators to service loans including pursuing collections against borrowers. Personal loans facilitated through the marketplace lending facilitators are not secured by any collateral, are not guaranteed or insured by any third-party and are not backed by any governmental authority in any way. Marketplace lending facilitators are therefore limited in their ability to collect on the loans if a borrower is unwilling or unable to repay. A borrower's ability to repay can be negatively impacted by increases in their payment obligations to other lenders under mortgage, credit card and other loans, including student loans and home equity lines of credit. These changes can result from increases in base lending rates or structured increases in payment obligations and could reduce the ability of the borrowers to meet their payment obligations to other lenders and under the loans purchased by us. If a borrower defaults on a loan, the marketplace lending facilitators may outsource subsequent servicing efforts to third-party collection agencies, which may be unsuccessful in their efforts to collect the amount of the loan. Marketplace lending facilitators make payments ratably on an investor's investment only if they receive the borrower's payments on the corresponding loan. If they do not receive payments on the corresponding loan related to an investment, we are not entitled to any payments under the terms of the investment.

As servicers of the loans we purchase as part of our online consumer lending initiative, the marketplace lending facilitators have the authority to waive or modify the terms of a consumer loan without our consent or allow the postponement of strict compliance with any such term or in any manner grant any other indulgence to any borrower. If the marketplace lending facilitators approve a modification to the terms of any consumer loan it may adversely impact our revenues.

To continue to grow our online consumer lending initiative business, we rely on marketplace lending facilitators from which we purchase loans to maintain or increase their consumer loan originations and to agree to sell their consumer loans to us. However, we do not have any exclusive arrangements with any of the marketplace lending facilitators and have no agreements with them to provide us with a guaranteed source of supply. There can be no assurance that such marketplace lending facilitators will be able to maintain or increase consumer loan originations or will continue to sell their consumer loans to us, or that we will be able to otherwise purchase additional loans and, consequently, there can be no assurance that we will be able to grow our business through investment in additional loans. The consumer marketplace lending facilitators could elect to become investors in their own marketplace loans which would limit the amount of supply available for our own investments. An inability to expand our business through investments in additional consumer loans would reduce the return on investment that we might otherwise be able to realize from an increased portfolio of such investments. If we are unable to expand our business relating to our online consumer lending initiative, this may have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

Additionally, if marketplace lending facilitators are unable to attract qualified borrowers and sufficient investor commitments or borrowers and investors do not continue to participate in marketplace lending at current rates, the growth of loan originations will slow or loan originations will decrease. As a result of any of these factors, we may be unable to increase our consumer loan investments and our revenue may grow more slowly than expected or decline, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Marketplace lending facilitators on which we rely as part of the online consumer lending initiative by NPRC depend on issuing banks to originate all loans and to comply with various federal, state and other laws.

Typically, the contracts between marketplace lending facilitators and their loan issuing banks are non-exclusive and do not prohibit the issuing banks from working with other marketplace lending facilitators or from offering competing services. Issuing banks could decide that working with marketplace lending facilitators is not in their interests, could make working with marketplace lending facilitators cost prohibitive or could decide to enter into exclusive or more

favorable relationships with other marketplace lending facilitators that do not provide consumer loans to us. In addition, issuing banks may not perform as expected under their agreements. Marketplace lending facilitators could in the future have disagreements or disputes with their issuing banks. Any of these factors could negatively impact or threaten our ability to obtain consumer loans and consequently could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

Issuing banks are subject to oversight by the FDIC and the states where they are organized and operate and must comply with complex rules and regulations, as well as licensing and examination requirements, including requirements to maintain a certain amount of regulatory capital relative to their outstanding loans. If issuing banks were to suspend, limit or cease their operations or the relationship between the marketplace lending facilitators and the issuing bank were to otherwise terminate, the marketplace lending facilitators would need to implement a substantially similar arrangement with another issuing bank, obtain additional state

licenses or curtail their operations. If the marketplace lending facilitators are required to enter into alternative arrangements with a different issuing bank to replace their existing arrangements, they may not be able to negotiate a comparable alternative arrangement. This may result in their inability to facilitate loans through their platform and accordingly our inability to operate the business of our online consumer lending initiative. If the marketplace lending facilitators were unable to enter into an alternative arrangement with a different issuing bank, they would need to obtain a state license in each state in which they operate in order to enable them to originate loans, as well as comply with other state and federal laws, which would be costly and time-consuming and could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects. If the marketplace lending facilitators are unsuccessful in maintaining their relationships with the issuing banks, their ability to provide loan products could be materially impaired and our operating results could suffer.

Credit and other information that is received about a borrower may be inaccurate or may not accurately reflect the borrower's creditworthiness, which may cause the loans to be inaccurately priced and affect the value of our portfolio. The marketplace lending facilitators obtain borrower credit information from consumer reporting agencies, such as TransUnion, Experian or Equifax, and assign loan grades to loan requests based on credit decisioning and scoring models that take into account reported credit scores and the requested loan amount, in addition to a variety of other factors. A credit score or loan grade assigned to a borrower may not reflect that borrower's actual creditworthiness because the credit score may be based on incomplete or inaccurate consumer reporting data, and typically, the marketplace lending facilitators do not verify the information obtained from the borrower's credit report. Additionally, there is a risk that, following the date of the credit report that the models are based on, a borrower may have:

- become delinquent in the payment of an outstanding obligation;
- defaulted on a pre-existing debt obligation;
- taken on additional debt; or
- sustained other adverse financial events.

Borrowers supply a variety of information to the marketplace lending facilitators based on which the facilitators price the loans. In a number of cases, marketplace lending facilitators do not verify all of this information, and it may be inaccurate or incomplete. For example, marketplace lending facilitators do not always verify a borrower's stated tenure, job title, home ownership status or intention for the use of loan proceeds. Moreover, we do not, and will not, have access to financial statements of borrowers or to other detailed financial information about the borrowers. If we invest in loans through the marketplace provided by the marketplace lending facilitators based on information supplied by borrowers or third parties that is inaccurate, misleading or incomplete, we may not receive expected returns on our investments and this could have a material adverse impact on our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects and our reputation may be harmed.

Marketplace lending is a relatively new lending method and the platforms of marketplace lending facilitators have a limited operating history relative to established consumer banks. Borrowers may not view or treat their obligations under any such loans we purchase as having the same significance as loans from traditional lending sources, such as bank loans.

The return on our investment in consumer loans depends on borrowers fulfilling their payment obligations in a timely and complete manner under the corresponding consumer loan. Borrowers may not view their obligations originated on the lending platforms that the marketplace lending facilitators provide as having the same significance as other credit obligations arising under more traditional circumstances, such as loans from banks or other commercial financial institutions. If a borrower neglects his or her payment obligations on a consumer loan or chooses not to repay his or her consumer loan entirely, we may not be able to recover any portion of our investment in the consumer loans. This will adversely impact our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

Risks affecting investments in real estate.

NPRC invests in commercial multi-family residential and student-housing real estate. A number of factors may prevent each of NPRC's properties and assets from generating sufficient net cash flow or may adversely affect their value, or both, resulting in less cash available for distribution, or a loss, to us. These factors include:

- national economic conditions;

- regional and local economic conditions (which may be adversely impacted by plant closings, business layoffs, industry slow-downs, weather conditions, natural disasters, and other factors);
- local real estate conditions (such as over-supply of or insufficient demand for office space);
- changing demographics;

- perceptions by prospective tenants of the convenience, services, safety, and attractiveness of a property;
- the ability of property managers to provide capable management and adequate maintenance;
- the quality of a property's construction and design;
- increases in costs of maintenance, insurance, and operations (including energy costs and real estate taxes);
- changes in applicable laws or regulations (including tax laws, zoning laws, or building codes);
- potential environmental and other legal liabilities;
- the level of financing used by NPRC in respect of its properties, increases in interest rate levels on such financings and the risk that NPRC will default on such financings, each of which increases the risk of loss to us;
- the availability and cost of refinancing;
- the ability to find suitable tenants for a property and to replace any departing tenants with new tenants;
- potential instability, default or bankruptcy of tenants in the properties owned by NPRC;
- potential limited number of prospective buyers interested in purchasing a property that NPRC wishes to sell; and
- the relative illiquidity of real estate investments in general, which may make it difficult to sell a property at an attractive price or within a reasonable time frame.

To the extent original issue discount ("OID") and payment in kind ("PIK") interest constitute a portion of our income, we will be exposed to typical risks associated with such income being required to be included in taxable and accounting income prior to receipt of cash representing such income.

Our investments may include OID instruments and PIK interest arrangements, which represents contractual interest added to a loan balance and due at the end of such loan's term. To the extent OID or PIK interest constitute a portion of our income, we are exposed to typical risks associated with such income being required to be included in taxable and accounting income prior to receipt of cash, including the following:

The higher interest rates of OID and PIK instruments reflect the payment deferral and increased credit risk associated with these instruments, and OID and PIK instruments generally represent a significantly higher credit risk than coupon loans.

Even if the accounting conditions for income accrual are met, the borrower could still default when our actual collection is supposed to occur at the maturity of the obligation.

OID and PIK instruments may have unreliable valuations because their continuing accruals require continuing judgments about the collectibility of the deferred payments and the value of any associated collateral. OID and PIK income may also create uncertainty about the source of our cash distributions.

For accounting purposes, any cash distributions to shareholders representing OID and PIK income are not treated as coming from paid-in capital, even if the cash to pay them comes from offering proceeds. As a result, despite the fact that a distribution representing OID and PIK income could be paid out of amounts invested by our stockholders, the 1940 Act does not require that stockholders be given notice of this fact by reporting it as a return of capital.

Capitalizing PIK interest to loan principal increases our gross assets, thus increasing our Investment Adviser's future base management fees, and increases future investment income, thus increasing our Investment Adviser's future income incentive fees at a compounding rate.

Market prices of zero-coupon or PIK securities may be affected to a greater extent by interest rate changes and may be more volatile than securities that pay interest periodically and in cash.

For accounting purposes, any cash distributions to stockholders representing OID and PIK income are not designated as paid-in capital, even if the cash to pay them derives from offering proceeds. As a result, despite the fact that a distribution representing OID and PIK income could be paid out of amounts invested by our stockholders, the 1940 Act does not require that stockholders be given notice of this fact by reporting it as a return of capital.

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.

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 Unsecured Notes outstanding, which are a form of leverage and are senior in payment rights to our common stock.

With certain limited exceptions, as 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 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;

• Difficulty meeting our payment and other obligations under the Unsecured 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 Unsecured Notes, which event of default could result in all or some of our debt becoming immediately due and payable;

• 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 Unsecured 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 provide assurance 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 Unsecured 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 Unsecured 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 Unsecured 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) \$5.8 billion in total assets, (ii) an average cost of funds of 5.30%, (iii) \$2.3 billion in debt outstanding and (iv) \$3.5 billion of shareholders' equity.

Assumed Return on Our Portfolio (net of expenses)	(10.0)%	(5.0)%	—	%	5.0%	10.0%
Corresponding Return to Stockholder	(20.1)%	(11.8)%	(3.5)%	4.8%	13.1%	

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. Pursuant to SEC regulations, this table is calculated as of June 30, 2018. As a result, it has not been updated to take into account any changes in assets or leverage since June 30, 2018.

On March 23, 2018, the Small Business Credit Availability Act was signed into law, which included various changes to regulations under the federal securities laws that impact BDCs, including changes to the 1940 Act to allow BDCs to decrease their asset coverage requirement to 150% from 200% under certain circumstances. While certain other BDCs have elected to allow for the increase in leverage, after consideration of the expected negative impact on us, including a rating downgrade by S&P, our Board of Directors has not currently elected to approve the application of the modified asset coverage requirements for the Company.

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

Certain provisions of the Convertible Notes and the Public 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 Convertible Notes and the Public Notes will have the right, at their option, to require us to repurchase all of their notes or any portion of the principal amount of such notes in integral multiples of \$1,000. 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 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, 2018, 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 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, 2022, 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, 2022, 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, 2022, 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, 2024. As of June 30, 2018, we had \$37.0 million of outstanding borrowings under our credit facility. Interest on borrowings under the credit facility is one-month LIBOR plus 220 basis points with a minimum LIBOR floor of zero. Additionally, the lenders charge a fee on the unused portion of the credit facility equal to either 50 basis points if more than 60% of the credit facility is drawn, or 100 basis points if more than 35% and an amount less than or equal to 60% of the credit facility is drawn, or 150 basis points if an amount less than or equal to 35% of the credit facility is drawn.

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, and our independent registered accounting firm could raise an issue as to our ability to continue as a going concern.

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

The Unsecured Notes mature at various dates from January 15, 2020 to October 15, 2043. If we are unable to refinance the Unsecured 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 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 currently trade at a discount from net asset value and may continue to do so 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. The stocks of BDCs as an industry, including shares of our common stock, currently trade below net asset value as a result of concerns over liquidity, interest rate changes, leverage restrictions and distribution requirements. When our common stock is trading below its net asset value per share, we will 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. Similar to our 2017 annual meeting, we do not intend to seek stockholder approval at our 2018 annual meeting to be able to sell shares of common stock at any level of discount from net asset value per share, 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, but may seek stockholder approval to do so in the future.

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 quarterly basis to our stockholders out of assets legally available for distribution. We cannot assure you that we will achieve investment results that will allow us to make a specified level of cash distributions or year-to-year increases in cash distributions. 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.

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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 may 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.

Stockholders who do not elect to receive distributions in shares of common stock may experience accretion to the net asset value of their shares if our shares are trading at a premium and dilution if our shares are trading at a discount. The level of accretion or discount would depend on various factors, including the proportion of our stockholders who participate in the plan, the level of premium or discount at which our shares are trading and the amount of the distribution payable to a stockholder.

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 the 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.

Similar to our 2017 annual meeting, we do not intend to seek stockholder approval at our 2018 annual meeting to be able to sell shares of common stock at any level of discount from net asset value per share, 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, but may seek stockholder approval to do so in the future. 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 December 3, 2014.

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.

On February 10, 2014, we received an exemptive order from the SEC (the “Order”) that gave us the ability to negotiate terms other than price and quantity of co-investment transactions with other funds managed by the Investment Adviser or certain affiliates, including Priority Income Fund, Inc. and Pathway Capital Opportunity Fund, Inc. (f/k/a Pathway Energy Infrastructure Fund, Inc.), subject to the conditions included therein. Under the terms of the relief permitting us to co-invest with other funds managed by our Investment Adviser or its affiliates, a “required majority” (as defined in Section 57(o) of the 1940 Act) of our independent directors must make certain conclusions in connection with a co-investment transaction, including that (1) the terms of the proposed transaction, including the consideration to be paid, are reasonable and fair to us and our stockholders and do not involve overreaching

of us or our stockholders on the part of any person concerned and (2) the transaction is consistent with the interests of our stockholders and is consistent with our investment objective and strategies. In certain situations where co-investment with one or more funds managed by the Investment Adviser or its affiliates is not covered by the Order, such as when there is an opportunity to invest in different securities of the same issuer, the personnel of the Investment Adviser or its affiliates will need to decide which fund will proceed with the investment. Such personnel will make these determinations based on policies and procedures, which are designed to reasonably ensure that investment opportunities are allocated fairly and equitably among affiliated funds over time and in a manner that is consistent with applicable laws, rules and regulations. Moreover, except in certain circumstances, when relying on the Order, we will be unable to invest in any issuer in which one or more funds managed by the Investment Adviser or its affiliates has previously invested.

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;
- 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 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, 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. 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 terms, 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.

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 Maryland 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. See "Description of Our Capital Stock" for more information.

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. In accordance with guidance issued by the Internal Revenue Service, a publicly traded RIC should generally be eligible to treat a distribution of its own stock as fulfilling its RIC distribution requirements if each stockholder is permitted to elect to receive his or her distribution in either cash or stock of the RIC (even where there is a limitation on the percentage of the distribution payable in cash, provided that the limitation is at least 20%), subject to the satisfaction of certain guidelines. If too many stockholders elect to receive cash, each stockholder electing to receive cash generally must receive a portion of his or her distribution in cash (with the balance of the distribution paid in stock). If these and certain other requirements are met, for U.S. federal income tax purposes, the amount of the distribution paid in stock generally will be a taxable distribution in an amount equal to the amount of cash that could have been received instead of stock. 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.

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;

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

The terms "Prospect," "we," "us" and "our" mean Prospect Capital Corporation and its subsidiaries unless the context specifically requires otherwise.

Prospect is a financial services company that primarily lends to and invests in middle market privately-held companies. We are a closed-end investment company incorporated in Maryland. We have elected to be regulated as a business development company ("BDC") under the Investment Company Act of 1940 (the "1940 Act"). As a BDC, we have elected to be treated as a regulated investment company ("RIC"), under Subchapter M of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (the "Code"). We were organized on April 13, 2004 and were funded in an initial public offering completed on July 27, 2004.

On May 15, 2007, we formed a wholly-owned subsidiary Prospect Capital Funding LLC ("PCF"), a Delaware limited liability company and a bankruptcy remote special purpose entity, which holds certain of our portfolio loan investments that are used as collateral for the revolving credit facility at PCF. Our wholly-owned subsidiary Prospect Small Business Lending, LLC ("PSBL") was formed on January 27, 2014 and purchases small business whole loans on a recurring basis from online small business loan originators, including On Deck Capital, Inc. ("OnDeck"). On September 30, 2014, we formed a wholly-owned subsidiary Prospect Yield Corporation, LLC ("PYC") and effective October 23, 2014, PYC holds our investments in collateralized loan obligations ("CLOs"). Each of these subsidiaries have been consolidated since operations commenced.

We consolidate certain of our wholly-owned and substantially wholly-owned holding companies formed by us in order to facilitate our investment strategy. The following companies are included in our consolidated financial statements and are collectively referred to as the "Consolidated Holdings Companies": APH Property Holdings, LLC ("APH"); Arctic Oilfield Equipment USA, Inc. ("Arctic Equipment"); CCPI Holdings Inc.; CP Holdings of Delaware LLC ("CP Holdings"); Credit Central Holdings of Delaware, LLC; Energy Solutions Holdings Inc.; First Tower Holdings of

Delaware LLC (“First Tower Delaware”); Harbortouch Holdings of Delaware Inc.; MITY Holdings of Delaware Inc.; Nationwide Acceptance Holdings LLC; NMMB Holdings, Inc. (“NMMB Holdings, Inc.”); NPH Property Holdings, LLC (“NPH”); STI Holding, Inc.; UPH Property Holdings, LLC (“UPH”); Valley Electric Holdings I, Inc.; Valley Electric Holdings II, Inc.; and Wolf Energy Holdings Inc. (“Wolf Energy Holdings”). On October 10, 2014, concurrent with the sale of the operating company, our ownership increased to 100% of the outstanding equity of ARRM Services, Inc. (“ARRM”), which was renamed SB Forging Company, Inc. (“SB Forging”). As such, we began consolidating SB

Forging on October 11, 2014. Effective May 23, 2016, in connection with the merger of American Property REIT Corp. (“APRC”) and United Property REIT Corp. (“UPRC”) with and into National Property REIT Corp. (“NPRC”), APH and UPH merged with and into NPH, and were dissolved. Effective April 6, 2018, Arctic Equipment merged with and into CP Energy Services, Inc. (“CP Energy”), a substantially wholly-owner subsidiary of CP Holdings, with CP Energy continuing as the surviving entity.

We are externally managed by our investment adviser, Prospect Capital Management L.P. (“Prospect Capital Management” or the “Investment Adviser”). Prospect Administration LLC (“Prospect Administration”), a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Investment Adviser, provides administrative services and facilities necessary for us to operate.

Our investment objective is to generate both current income and long-term capital appreciation through debt and equity investments. We invest primarily in senior and subordinated debt and equity of private companies in need of capital for acquisitions, divestitures, growth, development, recapitalizations and other purposes. 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 nine strategies that guide our origination of investment opportunities: (1) lending to companies controlled by private equity sponsors, (2) lending to companies not controlled by private equity sponsors, (3) purchasing controlling equity positions and lending to operating companies, (4) purchasing controlling equity positions and lending to financial services companies, (5) purchasing controlling equity positions and lending to real estate companies, (6) purchasing controlling equity positions and lending to aircraft leasing companies, (7) investing in structured credit, (8) investing in syndicated debt and (9) investing in consumer and small business loans and asset-backed securitizations. We may also invest in other strategies and opportunities from time to time that we view as attractive. We continue to evaluate other origination strategies in the ordinary course of business with no specific top-down allocation to any single origination strategy.

Lending to Companies Controlled by Private Equity Sponsors - We make agented loans to companies which are controlled by private equity sponsors. This debt can take the form of first lien, second lien, unitranche or unsecured loans. These loans typically have equity subordinate to our loan position. Historically, this strategy has comprised approximately 40%-60% of our portfolio.

Lending to Companies not Controlled by Private Equity Sponsors - We make loans to companies which are not controlled by private equity sponsors, such as companies that are controlled by the management team, the founder, a family or public shareholders. This origination strategy may have less competition to provide debt financing than the private-equity-sponsor origination strategy because such company financing needs are not easily addressed by banks and often require more diligence preparation. This origination strategy can result in investments with higher returns or lower leverage than the private-equity-sponsor origination strategy. Historically, this strategy has comprised up to approximately 15% of our portfolio.

Purchasing Controlling Equity Positions and Lending to Operating Companies - This strategy involves purchasing yield-producing debt and controlling equity positions in non-financial-services operating companies. We believe that we can provide enhanced certainty of closure and liquidity to sellers and we look for management to continue on in their current roles. This strategy has comprised approximately 5%-15% of our portfolio.

Purchasing Controlling Equity Positions and Lending to Financial Services Companies - This strategy involves purchasing yield-producing debt and control equity investments in financial services companies, including consumer direct lending, sub-prime auto lending and other strategies. These investments are often structured in tax-efficient partnerships, enhancing returns. This strategy has comprised approximately 5%-15% of our portfolio.

Purchasing Controlling Equity Positions and Lending to Real Estate Companies - We purchase debt and controlling equity positions in tax-efficient real estate investment trusts (“REIT” or “REITs”). NPRC’s, an operating company and the surviving entity of the May 23, 2016 merger with APRC and UPRC, real estate investments are in various classes of developed and occupied real estate properties that generate current yields, including multi-family properties, student housing, and self-storage. NPRC seeks to identify properties that have historically significant occupancy rates and recurring cash flow generation. NPRC generally co-invests with established and experienced property management teams that manage such properties after acquisition. Additionally, NPRC purchases loans originated by certain consumer loan facilitators. It purchases each loan in its entirety (i.e., a “whole loan”). The borrowers are consumers, and

the loans are typically serviced by the facilitators of the loans. This investment strategy has comprised approximately 10%-20% of our business.

Purchasing Controlling Equity Positions and Lending to Aircraft Leasing Companies - We invest in debt as well as equity in companies with aircraft assets subject to commercial leases to airlines across the globe. We believe that these investments can present attractive return opportunities due to cash flow consistency from long-term leases coupled with hard asset residual value. We believe that these investment companies seek to deliver risk-adjusted returns with strong downside protection by

analyzing relative value characteristics across a variety of aircraft types and vintages. This strategy historically has comprised less than 5% of our portfolio.

Investing in Structured Credit - We make investments in CLOs, often taking a significant position in the subordinated interests (equity) and debt of the CLOs. The underlying portfolio of each CLO investment is diversified across approximately 100 to 200 broadly syndicated loans and does not have direct exposure to real estate, mortgages, or consumer-based credit assets. The CLOs in which we invest are managed by established collateral management teams with many years of experience in the industry. This strategy has comprised approximately 10%-20% of our portfolio.

Investing in Syndicated Debt - On a primary or secondary basis, we purchase primarily senior and secured loans and high yield bonds that have been sold to a club or syndicate of buyers. These investments are often purchased with a long term, buy-and-hold outlook, and we often look to provide significant input to the transaction by providing anchoring orders. This strategy has comprised approximately 5%-10% of our portfolio.

Investing in Consumer and Small Business Loans and Asset-Backed Securitizations - We purchase loans originated by certain consumer and small-and-medium-sized business (“SME”) loan facilitators. We generally purchase each loan in its entirety (i.e., a “whole loan”) and we invest in asset-backed securitizations collateralized by consumer or small business loans. The borrowers are consumers and SMEs and the loans are typically serviced by the facilitators of the loans. This investment strategy has comprised up to approximately 1% of our portfolio.

We invest primarily in first and second lien secured loans and unsecured debt, which in some cases includes an equity component. First and second lien secured loans generally are senior debt instruments that rank ahead of unsecured 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. 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.

We hold many of our control investments in a two-tier structure consisting of a holding company and one or more related operating companies for tax purposes. These holding companies serve various business purposes including concentration of management teams, optimization of third party borrowing costs, improvement of supplier, customer, and insurance terms, and enhancement of co-investments by the management teams. In these cases, our investment, which is generally equity in the holding company, the holding company’s equity investment in the operating company and any debt from us directly to the operating company structure represents our total exposure for the investment. As of June 30, 2018, as shown in our Consolidated Schedule of Investments, the cost basis and fair value of our investments in controlled companies was \$2,300,526 and \$2,404,326, respectively. This structure gives rise to several of the risks described in our public documents and highlighted elsewhere in this prospectus. We consolidate all wholly-owned and substantially wholly-owned holding companies formed by us for the purpose of holding our controlled investments in operating companies. There is no significant effect of consolidating these holding companies as they hold minimal assets other than their investments in the controlled operating companies. Investment company accounting prohibits the consolidation of any operating companies.

Fourth Quarter Highlights

Investment Transactions

We seek to be a long-term investor with our portfolio companies. During the three months ended June 30, 2018, we acquired \$241,150 of new investments, completed follow-on investments in existing portfolio companies totaling approximately \$95,415, and recorded paid in kind (“PIK”) interest of \$3,276, resulting in gross investment originations of \$339,841. During the three months ended June 30, 2018, we received full repayments on five investments, partially sold two investments and received several partial prepayments and amortization payments totaling \$362,287.

Debt Issuances and Redemptions

During the three months ended June 30, 2018, we issued \$6,869 aggregate principal amount of Prospect Capital InterNotes® with a stated and weighted average interest rate of 4.98%, to extend our borrowing base. The newly issued notes mature between April 15, 2023 and May 15, 2026 and generated net proceeds of \$6,763.

During the three months ended June 30, 2018, we repaid \$2,016 aggregate principal amount of Prospect Capital InterNotes® at par in accordance with the Survivor's Option, as defined in the InterNotes® Offering prospectus. As a result of these transactions, we recorded a loss in the amount of the unamortized debt issuance costs. The net loss on the extinguishment of Prospect Capital InterNotes® in the three months ended June 30, 2018 was \$60.

On May 18, 2018, we issued an additional \$103,500 aggregate principal amount of convertible notes that mature on July 15, 2022 (the "Additional 2022 Notes", and together with the Original 2022 Notes, the "2022 Notes"), unless previously converted or repurchased in accordance with their terms. The Additional 2022 Notes were a further issuance of, and are fully fungible and rank equally in right of payment with, the Original 2022 Notes and bear interest at a rate of 4.95% per year, payable semi-annually on January 15 and July 15 each year, beginning July 15, 2018. Total proceeds from the issuance of the Additional 2022 Notes, net of underwriting discounts and offering costs, were \$100,749. Following the issuance of the Additional 2022 notes, the outstanding aggregate principal amount of the 2022 Notes is now \$328,500.

In May 2018, we repurchased \$98,353 aggregate principal amount of the 2019 Notes at a price of 102.0, including commissions. As a result of these transactions, we recorded a loss in the amount of the difference between the reacquisition price and the net carrying amount of the 2019 Notes, net of the proportionate amount of unamortized debt issuance costs. The net loss on extinguishment of debt we recorded in the three months ending June 30, 2018 was \$2,383.

On June 20, 2018, we issued an additional \$70,000 aggregate principal amount of unsecured notes that mature on March 15, 2023 (the "Additional 2023 Notes", and together with the Original 2023 Notes, the "2023 Notes"). The Additional 2023 Notes were a further issuance of, and are fully fungible and rank equally in right of payment with, the Original 2023 Notes and bear interest at a rate of 5.875% per year, payable semi-annually on March 15 and September 15 of each year, beginning September 15, 2018. Total proceeds from the issuance of the Additional 2023 Notes, net of underwriting discounts, were \$69,403. Following the issuance of the Additional 2023 Notes, the outstanding aggregate principal amount of our 5.875% Senior Notes due 2023 is \$320,000.

On June 7, 2018, we commenced a tender offer to purchase for cash any and all of the \$300,000 aggregate principal amount outstanding of the 5.00% 2019 Notes. On June 20, 2018, \$146,464 aggregate principal amount of the 5.00% 2019 Notes, representing 48.8% of the previously outstanding 5.00% 2019 Notes, were validly tendered and accepted. The transaction resulted in our recognizing a \$3,705 loss during the three months ended June 30, 2018.

On June 7, 2018, we issued \$55,000 aggregate principal amount of unsecured notes that mature on June 15, 2028 (the "2028 Notes"). The 2028 Notes bear interest at a rate of 6.25% per year, payable quarterly on March 15, June 15, September 15, and December 15 of each year, beginning September 15, 2018. Total proceeds from the issuance of the 2028 Notes, net of underwriting discounts and offering costs were \$53,119.

Equity Issuances

On April 19, 2018, May 24, 2018, and June 21, 2018, we issued 608,202, 572,125, and 572,249 shares of our common stock in connection with the dividend reinvestment plan, respectively.

Investment Holdings

As of June 30, 2018, we continue to pursue our investment strategy. At June 30, 2018, approximately \$5,727,279, or 168.1%, of our net assets are invested in 135 long-term portfolio investments and CLOs.

During the year ended June 30, 2018, we originated \$1,730,657 of new investments, primarily composed of \$1,457,615 of debt and equity financing to non-controlled portfolio investments, \$218,695 of debt and equity financing to controlled investments, and \$54,347 of subordinated notes in CLOs. Our origination efforts are focused primarily on secured lending to non-control investments to reduce the risk in the portfolio by investing primarily in first lien loans, though we also continue to close select junior debt and equity investments. Our annualized current yield was 13.0% and 12.2% as of June 30, 2018 and June 30, 2017, respectively, across all performing interest bearing investments, excluding equity investments and non-accrual loans. Our annualized current yield was 10.5% and 10.4% as of June 30, 2018 and June 30, 2017, respectively, across all investments. 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 are a non-diversified company within the meaning of the 1940 Act. As required by the 1940 Act, we classify our investments by level of control. As defined in the 1940 Act, “Control Investments” are those where there is the ability or power to exercise a controlling influence over the management or policies of a company. Control is generally deemed to exist when a company or individual possesses or has the right to acquire within 60 days or less, a beneficial ownership of 25% or more of the voting securities of an investee company. Under the 1940 Act, “Affiliate Investments” 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. “Non-Control/Non-Affiliate Investments” are those that are neither Control Investments nor Affiliate Investments.

As of June 30, 2018, we own controlling interests in the following portfolio companies: CCPI Inc. (“CCPI”); CP Energy Services Inc. (“CP Energy”); Credit Central Loan Company, LLC (“Credit Central”); Echelon Transportation, LLC (f/k/a Echelon Aviation, LLC, “Echelon”); First Tower Finance Company LLC (“First Tower Finance”); Freedom Marine Solutions, LLC (“Freedom Marine”); InterDent, Inc. (“InterDent”), MITY, Inc. (“MITY”); NPRC; Nationwide Loan Company LLC (f/k/a Nationwide Acceptance LLC) (“Nationwide”); NMMB, Inc. (“NMMB”); Pacific World Corporation (“Pacific World”); R-V Industries, Inc. (“R-V”); SB Forging Company II, Inc. (f/k/a Gulf Coast Machine & Supply Company) (“Gulfco”); USES Corp. (“USES”); Valley Electric Company, Inc. (“Valley Electric”); and Wolf Energy, LLC (“Wolf Energy”). We also own affiliated interests in Edmentum Ultimate Holdings, LLC (“Edmentum”); Nixon, Inc. (“Nixon”) and Targus International, LLC (“Targus”).

The following shows the composition of our investment portfolio by level of control as of June 30, 2018 and June 30, 2017:

Level of Control	June 30, 2018				June 30, 2017			
	Cost	% of Portfolio	Fair Value	% of Portfolio	Cost	% of Portfolio	Fair Value	% of Portfolio
Control Investments	\$2,300,526	39.5 %	\$2,404,326	42.0 %	\$1,840,731	30.8 %	\$1,911,775	32.7 %
Affiliate Investments	55,637	0.9 %	58,436	1.0 %	22,957	0.4 %	11,429	0.2 %
Non-Control/Non-Affiliate Investments	3,475,295	59.6 %	3,264,517	57.0 %	4,117,868	68.8 %	3,915,101	67.1 %
Total Investments	\$5,831,458	100.0 %	\$5,727,279	100.0 %	\$5,981,556	100.0 %	\$5,838,305	100.0 %

The following shows the composition of our investment portfolio by type of investment as of June 30, 2018 and June 30, 2017:

Type of Investment	June 30, 2018				June 30, 2017			
	Cost	% of Portfolio	Fair Value	% of Portfolio	Cost	% of Portfolio	Fair Value	% of Portfolio
Revolving Line of Credit	\$38,659	0.7 %	\$38,559	0.7 %	\$27,409	0.5 %	\$27,409	0.5 %
Senior Secured Debt	2,602,018	44.6 %	2,481,353	43.3 %	2,940,163	49.2 %	2,798,796	47.9 %
Subordinated Secured Debt	1,318,028	22.6 %	1,260,525	22.0 %	1,160,019	19.4 %	1,107,040	19.0 %
Subordinated Unsecured Debt	38,548	0.7 %	32,945	0.6 %	37,934	0.6 %	44,434	0.8 %
Small Business Loans	30	— %	17	— %	8,434	0.1 %	7,964	0.1 %
CLO Debt	6,159	0.1 %	6,159	0.1 %	—	— %	—	— %
CLO Residual Interest	1,096,768	18.8 %	954,035	16.7 %	1,150,006	19.2 %	1,079,712	18.5 %
Preferred Stock	92,346	1.6 %	75,986	1.3 %	112,394	1.9 %	83,209	1.4 %
Common Stock	445,364	7.6 %	517,858	9.0 %	295,200	4.9 %	391,374	6.7 %
Membership Interest	193,538	3.3 %	257,799	4.5 %	249,997	4.2 %	206,012	3.5 %
Participating Interest(1)	—	— %	101,126	1.8 %	—	— %	91,491	1.6 %
Escrow Receivable	—	— %	917	— %	—	— %	864	— %
Total Investments	\$5,831,458	100.0 %	\$5,727,279	100.0 %	\$5,981,556	100.0 %	\$5,838,305	100.0 %

(1) Participating Interest includes our participating equity investments, such as net profits interests, net operating income interests, net revenue interests, and overriding royalty interests.

The following shows our investments in interest bearing securities by type of investment as of June 30, 2018 and June 30, 2017:

Type of Investment	June 30, 2018				June 30, 2017				
	Cost	% of Portfolio	Fair Value	% of Portfolio	Cost	% of Portfolio	Fair Value	% of Portfolio	
First Lien	\$2,632,843	51.6	% \$2,512,078	52.6	% \$2,959,738	55.6	% \$2,818,371	55.6	%
Second Lien	1,325,862	26.0	% 1,268,359	26.6	% 1,167,853	21.9	% 1,114,874	22.0	%
Unsecured	38,548	0.8	% 32,945	0.7	% 37,934	0.7	% 44,434	0.9	%
Small Business Loans	30	—	% 17	—	% 8,434	0.2	% 7,964	0.2	%
CLO Debt	6,159	0.1	% 6,159	0.1	% —	—	% —	—	%
CLO Residual Interest	1,096,768	21.5	% 954,035	20.0	% 1,150,006	21.6	% 1,079,712	21.3	%
Total Debt Investments	\$5,100,210	100.0	% \$4,773,593	100.0	% \$5,323,965	100.0	% \$5,065,355	100.0	%

The following shows the composition of our investment portfolio by geographic location as of June 30, 2018 and June 30, 2017:

Geographic Location	June 30, 2018				June 30, 2017				
	Cost	% of Portfolio	Fair Value	% of Portfolio	Cost	% of Portfolio	Fair Value	% of Portfolio	
Canada	\$16,809	0.3	% \$17,816	0.3	% \$9,831	0.2	% \$10,000	0.2	%
Cayman Islands	1,102,927	18.9	% 960,194	16.8	% 1,150,006	19.2	% 1,079,712	18.5	%
France	12,490	0.2	% 12,334	0.2	% 9,755	0.2	% 8,794	0.2	%
MidAtlanticUS	410,644	7.0	% 410,644	7.2	% —	—	% —	—	%
Midwest US	395,622	6.8	% 413,758	7.2	% 605,417	10.1	% 678,766	11.6	%
Northeast US	677,204	11.6	% 701,851	12.3	% 786,552	13.1	% 823,616	14.1	%
Northwest US	103,906	1.8	% 90,288	1.6	% 281,336	4.7	% 207,962	3.6	%
Puerto Rico	84,713	1.5	% 83,507	1.5	% 83,410	1.4	% 83,410	1.4	%
Southeast US	1,243,430	21.3	% 1,524,379	26.6	% 1,367,606	22.9	% 1,412,351	24.2	%
Southwest US	723,038	12.4	% 599,914	10.4	% 616,008	10.3	% 558,368	9.5	%
Western US	1,060,675	18.2	% 912,594	15.9	% 1,071,635	17.9	% 975,326	16.7	%
Total Investments	\$5,831,458	100.0	% \$5,727,279	100.0	% \$5,981,556	100.0	% \$5,838,305	100.0	%

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The following shows the composition of our investment portfolio by industry as of June 30, 2018 and June 30, 2017:

Industry	June 30, 2018				June 30, 2017					
	Cost	% of Portfolio	Fair Value	% of Portfolio	Cost	% of Portfolio	Fair Value	% of Portfolio		
Aerospace & Defense	\$69,837	1.2	% \$82,278	1.4	% \$69,837	1.2	% \$71,318	1.2	%	
Air Freight & Logistics	—	—	% —	—	% 51,952	0.9	% 51,952	0.9	%	
Auto Components	12,681	0.2	% 12,887	0.2	% 30,222	0.5	% 30,460	0.5	%	
Building Products	9,905	0.2	% 10,000	0.2	% —	—	% —	—	%	
Capital Markets	19,799	0.3	% 20,000	0.3	% 14,796	0.2	% 15,000	0.3	%	
Chemicals	—	—	% —	—	% 17,489	0.3	% 16,699	0.3	%	
Commercial Services & Supplies	386,187	6.6	% 330,024	5.8	% 354,185	5.9	% 312,634	5.3	%	
Communications Equipment	39,860	0.7	% 40,000	0.7	% —	—	% —	—	%	
Construction & Engineering	64,415	1.1	% 50,797	0.9	% 62,258	1.0	% 32,509	0.6	%	
Consumer Finance	485,381	8.3	% 586,978	10.2	% 469,869	7.9	% 502,941	8.6	%	
Distributors	470,750	8.1	% 402,465	7.0	% 140,847	2.4	% 83,225	1.4	%	
Diversified Consumer Services	173,695	3.0	% 163,152	2.8	% 188,912	3.2	% 190,662	3.3	%	
Diversified Telecommunication Services	—	—	% —	—	% 4,395	0.1	% 4,410	0.1	%	
Electronic Equipment, Instruments & Components	54,805	0.9	% 62,964	1.1	% 37,696	0.6	% 51,846	0.9	%	
Energy Equipment & Services	257,371	4.4	% 170,574	3.0	% 251,019	4.2	% 131,660	2.3	%	
Equity Real Estate Investment Trusts (REITs)	499,858	8.6	% 811,915	14.2	% 374,380	6.3	% 624,337	10.7	%	
Food Products	9,884	0.2	% 9,886	0.2	% —	—	% —	—	%	
Health Care Equipment & Supplies	43,279	0.7	% 43,279	0.8	% —	—	% —	—	%	
Health Care Providers & Services	421,198	7.2	% 404,130	7.1	% 422,919	7.2	% 421,389	7.1	%	
Hotels, Restaurants & Leisure	37,295	0.6	% 37,295	0.6	% 127,638	2.1	% 103,897	1.8	%	
Hotels & Personal Products	24,938	0.4	% 24,938	0.4	% —	—	% —	—	%	
Household Durables	42,539	0.7	% 41,623	0.7	% 146,031	2.4	% 146,183	2.5	%	
Insurance	2,986	0.1	% 2,986	0.1	% —	—	% —	—	%	
Internet & Direct Marketing Retail	39,813	0.7	% 39,813	0.7	% —	—	% —	—	%	
Internet Software & Services	229,717	4.0	% 229,791	4.0	% 219,348	3.7	% 219,348	3.8	%	
IT Services	182,183	3.1	% 182,578	3.2	% 19,531	0.3	% 20,000	0.3	%	
Leisure Products	45,531	0.8	% 45,626	0.8	% 44,085	0.7	% 44,204	0.8	%	
Machinery	35,488	0.6	% 31,886	0.6	% 35,488	0.6	% 32,678	0.6	%	
Marine (1)	—	—	% —	—	% 8,919	0.1	% 8,800	0.2	%	
Media	143,063	2.5	% 140,365	2.4	% 469,108	7.8	% 466,500	8.0	%	
Metals & Mining	—	—	% —	—	% 9,953	0.2	% 10,000	0.2	%	
Online Lending	327,159	5.6	% 243,078	4.2	% 424,350	7.0	% 370,931	6.3	%	
Paper & Forest Products	11,328	0.2	% 11,226	0.2	% 11,295	0.2	% 11,500	0.2	%	
Personal Products	228,575	3.9	% 165,020	2.9	% 222,698	3.7	% 192,748	3.3	%	
Pharmaceuticals	11,882	0.2	% 12,000	0.2	% 117,989	2.0	% 117,989	2.0	%	
Professional Services	74,272	1.3	% 76,991	1.3	% 64,242	1.1	% 64,473	1.1	%	
Real Estate Management & Development	41,860	0.7	% 41,860	0.7	% —	—	% —	—	%	
Software	66,435	1.1	% 67,265	1.2	% 56,041	0.9	% 55,150	0.9	%	
	12,384	0.2	% 12,500	0.2	% —	—	% —	—	%	

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Technology Hardware, Storage & Peripherals										
Textiles, Apparel & Luxury Goods	46,429	0.8	% 60,220	1.1	% 285,180	4.8	% 274,206	4.7	%	
Tobacco	14,392	0.3	% 14,392	0.3	% 14,365	0.2	% 14,431	0.2	%	
Trading Companies & Distributors	63,863	1.1	% 56,199	1.0	% 64,513	1.1	% 64,513	1.1	%	
Transportation Infrastructure	27,494	0.5	% 28,104	0.5	% —	—	% —	—	%	
Subtotal	\$4,728,531	81.1	% \$4,767,085	83.2	% \$4,831,550	80.8	% \$4,758,593	81.5	%	
Structured Finance (2)	\$1,102,927	18.9	% \$960,194	16.8	% \$1,150,006	19.2	% \$1,079,712	18.5	%	
Total Investments	\$5,831,458	100.0	% \$5,727,279	100.0	% \$5,981,556	100.0	% \$5,838,305	100.0	%	

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Industry includes exposure to the energy markets through our investments in Harley Marine Services, Inc.

(1) Including this investment, our overall fair value exposure to the broader energy industry, including energy equipment and services as noted above as of June 30, 2017 is \$140,460. We do not hold an investment in Harley Marine Services, Inc. as of June 30, 2018.

(2) Our CLO investments do not have industry concentrations and as such have been separated in the table above.

Portfolio Investment Activity

During the year ended June 30, 2018, we acquired \$820,137 of new investments, completed follow-on investments in existing portfolio companies totaling approximately \$881,807, funded \$19,309 of revolver advances, and recorded PIK interest of \$9,404, resulting in gross investment originations of \$1,730,657. The more significant of these transactions are briefly described below.

During the period from July 19, 2017 through September 11, 2017, we made a \$16,000 follow-on first lien senior debt investment in RGIS Services, LLC. The senior secured loan bears interest at the greater of 8.50% or LIBOR plus 7.50% and has a final maturity of March 31, 2023.

On September 22, 2017, we made a \$21,000 follow-on Senior Secured Term Loan A and a \$17,000 follow-on Senior Secured Term Loan B debt investment in Matrixx Initiatives, Inc. The \$21,000 Senior Secured Term Loan A bears interest at the greater of 7.50% or LIBOR plus 6.50% and has a final maturity of September 22, 2020. The \$17,000 Senior Secured Term Loan B bears interest at the greater of 12.50% or LIBOR plus 11.50% and has a final maturity of September 22, 2020.

On September 25, 2017, we made a \$5,000 first lien senior secured and \$35,000 second lien senior secured debt investment in Engine Group, a marketing services firm, in order to support a refinancing. The first lien term loan bears interest at the great of 5.75% or LIBOR plus 4.75% and has a final maturity of September 15, 2022. The second lien term loan bears interest at the greater of 9.75% or LIBOR plus 8.75% and has a final maturity of September 15, 2023.

On September 25, 2017, we made a \$10,000 senior secured term loan to fund a dividend recapitalization in Ingenio, LLC, which operates as an online personal advice marketplace and as a provider of digital entertainment media. The senior secured term loan bears interest at the greater of 8.75% or LIBOR plus 7.50% and has a final maturity of September 26, 2022.

On September 25, 2017, we exchanged \$1,600 of Senior Secured Term Loan A and \$4,799 of Senior Secured Term Loan B investments in Targus International, LLC into 6,120,658 of common shares of Targus Cayman Holdco Limited, and recorded a realized gain of \$846, as a result of this transaction.

On September 27, 2017, we made a \$22,000 follow-on senior secured Term Loan C-3 investment in Instant Web, LLC to fund a dividend recapitalization. The senior secured term loan bears interest at the greater of 12.50% or LIBOR plus 11.50% and has a final maturity of March 28, 2019.

On September 29, 2017, we made a \$32,000 first lien senior secured debt investment to support operations and a refinancing of AgaMatrix, Inc., a leading developer, manufacturer, and marketer of diabetes monitoring care solutions. The first lien term loan bears interest at the greater of 10.25% or LIBOR plus 9.00% and has a final maturity of September 29, 2022.

On October 16, 2017, we made a \$27,500 second lien secured investment in Transplace Holdings, a provider of transportation management solutions, in support of an acquisition of the company. The second lien term loan bears interest at the greater of 9.75% or LIBOR plus 8.75% and has a final maturity of October 6, 2025.

On November 3, 2017 through November 24, 2017, we made a \$40,000 second lien secured investment to support the acquisition of Securus Technologies Holdings, a provider of mission-critical communication technology solutions and services. The second lien term loan bears interest at the greater of 9.25% or LIBOR plus 8.25% and has a final maturity of November 1, 2025.

On November 20, 2017, we made a \$118,051 follow-on senior secured term loan A investment and a \$900 follow-on senior secured term loan B investment in Instant Web, LLC ("IWCO") to fund a refinancing and dividend recapitalization. The senior secured term loan A loan bears interest at the greater of 6.15% or LIBOR plus 5.15% and has a final maturity of November 20, 2022 and the senior secured term loan B bears interest at the greater of 10.15% or LIBOR plus 9.15% and has a final maturity of November 20, 2022. In addition, IWCO repaid the \$27,000 term loan C, \$25,000 term loan C-1, and \$22,000 term loan C-2 receivable to us.

On December 1, 2017, we made a \$10,000 second lien secured investment in UTZ Quality Foods, LLC, a salty snack food company, to fund an acquisition. The second lien term loan bears interest at LIBOR plus 7.25% and has a final maturity of November 21, 2025.

On December 4, 2017, we made an additional \$235,453 senior secured investment in Broder Bros., Co., to fund an acquisition and a dividend recapitalization. The first lien term loan bears interest at the greater of 9.25% or LIBOR plus 8.00% and has a final maturity of December 2, 2022.

On December 15, 2017, we made a \$12,000 second lien secured investment in PharMerica Corporation, which is a leading provider of institutional and specialty pharmacy services. The second lien term loan bears interest at the greater of 8.75% or LIBOR plus 7.75% and has a final maturity of December 7, 2025.

On December 20, 2017, we made a \$15,000 second lien secured investment in Ability Network Inc., a leading healthcare IT company. The second lien term loan bears interest at the greater of 8.75% or LIBOR plus 7.75% and has a final maturity of December 13, 2025.

On December 8, 2017, we made a \$20,000 Senior Secured Note investment in ACE Cash Express, Inc., which is a retailer of lending and non-lending financial products to customers in the U.S. The first lien term loan bears interest at a fixed rate of 12.00% and has a final maturity of December 15, 2022.

On December 5, 2017, we made a \$12,500 second lien secured investment in EXC Holdings III Corp., an industrial technology company that designs and manufactures products that generate, detect, process, focus and harness light. The second lien term loan bears interest at the greater of 8.50% or LIBOR plus 7.50% and has a final maturity of December 1, 2025.

On December 29, 2017, we entered into a fee agreement with Wolf Energy Services Company, LLC (“Wolf”), for services required to locate, inventory, foreclose, and liquidate assets that were transferred from Ark-La-Tex to Wolf. Per the agreement, we will receive a fee equal to 8.0% of gross liquidation proceeds in the event aggregate liquidation gross proceeds exceed \$19,000 (currently \$18,500). During the three months ended March, 31, 2018, we received \$1,222 in liquidation fees, net of third-party transaction costs, which is reflected as other income on our accompanying Consolidated Statement of Operations.

On January 5, 2018, we made a \$10,000 first lien and \$50,000 second lien secured investment in Research Now Group, Inc., a provider of customer surveys for market research activities. The first lien term loan bears interest at the greater of 6.50% or LIBOR plus 5.50% and has a final maturity of December 20, 2024. The second lien term loan bears interest at the greater of 10.50% or LIBOR plus 9.50% and has a final maturity of December 20, 2025.

On January 23, 2018, we made a \$12,500 Senior Secured Term Loan A and \$12,500 Senior Secured Term Loan B investment in Candle-Lite Company, LLC, a manufacturer and designer of decorative candles. The \$12,500 Senior Secured Term Loan A bears interest at the greater of 6.75% or LIBOR plus 5.50% and has a final maturity of January 23, 2023. The \$12,500 Senior Secured Term Loan B bears interest at the greater of 10.75% or LIBOR plus 9.50% and has a final maturity of January 23, 2023.

On January 29, 2018, we made a \$70,000 first lien senior secured investment in Town & Country Holdings, Inc., a manufacturer and designer of kitchen textiles and table linens. The first lien term loan bears interest at the greater of 10.25% or LIBOR plus 9.00% and has a final maturity of January 26, 2023.

During the period from February 8, 2018 through February 9, 2018, we made a \$57,100 second lien secured and \$10,000 first lien secured investments in Digital Room LLC, an online printing and design company. The second lien term loan bears interest at the greater of 9.75% or LIBOR plus 8.75% and has a final maturity of December 29, 2024. The first lien term loan bears interest at the greater of 6.00% or LIBOR plus 5.00% and has a final maturity of December 29, 2023.

On February 22, 2018, we made a \$10,000 second lien secured investment in Janus International Group, LLC, a manufacturer of steel roll-up doors and building components. The second lien term loan bears interest at the greater of 8.75% or LIBOR plus 7.75% and has a final maturity of February 21, 2026.

On March 9, 2018, we made a follow-on \$16,921 subordinated debt investment in First Tower LLC, and a \$2,664 equity investment in First Tower Finance Company LLC, to support an acquisition. The subordinated debt bears interest at 10.00% and 10.00% PIK interest and has a final maturity of June 24, 2019.

On March 12, 2018, we made a \$43,500 senior secured investment in Class Appraisal, LLC, a provider of residential appraisal services. Our investment is comprised of a \$42,000 senior secured term loan and a \$1,500 unfunded revolving credit facility. The senior secured term loan bears interest at the greater of 9.75% or LIBOR plus 8.25% and has a final maturity of March 10, 2023. The revolving credit facility, once drawn, will bear interest at the greater of

9.75% or LIBOR plus 8.25% and has a final maturity of March 12, 2020.

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On March 19, 2018, we made a \$15,000 second lien secured investment in ATS Consolidated Inc., a traffic management company. The second lien term loan bears interest at LIBOR plus 7.75% and has a final maturity of February 27, 2026.

On April 6, 2018, our common equity investment cost in the amount of \$60,876 at the date of the merger in Arctic Equipment was exchanged for newly issued common shares of CP Energy. As a result of this merger between these controlled portfolio companies, our equity ownership percentage in CP Energy increased to 99.8%. There were no realized gain or loss recognized by us since this was a merger amongst two portfolio companies under our control.

On March 29, 2018, we made a \$32,500 senior secured investment in Rosa Mexicano Company, an operator of Mexican themed restaurants. Our investment is comprised of a \$30,000 senior secured term loan and a \$2,500 unfunded revolving credit facility. The senior secured term loan bears interest at the greater of 9.00% or LIBOR plus 7.50% and has a final maturity of March 29, 2023. The revolving credit facility, once drawn, will bear interest at the greater of 9.00% or LIBOR plus 7.50% and has a final maturity of March 29, 2023.

On April 3, 2018, we made a \$28,000 first lien senior secured investment in Mobile Posse Inc., which offers home screen content and messaging services to mobile phone carriers. The first lien term loan bears interest at the greater of 10.50% or LIBOR plus 8.50% and has a final maturity of April 3, 2023.

On April 10, 2018, we made a \$25,500 Senior Secured Term Loan A and \$17,000 Senior Secured Term Loan B investment in SEOTownCenter, Inc., a provider of search engine optimization services. The \$25,500 Senior Secured Term Loan A bears interest at the greater of 9.50% or LIBOR plus 7.50% and has a final maturity of April 7, 2023. The \$17,000 Senior Secured Term Loan B bears interest at the greater of 14.50% or LIBOR plus 12.50% and has a final maturity of April 7, 2023.

On April 17, 2018, we made a \$43,000 Senior Secured Term Loan A and \$43,000 Senior Secured Term Loan B investment in MRP Holdco, Inc., a provider of IT-focused contractor and permanent staffing recruitment solutions. The \$43,000 Senior Secured Term Loan A bears interest at the greater of 6.00% or LIBOR plus 4.50% and has a final maturity of April 17, 2024. The \$43,000 Senior Secured Term Loan B bears interest at the greater of 10.00% or LIBOR plus 8.50% and has a final maturity of April 17, 2024.

On April 17, 2018, we made a \$10,000 Second Lien Term Loan investment in Help/Systems Holdings, Inc., a provider of software products. The second lien term loan bears interest at LIBOR + 7.75% and has a final maturity of March 27, 2026.

On May 31, 2018, we purchased \$74,700 of first lien senior secured notes and \$5,000 of revolving credit issued to support the acquisition of H.I.G. ECI Merger Sub, Inc. ("ECI") by affiliates of H.I.G Capital, LLC ("H.I.G"). Our revolving credit commitment was unfunded at close. ECI is a provider of managed services and technology solutions. The \$44,800 Senior Secured Term Loan A bears interest at the greater of 7.00% or LIBOR + 5.50% and has a final maturity of May 31, 2023. The \$29,900 Senior Secured Term Loan B bears interest at the greater of 12.00% or LIBOR plus 10.50% and has a final maturity of May 31, 2023. The revolving credit facility, once drawn, will bear interest at the greater of 9.00% or LIBOR plus 7.50% and has a final maturity of September 30, 2018.

On June 15, 2018, we made a \$15,000 convertible preferred equity investment in Pacific World.

During the year ended June 30, 2018, we made five follow-on investments in NPRC totaling \$35,292 to support the online consumer lending initiative, which was comprised of \$13,434 of equity through NPH and \$21,858 of debt directly to NPRC and its wholly-owned subsidiaries. Additionally, we provided \$96,199 of equity financing to NPRC for the acquisition of real estate properties and \$1,112 of debt and \$27,391 of equity financing to NPRC to fund capital expenditures for existing properties.

During the year ended June 30, 2018, we received full repayments on nineteen investments, partially sold two investments, and received several partial prepayments and amortization payments totaling \$1,831,286, which resulted in net realized losses totaling \$18,464. The more significant of these transactions are briefly described below.

On July 25, 2017, EZShield Parent, Inc. repaid the \$14,963 Senior Secured Term Loan A and \$15,000 Senior Secured Term Loan B receivable to us.

On July 28, 2017, Global Employment Solutions, Inc. repaid the \$48,131 loan receivable to us.

On August 7, 2017, Water Pik, Inc. repaid the \$13,739 loan receivable to us.

On September 25, 2017, Traeger Pellet Grills LLC repaid the \$47,094 Senior Secured Term Loan A and \$56,031 Senior Secured Term Loan B loan receivable to us.

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On November 22, 2017, LaserShip, Inc, partially repaid \$14,295 senior secured loan receivable to us.

On December 11, 2017, Primesport, Inc. repaid the \$53,001 Senior Secured Term Loan A and \$71,481 Senior Secured Term Loan B loan receivable to us, for which we agreed to a payment to satisfy the loan less than the par amount and recorded a realized loss of \$3,019, as a result of this transaction.

On December 15, 2017, Instant Web, LLC repaid the \$238,500 Senior Secured Term Loan A and \$159,000 Senior Secured Term Loan B loan receivable to us.

On December 15, 2017, Matrixx Initiatives, Inc. repaid the \$86,427 Senior Secured Term Loan A and \$69,562 Senior Secured Term Loan B loan receivable to us.

On December 21, 2017, NCP Finance Limited Partnership repaid the \$26,800 subordinated secured loan receivable to us.

On December 29, 2017, Digital Room LLC repaid the \$34,000 second lien term loan receivable to us.

On March 1, 2018, LaserShip, Inc. repaid the \$22,990 Senior Secured Term Loan A and \$14,124 Senior Secured Term Loan B loan receivable to us.

On March 20, 2018, PGX Holdings, Inc, partially repaid \$16,379 second lien term loan receivable to us.

On March 28, 2018, Prince Mineral Holding Corp. repaid the \$10,000 senior secured term loan receivable to us.

On March 31, 2018, we wrote down the value of Nixon, Inc. resulting in a realized a loss of \$14,197.

On April 2, 2018, Ability Network Inc. fully repaid the \$15,000 second lien term loan receivable to us.

On April 4, 2018, Wheel Pros, LLC fully repaid the \$20,760 senior secured subordinated notes receivable to us.

During the period from April 16, 2018 to June 29, 2018, we sold \$180,000 of the outstanding principal balance of the senior secured note investment in Broder Bros., Co. at 100% of par, representing 39.53% of the principal outstanding prior to the sale. There was no gain or loss realized on the sale.

On April 17 and April 18, 2018, we sold 49.71% of the outstanding principal balance of the senior secured term loan investment in RGIS Services, LLC, for a total of \$15,000 at 93.5% of par. We realized a \$423 loss on the sale.

On May 1, 2018, Pelican Products, Inc. fully repaid the \$17,500 second lien term loan receivable to us.

On May 15, 2018, National Home Healthcare Corp. fully repaid the \$15,407 second lien term loan receivable to us.

During the year ended June 30, 2018, we received \$21,845, \$26,244 and \$6,729 as a partial return of capital on our investments in Voya CLO 2012-2, Ltd., Voya CLO 2012-3, Ltd., and Madison Park Funding IX, Ltd., respectively.

During the year ended June 30, 2018, one of our CLO investments was deemed to have an other-than-temporary loss. In accordance with ASC 325-40, Beneficial Interest in Securitized Financial Assets, we recorded a total loss of \$2,495 related to this investment for the amount our amortized cost exceeded fair value as of the respective determination dates.

During the year ended June 30, 2018, we received partial repayments of \$113,675 of our loans previously outstanding with NPRC and its wholly-owned subsidiaries and \$10,403 as a return of capital on our equity investment in NPRC.

The following table provides a summary of our investment activity for each quarter within the three years ending June 30, 2018:

Quarter Ended	Acquisitions(1)	Dispositions(2)
September 30, 2015	\$ 345,743	\$ 436,919
December 31, 2015	316,145	354,855
March 31, 2016	23,176	163,641
June 30, 2016	294,038	383,460
September 30, 2016	347,150	114,331
December 31, 2016	469,537	644,995
March 31, 2017	449,607	302,513
June 30, 2017	223,176	352,043
September 30, 2017	222,151	310,894
December 31, 2017	738,737	1,041,126
March 31, 2018	429,928	116,978
June 30, 2018	339,841	362,287

(1) Includes investments in new portfolio companies, follow-on investments in existing portfolio companies, refinancings and PIK interest.

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

Investment Valuation

In determining the range of values for debt instruments, except CLOs and debt investments in controlling portfolio companies, management and the independent valuation firm estimated corporate and security credit ratings and identified corresponding yields to maturity for each loan from relevant market data. A discounted cash flow technique was then prepared using the appropriate yield to maturity as the discount rate, to determine a range of values. In determining the range of values for debt investments of controlled companies and equity investments, the enterprise value was determined by applying earnings before interest, income tax, depreciation and amortization (“EBITDA”) multiples, the discounted cash flow technique, net income and/or book value multiples for similar guideline public companies and/or similar recent investment transactions. The enterprise value technique may also be used to value debt investments which are credit impaired. For stressed debt and equity investments, a liquidation analysis was prepared.

In determining the range of values for our investments in CLOs, the independent valuation firm uses a discounted multi-path cash flow model. The valuations were accomplished through the analysis of the CLO deal structures to identify the risk exposures from the modeling point of view as well as to determine an appropriate call date (i.e., expected maturity). These risk factors are sensitized in the multi-path cash flow model using Monte Carlo simulations, which is a simulation used to model the probability of different outcomes, to generate probability-weighted (i.e., multi-path) cash flows for the underlying assets and liabilities. These cash flows are discounted using appropriate market discount rates, and relevant data in the CLO market and certain benchmark credit indices are considered, to determine the value of each CLO investment. In addition, we generate a single-path cash flow utilizing our best estimate of expected cash receipts, and assess the reasonableness of the implied discount rate that would be effective for the value derived from the corresponding multi-path cash flow model.

With respect to our online consumer and SME lending initiative, we invest primarily in marketplace loans through marketplace lending facilitators. We do not conduct loan origination activities ourselves. Therefore, our ability to purchase consumer and SME loans, and our ability to grow our portfolio of consumer and SME loans, are directly influenced by the business performance and competitiveness of the marketplace loan origination business of the marketplace lending facilitators from which we purchase consumer and SME loans. In addition, our ability to analyze the risk-return profile of consumer and SME loans is significantly dependent on the marketplace facilitators’ ability to effectively evaluate a borrower’s credit profile and likelihood of default. If we are unable to effectively evaluate borrowers’ credit profiles or the credit decisioning and scoring models implemented by each facilitator, we may incur unanticipated losses which could adversely impact our operating results.

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 various valuation techniques, applied to each investment, was a total valuation of \$5,727,279.

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Our portfolio companies are generally lower middle market companies, outside of the financial sector, with less than \$100,000 of annual EBITDA. We believe our investment portfolio 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.

Equity positions in our portfolio are susceptible to potentially significant changes in value, both increases as well as decreases, due to changes in operating results and market multiples. Several of our controlled companies discussed below experienced such changes and we recorded corresponding fluctuations in valuations during the year ended June 30, 2018.

CP Energy Services Inc.

Prospect owns 100% of the equity of CP Holdings, a Consolidated Holding Company. CP Holdings owns 99.8% of the equity of CP Energy, and the remaining equity is owned by CP Energy management. CP Energy provides oilfield flowback services and fluid hauling and disposal services through its subsidiaries.

On April 6, 2018, our common equity investment in Arctic Equipment was exchanged for newly issued common shares of CP Energy as a result of a merger between the two companies. The cost basis of our investment in Arctic Equipment of \$65,976 was transferred to CP Energy. as a result of the merger between these controlled portfolio companies. The exchange led to our increased 99.8% ownership interest of CP Energy as of June 30, 2018 compared to our 82.3% ownership as of June 30, 2017.

The fair value of our investment in CP Energy increased to \$123,261 as of June 30, 2018, which is a discount of \$56,215 from its amortized cost, compared to a fair value of \$72,216 as of June 30, 2017, a discount of \$41,284 to its amortized cost. The increase in fair value was driven by the inclusion of Arctic Equipment's fair value as a result of the merger, in addition to a significant improvement in operating performance driven by both revenue growth and increased profitability. To a lesser extent, the increase in fair value was driven by an increase in comparable company market valuations.

First Tower Finance Company LLC

We own 80.1% of First Tower Finance, which owns 100% of First Tower, LLC ("First Tower"), the operating company. 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 businesses. As of June 30, 2016, First Tower had \$432,639 of finance receivables net of unearned charges. As of June 30, 2017, First Tower's total debt outstanding to parties senior to us was \$304,337.

The fair value of our investment in First Tower increased to \$443,010 as of June 30, 2018, representing a premium of \$88,798 to its amortized cost basis compared to a fair value of \$365,588 as of June 30, 2017, a premium of \$25,993 to its amortized cost. The increase in fair value was driven by an increase in loan originations and improved operating margins, as well as an increase in trading multiples of comparable companies. Also contributing to the increase in fair value is First Tower's acquisition of a loan portfolio from Harrison Finance.

Freedom Marine Solutions, LLC

Prospect owns 100% of the equity of Energy Solutions, a Consolidated Holding Company. Energy Solutions owns 100% of Freedom Marine. Freedom Marine owns 100% of each of Vessel Company, LLC, Vessel Company II, LLC, and Vessel Company III, LLC. Freedom Marine owns, manages, and operates offshore supply vessels to provide transportation and support services for the oil and gas exploration and production industries in the Gulf of Mexico.

The fair value of our investment in Freedom Marine decreased to \$13,037 as of June 30, 2018, a discount of \$30,555 to its amortized cost, compared to a discount of \$18,616 to its amortized cost as of June 30, 2017. The decline in fair value was driven by a decrease in the appraised values of the vessels.

InterDent, Inc.

Prospect exercised its rights and remedies under its loan documents to exercise the shareholder voting rights in respect of the stock of InterDent, Inc. ("InterDent") and to appoint a new Board of Directors of InterDent. As a result, as of June 30, 2018, Prospect's investment in InterDent is classified as a control investment. InterDent is a dental practice support

organization based in Inglewood, California providing administrative, financial, and operational services to affiliated dental practices.

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The fair value of our investment in InterDent decreased to \$197,621 as of June 30, 2018, a discount of \$15,080 to its amortized cost, compared to a discount of \$1,268 to its amortized cost as of June 30, 2017. The decline in fair value was due to lower projected future earnings as a result of customer attrition.

MITY, Inc.

Prospect owns 100% of the equity of MITY Holdings of Delaware Inc. (“MITY Delaware”), a Consolidated Holding Company.

MITY Delaware holds 95.48% of the equity of MITY, Inc. (f/k/a MITY Enterprises, Inc.) (“MITY”), with management of

MITY owning the remaining 4.52% of the equity of MITY. MITY owns 100% of each of MITY-Lite, Inc. (“MITY-Lite”);

Broda USA, Inc. (f/k/a Broda Enterprises USA, Inc.) (“Broda USA”); and Broda Enterprises ULC (“Broda Canada”). MITY

is a designer, manufacturer and seller of multipurpose room furniture and specialty healthcare seating products.

The fair value of our investment in Mity decreased to \$58,894 as of June 30, 2018, a discount of \$5,847 to its amortized

cost, compared to a premium of \$11,771 to its amortized cost as of June 30, 2017. The decrease in fair value is driven by a

decline in gross profit and operating margins, partially offset by projected revenue growth.

National Property REIT Corp.

NPRC is a Maryland corporation and a qualified REIT for federal income tax purposes. NPRC is held for purposes of investing, operating, financing, leasing, managing and selling a portfolio of real estate assets and engages in any and all other activities that may be necessary, incidental, or convenient to perform the foregoing. NPRC acquires real estate assets, including, but not limited to, industrial, commercial, and multi-family properties, self-storage, and student housing properties. NPRC may acquire real estate assets directly or through joint ventures by making a majority equity investment in a property-owning entity. Additionally, through its wholly-owned subsidiaries, NPRC invests in online consumer loans. Effective May 23, 2016, APRC and UPRC merged with and into NPRC, to consolidate all of our real estate holdings, with NPRC as the surviving entity. As of June 30, 2018, we own 100% of the fully-diluted common equity of NPRC.

During the year ended June 30, 2018, we provided \$96,199 of equity financing to NPRC for the acquisition of real estate properties and \$1,112 of debt and \$27,391 of equity financing to NPRC to fund capital expenditures for existing properties.

During the year ended June 30, 2018, we provided \$21,858 of debt and \$13,434 of debt and equity financing, respectively, to NPRC and its wholly-owned subsidiaries to support the online consumer lending initiative. In addition, during the year ended June 30, 2018, we received partial repayments of \$113,675 of our loans previously outstanding with NPRC and its wholly-owned subsidiaries and \$10,403 as a return of capital on our equity investment in NPRC.

The online consumer loan investments held by certain of NPRC’s wholly-owned subsidiaries are unsecured obligations of individual borrowers that are issued in amounts ranging from \$1 to \$50, with fixed terms ranging from 24 to 84 months. As of June 30, 2018, the outstanding investment in online consumer loans by certain of NPRC’s wholly-owned subsidiaries was comprised of 62,973 individual loans and residual interest in two securitizations, and had an aggregate fair value of \$367,479. The average outstanding individual loan balance is approximately \$5 and the loans mature on dates ranging from July 1, 2018 to April 19, 2025 with a weighted-average outstanding term of 27 months as of June 30, 2018. Fixed interest rates range from 4.0% to 36.0% with a weighted-average current interest rate of 27.4%. As of June 30, 2018, our investment in NPRC and its wholly-owned subsidiaries relating to online consumer lending had a fair value of \$243,061.

As of June 30, 2018, based on outstanding principal balance, 6.3% of the portfolio was invested in super prime loans (borrowers with a Fair Isaac Corporation (“FICO”) score, of 720 or greater), 19.5% of the portfolio in prime loans

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(borrowers with a FICO score of 660 to 719) and 74.2% of the portfolio in near prime loans (borrowers with a FICO score of 580 to 659).

Loan Type	Outstanding Principal Balance	Fair Value	Weighted Average Interest Rate*
Super Prime	\$ 20,714	\$20,063	13.8%
Prime	63,565	60,554	17.9%
Near Prime	241,907	224,652	31.1%

*Weighted by outstanding principal balance of the online consumer loans.

As of June 30, 2018, our investment in NPRC and its wholly-owned subsidiaries had an amortized cost of \$826,987 and a fair value of \$1,054,976, including our investment in online consumer lending as discussed above. The fair value of \$811,915 related to NPRC's real estate portfolio was comprised of forty-two multi-families properties, twelve self-storage units, eight student housing properties and three commercial properties. The following table shows the location, acquisition date, purchase price, and mortgage outstanding due to other parties for each of the properties held by NPRC as of June 30, 2018.

No.	Property Name	City	Acquisition Date	Purchase Price	Mortgage Outstanding
1	Filet of Chicken	Forest Park, GA	10/24/2012	\$ 7,400	\$ —
2	5100 Live Oaks Blvd, LLC	Tampa, FL	1/17/2013	63,400	46,426
3	Lofton Place, LLC	Tampa, FL	4/30/2013	26,000	20,273
4	Arlington Park Marietta, LLC	Marietta, GA	5/8/2013	14,850	9,650
5	NPRC Carroll Resort, LLC	Pembroke Pines, FL	6/24/2013	225,000	175,885
6	Cordova Regency, LLC	Pensacola, FL	11/15/2013	13,750	11,375
7	Crestview at Oakleigh, LLC	Pensacola, FL	11/15/2013	17,500	13,845
8	Inverness Lakes, LLC	Mobile, AL	11/15/2013	29,600	24,700
9	Kings Mill Pensacola, LLC	Pensacola, FL	11/15/2013	20,750	17,550
10	Plantations at Pine Lake, LLC	Tallahassee, FL	11/15/2013	18,000	14,092
11	Verandas at Rocky Ridge, LLC	Birmingham, AL	11/15/2013	15,600	10,205
12	Matthews Reserve II, LLC	Matthews, NC	11/19/2013	22,063	19,765
13	City West Apartments II, LLC	Orlando, FL	11/19/2013	23,562	23,084
14	Vinings Corner II, LLC	Smyrna, GA	11/19/2013	35,691	32,649
15	Atlanta Eastwood Village LLC	Stockbridge, GA	12/12/2013	25,957	22,546
16	Atlanta Monterey Village LLC	Jonesboro, GA	12/12/2013	11,501	10,969
17	Atlanta Hidden Creek LLC	Morrow, GA	12/12/2013	5,098	4,696
18	Atlanta Meadow Springs LLC	College Park, GA	12/12/2013	13,116	12,914
19	Atlanta Meadow View LLC	College Park, GA	12/12/2013	14,354	12,968
20	Atlanta Peachtree Landing LLC	Fairburn, GA	12/12/2013	17,224	15,361
21	APH Carroll Bartram Park, LLC	Jacksonville, FL	12/31/2013	38,000	27,157
22	Crestview at Cordova, LLC	Pensacola, FL	1/17/2014	8,500	7,785
23	APH Carroll Atlantic Beach, LLC	Atlantic Beach, FL	1/31/2014	13,025	8,443
24	Taco Bell, OK	Yukon, OK	6/4/2014	1,719	—
25	Taco Bell, MO	Marshall, MO	6/4/2014	1,405	—
26	23 Mile Road Self Storage, LLC	Chesterfield, MI	8/19/2014	5,804	4,350
27	36th Street Self Storage, LLC	Wyoming, MI	8/19/2014	4,800	3,600
28	Ball Avenue Self Storage, LLC	Grand Rapids, MI	8/19/2014	7,281	5,460
29	Ford Road Self Storage, LLC	Westland, MI	8/29/2014	4,642	3,480
30	Ann Arbor Kalamazoo Self Storage, LLC	Ann Arbor, MI	8/29/2014	4,458	3,345
31	Ann Arbor Kalamazoo Self Storage, LLC	Ann Arbor, MI	8/29/2014	8,927	6,695
32	Ann Arbor Kalamazoo Self Storage, LLC	Kalamazoo, MI	8/29/2014	2,363	1,775
33	Canterbury Green Apartments Holdings LLC	Fort Wayne, IN	9/29/2014	85,500	74,046
34	Abbie Lakes OH Partners, LLC	Canal Winchester, OH	9/30/2014	12,600	13,055
35	Kengary Way OH Partners, LLC	Reynoldsburg, OH	9/30/2014	11,500	13,502
36	Lakeview Trail OH Partners, LLC	Canal Winchester, OH	9/30/2014	26,500	23,256
37	Lakepoint OH Partners, LLC	Pickerington, OH	9/30/2014	11,000	14,480
38	Sunbury OH Partners, LLC	Columbus, OH	9/30/2014	13,000	14,115
39	Heatherbridge OH Partners, LLC	Blacklick, OH	9/30/2014	18,416	18,328

No.	Property Name	City	Acquisition Date	Purchase Price	Mortgage Outstanding
40	Jefferson Chase OH Partners, LLC	Blacklick, OH	9/30/2014	13,551	17,200
41	Goldenstrand OH Partners, LLC	Hilliard, OH	10/29/2014	7,810	9,600
42	Jolly Road Self Storage, LLC	Okemos, MI	1/16/2015	7,492	5,620
43	Eaton Rapids Road Self Storage, LLC	Lansing West, MI	1/16/2015	1,741	1,305
44	Haggerty Road Self Storage, LLC	Novi, MI	1/16/2015	6,700	5,025
45	Waldon Road Self Storage, LLC	Lake Orion, MI	1/16/2015	6,965	5,225
46	Tyler Road Self Storage, LLC	Ypsilanti, MI	1/16/2015	3,507	2,630
47	SSIL I, LLC	Aurora, IL	11/5/2015	34,500	26,450
48	Vesper Tuscaloosa, LLC	Tuscaloosa, AL	9/28/2016	54,500	43,120
49	Vesper Iowa City, LLC	Iowa City, IA	9/28/2016	32,750	24,825
50	Vesper Corpus Christi, LLC	Corpus Christi, TX	9/28/2016	14,250	10,800
51	Vesper Campus Quarters, LLC	Corpus Christi, TX	9/28/2016	18,350	14,175
52	Vesper College Station, LLC	College Station, TX	9/28/2016	41,500	32,057
53	Vesper Kennesaw, LLC	Kennesaw, GA	9/28/2016	57,900	48,668
54	Vesper Statesboro, LLC	Statesboro, GA	9/28/2016	7,500	6,076
55	Vesper Manhattan KS, LLC	Manhattan, KS	9/28/2016	23,250	15,145
56	JSIP Union Place, LLC	Franklin, MA	12/7/2016	64,750	51,800
57	9220 Old Lantern Way, LLC	Laurel, MD	1/30/2017	187,250	153,580
58	7915 Baymeadows Circle Owner, LLC	Jacksonville, FL	10/31/2017	95,700	76,560
59	8025 Baymeadows Circle Owner, LLC	Jacksonville, FL	10/31/2017	15,300	12,240
60	23275 Riverside Drive Owner, LLC	Southfield, MI	11/8/2017	52,000	44,044
61	23741 Pond Road Owner, LLC	Southfield, MI	11/8/2017	16,500	14,185
62	150 Steeplechase Way Owner, LLC	Largo, MD	1/10/2018	44,500	36,668
63	Laurel Pointe Holdings, LLC	Forest Park, GA	5/9/2018	33,005	26,400
64	Bradford Ridge Holdings, LLC	Forest Park, GA	5/9/2018	12,500	10,000
65	Olentangy Commons Owner LLC	Columbus, OH	6/1/2018	113,000	92,876
				\$1,866,627	\$1,528,099

The fair value of our investment in NPRC increased to \$1,054,976 as of June 30, 2018, a premium of \$227,989 from its amortized cost, compared to the \$197,008 unrealized appreciation recorded at June 30, 2017. This increase is primarily due to the improved property values, partially offset by a decline in our online lending portfolio value resulting from an increase in delinquent loans.

Pacific World

On May 29, 2018, Prospect exercised its rights and remedies under its loan documents to exercise the shareholder voting rights in respect of the stock of Pacific World Corporation (“Pacific World”) and to appoint a new Board of Directors of Pacific World. As a result, as of June 30, 2018, Prospect’s investment in Pacific World is classified as a control investment. Pacific World is a supplier of nail and beauty care products to food, drug, and value retail channels worldwide, and is based in Aliso Viejo, California.

The fair value of our investment in Pacific World decreased to \$165,020 as of June 30, 2018, a discount of \$63,555 to its amortized cost, compared to a discount of \$30,216 to its amortized cost as of June 30, 2017. Our investment in Pacific World declined in value due to a decrease in revenues and profitability, as well as a decrease in comparable company trading multiples.

Valley Electric Company, Inc.

Prospect owns 100% of the common stock of Valley Electric Holdings I, Inc. (“Valley Holdings I”), a Consolidated Holding

Company. Valley Holdings I owns 100% of Valley Electric Holdings II, Inc. (“Valley Holdings II”), a Consolidated Holding

Company. Valley Holdings II owns 94.99% of Valley Electric Company, Inc. (“Valley Electric”), with Valley Electric management owning the remaining 5.01% of the equity. Valley Electric owns 100% of the equity of VE Company, Inc., which owns 100% of the equity of Valley Electric Co. of Mt. Vernon, Inc. (“Valley”), a leading provider of specialty electrical services in the state of Washington and among the top 50 electrical contractors in the United States.

Due to increased demand for specialty electrical services and higher project margins, the fair value of our investment in Valley Electric increased to \$50,797 as of June 30, 2018, a discount of \$13,618 from its amortized cost, compared to the \$29,749 unrealized depreciation recorded at June 30, 2017.

Our controlled investments, other than those discussed above, have seen steady or improved operating performance and are valued at \$60,681 above cost. Overall, combined with those portfolio companies discussed above, our controlled investments at June 30, 2018 are valued at \$103,800 above 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 generally limited on the high side to each loan’s par value, plus any prepayment premium 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 and are generally performing as expected or better. However, as of June 30, 2018, one of our non-control/non-affiliate investments, United Sporting Companies, Inc. (“USC”) is valued at discount to amortized cost of \$68,285. As of June 30, 2018, our CLO investment portfolio is valued at a \$142,733 discount to amortized cost. Excluding these investments, non-control/non-affiliate investments at June 30, 2018 are valued \$240 above their amortized cost.

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 as of June 30, 2018 consists of: a Revolving Credit Facility availing us of the ability to borrow debt subject to borrowing base determinations; Convertible Notes which we issued in December 2012, April 2014 and April 2017 with additional 2022 Notes issued in May 2018; Public Notes which we issued in March 2013, April 2014, December 2015, June 2018, and from time to time, through our 2024 Notes Follow-on Program; and Prospect Capital InterNotes® which we issue from time to time. Our equity capital is comprised entirely of common equity.

The following table shows our outstanding debt as of June 30, 2018.

	Principal Outstanding	Unamortized Discount & Debt Issuance Costs	Net Carrying Value	Fair Value (1)	Effective Interest Rate	
Revolving Credit Facility(2)	\$ 37,000	\$ 2,032	\$37,000	(3)\$37,000	1ML+2.25%	(6)
2019 Notes	101,647	339	101,308	103,562	(4)6.51	%(7)
2020 Notes	392,000	4,270	387,730	392,529	(4)5.38	%(7)
2022 Notes	328,500	8,465	320,035	320,084	(4)5.69	%(7)
Convertible Notes	822,147		809,073	816,175		
5.00% 2019 Notes	153,536	456	153,080	155,483	(4)5.29	%(7)
2023 Notes	320,000	4,120	315,880	328,909	(4)6.09	%(7)
2024 Notes	199,281	4,559	194,722	202,151	(4)6.74	%(7)
2028 Notes	55,000	1,872	53,128	55,220	(4)6.72	%(7)
Public Notes	727,817		716,810	741,763		

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Prospect Capital InterNotes®	760,924	11,998	748,926	779,400	(5)5.76	%(8)
Total	\$ 2,347,888		\$2,311,809	\$2,374,338		

As permitted by ASC 825-10-25, we have not elected to value our Revolving Credit Facility, Convertible Notes, (1)Public Notes and Prospect Capital InterNotes® at fair value. The fair value of these debt obligations are categorized as Level 2 under ASC 820 as of June 30, 2018.

(2)The maximum draw amount of the Revolving Credit facility as of June 30, 2018 is \$885,000.

(3) Net Carrying Value excludes deferred financing costs associated with the Revolving Credit Facility. See Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates for accounting policy details.

(4) We use available market quotes to estimate the fair value of the Convertible Notes and Public Notes.

(5) The fair value of Prospect Capital InterNotes® is estimated by discounting remaining payments using current Treasury rates plus spread based on observable market inputs.

(6) Represents the rate on drawn down and outstanding balances. Deferred debt issuance costs are amortized on a straight-line method over the stated life of the obligation.

The effective interest rate is equal to the effect of the stated interest, the accretion of original issue discount and amortization of debt issuance costs. For the 2024 Notes, the rate presented is a combined effective interest rate of the 2024 Notes and 2024 Notes Follow-on Program.

For the Prospect Capital InterNotes®, the rate presented is the weighted average effective interest rate. Interest expense and deferred debt issuance costs, which are amortized on a straight-line method over the stated life of the obligation, are weighted against the average year-to-date principal balance.

The following table shows the contractual maturities of our Revolving Credit Facility, Convertible Notes, Public Notes and Prospect Capital InterNotes® as of June 30, 2018.

	Payments Due by Period				
	Total	Less than 1 Year	1 – 3 Years	3 – 5 Years	After 5 Years
Revolving Credit Facility	\$37,000	\$—	\$37,000	\$—	\$—
Convertible Notes	822,147	101,647	392,000	328,500	—
Public Notes	727,817	—	153,536	320,000	254,281
Prospect Capital InterNotes®	760,924	—	276,484	246,525	237,915
Total Contractual Obligations	\$2,347,888	\$101,647	\$859,020	\$895,025	\$492,196

The following table shows the contractual maturities of our Revolving Credit Facility, Convertible Notes, Public Notes and Prospect Capital InterNotes® as of June 30, 2017.

	Payments Due by Period				
	Total	Less than 1 Year	1 – 3 Years	3 – 5 Years	After 5 Years
Revolving Credit Facility	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$—
Convertible Notes	953,153	136,153	592,000	—	225,000
Public Notes	749,281	—	300,000	—	449,281
Prospect Capital InterNotes®	980,494	39,038	325,661	399,490	216,305
Total Contractual Obligations	\$2,682,928	\$175,191	\$1,217,661	\$399,490	\$890,586

Historically, we have funded 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 \$5,000,000 less issuances to date. As of June 30, 2018, we can issue up to \$4,386,415 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.

Each of our Convertible Notes, Public Notes and Prospect Capital InterNotes® (collectively, our “Unsecured Notes”) are our general, unsecured obligations and rank equal in right of payment with all of our existing and future unsecured indebtedness and will be senior in right of payment to any of our subordinated indebtedness that may be issued in the future. The Unsecured Notes are effectively subordinated to our existing secured indebtedness, such as our credit facility, and future secured indebtedness to the extent of the value of the assets securing such indebtedness and structurally subordinated to any existing and future liabilities and other indebtedness of any of our subsidiaries.

Revolving Credit Facility

On August 29, 2014, we renegotiated our previous credit facility and closed an expanded five and a half year revolving credit facility (the “2014 Facility” or the “Revolving Credit Facility”). The lenders have extended commitments of \$885,000 under the 2014 Facility as of June 30, 2018. The 2014 Facility includes an accordion feature which allows commitments to be increased up to \$1,500,000 in the aggregate. The revolving period of the 2014 Facility extends through March 2019, with an additional one year amortization period (with distributions allowed) after the completion of the revolving period. During such one year amortization period, all principal payments on the pledged assets will be applied to reduce the balance. At the end of the one year amortization period, the remaining balance will become due, if required by the lenders.

The 2014 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 2014 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 2014 Facility. The 2014 Facility also requires the maintenance of a minimum liquidity requirement. As of June 30, 2018, we were in compliance with the applicable covenants.

Interest on borrowings under the 2014 Facility is one-month LIBOR plus 225 basis points. Additionally, the lenders charge a fee on the unused portion of the 2014 Facility equal to either 50 basis points if at least 35% of the credit facility is drawn or 100 basis points otherwise. The 2014 Facility requires us to pledge assets as collateral in order to borrow under the credit facility.

As of June 30, 2018 and June 30, 2017, we had \$547,205 and \$665,409, respectively, available to us for borrowing under the Revolving Credit Facility, of which \$37,000 was outstanding as of June 30, 2018. We did not have any borrowings outstanding under the Revolving Credit Facility as of June 30, 2017. As additional eligible investments are transferred to PCF and pledged under the Revolving Credit Facility, PCF will generate additional availability up to the current commitment amount of \$885,000. As of June 30, 2018, the investments, including cash and money market funds, used as collateral for the Revolving Credit Facility had an aggregate fair value of \$1,327,583, which represents 22.8% of our total investments, including cash and money market funds. These assets are held and owned by PCF, a bankruptcy remote special purpose entity, and as such, these investments are not available to our general creditors. The release of any assets from PCF requires the approval of the facility agent.

In connection with the origination and amendments of the Revolving Credit Facility, we incurred \$12,405 of new fees and \$3,539 were carried over for continuing participants from the previous facility, all of which are being amortized over the term of the facility in accordance with ASC 470-50. As of June 30, 2018, \$2,032 remains to be amortized and is reflected as deferred financing costs on the Consolidated Statements of Assets and Liabilities.

During the years ended June 30, 2018, 2017 and 2016, we recorded \$13,170, \$12,173 and \$13,213, respectively, of interest costs, unused fees and amortization of financing costs on the Revolving Credit Facility as interest expense.

Convertible Notes

On December 21, 2010, we issued \$150,000 aggregate principal amount of convertible notes that matured on December 15, 2015 (the “2015 Notes”). The 2015 Notes bore interest at a rate of 6.25% per year, payable semi-annually on June 15 and December 15 of each year, beginning June 15, 2011. Total proceeds from the issuance of the 2015 Notes, net of underwriting discounts and offering costs, were \$145,200. On December 15, 2015, we repaid the outstanding principal amount of the 2015 Notes, plus interest. No gain or loss was realized on the transaction.

On February 18, 2011, we issued \$172,500 aggregate principal amount of convertible notes that matured on August 15, 2016 (the “2016 Notes”). The 2016 Notes bore interest at a rate of 5.50% per year, payable semi-annually on February 15 and August 15 of each year, beginning August 15, 2011. Total proceeds from the issuance of the 2016 Notes, net of underwriting discounts and offering costs, were \$167,325. Between January 30, 2012 and February 2, 2012, we repurchased \$5,000 aggregate principal amount of the 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. On August 15, 2016, we repaid the outstanding principal amount of the 2016 Notes, plus interest. No gain or loss was realized on the transaction.

On April 16, 2012, we issued \$130,000 aggregate principal amount of convertible notes that matured on October 15, 2017 (the "2017 Notes"). The 2017 Notes bore interest at a rate of 5.375% per year, payable semi-annually on April 15 and October 15 of each year, beginning October 15, 2012. Total proceeds from the issuance of the 2017 Notes, net of underwriting discounts and offering costs, were \$126,035. On March 28, 2016, we repurchased \$500 aggregate principal amount of the 2017 Notes at a price of 98.25, including commissions. The transaction resulted in our recognizing a \$9 gain for the period ended March 31, 2016. On April 6, 2017, we repurchased \$78,766 aggregate principal amount of the 2017 Notes at a price of 102.0, including commissions.

The transaction resulted in our recognizing a \$1,786 loss during the three months ended June 30, 2017. On October 15, 2017, we repaid the outstanding principal amount of \$50,734 of the 2017 Notes, plus interest. No gain or loss was realized on the transaction.

On August 14, 2012, we issued \$200,000 aggregate principal amount of convertible notes that matured on March 15, 2018 (the “2018 Notes”). The 2018 Notes bore interest at a rate of 5.75% per year, payable semi-annually on March 15 and September 15 of each year, beginning March 15, 2013. Total proceeds from the issuance of the 2018 Notes, net of underwriting discounts and offering costs, were \$193,600. On April 6, 2017, we repurchased \$114,581 aggregate principal amount of the 2018 Notes at a price of 103.5, including commissions. The transaction resulted in our recognizing a \$4,700 loss during the three months ended June 30, 2017. On March 15, 2018, we repaid the outstanding principal amount of \$85,419, plus interest. No gain or loss was realized on the transaction.

On December 21, 2012, we issued \$200,000 aggregate principal amount of convertible notes that mature on January 15, 2019 (the “2019 Notes”), unless previously converted or repurchased in accordance with their terms. The 2019 Notes bear interest at a rate of 5.875% per year, payable semi-annually on January 15 and July 15 of each year, beginning July 15, 2013. Total proceeds from the issuance of the 2019 Notes, net of underwriting discounts and offering costs, were \$193,600. On May 30, 2018, we repurchased \$98,353 aggregate principal amounts of the 2019 Notes at a price of 102.0, including commissions. The transaction resulted in our recognizing a \$2,383 loss during the three months ended June 30, 2018. Following the repurchase of the 2019 Notes, the outstanding aggregate principal amount of the 2019 Notes is \$101,647 as of June 30, 2018.

On April 11, 2014, we issued \$400,000 aggregate principal amount of convertible notes that mature on April 15, 2020 (the “2020 Notes”), unless previously converted or repurchased in accordance with their terms. The 2020 Notes bear interest at a rate of 4.75% per year, payable semi-annually on April 15 and October 15 each year, beginning October 15, 2014. Total proceeds from the issuance of the 2020 Notes, net of underwriting discounts and offering costs, were \$387,500. On January 30, 2015, we repurchased \$8,000 aggregate principal amount of the 2020 Notes at a price of 93.0, including commissions. As a result of this transaction, we recorded a gain of \$332, in the amount of the difference between the reacquisition price and the net carrying amount of the notes, net of the proportionate amount of unamortized debt issuance costs. As of June 30, 2018, the outstanding aggregate principal amount of the 2020 Notes is \$392,000.

On April 11, 2017, we issued \$225,000 aggregate principal amount of convertible notes that mature on July 15, 2022 (the “Original 2022 Notes”), unless previously converted or repurchased in accordance with their terms. The Original 2022 Notes bear interest at a rate of 4.95% per year, payable semi-annually on January 15 and July 15 each year, beginning July 15, 2017. Total proceeds from the issuance of the 2022 Notes, net of underwriting discounts and offering costs, were \$218,010. On May 18, 2018, we issued an additional \$103,500 aggregate principal amount of convertible notes that mature on July 15, 2022 (the “Additional 2022 Notes”, and together with the Original 2022 Notes, the “2022 Notes”), unless previously converted or repurchased in accordance with their terms. The Additional 2022 Notes were a further issuance of, and are fully fungible and rank equally in right of payment with, the Original 2022 Notes and bear interest at a rate of 4.95% per year, payable semi-annually on January 15 and July 15 each year, beginning July 15, 2018. Total proceeds from the issuance of the Additional 2022 Notes, net of underwriting discounts and offering costs, were \$100,749. Following the issuance of the Additional 2022 Notes, the outstanding aggregate principal amount of the 2022 Notes is \$328,500 as of June 30, 2018.

Certain key terms related to the convertible features for the 2019 Notes, the 2020 Notes and the 2022 Notes (collectively, the “Convertible Notes”) are listed below.

	2019 Notes	2020 Notes	2022 Notes
Initial conversion rate(1)	79.7766	80.6647	100.2305
Initial conversion price	\$ 12.54	\$ 12.40	\$ 9.98
Conversion rate at June 30, 2018(1)(2)	79.8360	80.6670	100.2305
Conversion price at June 30, 2018(2)(3)	\$ 12.53	\$ 12.40	\$ 9.98
Last conversion price calculation date	12/21/2017	4/11/2018	4/11/2018
Dividend threshold amount (per share)(4)	\$ 0.110025	\$ 0.110525	\$ 0.083330

- (1) Conversion rates denominated in shares of common stock per \$1 principal amount of the Convertible Notes converted.
- (2) Represents conversion rate and conversion price, as applicable, taking into account certain de minimis adjustments that will be made on the conversion date.
- (3) The conversion price will increase only if the current monthly dividends (per share) exceed the dividend threshold amount (per share).

The conversion rate is increased if monthly cash dividends paid to common shares exceed the monthly dividend (4) threshold amount, subject to adjustment. Current dividend rates are at or below the minimum dividend threshold amount for further conversion rate adjustments for all bonds.

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 Convertible Notes.

No holder of 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 Convertible 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 Convertible Notes upon a fundamental change at a price equal to 100% of the principal amount of the Convertible 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 Convertible Notes through and including the maturity date.

In connection with the issuance of the Convertible Notes, we incurred \$27,166 of fees which are being amortized over the terms of the notes, of which \$13,074 remains to be amortized and is included as a reduction within Convertible Notes on the Consolidated Statement of Assets and Liabilities as of June 30, 2018.

During the years ended June 30, 2018, 2017 and 2016, we recorded \$51,020, \$55,217 and \$68,966, respectively, of interest costs and amortization of financing costs on the Convertible Notes as interest expense.

Public Notes

On March 15, 2013, we issued \$250,000 aggregate principal amount of unsecured notes that mature on March 15, 2023 (the "Original 2023 Notes"). The Original 2023 Notes bear interest at a rate of 5.875% per year, payable semi-annually on March 15 and September 15 of each year, beginning September 15, 2013. Total proceeds from the issuance of the Original 2023 Notes, net of underwriting discounts and offering costs, were \$243,641. On June 20, 2018, we issued an additional \$70,000 aggregate principal amount of unsecured notes that mature on March 15, 2023 (the "Additional 2023 Notes", and together with the Original 2023 Notes, the "2023 Notes"). The Additional 2023 Notes were a further issuance of, and are fully fungible and rank equally in right of payment with, the Original 2023 Notes and bear interest at a rate of 5.875% per year, payable semi-annually on March 15 and September 15 of each year, beginning September 15, 2018. Total proceeds from the issuance of the Additional 2023 Notes, net of underwriting discounts, were \$69,403. Following the issuance of the Additional 2023 Notes, the outstanding aggregate principal amount of our 5.875% Senior Notes due 2023 is \$320,000.

On April 7, 2014, we issued \$300,000 aggregate principal amount of unsecured notes that mature on July 15, 2019 (the "5.00% 2019 Notes"). Included in the issuance is \$45,000 of Prospect Capital InterNotes® that were exchanged for the 5.00% 2019 Notes. The 5.00% 2019 Notes bear interest at a rate of 5.00% per year, payable semi-annually on January 15 and July 15 of each year, beginning July 15, 2014. Total proceeds from the issuance of the 5.00% 2019 Notes, net of underwriting discounts and offering costs, were \$295,998. On June 7, 2018, we commenced a tender offer to purchase for cash any and all of the \$300,000 aggregate principal amount outstanding of the 5.00% 2019 Notes. On June 20, 2018, \$146,464 aggregate principal amount of the 5.00% 2019 Notes, representing 48.8% of the previously outstanding 5.00% 2019 Notes, were validly tendered and accepted. The transaction resulted in our recognizing a \$3,705 loss during the three months ended June 30, 2018.

On December 10, 2015, we issued \$160,000 aggregate principal amount of unsecured notes that mature on June 15, 2024 (the "2024 Notes"). The 2024 Notes bear interest at a rate of 6.25% per year, payable quarterly on March 15, June 15, September 15 and December 15 of each year, beginning March 15, 2016. Total proceeds from the issuance of the 2024 Notes, net of underwriting discounts and offering costs, were \$155,043. On June 16, 2016, we entered into an at-the-market program with FBR Capital Markets & Co. through which we could sell, by means of at-the-market offerings, from time to time, up to \$100,000 in aggregate principal amount of our existing 2024 Notes. As of June 30, 2018, we issued \$199,281 in aggregate principal amount of our 2024 Notes for net proceeds of \$193,253 after commissions and offering costs.

On June 7, 2018, we issued \$55,000 aggregate principal amount of unsecured notes that mature on June 15, 2028 (the “2028 Notes”). The 2028 Notes bear interest at a rate of 6.25% per year, payable quarterly on March 15, June 15, September 15, and December 15 of each year, beginning September 15, 2018. Total proceeds from the issuance of the 2028 Notes, net of underwriting discounts and offering costs were \$53,119.

The 2023 Notes, the 5.00% 2019 Notes, the 2024 Notes, and the 2028 Notes (collectively, the “Public Notes”) are direct unsecured obligations and rank equally with all of our unsecured indebtedness from time to time outstanding. In connection with the issuance of the 2023 Notes, the 5.00% 2019 Notes, the 2024 Notes, and the 2028 Notes we recorded a discount of \$2,777 and debt issuance costs of \$15,644, which are being amortized over the term of the notes. As of June 30, 2018, \$1,664 of the original issue discount and \$9,343 of the debt issuance costs remain to be amortized and are included as a reduction within Public Notes on the Consolidated Statement of Assets and Liabilities.

During the years ended June 30, 2018, 2017 and 2016, we recorded \$44,269, \$43,898 and \$36,859, respectively, of interest costs and amortization of financing costs on the Public Notes as interest expense.

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 increased to \$1,500,000 in May 2014. Additional agents may be appointed by us from time to time in connection with the InterNotes® Offering and become parties to the Selling Agent Agreement.

These notes are direct unsecured obligations and rank equally with all of our unsecured indebtedness from time to time 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, 2018, we issued \$76,297 aggregate principal amount of Prospect Capital InterNotes® for net proceeds of \$75,159. These notes were issued with stated interest rates ranging from 4.00% to 5.25% with a weighted average interest rate of 4.42%. These notes will mature between July 15, 2022 and May 15, 2026. The following table summarizes the Prospect Capital InterNotes® issued during the year ended June 30, 2018.

Tenor at Origination (in years)	Principal Amount	Interest Rate Range	Weighted Average Interest Rate	Maturity Date Range
5	\$46,893	4.00% - 5.00%	4.24 %	July 15, 2022 - June 15, 2023
7	4,684	4.75% - 5.25%	5.06 %	July 15, 2024 - June 15, 2025
8	24,720	4.50% - 5.25%	4.65 %	August 15, 2025 - May 15, 2026
	\$76,297			

During the year ended June 30, 2017, we issued \$138,882 aggregate principal amount of our Prospect Capital InterNotes® for net proceeds of \$137,150. The following table summarizes the Prospect Capital InterNotes® issued during the year ended June 30, 2017.

Tenor at Origination (in years)	Principal Amount	Interest Rate Range	Weighted Average Interest Rate	Maturity Date Range
5	\$138,882	4.75% - 5.50%	5.08 %	July 15, 2021 - June 15, 2022
	\$138,882			

During the year ended June 30, 2018, we redeemed, prior to maturity, \$269,375 aggregate principal amount of Prospect Capital InterNotes® at par with a weighted average interest rate of 4.89% in order to replace shorter maturity debt with longer-term debt. During the year ended June 30, 2018, we repaid \$6,899 aggregate principal amount of Prospect Capital InterNotes® at par in accordance with the Survivor’s Option, as defined in the InterNotes® Offering prospectus. As a result of these transactions, we recorded a loss in the amount of the unamortized debt issuance costs.

The net loss on the extinguishment of Prospect Capital InterNotes® in the year ended June 30, 2018 was \$1,506. The following table summarizes the Prospect Capital InterNotes® outstanding as of June 30, 2018.

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Tenor at Origination (in years)	Principal Amount	Interest Rate Range	Weighted Average Interest Rate	Maturity Date Range
5	\$228,835	4.00% – 5.50%	4.92 %	July 15, 2020 - June 15, 2023
5.2	4,440	4.63%	4.63 %	August 15, 2020 - September 15, 2020
5.3	2,636	4.63%	4.63 %	September 15, 2020
5.5	86,097	4.25% – 4.75%	4.61 %	May 15, 2020 - November 15, 2020
6	2,182	4.88%	4.88 %	April 15, 2021 - May 15, 2021
6.5	38,832	5.10% – 5.25%	5.23 %	December 15, 2021 - May 15, 2022
7	147,349	4.00% – 5.75%	5.05 %	January 15, 2020 - June 15, 2025
7.5	1,996	5.75%	5.75 %	February 15, 2021
8	24,720	4.50% – 5.25%	4.65 %	August 15, 2025 - May 15, 2026
10	37,424	5.34% – 7.00%	6.19 %	March 15, 2022 - December 15, 2025
12	2,978	6.00%	6.00 %	November 15, 2025 - December 15, 2025
15	17,163	5.25% – 6.00%	5.35 %	May 15, 2028 - November 15, 2028
18	20,677	4.13% – 6.25%	5.55 %	December 15, 2030 - August 15, 2031
20	4,120	5.75% – 6.00%	5.89 %	November 15, 2032 - October 15, 2033
25	33,139	6.25% – 6.50%	6.39 %	August 15, 2038 - May 15, 2039
30	108,336	5.50% – 6.75%	6.24 %	November 15, 2042 - October 15, 2043
	\$760,924			

During the year ended June 30, 2017, we redeemed \$49,947 aggregate principal amount of Prospect Capital InterNotes® at par with a weighted average interest rate of 4.87% in order to replace debt with shorter maturity dates. During the year ended June 30, 2017, we repaid \$8,880 aggregate principal amount of Prospect Capital InterNotes® at par in accordance with the Survivor's Option, as defined in the InterNotes® Offering prospectus. As a result of these transactions, we recorded a loss in the amount of the difference between the reacquisition price and the net carrying amount of the notes, net of the proportionate amount of unamortized debt issuance costs. The net gain on the extinguishment of Prospect Capital InterNotes® in the year ended June 30, 2017 was \$525.

The following table summarizes the Prospect Capital InterNotes® outstanding as of June 30, 2017.

Tenor at Origination (in years)	Principal Amount	Interest Rate Range	Weighted Average Interest Rate	Maturity Date Range
4	\$39,038	3.75% - 4.00%	3.92 %	November 15, 2017 - May 15, 2018
5	354,805	4.25% - 5.50%	5.00 %	July 15, 2018 - June 15, 2022
5.2	4,440	4.63%	4.63 %	August 15, 2020 - September 15, 2020
5.3	2,686	4.63	% 4.63 %	September 15, 2020
5.4	5,000	4.75	% 4.75 %	August 15, 2019
5.5	109,068	4.25% - 5.00%	4.67 %	February 15, 2019 - November 15, 2020
6	2,182	4.88	% 4.88 %	April 15, 2021 - May 15, 2021
6.5	40,702	5.10% - 5.50%	5.24 %	February 15, 2020 - May 15, 2022
7	191,356	4.00% - 6.55%	5.38 %	June 15, 2019 - December 15, 2022
7.5	1,996	5.75	% 5.75 %	February 15, 2021
10	37,509	4.27% - 7.00%	6.20 %	March 15, 2022 - December 15, 2025
12	2,978	6.00	% 6.00 %	November 15, 2025 - December 15, 2025
15	17,245	5.25% - 6.00%	5.36 %	May 15, 2028 - November 15, 2028
18	21,532	4.13% - 6.25%	5.47 %	December 15, 2030 - August 15, 2031
20	4,248	5.63% - 6.00%	5.84 %	November 15, 2032 - October 15, 2033

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25	34,218	6.25% - 6.50%	6.39	%	August 15, 2038 - May 15, 2039
30	111,491	5.50% - 6.75%	6.22	%	November 15, 2042 - October 15, 2043
	\$980,494				

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In connection with the issuance of Prospect Capital InterNotes®, we incurred \$24,465 of fees which are being amortized over the term of the notes, of which \$11,998 remains to be amortized and is included as a reduction within Prospect Capital InterNotes® on the Consolidated Statement of Assets and Liabilities as of June 30, 2018.

During the years ended June 30, 2018, 2017 and 2016, we recorded \$46,580, \$53,560 and \$48,681, respectively, of interest costs and amortization of financing costs on the Prospect Capital InterNotes® as interest expense.

Net Asset Value

During the year ended June 30, 2018, our net asset value increased by \$52,095 or \$0.03 per share. This increase is primarily from an increase in net realized and change in unrealized gains (losses) of \$13,013, or \$0.04 per share, driven by increases in the fair values of our controlled companies operating in the consumer finance and real estate industries, partially offset by a decrease in the fair value of our CLO portfolio. (See Change in Unrealized Gains (Losses), Net for further discussion.) Net investment income exceeded distributions to shareholders by \$0.02 per share during the period. These increases were partially offset by a \$0.03 per share decline is related to the effect from reinvestment of our dividends on behalf of our stockholders at current market prices. The following table shows the calculation of net asset value per share as of June 30, 2018 and June 30, 2017.

	June 30, 2018	June 30, 2017
Net assets	\$ 3,407,047	\$ 3,354,952
Shares of common stock issued and outstanding	364,409,938	360,076,933
Net asset value per share	\$ 9.35	\$ 9.32

Results of Operations

Net increase in net assets resulting from operations for the years ended June 30, 2018, 2017 and 2016 was \$299,863, \$252,906 and \$103,362, or \$0.83, \$0.70, and \$0.29 per weighted average share, respectively. During the year ended June 30, 2018, the \$46,957 increase is primarily due to an increase net realized and change in unrealized gains of \$20,607 recognized during the year ended June 30, 2018 compared to \$46,165 of net realized and unrealized losses recognized during the year ended June 30, 2017. This fluctuation is primarily due to increased value from increases in the fair values of our controlled companies operating in the consumer finance and real estate industries, partially offset by a decrease in the fair value of our CLO portfolio. The \$66,772, or \$0.19 per weighted average share, favorable change in net realized and change in unrealized gains (losses) is partially offset by a \$61,705, or \$0.18 per weighted average share, unfavorable decline in total interest income primarily due to reduced returns from our structured credit investments as a result of lower future expected cash flows and decreases in interest income due to repayments on investments. The unfavorable decline in total interest income is offset by a \$7,367, or \$0.02 per weighted average share, increase in dividend income which is primarily attributable to \$11,279 dividends received from our investment in NPRC, which was generated from taxable earnings and profits in connection with the gain on the sales of NPRC's St. Marin and Central Park properties. No such dividends were received from NPRC during the year ended June 30, 2017. The unfavorable decline in total interest income is further offset by a \$11,137, or \$0.03 per weighted average share, increase in total other income. (See "Investment Income", "Net Realized Losses" and "Net Change in Unrealized Gains (Losses)" for further discussion).

Net increase in net assets resulting from operations for the year ended June 30, 2017 was \$252,906, an increase of \$149,544 compared to the year ended June 30, 2016. The increase is primarily due to a decrease in net realized and change in unrealized losses of \$46,165 recognized during the year ended June 30, 2017 compared to \$267,990 of net realized and unrealized losses recognized during the year ended June 30, 2016. This fluctuation is primarily due to decreases in market yields and the competitive environment faced by our energy-related companies during the year ended June 30, 2016. This \$221,825, or \$0.62 per weighted average share, favorable decrease in net realized and change in unrealized losses is partially offset by \$62,901 decrease in interest income driven by a decline in returns from CLOs, a reduced interest earning asset base and additional loans on non-accrual status. Additionally, net realized and change in unrealized losses is partially offset by a \$20,822 decline in dividend income primarily a non-recurring dividend received from APRC in the prior year period.

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 typically do not issue securities rated investment grade, and have limited resources, limited operating history, and concentrated product lines or customers. These 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.

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 settlement of net profits interests, overriding royalty interests and structuring fees, was \$657,845, \$701,046 and \$791,973 for the years ended June 30, 2018, 2017 and 2016, respectively. Investment income decreased from June 30, 2017 compared to June 30, 2018 primarily due to reduced returns from our structured credit investments due to lower future expected cash flows and decreases in interest income due to less interest earning assets outstanding. Investment income decreased from June 30, 2016 compared to June 30, 2017 primarily due to reduced returns from our structured credit investments due to lower future expected cash flows and a reduced interest earning asset base. Investment income also declined due to dividend income related to our investments in APRC and Echelon.

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

	Year Ended June 30,		
	2018	2017	2016
Interest income	\$607,012	\$668,717	\$731,618
Dividend income	13,046	5,679	26,501
Other income	37,787	26,650	33,854
Total investment income	\$657,845	\$701,046	\$791,973
Average debt principal of performing interest bearing investments ⁽¹⁾	\$5,474,563	\$5,706,090	\$6,013,754
Weighted average interest rate earned on performing interest bearing investments ⁽¹⁾	11.09	% 11.72	% 12.17
Average debt principal of all interest bearing investments ⁽²⁾	\$5,792,662	\$5,977,050	\$6,013,754
Weighted average interest rate earned on all interest bearing investments ⁽²⁾	10.48	% 11.19	% 12.17

⁽¹⁾ Excludes equity investments and non-accrual loans.

⁽²⁾ Excludes equity investments.

Average interest income producing assets decreased from \$5,706,090 for the year ended June 30, 2017 to \$5,474,563 for the year ended June 30, 2018. Higher levels of repayments of non-control investments contributed to the decline. The average interest earned on interest bearing performing assets decreased from 11.72% for the year ended June 30, 2017 to 11.09% for the year ended June 30, 2018. The decrease is primarily due to reduced returns from our structured credit investments, an increase in foregone interest due to non-accrual investments and lower levels of performing investments. Average interest income producing assets decreased from \$6,013,754 for the year ended June 30, 2016 to \$5,706,090 for the year ended June 30, 2017. The average interest earned on interest bearing performing assets decreased from 12.17% for the year ended June 30, 2016 to 11.72% for the year ended June 30, 2017. This moderate decrease is primarily due to repayments of lower yielding portfolio investments.

Investment income is also generated from dividends and other income, which is less predictable than interest income. Dividend income increased from \$5,679 for the year ended June 30, 2017 to \$13,046 for the year ended June 30,

2018. The \$7,367 increase in dividend income is primarily attributable to \$11,279 dividends received from our investment in NPRC, which was generated from taxable earnings and profits in connection with the gain on the sales of NPRC's St. Marin and Central Park properties. No such dividends were received from NPRC during the year ended June 30, 2017. This increase was partially offset by a \$3,312 dividend from our investment in NAC, and other less individually significant dividends from our portfolio, received during the year ended June 30, 2017, for which no comparable dividend was received in the current year.

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Dividend income decreased from \$26,501 for the year ended June 30, 2016 to \$5,679 for the year ended June 30, 2017. The \$20,822 decrease in dividend income is primarily attributable to an \$11,016 dividend received during the year ended June 30, 2016 from our investment in APRC resulting from the sale of APRC's Vista Palma Sola property. No such dividend was received from NPRC during the year ended June 30, 2017. Additionally, a \$7,250 dividend was received during the year ended June 30, 2016 from our investment in Echelon, whereas only \$200 of dividend was received during the year ended June 30, 2017. Additionally, the level of dividends received from our investment in CCPI and MITY decreased by \$3,073 and \$242, respectively, during the year ended June 30, 2017 as compared to the same period in the prior year. The decrease was partially offset by an increase of \$347 in dividends received from Nationwide for the year ended June 30, 2017.

Other income is comprised of structuring fees, royalty interests, and settlement of net profits interests. Other income increased \$11,137 from \$26,650 for the year ended June 30, 2017 to \$37,787 for the year ended June 30, 2018. The \$11,137 increase is primarily due to a \$4,011 increase in advisory fee income primarily attributable to a \$2,644 advisory fee received from our investment in First Tower related to a recent acquisition and \$1,222 of service fees received for a liquidation fee agreement related to our investment in Wolf. In addition, we received a \$3,233 structuring fee from our investment in Pacific World for services rendered in connection with amending its revolving credit facility. The increase in other income is also attributable to an additional \$651 increase in structuring fees and by a \$1,669 increase in amendment fee income, which are generated from new originations as well as from follow-on investments and amendments to existing portfolio companies.

Other income decreased from \$33,854 for the year ended June 30, 2016 to \$26,650 for the year ended June 30, 2017. The decrease is primarily due to a \$12,632 decrease in advisory fee income, which was generated from the Harbortouch transaction, as well as from follow-on investments in existing portfolio companies. This was offset by a \$4,388 increase in structuring fees and by a \$1,669 increase in amendment fee income, which are generated from new originations as well as from follow-on investments and amendments to existing portfolio companies.

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 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. Operating expenses were \$370,995, \$394,964 and \$420,845 for the years ended June 30, 2018, 2017 and 2016, respectively.

Total gross base management fee was \$118,768, \$124,077 and \$128,416 for the years ended June 30, 2018, 2017 and 2016, respectively. The decrease in total gross base management fee is directly related a decrease in average total assets. The Investment Adviser has entered into a servicing agreement with certain institutions who purchased loans with us, where we serve as the agent and collect a servicing fee on behalf of the Investment Adviser. We received payments of \$722, \$1,203 and \$1,893 from these institutions for the years ended June 30, 2018, 2017 and 2016, respectively, on behalf of the Investment Adviser, for providing such services under the servicing agreement. We were given a credit for these payments as a reduction of base management fee payable by us to the Investment Adviser resulting in net base management fees of \$118,046, \$122,874 and \$126,523 for the years ended June 30, 2018, 2017 and 2016, respectively.

For the years ended June 30, 2018, 2017 and 2016, we incurred \$71,713, \$76,520 and \$92,782 of income incentive fees, respectively (\$0.20, \$0.21 and \$0.26 per weighted average share, respectively). This decrease was driven by a corresponding decrease in pre-incentive fee net investment income from \$382,602 for the year ended June 30, 2017 to \$358,563 for the year ended June 30, 2018 as a result of decreases in interest income due to reduced returns from our structured credit investments and repayments on investments. No capital gains incentive fee has yet been incurred pursuant to the Investment Advisory Agreement.

During the years ended June 30, 2018, 2017 and 2016, we incurred \$155,039, \$164,848 and \$167,719, respectively, of interest expenses related to our Revolving Credit Facility, Convertible Notes, Public Notes and Prospect Capital InterNotes® (collectively, our “Notes”). These expenses are related directly to the leveraging capacity put into place for each of those periods and the levels of indebtedness actually undertaken in those periods.

The table below describes the various expenses of our Notes and the related indicators of leveraging capacity and indebtedness during these years.

	Year Ended June 30,		
	2018	2017	2016
Interest on borrowings	\$ 134,270	\$ 142,819	\$ 146,659
Amortization of deferred financing costs	12,063	13,013	13,561
Accretion of discount on Public Notes	226	269	200
Facility commitment fees	8,480	8,747	7,299
Total interest and credit facility expenses	\$ 155,039	\$ 164,848	\$ 167,719
Average principal debt outstanding	\$ 2,535,681	\$ 2,683,254	\$ 2,807,125
Weighted average stated interest rate on borrowings ⁽¹⁾	5.30	% 5.32	% 5.22
Weighted average interest rate on borrowings ⁽²⁾	6.11	% 6.14	% 5.97

⁽¹⁾ Includes only the stated interest expense.

⁽²⁾ Includes the stated interest expense, amortization of deferred financing costs, accretion of discount on Public Notes and commitment fees on the undrawn portion of our Revolving Credit Facility.

Interest expense decreased during the years ended June 30, 2018 and June 30, 2017. The weighted average stated interest rate on borrowings (excluding amortization, accretion and undrawn facility fees) decreased from 5.32% for the year ended June 30, 2017 to 5.30% for the year ended June 30, 2018 primarily due to the repurchases and maturities of our Convertible Notes and Prospect Capital InterNotes® which bear higher rates than the remaining debt and increased utilization of our Revolving Credit Facility.

The weighted average stated interest rate on borrowings (excluding amortization, accretion and undrawn facility fees) increased from 5.22% for the year ended June 30, 2016 to 5.32% for the year ended June 30, 2017. This increase is primarily due to issuances of the 2024 Notes and Prospect Capital InterNotes® at higher rates, partially offset by the repayment and repurchases of our Convertible Notes.

The allocation of gross overhead expense from Prospect Administration was \$20,715, \$22,882 and \$20,313 for the years ended June 30, 2018, 2017 and 2016, respectively. Prospect Administration received estimated payments of \$10,684, \$8,760 and \$7,445 directly from our portfolio companies and certain funds managed by the Investment Adviser for legal, tax and portfolio level accounting services during the years ended June 30, 2018, 2017 and 2016, respectively. Estimated payments received by Prospect Administration during the year ended June 30, 2018 additionally included \$2,631 received from our insurance carrier. We were given a credit for these payments as a reduction of the administrative services cost payable by us to Prospect Administration. Had Prospect Administration not received these payments, Prospect Administration's charges for its administrative services would have increased by these amounts. During the year ended June 30, 2017, other operating expenses in the amount of \$876 incurred by us, which were attributable to CCPI, have been reimbursed by CCPI and are reflected as an offset to our overhead allocation. No such reimbursements or expenses occurred during the years ended June 30, 2018 or June 30, 2016. During the year ended June 30, 2016, we renegotiated the managerial assistance agreement with First Tower LLC ("First Tower") and reversed \$1,200 of previously accrued managerial assistance at First Tower Delaware, \$600 of which was expensed during the three months ended June 30, 2015, as the fee was paid by First Tower, which decreased our overhead expense. During the year ended June 30, 2016, we also incurred \$379 of overhead expense related to our consolidated entity SB Forging. Net overhead during the years ended June 30, 2018, 2017 and 2016 totaled \$10,031, \$13,246 and \$12,647, respectively.

Total operating expenses, excluding investment advisory fees, interest and credit facility expenses, and allocation of overhead from Prospect Administration ("Other Operating Expenses") were \$16,166, \$17,476 and \$21,174 for the years ended June 30, 2018, 2017 and 2016, respectively. The decrease of \$1,310 during the year ended June 30, 2018 is primarily attributable to a modest decline in general and administrative expense. The decrease of \$3,698 during the year ended June 30, 2017 is primarily due a reversal of excise tax previously accrued due to lower levels of taxable income, offset by a slight increase in audit, compliance and tax related fees.

Net Investment Income

Net investment income represents the difference between investment income and operating expenses. Net investment income was \$286,850, \$306,082 and \$371,128 for the years ended June 30, 2018, 2017, and 2016, respectively. Net investment income for years ended June 30, 2018, 2017, and 2016 was \$0.79, \$0.85 and \$1.04 per weighted average share, respectively. The \$19,232 decrease, or \$0.06 per weighted average share, for the year ended June 30, 2018 compared to the year ended June 30, 2017 is primarily the result of a \$61,705 decline in interest income, or \$0.18 per weighted average share, due to reduced returns from our structured credit investments, an increase in foregone interest due to non-accrual investments and lower levels of performing investments. The decline in interest income was offset by a \$7,367 increase in dividend income, or \$0.02 per weighted average share, that is primarily attributable to \$11,279 dividends received from our investment in NPRC. The decline in interest income was further offset by an increase in other income of \$11,137, or \$0.03 per weighted average share, which is primarily due to a \$4,011 increase in advisory fee income attributable to a \$2,644 advisory fee received from our investment in First Tower. In addition, we received a \$3,233 structuring fee from our investment in Pacific World for services rendered in connection with amending its revolving credit facility. The increase in other income is also attributable to an additional \$651 increase in structuring fees and by a \$1,669 increase in amendment fee income, which are generated from new originations as well as from follow-on investments and amendments to existing portfolio companies. Additionally, the decline in interest income was partially offset by a favorable \$9,635 decrease in advisory fees, or \$0.04 per weighted average share, and a favorable \$9,809 decrease in interest expense, or \$0.03 per weighted average share, primarily due to the repurchases and maturities of our Convertible Notes and Prospect Capital InterNotes® which bear higher rates than the remaining debt and increased utilization of our Revolving Credit Facility.

The \$65,046 decrease, or \$0.19 per weighted average share, for the year ended June 30, 2017 compared to the year ended June 30, 2016 is primarily the result of a \$62,901 decrease in interest income, or \$0.19 per weighted average share, driven primarily by a decline in interest income from reduced returns from our structured credit investments due to lower future expected cash flows, an additional \$248,357 weighted average balance of loans on non-accrual status and a reduced interest earning asset base, and a \$20,822 decrease in dividend income related to APRC, Echelon, CCPI and MITY discussed earlier. In addition to a decrease of \$7,204 of other income, or \$0.03 per weighted average share, due to a decrease of \$12,632 of advisory fee income from the sale of Harbortouch offset by an increase of \$4,888 in structuring fees and by a \$1,669 increase in amendment fee income. These decreases were partially offset by a favorable decrease in advisory fees of \$19,911, or \$0.06 per weighted average share, and a decrease of \$3,698, or \$0.01 per weighted average share, in other operating expenses.

Net Realized Gains (Losses)

During the years ended June 30, 2018, 2017 and 2016, we recognized net realized losses on investments of \$18,464, \$96,306 and \$24,417, respectively. The net realized loss during the year ended June 30, 2018 was primarily related to the write-down of Nixon, Inc. upon restructuring, resulting in a realized loss of \$14,197. We also recognized a net realized loss upon the repayment of our investment in Primesport, Inc. (“Primesport”), for which we agreed to a payment less than the par amount and realized a loss of \$3,019. Additionally, we recognized realized losses of \$2,495 from our call of our investment in Apidos IX CLO. During the year ended June 30, 2018, we repurchased \$98,353 aggregate principal amount of the 2019 Notes, repurchased \$146,464 aggregate principal amount of the 5.00% 2019 Notes, and redeemed \$269,375 aggregate principal amount of Prospect Capital InterNotes® (including amounts repaid in accordance with the Survivor’s Option). As a result of these transactions, we recognized net realized losses on debt extinguishment of \$7,594 in the year ended June 30, 2018.

The net realized loss during the year ended June 30, 2017 was primarily due to the sale of Gulfco assets for which we recognized a total realized loss of \$66,103, of which \$53,063 had been previously recorded as an unrealized loss as of June 30, 2016. Additionally, in conjunction with the restructuring of our investment in Ark-La-Tex, we wrote-down the Term Loan B to its cost basis and realized a loss of \$19,818, of which \$23,239 had been previously recorded as an unrealized loss as of June 30, 2016. Additionally, during the year ended June 30, 2017, four of our CLO investments were redeemed and we recorded a total loss of \$17,242 to write down the amortized cost basis to its fair value. During the year ended June 30, 2017, we repurchased \$78,766 aggregate principal amount of the 2017 Notes, repurchased \$114,581 aggregate principal amount of the 2018 Notes, and redeemed \$58,377 aggregate principal amount of

Prospect Capital InterNotes® (including amounts repaid in accordance with the Survivor's Option). As a result of these transactions, we recognized net realized losses on debt extinguishment of \$7,011 in the year ended June 30, 2017.

The net realized loss during the year ended June 30, 2016 was primarily due to the write-down of our investment in Targus of \$14,194, the sale of our investments in American Gilsonite Company, ICON Health and Fitness, Inc., and Harbortouch for which we recognized total realized losses of \$10,860 and the write-off of defaulted loans in our small business lending portfolio of \$5,986. These losses were partially offset by net realized gains from the sale of two of our CLO investments for which we realized total gains of \$3,911. During the year ended June 30, 2016, we repurchased \$500 aggregate principal amount of the 2017 Notes and repaid \$7,069 aggregate principal amount of Prospect Capital InterNotes® (including amounts repaid in accordance with the Survivor's Option). As a result of these transactions, we recognized net realized gain on debt extinguishment of \$224 in the year ended June 30, 2016.

Net Change in Unrealized Gains (Losses)

Net change in unrealized gains (losses) was \$39,071, \$50,141 and \$(243,573) for the years ended June 30, 2018, 2017 and 2016, respectively. For the year ended June 30, 2018, the \$39,071 net favorable change in unrealized losses were primarily the result of unrealized gains related to our investments in consumer financing - Credit Central and First Tower - comprising \$72,807 and energy - CP Energy and Spartan Energy - comprising \$47,261. The fair value of our investment in NPRC increased resulting in an unrealized gain of \$30,981 primarily due to the improved property values, partially offset by a decline in our online lending portfolio value resulting from an increase in delinquent loans. Additionally, we reversed previously recorded unrealized losses of \$23,741 and \$14,197 related to our exited investments in PrimeSport and Nixon. The favorable changes in unrealized losses were offset by a \$33,339 decline in value of our investment in Pacific World due to a decrease in revenues and profitability, as well as a decrease in comparable company trading multiples. MITY declined in value by \$17,618 due to poor operating results. Our investment in InterDent also declined in value by \$13,812 due to lower projected future earnings as a result of customer attrition. The value of our investment in USC also decreased by \$10,663 due to both a decline in operating performance and the overall decline in demand for firearms and ammunition. Finally, our portfolio experienced \$72,439 of unrealized losses in our CLO investments due to a decline in the weighted average spread in the underlying senior secured loan portfolios, increase in discount rates, and collateral losses.

For the year ended June 30, 2017, the \$50,141 net change in unrealized gains was primarily the result of \$104,242 unrealized gains in our REITs portfolio due to improved operating performance at the property-level, and \$87,550 of realized losses that were previously unrealized related to our sale of Gulfco and the restructuring of Ark-La-Tex. The remaining \$141,077 increase in unrealized losses is primarily due to USC, energy-related companies, USES and our online lending portfolio. The value of our investment in USC decreased by \$53,443 due to both a decline in operating performance and the overall decline in demand for firearms and ammunition. Our energy-related companies continued to face a competitive market environment and declined in value by \$33,629. USES also declined in value by \$30,214 due to energy-related factors as well as a decline in operating performance. Additionally, the increase in unrealized losses on our online lending portfolio of \$23,791 were due to an increase in delinquent loans for the year ended June 30, 2017.

Financial Condition, Liquidity and Capital Resources

For the years ended June 30, 2018, 2017 and 2016, our operating activities provided \$369,106, \$376,201 and \$861,869 of cash, respectively. There were no investing activities for the years ended June 30, 2018, 2017 and 2016. Financing activities used \$603,431, \$375,916 and \$654,097 of cash during the years ended June 30, 2018, 2017 and 2016, respectively, which included dividend payments of \$255,911, \$333,623 and \$336,637, 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 historically been issuances of debt and equity. More recently, we have and may continue to fund a portion of our cash needs through repayments and opportunistic sales of our existing investment portfolio. We may also securitize a portion of our investments in unsecured 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, 2018, we borrowed \$810,000 and we made repayments totaling \$773,000 under the Revolving Credit Facility. As of June 30, 2018, we had, net of unamortized discount and debt issuance costs, \$809,073 outstanding on the Convertible Notes, \$716,810 outstanding on the Public Notes, \$748,926 outstanding on the Prospect Capital InterNotes®, and \$37,000 outstanding on the Revolving Credit Facility. (See "Capitalization" above.)

Undrawn committed revolvers and delayed draw term loans to our portfolio companies incur commitment and unused fees ranging from 0.00% to 5.00%. As of June 30, 2018 and June 30, 2017, we had \$29,675 and \$22,925, respectively, of undrawn revolver and delayed draw term loan commitments to our portfolio companies. The fair value of our undrawn committed revolvers and delayed draw term loans was zero as of June 30, 2018 and June 30, 2017.

Our shareholders' equity accounts as of June 30, 2018, June 30, 2017 and June 30, 2016 reflect cumulative shares issued, net of shares repurchased, as of those respective dates. Our common stock has been issued through public offerings, a registered direct offering, the exercise of over-allotment options on the part of the underwriters, our dividend reinvestment plan and in connection with the acquisition of certain controlled portfolio companies. When our common stock is issued, the related offering expenses have been charged against paid-in capital in excess of par. All underwriting fees and offering expenses were borne by us.

As part of our Repurchase Program, we delivered a notice with our annual proxy mailing on September 22, 2017. We did not repurchase any shares of our common stock for the year ended June 30, 2018. During the year ended June 30, 2016, we repurchased 4,708,750 shares of our common stock pursuant to our publicly announced Repurchase Program for \$34,140, or approximately \$7.25 weighted average price per share at approximately a 30% discount to net asset value as of June 30, 2015. Our NAV per share was increased by approximately \$0.02 for the year ended June 30, 2016 as a result of the share repurchases.

On August 31, 2016, we filed a registration statement on Form N-2 (File No. 333-213391) with the SEC. We subsequently filed a Pre-Effective Amendment No. 2 thereto on November 1, 2016, which the SEC declared effective on November 3, 2016. On October 26, 2017, we filed Post-Effective Amendment No. 50 to the registration statement, which the SEC declared effective on October 30, 2017. The registration statement permits us to issue, through one or more transactions, up to an aggregate of \$5,000,000 in securities, consisting of 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. As of June 30, 2018, we have the ability to issue up to \$4,386,415 of additional debt and equity securities under the registration statement.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

As of June 30, 2018, 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

On July 2, 2018, we entered into debt distribution agreements with each of B. Riley FBR, Inc. and BB&T Capital Markets, a division of BB&T Securities, LLC (together, the "Agents") pursuant to which we may sell, by means of at-the-market offerings, up to \$100,000 in aggregate principal amount of our 2024 Notes and up to \$100,000 in aggregate principal amount of the 2028 Notes. As of August 28, 2018, we have issued an additional \$10,131 in aggregate principal amount of our 2024 Notes for net proceeds of \$10,070 and have issued an additional \$6,917 in aggregate principal amount of our 2028 Notes for net proceeds of \$6,838.

During the period from July 13, 2018 to July 16, 2018, we made follow-on first lien term loan investments of \$105,000 in Town & Country Holdings, Inc., to support acquisitions.

On August 1, 2018, we completed an extension of the Revolving Credit Facility (the "New Facility") for PCF, extending the term 5.7 years from such date and reducing the interest rate on drawn amounts to one-month Libor plus 2.20%. The New Facility, for which \$770 million of commitments have been closed to date, includes an accordion feature that allows the Facility, at Prospect's discretion, to accept up to a total of \$1.5 billion of commitments. The New Facility matures on March 27, 2024. It includes a revolving period that extends through March 27, 2022, followed by an additional two-year amortization period, with distributions allowed to Prospect after the completion of the revolving period. Pricing for amounts drawn under the Facility is one-month Libor plus 2.20%, which achieves a 5 basis point reduction in the interest rate from the previous facility rate of Libor plus 2.25%. Additionally, the lenders charge a fee on the unused portion of the credit facility equal to either 50 basis points if more than 60% of the credit facility is drawn, or 100 basis points if more than 35% and an amount less than or equal to 60% of the credit facility is drawn, or 150 basis points if an amount less than or equal to 35% of the credit facility is drawn.

On August 1, 2018, we purchased from a third party \$14,000 of First Lien Senior Secured Term Loan A and Term Loan B Notes issued by InterDent, Inc. at par.

On August 6, 2018, we made a \$17,500 senior secured investment in Halyard MD OPCO, LLC, a healthcare IT and advertising technology business that enables targeted advertising campaigns to healthcare providers and patients. Our investment is comprised of a \$12,000 first lien term loan, a \$2,000 unfunded revolving credit facility, and a \$3,500 unfunded delayed draw investment.

During the period from July 1, 2018 through August 28, 2018, we issued \$25,330 aggregate principal amount of Prospect Capital InterNotes® for net proceeds of \$24,919. In addition, we sold \$2,215 aggregate principal amount of Prospect Capital InterNotes® for net proceeds of \$2,176 with expected closing on August 30, 2018.

Pursuant to notice to call provided on July 5, 2018, we redeemed \$2,589 of our Prospect Capital InterNotes® at par maturing on February 15, 2020, with a weighted average rate of 4.0%. Settlement of the call occurred on August 15, 2018. We have provided notice to call on August 8, 2018 with settlement on September 15, 2018, \$26,771 of our Prospect Capital InterNotes® at par maturing between March 15, 2020 and September 15, 2020, with a weighted average rate of 4.77%.

On August 28, 2018, we announced the declaration of monthly dividends in the following amounts and with the following dates:

\$0.06 per share for September 2018 to holders of record on September 28, 2018 with a payment date of October 18, 2018.

\$0.06 per share for October 2018 to holders of record on October 31, 2018 with a payment date of November 21, 2018.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

Basis of Presentation and Consolidation

The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with United States generally accepted accounting principles (“GAAP”) pursuant to the requirements for reporting on Form 10-K, ASC 946, Financial Services—Investment Companies (“ASC 946”), and Articles 3, 6 and 12 of Regulation S-X. Under the 1940 Act, ASC 946, and the regulations pursuant to Article 6 of Regulation S-X, we are precluded from consolidating any entity other than another investment company or an operating company which provides substantially all of its services to benefit us. Our consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Prospect, PCF, PSBL, PYC, and the Consolidated Holding Companies. All intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation. The financial results of our non-substantially wholly-owned holding companies and operating portfolio company investments are not consolidated in the financial statements. Any operating companies owned by the Consolidated Holding Companies are not consolidated.

Reclassifications

Certain reclassifications have been made in the presentation of prior consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes to conform to the presentation as of and for the year ended June 30, 2018.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with GAAP requires us to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the consolidated financial statements and the reported amounts of income, expenses, and gains and losses during the reported period. Changes in the economic environment, financial markets, creditworthiness of the issuers of our investment portfolio and any other parameters used in determining these estimates could cause actual results to differ, and these differences could be material.

Investment Classification

We are a non-diversified company within the meaning of the 1940 Act. As required by the 1940 Act, we classify our investments by level of control. As defined in the 1940 Act, “Control Investments” are those where there is the ability or power to exercise a controlling influence over the management or policies of a company. Control is generally deemed to exist when a company or individual possesses or has the right to acquire within 60 days or less, a beneficial ownership of more than 25% of the voting securities of an investee company. Under the 1940 Act, “Affiliate Investments” 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. “Non-Control/Non-Affiliate Investments” are those that are neither Control Investments nor Affiliate Investments.

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). As of June 30, 2018 and June 30, 2017, our qualifying assets as a percentage of total assets, stood at 73.20% and 71.75%,

respectively.

Investment Transactions

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. Specifically, we record all security transactions on a trade date basis.

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. In accordance with ASC 325-40, Beneficial Interest in Securitized Financial Assets, investments in CLOs are periodically assessed for other-than-temporary impairment (“OTTI”). When the Company determines that a CLO has OTTI, the amortized cost basis

of the CLO is written down to its fair value as of the date of the determination based on events and information evaluated and that write-down is recognized as a realized loss. Amounts for investments traded but not yet settled are reported in Due to Broker or Due from Broker, in the Consolidated Statements of Assets and Liabilities.

Foreign Currency

Foreign currency amounts are translated into US Dollars (USD) on the following basis:

- i. fair value of investment securities, other assets and liabilities—at the spot exchange rate on the last business day of the period; and
- ii. purchases and sales of investment securities, income and expenses—at the rates of exchange prevailing on the respective dates of such investment transactions, income or expenses.

We do not isolate that portion of the results of operations resulting from changes in foreign exchange rates on investments from the fluctuations arising from changes in fair values of investments held or disposed of during the period. Such fluctuations are included within the net realized and net change in unrealized gains or losses from investments in the Consolidated Statements of Operations.

Investment Risks

Our investments are subject to a variety of risks. Those risks include the following:

Market Risk

Market risk represents the potential loss that can be caused by a change in the fair value of the financial instrument.

Credit Risk

Credit risk represents the risk that we would incur if the counterparties failed to perform pursuant to the terms of their agreements with us.

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk represents the possibility that we may not be able to rapidly adjust the size of our investment positions in times of high volatility and financial stress at a reasonable price.

Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk represents a change in interest rates, which could result in an adverse change in the fair value of an interest-bearing financial instrument.

Prepayment Risk

Many of our debt investments allow for prepayment of principal without penalty. Downward changes in interest rates may cause prepayments to occur at a faster than expected rate, thereby effectively shortening the maturity of the security and making us less likely to fully earn all of the expected income of that security and reinvesting in a lower yielding instrument.

Structured Credit Related Risk

CLO investments may be riskier and less transparent to us than direct investments in underlying companies. CLOs typically will have no significant assets other than their underlying senior secured loans. Therefore, payments on CLO investments are and will be payable solely from the cash flows from such senior secured loans.

Online Small-and-Medium-Sized Business Lending Risk

With respect to our online SME lending initiative, we invest primarily in marketplace loans through marketplace lending facilitators. We do not conduct loan origination activities ourselves. Therefore, our ability to purchase SME loans, and our ability to grow our portfolio of SME loans, is directly influenced by the business performance and competitiveness of the marketplace loan origination business of the marketplace lending facilitators from which we purchase SME loans. In addition, our ability to analyze the risk-return profile of SME loans is significantly dependent on the marketplace facilitators' ability to effectively evaluate a borrower's credit profile and likelihood of default. If we are unable to effectively evaluate borrowers'

credit profiles or the credit decisioning and scoring models implemented by each facilitator, we may incur unanticipated losses which could adversely impact our operating results.

Foreign Currency

Investments denominated in foreign currencies and foreign currency transactions may involve certain considerations and risks not typically associated with those of domestic origin. These risks include, but are not limited to, currency fluctuations and revaluations and future adverse political, social and economic developments, which could cause investments in foreign markets to be less liquid and prices more volatile than those of comparable U.S. companies or U.S. government securities.

Investment Valuation

To value our investments, we follow the guidance of ASC 820, Fair Value Measurement (“ASC 820”), that defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value in conformity with GAAP, and requires disclosures about fair value measurements. 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.

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 us at the measurement date.

Level 2: Quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets, or quoted prices for identical or 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.

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 independent valuation firms engaged by our Board of Directors.
2. The independent valuation firms prepare independent valuations for each investment based on their own independent assessments and issue their report.
3. The Audit Committee of our Board of Directors reviews and discusses with the independent valuation firms the valuation reports, and then makes a recommendation to the Board of Directors of the value for each investment. The Board of Directors discusses valuations and determines the fair value of each investment in our portfolio in
4. good faith based on the input of the Investment Adviser, the respective independent valuation firm and the Audit Committee.

Our non-CLO investments are valued utilizing a yield technique, enterprise value (“EV”) technique, net asset value technique, liquidation technique, discounted cash flow technique, or a combination of techniques, as appropriate. The yield technique uses loan spreads for loans and other relevant information implied by market data involving identical or comparable assets or liabilities. Under the EV technique, the EV of a portfolio company is first determined and allocated over the portfolio company’s securities in order of their preference relative to one another (i.e., “waterfall” allocation). To determine the EV, we typically use a market (multiples) valuation approach that considers relevant and applicable market trading data of guideline public companies, transaction metrics from precedent merger and acquisitions transactions, and/or a discounted cash flow technique. The net asset value technique, an income approach, is used to derive a value of an underlying investment (such as real estate property) by dividing a relevant earnings stream by an appropriate capitalization rate. For this purpose, we consider capitalization rates for similar properties as

may be obtained from guideline public companies and/or relevant transactions. The liquidation technique is intended to approximate the net recovery value of an investment based on, among other things, assumptions regarding liquidation proceeds based on a hypothetical liquidation of a portfolio company's assets. The discounted cash flow technique converts future cash flows or earnings to a range of fair values from which a single estimate may be derived utilizing an appropriate discount rate. The fair value measurement is based on the net present value indicated by current market expectations about those future amounts.

In applying these methodologies, additional factors that we consider in valuing our investments may include, as we deem relevant: security covenants, call protection provisions, and information rights; the nature and realizable value of any collateral; the portfolio company's ability to make payments; the principal markets in which the portfolio company does business; publicly available financial ratios of peer companies; the principal market; and enterprise values, among other factors.

Our investments in CLOs are classified as Level 3 fair value measured securities under ASC 820 and are valued using a discounted multi-path cash flow model. The CLO structures are analyzed to identify the risk exposures and to determine an appropriate call date (i.e., expected maturity). These risk factors are sensitized in the multi-path cash flow model using Monte Carlo simulations, which is a simulation used to model the probability of different outcomes, to generate probability-weighted (i.e., multi-path) cash flows from the underlying assets and liabilities. These cash flows are discounted using appropriate market discount rates, and relevant data in the CLO market as well as certain benchmark credit indices are considered, to determine the value of each CLO investment. In addition, we generate a single-path cash flow utilizing our best estimate of expected cash receipts, and assess the reasonableness of the implied discount rate that would be effective for the value derived from the multi-path cash flows. 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. The main risk factors are default risk, prepayment risk, interest rate risk, downgrade risk, and credit spread risk.

Valuation of Other Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities

ASC 825, Financial Instruments, specifically ASC 825-10-25, permits an entity to choose, at specified election dates, to measure eligible items at fair value (the "Fair Value Option"). We have not elected the Fair Value Option to report selected financial assets and financial liabilities. See Note 8 in the accompanying Consolidated Financial Statements for further discussion of our financial liabilities that are measured using another measurement attribute.

Convertible Notes

We have recorded the Convertible Notes at their contractual amounts. We have determined that the embedded conversion options in the Convertible Unsecured Notes are not required to be separately accounted for as a derivative under ASC 815, Derivatives and Hedging. See Note 5 in the accompanying Consolidated Financial Statements for further discussion.

Revenue Recognition

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

Interest income, adjusted for amortization of premium and accretion of discount, is recorded on an accrual basis. Loan origination fees, original issue discount, and market discounts are capitalized and accreted into interest income over the respective terms of the applicable loans using the effective interest method or straight-line, as applicable, and adjusted only for material amendments or prepayments. Upon a prepayment of a loan, prepayment premiums, original issue discount, or market discounts are recorded as interest income.

Loans are placed on non-accrual status 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 are either applied to the cost basis or interest income, depending upon management's judgment of the collectibility of the loan receivable. Non-accrual loans are restored to accrual status when past due principal and interest is paid and in management's judgment, is likely to remain current and future principal and interest collections when due are probable. Interest received and applied against cost while a loan is on non-accrual, and PIK interest capitalized but not recognized while on non-accrual, is recognized prospectively on the effective yield basis through maturity of the loan when placed back on accrual status, to the extent deemed collectible by management. As of June 30, 2018, approximately 2.5% of our total assets at fair value are in non-accrual status.

Some of our loans and other investments may have contractual payment-in-kind (“PIK”) interest or dividends. PIK income computed at the contractual rate is accrued into income and reflected as receivable up to the capitalization date. PIK investments offer issuers the option at each payment date of making payments in cash or in additional securities. When additional securities are received, they typically have the same terms, including maturity dates and interest rates as the original securities issued. On these payment dates, we capitalize the accrued interest (reflecting such amounts in the basis as additional securities received). PIK generally

becomes due at maturity of the investment or upon the investment being called by the issuer. At the point that we believe PIK is not fully expected to be realized, the PIK investment will be placed on non-accrual status. When a PIK investment is placed on non-accrual status, the accrued, uncapitalized interest or dividends are reversed from the related receivable through interest or dividend income, respectively. We do not reverse previously capitalized PIK interest or dividends. Upon capitalization, PIK is subject to the fair value estimates associated with their related investments. PIK investments on non-accrual status are restored to accrual status if we believe that PIK is expected to be realized.

Interest income from investments in the “equity” class of security of CLO funds (typically preferred shares, income notes or subordinated notes) and “equity” class of security of securitized trust is recorded based upon an estimation of an effective yield to expected maturity utilizing assumed cash flows in accordance with ASC 325-40, Beneficial Interests in Securitized Financial Assets. We monitor the expected cash inflows from our CLO and securitized trust equity investments, including the expected residual payments, and the effective yield is determined and updated periodically. Dividend income is recorded on the ex-dividend date.

Other income generally includes amendment fees, commitment fees, administrative agent fees and structuring fees which are recorded when earned. Excess deal deposits, net profits interests and overriding royalty interests are included in other income. See Note 10 in the accompanying Consolidated Financial Statements for further discussion.

Federal and State Income Taxes

We have elected to be treated as a RIC and intend to continue to comply with the requirements of the Code applicable to regulated investment companies. We are required to distribute at least 90% of our investment company taxable income and intend to distribute (or retain through a deemed distribution) all of our investment company taxable income and net capital gains 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 (or are not deemed to have distributed) at least 98% of our annual ordinary 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 exceed 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 of June 30, 2018, we do not expect to have any excise tax due for the 2018 calendar year. Thus, we have not accrued any excise tax for this period.

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 income tax 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. 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 five years.

We follow ASC 740, Income Taxes (“ASC 740”). ASC 740 provides guidance for how uncertain tax positions should be recognized, measured, presented, and disclosed in the consolidated 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. As of

June 30, 2018, we did not record any unrecognized tax benefits or liabilities. 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. Although we file both federal and state income tax returns, our major tax jurisdiction is federal. Our federal tax returns for the tax years ended August 31, 2015 and thereafter remain subject to examination by the Internal Revenue Service.

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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 monthly dividend or distribution is approved by our Board of Directors quarterly and is generally based upon our management's estimate of our future taxable earnings. Net realized capital gains, if any, are distributed at least annually.

Financing Costs

We record origination expenses related to our Revolving Credit Facility and the Unsecured Notes as deferred financing costs. These expenses are deferred and amortized as part of interest expense using the straight-line method over the stated life of the obligation for our Revolving Credit Facility. The same methodology is used to approximate the effective yield method for our Prospect Capital InterNotes® and our 2024 Notes Follow-on Program. The effective interest method is used to amortize deferred financing costs for our remaining Unsecured Notes over the respective expected life or maturity. In the event that we modify or extinguish our debt before maturity, we follow the guidance in ASC 470-50, Modification and Extinguishments ("ASC 470-50"). For modifications to or exchanges of our Revolving Credit Facility, any unamortized deferred costs relating to lenders who are not part of the new lending group are expensed. For extinguishments of our Unsecured Notes, any unamortized deferred costs are deducted from the carrying amount of the debt in determining the gain or loss from the extinguishment.

Unamortized deferred financing costs are presented as a direct deduction to the respective Unsecured Notes (see Notes 5, 6, and 7 in the accompanying Consolidated Financial Statements for further discussion).

We may record registration expenses related to shelf filings as prepaid expenses. These expenses consist principally of SEC registration fees, legal fees and accounting fees incurred. These prepaid expenses are charged to capital upon the receipt of proceeds from an equity offering or charged to expense if no offering is completed. As of June 30, 2018 and June 30, 2017, there are no prepaid expenses related to registration expenses and all amounts incurred have been expensed.

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 consolidated 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.

Per Share Information

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

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In June 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-13, Financial Instruments-Credit Losses (Topic 326): Measurement of Credit Losses on Financial Instruments ("ASU 2016-13"), which amends the financial instruments impairment guidance so that an entity is required to measure expected credit losses for financial assets based on historical experience, current conditions and reasonable and supportable forecasts. As such, an entity will use forward-looking information to estimate credit losses. ASU 2016-13 also amends the guidance in FASB ASC Subtopic No. 325-40, Investments-Other, Beneficial Interests in Securitized Financial Assets, related to the subsequent measurement of accretible yield recognized as interest income over the life of a beneficial interest in securitized financial assets under the effective yield method. ASU 2016-13 is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2019, including interim periods within those fiscal years. Early adoption is permitted as of the fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2018, including interim periods within those fiscal years. We are currently evaluating the impact, if any, of adopting this ASU on our consolidated financial statements.

In August 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-15, Statement of Cash Flows (Topic 230): Classification of Certain Cash Receipts and Cash Payments (“ASU 2016-15”), which addresses certain aspects of cash flow statement classification. One such amendment requires cash payments for debt prepayment or debt extinguishment costs to be classified as cash outflows for financing activities. ASU 2016-15 is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2017, and interim periods within those fiscal years. Early adoption is permitted, including adoption in an interim period. If an entity early adopts the amendments in an interim period, any adjustments should be reflected as of the beginning of the fiscal year that includes that interim period. An entity that elects early adoption must adopt all of the amendments in the same period. The adoption of the amended guidance in ASU 2016-15 is not expected to have a significant effect on our consolidated financial statements and disclosures. In May 2014, the FASB issued ASU No. 2014-09, Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606), which amends accounting guidance for revenue recognition arising from contracts with customers. Under the new guidance, an entity should recognize revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration the entity expects to be entitled to in exchange for those goods or services. In August 2015, the FASB also issued ASU 2015-14, Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606): Deferral of the Effective Date, which deferred the effective date of the standard for one year. As a result, the guidance is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2017, and interim periods within those fiscal years. Early adoption is permitted as of fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2016, including interim periods within those fiscal years. The application of this guidance is not expected to have a material impact on our financial statements.

Tax Cuts and Jobs Act

On December 22, 2017, the President signed into law the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act (The “Tax Act”), which significantly changed the Code, including, a reduction in the corporate income tax rate, a new limitation on the deductibility of interest expense, and significant changes to the taxation of income earned from foreign sources and foreign subsidiaries. The Tax Act also authorizes the IRS to issue regulations with respect to the new provisions. We cannot predict how the changes in the Tax and Jobs Act, or regulations or other guidance issued under it, might affect us, our business or the business of our portfolio companies. However, our portfolio companies may or may not make certain elections under the Tax Act that could materially increase their taxable earnings and profits. Any such increase in the earnings and profits of a portfolio company may result in the characterization of certain distributions sourced from sale proceeds as dividend income, which may increase our distributable taxable income. During the year ended June 30, 2018, we received \$11,270 of such dividends from NPRC related to the sale of NPRC’s St. Marin and Central Park properties.

QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

We are subject to financial market risks, including changes in interest rates and equity price risk. Interest rate sensitivity refers to the change in our earnings that may result from changes in the level of interest rates impacting some of the loans in our portfolio which have floating interest rates. Additionally, because we fund a portion of our investments with borrowings, our net investment income is affected by the difference between the rate at which we invest and the rate at which we borrow. As a result, there can be no assurance that a significant change in market interest rates will not have a material adverse effect on our net investment income. See “Risk Factors - Risks Relating to Our Business - Changes in interest rates may affect our cost of capital and net investment income.”

Our debt investments may be based on floating rates or fixed rates. For our floating rate loans the rates are determined from the LIBOR, EURO Interbank Offer Rate, the Federal Funds Rate or the Prime Rate. The floating interest rate loans may be subject to a LIBOR floor. Our loans typically have durations of one to three months after which they reset to current market interest rates. As of June 30, 2018, 89.7% of the interest earning investments in our portfolio, at fair value, bore interest at floating rates.

We also have a revolving credit facility and certain Prospect Capital InterNotes® issuances that are based on floating LIBOR rates. Interest on borrowings under the revolving credit facility is one-month LIBOR plus 225 basis points with no minimum LIBOR floor and there is \$37,000 outstanding as of June 30, 2018. Interest on five Prospect Capital InterNotes® is three-month LIBOR plus a range of 300 to 350 basis points with no minimum LIBOR floor. The Convertible Notes, Public Notes and remaining Prospect Capital InterNotes® bear interest at fixed rates.

The following table shows the approximate annual impact on net investment income of base rate changes in interest rates (considering interest rate flows for floating rate instruments, excluding our investments in CLO residual interests) to our loan portfolio and outstanding debt as of June 30, 2018, assuming no changes in our investment and borrowing structure:

(in thousands)	Interest	Interest	Net	Net
Basis Point Change	Income	Expense	Investment	Investment
			Income	Income (1)
Up 300 basis points	\$97,878	\$ 44	\$ 97,834	\$ 78,267
Up 200 basis points	65,354	30	65,324	52,259
Up 100 basis points	32,831	15	32,816	26,253
Down 100 basis points	(28,908)	(33)	(28,875)	(23,100)

(1) Includes the impact of income incentive fees. See Note 13 in the accompanying Consolidated Financial Statements for more information on income incentive fees.

As of June 30, 2018, one, three and six month LIBOR was 2.09%, 2.34%, and 2.50% respectively.

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, 2018, we did not engage in hedging activities.

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, 2018. 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, 2018 based upon criteria in Internal Control—Integrated Framework (2013) 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, 2018 based on the criteria on Internal Control—Integrated Framework (2013) issued by COSO. There were no changes in our internal control over financial reporting during the quarter ended June 30, 2018 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, 2018 has been audited by BDO USA, LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, as stated in their report which appears herein.

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 220 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 more than sixty percent of the credit facility is drawn, or 100 basis points if more than thirty-five percent and an amount less than or equal to sixty percent of the credit facility is drawn, or 150 basis points if an amount less than or equal to thirty-five percent of the credit facility is drawn. 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, and will be so used within two years. 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.

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

Our annual report on Form 10-K for the year ended June 30, 2018, 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,” “anticipates,” “anticipated,” “should,” “could,” “may,” “will,” “designed to,” “foreseeable future,” “believe,” “believes,” 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;
- our contractual arrangements and relationships with third parties;
- the dependence of our future success on the general economy and its impact on the industries in which we invest;
- the ability of our portfolio companies to achieve their objectives;
- difficulty in obtaining financing or raising capital, especially in the current credit and equity environment;
- the level and volatility of prevailing interest rates and credit spreads, magnified by the current turmoil in the credit markets;
- adverse developments in the availability of desirable loan and investment opportunities whether they are due to competition, regulation or otherwise;
- a compression of the yield on our investments and the cost of our liabilities, as well as the level of leverage available to us;
- our regulatory structure and tax treatment, including our ability to operate as a business development company and a regulated investment company;
- the adequacy of our cash resources and working capital;
- the timing of cash flows, if any, from the operations of our portfolio companies;
- the ability of the Investment Adviser to locate suitable investments for us and to monitor and administer our investments; and
- 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.

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. To the extent prudent and practicable, we currently intend to continue making distributions on a monthly basis. Our ability to pay distributions could be affected by future business performance, liquidity, capital needs, alternative investment opportunities and loan covenants. 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 an amount equal to at least 90% of our investment company taxable income (as defined by the Code) to our stockholders. Any undistributed taxable income is subject to U.S. federal income tax. In addition, we will be subject to a 4% non-deductible U.S. federal excise tax on certain undistributed income unless we distribute in a timely manner an amount at least equal to the sum of (i) 98% of our ordinary income recognized during the calendar year, (ii) 98.2% of our capital gain net income, as defined by the Code, recognized for the one year period ending October 31 in that calendar year and (iii) any income recognized, but not distributed, in preceding years.

We did not have an excise tax liability for the calendar year ended December 31, 2017. As of June 30, 2018, we do not expect to have any excise tax due for the 2018 calendar year. Tax characteristics of all distributions will be reported to stockholders, as appropriate, on Form 1099-DIV after the end of the calendar year.

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 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.

During the years ended June 30, 2018 and June 30, 2017, we distributed approximately \$277.2 million and \$359.0 million, respectively, to our stockholders. The following table summarizes our distributions declared and payable for the years ended June 30, 2017 and June 30, 2018.

Declaration Date	Record Date	Payment Date	Amount Per Share	Amount Distributed (in thousands)
5/9/2016	7/29/2016	8/18/2016	\$0.083330	\$ 29,783
5/9/2016	8/31/2016	9/22/2016	0.083330	29,809
8/25/2016	9/30/2016	10/20/2016	0.083330	29,837
8/25/2016	10/31/2016	11/17/2016	0.083330	29,863
11/8/2016	11/30/2016	12/22/2016	0.083330	29,890
11/8/2016	12/30/2016	1/19/2017	0.083330	29,915
11/8/2016	1/31/2017	2/16/2017	0.083330	29,940
2/7/2017	2/28/2017	3/23/2017	0.083330	29,963
2/7/2017	3/31/2017	4/20/2017	0.083330	29,989
2/7/2017	4/28/2017	5/18/2017	0.083330	29,994
5/9/2017	5/31/2017	6/22/2017	0.083330	29,999
5/9/2017	6/30/2017	7/20/2017	0.083330	30,005
Total declared and payable for the year ended June 30, 2017				\$ 358,987
5/9/2017	7/31/2017	8/24/2017	\$0.083330	\$ 30,011
5/9/2017	8/31/2017	9/21/2017	0.083330	30,017
8/28/2017	9/29/2017	10/19/2017	0.060000	21,619
8/28/2017	10/31/2017	11/22/2017	0.060000	21,623
11/8/2017	11/30/2017	12/21/2017	0.060000	21,630
11/8/2017	12/29/2017	1/18/2018	0.060000	21,659
11/8/2017	1/31/2018	2/15/2018	0.060000	21,691
2/7/2018	2/28/2018	3/22/2018	0.060000	21,724
2/7/2018	3/30/2018	4/19/2018	0.060000	21,759
2/7/2018	4/30/2018	5/24/2018	0.060000	21,797
5/9/2018	5/31/2018	6/21/2018	0.060000	21,829
5/9/2018	6/29/2018	7/19/2018	0.060000	21,865
Total declared and payable for the year ended June 30, 2018				\$ 277,224

Dividends and distributions to common stockholders are recorded on the ex-dividend date. As such, the table above includes distributions with record dates during the years ended June 30, 2018 and June 30, 2017. It does not include distributions previously declared to stockholders of record on any future dates, as those amounts are not yet determinable. The following dividends were previously declared and will be payable subsequent to June 30, 2018: \$0.06 per share for July 2018 to holders of record on July 31, 2018 with a payment date of August 23, 2018;

\$0.06 per share for August 2018 to holders of record on August 31, 2018 with a payment date of September 20, 2018; \$0.06 per share for September 2018 to holders of record on September 28, 2018 with a payment date of October 18, 2018; and \$0.06 per share for October 2018 to holders of record on October 31, 2018 with a payment date of November 21, 2018.

SENIOR SECURITIES

Information about our senior securities is shown in the following table as of each fiscal year ended June 30 for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2009 through June 30, 2018. (All figures in this item are in thousands except per unit data.)

Credit Facility(14)	Total Amount Outstanding(1)	Asset Coverage per Unit(2)	Involuntary Liquidating Preference per Unit(3)	Average Market Value per Unit(4)
Fiscal 2018 (as of June 30, 2018)	\$ 37,000	\$155,503	—	—
Fiscal 2017 (as of June 30, 2017)	—	—	—	—
Fiscal 2016 (as of June 30, 2016)	—	—	—	—
Fiscal 2015 (as of June 30, 2015)	368,700	18,136	—	—
Fiscal 2014 (as of June 30, 2014)	92,000	69,470	—	—
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	—	—
2015 Notes(5)				
Fiscal 2015 (as of June 30, 2015)	\$ 150,000	\$44,579	—	—
Fiscal 2014 (as of June 30, 2014)	150,000	42,608	—	—
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(6)				
Fiscal 2016 (as of June 30, 2016)	\$ 167,500	\$36,677	—	—
Fiscal 2015 (as of June 30, 2015)	167,500	39,921	—	—
Fiscal 2014 (as of June 30, 2014)	167,500	38,157	—	—
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(7)				
Fiscal 2017 (as of June 30, 2017)	\$ 50,734	\$118,981	—	—
Fiscal 2016 (as of June 30, 2016)	129,500	47,439	—	—
Fiscal 2015 (as of June 30, 2015)	130,000	51,437	—	—
Fiscal 2014 (as of June 30, 2014)	130,000	49,163	—	—
Fiscal 2013 (as of June 30, 2013)	130,000	33,381	—	—
Fiscal 2012 (as of June 30, 2012)	130,000	16,739	—	—
2018 Notes(8)				
Fiscal 2017 (as of June 30, 2017)	\$ 85,419	\$70,668	—	—
Fiscal 2016 (as of June 30, 2016)	200,000	30,717	—	—
Fiscal 2015 (as of June 30, 2015)	200,000	33,434	—	—
Fiscal 2014 (as of June 30, 2014)	200,000	31,956	—	—
Fiscal 2013 (as of June 30, 2013)	200,000	21,697	—	—

	Total Amount Outstanding(1)	Asset Coverage per Unit(2)	Involuntary Liquidating Preference per Unit(3)	Average Market Value per Unit(4)
2019 Notes				
Fiscal 2018 (as of June 30, 2018)	\$ 101,647	\$56,604	—	—
Fiscal 2017 (as of June 30, 2017)	200,000	30,182	—	—
Fiscal 2016 (as of June 30, 2016)	200,000	30,717	—	—
Fiscal 2015 (as of June 30, 2015)	200,000	33,434	—	—
Fiscal 2014 (as of June 30, 2014)	200,000	31,956	—	—
Fiscal 2013 (as of June 30, 2013)	200,000	21,697	—	—
5.00% 2019 Notes(12)				
Fiscal 2018 (as of June 30, 2018)	\$ 153,536	\$37,474	—	—
Fiscal 2017 (as of June 30, 2017)	300,000	20,121	—	—
Fiscal 2016 (as of June 30, 2016)	300,000	20,478	—	—
Fiscal 2015 (as of June 30, 2015)	300,000	22,289	—	—
Fiscal 2014 (as of June 30, 2014)	300,000	21,304	—	—
2020 Notes				
Fiscal 2018 (as of June 30, 2018)	\$ 392,000	\$14,678	—	—
Fiscal 2017 (as of June 30, 2017)	392,000	15,399	—	—
Fiscal 2016 (as of June 30, 2016)	392,000	15,672	—	—
Fiscal 2015 (as of June 30, 2015)	392,000	17,058	—	—
Fiscal 2014 (as of June 30, 2014)	400,000	15,978	—	—
6.95% 2022 Notes(9)				
Fiscal 2014 (as of June 30, 2014)	\$ 100,000	\$63,912	—	\$ 1,038
Fiscal 2013 (as of June 30, 2013)	100,000	43,395	—	1,036
Fiscal 2012 (as of June 30, 2012)	100,000	21,761	—	996
2022 Notes				
Fiscal 2018 (as of June 30, 2018)	\$ 328,500	\$17,515	—	—
Fiscal 2017 (as of June 30, 2017)	225,000	26,828	—	—
2023 Notes(10)				
Fiscal 2018 (as of June 30, 2018)	\$ 318,675	\$18,055	—	—
Fiscal 2017 (as of June 30, 2017)	248,507	24,291	—	—
Fiscal 2016 (as of June 30, 2016)	248,293	24,742	—	—
Fiscal 2015 (as of June 30, 2015)	248,094	26,953	—	—
Fiscal 2014 (as of June 30, 2014)	247,881	25,783	—	—
Fiscal 2013 (as of June 30, 2013)	247,725	17,517	—	—
2024 Notes				
Fiscal 2018 (as of June 30, 2018)	\$ 199,281	\$28,872	—	\$ 1,029
Fiscal 2017 (as of June 30, 2017)	199,281	30,291	—	1,027
Fiscal 2016 (as of June 30, 2016)	161,364	38,072	—	951

2028 Notes

Fiscal 2018 (as of June 30, 2018) \$ 55,000 \$104,611 — 1,004

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	Total Amount Outstanding(1)	Asset Coverage per Unit(2)	Involuntary Liquidating Preference per Unit(3)	Average Market Value per Unit(4)
Prospect Capital InterNotes®(12)				
Fiscal 2018 (as of June 30, 2018)	\$ 760,924	\$ 7,561	—	—
Fiscal 2017 (as of June 30, 2017)	980,494	6,156	—	—
Fiscal 2016 (as of June 30, 2016)	908,808	6,760	—	—
Fiscal 2015 (as of June 30, 2015)	827,442	8,081	—	—
Fiscal 2014 (as of June 30, 2014)	785,670	8,135	—	—
Fiscal 2013 (as of June 30, 2013)	363,777	11,929	—	—
All Senior Securities(10)(11)(12)(13)				
Fiscal 2018 (as of June 30, 2018)	\$ 2,346,563	\$ 2,452	—	—
Fiscal 2017 (as of June 30, 2017)	2,681,435	2,251	—	—
Fiscal 2016 (as of June 30, 2016)	2,707,465	2,269	—	—
Fiscal 2015 (as of June 30, 2015)	2,983,736	2,241	—	—
Fiscal 2014 (as of June 30, 2014)	2,773,051	2,305	—	—
Fiscal 2013 (as of June 30, 2013)	1,683,002	2,578	—	—
Fiscal 2012 (as of June 30, 2012)	664,138	3,277	—	—

(1) Except as noted, the total amount of each class of senior securities outstanding at the end of the year/period presented (in 000's).

(2) The asset coverage ratio for a class of senior securities representing indebtedness is calculated as our consolidated total assets, less all liabilities and indebtedness not represented by senior securities, divided by senior securities representing indebtedness. This asset coverage ratio is multiplied by \$1,000 to determine the Asset Coverage Per Unit.

(3) This column is inapplicable.

(4) This column is inapplicable, except for the 6.95% 2022 Notes, the 2024 Notes and the 2028 Notes. The average market value per unit is calculated as an average of quarter-end prices and shown as the market value per \$1,000 of indebtedness.

(5) We repaid the outstanding principal amount of the 2015 Notes on December 15, 2015.

(6) We repaid the outstanding principal amount of the 2016 Notes on August 15, 2016.

(7) We repaid the outstanding principal amount of the 2017 Notes on October 15, 2017.

(8) We repaid the outstanding principal amount of the 2018 Notes on March 15, 2018.

(9) We redeemed the 6.95% 2022 Notes on May 15, 2015.

(10) For all fiscal years ended June 30th, the notes are presented net of unamortized discount.

(11) While we do not consider commitments to fund under revolving arrangements to be Senior Securities, if we were to elect to treat such unfunded commitments, which were \$29,675 as of June 30, 2018 as Senior Securities for purposes of Section 18 of the 1940 Act, our asset coverage per unit would be \$2,434.

We have provided notice to call on July 5, 2018 which settled on August 15, 2018, \$2,589 of our Prospect Capital InterNotes® at par maturing on February 15, 2020, with a weighted average rate of 4.00%. We have provided notice to call on August 8, 2018 with settlement on September 15, 2018, \$26,771 of our Prospect Capital InterNotes® at par maturing between March 15, 2020 and September 15, 2020, with a weighted average rate of 4.77%. We have provided notice to redeem the 5.00% 2019 Notes on August 20, 2018 in the amount of \$153,536.

The redemption is to be completed on or about September 26, 2018. Following the redemption, none of the 5.00% 2019 Notes will remain outstanding.

(13)

If we were to consider the additional issuance and repurchases subsequent to June 30, 2018 including all notices to redeem with settlements through September 26, 2018, our asset coverage per unit would be \$2,451, or \$2,426 including the effects of unfunded commitments.

(14) As of August 29, 2018, we had \$183.0 million outstanding borrowings under our credit facility.

PRICE RANGE OF COMMON STOCK

Our common stock is quoted on the NASDAQ Global Select Market under the symbol "PSEC." The following table sets forth, for the periods indicated, our NAV per share of common stock and the high and low sales prices per share of our common stock as reported on the NASDAQ Global Select Market. Our common stock historically trades at prices both above and below its NAV per share. There can be no assurance, however, that such premium or discount, as applicable, to NAV per share will be maintained. Common stock of business development companies, like that of closed-end investment companies, frequently trades at a discount to current NAV per share. In the past, our common stock has traded at a discount to our NAV per share. The risk that our common stock may continue to trade at a discount to our NAV per share is separate and distinct from the risk that our NAV per share may decline.

	NAV(1)	High(2)	Low(2)	Premium (Discount) of High to NAV	Premium (Discount) of Low to NAV	Dividends Declared
Twelve Months Ending June 30, 2017						
First quarter	\$ 9.60	\$ 8.65	\$ 7.80	(9.9)%	(18.8)%	\$0.249990
Second quarter	9.62	8.50	7.46	(11.6)%	(22.5)%	0.249990
Third quarter	9.43	9.53	8.42	1.1 %	(10.7)%	0.249990
Fourth quarter	9.32	9.40	7.95	0.9 %	(14.7)%	0.249990
Twelve Months Ending June 30, 2018						
First quarter	\$ 9.12	\$ 8.34	\$ 6.55	(8.6)%	(28.2)%	\$0.226660
Second quarter	9.28	7.26	5.56	(21.8)%	(40.1)%	0.180000
Third quarter	9.23	7.01	6.21	(24.1)%	(32.7)%	0.180000
Fourth quarter	9.35	6.93	6.30	(25.9)%	(32.6)%	0.180000
Twelve Months Ending June 30, 2019						
First quarter (through August 29, 2018)	(3)(4)	\$ 7.38	\$ 6.67	(4)	(4)	\$0.180000(5)

Net asset value per share is determined as of the last day in the relevant quarter and therefore may not reflect the (1) net asset value per share on the date of the high or low sales price. The NAVs shown are based on outstanding shares of our common stock at the end of each period.

(2) The High/Low Stock Price is calculated as of the closing price on a given day in the applicable quarter.

Our most recently estimated NAV per share is \$9.35 on June 30, 2018. NAV per share as of September 30, 2018, (3) may be higher or lower than \$9.35 based on potential changes in valuations, issuances of securities, dividends paid and earnings for the quarters then ended.

(4) NAV has not yet been finally determined for any day after June 30, 2018.

(5) On August 28, 2018, Prospect announced the declaration of monthly dividends in the following amounts and with the following dates:

\$0.06 per share for September 2018 (record date of September 28, 2018 and payment date of October 18, 2018); and \$0.06 per share for October 2018 (record date of October 31, 2018 and payment date of November 21, 2018).

On August 29, 2018, the last reported sales price of our common stock was \$7.38 per share.

As of August 29, 2018, we had approximately 151 stockholders of record.

The below table sets forth each class of our outstanding securities as of August 29, 2018.

Title of Class	Amount Authorized	Amount Held by Registrant or for its Account	Amount Outstanding
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Common Stock 1,000,000,000 — 364,962,666

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BUSINESS

General

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 incorporated in Maryland. We have elected to be regulated as a business development company (“BDC”) under the Investment Company Act of 1940 (the “1940 Act”). As a BDC, we have elected to be treated as a regulated investment company (“RIC”), under Subchapter M of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (the “Code”). We were organized on April 13, 2004 and were funded in an initial public offering completed on July 27, 2004. We are one of the largest BDCs with approximately \$5.84 billion of total assets as of June 30, 2018.

We are externally managed by our investment adviser, Prospect Capital Management L.P. (“Prospect Capital Management” or the “Investment Adviser”). Prospect Administration LLC (“Prospect Administration” or the “Administrator”), a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Investment Adviser, provides administrative services and facilities necessary for us to operate.

Our investment objective is to generate both current income and long-term capital appreciation through debt and equity investments. We invest primarily in senior and subordinated debt and equity of private companies in need of capital for acquisitions, divestitures, growth, development, recapitalizations and other purposes. 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 nine strategies that guide our origination of investment opportunities: (1) lending to companies controlled by private equity sponsors, (2) lending to companies not controlled by private equity sponsors, (3) purchasing controlling equity positions and lending to operating companies, (4) purchasing controlling equity positions and lending to financial services companies, (5) purchasing controlling equity positions and lending to real estate companies, (6) purchasing controlling equity positions and lending to aircraft leasing companies, (7) investing in structured credit, (8) investing in syndicated debt and (9) consumer and small business loans and asset-backed securitizations. We may also invest in other strategies and opportunities from time to time that we view as attractive. We continue to evaluate other origination strategies in the ordinary course of business with no specific top-down allocation to any single origination strategy.

Lending to Companies Controlled by Private Equity Sponsors - We make agented loans to companies which are controlled by private equity sponsors. This debt can take the form of first lien, second lien, unitranche or unsecured loans. These loans typically have equity subordinate to our loan position. Historically, this strategy has comprised approximately 40%-60% of our portfolio.

Lending to Companies not Controlled by Private Equity Sponsors - We make loans to companies which are not controlled by private equity sponsors, such as companies that are controlled by the management team, the founder, a family or public shareholders. This origination strategy may have less competition to provide debt financing than the private-equity-sponsor origination strategy because such company financing needs are not easily addressed by banks and often require more diligence preparation. This origination strategy can result in investments with higher returns or lower leverage than the private-equity-sponsor origination strategy. Historically, this strategy has comprised up to approximately 15% of our portfolio.

Purchasing Controlling Equity Positions and Lending to Operating Companies - This strategy involves purchasing yield-producing debt and controlling equity positions in non-financial-services operating companies. We believe that we can provide enhanced certainty of closure and liquidity to sellers and we look for management to continue on in their current roles. This strategy has comprised approximately 5%-15% of our portfolio.

Purchasing Controlling Equity Positions and Lending to Financial Services Companies - This strategy involves purchasing yield-producing debt and control equity investments in financial services companies, including consumer direct lending, sub-prime auto lending and other strategies. These investments are often structured in tax-efficient partnerships, enhancing returns. This strategy has comprised approximately 5%-15% of our portfolio.

Purchasing Controlling Equity Positions and Lending to Real Estate Companies - We purchase debt and controlling equity positions in tax-efficient real estate investment trusts (“REIT” or “REITs”). National Property REIT Corp.’s (“NPRC”), an operating company and the surviving entity of the May 23, 2016 merger with American Property REIT Corp. and United Property REIT Corp, real estate investments are in various classes of developed and occupied real

estate properties that generate current yields, including multi-family properties, student housing, and self-storage. NPRC seeks to identify properties that have historically significant occupancy rates and recurring cash flow generation. NPRC generally co-invests with established and experienced property management teams that manage such properties after acquisition. Additionally, NPRC purchases loans originated by certain consumer loan facilitators. It purchases each loan in its entirety (i.e., a “whole loan”). The borrowers are consumers, and the loans are typically serviced by the facilitators of the loans. This investment strategy has comprised approximately 10%-20% of our business.

Purchasing Controlling Equity Positions and Lending to Aircraft Leasing Companies - We invest in debt as well as equity in companies with aircraft assets subject to commercial leases to airlines across the globe. We believe that these investments can present attractive return opportunities due to cash flow consistency from long-term leases coupled with hard asset residual value. We believe that these investment companies seek to deliver risk-adjusted returns with strong downside protection by analyzing relative value characteristics across a variety of aircraft types and vintages. This strategy historically has comprised less than 5% of our portfolio.

Investing in Structured Credit - We make investments in CLOs, often taking a significant position in the subordinated interests (equity) and debt of the CLOs. The underlying portfolio of each CLO investment is diversified across approximately 100 to 200 broadly syndicated loans and does not have direct exposure to real estate, mortgages, or consumer-based credit assets. The CLOs in which we invest are managed by established collateral management teams with many years of experience in the industry. This strategy has comprised approximately 10%-20% of our portfolio.

Investing in Syndicated Debt - On a primary or secondary basis, we purchase primarily senior and secured loans and high yield bonds that have been sold to a club or syndicate of buyers. These investments are often purchased with a long term, buy-and-hold outlook, and we often look to provide significant input to the transaction by providing anchoring orders. This strategy has comprised approximately 5%-10% of our portfolio.

Investing in Consumer and Small Business Loans and Asset-Backed Securitizations - We purchase loans originated by certain consumer and small-and-medium-sized business (“SME”) loan facilitators. We generally purchase each loan in its entirety (i.e., a “whole loan”) and we invest in asset-backed securitizations collateralized by consumer or small business loans. The borrowers are consumers and SMEs and the loans are typically serviced by the facilitators of the loans.

Typically, we concentrate on making investments in companies with annual revenues of less than \$750 million and enterprise values of less than \$1 billion. Our typical investment involves a secured loan of less than \$250 million. We also acquire controlling interests in companies in conjunction with making secured debt investments in such companies. In most cases, companies in which we invest are privately held at the time we invest in them. We refer to these companies as “target” or “middle market” companies and these investments as “middle market investments.” We seek to maximize total returns to our investors, including both current yield and equity upside, by applying rigorous credit analysis and asset-based and cash-flow based lending techniques to make and monitor our investments. We are constantly pursuing multiple investment opportunities, including purchases of portfolios from private and public companies, as well as originations and secondary purchases of particular securities. We also regularly evaluate control investment opportunities in a range of industries, and some of these investments could be material to us. There can be no assurance that we will successfully consummate any investment opportunity we are currently pursuing. If any of these opportunities are consummated, there can be no assurance that investors will share our view of valuation or that any assets acquired will not be subject to future write downs, each of which could have an adverse effect on our stock price.

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 secured loans and unsecured debt, which in some cases includes an equity component. First and second lien secured loans generally are senior debt instruments that rank ahead of unsecured 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. 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.

We may 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, aircraft leasing, 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, 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 pools such as CLOs. Structurally, CLOs are entities that are formed to hold a portfolio of senior secured loans made to companies whose debt is rated below investment grade or, in limited circumstances, unrated. These securities, which are often referred to as “junk” or “high yield,” have predominantly speculative characteristics with respect to the issuer’s capacity to pay interest and repay principal. 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. 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.

Our investments may include other equity investments, such as warrants, options to buy a minority interest in a portfolio company, or contractual payment rights or rights to receive a proportional interest in the operating cash flow or net income of such company. When determined by the Investment Adviser to be in our best interest, we may acquire a controlling interest in a portfolio company. Any warrants we receive with our debt securities may require only a nominal cost to exercise, and thus, as a portfolio company appreciates in value, we may achieve additional investment return from this equity interest. We have structured, and will continue to structure, some warrants to include provisions protecting our rights as a minority-interest or, if applicable, controlling-interest holder, as well as puts, or rights to sell such securities back to the company, upon the occurrence of specified events. In many cases, we obtain registration rights in connection with these equity interests, which may include demand and “piggyback” registration rights.

We plan to hold many of our debt investments to maturity or repayment, but will sell a debt investment earlier if a liquidity event takes place, such as the sale or recapitalization of a portfolio company, or if we determine a sale of such debt investment to be in our best interest.

We have qualified and elected to be treated for U.S. federal income tax purposes as a RIC under Subchapter M of 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 continue to qualify as a RIC, we must, among other things, meet certain source-of-income and asset diversification requirements (as described below). In addition, to qualify for RIC tax treatment, we must distribute to our stockholders, for each taxable year, at least 90% of our “investment company taxable income,” which is generally our ordinary income plus the excess of our realized net short-term capital gains over our realized net long-term capital losses.

For a discussion of the risks inherent in our portfolio investments, see “Risk Factors – Risks Relating to Our Investments.”

Industry Sectors

Our portfolio is invested across 38 industry categories. Excluding our CLO investments, which do not have industry concentrations, no individual industry comprises more than 14.2% of the portfolio on either a cost or fair value basis.

Ongoing Relationships with Portfolio Companies

Monitoring

Prospect Capital Management monitors our portfolio companies on an ongoing basis. Prospect Capital Management will continue to monitor the financial trends of each portfolio company to determine if it is meeting its business plan

and to assess the appropriate course of action for each company.

Prospect Capital Management employs several methods of evaluating and monitoring the performance and value of our investments, which may include, but are not limited to, the following:

• Assessment of success in adhering to the portfolio company's business plan and compliance with covenants;

Regular contact with portfolio company management and, if appropriate, the financial or strategic sponsor to discuss financial position, requirements and accomplishments;

Comparisons to other portfolio companies in the industry, if any;

Attendance at and participation in board meetings of the portfolio company; and

Review of monthly and quarterly financial statements and financial projections for the portfolio company.

Investment Valuation

To value our investments, we follow the guidance of ASC 820, Fair Value Measurement (“ASC 820”), that defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (“GAAP”), and requires disclosures about fair value measurements. 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.

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 us at the measurement date.

Level 2: Quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets, or quoted prices for identical or 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.

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 independent valuation firms engaged by our Board of Directors.

2. The independent valuation firms prepare independent valuations for each investment based on their own independent assessments and issue their report.

3. The Audit Committee of our Board of Directors reviews and discusses with the independent valuation firms the valuation reports, and then makes a recommendation to the Board of Directors of the value for each investment.

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.

Our non-CLO investments are valued utilizing a yield technique, enterprise value (“EV”) technique, net asset value technique, liquidation technique, discounted cash flow technique, or a combination of techniques, as appropriate. The yield technique uses loan spreads for loans and other relevant information implied by market data involving identical or comparable assets or liabilities. Under the EV technique, the EV of a portfolio company is first determined and allocated over the portfolio company’s securities in order of their preference relative to one another (i.e., “waterfall” allocation). To determine the EV, we typically use a market (multiples) valuation approach that considers relevant and applicable market trading data of guideline public companies, transaction metrics from precedent merger and acquisitions transactions, and/or a discounted cash flow technique. The net asset value technique, an income approach, is used to derive a value of an underlying investment (such as real estate property) by dividing a relevant earnings stream by an appropriate capitalization rate. For this purpose, we consider capitalization rates for similar properties as may be obtained from guideline public companies and/or relevant transactions. The liquidation technique is intended to approximate the net recovery value of an investment based on, among other things, assumptions regarding liquidation proceeds based on a

hypothetical liquidation of a portfolio company's assets. The discounted cash flow technique converts future cash flows or earnings to a range of fair values from which a single estimate may be derived utilizing an appropriate discount rate. The fair value measurement is based on the net present value indicated by current market expectations about those future amounts.

In applying these methodologies, additional factors that we consider in valuing our investments may include, as we deem relevant: security covenants, call protection provisions, and information rights; the nature and realizable value of any collateral; the portfolio company's ability to make payments; the principal markets in which the portfolio company does business; publicly available financial ratios of peer companies; the principal market; and enterprise values, among other factors.

Our investments in CLOs are classified as Level 3 fair value measured securities under ASC 820 and are valued using a discounted multi-path cash flow model. The CLO structures are analyzed to identify the risk exposures and to determine an appropriate call date (i.e., expected maturity). These risk factors are sensitized in the multi-path cash flow model using Monte Carlo simulations, which is a simulation used to model the probability of different outcomes, to generate probability-weighted (i.e., multi-path) cash flows from the underlying assets and liabilities. These cash flows are discounted using appropriate market discount rates, and relevant data in the CLO market as well as certain benchmark credit indices are considered, to determine the value of each CLO investment. In addition, we generate a single-path cash flow utilizing our best estimate of expected cash receipts, and assess the reasonableness of the implied discount rate that would be effective for the value derived from the multi-path cash flows. 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. The main risk factors are default risk, prepayment 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."

Managerial Assistance

As a BDC, we are obligated under the 1940 Act to make available to certain of our portfolio companies significant managerial assistance. "Making available significant managerial assistance" refers to any arrangement whereby we provide significant guidance and counsel concerning the management, operations, or business objectives and policies of a portfolio company. We are also deemed to be providing managerial assistance to all portfolio companies that we control, either by ourselves or in conjunction with others. The nature and extent of significant managerial assistance provided by us to controlled and non-controlled portfolio companies will vary according to the particular needs of each portfolio company. Examples of such activities include (i) advice on recruiting, hiring, management and termination of employees, officers and directors, succession planning and other human resource matters; (ii) advice on capital raising, capital budgeting, and capital expenditures; (iii) advice on advertising, marketing, and sales; (iv) advice on fulfillment, operations, and execution; (v) advice on managing relationships with unions and other personnel organizations, financing sources, vendors, customers, lessors, lessees, lawyers, accountants, regulators and other important counterparties; (vi) evaluating acquisition and divestiture opportunities, plant expansions and closings, and market expansions; (vii) participating in audit committee, nominating committee, board and management meetings; (viii) consulting with and advising board members and officers of portfolio companies (on overall strategy and other matters); and (ix) providing other organizational, operational, managerial and financial guidance.

Prospect Administration, when executing a managerial assistance agreement with each portfolio company to which we provide managerial assistance, arranges for the provision of such managerial assistance on our behalf. When doing so, Prospect Administration utilizes personnel of our Investment Adviser. We, on behalf of Prospect Administration, invoice portfolio companies receiving and paying for managerial assistance, and we remit to Prospect Administration its cost of providing such services, including the charges deemed appropriate by our Investment Adviser for providing such managerial assistance. No income is recognized by Prospect.

Investment Adviser

Prospect Capital Management, a Delaware limited partnership that is registered as an investment adviser under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940 (the “Advisers Act”), manages our investments. Prospect Capital Management is led by John F. Barry III and M. Grier Eliasek, two senior executives with significant investment advisory and business experience. Both Messrs. Barry and Eliasek spend a significant amount of their time in their roles at Prospect Capital Management working on our behalf. The principal executive offices of Prospect Capital Management are 10 East 40th Street, 42nd Floor, New York, NY 10016. We depend on the due 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 investment professionals and the information and deal flow generated by those investment professionals in the course of their investment and portfolio management activities. The Investment Adviser’s senior

management team evaluates, negotiates, structures, closes, monitors and services our investments. Our future 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 managers of the Investment Adviser 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. Under the Investment Advisory Agreement (as defined below), we pay Prospect Capital Management investment advisory fees, which consist of an annual base management fee based on our gross assets as well as a two-part incentive fee based on our performance. Mr. Barry currently controls Prospect Capital Management.

Staffing

Mr. John F. Barry III, our Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, Mr. Grier Eliasek, our Chief Operating Officer and President, and Ms. Kristin L. Van Dask, our Chief Financial Officer, Chief Compliance Officer, Treasurer and Secretary, comprise our senior management. Over time, we expect to add additional officers and employees. Messrs. Barry and Eliasek each also serves as an officer of Prospect Administration and performs his respective functions under the terms of the Administration Agreement. Our day-to-day investment operations are managed by Prospect Capital Management. In addition, we reimburse Prospect Administration for our allocable portion of expenses incurred by it in performing its obligations under the Administration Agreement, including rent and our allocable portion of the costs of our chief executive officer, president, chief financial officer, chief operating officer, chief compliance officer, treasurer and secretary and their respective staffs. See “Business—Management Services—Administration Agreement.”

Properties

We do not own any real estate or other physical properties materially important to our operation. Our corporate headquarters are located at 10 East 40th Street, 42nd Floor, New York, NY 10016, where we occupy an office space pursuant to the Administration Agreement.

Legal Proceedings

From time to time, we may become involved in various investigations, claims and legal proceedings that arise in the ordinary course of our business. These matters may relate to intellectual property, employment, tax, regulation, contract or other matters. The resolution of such matters that may arise out of these investigations, claims and proceedings will be subject to various uncertainties and, even if such matters are without merit, could result in the expenditure of significant financial and managerial resources.

We are not aware of any material pending legal proceeding, and no such material proceedings are contemplated to which we are a party or of which any of our property is subject.

Management

Our business and affairs are managed under the direction of our Board of Directors. Our Board of Directors currently consists of five directors, three of whom are not “interested persons” of the Company as defined in Section 2(a)(19) of the 1940 Act. We refer to these individuals as our independent directors. Our Board of Directors elects our officers to serve for a one-year term and until their successors are duly elected and qualify, or until their earlier removal or resignation.

Board Of Directors And Executive Officers

Under our charter, our directors are divided into three classes. Directors are elected for a staggered term of three years each, with a term of office of one of the three classes of directors expiring each year. At each annual meeting of our stockholders, the successors to the class of directors whose terms expire at such meeting are elected to hold office for a term expiring at the annual meeting of stockholders held in the third year following the year of their election. Each director holds office for the term to which he or she is elected and until his or her successor is duly elected and qualifies.

Directors and Executive Officers

Our directors and executive officers and their positions are set forth below. The address for each director and executive officer is c/o Prospect Capital Corporation, 10 East 40th Street, 42nd Floor, New York, NY 10016.

Independent Directors

Name and Age	Position(s) Held with the Company	Term of Office(1) and Length of Time Served	Principal Occupation(s) During Past 5 Years	Number of Funds in Fund Complex(2) Overseen by Director	Other Directorships Held by Director
William J. Grempp, 75	Director	Class II Director from 2006 to 2009; Class I Director since April 2010; Term expires 2020	Mr. Grempp is responsible for traditional banking services, credit and lending, private equity and corporate cash management with Merrill Lynch & Co. from 1999 to present.	Three	Priority Income Fund, Inc. since October 28, 2012(3), Pathway Capital Opportunity Fund, Inc. since February 19, 2013(3)
Eugene S. Stark, 60	Director	Class III Director since September 2008; Term expires 2019	Principal Financial Officer, Chief Compliance Officer and Vice President—Administration of General American Investors Company, Inc. from May 2005 to present.	Three	Priority Income Fund, Inc. since October 28, 2012(3), Pathway Capital Opportunity Fund, Inc. since February 19, 2013(3)
Andrew C. Cooper, 56	Lead Independent Director	Class II Director since February 2009; Term expires 2018	Mr. Cooper is an entrepreneur, who over the last 15 years has founded, built, run and sold three companies. He is Co-Chief Executive Officer of Unison Energy, LLC, a company that develops, owns and operates, distributed combined heat and power co-generation solutions.	Three	Priority Income Fund, Inc. since October 28, 2012(3), Pathway Capital Opportunity Fund, Inc. since February 19, 2013(3)

Our Board of Directors is divided into three classes of directors serving staggered three-year terms. Mr. Grempp is a (1)Class I director with a term that will expire in 2020, Mr. Eliasek and Mr. Cooper are Class II directors with terms that will expire in 2018, and Mr. Barry and Mr. Stark are Class III directors with terms that will expire in 2019.

(2)The Fund Complex consists of the Company, Priority Income Fund, Inc. and Pathway Capital Opportunity Fund, Inc.

(3)An investment company subject to the 1940 Act.

Interested Directors

Name and Age	Position(s) Held with the Company	Term of Office(1) and Length of Time Served	Principal Occupation(s) During Past 5 Years	Number of Funds in Fund Complex(2) Overseen by	Other Directorships Held by Director
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				Director	
John F. Barry III, 66(3)	Director, Chairman of the Board of Directors, and Chief Executive Officer	Class III Director since April 2004; Term expires 2019	Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of the Company; Managing Director of Prospect Capital Management and Prospect Administration since June 2004.	One	None
M. Grier Eliasek, 45(3)	Director, Chief Operating Officer	Class II Director since June 2004; Term expires 2018	President and Chief Operating Officer of the Company, Managing Director of Prospect Capital Management and Prospect Administration, President and CEO of Priority Income Fund, Inc., President and COO of Priority Senior Secured Income Management, LLC, President and CEO of Pathway Energy Infrastructure Fund, Inc., President and COO of Pathway Energy Infrastructure Management, LLC.	Three	Priority Income Fund, Inc. since July 31, 2012(4), Pathway Capital Opportunity Fund, Inc. since February 19, 2013(4)

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- Our Board of Directors is divided into three classes of directors serving staggered three-year terms. Mr. Grempe is a (1) Class I director with a term that will expire in 2020, Mr. Eliasek and Mr. Cooper are Class II directors with terms that will expire in 2018, and Mr. Barry and Mr. Stark are Class III directors with terms that will expire in 2019.
- (2) The Fund Complex consists of the Company, Priority Income Fund, Inc. and Pathway Capital Opportunity Fund, Inc.
- (3) Messrs. Barry and Eliasek are each considered an “interested person” under the 1940 Act by virtue of serving as one of our officers and having a relationship with Prospect Capital Management.
- (4) An investment company subject to the 1940 Act.

Information about Executive Officers who are not Directors

Name and Age	Position(s) Held with the Company	Term of Office and Length of Time Served	Principal Occupation(s) During Past Five Years
Kristin Van Dask, 39	Chief Financial Officer, Chief Compliance Officer, Treasurer and Secretary	Chief Financial Officer, Chief Compliance Officer, Treasurer and Secretary since April 2018	Ms. Van Dask has been the Chief Financial Officer, Chief Compliance Officer, Treasurer and Secretary since April 2018. Ms. Van Dask previously served as controller at Prospect Administration LLC. Ms. Van Dask is also the Chief Financial Officer, Chief Compliance Officer, Treasurer and Secretary since April 2018 of Priority and Pathway. Ms. Van Dask is also the Chief Financial Officer, Chief Compliance Officer, Treasurer and Secretary of Priority Income Fund, Inc. and Pathway Capital Opportunity Fund, Inc.

Board Leadership Structure

The Board of Directors believes that the combined position of Chief Executive Officer of the Company and Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Company is a superior model that results in greater efficiency regarding management of the Company, reduced confusion due to the elimination of the need to transfer substantial information quickly and repeatedly between a chief executive officer and chairman, and business advantages to the Company arising from the specialized knowledge acquired from the duties of the dual roles. The need for efficient decision making is particularly acute in the line of business of the Company, whereby multiple factors including market factors, interest rates and innumerable other financial metrics change on an ongoing and daily basis. The Board of Directors has appointed Mr. Cooper as lead independent director of the Board of Directors. The Lead Independent Director assists in setting the agenda for the meetings of the Board of Directors and leads all executive sessions of the independent directors.

Director Independence

On an annual basis, each member of our Board of Directors is required to complete an independence questionnaire designed to provide information to assist the Board of Directors in determining whether the director is independent. Our Board of Directors has determined that each of our directors, other than Messrs. Barry and Eliasek, is independent under the 1940 Act.

Role of the Chairman and Chief Executive Officer

As Chairman of the Board of Directors and Chief Executive Officer, Mr. Barry assumes a leading role in mid- and long-term strategic planning and supports major transaction initiatives of the Company. Mr. Barry also manages the day-to-day operations of the Company, with the support of the other executive officers. As Chief Executive Officer, Mr. Barry has general responsibility for the implementation of the policies of the Company, as determined by the Board of Directors, and for the management of the business and affairs of the Company. The Board of Directors has determined that its leadership structure, in which the majority of the directors are not affiliated with the Company, Prospect Capital Management or Prospect Administration, is appropriate in light of the services that Prospect Capital Management and Prospect Administration and their affiliates provide to the Company and the potential conflicts of interest that could arise from these relationships.

Experience, Qualifications, Attributes and/or Skills that Led to the Board's Conclusion that such Members Should Serve as Director of the Company

The Board believes that, collectively, the directors have balanced and diverse experience, qualifications, attributes and skills, which allow the Board to operate effectively in governing the Company and protecting the interests of its stockholders. Below is a description of the various experiences, qualifications, attributes and/or skills with respect to each director considered by the Board.

John F. Barry III

The Board benefits from Mr. Barry's more than 35 years of experience as a lawyer, investment banker, venture capitalist and private equity investor, and his service on various boards of directors. In addition to overseeing the Company, Mr. Barry has served on the boards of directors of private and public companies, including financial

services, financial technology and energy companies. Mr. Barry managed the Corporate Finance Department of L.F. Rothschild & Company from 1988 to 1989, focusing on private equity and debt financing for energy and other companies, and was a founding member of the project finance group at Merrill Lynch & Co. The Board also benefits from Mr. Barry's experience prior to Merrill Lynch working as a corporate securities

lawyer from 1979 to 1983 at Davis Polk & Wardwell, advising energy and finance companies and their commercial and investment bankers. Prior to Davis Polk & Wardwell, Mr. Barry clerked for Judge J. Edward Lumbard, formerly Chief Judge of the United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit. Mr. Barry's service as Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of the Company and as a Managing Director of PCM and Prospect Administration provides him with a continuously updated understanding of the Company, its operations, and the business and regulatory issues facing the Company. Mr. Barry received his J.D. cum laude from Harvard Law School, where he was an officer of the Harvard Law Review, and his Bachelor of Arts magna cum laude from Princeton University, where he was a University Scholar.

M. Grier Eliasek

Mr. Eliasek brings to the Board business leadership and experience and knowledge of senior loan, mezzanine, bridge loan, private equity and venture capital investments, as well as a knowledge of diverse management practices.

Mr. Eliasek is the President and Chief Operating Officer of the Company and a Managing Director of Prospect Capital Management and Prospect Administration. He is also responsible for leading the origination and assessment of investments for the Company. The Board also benefits from Mr. Eliasek's experience as a consultant with Bain & Company, a global strategy consulting firm, where he managed engagements for companies in several different industries, by providing the Company with unique views on investment and management issues. At Bain & Company, Mr. Eliasek analyzed new lines of businesses, developed market strategies, revamped sales organizations, and improved operational performance for Bain & Company clients. Mr. Eliasek's longstanding service as Director, President and Chief Operating Officer of the Company and as a Managing Director of Prospect Capital Management and Prospect Administration provide him with a specific understanding of the Company, its operation, and the business and regulatory issues facing the Company.

Andrew C. Cooper

Mr. Cooper's over 30 years of experience in venture capital management, venture capital investing and investment banking provides the Board with a wealth of leadership, business investing and financial experience. Mr. Cooper's experience as the co-founder, Co-CEO, and director of Unison Energy, a co-generation company that engineers, installs, owns, and operates co-generation facilities as well as the former co-CEO of Unison Site Management LLC, a leading cellular site owner with over 4,000 cell sites under management, and as co-founder, former CFO and VP of business development for Avesta Technologies, an enterprise, information and technology management software company bought by Visual Networks in 2000, provides the Board with the benefit of leadership and experience in finance and business management. Further, Mr. Cooper's time as a director of CSG Systems, Protection One Alarm, LionBridge Technologies Weblink Wireless, Aquatic Energy and the Madison Square Boys and Girls Club of New York provides the Board with a wealth of experience and an in-depth understanding of management practices. Mr. Cooper's knowledge of financial and accounting matters qualifies him to serve on the Company's Audit Committee and his independence from the Company, PCM and Prospect Administration enhances his service as a member of the Nominating, Corporate Governance and Compensation Committee.

William J. Grempe

Mr. Grempe brings to the Board a broad and diverse knowledge of business and finance as a result of his career as an investment banker, spanning over 40 years working in corporate finance and originating and executing transactions and advisory assignments for energy and utility related clients. Since 1999, Mr. Grempe has been responsible for traditional banking services, credit and lending, private equity and corporate cash management with Merrill Lynch & Co. From 1996 to 1999, he served at Wachovia as senior vice president, managing director and co-founder of the utilities and energy investment banking group, responsible for origination, structuring, negotiation and successful completion of transactions utilizing investment banking, capital markets and traditional commercial banking products. From 1989 to 1996, Mr. Grempe was the managing director of global power and project finance at JPMorgan Chase & Co., and from 1970 to 1989, Mr. Grempe was with Merrill Lynch & Co., starting out as an associate in the mergers and acquisitions department, then in 1986 becoming the senior vice president, managing director and head of the regulated industries group. Mr. Grempe's knowledge of financial and accounting matters qualifies him to serve on the Company's Audit Committee and his independence from the Company, Prospect Capital Management and Prospect Administration enhances his service as a member of the Nominating, Corporate

Governance and Compensation Committee.

Eugene S. Stark

Mr. Stark brings to the Board over 30 years of experience in directing the financial and administrative functions of investment management organizations. The Board benefits from his broad experience in financial management; SEC reporting and compliance; strategic and financial planning; expense, capital and risk management; fund administration; due diligence; acquisition analysis; and integration activities. Since May 2005, Mr. Stark's position as the Principal Financial Officer, Chief Compliance Officer and Vice President of Administration at General American Investors Company, Inc., where he is responsible for operations, compliance, and financial functions, allows him to provide the Board with added insight into the management practices of other financial companies. From January to April of 2005, Mr. Stark was the Chief Financial Officer of the Company, prior to which he worked

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at Prudential Financial, Inc. between 1987 and 2004. His many positions within Prudential include 10 years as Vice President and Fund Treasurer of Prudential Mutual Funds, 4 years as Senior Vice President of Finance of Prudential Investments, and 2 years as Senior Vice President of Finance of Prudential Annuities. Mr. Stark is also a Certified Public Accountant (inactive status). Mr. Stark's knowledge of financial and accounting matters qualifies him to serve on the Company's Audit Committee and his independence from the Company, Prospect Capital Management and Prospect Administration enhances his service as a member of the Nominating, Corporate Governance and Compensation Committee.

Means by Which the Board of Directors Supervises Executive Officers

The Board of Directors is regularly informed on developments and issues related to the Company's business, and monitors the activities and responsibilities of the executive officers in various ways.

At each regular meeting of the Board of Directors, the executive officers report to the Board of Directors on developments and important issues. Each of the executive officers, as applicable, also provide regular updates to the members of the Board of Directors regarding the Company's business between the dates of regular meetings of the Board of Directors.

Executive officers and other members of Prospect Capital Management, at the invitation of the Board of Directors, regularly attend portions of meetings of the Board of Directors and its committees to report on the financial results of the Company, its operations, performance and outlook, and on areas of the business within their responsibility, including risk management and management information systems, as well as other business matters.

The Board's Role in Risk Oversight

The Company's Board of Directors performs its risk oversight function primarily through (a) its two standing committees, which report to the entire Board of Directors and are comprised solely of independent directors and (b) monitoring by the Company's Chief Compliance Officer in accordance with its compliance policies and procedures.

As set forth in the descriptions regarding the Audit Committee and the Nominating, Governance and Compensation Committee, the Audit Committee and the Nominating, Governance and Compensation Committee assist the Board of Directors in fulfilling its risk oversight responsibilities. The Audit Committee's risk oversight responsibilities include reviewing and discussing with management and the independent accountants the annual audited financial statements of the Company, including disclosures made in management's discussion and analysis; reviewing and discussing with management and the independent accountants the Company's quarterly and annual financial statements prior to the filings of its quarterly and annual reports on Form 10-Q and Form 10-K; pre-approving the independent accountants' engagement to render audit and/or permissible non-audit services; and evaluating the qualifications, performance and independence of the independent accountants. The Nominating, Governance and Compensation Committee's risk oversight responsibilities include selecting qualified nominees to be elected to the Board of Directors by stockholders; selecting qualified nominees to fill any vacancies on the Board of Directors or a committee thereof; developing and recommending to the Board of Directors a set of corporate governance principles applicable to the Company; and overseeing the evaluation of the Board of Directors and management. Both the Audit Committee and the Nominating, Governance and Compensation Committee consist solely of independent directors.

The Board of Directors also performs its risk oversight responsibilities with the assistance of the Chief Compliance Officer. The Company's Chief Compliance Officer prepares a written report annually discussing the adequacy and effectiveness of the compliance policies and procedures of the Company and certain of its service providers. The Chief Compliance Officer's report, which is reviewed by the Board of Directors, addresses at a minimum (a) the operation of the compliance policies and procedures of the Company and certain of its service providers since the last report; (b) any material changes to such policies and procedures since the last report; (c) any recommendations for material changes to such policies and procedures as a result of the Chief Compliance Officer's annual review; and (d) any compliance matter that has occurred since the date of the last report about which the Board of Directors would reasonably need to know to oversee the Company's compliance activities and risks. In addition, the Chief Compliance Officer meets separately in executive session with the independent directors at least once each year.

The Company believes that its Board of Director's role in risk oversight is effective and appropriate given the extensive regulation to which it is already subject as a business development company, or BDC, under the 1940 Act.

Specifically, as a BDC the Company must comply with certain regulatory requirements that control certain types of risk in its business and operations. For example, the Company's ability to incur indebtedness is limited such that its asset coverage must equal at least 200% immediately after each time it incurs indebtedness, the Company generally has to invest at least 70% of its total assets in "qualifying assets." In addition, the Company elected to be treated as a regulated investment company, or RIC, under Subchapter M of the Internal Revenue Code, as amended. As a RIC, the Company must, among other things, meet certain income source, asset diversification and income distribution requirements.

The Company believes that the extent of its Board of Directors' (and its committees') role in risk oversight complements its Board's leadership structure because it allows the Company's independent directors to exercise oversight of risk without any

conflict that might discourage critical review through the two fully independent board committees, auditor and independent valuation providers, and otherwise.

The Company believes that a board's roles in risk oversight must be evaluated on a case by case basis and that the Board of Directors' practices concerning risk oversight is appropriate. However, the Company continually re-examines the manners in which the Board administers its oversight function on an ongoing basis to ensure that they continue to meet the Company's needs.

Committees of the Board of Directors

Our Board of Directors has established an Audit Committee and a Nominating, Corporate Governance and Compensation Committee. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018, our Board of Directors held 10 Board meetings, nine Audit Committee meetings, and one Nominating, Corporate Governance and Compensation Committee meeting. All directors attended at least 75% of the aggregate number of meetings of the Board and of the respective committees on which they served. We require each director to make a diligent effort to attend all board and committee meetings, as well as each annual meeting of stockholders. Two directors attended last year's annual meeting of stockholders in person.

The Audit Committee. The Audit Committee operates pursuant to a charter approved by the Board of Directors. The charter sets forth the responsibilities of the Audit Committee, which include selecting or retaining each year an independent registered public accounting firm, or independent accountants, to audit the accounts and records of the Company; reviewing and discussing with management and the independent accountants the annual audited financial statements of the Company, including disclosures made in management's discussion and analysis, and recommending to the Board of Directors whether the audited financial statements should be included in the Company's annual report on Form 10-K; reviewing and discussing with management and the independent accountants the Company's quarterly and annual financial statements prior to the filings of its quarterly and annual reports on Form 10-Q and Form 10-K; pre-approving the independent accountants' engagement to render audit and/or permissible non-audit services; and evaluating the qualifications, performance and independence of the independent accountants. The Audit Committee is presently composed of three persons: Messrs. Cooper, Grep and Stark, each of whom is not an "interested person" as defined in the 1940 Act and is considered independent under applicable NASDAQ rules, with Mr. Stark serving as chairman of the committee. The Board of Directors has determined that Mr. Stark is an "audit committee financial expert" as that term is defined under Item 407 of Regulation S-K. The Audit Committee may delegate its pre-approval responsibilities to one or more of its members. The member(s) to whom such responsibility is delegated must report, for informational purposes only, any pre-approval decisions to the Audit Committee at its next scheduled meeting. Messrs. Cooper, Grep and Stark were added to the Audit Committee concurrent with their election or appointment to the Board of Directors on February 12, 2009, April 1, 2010 and September 4, 2008, respectively.

The function of the Audit Committee is oversight. Our management is primarily responsible for maintaining appropriate systems for accounting and financial reporting principles and policies and internal controls and procedures that provide for compliance with accounting standards and applicable laws and regulations. The independent accountants are primarily responsible for planning and carrying out a proper audit of our annual financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting standards. The independent accountants are accountable to the Board of Directors and the Audit Committee, as representatives of our stockholders. The Board of Directors and the Audit Committee have the ultimate authority and responsibility to select, evaluate and, where appropriate, replace our independent accountants (subject, if applicable, to stockholder ratification).

In fulfilling their responsibilities, it is recognized that members of the Audit Committee are not our full-time employees or management and are not, and do not represent themselves to be, accountants or auditors by profession. As such, it is not the duty or the responsibility of the Audit Committee or its members to conduct "field work" or other types of auditing or accounting reviews or procedures, to determine that the financial statements are complete and accurate and are in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, or to set auditor independence standards. Each member of the Audit Committee shall be entitled to rely on (a) the integrity of those persons within and outside us and management from which it receives information; (b) the accuracy of the financial and other information provided to the Audit Committee absent actual knowledge to the contrary (which shall be promptly reported to the Board of Directors); and (c) statements made by our officers and employees, our investment adviser or

other third parties as to any information technology, internal audit and other non-audit services provided by the independent accountants to us.

The Nominating, Corporate Governance and Compensation Committee. The Nominating, Corporate Governance and Compensation Committee is responsible for selecting qualified nominees to be elected to the Board of Directors by stockholders; selecting qualified nominees to fill any vacancies on the Board of Directors or a committee thereof; developing and recommending to the Board of Directors a set of corporate governance principles applicable to the Company; overseeing the evaluation of the Board of Directors and management; determining or recommending to the Board of Directors for determination the compensation of any executive officers of the Company to the extent the Company pays any executive officers' compensation; and undertaking such other duties and responsibilities as may from time to time be delegated by the Board of Directors to the Nominating, Corporate Governance and Compensation Committee. Currently, the Company's executive officers do not receive any direct compensation

from the Company. The Nominating, Corporate Governance and Compensation Committee takes into consideration the educational, professional and technical backgrounds and diversity of each nominee when evaluating such nominees to be elected to the Board of Directors. The Nominating, Corporate Governance and Compensation Committee does not have a formal policy with respect to diversity. The Nominating, Corporate Governance and Compensation Committee is presently composed of three persons: Messrs. Cooper, Grempe and Stark, each of whom is not an “interested person” as defined in the 1940 Act and is considered independent under applicable NASDAQ rules, with Mr. Grempe serving as chairman of the committee. Messrs. Cooper, Grempe and Stark were added to the Nominating, Corporate Governance and Compensation Committee concurrent with their election or appointment to the Board of Directors on February 12, 2009, April 1, 2010 and September 4, 2008, respectively.

The Nominating, Corporate Governance and Compensation Committee will consider stockholder recommendations for possible nominees for election as directors when such recommendations are submitted in accordance with the Company’s Bylaws and any applicable law, rule or regulation regarding director nominations. Nominations should be sent to the Corporate Secretary c/o Prospect Capital Corporation, 10 East 40th Street, 42nd Floor, New York, New York 10016. When submitting a nomination to the Company for consideration, a stockholder must provide all information that would be required under applicable Commission rules to be disclosed in connection with election of a director, including the following minimum information for each director nominee: full name, age and address; principal occupation during the past five years; current directorships on publicly held companies and investment companies; number of shares of our common stock owned, if any; and, a written consent of the individual to stand for election if nominated by the Board of Directors and to serve if elected by the stockholders. Criteria considered by the Nominating, Corporate Governance and Compensation Committee in evaluating the qualifications of individuals for election as members of the Board of Directors include compliance with the independence and other applicable requirements of the NASDAQ rules and the 1940 Act and all other applicable laws, rules, regulations and listing standards, the criteria, policies and principles set forth in the Nominating, Corporate Governance and Compensation Committee Charter, and the ability to contribute to the effective management of the Company, taking into account our needs and such factors as the individual’s experience, perspective, skills, expertise and knowledge of the industries in which the Company operates, personal and professional integrity, character, business judgment, time availability in light of other commitments, dedication, and conflicts of interest. The Nominating, Corporate Governance and Compensation Committee also may consider such other factors as it may deem to be in our best interests and those of our stockholders. The Board of Directors also believes it is appropriate for certain key members of our management to participate as members of the Board of Directors.

Corporate Governance

Corporate Governance Guidelines. Upon the recommendation of the Nominating, Governance and Compensation Committee, the Board of Directors has adopted Corporate Governance Guidelines on behalf of the Company. These Corporate Governance Guidelines address, among other things, the following key corporate governance topics: director responsibilities; the size, composition, and membership criteria of the Board of Directors; composition and responsibilities of directors serving on committees of the Board of Directors; director access to officers, employees, and independent advisors; director orientation and continuing education; director compensation; and an annual performance evaluation of the Board of Directors.

Code of Conduct. We have adopted a code of conduct which applies to, among others, our senior officers, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, as well as all of our employees. Our code of conduct can be accessed via our website at www.prospectstreet.com. We intend to disclose amendments to or waivers from a required provision of the code of conduct on our website.

Code of Ethics. We, Prospect Capital Management and Prospect Administration have each adopted a code of ethics pursuant to Rule 17j-1 under the 1940 Act that establishes procedures for personal investments and restricts certain personal securities transactions. Personnel subject to each code may invest in securities for their personal investment accounts, including securities that may be purchased or held by us, so long as such investments are made in accordance with the code’s requirements.

Internal Reporting and Whistle Blower Protection Policy. The Company’s Audit Committee has established guidelines and procedures regarding the receipt, retention and treatment of complaints regarding accounting, internal

accounting controls or auditing matters, collectively, Accounting Matters, and the confidential, anonymous submission by our employees of concerns regarding questionable accounting or auditing matters. Persons with complaints or concerns regarding Accounting Matters may submit their complaints to our Chief Compliance Officer, or CCO. Persons who are uncomfortable submitting complaints to the CCO, including complaints involving the CCO, may submit complaints directly to our Audit Committee Chairman. Complaints may be submitted on an anonymous basis.

The CCO may be contacted at: Prospect Capital Corporation, Chief Compliance Officer, 10 East 40th Street, 42nd Floor, New York, New York 10016.

The Audit Committee Chairman may be contacted at: Prospect Capital Corporation, Audit Committee Chairman, 10 East 40th Street, 42nd Floor, New York, New York 10016.

Independent Directors

The Board of Directors, in connection with the 1940 Act and the applicable Marketplace Rules of NASDAQ, has considered the independence of members of the Board of Directors who are not employed by Prospect Capital Management and has concluded that Messrs. Cooper, Grempe and Stark are not “interested persons” as defined by the 1940 Act and therefore qualify as independent directors under the standards promulgated by the Marketplace Rules of NASDAQ. In reaching this conclusion, the Board of Directors concluded that Messrs. Cooper, Grempe and Stark had no relationships with Prospect Capital Management or any of its affiliates, other than their positions as directors of the Company and, if applicable, investments in us that are on the same terms as those of other stockholders.

Proxy Voting Policies And Procedures

We have delegated our proxy voting responsibility to Prospect Capital Management. The guidelines are reviewed periodically by Prospect Capital Management and our non-interested directors, and, accordingly, are subject to change. See “Regulation—Proxy Voting Policies and Procedures.”

Compensation of Directors and Officers

The following table sets forth information regarding the compensation received by the directors and executive officers from the Company for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018. No compensation is paid to the interested directors by the Company.

Name and Position	Aggregate Compensation from the Company	Pension or Retirement Benefits Accrued as Part of the Company’s Expenses(1)	Total Compensation Paid to Director/ Officer
Interested Directors			
John F. Barry III ⁽²⁾	None	None	None
M. Grier Eliasek ⁽²⁾	None	None	None
Independent Directors			
Andrew C. Cooper ⁽⁴⁾	\$ 150,000	None	\$ 150,000
William J. Grempe ⁽⁵⁾	\$ 150,000	None	\$ 150,000
Eugene S. Stark ⁽⁶⁾	\$ 150,000	None	\$ 150,000
Executive Officers			
Brian H. Oswald ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	None	None	None
Kristin Van Dask ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	None	None	None

(1) We do not have a bonus, profit sharing or retirement plan, and directors do not receive any pension or retirement benefits.

We have not paid, and we do not intend to pay, any annual cash compensation to our executive officers for their services as executive officers. Messrs. Barry and Eliasek are compensated by Prospect Capital Management from

(2) the income Prospect Capital Management receives under the management agreement between Prospect Capital Management and us. Ms. Van Dask is and, prior to being replaced as an executive officer of the Company, Mr.

Oswald was, compensated from the income Prospect Administration receives under the administration agreement.

(3) On April 4, 2018, the Company’s Board of Directors appointed Ms. Van Dask as the Chief Financial Officer, Treasurer, Secretary and Chief Compliance Officer of the Company, effective immediately, in place of Mr. Oswald who previously served in such positions.

(4) Mr. Cooper joined our Board of Directors on February 12, 2009.

(5) Mr. Grempe joined our Board of Directors on April 1, 2010.

(6) Mr. Stark joined our Board of Directors on September 4, 2008.

No compensation was paid to directors who are interested persons of the Company as defined in 1940 Act. In addition, the Company purchases directors’ and officers’ liability insurance on behalf of the directors and officers.

Management Services

Investment Advisory Agreement

We have entered into an investment advisory and management agreement with the Investment Adviser (the “Investment Advisory Agreement”) under which the Investment Adviser, subject to the overall supervision of our Board of Directors, manages the day-to-day operations of, and provides investment advisory services to, us. Under the terms of the Investment Advisory

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Agreement, the Investment Adviser: (i) determines the composition of our portfolio, the nature and timing of the changes to our portfolio and the manner of implementing such changes, (ii) identifies, evaluates and negotiates the structure of the investments we make (including performing due diligence on our prospective portfolio companies); and (iii) closes and monitors investments we make.

The Investment Adviser's services under the Investment Advisory Agreement are not exclusive, and it is free to furnish similar services to other entities so long as its services to us are not impaired. For providing these services the Investment Adviser receives a fee from us, consisting of two components: a base management fee and an incentive fee. The base management fee is calculated at an annual rate of 2.00% on our total assets. For services currently rendered under the Investment Advisory Agreement, the base management fee is payable quarterly in arrears. The base management fee is calculated based on the average value of our gross assets at the end of the two most recently completed calendar quarters and appropriately adjusted for any share issuances or repurchases during the current calendar quarter. Base management fees for any partial month or quarter are appropriately prorated.

The incentive fee has two parts. The first part, the income incentive fee, is calculated and payable quarterly in arrears based on our pre-incentive fee net investment income that exceeds a 1.75% quarterly (7.00% annualized) hurdle rate, subject to a "catch up" provision measured as of the end of each calendar quarter. In the three months ended June 30, 2018, we incurred an incentive fee of \$19.9 million (see calculation below). For this purpose, pre-incentive fee net investment income means interest income, dividend income and any other income (including any other fees (other than fees for providing managerial assistance), such as commitment, origination, structuring, diligence and consulting fees and other fees that we receive from portfolio companies) accrued during the calendar quarter, minus our operating expenses for the quarter (including the base management fee, expenses payable under the Administration Agreement described below, and any interest expense and dividends paid on any issued and outstanding preferred stock, but excluding the incentive fee). Pre-incentive fee net investment income includes, in the case of investments with a deferred interest feature (such as original issue discount, debt instruments with payment-in-kind interest and zero coupon securities), accrued income that we have not yet received in cash. Pre-incentive fee net investment income does not include any realized capital gains, realized capital losses or unrealized capital gains or losses. Pre-incentive fee net investment income, expressed as a rate of return on the value of our net assets at the end of the immediately preceding calendar quarter, is compared to a "hurdle rate" of 1.75% per quarter (7.00% annualized).

We expect the incentive fees we pay to increase to the extent we earn greater interest and dividend income through our investments in portfolio companies and, to a lesser extent, realize capital gains upon the sale of warrants or other equity investments in our portfolio companies and to decrease if our interest and dividend income and capital gains decrease. The "catch-up" provision requires us to pay 100% of our pre-incentive fee net investment income with respect to that portion of such income, if any, that exceeds the hurdle rate but is less than 125% of the quarterly hurdle rate in any calendar quarter (8.75% annualized assuming an annualized hurdle rate of 7%). The catch-up provision is meant to provide Prospect Capital Management with 20% of our pre-incentive fee net investment income as if a hurdle rate did not apply when our pre-incentive fee net investment income exceeds 125% of the quarterly hurdle rate in any calendar quarter (8.75% annualized assuming an annualized hurdle rate of 7%). The income incentive fee will be computed and paid on income that may include interest that is accrued but not yet received in cash. If interest income is accrued but never paid, the Board of Directors would decide to write off the accrual in the quarter when the accrual is determined to be uncollectible. The write off would cause a decrease in interest income for the quarter equal to the amount of the prior accrual. The Investment Adviser is not under any obligation to reimburse us for any part of the incentive fee it received that was based on accrued income that we never receive as a result of a default by an entity on the obligation that resulted in the accrual of such income.

The net investment income used to calculate this part of the incentive fee is also included in the amount of the gross assets used to calculate the 2.00% base management fee. We pay the Investment Adviser an income incentive fee with respect to our pre-incentive fee net investment income in each calendar quarter as follows:

- No incentive fee in any calendar quarter in which our pre-incentive fee net investment income does not exceed the hurdle rate;
- 100.00% of our pre-incentive fee net investment income with respect to that portion of such pre-incentive fee net investment income, if any, that exceeds the hurdle rate but is less than 125.00% of the quarterly hurdle rate in any

calendar quarter (8.75% annualized assuming a 7.00% annualized hurdle rate); and 20.00% of the amount of our pre-incentive fee net investment income, if any, that exceeds 125.00% of the quarterly hurdle rate in any calendar quarter (8.75% annualized assuming a 7.00% annualized hurdle rate).

These calculations are appropriately prorated for any period of less than three months and adjusted for any share issuances or repurchases during the current quarter.

The second part of the incentive fee, the capital gains incentive fee, is determined and payable in arrears as of the end of each calendar year (or upon termination of the Investment Advisory Agreement, as of the termination date), and equals 20.00% of our realized capital gains for the calendar year, if any, computed net of all realized capital losses and unrealized capital depreciation

at the end of such year. In determining the capital gains incentive fee payable to the Investment Adviser, we calculate the aggregate realized capital gains, aggregate realized capital losses and aggregate unrealized capital depreciation, as applicable, with respect to each investment that has been in our portfolio. For the purpose of this calculation, an “investment” is defined as the total of all rights and claims which may be asserted against a portfolio company arising from our participation in the debt, equity, and other financial instruments issued by that company. Aggregate realized capital gains, if any, equal the sum of the differences between the aggregate net sales price of each investment and the aggregate amortized cost basis of such investment when sold or otherwise disposed. Aggregate realized capital losses equal the sum of the amounts by which the aggregate net sales price of each investment is less than the aggregate amortized cost basis of such investment when sold or otherwise disposed. Aggregate unrealized capital depreciation equals the sum of the differences, if negative, between the aggregate valuation of each investment and the aggregate amortized cost basis of such investment as of the applicable calendar year-end. At the end of the applicable calendar year, the amount of capital gains that serves as the basis for our calculation of the capital gains incentive fee involves netting aggregate realized capital gains against aggregate realized capital losses on a since-inception basis and then reducing this amount by the aggregate unrealized capital depreciation. If this number is positive, then the capital gains incentive fee payable is equal to 20.00% of such amount, less the aggregate amount of any capital gains incentive fees paid since inception.

The actual transfer or sale of assets by Prospect to a SPE established by Prospect and consolidated with Prospect is disregarded for purposes of calculating the incentive fee.

The following is a calculation of the most recently paid incentive fee paid in July 2018 (for the quarter ended June 30, 2018) (in thousands):

Prior Quarter Net Asset Value (adjusted for stock offerings during the quarter)	\$3,346,396	
Quarterly Hurdle Rate	1.75	%
Current Quarter Hurdle	\$58,562	
125% of the Quarterly Hurdle Rate	2.1875	%
125% of the Current Quarter Hurdle	\$73,203	
Current Quarter Pre Incentive Fee Net Investment Income	\$99,351	
Incentive Fee—“Catch-Up”	\$14,678	
Incentive Fee—20% in excess of 125% of the Current Quarter Hurdle	\$2,741	
Total Current Quarter Incentive Fee	\$19,870	

The total base management fees earned by and paid to Prospect Capital Management during the twelve months ended June 30, 2018, 2017 and 2016 were \$118.0 million, \$122.9 million and \$126.5 million, respectively.

The income incentive fees were \$71.7 million, \$76.5 million and \$92.8 million for the twelve months ended June 30, 2018, 2017 and 2016, respectively. No capital gains incentive fees were earned for the twelve months ended June 30, 2018, 2017 and 2016.

The total investment advisory fees were \$189.7 million, \$199.4 million and \$219.3 million for the twelve months ended June 30, 2018, 2017 and 2016, respectively.

Because of the structure of the incentive fee, it is possible that we may have to pay an incentive fee in a quarter where we incur a loss. For example, if we receive pre-incentive fee net investment income in excess of the hurdle rate for a quarter, we will pay the applicable income incentive fee even if we have incurred negative total return in that quarter due to realized or unrealized losses on our investments.

Examples of Quarterly Incentive Fee Calculation

Example 1: Income Incentive Fee(*):

Alternative 1

Assumptions

Investment income (including interest, dividends, fees, etc.) = 1.25%

Hurdle rate(1) = 1.75%

Base management fee(2) = 0.50%

Other expenses (legal, accounting, custodian, transfer agent, etc.)(3) = 0.20%

(*) The hypothetical amount of pre-incentive fee net investment income shown is based on a percentage of total net assets.

(1) Represents 7% annualized hurdle rate

(2) Represents 2% annualized base management fee.

(3) Excludes organizational and offering expenses.

Pre-incentive fee net investment income (investment income -- (base management fee + other expenses)) = 0.55%

Pre-incentive net investment income does not exceed hurdle rate, therefore there is no income incentive fee.

Alternative 2

Assumptions

Investment income (including interest, dividends, fees, etc.) = 2.70%

Hurdle rate(1) = 1.75%

Base management fee(2) = 0.50%

Other expenses (legal, accounting, custodian, transfer agent, etc.)(3) = 0.20%

(1) Represents 7% annualized hurdle rate

(2) Represents 2% annualized base management fee.

(3) Excludes organizational and offering expenses.

Pre-incentive fee net investment income (investment income - (base management fee + other expenses)) = 2.00%

Pre-incentive net investment income exceeds hurdle rate, therefore there is an income incentive fee payable by us to the Investment Adviser.

= 100% × “Catch Up” + the greater of 0% AND (20% × (pre-incentive fee net investment income - 2.1875)%

Income incentive Fee = (100% × (2% - 1.75%)) + 0%

= 100% × 0.25% + 0% = 0.25%

= 0.25%

Alternative 3

Assumptions

Investment income (including interest, dividends, fees, etc.) = 3.00%

Hurdle rate(1) = 1.75%

Base management fee(2) = 0.50%

Other expenses (legal, accounting, custodian, transfer agent, etc.)(3) = 0.20%

(1) Represents 7% annualized hurdle rate.

(2) Represents 2% annualized base management fee.

(3) Excludes organizational and offering expenses.

Pre-incentive fee net investment income (investment income - (base management fee + other expenses)) = 2.30%

Pre-incentive net investment income exceeds hurdle rate, therefore there is an income incentive fee payable by us to our Investment Adviser.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Income incentive Fee} &= 100\% \times \text{“Catch Up”} + \text{the greater of } 0\% \text{ AND } (20\% \times (\text{pre-incentive fee net}))\text{investment income} \\
 &- 2.1875\% \\
 &= (100\% \times (2.1875\% - 1.75\%)) + \text{the greater of } 0\% \text{ AND } (20\% \times (2.30\% - 2.1875\%)) \\
 &= (100\% \times 0.4375\%) + (20\% \times 0.1125\%) \\
 &= 0.4375\% + 0.0225\% \\
 &= 0.46\%
 \end{aligned}$$

Example 2: Capital Gains Incentive Fee:

Alternative 1

Assumptions

- Year 1: \$20 million investment made
- Year 2: Fair market value (“FMV”) of investment determined to be \$22 million
- Year 3: FMV of investment determined to be \$17 million
- Year 4: Investment sold for \$21 million

The impact, if any, on the capital gains portion of the incentive fee would be:

- Year 1: No impact
- Year 2: No impact
- Year 3: Decrease base amount on which the second part of the incentive fee is calculated by \$3 million (unrealized capital depreciation)
- Year 4: Increase base amount on which the second part of the incentive fee is calculated by \$4 million (\$1 million of realized capital gain and \$3 million reversal in unrealized capital depreciation)

Alternative 2

Assumptions

- Year 1: \$20 million investment made
- Year 2: FMV of investment determined to be \$17 million
- Year 3: FMV of investment determined to be \$17 million
- Year 4: FMV of investment determined to be \$21 million
- Year 5: FMV of investment determined to be \$18 million
- Year 6: Investment sold for \$15 million

The impact, if any, on the capital gains portion of the incentive fee would be:

- Year 1: No impact
- Year 2: Decrease base amount on which the second part of the incentive fee is calculated by \$3 million (unrealized capital depreciation)
- Year 3: No impact
- Year 4: Increase base amount on which the second part of the incentive fee is calculated by \$3 million (reversal in unrealized capital depreciation)
- Year 5: Decrease base amount on which the second part of the incentive fee is calculated by \$2 million (unrealized capital depreciation)
- Year 6: Decrease base amount on which the second part of the incentive fee is calculated by \$3 million (\$5 million of realized capital loss offset by a \$2 million reversal in unrealized capital depreciation)

Alternative 3

Assumptions

- Year 1: \$20 million investment made in company A (“Investment A”) and \$20 million investment made in company B (“Investment B”)
- Year 2: FMV of Investment A is determined to be \$21 million, and Investment B is sold for \$18 million
- Year 3: Investment A is sold for \$23 million

The impact, if any, on the capital gains portion of the incentive fee would be:

- Year 1: No impact

Year 2: Decrease base amount on which the second part of the incentive fee is calculated by \$2 million (realized capital loss on Investment B)

Year 3: Increase base amount on which the second part of the incentive fee is calculated by \$3 million (realized capital gain on Investment A)

Alternative 4

Assumptions

Year 1: \$20 million investment made in company A ("Investment A"), and \$20 million investment made in company B ("Investment B")

Year 2: FMV of Investment A is determined to be \$21 million, and FMV of Investment B is determined to be \$17 million

Year 3: FMV of Investment A is determined to be \$18 million, and FMV of Investment B is determined to be \$18 million

Year 4: FMV of Investment A is determined to be \$19 million, and FMV of Investment B is determined to be \$21 million

Year 5: Investment A is sold for \$17 million, and Investment B is sold for \$23 million

The impact, if any, on the capital gains portion of the incentive fee would be:

Year 1: No impact

Year 2: Decrease base amount on which the second part of the incentive fee is calculated by \$3 million (unrealized capital depreciation on Investment B)

Year 3: Decrease base amount on which the second part of the incentive fee is calculated by \$1 million (\$2 million in unrealized capital depreciation on Investment A and \$1 million recovery in unrealized capital depreciation on Investment B)

Year 4: Increase base amount on which the second part of the incentive fee is calculated by \$3 million (\$1 million recovery in unrealized capital depreciation on Investment A and \$2 million recovery in unrealized capital depreciation on Investment B)

Year 5: Increase base amount on which the second part of the incentive fee is calculated by \$1 million (\$3 million realized capital gain on Investment B offset by \$3 million realized capital loss on Investment A plus a \$1 million reversal in unrealized capital depreciation on Investment A from Year 4)

Payment of our expenses

All investment professionals of the Investment Adviser and its staff, when and to the extent engaged in providing investment advisory and management services, and the compensation and routine overhead expenses of such personnel allocable to such services, will be provided and paid for by the Investment Adviser. We bear all other costs and expenses of our operations and transactions, including those relating to: organization and offering; calculation of our net asset value (including the cost and expenses of any independent valuation firms); expenses incurred by Prospect Capital Management payable to third parties, including agents, consultants or other advisers (such as independent valuation firms, accountants and legal counsel), in monitoring our financial and legal affairs and in monitoring our investments and performing due diligence on our prospective portfolio companies; interest payable on debt, if any, and dividends payable on preferred stock, if any, incurred to finance our investments; offerings of our debt, our preferred shares, our common stock and other securities; investment advisory fees; fees payable to third parties, including agents, consultants or other advisors, relating to, or associated with, evaluating and making investments; transfer agent and custodial fees; registration fees; listing fees; taxes; independent directors' fees and expenses; costs of preparing and filing reports or other documents with the SEC; the costs of any reports, proxy statements or other notices to stockholders, including printing costs; our allocable portion of the fidelity bond, directors and officers/errors and omissions liability insurance, and any other insurance premiums; direct costs and expenses of administration, including auditor and legal costs; and all other expenses incurred by us, by our Investment Adviser or by Prospect Administration in connection with administering our business, such as our allocable portion of overhead under the Administration Agreement, including rent and our allocable portion of the costs of our Chief Compliance Officer and Chief Financial Officer and his staff.

Duration and Termination

The Investment Advisory Agreement was originally approved by our Board of Directors on June 23, 2004 and was recently re-approved by the Board of Directors on June 19, 2018 for an additional one-year term expiring June 22, 2019. Unless terminated earlier as described below, it will remain in effect from year to year thereafter if approved annually by our Board of Directors or by the affirmative vote of the holders of a majority of our outstanding voting securities, including, in either case, approval by a majority of our directors who are not interested persons. The Investment Advisory Agreement will automatically terminate in the event of its assignment. The Investment Advisory Agreement may be terminated by either party without penalty upon not more than 60 days' written notice to the other. See "Risk Factors—Risks Relating to Our Business—We are dependent upon Prospect Capital Management's key management personnel for our future success."

Administration Agreement

We have also entered into an administration agreement (the “Administration Agreement”) with Prospect Administration under which Prospect Administration, among other things, provides (or arranges for the provision of) administrative services and facilities for us. For providing these services, we reimburse Prospect Administration for our allocable portion of overhead incurred by Prospect Administration in performing its obligations under the Administration Agreement, including rent and our allocable portion of the costs of our Chief Financial Officer and Chief Compliance Officer and his staff, including the internal legal staff. Under this agreement, Prospect Administration furnishes us with office facilities, equipment and clerical, bookkeeping and record keeping services at such facilities. Prospect Administration also performs, or oversees the performance of, our required administrative services, which include, among other things, being responsible for the financial records that we are required to maintain and preparing reports to our stockholders and reports filed with the SEC. In addition, Prospect Administration assists us in determining and publishing our net asset value, overseeing the preparation and filing of our tax returns and the printing and dissemination of reports to our stockholders, and generally oversees the payment of our expenses and the performance of administrative and professional services rendered to us by others. Under the Administration Agreement, Prospect Administration also provides on our behalf managerial assistance to those portfolio companies to which we are required to provide such assistance (see Managerial Assistance section below). The Administration Agreement may be terminated by either party without penalty upon 60 days’ written notice to the other party. Prospect Administration is a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Investment Adviser.

The Administration Agreement provides that, absent willful misfeasance, bad faith or negligence in the performance of its duties or by reason of the reckless disregard of its duties and obligations, Prospect Administration and its officers, managers, partners, agents, employees, controlling persons, members and any other person or entity affiliated with it are entitled to indemnification from us for any damages, liabilities, costs and expenses (including reasonable attorneys’ fees and amounts reasonably paid in settlement) arising from the rendering of Prospect Administration’s services under the Administration Agreement or otherwise as administrator for us. Our payments to Prospect Administration are periodically reviewed by our Board of Directors.

The allocation of gross overhead expense from Prospect Administration was \$20,715, 22,882, and \$20,313 for the years ended June 30, 2018, 2017 and 2016, respectively. Prospect Administration received estimated payments of \$10,684, \$8,760 and \$7,445 directly from our portfolio companies and certain funds managed by the Investment Adviser for legal, tax and portfolio level accounting services during the years ended June 30, 2018, 2017 and 2016, respectively. Estimated payments received by Prospect Administration during the year ended June 30, 2018 additionally included \$2,631 received from our insurance carrier. We were given a credit for these payments as a reduction of the administrative services cost payable by us to Prospect Administration. Had Prospect Administration not received these payments, Prospect Administration’s charges for its administrative services would have increased by these amounts. During the year ended June 30, 2017, other operating expenses in the amount of \$876 incurred by us, which were attributable to CCPI Inc. (“CCPI”), have been reimbursed by CCPI and are reflected as an offset to our overhead allocation. No such reimbursements or expenses occurred during the years ended June 30, 2018 or June 30, 2016. During the year ended June 30, 2016, we renegotiated the managerial assistance agreement with First Tower LLC (“First Tower”) and reversed \$1,200 of previously accrued managerial assistance at First Tower Delaware, \$600 of which was expensed during the three months ended June 30, 2015, as the fee was paid by First Tower, which decreased our overhead expense. During the year ended June 30, 2016, we also incurred \$379 of overhead expense related to our consolidated entity SB Forging Company, Inc. Net overhead during the years ended June 30, 2018, 2017 and 2016 totaled \$10,031, \$13,246 and \$12,647, respectively.

Indemnification

The Investment Advisory Agreement provides that, absent willful misfeasance, bad faith or gross negligence in the performance of its duties or by reason of the reckless disregard of its duties and obligations, Prospect Capital Management and its officers, managers, agents, employees, controlling persons, members and any other person or entity affiliated with it are entitled to indemnification from us for any damages, liabilities, costs and expenses (including reasonable attorneys’ fees and amounts reasonably paid in settlement) arising from the rendering of Prospect Capital Management’s services under the Investment Advisory Agreement or otherwise as our investment adviser.

The Administration Agreement provides that, absent willful misfeasance, bad faith or negligence in the performance of its duties or by reason of the reckless disregard of its duties and obligations, Prospect Administration and its officers, managers, partners, agents, employees, controlling persons, members and any other person or entity affiliated with it are entitled to indemnification from us for any damages, liabilities, costs and expenses (including reasonable attorneys' fees and amounts reasonably paid in settlement) arising from the rendering of Prospect Administration's services under the Administration Agreement or otherwise as our administrator.

Board of Directors approval of the Investment Advisory Agreement

On June 19, 2018, our Board of Directors voted unanimously to renew the Investment Advisory Agreement for the 12-month period ending June 22, 2019. In its consideration of the Investment Advisory Agreement, the Board of Directors focused on

information it had received relating to, among other things: (a) the nature, quality and extent of the advisory and other services to be provided to us by Prospect Capital Management; (b) comparative data with respect to advisory fees or expense ratios paid by other business development companies with similar investment objectives; (c) our projected operating expenses; (d) the projected profitability of Prospect Capital Management and any existing and potential sources of indirect income to Prospect Capital Management or Prospect Administration from their relationships with us and the profitability of those relationships; (e) information about the services to be performed and the personnel performing such services under the Investment Advisory Agreement; (f) the organizational capability and financial condition of Prospect Capital Management and its affiliates and (g) the possibility of obtaining similar services from other third party service providers or through an internally managed structure. In approving the renewal of the Investment Advisory Agreement, the Board of Directors, including all of the directors who are not “interested persons,” considered the following:

- Nature, Quality and Extent of Services.** The Board of Directors considered the nature, extent and quality of the investment selection process employed by Prospect Capital Management. The Board of Directors also considered Prospect Capital Management’s personnel and their prior experience in connection with the types of investments made by us. The Board of Directors concluded that the services to be provided under the Investment Advisory Agreement are generally the same as those of comparable business development companies described in the available market data.

- Investment Performance.** The Board of Directors reviewed our investment performance over various periods, including the one-, two-, three-, five- and ten-year periods ended December 31, 2016, as well as comparative data with respect to the investment performance of a group of other, comparable externally managed business development companies selected by the Adviser and the Company’s Board of Directors. The Board of Directors concluded that Prospect Capital Management was delivering results consistent with our investment objective and that our investment performance was satisfactory when compared to comparable business development companies.

- The reasonableness of the fees paid to Prospect Capital Management.** The Board of Directors considered comparative data based on publicly available information on a group of other, comparable business development companies selected by the Adviser and the Company’s Board of Directors (the “BDC Expense Peers”) with respect to services rendered and the advisory fees (including the management fees and incentive fees), as well as our projected operating expenses, efficiency ratio and expense ratio compared to the BDC Expense Peers. The Board of Directors reviewed information concerning Prospect Capital Management’s costs in serving as the Company’s investment adviser, including costs associated with technology, infrastructure and compliance necessary to manage the Company, as well as compensation costs, Prospect Capital Management’s compensation program, and the relationship of such compensation to Prospect Capital Management’s ability to attract and retain investment advisory personnel. Finally, on behalf of the Company, the Board of Directors also considered the profitability of Prospect Capital Management. Based upon its review, the Board of Directors concluded that the fees to be paid under the Investment Advisory Agreement are reasonable.

- Economies of Scale.** The Board of Directors considered information about the potential of Prospect Capital Management to realize economies of scale in managing our assets, and determined that at this time there were not economies of scale to be realized by Prospect Capital Management.

Based on the information reviewed and the discussions detailed above, the Board of Directors (including all of the directors who are not “interested persons”) concluded that the investment advisory fee rates and terms are fair and reasonable in relation to the services provided and approved the renewal of the Investment Advisory Agreement with Prospect Capital Management as being in the best interests of the Company and its stockholders.

Portfolio Managers

The following individuals function as portfolio managers primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of our portfolio. Our portfolio managers are not responsible for day-to-day management of any other accounts. For a description of their principal occupations for the past five years, see above.

Name	Position	Length of Service
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with
Company
(Years)

John F. Barry III Chairman and Chief Executive Officer 14

M. Grier Eliasek President and Chief Operating Officer 14

Mr. Eliasek receives no compensation from the Company. Mr. Eliasek receives a salary and bonus from Prospect Capital Management that takes into account his role as a senior officer of the Company and of Prospect Capital Management, his performance and the performance of each of Prospect Capital Management and the Company. Mr. Barry receives no compensation from the Company. Mr. Barry, as the sole member of Prospect Capital Management, receives a salary and/or bonus from Prospect Capital Management and is entitled to equity distributions after all other obligations of Prospect Capital Management are met.

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The following table sets forth the dollar range of our common stock beneficially owned by each of the portfolio managers described above as of June 30, 2018.

Name	Aggregate Dollar Range of Common Stock Beneficially Owned by Portfolio Managers
John F. Barry III	Over \$100,000
M. Grier Eliasek	Over \$100,000

Managerial Assistance

As a BDC, we are obligated under the 1940 Act to make available to certain of our portfolio companies significant managerial assistance. "Making available significant managerial assistance" refers to any arrangement whereby we provide significant guidance and counsel concerning the management, operations, or business objectives and policies of a portfolio company. We are also deemed to be providing managerial assistance to all portfolio companies that we control, either by ourselves or in conjunction with others. The nature and extent of significant managerial assistance provided by us to controlled and non-controlled portfolio companies will vary according to the particular needs of each portfolio company. Examples of such activities include (i) advice on recruiting, hiring, management and termination of employees, officers and directors, succession planning and other human resource matters; (ii) advice on capital raising, capital budgeting, and capital expenditures; (iii) advice on advertising, marketing, and sales; (iv) advice on fulfillment, operations, and execution; (v) advice on managing relationships with unions and other personnel organizations, financing sources, vendors, customers, lessors, lessees, lawyers, accountants, regulators and other important counterparties; (vi) evaluating acquisition and divestiture opportunities, plant expansions and closings, and market expansions; (vii) participating in audit committee, nominating committee, board and management meetings; (viii) consulting with and advising board members and officers of portfolio companies (on overall strategy and other matters); and (ix) providing other organizational, operational, managerial and financial guidance.

Prospect Administration, when performing a managerial assistance agreement executed with each portfolio company to which we provide managerial assistance, arranges for the provision of such managerial assistance on our behalf.

When doing so, Prospect Administration utilizes personnel of our Investment Adviser. We, on behalf of Prospect Administration, invoice portfolio companies receiving and paying for managerial assistance, and we remit to Prospect Administration its cost of providing such services, including the charges deemed appropriate by our Investment Adviser for providing such managerial assistance. No income is recognized by Prospect.

During the years ended June 30, 2018, 2017 and 2016, we received payments of \$6,343, \$6,923 and \$6,102, respectively, from our portfolio companies for managerial assistance and subsequently remitted these amounts to Prospect Administration. During the year ended June 30, 2016, we reversed \$1,200 of managerial assistance expense related to our consolidated entity First Tower Delaware which was included within allocation from Prospect Administration on our Consolidated Statement of Operations for the year ended June 30, 2016. The \$1,200 was subsequently paid to Prospect Administration by First Tower LLC, the operating company.

License Agreement

We entered into a license agreement with Prospect Capital Investment Management, LLC, an affiliate of Prospect Capital Management, pursuant to which Prospect Capital Investment Management agreed to grant us a non-exclusive, royalty free license to use the name "Prospect Capital." Under this agreement, we have a right to use the Prospect Capital name, for so long as Prospect Capital Management or one of its affiliates remains our investment adviser. Other than with respect to this limited license, we have no legal right to the Prospect Capital name. This license agreement will remain in effect for so long as the Investment Advisory Agreement with our Investment Adviser is in effect.

CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND TRANSACTIONS

We have entered into the Investment Advisory Agreement with Prospect Capital Management. Our Chairman of the Board of Directors is the sole member of and controls Prospect Capital Management. Our senior management may in the future also serve as principals of other investment managers affiliated with Prospect Capital Management that may in the future manage investment funds with investment objectives similar to ours. In addition, our executive officers and directors and the principals of Prospect Capital Management 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 affiliates. Accordingly, we may not be given the opportunity to participate in certain investments made by investment funds managed by advisers affiliated with Prospect Capital Management. However, our Investment Adviser and other members of the affiliated present and predecessor companies of Prospect Capital Management intend to allocate investment opportunities in a fair and equitable manner consistent with our investment objectives and strategies so that we are not disadvantaged in relation to any other client. See “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations,” Notes 13 and 14 in the accompanying Consolidated Financial Statements, “Risk Factors—Risks Relating To Our Business—Potential conflicts of interest could impact our investment returns” and “Risk Factors—Risks Relating To Our Securities—Our ability to enter into transactions with our affiliates is restricted.” In addition, pursuant to the terms of the Administration Agreement, Prospect Administration provides, or arranges to provide, the Company with the office facilities and administrative services necessary to conduct our day-to-day operations. Prospect Capital Management is the sole member of and controls Prospect Administration.

CONTROL PERSONS AND PRINCIPAL STOCKHOLDERS

As of August 29, 2018, there were no persons that owned 25% or more of our outstanding voting securities, and we believe no person should be deemed to control us, as such term is defined in the 1940 Act.

The following table sets forth, as of August 29, 2018 certain ownership information with respect to our common stock for those persons who directly or indirectly own, control or hold with the power to vote, 5% or more of our outstanding common stock and all officers and directors, as a group. Unless otherwise indicated, we believe that the beneficial owners set forth in the tables below have sole voting and investment power.

Name and Address of Beneficial Owner	Number of Shares Beneficially Owned	Percentage of Class(1)
5% or more holders		
John F. Barry III	35,831,168	9.8 %
Other executive officers and directors as a group	1,890,849	0.5 %

(1)Based on a total of 364,962,655 shares of our common stock issued and outstanding as of August 29, 2018.

The following table sets forth the dollar range of our equity securities beneficially owned by each of our directors and officers as of June 30, 2018 within the same family of investment companies. Information as to beneficial ownership is based on information furnished to us by the directors. We are part of a “family of investment companies”, as that term is defined in the 1940 Act, that includes Priority Income Fund, Inc. (“Priority”) and Pathway Capital Opportunity Fund, Inc. (“Pathway”).

Name of Director or Officer	Dollar Range of Equity Securities in the Company(1)	Dollar Range of Equity Securities in Priority(1)	Dollar Range of Equity Securities in Pathway(1)
Independent Directors			
William J. Grempe	\$50,001 - \$100,000	None	None
Andrew C. Cooper	None	None	None
Eugene S. Stark	Over \$100,000	None	None
Interested Directors			
John F. Barry III	Over \$100,000	None	None
M. Grier Eliasek	Over \$100,000	None	None
Officer			
Kristin Van Dask	Over \$100,000	None	None

(1)Dollar ranges are as follows: none, \$1-\$10,000, \$10,001-\$50,000, \$50,001-\$100,000 or over \$100,000.

PORTFOLIO COMPANIES

The following is a listing of our portfolio companies at June 30, 2018. Values are as of June 30, 2018.

The portfolio companies are presented in three categories: “companies more than 25% owned” are portfolio companies in which Prospect directly or indirectly owns more than 25% of the outstanding voting securities of such portfolio company and, therefore, such portfolio company is presumed to be controlled by us under the 1940 Act; “companies owned 5% to 24.99%” are portfolio companies where Prospect directly or indirectly owns 5% to 24.99% of the outstanding voting securities of such portfolio company and/or holds one or more seats on the portfolio company’s Board of Directors and, therefore, such portfolio company is deemed to be an affiliated person with us under the 1940 Act; “companies less than 5% owned” are portfolio companies where Prospect directly or indirectly owns less than 5% of the outstanding voting securities of such portfolio company and where it has no other affiliations with such portfolio company. As of June 30, 2018, Prospect owned controlling interests in CCPI Inc.; CP Energy Services Inc.; Credit Central Loan Company, LLC; Echelon Aviation LLC; First Tower Finance Company LLC; Freedom Marine Solutions, LLC; InterDent, Inc.; MITY, Inc.; National Property REIT Corp.; Nationwide Loan Company LLC; NMMB, Inc.; Pacific World Corporation; R-V Industries, Inc.; SB Forging Company II, Inc. (f/k/a Gulf Coast Machine & Supply Company); USES Corp.; Valley Electric Company, Inc.; and Wolf Energy, LLC. We also own affiliated interests in Edmentum Ultimate Holdings, LLC; Nixon, Inc.; and Targus International, LLC. Prospect makes available significant managerial assistance to its portfolio companies. Prospect generally requests and may receive rights to observe the meetings of its portfolio companies’ Boards of Directors.

Portfolio Company	Nature of its Principal Business (Location)	Title and Class of Securities Held	Collateral Held	% of Class Held	Fair Value (Equity) (in thousands)	Fair Value (Debt) (in thousands)
Companies more than 25% owned						
CCPI Inc.	Electronic Equipment, Instruments & Components (Ohio)	Senior Secured Term Loan A (10.00%, due 12/31/2020)	First priority lien			2,881
		Senior Secured Term Loan B (12.00% plus 7.00% PIK, due 12/31/2020)	First priority lien			17,819
		Common Stock (14,857 shares)		95 %	15,056	
CP Energy Services Inc.	Energy Equipment & Services (Oklahoma)	Senior Secured Term Loan (13.31% (LIBOR + 11.00% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 12/29/2022)	First priority lien			35,048
		Series B Convertible Preferred Stock (16.00%, 790 shares)		100 %	63,225	
		Common Stock (102,924 shares)		100 %	24,988	
Credit Central Loan Company, LLC	Consumer Finance (South Carolina)	Subordinated Term Loan (10.00% plus 10.00% PIK, due 6/26/2024)(1)	Second priority lien			51,855
		Class A Units (10,640,642 units)(1)		98 %	23,196	
		Net Revenues Interest (25% of Net Revenues)(1)		25 %	1,626	
Echelon Aviation LLC	Aerospace & Defense (New York)	Senior Secured Term Loan (11.75% (LIBOR + 9.75% with 2.00% LIBOR floor) plus 2.25% PIK, due 3/31/2022)	First priority lien			31,055
		Senior Secured Term Loan (11.00% (LIBOR + 9.00% with 2.00%	First priority lien			16,044

LIBOR floor) plus 1.00% PIK, due
12/7/2024)

Membership Interest (100%)

100% 35,179

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Portfolio Company	Nature of its Principal Business (Location)	Title and Class of Securities Held	Collateral Held	% of Class Held	Fair Value (Equity) (in thousands)	Fair Value (Debt) (in thousands)
First Tower Finance Company LLC	Consumer Finance (Mississippi)	Subordinated Term Loan to First Tower, LLC (10.00% plus 10.00% PIK, due 6/24/2019)(1) Class A Units (95,709,910 units)(1)	Second priority lien	80 %	169,944	273,066
Freedom Marine Solutions, LLC	Energy Equipment & Services (Louisiana)	Membership Interest (100%)		100 %	13,037	
InterDent, Inc.	Health Care Providers & Services (California)	Senior Secured Term Loan A (7.59% (LIBOR + 5.50% with 0.75% LIBOR floor), due 12/31/2017, past due) Senior Secured Term Loan B (8.34% (LIBOR + 6.25% with 0.75% LIBOR floor) plus 4.25% PIK, due 12/31/2017, past due) Senior Secured Term Loan C (18.00% PIK, due on demand)	First priority lien First priority lien First priority lien			77,994 119,627 —
MITY, Inc.	Commercial Services & Supplies (Utah)	Warrants (to purchase 4,900 shares of Common Stock, expires 3/22/2030) Senior Secured Note A (10.00% (LIBOR + 7.00% with 3.00% LIBOR floor), due 1/30/2020) Senior Secured Note B (10.00% (LIBOR + 7.00% with 3.00% LIBOR floor) plus 10.00% PIK, due 1/30/2020) Subordinated Unsecured Note to Broda Enterprises ULC (10.00%, due on demand)(1) Common Stock (42,053 shares)	First priority lien First priority lien	95 %	2,639	26,250 24,442 5,563
National Property REIT Corp.	Equity Real Estate Investment Trusts (REITs) / Online Lending (Various)	Senior Secured Term Loan A (6.00% (LIBOR + 4.00% with 2.00% LIBOR floor) plus 10.50% PIK, due 4/1/2019) Senior Secured Term Loan E (11.00% (LIBOR + 9.00% with 2.00% LIBOR floor) plus 1.50% PIK, due 4/1/2019) Common Stock (3,042,393 shares) Net Operating Income Interest (5% of Net Operating Income)	First priority lien First priority lien			293,203 226,180 436,105 99,488
Nationwide Loan Company	Consumer Finance (Illinois)	Senior Subordinated Term Loan to Nationwide Acceptance LLC	Second priority			17,410

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LLC		(10.00% plus 10.00% PIK, due 6/18/2019)(1)	lien		
		Class A Units (32,456,159 units)(1)		94 %	16,443
NMMB, Inc.	Media (New York)	Senior Secured Note (14.00%, due 5/6/2021)	First priority lien		3,714
		Senior Secured Note to Armed Forces Communications, Inc. (14.00%, due 5/6/2021)	First priority lien		4,900
		Series A Preferred Stock (7,200 shares)		51 %	5,663
		Series B Preferred Stock (5,669 shares)		40 %	4,458
Pacific World Corporation	Personal Products (California)	Revolving Line of Credit – \$26,000 Commitment (9.34% (LIBOR + 7.25% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 9/26/2020)	First priority lien		20,825
		Senior Secured Term Loan A (7.34% (LIBOR + 5.25% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 9/26/2020)	First priority lien		96,250
		Senior Secured Term Loan B (11.34% PIK (LIBOR + 9.25% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), in non-accrual status effective 5/21/2018, due 9/26/2020)	First priority lien		47,945
		Convertible Preferred Equity (100,000 units)			-
		Common Stock (6,778,414 units)		8 %	-

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Portfolio Company	Nature of its Principal Business (Location)	Title and Class of Securities Held	Collateral Held	% of Class Held	Fair Value (Equity) (in thousands)	Fair Value (Debt) (in thousands)
R-V Industries, Inc.	Machinery (Pennsylvania)	Senior Subordinated Note (11.34% (LIBOR + 9.00% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 3/31/2022)	Second priority lien			28,622
SB Forging Company II, Inc. (f/k/a Gulf Coast Machine & Supply Company)	Energy Equipment & Services (Texas)	Common Stock (745,107 shares)		88 %	3,264	
		Series A Convertible Preferred Stock (6.50%, 99,000 shares)		100 %	2,194	
USES Corp.	Commercial Services & Supplies (Texas)	Common Stock (100 shares)		100 %	—	
		Senior Secured Term Loan A (9.00% PIK, in non-accrual status effective 4/1/2016, due 7/22/2020)	First priority lien			16,319
		Senior Secured Term Loan B (15.50% PIK, in non-accrual status effective 4/1/2016, due 7/22/2020)	First priority lien			—
		Common Stock (268,962 shares)		100 %	—	
Valley Electric Company, Inc.	Construction & Engineering (Washington)	Senior Secured Note to Valley Electric Co. of Mt. Vernon, Inc. (8.00% (LIBOR + 5.00% with 3.00% LIBOR floor) plus 2.50% PIK, due 12/31/2024)	First priority lien			10,430
		Senior Secured Note (8.00% plus 10.00% PIK, due 6/23/2024)	First priority lien			27,781
		Consolidated Revenue Interest (2.0%)		2 %	—	
		Common Stock (50,000 shares)		95 %	12,586	
Wolf Energy, LLC	Energy Equipment & Services (Kansas)	Membership Interest (100%)		100 %	—	
		Membership Interest in Wolf Energy Services Company, LLC (100%)		100 %	—	
		Net Profits Interest (8% of Equity Distributions)		8 %	12	
Companies 5% to 24.99% owned						
Edmentum Ultimate Holdings, LLC	Diversified Consumer Services (Minnesota)	Second Lien Revolving Credit Facility to Edmentum, Inc. – \$7,834 Commitment (5.00% PIK, due 12/9/2021)	Second priority lien			7,834
		Unsecured Senior PIK Note (8.50% PIK, due 12/9/2021)	None			7,520
			None			19,862

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		Unsecured Junior PIK Note (10.00% PIK, in non-accrual status effective 1/1/2017, due 12/9/2021)		
		Class A Units (370,964 units)	12	%—
Nixon, Inc.	Textiles, Apparel & Luxury Goods (California)	Common Stock (857 units)	9	%—
Targus International, LLC	Textiles, Apparel & Luxury Goods (California)	Common Stock (7,383,395 shares)	16	%23,220
Companies less than 5% owned				
ACE Cash Express, Inc.	Consumer Finance (Texas)	Senior Secured Note (12.00%, due 12/15/2022)(1)	First priority lien	21,594
AgaMatrix, Inc.	Healthcare Equipment and Supplies (New Hampshire)	Senior Secured Term Loan (11.33% (LIBOR + 9.00% with 1.25% LIBOR floor), due 9/29/2022)	First priority lien	35,815
American Gilsonite Company	Chemicals (Utah)	Membership Interest (0.05%, 131 shares)	—	%—
Apidos CLO IX	Structured Finance (Cayman Islands)	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 0.00%, due 7/15/2023)(1)		76
Apidos CLO XI	Structured Finance (Cayman Islands)	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 7.80%, due 1/17/2028)(1)		25,000
Apidos CLO XII	Structured Finance (Cayman Islands)	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 15.35%, due 4/15/2031)(1)		26,518

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Portfolio Company	Nature of its Principal Business (Location)	Title and Class of Securities Held	Collateral Held	% of Class Held	Fair Value (Equity) (in thousands)	Fair Value (Debt) (in thousands)
Apidos CLO XV	Structured Finance (Cayman Islands)	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 14.14%, due 4/20/2031)(1)			26,960	
Apidos CLO XXII	Structured Finance (Cayman Islands)	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 12.65%, due 10/20/2027)(1)			25,047	
Ark-La-Tex Wireline Services, LLC	Energy & Equipment Services (Louisiana)	Senior Secured Term Loan B (13.59% (LIBOR + 11.50% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), in non-accrual status effective 4/1/2016, due 4/8/2019)	First priority lien			787
Armor Holding II LLC	Commercial Services & Supplies (New York)	Second Lien Term Loan (11.10% (LIBOR + 9.00% with 1.25% LIBOR floor), due 12/26/2020)	Second priority lien			7,000
Atlantis Health Care Group (Puerto Rico), Inc.	Health Care Providers & Services (Puerto Rico)	Revolving Line of Credit – \$7,000 Commitment (10.81% (LIBOR + 8.50% with 1.50% LIBOR floor), due 8/21/2019)	First priority lien			6,900
		Senior Term Loan (10.81% (LIBOR + 8.50% with 1.50% LIBOR floor), due 2/21/2020)	First priority lien			76,607
ATS Consolidated, Inc.	Electronic Equipment, Instruments & Components (Arizona)	Second Lien Term Loan (9.84% (LIBOR + 7.75%, due 2/27/2026)	Second priority lien			14,873
Autodata, Inc./ Autodata Solutions, Inc.	Software (Canada)	Second Lien Term Loan (9.34% (LIBOR + 7.25% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 12/12/2025)	Second priority lien			5,972
Barings CLO 2018-III (f/k/a Babson CLO Ltd. 2014-III)	Structured Finance (Cayman Islands)	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 11.35%, due 7/20/2029)(1)			46,933	
Broder Bros., Co.	Textiles, Apparel & Luxury Goods (Pennsylvania)	Senior Secured Note (10.33% (LIBOR + 8.00% with 1.25% LIBOR floor), due 12/02/2022)	First priority lien			274,009
Brookside Mill CLO Ltd.	Structured Finance (Cayman Islands)	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 8.73%, due 1/18/2028)(1)			13,466	
California Street CLO IX Ltd. (f/k/a Symphony CLO IX Ltd.)	Structured Finance (Cayman Islands)	Preference Shares (Residual Interest, current yield 12.20%, due 10/16/2028)(1)			35,852	
Candle-Lite Company, LLC	Household & Personal Products (Ohio)	Senior Secured Term Loan A (7.81% (LIBOR + 5.50% with	First priority			12,438

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		1.25% LIBOR floor), due 1/23/2023)	lien	
		Senior Secured Term Loan B (11.81% (LIBOR + 9.50% with 1.25% LIBOR floor), due 1/23/2023)	First priority lien	12,500
Capstone Logistics Acquisition, Inc.	Commercial Services & Supplies (Georgia)	Second Lien Term Loan (10.34% (LIBOR + 8.25% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 10/7/2022)	Second priority lien	100,136
Carlyle Global Market Strategies CLO 2014-4, Ltd.	Structured Finance (Cayman Islands)	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 20.73%, due 7/15/2030)(1)		18,807
Carlyle Global Market Strategies CLO 2016-3, Ltd.	Structured Finance (Cayman Islands)	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 18.00%, due 10/20/2029)(1)		29,080
Carlyle C17 CLO Limited (f/k/a Cent CLO 17 Limited)	Structured Finance (Cayman Islands)	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 18.34%, due 4/30/2031)(1)		15,196
Cent CLO 20 Limited	Structured Finance (Cayman Islands)	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 15.40%, due 1/25/2026)(1)		28,269
Cent CLO 21 Limited	Structured Finance (Cayman Islands)	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 17.56%, due 7/27/2026)(1)		33,703
Centerfield Media Holding Company	Internet Software and Services (California)	Senior Secured Term Loan A (9.31% (LIBOR + 7.00% with 2.00% LIBOR floor), due 1/17/2022)	First priority lien	66,300
		Senior Secured Term Loan B (14.81% (LIBOR + 12.50% with 2.00% LIBOR floor), due 1/17/2022)	First priority lien	68,000

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Portfolio Company	Nature of its Principal Business (Location)	Title and Class of Securities Held	Collateral Held	% of Fair Class Value Held (Equity) (in thousands)	Fair Value (Debt) (in thousands)
CIFC Funding 2013-III-R, Ltd. (f/k/a CIFC Funding 2013-III, Ltd.)	Structured Finance (Cayman Islands)	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 14.43%, due 4/24/2031)(1)		25,250	
CIFC Funding 2013-IV, Ltd.	Structured Finance (Cayman Islands)	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 14.31%, due 4/28/2031)(1)		27,697	
CIFC Funding 2014-IV Investor, Ltd.	Structured Finance (Cayman Islands)	Income Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 8.46%, due 10/19/2026)(1)		23,715	
CIFC Funding 2016-I, Ltd.	Structured Finance (Cayman Islands)	Income Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 13.11%, due 10/21/2028)(1)		27,998	
Cinedigm DC Holdings, LLC	Media (New York)	Senior Secured Term Loan (11.31% (LIBOR + 9.00% with 2.00% LIBOR floor) plus 2.50% PIK, due 3/31/2021)	First priority lien		31,460
Class Appraisal, LLC	Real Estate Management & Development (Michigan)	Revolving Line of Credit – \$1,500 Commitment (10.58% (LIBOR + 8.25% with 1.50% LIBOR floor), due 3/12/2020)	First priority lien		—
		Senior Secured Term Loan (10.58% (LIBOR + 8.25% with 1.50% LIBOR floor), due 3/10/2023)	First priority lien		41,860
Coverall North America, Inc.	Commercial Services & Supplies (Florida)	Senior Secured Term Loan A (8.31% (LIBOR + 6.00% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 11/02/2020)	First priority lien		19,100
		Senior Secured Term Loan B (13.31% (LIBOR + 11.00% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 11/02/2020)	First priority lien		24,750
CP VI Bella Midco	IT Services (Pennsylvania)	Second Lien Term Loan (8.84% (LIBOR + 6.75%, due 12/29/2025)	Second priority lien		1,990
CURO Financial Technologies Corp.	Consumer Finance (Canada)	Senior Secured Notes (12.00%, due 3/1/2022)(1)	First priority lien		11,844
Digital Room LLC	Commercial Services & Supplies (California)	First Lien Term Loan (7.10% (LIBOR + 5.00% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 12/29/2023)	First priority lien		9,925
		Second Lien Term Loan (10.85% (LIBOR + 8.75% with 1.00%	Second priority		57,100

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Dunn Paper, Inc.	Paper & Forest Products (Georgia)	LIBOR floor), due 12/29/2024) lien Second Lien Term Loan (10.84% (LIBOR + 8.75% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 8/26/2023)	Second priority lien	11,226
Easy Gardener Products, Inc.	Household Durables (Texas)	Senior Secured Term Loan (12.31% (LIBOR + 10.00% with 0.25% LIBOR floor), due 09/30/2020)	First priority lien	15,728
Engine Group, Inc.	Media (California)	Senior Secured Term Loan (7.08% (LIBOR + 4.75% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 9/15/2022)	First priority lien	4,813
EXC Holdings III Corp.	Technology Hardware, Storage & Peripherals (Massachusetts)	Second Lien Term Loan (11.08% (LIBOR + 8.75% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 9/15/2023)	Second priority lien	35,000
		Second Lien Term Loan (9.97% (LIBOR + 7.50% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 12/01/2025)	Second priority lien	12,500
Fleetwash, Inc.	Commercial Services & Supplies (New Jersey)	Senior Secured Term Loan B (11.31% (LIBOR + 9.00% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 4/30/2022)	First priority lien	21,544
Galaxy XV CLO, Ltd.	Structured Finance (Cayman Islands)	Delayed Draw Term Loan – \$15,000 Commitment (10.31% (LIBOR + 8.00% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), expires 4/30/2022)	First priority lien	—
		Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 12.42%, due 10/15/2030)(1)		30,457

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Portfolio Company	Nature of its Principal Business (Location)	Title and Class of Securities Held	Collateral Held	% of Fair Value Held (Equity) (in thousands)	Fair Value (Debt) (in thousands)
Galaxy XXVII CLO, Ltd. (f/k/a Galaxy XVI CLO, Ltd.)	Structured Finance (Cayman Islands)	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 13.57%, due 5/16/2031)(1)		13,688	
Galaxy XXVIII CLO, Ltd. (f/k/a Galaxy XVII CLO, Ltd.)	Structured Finance (Cayman Islands)	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 10.89%, due 7/15/2031)(1)		22,335	
Galaxy XXVIII CLO, Ltd.	Structured Finance (Cayman Islands)	Class F Junior Notes (LIBOR + 8.48%, due 7/15/2031)(1)		6,159	
H.I.G. ECI Merger Sub, Inc.	IT Services (Massachusetts)	Revolving Line of Credit – \$5,000 Commitment (9.81% (LIBOR + 7.50% with 1.50% LIBOR floor), due 9/30/2018)	First priority lien		—
		Senior Secured Term Loan A (7.81% (LIBOR + 5.50% with 1.50% LIBOR floor), due 5/31/2023)	First priority lien		44,688
		Senior Secured Term Loan B (12.81% (LIBOR + 10.50% with 1.50% LIBOR floor), due 5/31/2023)	First priority lien		29,900
Halcyon Loan Advisors Funding 2012-1 Ltd.	Structured Finance (Cayman Islands)	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 0.00%, due 8/15/2023)(1)		3,125	
Halcyon Loan Advisors Funding 2013-1 Ltd.	Structured Finance (Cayman Islands)	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 0.00%, due 4/15/2025)(1)		11,017	
Halcyon Loan Advisors Funding 2014-1 Ltd.	Structured Finance (Cayman Islands)	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 10.30%, due 4/18/2026)(1)		11,647	
Halcyon Loan Advisors Funding 2014-2 Ltd.	Structured Finance (Cayman Islands)	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 8.64%, due 4/28/2025)(1)		19,050	
Halcyon Loan Advisors Funding 2015-3 Ltd.	Structured Finance (Cayman Islands)	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 19.80%, due 10/18/2027)(1)		32,513	
Harbortouch Payments, LLC	Commercial Services & Supplies (Pennsylvania)	Escrow Receivable		917	
HarbourView CLO VII-R, Ltd. (f/k/a HarbourView CLO VII, Ltd.)	Structured Finance (Cayman Islands)	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 18.94%, due 7/18/2031)(1)		13,689	
Help/Systems Holdings, Inc.	Software (Minnesota)	Second Lien Term Loan (9.84% (LIBOR + 7.75%), due	Second priority		11,293

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		3/27/2026)	lien	
Ingenio, LLC	Internet Software & Services (California)	Senior Secured Term Loan (9.82% (LIBOR + 7.50% with 1.25% LIBOR floor), due 9/26/2022)	First priority lien	9,647
Inpatient Care Management Company LLC	Health Care Providers & Services (Florida)	Senior Secured Term Loan (10.31% (LIBOR + 8.00% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 6/8/2021)	First priority lien	23,698

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Portfolio Company	Nature of its Principal Business (Location)	Title and Class of Securities Held	Collateral Held	% of Class Held	Fair Value (Equity) (in thousands)	Fair Value (Debt) (in thousands)
Janus International Group, LLC	Building Products (Georgia)	Second Lien Term Loan (9.84% (LIBOR + 7.75% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 2/12/2026)	Second priority lien			10,000
JD Power and Associates	Capital Markets (California)	Second Lien Term Loan (10.59% (LIBOR + 8.50% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 9/7/2024)	Second priority lien			20,000
Jefferson Mill CLO Ltd.	Structured Finance (Cayman Islands)	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 7.20%, due 7/20/2027)(1)			12,392	
K&N Parent, Inc.	Auto Components (California)	Second Lien Term Loan (11.08% (LIBOR + 8.75% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 10/21/2024)	Second priority lien			12,887
Keystone Acquisition Corp.	Health Care Providers & Services (Pennsylvania)	Second Lien Term Loan (11.58% (LIBOR + 9.25% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 5/1/2025)	Second priority lien			50,000
LCM XIV Ltd.	Structured Finance (Cayman Islands)	Income Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 16.28%, due 7/21/2031)(1)			24,257	
Madison Park Funding IX, Ltd.	Structured Finance (Cayman Islands)	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 57.45%, due 8/15/2022)(1)			2,200	
Maverick Healthcare Equity, LLC	Health Care Providers & Services (Arizona)	Preferred Units (10.00%, 1,250,000 units)		1 %	446	
		Class A Common Units (1,250,000 units)		1 %	—	
MedMark Services, Inc.	Health Care Providers & Services (Texas)	Second Lien Term Loan (10.55% (LIBOR + 8.25% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 3/1/2025)				6,933
Memorial MRI & Diagnostic, LLC	Health Care Providers & Services (Texas)	Senior Secured Term Loan (10.83% (LIBOR + 8.50% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 3/16/2022)	First priority lien			36,925
Mobile Posse, Inc.	Media (Virginia)	First Lien Term Loan (10.83% (LIBOR + 8.50% with 2.00% LIBOR floor), due 4/3/2023)	First priority lien			27,700
Mountain View CLO 2013-I Ltd.	Structured Finance (Cayman Islands)	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 13.66%, due 10/15/2030)(1)			23,267	
Mountain View CLO IX Ltd.	Structured Finance (Cayman Islands)	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 17.63%, due 7/15/2031)(1)			37,333	
MRP Holdco, Inc.	IT Services (Massachusetts)	Senior Secured Term Loan A (6.59% (LIBOR + 4.50% with 1.50% LIBOR floor), due	First priority lien			43,000

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		4/17/2024)		
		Senior Secured Term Loan B (10.59% (LIBOR + 8.50% with 1.50% LIBOR floor), due 4/17/2024)	First priority lien	43,000
Octagon Investment Partners XV, Ltd.	Structured Finance (Cayman Islands)	Income Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 14.58%, due 7/19/2030)(1)		26,350
Octagon Investment Partners XVIII, Ltd.	Structured Finance (Cayman Islands)	Income Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 17.26%, due 4/16/2031)(1)		26,420
Pearl Intermediate Parent LLC	Health Care Providers & Services (Connecticut)	Second Lien Term Loan (8.33% (LIBOR + 6.25%, due 2/15/2026)	Second priority lien	5,000
PeopleConnect Intermediate LLC (f/k/a Intelius, Inc.)	Internet Software & Services (Washington)	Revolving Line of Credit – \$1,000 Commitment (11.81% (LIBOR + 9.50% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 8/11/2020)	First priority lien	500
		Senior Secured Term Loan A (8.81% (LIBOR + 6.50% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 7/1/2020)	First priority lien	18,828
		Senior Secured Term Loan B (14.81% (LIBOR + 12.50% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 7/1/2020)	First priority lien	20,163
PGX Holdings, Inc.	Diversified Consumer Services (Utah)	Second Lien Term Loan (11.09% (LIBOR + 9.00% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 9/29/2021)	Second priority lien	118,289

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Portfolio Company	Nature of its Principal Business (Location)	Title and Class of Securities Held	Collateral Held	% of Class Held	Fair Value (Equity) (in thousands)	Fair Value (Debt) (in thousands)
PharMerica Corporation	Pharmaceuticals (Kentucky)	Second Lien Term Loan (9.80% (LIBOR + 7.75% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 12/7/2025)	Second priority lien			12,000
Photonis Technologies SAS	Electronic Equipment, Instruments & Components (France)	First Lien Term Loan (9.83% (LIBOR + 7.50% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 9/18/2019)(1)	First priority lien			12,335
PlayPower, Inc.	Leisure Products (North Carolina)	Second Lien Term Loan (11.08% (LIBOR + 8.75% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 6/23/2022)	Second priority lien			11,000
Research Now Group, Inc.	Professional Services (Connecticut)	First Lien Term Loan (7.86% (LIBOR + 5.50% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 12/20/2024)	First priority lien			9,608
		Second Lien Term Loan (11.82% (LIBOR + 9.50% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 12/20/2025)	Second priority lien			47,382
RGIS Services, LLC	Commercial Services & Supplies (Michigan)	Senior Secured Term Loan (9.59% (LIBOR + 7.50% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 3/31/2023)	First priority lien			14,339
RME Group Holding Company	Media (Florida)	Senior Secured Term Loan A (8.33% (LIBOR + 6.00% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 5/4/2022)	First priority lien			35,146
		Senior Secured Term Loan B (13.33% (LIBOR + 11.00% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 5/4/2022)	First priority lien			24,349
Rocket Software, Inc.	Software (Massachusetts)	Second Lien Term Loan (11.83% (LIBOR + 9.50% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 10/14/2024)	Second priority lien			50,000
Romark WM-R Ltd. (f/k/a Washington Mill CLO Ltd.)	Structured Finance (Cayman Islands)	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 12.41%, due 4/20/2031)(1)			17,961	
Rosa Mexicano	Hotels, Restaurants & Leisure (New York)	Revolving Line of Credit – \$2,500 Commitment (9.83% (LIBOR + 7.50% with 1.50% LIBOR floor), due 3/29/2023)	First priority lien			—
		Senior Secured Term Loan (9.83% (LIBOR + 7.50% with 1.50% LIBOR floor), due	First priority lien			29,813

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		3/29/2023		
SCS Merger Sub, Inc.	IT Services (Texas)	Second Lien Term Loan (11.59% (LIBOR + 9.50% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 10/30/2023)	Second priority lien	20,000
Securus Technologies Holdings, Inc.	Communications Equipment (Texas)	Second Lien Term Loan (10.34% (LIBOR + 8.25% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 11/01/2025)	Second priority lien	40,000
SEOTownCenter, Inc.	Internet Software & Services (Utah)	Senior Secured Term Loan A (9.84% (LIBOR + 7.50% with 2.00% LIBOR floor), due 4/07/2023)	First priority lien	25,000
		Senior Secured Term Loan B (14.84% (LIBOR + 12.50% with 2.00% LIBOR floor), due 4/07/2023)	First priority lien	17,000
SESAC Holdco II LLC	Media (Tennessee)	Second Lien Term Loan (9.34% (LIBOR + 7.25% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 2/23/2025)	Second priority lien	2,975
Small Business Whole Loan Portfolio	Online Lending (New York)	124 Small Business Loans purchased from On Deck Capital, Inc.	None	17
SMG US Midco	Hotels, Restaurants & Leisure (Pennsylvania)	Second Lien Term Loan (9.09% (LIBOR + 7.00%, due 1/23/2026)	Second priority lien	7,482
Spartan Energy Services, Inc.	Energy Equipment & Services (Louisiana)	Senior Secured Term Loan A (7.98% (LIBOR + 6.00% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 12/28/2018)	First priority lien	13,046
		Senior Secured Term Loan B (13.98% PIK (LIBOR + 12.00% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 12/28/2018)	First priority lien	18,237

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Portfolio Company	Nature of its Principal Business (Location)	Title and Class of Securities Held	Collateral Held	% of Class Held	Fair Value (Equity) (in thousands)	Fair Value (Debt) (in thousands)
Spectrum Holdings III Corp	Health Care Equipment & Supplies (Georgia)	Second Lien Term Loan (9.09% (LIBOR + 7.00% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 1/31/2026)	Second priority lien			7,464
Strategic Materials	Household Durables (Texas)	Second Lien Term Loan (10.10% (LIBOR + 7.75% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 11/1/2025)	Second priority lien			6,936
Stryker Energy, LLC	Oil, Gas & Consumable Fuels(Ohio)	Overriding Royalty Interests			—	
Sudbury Mill CLO Ltd.	Structured Finance (Cayman Islands)	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 5.47%, due 1/17/2026)(1)			14,218	
Symphony CLO XIV Ltd.	Structured Finance (Cayman Islands)	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 3.78%, due 7/14/2026)(1)			27,478	
Symphony CLO XV, Ltd.	Structured Finance (Cayman Islands)	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 7.30%, due 10/17/2026)(1)			32,433	
TGP HOLDINGS III LLC	Household Durables (Oregon)	Second Lien Term Loan (10.83% (LIBOR + 8.50% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 9/25/2025)	Second priority lien			2,959
TouchTunes Interactive Networks, Inc.	Internet Software & Services (New York)	Second Lien Term Loan (10.25% (LIBOR + 8.25% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 5/29/2022)	Second priority lien			14,000
Town & Country Holdings, Inc.	Distributors (New York)	First Lien Term Loan (11.33% (LIBOR + 9.00% with 1.25% LIBOR floor), due 1/26/2023)	First priority lien			69,650
Transplace Holdings, Inc.	Transportation Infrastructure (Texas)	Second Lien Term Loan (10.79% (LIBOR + 8.75% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 10/6/2025)	Second priority lien			28,104
Turning Point Brands, Inc.	Tobacco (Kentucky)	Second Lien Term Loan (9.04% (LIBOR + 7.00% with 0.00% LIBOR floor), due 3/7/2024)	Second priority lien			14,392
United Sporting Companies, Inc.	Distributors (South Carolina)	Second Lien Term Loan (13.09% (LIBOR + 11.00% with 1.75% LIBOR floor) plus 2.00% PIK, in non-accrual status effective 4/1/2017, due 11/16/2019)	Second priority lien			58,806
Universal Fiber Systems, LLC	Textiles, Apparel & Luxury Goods (Virginia)	Common Stock (24,967 shares)		3 %	—	
Universal Fiber Systems, LLC	Textiles, Apparel & Luxury Goods (Virginia)	Second Lien Term Loan (11.60% (LIBOR + 9.50% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 10/02/2022)	Second priority lien			37,000
Universal Turbine Parts, LLC	Trading Companies & Distributors (Alabama)	Senior Secured Term Loan A (8.06% (LIBOR + 5.75% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 7/22/2021)	First priority lien			27,926
Universal Turbine Parts, LLC	Trading Companies & Distributors (Alabama)	Senior Secured Term Loan B (14.06% (LIBOR + 11.75% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 7/22/2021)	First priority lien			28,273

floor), due 7/22/2021)

lien

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Portfolio Company	Nature of its Principal Business (Location)	Title and Class of Securities Held	Collateral Held	% of Fair Class Value Held (Equity) (in thousands)	Fair Value (Debt) (in thousands)
USG Intermediate, LLC	Leisure Products (Texas)	Revolving Line of Credit – \$2,500 Commitment (11.34% (LIBOR + 9.25% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 8/24/2018)	First priority lien		2,500
		Senior Secured Term Loan A (8.84% (LIBOR + 6.75% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 8/24/2022)	First priority lien		11,385
		Senior Secured Term Loan B (13.84% (LIBOR + 11.75% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 8/24/2022)	First priority lien		20,741
UTZ Quality Foods, LLC	Food Products (Pennsylvania)	Equity		—	
VC GB Holdings, Inc.	Household Durables (Illinois)	Second Lien Term Loan (9.34% (LIBOR + 7.25%, due 11/21/2025)	Second priority lien		9,886
Venio LLC	Professional Services (Pennsylvania)	Subordinated Secured Term Loan (10.09% (LIBOR + 8.00% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 2/28/2025)	Second priority lien		16,000
Voya CLO 2012-2, Ltd.	Structured Finance (Cayman Islands)	Second Lien Term Loan (4.00% plus PIK 10.00% (LIBOR + 7.50% with 2.50% LIBOR floor), due 2/19/2020)	Second priority lien		20,001
Voya CLO 2012-3, Ltd.	Structured Finance (Cayman Islands)	Income Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 0.00%, due 10/15/2022)(1)		595	
Voya CLO 2012-4, Ltd.	Structured Finance (Cayman Islands)	Income Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 0.00%, due 10/15/2022)(1)		585	
Voya CLO 2014-1, Ltd.	Structured Finance (Cayman Islands)	Income Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 11.96%, due 10/16/2028)(1)		28,264	
Voya CLO 2016-3, Ltd.	Structured Finance (Cayman Islands)	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 16.47%, due 4/18/2031)(1)		26,931	
Voya CLO 2017-3, Ltd.	Structured Finance (Cayman Islands)	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 12.68%, due 10/18/2027)(1)		22,912	
Wink Holdco, Inc.	Insurance (Texas)	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 12.26%, due 7/20/2030)(1)		43,351	
		Second Lien Term Loan (8.85% (LIBOR + 6.75% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 12/1/2025)	Second priority lien		2,986

(1) Certain investments that the Company has determined are not “qualifying assets” under Section 55(a) of the 1940 Act. Under the 1940 Act, we may not acquire any non-qualifying asset unless, at the time such acquisition is made, qualifying assets represent at least 70% of our total assets. The Company monitors the status of these assets on an ongoing basis

DETERMINATION OF NET ASSET VALUE

The net asset value per share of our outstanding shares of common stock will be determined quarterly by dividing the value of total assets minus liabilities by the total number of shares outstanding.

In calculating the value of our total assets, we will value investments for which market quotations are readily available at such market quotations. Short-term investments which mature in 60 days or less, such as U.S. Treasury bills, are valued at amortized cost, which approximates market value. The amortized cost method involves recording a security at its cost (i.e., principal amount plus any premium and less any discount) on the date of purchase and thereafter amortizing/accreting that difference between the principal amount due at maturity and cost assuming a constant yield to maturity as determined at the time of purchase. Short-term securities which mature in more than 60 days are valued at current market quotations by an independent pricing service or at the mean between the bid and ask prices obtained from at least two brokers or dealers (if available, or otherwise by a principal market maker or a primary market dealer). Investments in money market mutual funds are valued at their net asset value as of the close of business on the day of valuation.

Most of the investments in our portfolio do not have market quotations which are readily available, meaning the investments do not have actively traded markets. Debt and equity securities for which market quotations are not readily available are valued with the assistance of an independent valuation service using a documented valuation policy and a valuation process that is consistently applied under the direction of our Board of Directors. 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.”

The factors that may be taken into account in valuing such investments include, as relevant, the portfolio company’s ability to make payments, its estimated earnings and projected discounted cash flows, the nature and realizable value of any collateral, the financial environment in which the portfolio company operates, comparisons to securities of similar publicly traded companies, changes in interest rates for similar debt instruments and other relevant factors. Due to the inherent uncertainty of determining the fair value of investments that do not have readily available market quotations, the fair value of these investments may differ significantly from the values that would have been used had such market quotations existed for such investments, and any such differences could be material.

As part of the fair valuation process, the independent valuation firms engaged by the Board of Directors perform a review of each debt and equity investment requiring fair valuation and provide a range of values for each investment, which, along with management’s valuation recommendations, is reviewed by our Audit Committee. Management and the independent valuation firms may adjust their preliminary evaluations to reflect comments provided by our Audit Committee. The Audit Committee reviews the final valuation reports and management’s valuation recommendations and makes a recommendation to the Board of Directors based on its analysis of the methodologies employed and the various weights that should be accorded to each portion of the valuation as well as factors that the independent valuation firms and management may not have included in their evaluation processes. The Board of Directors then evaluates the Audit Committee recommendations and undertakes a similar analysis to determine the fair value of each investment in the portfolio in good faith.

Determination of fair values involves subjective judgments and estimates not susceptible to substantiation by auditing procedures. Accordingly, under current accounting standards, the notes to our financial statements will refer to the uncertainty with respect to the possible effect of such valuations, and any change in such valuations, on our financial statements.

SALES OF COMMON STOCK BELOW NET ASSET VALUE

We may submit to our stockholders, for their approval, a proposal seeking authorization to make sales of our common stock at prices below our most recently determined NAV per share. Pursuant to the approval of our Board of Directors, we have made such sales in the past, and we may continue to do so under this prospectus if we seek and receive stockholder approval.

In making a determination that an offering below NAV per share is in our and our stockholders' best interests, our Board of Directors considers a variety of factors including matters such as:

- The effect that an offering below NAV per share would have on our stockholders, including the potential dilution they would experience as a result of the offering;
- The amount per share by which the offering price per share and the net proceeds per share are less than the most recently determined NAV per share;
- The relationship of recent market prices of par common stock to NAV per share and the potential impact of the offering on the market price per share of our common stock;
- Whether the estimated offering price would closely approximate the market value of our shares;
- The potential market impact of being able to raise capital during the current financial market difficulties;
- The nature of any new investors anticipated to acquire shares of common stock in the offering;
- The anticipated rate of return on and quality, type and availability of investments; and
- The leverage available to us.

Our Board of Directors also considers the fact that sales of common stock at a discount will benefit our Investment Advisor as the Investment Advisor will earn additional investment management fees on the proceeds of such offerings, as it would from the offering of any other securities of the Company or from the offering of common stock at premium to NAV per share.

If we seek and receive stockholder approval, we will not sell shares of common stock under a prospectus supplement to a registration statement (the "current registration statement") if the cumulative dilution to our NAV per share from offerings under the current registration statement exceeds 15%. This limit would be measured separately for each offering pursuant to the current registration statement by calculating the percentage dilution or accretion to aggregate NAV from that offering and then summing the percentage from each offering. For example, if our most recently determined NAV per share at the time of the first offering is \$9.35 and we have 365.0 million shares of common stock outstanding, sale of 70.0 million shares of common stock at net proceeds to us of \$4.67 per share (an approximately 50% discount) would produce dilution of 8.05%. If we subsequently determined that our NAV per share decreased to \$8.49 on the then 435.0 million shares of common stock outstanding and then made an additional offering, we could, for example, sell approximately an additional 68.5 million shares of common stock at net proceeds to us of \$4.37 per share, which would produce dilution of 6.79%, before we would reach the aggregate 15% limit. If we file a new post-effective amendment, the threshold would reset.

Sales by us of our common stock at a discount from NAV per share pose potential risks for our existing stockholders whether or not they participate in the offering, as well as for new investors who participate in the offering.

The following three headings and accompanying tables will explain and provide hypothetical examples on the impact of an offering at a price less than NAV per share on three different set of investors:

- existing stockholders who do not purchase any shares of common stock in the offering;
- existing stockholders who purchase a relatively small amount of shares of common stock in the offering or a relatively large amount of shares of common stock in the offering; and
- new investors who become stockholders by purchasing shares of common stock in the offering.

NAV per share used in the tables below is based on Prospect's most recently determined NAV per share as of June 30, 2018, as adjusted to give effect to issuances and redemption of Prospect common stock since June 30, 2018. The NAV per share used for purposes of providing information in the table below is thus an estimate and does not necessarily reflect actual NAV per share at the time sales are made. Actual NAV per share may be higher or lower based on potential changes in valuations of Prospect's portfolio securities, accruals of income, expenses and distributions declared and thus may be higher or lower at the assumed sales prices than shown below.

The tables below provide hypothetical examples of the impact that an offering at a price less than NAV per share may have on the NAV per share of shareholders and investors who do and do not participate in such an offering. However, the tables below do not show and are not intended to show any potential changes in market price that may occur from an offering at a price less than NAV per share and it is not possible to predict any potential market price change that may occur from such an offering.

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Impact On Existing Stockholders Who Do Not Participate in the Offering

Our existing stockholders who do not participate in an offering below NAV per share or who do not buy additional shares of common stock in the secondary market at the same or lower price we obtain in the offering (after expenses and commissions) face the greatest potential risks. These stockholders will experience an immediate decrease (often called dilution) in the NAV of the shares of common stock they hold and their NAV per share. 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 will experience in our assets, potential earning power and voting interests due to the offering. These stockholders may also experience a decline in the market price of their shares of common stock, which often reflects to some degree announced or potential increases and decreases in NAV per share. This decrease could be more pronounced as the size of the offering and level of discounts increases.

The following chart illustrates the level of NAV dilution that would be experienced by a nonparticipating stockholder in three different hypothetical offerings of different sizes and levels of discount from NAV per share. It is not possible to predict the level of market price decline that may occur. Actual sales prices and discounts may differ from the presentation below. There is no maximum level of discount from NAV at which we may sell shares pursuant to the stockholder authority.

The examples assume that we have 365.0 common shares outstanding, \$5,862,000,000 in total assets and \$2,450,000,000 in total liabilities. The current NAV and NAV per share are thus \$3,412,000,000 and \$9.35. The table illustrates the dilutive effect on nonparticipating Stockholder A of (1) an offering of 18,250,000 shares (5% of the outstanding shares) at \$8.88 per share after offering expenses and commission (a 5% discount from NAV); (2) an offering of 36,500,000 shares (10% of the outstanding shares) at \$8.41 per share after offering expenses and commissions (a 10% discount from NAV); (3) an offering of 91,250,000 shares (25% of the outstanding shares) at \$7.01 per share after offering expenses and commissions (a 25% discount from NAV); and (4) an offering of 91,250,000 shares (25% of the outstanding shares) at \$0.00 per share after offering expenses and commissions (a 100% discount from NAV).

	Prior to Sale	Example 1 5% Offering at 5% Discount		Example 2 10% Offering at 10% Discount		Example 3 25% Offering at 25% Discount		Example 4 25% Offering at 100% Discount	
	Below NAV	Following Sale	% Change	Following Sale	% Change	Following Sale	% Change	Following Sale	% Change
Offering Price									
Price per Share to Public		\$9.27		\$8.77		\$7.31		—	
Net Proceeds per Share to Issuer		\$8.88		\$8.41		\$7.01		—	
Decrease to NAV									
Total Shares Outstanding	365,000,000	383,250,000	5.00 %	401,500,000	10.00 %	456,250,000	25.00 %	456,250,000	25.00 %
NAV per Share	\$9.35	\$9.33	(0.24)%	\$9.26	(0.91)%	\$8.88	(5.00)%	\$7.48	(20.00)%
Dilution to Stockholder									
Shares Held by Stockholder	365,000	365,000	—	365,000	—	365,000	—	365,000	—

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A Percentage Held by Stockholder	0.10	%0.10	%(4.76)%0.09	%(9.09)%0.08	%(20.00)%0.08	%(20.00)%
A Total Asset Values Total NAV Held by Stockholder	\$3,412,000	\$3,403,876	(0.24)%\$3,380,981	(0.91)%\$3,241,399	(5.00)%\$2,729,600	(20.00)%
A Total Investment by Stockholder A (Assumed to be \$9.35 per Share on Shares Held Prior to Sale) Total Dilution to Stockholder A (Total NAV Less Total Investment) Per Share Amounts NAV per Share Held by Stockholder A Investment per Share Held by Stockholder A (Assumed to be \$9.35 per Share on Shares Held Prior to Sale) Dilution per Share Held by Stockholder A (NAV per Share Less		\$3,412,000	\$3,412,000	\$3,412,000	\$3,412,000	
		\$(8,124)	\$(31,018)	\$(170,600)	\$(682,400)	
		\$9.33	\$9.26	\$8.88	\$7.48	
	\$9.35	\$9.35	\$9.35	\$9.35	\$9.35	
		\$(0.02)	\$(0.09)	\$(0.47)	\$(1.87)	

Investment
per Share)
Percentage
Dilution to
Stockholder
A (Dilution
per Share
Divided by
Investment
per Share)

(0.24)%

(0.91)%

(5.00)%

(20.00)%

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Impact On Existing Stockholders Who Do Participate in the Offering

Our existing stockholders who participate in an offering below NAV per share or who buy additional shares of common stock in the secondary market at the same or lower price as we obtain in the offering (after expenses and commissions) will experience the same types of NAV dilution as the nonparticipating stockholders, albeit at a lower level, to the extent they purchase less than the same percentage of the discounted offering as their interest in our shares of common stock immediately prior to the offering. The level of NAV dilution will decrease as the number of shares of common stock such stockholders purchase increases. Existing stockholders who buy more than such percentage will experience NAV dilution on their existing shares but will, in contrast to existing stockholders who purchase less than their proportionate share of the offering, experience an increase (often called accretion) in average NAV per share over their investment per share and will also experience a disproportionately greater increase in their participation in our earnings and assets and their voting power than our increase in assets, potential earning power and voting interests due to the offering. The level of accretion will increase as the excess number of shares of common stock such stockholder purchases increases. Even a stockholder who over-participates will, however, be subject to the risk that we may make additional discounted offerings in which such stockholder does not participate, in which case such a stockholder will experience NAV dilution as described above in such subsequent offerings. These shareholders may also experience a decline in the market price of their shares of common stock, which often reflects to some degree announced or potential decreases in NAV per share. This decrease could be more pronounced as the size of the offering and level of discounts increases. There is no maximum level of discount from NAV at which we may sell shares pursuant to this authority.

The following chart illustrates the level of dilution and accretion in the offering for a stockholder that acquires shares equal to (1) 50% of its proportionate share of the offering (i.e., 45,625 shares, which is 0.05% of the offering rather than its 0.10% proportionate share) and (2) 150% of such percentage (i.e., 136,875 shares, which is 0.15% of the offering rather than its 0.10% proportionate share). NAV has not been finally determined for any day after June 30, 2018. The table below is shown based upon the adjusted NAV of \$9.35 as described above. The following example assumes a sale of 91,250,000 shares at a sales price to the public of \$7.31 with a 4% underwriting discount and commissions and \$350,000 of expenses (\$7.01 per share net).

	Prior to Sale Below NAV	50 % Participation		150% Participation	
		Following Sale	% Change	Following Sale	% Change
Offering Price					
Price per Share to Public		\$7.31		\$7.31	
Net Proceeds per Share to Issuer		\$7.01		\$7.01	
Decrease to NAV					
Total Shares Outstanding	365,000,000	456,250,000	25.00 %	456,250,000	25.00 %
NAV per Share	\$9.35	\$8.88	(5.00)%	\$8.88	(5.00)%
Dilution to Nonparticipating Stockholder					
Shares Held by Stockholder A	365,000	410,625	12.50 %	501,875	37.50 %
Percentage Held by Stockholder A	0.10 %	0.09 %	(10.00)%	0.11 %	10.00 %
Total NAV Held by Stockholder A	\$9.35	\$3,646,575	6.88 %	\$4,456,925	30.63 %
Total Investment by Stockholder A (Assumed to be \$9.35 per Share) on Shares Held Prior to Sale		\$3,745,385		\$4,412,156	
Total Dilution to Stockholder A (Total NAV Less Total Investment)		\$(98,810)		\$44,769	
NAV per Share Held by Stockholder A after offering		\$8.88		\$8.88	
Investment per Share Held by Stockholder A (Assumed to be \$9.35 per Share on Shares Held Prior to Sale)		\$9.12		\$8.79	
Dilution per Share Held by Stockholder A (NAV per Share Less		\$(0.24)		\$(0.09)	

Investment per Share)

Percentage Dilution to Stockholder A (Dilution per Share
Divided by Investment per Share)

(2.43)%

(5.95)%

Impact On New Investors

Investors who are not currently stockholders and who participate in an offering below NAV but whose investment per share is greater than the resulting NAV per share due to selling compensation and expenses paid by the issuer will experience an immediate decrease, albeit small, in the NAV of their shares of common stock and their NAV per share compared to the price

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they pay for their shares of common stock. Investors who are not currently stockholders and who participate in an offering below NAV per share and whose investment per share is also less than the resulting NAV per share due to selling compensation and expenses paid by the issuer being significantly less than the discount per share will experience an immediate increase in the NAV of their shares of common stock and their NAV per share compared to the price they pay for their shares of common stock. These investors will experience a disproportionately greater participation in our earnings and assets and their voting power than our increase in assets, potential earning power and voting interests. These investors will, however, be subject to the risk that we may make additional discounted offerings in which such new stockholder does not participate, in which case such new stockholder will experience dilution as described above in such subsequent offerings. These investors may also experience a decline in the market price of their shares of common stock, which often reflects to some degree announced or potential increases and decreases in NAV per share. This decrease could be more pronounced as the size of the offering and level of discounts increases. There is no maximum level of discount from NAV at which we may sell shares pursuant to this authority. The following chart illustrates the level of dilution or accretion for new investors that would be experienced by a new investor in the same hypothetical 5%, 10% and 25% discounted offerings as described in the first chart above. The illustration is for a new investor who purchases the same percentage (0.10%) of the shares of common stock in the offering as Stockholder A in the prior examples held immediately prior to the offering. It is not possible to predict the level of market price decline that may occur. Actual sales prices and discounts may differ from the presentation below. There is no maximum level of discount from NAV at which we may sell shares pursuant to the stockholder authority.

		Example 1 5% Offering at 5% Discount		Example 2 10% Offering at 10% Discount		Example 3 25% Offering at 25% Discount	
	Prior to Sale Below NAV	Following Sale	% Change	Following Sale	% Change	Following Sale	% Change
Offering Price							
Price per Share to Public		\$9.27		\$8.77		\$7.31	
Net Proceeds per Share to Issuer		\$8.88		\$8.41		\$7.01	
Decrease to NAV							
Total Shares Outstanding	365,000,000	383,250,000	5.00 %	401,500,000	10.00 %	456,250,000	25.00 %
NAV per Share	\$ 9.35	\$9.33	(0.24)%	\$9.26	(0.91)%	\$8.88	(5.00)%
Dilution to Participating Stockholder							
Shares Held by Stockholder A	—	18,250		36,500		91,250	
Percentage Held by Stockholder A	— %	— %		0.01 %		0.02 %	
Total NAV Held by Stockholder A	\$ —	\$170,194		\$338,098		\$810,350	
Total investment by Stockholder A		\$169,188		\$320,240		\$666,770	
Total Dilution to Stockholder A (Total NAV Less Total Investment)		\$1,006		\$17,858		\$143,580	
NAV per Share Held by Stockholder A		\$9.27		\$8.77		\$7.31	
Investment per Share Held by Stockholder A		\$9.33		\$9.26		\$8.88	
Dilution per Share Held by Stockholder A (NAV per Share Less Investment per Share)		\$(0.06)		\$(0.49)		\$(1.57)	
Percentage Dilution to Stockholder A (Dilution per Share Divided by Investment per Share)			0.59 %		5.58 %		21.53 %

DIVIDEND REINVESTMENT AND DIRECT STOCK PURCHASE PLAN

We have adopted a dividend reinvestment and direct stock purchase plan that provides for reinvestment of our dividends or distributions on behalf of our stockholders, unless a stockholder elects to receive cash as provided below, and the ability to purchase additional shares by making optional cash investments. As a result, when our Board of Directors authorizes, and we declare, a cash dividend or distribution, then our stockholders who have not “opted out” of our dividend reinvestment and direct stock purchase plan will have their cash dividends or distributions automatically reinvested in additional shares of our common stock, rather than receiving the cash dividends or distributions. If you are not a current stockholder and want to enroll or have “opted out” and wish to rejoin, you may purchase shares directly through the plan or opt in by enrolling online or submitting to the plan administrator a completed enrollment form and, if you are not a current stockholder, making an initial investment of at least \$250.

No action is required on the part of a registered stockholder to have their cash dividend or distribution reinvested in shares of our common stock. A registered stockholder may elect to receive an entire dividend or distribution in cash by notifying the plan administrator and our transfer agent and registrar, in writing so that such notice is received by the plan administrator no later than the record date for dividends to stockholders. The plan administrator will set up a dividend reinvestment account for shares acquired pursuant to the plan for each stockholder who has not so elected to receive dividends and distributions in cash or who has enrolled in the plan as described herein (each, a “Participant”). The plan administrator will hold each Participant’s shares, together with the shares of other Participants, in non-certificated form in the plan administrator’s name or that of its nominee. Upon request by a Participant to terminate their participation in the plan, received in writing, via the internet or the plan administrator’s toll free number no later than 3 business days prior to a dividend or distribution payment date, such dividend or distribution will be paid out in cash and not be reinvested. If such request is received fewer than 3 business days prior to a dividend or distribution payment date, such dividend or distribution will be reinvested but all subsequent dividends and distributions will be paid to the stockholder in cash on all balances. Upon such termination of the Participant’s participation in the plan, all whole shares owned by the Participant will be issued to the Participant in certificated form and a check will be issued to the Participant for the proceeds of fractional shares less a transaction fee of \$15.00 to be deducted from such proceeds. Those stockholders whose shares are held by a broker or other financial intermediary may receive dividends or distributions in cash by notifying their broker or other financial intermediary of their election.

We primarily use newly-issued shares to implement reinvestment of dividends and distributions under the plan, whether our shares are trading at a premium or at a discount to net asset value. However, we reserve the right to purchase shares in the open market in connection with the implementation of reinvestment of dividends or distributions under the plan. The number of shares to be issued to a stockholder is determined by dividing the total dollar amount of the dividend or distribution payable to such stockholder by the market price per share of our common stock at the close of regular trading on the NASDAQ Global Select Market on the last business day before the payment date for such dividend or distribution. Market price per share on that date will be the closing price for such shares on the NASDAQ Global Select Market or, if no sale is reported for such day, at the average of their reported bid and asked prices. The number of shares of our common stock to be outstanding after giving effect to payment of the dividend or distribution cannot be established until the value per share at which additional shares will be issued has been determined and elections of our stockholders have been tabulated. Stockholders who do not elect to receive dividends and distributions in shares of common stock may experience accretion to the net asset value of their shares if our shares are trading at a premium at the time we issue new shares under the plan and dilution if our shares are trading at a discount. The level of accretion or discount would depend on various factors, including the proportion of our stockholders who participate in the plan, the level of premium or discount at which our shares are trading and the amount of the dividend or distribution payable to a stockholder.

There are no brokerage charges or other charges to stockholders who participate in reinvestment of dividends or distributions under the plan. The plan administrator’s fees under the plan are paid by us. If a participant elects by written notice to the plan administrator to have the plan administrator sell part or all of the shares held by the plan administrator in the participant’s account and remit the proceeds to the participant, the plan administrator is authorized to deduct a \$15 transaction fee plus a \$0.10 per share brokerage commissions from the proceeds.

Stockholders who receive dividends or 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 dividends or distributions in cash. A stockholder's basis for determining gain or loss upon the sale of stock received in a dividend or distribution from us will be equal to the total dollar amount of the dividend or distribution payable to the stockholder. Any stock received in a dividend or distribution will have a new holding period for tax purposes commencing on the day following the day on which the shares are credited to the U.S. Stockholder's account (as defined below).

Participants in the plan have the option of making additional cash payments to the plan administrator for investment in the shares at the then current market price. Such payments may be made in any amount from \$25 to \$10,000 per transaction.

Participants in the plan may also elect to have funds electronically withdrawn from their checking or savings account each month. Direct debit of cash will be performed on the 10th of each month. Participants may elect this option by submitting a written authorization form or by enrolling online at the plan administrator's website. The plan administrator will use all funds received from participants since the prior investment of funds to purchase shares of our common stock in the open market. We will not use newly-issued shares of our common stock to implement such purchases. Purchase orders will be submitted daily. The Plan Administrator may, at its discretion, submit purchase orders less frequently but no later than 30 days after receipt. The plan administrator will charge each stockholder who makes such additional cash payments \$2.50, plus a \$0.10 per share brokerage commission. Cash dividends and distributions payable on all shares credited to your plan account will be automatically reinvested in additional shares pursuant to the terms of the plan. Brokerage charges for such purchases are expected to be less than the usual brokerage charge for such transactions. Instructions sent by a participant to the plan administrator in connection with such participant's cash payment may not be rescinded.

Participants may terminate their accounts under the plan by notifying the plan administrator via its website at www.amstock.com or by filling out the transaction request form located at the bottom of their statement and sending it to the plan administrator at American Stock Transfer & Trust Company, P.O. Box 922, Wall Street Station, New York, NY 10269-0560 or by calling the plan administrator's Interactive Voice Response System at (888) 888-0313. Upon termination, the stockholder will receive certificates for the full shares credited to your plan account. If you elect to receive cash, the plan administrator sells such shares and delivers a check for the proceeds, less the \$0.10 per share commission and the plan administrator's transaction fee of \$15. In every case of termination, fractional shares credited to a terminating plan account are paid in cash at the then-current market price, less any commission and transaction fee.

The plan may be terminated by us upon notice in writing mailed to each participant at least 30 days prior to any payable date for the payment of any dividend by us or distribution pursuant to any additional cash payment made. All correspondence concerning the plan should be directed to the plan administrator by mail at American Stock Transfer and Trust Company LLC, 6201 15th Avenue, Brooklyn, New York 11219, or by telephone at 888-888-0313. Stockholders who purchased their shares through or hold their shares in the name of a broker or financial institution should consult with a representative of their broker or financial institution with respect to their participation in our dividend reinvestment plan and direct stock purchase plan. Such holders of our stock may not be identified as our registered stockholders with the plan administrator and may not automatically have their cash dividend or distribution reinvested in shares of our common stock by the plan administrator.

1. How do I purchase shares if I am not an existing registered holder?

To make an investment online, log on to www.amstock.com, click on “Shareholders” followed by “Invest Online,” then select “All Plans” from the left toolbar. Select “Prospect Capital Corporation” Common Stock,” followed by “Invest Now.” Follow the “Steps to Invest,” which will guide you through the six-step investment process. Follow the prompts to provide your banking account number and ABA routing number to allow for the direct debit of funds from your savings or checking account. You will receive a receipt of your transaction upon completion of the investment process, as well as a subsequent e-mail confirming the number of shares purchased and their price (generally within two business days). To invest by mail, complete an Enrollment Application, which can be obtained by calling the Plan Administrator at 1-888-888-0313, and enclose a check made payable to American Stock Transfer & Trust Company, LLC for the value of your investment. The Enrollment Application may also be downloaded from the Plan Administrator’s website (www.amstock.com). The minimum initial investment is \$250.00. The maximum investment is \$10,000.00 per transaction. Once you are a stockholder, the minimum purchase amount is reduced to \$25.00. For purchases made with voluntary contributions, there is a transaction fee of \$2.50 per purchase and a per-share commission of \$0.10, each to be paid by the participants in the Plan. Your cash payment, less applicable service charges, fees and commissions, will be used to purchase shares on the open market for your account. Both full and fractional shares, up to three decimal places, will be credited to your Plan account. The Plan Administrator will commingle net funds (if applicable) with cash payments from all participants to purchase shares in the open market. Purchase orders will be submitted daily. The Plan Administrator may, at its discretion, submit purchase orders less frequently but no later than 30 days after receipt. No interest will be paid by the Plan Administrator pending investment. Instructions sent to the Plan Administrator may not be rescinded. You may also authorize the Plan Administrator, on the enrollment application or the Plan Administrator’s website, to make monthly purchases of a specified dollar amount, by automatic withdrawal from your bank account. Funds will be withdrawn from your bank account, via electronic funds transfer (EFT), on the 10th day of each month (or the next following day if the 10th is not a business day). To terminate monthly purchases by automatic withdrawal, please send the Plan Administrator written, signed instructions, which must be received by the Plan Administrator not less than 3 business days prior to an automatic withdrawal for such termination to take effect prior to such withdrawal. It is your responsibility to notify the Plan Administrator if your direct debit information changes. If a check or ACH withdrawal is returned to the Plan Administrator as “unpaid,” the Plan Administrator will sell shares if already purchased and liquidate additional shares, if necessary, to reimburse itself for any loss incurred, as well as a returned check fee of \$25.00. This is in addition to any other rights the Plan Administrator may have.

Stockholders who purchased their shares through or hold their shares in the name of a broker or financial institution should consult with a representative of their broker or financial institution with respect to their participation in the Plan. Such holders of common stock may not be identified as registered stockholders of Prospect Capital Corporation with the Plan Administrator.

2. How do I purchase additional shares if I am already a registered stockholder?

Additional shares may be purchased at any time. All of the terms outlined in Section #1 above apply, except the minimum investment is only \$25.00. To make an investment online, log on to www.amstock.com and select “Shareholders” followed by “Account Access and General Information,” and finally “Account Access.” You will be prompted to enter your Unique Account ID. If you do not have a Unique Account ID, register directly online and your Unique Account ID will be provided. Follow the prompts when registering for your Unique Account ID. From the left toolbar, select “Purchase Additional Shares” and complete the steps. Optional cash payments may also be mailed to the Plan Administrator using the tear-off portion of your account statement (sent in conjunction with each scheduled dividend) or purchase transaction advice, or via detailed written instructions. You may also authorize the Plan Administrator, on an enrollment application or the Plan Administrator’s website, to make monthly purchases of a specified dollar amount by automatic withdrawal from your bank account. Funds will be withdrawn from your bank account, via electronic funds transfer (EFT), on the 10th day of each month (or the next following day if the 10th is not a business day). To terminate monthly purchases by automatic withdrawal, you must send the Plan Administrator written, signed instructions. It is your responsibility to notify the Plan Administrator if your direct debit information changes. All shares will be purchased in the open market at the current market price.

MATERIAL U.S. FEDERAL INCOME TAX CONSIDERATIONS

The following discussion is a general summary of the material U.S. federal income tax considerations applicable to us and to an investment in our shares. This summary does not purport to be a complete description of the income tax considerations applicable to us or our investors on such an investment. For example, we have not described tax consequences that we assume to be generally known by investors or certain considerations that may be relevant to certain types of holders subject to special treatment under U.S. federal income tax laws, including stockholders subject to the alternative minimum tax, tax-exempt organizations, insurance companies, dealers in securities, pension plans and trusts, financial institutions, U.S. Stockholders (as defined below) whose functional currency is not the U.S. dollar, persons who mark-to-market our shares and persons who hold our shares as part of a “straddle,” “hedge” or “conversion” transaction. This summary does not discuss any aspects of U.S. estate or gift tax or foreign, state or local tax. This summary assumes that investors hold our common stock as capital assets (within the meaning of the Code). This discussion is based upon the Code, Treasury regulations, and administrative and judicial interpretations thereof, each as of the date of this prospectus and all of which are subject to differing interpretation or change, possibly retroactively, which could affect the continuing validity of this discussion. No assurance can be given that the IRS would not assert, or that a court would not sustain, a position contrary to the any of the tax aspects set forth below. This summary does not discuss the consequences of an investment in shares of our 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. The tax consequences of such an investment will be discussed in a relevant prospectus supplement.

A “U.S. Stockholder” is a beneficial owner of shares of our common stock that is for U.S. federal income tax purposes:

• A citizen or individual resident of the United States;

• A corporation, or other entity treated as a corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes, created or organized in or under the laws of the United States or any state thereof or the District of Columbia;

• An estate, the income of which is subject to U.S. federal income taxation regardless of its source; or

• A trust if (1) a U.S. court is able to exercise primary supervision over the administration of such trust and one or more U.S. persons have the authority to control all substantial decisions of the trust or (2) it has a valid election in place to be treated as a U.S. person.

A “Non-U.S. Stockholder” is a beneficial owner of shares of our common stock that is not a partnership and is not a U.S. Stockholder.

If a partnership (including an entity treated as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes) holds shares of our common stock, the tax treatment of a partner in the partnership will generally depend upon the status of the partner and the activities of the partnership. A prospective stockholder that is a partner of a partnership holding shares of our common stock should consult its tax advisor with respect to the purchase, ownership and disposition of shares of our common stock.

Tax matters are very complicated and the tax consequences to an investor of an investment in our shares will depend on the facts of his, her or its particular situation. We encourage investors to consult their own tax advisors regarding the specific consequences of such an investment, including tax reporting requirements, the applicability of U.S. federal, state, local and foreign tax laws, eligibility for the benefits of any applicable tax treaty and the effect of any possible changes in the tax laws.

Election To Be Taxed As A RIC

As a business development company, we have elected and intend to continue to qualify to be treated as a RIC under Subchapter M of the Code. As a RIC, we generally are not subject to corporate-level U.S. federal income taxes on any ordinary income or capital gains that we distribute to our stockholders as dividends. To qualify as a RIC, we must, among other things, meet certain source-of-income and asset diversification requirements (as described below). In addition, to obtain RIC tax treatment, we must distribute to our stockholders, for each taxable year, at least 90% of our “investment company taxable income,” which is generally our ordinary income plus the excess of realized net short-term capital gains over realized net long-term capital losses (the “Annual Distribution Requirement”).

Taxation As A RIC

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

qualify to be treated as a business development company or be registered as a management investment company under the 1940 Act at all times during each taxable year;

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derive in each taxable year at least 90% of our gross income from dividends, interest, payments with respect to certain securities loans, gains from the sale or other disposition of stock or other securities or currencies or other income derived with respect to our business of investing in such stock, securities or currencies and net income derived from an interest in a “qualified publicly traded partnership” (as defined in the Code) (the 90% Income Test); and diversify our holdings so that at the end of each quarter of the taxable year:

at least 50% of the value of our assets consists of cash, cash equivalents, U.S. government securities, securities of other RICs, and other securities if such other securities of any one issuer do not represent more than 5% of the value of our assets and do not represent more than 10% of the outstanding voting securities of the issuer (which for these purposes includes the equity securities of a “qualified publicly traded partnership”); and no more than 25% of the value of our assets is invested in the securities, other than U.S. government securities or securities of other RICs, (i) of one issuer, (ii) of two or more issuers that are controlled, as determined under applicable tax rules, by us and that are engaged in the same or similar or related trades or businesses or (iii) of one or more “qualified publicly traded partnerships.”

To the extent that we invest in entities treated as partnerships for U.S. federal income tax purposes (other than a “qualified publicly traded partnership”), we generally must include the items of gross income derived by the partnerships for purposes of the 90% Income Test, and the income that is derived from a partnership (other than a “qualified publicly traded partnership”) will be treated as qualifying income for purposes of the 90% Income Test only to the extent that such income is attributable to items of income of the partnership which would be qualifying income if realized by us directly. In addition, we generally must take into account our proportionate share of the assets held by partnerships (other than a “qualified publicly traded partnership”) in which we are a partner for purposes of the asset diversification tests. If the partnership is a “qualified publicly traded partnership,” the net income derived from such partnership will be qualifying income for purposes of the 90% Income Test, and interests in the partnership will be “securities” for purposes of the diversification tests. We intend to monitor our investments in equity securities of entities that are treated as partnerships for U.S. federal income tax purposes to prevent our disqualification as a RIC.

In order to meet the 90% Income Test, we may establish one or more special purpose corporations to hold assets from which we do not anticipate earning dividend, interest or other qualifying income under the 90% Income Test. Any such special purpose corporation would generally be subject to U.S. federal income tax, and could result in a reduced after-tax yield on the portion of our assets held by such corporation.

In September 2016, the IRS and U.S. Treasury Department issued proposed regulations that, if finalized, would provide that the income inclusions from certain “passive foreign investment companies” (“PFIC”) or a controlled foreign corporation (“CFC”) would not be good income for purposes of the 90% Income Test unless we receive a cash distribution from such entity in the same year attributable to the included income. If such income were not considered “good income” for purposes of the 90% income test, we may fail to qualify as a RIC. It is unclear whether or in what form these regulations will be adopted or, if adopted, whether such regulations would have a significant impact on the income that could be generated by us. If adopted, the proposed regulations would apply to our taxable years beginning on or after 90 days after the regulations are published as final. We are monitoring the status of the proposed regulations and are assessing the potential impact of the proposed tax regulation on our operations.

Provided that we qualify as a RIC and satisfy the Annual Distribution Requirement, we will not be subject to U.S. federal income tax on the portion of our investment company taxable income and net capital gain (which we define as net long-term capital gains in excess of net short-term capital losses) we timely distribute to stockholders. We will be subject to U.S. federal income tax at the regular corporate rates on any investment company taxable income and net capital gain not distributed (or deemed distributed) to our stockholders.

We will be subject to a 4% non-deductible U.S. federal excise tax on certain undistributed income of RICs unless we distribute in a timely manner an amount at least equal to the sum of (i) 98% of our ordinary income recognized during the calendar year, (ii) 98.2% of our capital gain net income, as defined by the Code, recognized for the one year period ending October 31 in that calendar year and (iii) any income recognized, but not distributed, in preceding years.

We may be required to recognize taxable income in circumstances in which we do not receive cash. For example, if we hold debt obligations that are treated under applicable tax rules as having original issue discount, we must include in income each year a portion of the original issue discount that accrues over the life of the obligation, regardless of

whether cash representing such income is received by us in the same taxable year. Because any original issue discount accrued will be included in our investment company taxable income for the year of accrual, we may be required to make a distribution to our stockholders in order to satisfy the Annual Distribution Requirement, even though we will not have received any corresponding cash amount.

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Gain or loss realized by us from warrants acquired by us as well as any loss attributable to the lapse of such warrants generally will be treated as capital gain or loss. Such gain or loss generally will be long-term or short-term, depending on how long we held a particular warrant. As a RIC, we are not allowed to carry forward or carry back a net operating loss for purposes of computing our investment company taxable income in other taxable years.

Recently issued guidance from the Internal Revenue Service (the "IRS") generally permits publicly offered RICs to pay cash/stock dividends consisting of up to 80% stock if certain requirements are met. Any dividends paid in stock in accordance with such guidance will be taxable to the shareholder as if the dividend had been paid in cash and we will receive a dividend paid deduction for such distribution.

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

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 distributees 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 stockholders our accumulated earnings and profits attributable to non-RIC years. 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 five years.

Certain of our investment practices may be subject to special and complex U.S. federal income tax provisions that may, among other things, (i) disallow, suspend or otherwise limit the allowance of certain losses or deductions, (ii) convert lower taxed long-term capital gain and qualified dividend income into higher taxed short-term capital gain or ordinary income, (iii) convert an ordinary loss or a deduction into a capital loss (the deductibility of which is more limited), (iv) cause us to recognize income or gain without a corresponding receipt of cash, (v) adversely affect the time as to when a purchase or sale of stock or securities is deemed to occur, (vi) adversely alter the characterization of certain complex financial transactions, and (vii) produce income that will not be qualifying income for purposes of the 90% Income Test. We will monitor our transactions and may make certain tax elections in order to mitigate the effect of these provisions.

We may invest in preferred securities or other securities the U.S. federal income tax treatment of which may be unclear or may be subject to recharacterization by the IRS. To the extent the tax treatment of such securities or the income from such securities differs from the expected tax treatment, it could affect the timing or character of income recognized, requiring us to purchase or sell securities, or otherwise change our portfolio, in order to comply with the tax rules applicable to RICs under the Code.

Taxation Of U.S. Stockholders

Distributions by us generally are taxable to U.S. Stockholders as ordinary income or capital gains. Distributions of our "investment company taxable income" (which is, generally, our ordinary income plus realized net short-term capital gains in excess of realized net long-term capital losses) will be taxable as ordinary income to U.S. Stockholders to the extent of our current and accumulated earnings and profits, whether paid in cash or reinvested in additional common stock. Provided that certain holding period and other requirements are met, such distributions (if reported by us) may qualify (i) for the dividends received deduction available to corporations, but only to the extent that our income

consists of dividend income from U.S. corporations and (ii) in the case of individual shareholders, as qualified dividend income eligible to be taxed at long-term capital gain rates to the extent that we receive qualified dividend income (generally, dividend income from taxable domestic corporations and certain qualified foreign corporations). There can be no assurance as to what portion, if any, of our distributions will qualify for favorable treatment as qualified dividend income.

Distributions of our net capital gain (which is generally our realized net long-term capital gains in excess of realized net short-term capital losses) properly reported by us as “capital gain dividends” will be taxable to a U.S. Stockholder as long-term

capital gains, regardless of the U.S. Stockholder's holding period for its common stock and regardless of whether paid in cash or reinvested in additional common stock. Distributions in excess of our current and accumulated earnings and profits first will reduce a U.S. Stockholder's adjusted tax basis in such stockholder's common stock and, after the adjusted basis is reduced to zero, will constitute capital gains to such U.S. Stockholder.

Although we currently intend to distribute any long-term capital gains at least annually, we may in the future decide to retain some or all of our long-term capital gains, and designate the retained amount as a "deemed distribution." In that case, among other consequences, we will pay tax on the retained amount, each U.S. Stockholder will be required to include its proportionate share of the deemed distribution in income as if it had been actually distributed to the U.S. Stockholder, and the U.S. Stockholder will be entitled to claim a credit equal to its allocable share of the tax paid thereon by us. The amount of the deemed distribution net of such tax will be added to the U.S. Stockholder's tax basis for its common stock. The amount of tax that individual stockholders may be treated as having paid and for which they will receive a credit will exceed the tax they owe on the retained net capital gain. Such excess generally may be claimed as a credit against the U.S. Stockholder's other U.S. federal income tax obligations or may be refunded to the extent it exceeds such U.S. Stockholder's liability for U.S. federal income tax. A U.S. Stockholder that is not subject to U.S. federal income tax or otherwise required to file a U.S. federal income tax return would be required to file a U.S. federal income tax return on the appropriate form in order to claim a refund for the taxes we paid. In order to utilize the deemed distribution approach, we must provide written notice to our stockholders prior to the expiration of 60 days after the close of the relevant taxable year. We cannot treat any of our investment company taxable income as a "deemed distribution."

For purposes of determining (1) whether the Annual Distribution Requirement is satisfied for any year and (2) the amount of capital gain dividends paid for that year, we may, under certain circumstances, elect to treat a dividend that is paid during the following taxable year as if it had been paid during the taxable year in question. If we make such an election, the U.S. Stockholder will still be treated as receiving the dividend in the taxable year in which the distribution is made. However, any dividend declared by us in October, November or December of any calendar year, payable to stockholders of record on a specified date in any such month and actually paid during January of the following year, will be treated as if it had been received by our U.S. Stockholders on December 31 of the year in which the dividend was declared.

If a U.S. Stockholder purchases shares of our common stock shortly before the record date of a distribution, the price of the shares will include the value of the distribution and the investor will be subject to tax on the distribution even though it represents a return of its investment.

A U.S. Stockholder generally will recognize taxable gain or loss if such U.S. Stockholder sells or otherwise disposes of its shares of our common stock. Any gain or loss arising from such sale or taxable disposition generally will be treated as long-term capital gain or loss if the U.S. Stockholder has held its shares for more than one year. Otherwise, it would be classified as short-term capital gain or loss. However, any capital loss arising from the sale or taxable disposition of shares of our common stock held for six months or less will be treated as long-term capital loss to the extent of the amount of capital gain dividends received, or undistributed capital gain deemed received, with respect to such shares. In addition, all or a portion of any loss recognized upon a taxable disposition of shares of our common stock may be disallowed if other substantially identical shares are purchased (whether through reinvestment of distributions or otherwise) within 30 days before or after the disposition. Capital losses are deductible only to the extent of capital gains (subject to an exception for individuals under which a limited amount of capital losses may be offset against ordinary income).

In general, individual U.S. Stockholders currently are subject to a preferential rate on their net capital gain, or the excess of realized net long-term capital gain over realized net short-term capital loss for a taxable year, including long-term capital gain derived from an investment in our shares. Such rate is lower than the maximum rate on ordinary income currently payable by individuals. Corporate U.S. Stockholders currently are subject to U.S. federal income tax on net capital gain at ordinary income rates.

Certain U.S. Stockholders who are individuals, estates or trusts and whose income exceeds certain thresholds will be required to pay a 3.8% Medicare tax on all or a portion of their "net investment income," which includes dividends received from us and capital gains from the sale or other disposition of our stock.

We make available to each of our U.S. Stockholders, as promptly as possible after the end of each calendar year, a notice detailing, on a per share and per distribution basis, the amounts includible in such U.S. Stockholder's taxable income for such year as ordinary income and as long-term capital gain. In addition, the amount and the U.S. federal tax status of each year's distributions generally will be reported to the IRS. Distributions may also be subject to additional state, local and foreign taxes depending on a U.S. Stockholder's particular situation.

Payments of dividends, including deemed payments of constructive dividends, or the proceeds of the sale or other taxable disposition of our common stock generally are subject to information reporting unless the U.S. Stockholder is an exempt

recipient. Such payments may also be subject to U.S. federal backup withholding at the applicable rate if the recipient of such payment fails to supply a taxpayer identification number and otherwise comply with the rules for establishing an exemption from backup withholding. Backup withholding is not an additional tax, and any amounts withheld under the backup withholding rules generally will be allowed as a refund or credit against the holder's U.S. federal income tax liability, provided that certain information is provided timely to the IRS.

Taxation Of Non-U.S. Stockholders

Whether an investment in our common stock is appropriate for a Non-U.S. Stockholder will depend upon that person's particular circumstances. An investment in our common stock by a Non-U.S. Stockholder may have adverse tax consequences. Non-U.S. Stockholders should consult their tax advisers before investing in our common stock.

Distributions of our investment company taxable income to Non-U.S. Stockholders that are not "effectively connected" with a U.S. trade or business conducted by the Non-U.S. Stockholder will generally be subject to withholding of U.S. federal income tax at a rate of 30% (or lower applicable treaty rate) to the extent of our current and accumulated earnings and profits.

Properly reported distributions to Non-U.S. Stockholders are generally exempt from U.S. federal withholding tax where they (i) are paid in respect of our "qualified net interest income" (generally, our U.S.-source interest income, other than certain contingent interest and interest from obligations of a corporation or partnership in which we are at least a 10% shareholder, reduced by expenses that are allocable to such income) or (ii) are paid in respect of our "qualified short-term capital gains" (generally, the excess of our net short-term capital gain over our long-term capital loss for such taxable year). Depending on our circumstances, we may report all, some or none of our potentially eligible dividends as such qualified net interest income or as qualified short-term capital gains, and/or treat such dividends, in whole or in part, as ineligible for this exemption from withholding. In order to qualify for this exemption from withholding, a Non-U.S. Stockholder needs to comply with applicable certification requirements relating to its non-U.S. status (including, in general, furnishing an IRS Form W-8BEN, W-8BEN-E or substitute form). In the case of shares held through an intermediary, the intermediary may withhold even if we report the payment as qualified net interest income or qualified short-term capital gain. Non-U.S. Stockholders should contact their intermediaries with respect to the application of these rules to their accounts. There can be no assurance as to what portion of our distributions will qualify for favorable treatment as qualified net interest income or qualified short-term capital gains. Actual or deemed distributions of our net capital gain to a Non-U.S. Stockholder, and gains recognized by a Non-U.S. Stockholder upon the sale of our common stock, that are not effectively connected with a U.S. trade or business conducted by the Non-U.S. Stockholder will generally not be subject to U.S. federal withholding tax and generally will not be subject to U.S. federal income tax unless the Non-U.S. Stockholder is a nonresident alien individual and is physically present in the U.S. for 183 or more days during the taxable year and meets certain other requirements. Distributions of our investment company taxable income and net capital gain (including deemed distributions) to Non-U.S. Stockholders, and gains recognized by Non-U.S. Stockholders upon the sale of our common stock, that are effectively connected with a U.S. trade or business conducted by the Non-U.S. Stockholder will be subject to U.S. federal income tax at the graduated rates applicable to U.S. citizens, residents and domestic corporations. In addition, if such Non-U.S. Stockholder is a foreign corporation, it may also be subject to a 30% (or lower applicable treaty rate) branch profits tax on its effectively connected earnings and profits for the taxable year, subject to adjustments, if its investment in our common stock is effectively connected with its conduct of a U.S. trade or business.

If we distribute our net capital gain in the form of deemed rather than actual distributions (which we may do in the future), a Non-U.S. Stockholder will be entitled to a U.S. federal income tax credit or tax refund equal to the stockholder's allocable share of the tax we pay on the capital gains deemed to have been distributed. In order to obtain the refund, the Non-U.S. Stockholder must obtain a U.S. taxpayer identification number and file a U.S. federal income tax return even if the Non-U.S. Stockholder would not otherwise be required to obtain a U.S. taxpayer identification number or file a U.S. federal income tax return.

In addition, withholding at a rate of 30% is required on dividends in respect of, and after December 31, 2018, withholding at a rate of 30% will be required on gross proceeds from the sale of, shares of our stock held by or through certain foreign financial institutions (including investment funds), unless such institution enters into an agreement with the Secretary of the Treasury to report, on an annual basis, information with respect to interests in, and

accounts maintained by, the institution to the extent such interests or accounts are held by certain U.S. persons or by certain non-U.S. entities that are wholly or partially owned by U.S. persons and to withhold on certain payments. Accordingly, the entity through which our shares are held will affect the determination of whether such withholding is required. Similarly, dividends in respect of, and after December 31, 2018, gross proceeds from the sale of, our shares held by an investor that is a non-financial non-U.S. entity that does not qualify under certain exemptions will be subject to withholding at a rate of 30%, unless such entity either (i) certifies that such entity does not have any “substantial United States owners” or (ii) provides certain information regarding the entity’s “substantial

United States owners,” which the applicable withholding agent will in turn provide to the Internal Revenue Service. An intergovernmental agreement between the United States and an applicable foreign country, or future Treasury regulations or other guidance, may modify these requirements. We will not pay any additional amounts to stockholders in respect of any amounts withheld. Non-U.S. Stockholders are encouraged to consult their tax advisors regarding the possible implications of the legislation on their investment in our shares.

A Non-U.S. Stockholder generally will be required to comply with certain certification procedures to establish that such holder is not a U.S. person in order to avoid backup withholding with respect to payments of dividends, including deemed payments of constructive dividends, or the proceeds of a disposition of our common stock. In addition, we are required to annually report to the IRS and each Non-U.S. Stockholder the amount of any dividends or constructive dividends treated as paid to such Non-U.S. Stockholder, regardless of whether any tax was actually withheld. Copies of the information returns reporting such dividend or constructive dividend payments and the amount withheld may also be made available to the tax authorities in the country in which a Non-U.S. Stockholder resides under the provisions of an applicable income tax treaty. Backup withholding is not an additional tax, and any amounts withheld under the backup withholding rules generally will be allowed as a refund or credit against a Non-U.S. Stockholder’s U.S. federal income tax liability, if any, provided that certain required information is provided timely to the IRS.

Non-U.S. persons should consult their tax advisors with respect to the U.S. federal income tax and withholding tax, and state, local and foreign tax consequences of an investment in our common stock.

The discussion set forth herein does not constitute tax advice, and potential investors should consult their own tax advisors concerning the tax considerations relevant to their particular situation.

DESCRIPTION OF OUR CAPITAL STOCK

The following description is based on relevant portions of the Maryland General Corporation Law and on our charter and bylaws. This summary is not necessarily complete, and we refer you to the Maryland General Corporation Law and our charter and bylaws for a more detailed description of the provisions summarized below.

Capital Stock

Our authorized capital stock consists of 1,000,000,000 shares of stock, par value \$0.001 per share, all of which is initially classified as common stock. Our common stock is traded on the NASDAQ Global Select Market under the symbol "PSEC." There are no outstanding options or warrants to purchase our stock. No stock has been authorized for issuance under any equity compensation plans. Under Maryland law, our stockholders generally are not personally liable for our debts or obligations.

Under our charter, our Board of Directors is authorized to classify and reclassify any unissued shares of stock into other classes or series of stock, and to authorize the issuance of such shares, without obtaining stockholder approval. Our Board of Directors will only take such actions in accordance with Section 18 as modified by Section 61 of the 1940 Act. The 1940 Act limits business development companies to only one class or series of common stock and only one class of preferred stock. As permitted by the Maryland General Corporation Law, our charter provides that the Board of Directors, without any action by our stockholders, may amend the charter from time to time to increase or decrease the aggregate number of shares of stock or the number of shares of stock of any class or series that we have authority to issue.

The below table sets forth each class of our outstanding securities as of August 29, 2018:

(1) Title of Class	(2) Amount Authorized	(3)	(4)
		Amount Held by the Company or for its Account	Amount Outstanding Exclusive of Amount Shown Under (3)
Common Stock	1,000,000,000	—	364,962,655
Common Stock			

All shares of our common stock have equal rights as to earnings, assets, dividends and voting and, when they are issued, will be duly authorized, validly issued, fully paid and nonassessable. Distributions may be paid to the holders of our common stock if, as and when authorized by our Board of Directors and declared by us out of funds legally available therefor. Shares of our common stock have no preemptive, conversion or redemption rights and are freely transferable, except where their transfer is restricted by U.S. federal and state securities laws or by contract. In the event of a liquidation, dissolution or winding up of us, each share of our common stock would be entitled to share ratably in all of our assets that are legally available for distribution after we pay all debts and other liabilities and subject to any preferential rights of holders of our preferred stock, if any preferred stock is outstanding at such time. Each share of our common stock is entitled to one vote on all matters submitted to a vote of stockholders, including the election of directors. Except as provided with respect to any other class or series of stock, the holders of our common stock will possess exclusive voting power. There is no cumulative voting in the election of directors, which means that prior to the issuance of preferred stock holders of a majority of the outstanding shares of common stock will elect all of our directors, and holders of less than a majority of such shares will be unable to elect any director.

Preferred Stock

Our charter authorizes our Board of Directors to classify and reclassify any unissued shares of stock into other classes or series of stock, including preferred stock. Prior to issuance of shares of each class or series, the Board of Directors is required by Maryland law and by our charter 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. Thus, the Board of Directors could authorize the issuance of shares of preferred stock with terms and conditions which could have the effect of delaying, deferring or preventing a transaction or a change in control that might involve a premium price for holders of our common stock or otherwise be in their best interest. You should

note, however, that any issuance of preferred stock must comply with the requirements of the 1940 Act. The 1940 Act requires, among other things, that (1) immediately after issuance and before any dividend or other distribution (other than in shares of stock) is made with respect to our common stock and before any purchase of common stock is made, such preferred stock together with all other senior securities must not exceed an amount equal to 50% of our total assets after deducting the amount of such dividend, distribution or purchase price, as the case may be, and (2) the holders of shares of preferred stock, if any are issued, must be entitled as a class to elect two directors at all times and to elect a majority of the directors if dividends on such preferred stock become in arrears by two years or more until all arrears are cured. Certain matters under the 1940 Act require the separate vote of the holders of any issued and outstanding preferred stock. For example, holders of preferred stock would vote separately from the holders of common stock on a proposal

to operate other than as an investment company. We believe that the availability for issuance of preferred stock will provide us with increased flexibility in structuring future financings and acquisitions.

Limitation On Liability Of Directors And Officers; Indemnification And Advance Of Expenses

Maryland law permits a Maryland corporation to include in its charter a provision limiting the liability of its directors and officers to the corporation and its stockholders for money damages except for liability resulting from (a) actual receipt of an improper benefit or profit in money, property or services or (b) active and deliberate dishonesty established by a final judgment as being material to the cause of action. Our charter contains such a provision which eliminates directors' and officers' liability to the maximum extent permitted by Maryland law, subject to the requirements of the 1940 Act.

Our charter authorizes us, to the maximum extent permitted by Maryland law and subject to the requirements of the 1940 Act, to obligate ourselves to indemnify any present or former director or officer or any individual who, while serving as a director or officer and at our request, serves or has served another corporation, real estate investment trust, partnership, joint venture, trust, employee benefit plan or other enterprise as a director, officer, partner or trustee, from and against any claim or liability to which that person may become subject or which that person may incur by reason of his or her service in any such capacity and to pay or reimburse their reasonable expenses in advance of final disposition of a proceeding. Our bylaws obligate us, to the maximum extent permitted by Maryland law and subject to the requirements of the 1940 Act, to indemnify any present or former director or officer or any individual who, while serving as a director or officer and at our request, serves or has served another corporation, real estate investment trust, limited liability company, partnership, joint venture, trust, employee benefit plan or other enterprise as a director, officer, partner, manager, member or trustee and who is made, or threatened to be made, a party to the proceeding by reason of his or her service in any such capacity from and against any claim or liability to which that person may become subject or which that person may incur by reason of his or her service in any such capacity and to pay or reimburse their reasonable expenses in advance of final disposition of a proceeding. The charter and bylaws also permit us to indemnify and advance expenses to any person who served a predecessor of us in any of the capacities described above and any of our employees or agents or any employees or agents of our predecessor. In accordance with the 1940 Act, we will not indemnify any person for any liability to which such person would be subject by reason of such person's willful misfeasance, bad faith, gross negligence or reckless disregard of the duties involved in the conduct of his or her office.

Maryland law requires a corporation (unless its charter provides otherwise, which our charter does not) to indemnify a director or officer who has been successful, on the merits or otherwise, in the defense of any proceeding to which he or she is made, or threatened to be made, a party by reason of his or her service in that capacity. Maryland law permits a corporation to indemnify its present and former directors and officers, among others, against judgments, penalties, fines, settlements and reasonable expenses actually incurred by them in connection with any proceeding to which they may be made, or threatened to be made, a party by reason of their service in those or other capacities unless it is established that (a) the act or omission of the director or officer was material to the matter giving rise to the proceeding and (1) was committed in bad faith or (2) was the result of active and deliberate dishonesty, (b) the director or officer actually received an improper personal benefit in money, property or services or (c) in the case of any criminal proceeding, the director or officer had reasonable cause to believe that the act or omission was unlawful. However, under Maryland law, a Maryland corporation may not indemnify for an adverse judgment in a suit by or in the right of the corporation or for a judgment of liability on the basis that a personal benefit was improperly received, unless in either case a court orders indemnification, and then only for expenses. In addition, Maryland law permits a corporation to advance reasonable expenses to a director or officer upon the corporation's receipt of (a) a written affirmation by the director or officer of his or her good faith belief that he or she has met the standard of conduct necessary for indemnification by the corporation and (b) a written undertaking by him or her or on his or her behalf to repay the amount paid or reimbursed by the corporation if it is ultimately determined that the standard of conduct was not met.

Our insurance policy does not currently provide coverage for claims, liabilities and expenses that may arise out of activities that a present or former director or officer of us has performed for another entity at our request. There is no assurance that such entities will in fact carry such insurance. However, we note that we do not expect to request our

present or former directors or officers to serve another entity as a director, officer, partner or trustee unless we can obtain insurance providing coverage for such persons for any claims, liabilities or expenses that may arise out of their activities while serving in such capacities.

Provisions Of The Maryland General Corporation Law And Our Charter And Bylaws

Anti-takeover Effect

The Maryland General Corporation Law and our charter and bylaws contain provisions that could make it more difficult for a potential acquiror to acquire us by means of a tender offer, proxy contest or otherwise. These provisions are expected to discourage certain coercive takeover practices and inadequate takeover bids and to encourage persons seeking to acquire control of us to negotiate first with our Board of Directors. These provisions could have the effect of depriving stockholders of

an opportunity to sell their shares at a premium over prevailing market prices by discouraging a third party from seeking to obtain control of us. We believe that the benefits of these provisions outweigh the potential disadvantages of discouraging any such acquisition proposals because, among other things, the negotiation of such proposals may improve their terms.

Control Share Acquisitions

The Maryland General Corporation Law under the Maryland Control Share Acquisition Act provides that control shares of a Maryland corporation acquired in a control share acquisition have no voting rights except to the extent approved by the affirmative vote of holders of two-thirds of the votes entitled to be cast on the matter. Shares owned by the acquiror, by officers or by directors who are employees of the corporation are excluded from shares entitled to vote on the matter. Control shares are voting shares of stock which, if aggregated with all other shares of stock owned by the acquiror or in respect of which the acquiror is able to exercise or direct the exercise of voting power (except solely by virtue of a revocable proxy), would entitle the acquiror to exercise voting power in electing directors within one of the following ranges of voting power:

- one-tenth or more but less than one-third,
- one-third or more but less than a majority, or
- a majority or more of all voting power.

The requisite stockholder approval must be obtained each time an acquiror crosses one of the thresholds of voting power set forth above. Control shares do not include shares the acquiring person is then entitled to vote as a result of having previously obtained stockholder approval or shares acquired directly from the corporation. A control share acquisition means the acquisition of control shares, subject to certain exceptions.

A person who has made or proposes to make a control share acquisition may compel the Board of Directors of the corporation to call a special meeting of stockholders to be held within 50 days of demand to consider the voting rights of the shares. The right to compel the calling of a special meeting is subject to the satisfaction of certain conditions, including an undertaking to pay the expenses of the meeting. If no request for a meeting is made, the corporation may itself present the question at any stockholders meeting.

If voting rights are not approved at the meeting or if the acquiring person does not deliver an acquiring person statement as required by the statute, then the corporation may redeem for fair value any or all of the control shares, except those for which voting rights have previously been approved. The right of the corporation to redeem control shares is subject to certain conditions and limitations, including, as provided in our bylaws, compliance with the 1940 Act. Fair value is determined, without regard to the absence of voting rights for the control shares, as of the date of the last control share acquisition by the acquiror or of any meeting of stockholders at which the voting rights of the shares are considered and not approved. If voting rights for control shares are approved at a stockholders meeting and the acquiror becomes entitled to vote a majority of the shares entitled to vote, all other stockholders may exercise appraisal rights. The fair value of the shares as determined for purposes of appraisal rights may not be less than the highest price per share paid by the acquiror in the control share acquisition.

The Maryland Control Share Acquisition Act does not apply (a) to shares acquired in a merger, consolidation or share exchange if the corporation is a party to the transaction or (b) to acquisitions approved or exempted by the charter or bylaws of the corporation.

Our bylaws contain a provision exempting from the Maryland Control Share Acquisition Act any and all acquisitions by any person of our shares of stock. There can be no assurance that such provision will not be amended or eliminated at any time in the future. However, we will notify the Division of Investment Management at the SEC prior to amending our bylaws to be subject to the Maryland Control Share Acquisition Act and will make such amendment only if the Board of Directors determines that it would be in our best interests.

Business Combinations

Under Maryland law, “business combinations” between a Maryland corporation and an interested stockholder or an affiliate of an interested stockholder are prohibited for five years after the most recent date on which the interested stockholder becomes an interested stockholder. These business combinations include a merger, consolidation, share exchange or, in circumstances specified in the statute, an asset transfer or issuance or reclassification of equity securities. An interested stockholder is defined as:

any person who beneficially owns, directly or indirectly, 10% or more of the voting power of the corporation's shares;
or
an affiliate or associate of the corporation who, at any time within the two-year period prior to the date in question,
was the beneficial owner, directly or indirectly, of 10% or more of the voting power of the then outstanding voting
stock of the corporation.

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A person is not an interested stockholder under this statute if the Board of Directors approved in advance the transaction by which the person otherwise would have become an interested stockholder. However, in approving a transaction, the Board of Directors may provide that its approval is subject to compliance, at or after the time of approval, with any terms and conditions determined by the Board of Directors.

After the five-year prohibition, any such business combination must be recommended by the Board of Directors of the corporation and approved by the affirmative vote of at least:

80% of the votes entitled to be cast by holders of outstanding shares of voting stock of the corporation; and two-thirds of the votes entitled to be cast by holders of voting stock of the corporation other than shares held by the interested stockholder with whom or with whose affiliate the business combination is to be effected or held by an affiliate or associate of the interested stockholder.

These super-majority vote requirements do not apply if the corporation's common stockholders receive a minimum price, as defined under Maryland law, for their shares in the form of cash or other consideration in the same form as previously paid by the interested stockholder for its shares.

The statute provides various exemptions from its provisions, including for business combinations that are exempted by the Board of Directors before the time that the interested stockholder becomes an interested stockholder. 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 Maryland 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. This resolution, however, may be altered or repealed in whole or in part at any time. If this resolution is repealed, or the Board of Directors does not otherwise approve a business combination, the statute may discourage others from trying to acquire control of us and increase the difficulty of consummating any offer.

Conflicts with 1940 Act

Our bylaws provide that, if and to the extent that any provision of the Maryland General Corporation Law, including the Control Share Act (if we amend our bylaws to be subject to such Act) and the Maryland Business Combination Act, or any provision of our charter or bylaws conflicts with any provision of the 1940 Act, the applicable provision of the 1940 Act will control.

Classified Board of Directors

Our Board of Directors is divided into three classes of directors serving classified three-year terms. The current terms of the first, second and third classes will expire at the annual meeting of stockholders held in 2020, 2018 and 2019 respectively, and in each case, until their successors are duly elected and qualify. Each year one class of directors will be elected to the Board of Directors by the stockholders to hold office for a term expiring at the annual meeting of stockholders held in the third year following the year of their election and until his or her successor is duly elected and qualifies. A classified board may render a change in control of us or removal of our incumbent management more difficult. We believe, however, that the longer time required to elect a majority of a classified Board of Directors will help to ensure the continuity and stability of our management and policies.

Election of Directors

Our charter and bylaws provide that the affirmative vote of the holders of a majority of the outstanding shares of stock entitled to vote in the election of directors will be required to elect a director. Under the charter, our Board of Directors may amend the bylaws to alter the vote required to elect directors.

Number of Directors; Vacancies; Removal

Our charter provides that the number of directors will be set only by the Board of Directors in accordance with our bylaws. Our bylaws provide that a majority of our entire Board of Directors may at any time increase or decrease the number of directors. However, unless our bylaws are amended, the number of directors may never be less than three nor more than eight. Our charter provides that, at such time as we are eligible to make the election provided for under Section 3-802(b) of the Maryland General Corporation Law, we elect to be subject to the provision of Subtitle 8 of Title 3 of the Maryland General Corporation Law regarding the filling of vacancies on the Board of Directors.

Accordingly, except as may be provided by the Board of Directors in setting the terms of any class or series of preferred stock, any and all vacancies on the Board of Directors may be filled 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 of the

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directorship in which the vacancy occurred and until a successor is elected and qualifies, subject to any applicable requirements of the 1940 Act.

Our charter provides that a director may be removed only for cause, as defined in our charter, and then only by the affirmative vote of at least two-thirds of the votes entitled to be cast in the election of directors.

Action by Stockholders

The Maryland General Corporation Law provides that stockholder action can be taken only at an annual or special meeting of stockholders or (unless the charter provides for stockholder action by less than unanimous written consent, which our charter does not) by unanimous written consent in lieu of a meeting. These provisions, combined with the requirements of our bylaws regarding the calling of a stockholder-requested special meeting of stockholders discussed below, may have the effect of delaying consideration of a stockholder proposal until the next annual meeting.

Advance Notice Provisions for Stockholder Nominations and Stockholder Proposals

Our bylaws provide that with respect to an annual meeting of stockholders, nominations of persons for election to the Board of Directors and the proposal of business to be considered by stockholders may be made only (1) pursuant to our notice of the meeting, (2) by or at the direction of the Board of Directors or (3) by a stockholder who was a stockholder of record both at the time of provision of notice and at the annual meeting, who is entitled to vote at the meeting and who has complied with the advance notice procedures of the bylaws. With respect to special meetings of stockholders, only the business specified in our notice of the meeting may be brought before the meeting.

Nominations of persons for election to the Board of Directors at a special meeting may be made only (1) by or at the direction of the Board of Directors or (2) provided that the Board of Directors has determined that directors will be elected at the meeting, by a stockholder who was a stockholder of record both at the time of provision of notice and at the special meeting, who is entitled to vote at the meeting and who has complied with the advance notice provisions of the bylaws.

The purpose of requiring stockholders to give us advance notice of nominations and other business is to afford our Board of Directors a meaningful opportunity to consider the qualifications of the proposed nominees and the advisability of any other proposed business and, to the extent deemed necessary or desirable by our Board of Directors, to inform stockholders and make recommendations about such qualifications or business, as well as to provide a more orderly procedure for conducting meetings of stockholders. Although our bylaws do not give our Board of Directors any power to disapprove stockholder nominations for the election of directors or proposals recommending certain action, they may have the effect of precluding a contest for the election of directors or the consideration of stockholder proposals if proper procedures are not followed and of discouraging or deterring a third party from conducting a solicitation of proxies to elect its own slate of directors or to approve its own proposal without regard to whether consideration of such nominees or proposals might be harmful or beneficial to us and our stockholders.

Calling of Special Meetings of Stockholders

Our bylaws provide that special meetings of stockholders may be called by the chairman of the Board, our Board of Directors and certain of our officers. Additionally, our bylaws provide that, subject to the satisfaction of certain procedural and informational requirements by the stockholders requesting the meeting, a special meeting of stockholders will be called by the secretary of the corporation upon the written request of stockholders entitled to cast not less than a majority of all the votes entitled to be cast at such meeting.

Approval of Extraordinary Corporate Action; Amendment of Charter and Bylaws

Under Maryland law, a Maryland corporation generally cannot dissolve, amend its charter, merge, sell all or substantially all of its assets, engage in a share exchange or engage in similar transactions outside the ordinary course of business, unless advised by its board of directors and approved by the affirmative vote of stockholders entitled to cast at least two-thirds of the votes entitled to be cast on the matter. However, a Maryland corporation may provide in its charter for approval of these matters by a lesser percentage, but not less than a majority of all of the votes entitled to be cast on the matter. Our charter generally provides for approval of charter amendments and extraordinary transactions by the stockholders entitled to cast at least a majority of the votes entitled to be cast on the matter.

Our charter also provides that certain charter amendments and any proposal for our conversion, whether by merger or otherwise, from a closed-end company to an open-end company or any proposal for our liquidation or dissolution

requires the approval of the stockholders entitled to cast at least 80 percent of the votes entitled to be cast on such matter. However, if such amendment or proposal is approved by at least two-thirds of our continuing directors (in addition to approval by our Board of Directors), such amendment or proposal may be approved by a majority of the votes entitled to be cast on such a matter. The “continuing directors” are defined in our charter as our current directors as well as those directors whose nomination for

election by the stockholders or whose election by the directors to fill vacancies is approved by a majority of the continuing directors then on the Board of Directors.

Our charter and bylaws provide that the Board of Directors will have the exclusive power to make, alter, amend or repeal any provision of our bylaws.

No Appraisal Rights

Except with respect to appraisal rights arising in connection with the Control Share Act discussed above, as permitted by the Maryland General Corporation Law, our charter provides that stockholders will not be entitled to exercise appraisal rights.

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DESCRIPTION OF OUR PREFERRED STOCK

In addition to shares of common stock, our charter authorizes the issuance of preferred stock. If we offer preferred stock under this prospectus, we will issue an appropriate prospectus supplement. We may issue preferred stock from time to time in one or more series, without stockholder approval. Our Board of Directors is authorized to fix for any series of preferred stock the number of shares of such series and the designation, relative powers, preferences and rights, and the qualifications, limitations or restrictions of such series; except that, such an issuance must adhere to the requirements of the 1940 Act, Maryland law and any other limitations imposed by law.

The 1940 Act requires, among other things, that (1) immediately after issuance and before any distribution is made with respect to common stock, the liquidation preference of the preferred stock, together with all other senior securities, must not exceed an amount equal to 50% of our total assets (taking into account such distribution) and (2) the holders of shares of preferred stock, if any are issued, must be entitled as a class to elect two directors at all times and to elect a majority of the directors if dividends on the preferred stock are in arrears by two years or more. For any series of preferred stock that we may issue, our Board of Directors will determine and the prospectus supplement relating to such series will describe:

- the designation and number of shares of such series;
- the rate and time at which, and the preferences and conditions under which, any dividends will be paid on shares of such series, the cumulative nature of such dividends and whether such dividends have any participating feature;
- any provisions relating to convertibility or exchangeability of the shares of such series;
- the rights and preferences, if any, of holders of shares of such series upon our liquidation, dissolution or winding up of our affairs;
- the voting powers of the holders of shares of such series;
- any provisions relating to the redemption of the shares of such series;
- any limitations on our ability to pay dividends or make distributions on, or acquire or redeem, other securities while shares of such series are outstanding;
- any conditions or restrictions on our ability to issue additional shares of such series or other securities;
- if applicable, a discussion of certain U.S. Federal income tax considerations; and
- any other relative power, preferences and participating, optional or special rights of shares of such series, and the qualifications, limitations or restrictions thereof.

All shares of preferred stock that we may issue will be identical and of equal rank except as to the particular terms thereof that may be fixed by our Board of Directors, and all shares of each series of preferred stock will be identical and of equal rank except as to the dates from which cumulative dividends thereon will be cumulative.

DESCRIPTION OF OUR DEBT SECURITIES

We currently have the Notes outstanding. However, we may issue additional debt securities in one or more series in the future which, if publicly offered, will be under an indenture to be entered into between us and a trustee. The specific terms of each series of debt securities we publicly offer will be described in the particular prospectus supplement relating to that series. The prospectus supplement may or may not modify the general terms found in this prospectus and will be filed with the SEC. For a complete description of the terms of a particular series of debt securities, you should read both this prospectus and the prospectus supplement relating to that particular series. The description below is a summary with respect to future debt securities we may issue and not a summary of the Notes. Please see “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations - Capitalization” for a description of the Notes.

As required by federal law for all bonds and notes of companies that are publicly offered, the debt securities are governed by a document called an “indenture.” On March 9, 2012, we entered into an Agreement of Resignation, Appointment and Acceptance (the “Agreement”) with American Stock Transfer & Trust Company, LLC (the “Retiring Trustee”) and U.S. Bank National Association (the “trustee”). Under the Agreement, we formally accepted the resignation of the Retiring Trustee and appointed the trustee under the Indenture, dated as of February 16, 2012 (the “indenture”), by and between us and the Retiring Trustee, as supplemented by the First Supplemental Indenture, dated as of March 1, 2012, by and between us and the Retiring Trustee, as further supplemented by the Second Supplemental Indenture, dated as of March 8, 2012, by and between us and the Retiring Trustee, and as further supplemented by the Joinder Supplemental Indenture, dated as of March 8, 2012, by and among us, the Retiring Trustee and the trustee. We accepted the resignation of the Retiring Trustee and appointed the trustee in order to take advantage of a more efficient money market based system of settling issuances of notes issued pursuant to the indenture not available through the Retiring Trustee. The indenture is subject to and governed by the Trust Indenture Act of 1939, as amended. The trustee has two main roles. First, the trustee can enforce your rights against us if we default. There are some limitations on the extent to which the trustee acts on your behalf, described in the second paragraph under “Events of Default—Remedies if an Event of Default Occurs.” Second, the trustee performs certain administrative duties for us.

Because this section is a summary, it does not describe every aspect of the debt securities and the indenture. We urge you to read the indenture because it, and not this description, defines your rights as a holder of debt securities. For example, in this section, we use capitalized words to signify terms that are specifically defined in the indenture. Some of the definitions are repeated in this prospectus, but for the rest you will need to read the indenture. We have filed the form of the indenture with the SEC. See “Available Information” for information on how to obtain a copy of the indenture.

The prospectus supplement, which will accompany this prospectus, will describe the particular series of debt securities being offered by including:

- the designation or title of the series of debt securities;
- the total principal amount of the series of debt securities;
- the percentage of the principal amount at which the series of debt securities will be offered;
- the date or dates on which principal will be payable;
- the rate or rates (which may be either fixed or variable) and/or the method of determining such rate or rates of interest, if any;
- the date or dates from which any interest will accrue, or the method of determining such date or dates, and the date or dates on which any interest will be payable;
- the terms for redemption, extension or early repayment, if any;
- the currencies in which the series of debt securities are issued and payable;
- whether the amount of payments of principal, premium or interest, if any, on a series of debt securities will be determined with reference to an index, formula or other method (which could be based on one or more currencies, commodities, equity indices or other indices) and how these amounts will be determined;
- the place or places, if any, other than or in addition to The City of New York, of payment, transfer, conversion and/or exchange of the debt securities;

- the denominations in which the offered debt securities will be issued;
- the provision for any sinking fund;
- any restrictive covenants;
- any events of default;
- whether the series of debt securities are issuable in certificated form;
- any provisions for defeasance or covenant defeasance;
- any special federal income tax implications, including, if applicable, federal income tax considerations relating to original issue discount;

whether and under what circumstances we will pay additional amounts in respect of any tax, assessment or governmental charge and, if so, whether we will have the option to redeem the debt securities rather than pay the additional amounts (and the terms of this option);

any provisions for convertibility or exchangeability of the debt securities into or for any other securities;

whether the debt securities are subject to subordination and the terms of such subordination;

the listing, if any, on a securities exchange; and

any other terms.

The debt securities may be secured or unsecured obligations. Under the provisions of the 1940 Act, we are permitted, as a BDC, to issue debt only in amounts such that our asset coverage, as defined in the 1940 Act, equals at least 200% after each issuance of debt. On March 23, 2018, President Trump signed into law the Small Business Credit Availability, which included various changes to regulations under the federal securities laws that impact BDCs, including changes to the 1940 Act to allow BDCs to decrease their asset coverage requirement to 150% from 200% under certain circumstances. We currently have not determined whether to take advantage of the additional leverage. If we choose to take advantage of such additional leverage, it will mean that for every \$100 of net assets, we may raise \$200 from senior securities, such as borrowings or issuing preferred stock. If this ratio declines below 150%, we may not be able to incur additional debt and may need to sell a portion of our investments to repay some debt when it is disadvantageous to do so, and we may not be able to make distributions. Unless the prospectus supplement states otherwise, principal (and premium, if any) and interest, if any, will be paid by us in immediately available funds.

General

The indenture provides that any debt securities proposed to be sold under this prospectus and the attached prospectus supplement (“offered debt securities”) and any debt securities issuable upon the exercise of warrants or upon conversion or exchange of other offered securities (“underlying debt securities”), may be issued under the indenture in one or more series.

For purposes of this prospectus, any reference to the payment of principal of or premium or interest, if any, on debt securities will include additional amounts if required by the terms of the debt securities.

The indenture limits the amount of debt securities that may be issued thereunder from time to time. Debt securities issued under the indenture, when a single trustee is acting for all debt securities issued under the indenture, are called the “indenture securities.” The indenture also provides that there may be more than one trustee thereunder, each with respect to one or more different series of indenture securities. See “Resignation of Trustee” below. At a time when two or more trustees are acting under the indenture, each with respect to only certain series, the term “indenture securities” means the one or more series of debt securities with respect to which each respective trustee is acting. In the event that there is more than one trustee under the indenture, the powers and trust obligations of each trustee described in this prospectus will extend only to the one or more series of indenture securities for which it is trustee. If two or more trustees are acting under the indenture, then the indenture securities for which each trustee is acting would be treated as if issued under separate indentures.

The indenture does not contain any provisions that give you protection in the event we issue a large amount of debt. We refer you to the prospectus supplement for information with respect to any deletions from, modifications of or additions to the Events of Default or our covenants that are described below, including any addition of a covenant or other provision providing event risk or similar protection.

We have the ability to issue indenture securities with terms different from those of indenture securities previously issued and, without the consent of the holders thereof, to reopen a previous issue of a series of indenture securities and issue additional indenture securities of that series unless the reopening was restricted when that series was created.

Conversion and Exchange

If any debt securities are convertible into or exchangeable for other securities, the prospectus supplement will explain the terms and conditions of the conversion or exchange, including the conversion price or exchange ratio (or the calculation method), the conversion or exchange period (or how the period will be determined), if conversion or exchange will be mandatory or at the option of the holder or us, provisions for adjusting the conversion price or the exchange ratio and provisions affecting conversion or exchange in the event of the redemption of the underlying debt securities. These terms may also include provisions under which the number or amount of other securities to be

received by the holders of the debt securities upon conversion or exchange would be calculated according to the market price of the other securities as of a time stated in the prospectus supplement.
Issuance of Securities in Registered Form

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We may issue the debt securities in registered form, in which case we may issue them either in book-entry form only or in “certificated” form. Debt securities issued in book-entry form will be represented by global securities. We expect that we will usually issue debt securities in book-entry only form represented by global securities.

We also will have the option of issuing debt securities in non-registered form as bearer securities if we issue the securities outside the United States to non-U.S. persons. In that case, the prospectus supplement will set forth the mechanics for holding the bearer securities, including the procedures for receiving payments, for exchanging the bearer securities, including the procedures for receiving payments, for exchanging the bearer securities for registered securities of the same series, and for receiving notices. The prospectus supplement will also describe the requirements with respect to our maintenance of offices or agencies outside the United States and the applicable U.S. federal tax law requirements.

Book-Entry Holders

We will issue registered debt securities in book-entry form only, unless we specify otherwise in the applicable prospectus supplement. This means debt securities will be represented by one or more global securities registered in the name of a depository that will hold them on behalf of financial institutions that participate in the depository’s book-entry system. These participating institutions, in turn, hold beneficial interests in the debt securities held by the depository or its nominee. These institutions may hold these interests on behalf of themselves or customers.

Under the indenture, only the person in whose name a debt security is registered is recognized as the holder of that debt security. Consequently, for debt securities issued in book-entry form, we will recognize only the depository as the holder of the debt securities and we will make all payments on the debt securities to the depository. The depository will then pass along the payments it receives to its participants, which in turn will pass the payments along to their customers who are the beneficial owners. The depository and its participants do so under agreements they have made with one another or with their customers; they are not obligated to do so under the terms of the debt securities.

As a result, investors will not own debt securities directly. Instead, they will own beneficial interests in a global security, through a bank, broker or other financial institution that participates in the depository’s book-entry system or holds an interest through a participant. As long as the debt securities are represented by one or more global securities, investors will be indirect holders, and not holders, of the debt securities.

Street Name Holders

In the future, we may issue debt securities in certificated form or terminate a global security. In these cases, investors may choose to hold their debt securities in their own names or in “street name.” Debt securities held in street name are registered in the name of a bank, broker or other financial institution chosen by the investor, and the investor would hold a beneficial interest in those debt securities through the account he or she maintains at that institution.

For debt securities held in street name, we will recognize only the intermediary banks, brokers and other financial institutions in whose names the debt securities are registered as the holders of those debt securities and we will make all payments on those debt securities to them. These institutions will pass along the payments they receive to their customers who are the beneficial owners, but only because they agree to do so in their customer agreements or because they are legally required to do so. Investors who hold debt securities in street name will be indirect holders, and not holders, of the debt securities.

Legal Holders

Our obligations, as well as the obligations of the applicable trustee and those of any third parties employed by us or the applicable trustee, run only to the legal holders of the debt securities. We do not have obligations to investors who hold beneficial interests in global securities, in street name or by any other indirect means. This will be the case whether an investor chooses to be an indirect holder of a debt security or has no choice because we are issuing the debt securities only in book-entry form.

For example, once we make a payment or give a notice to the holder, we have no further responsibility for the payment or notice even if that holder is required, under agreements with depository participants or customers or by law, to pass it along to the indirect holders but does not do so. Similarly, if we want to obtain the approval of the holders for any purpose (for example, to amend an indenture or to relieve us of the consequences of a default or of our obligation to comply with a particular provision of an indenture), we would seek the approval only from the holders, and not the indirect holders, of the debt securities. Whether and how the holders contact the indirect holders is up to

the holders.

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When we refer to you, we mean those who invest in the debt securities being offered by this prospectus, whether they are the holders or only indirect holders of those debt securities. When we refer to your debt securities, we mean the debt securities in which you hold a direct or indirect interest.

Special Considerations for Indirect Holders

If you hold debt securities through a bank, broker or other financial institution, either in book-entry form or in street name, we urge you to check with that institution to find out:

• how it handles securities payments and notices,

• whether it imposes fees or charges,

• how it would handle a request for the holders' consent, if ever required,

• whether and how you can instruct it to send you debt securities registered in your own name so you can be a holder, if that is permitted in the future for a particular series of debt securities,

• how it would exercise rights under the debt securities if there were a default or other event triggering the need for holders to act to protect their interests, and

• if the debt securities are in book-entry form, how the depository's rules and procedures will affect these matters.

Global Securities

As noted above, we usually will issue debt securities as registered securities in book-entry form only. A global security represents one or any other number of individual debt securities. Generally, all debt securities represented by the same global securities will have the same terms.

Each debt security issued in book-entry form will be represented by a global security that we deposit with and register in the name of a financial institution or its nominee that we select. The financial institution that we select for this purpose is called the depository. Unless we specify otherwise in the applicable prospectus supplement, The Depository Trust Company, New York, New York, known as DTC, will be the depository for all debt securities issued in book-entry form.

A global security may not be transferred to or registered in the name of anyone other than the depository or its nominee, unless special termination situations arise. We describe those situations below under "Special Situations when a Global Security Will Be Terminated". As a result of these arrangements, the depository, or its nominee, will be the sole registered owner and holder of all debt securities represented by a global security, and investors will be permitted to own only beneficial interests in a global security. Beneficial interests must be held by means of an account with a broker, bank or other financial institution that in turn has an account with the depository or with another institution that has an account with the depository. Thus, an investor whose security is represented by a global security will not be a holder of the debt security, but only an indirect holder of a beneficial interest in the global security.

Special Considerations for Global Securities

As an indirect holder, an investor's rights relating to a global security will be governed by the account rules of the investor's financial institution and of the depository, as well as general laws relating to securities transfers. The depository that holds the global security will be considered the holder of the debt securities represented by the global security.

If debt securities are issued only in the form of a global security, an investor should be aware of the following:

• An investor cannot cause the debt securities to be registered in his or her name, and cannot obtain certificates for his or her interest in the debt securities, except in the special situations we describe below.

• An investor will be an indirect holder and must look to his or her own bank or broker for payments on the debt securities and protection of his or her legal rights relating to the debt securities, as we describe under "Issuance of Securities in Registered Form" above.

• An investor may not be able to sell interests in the debt securities to some insurance companies and other institutions that are required by law to own their securities in non-book-entry form.

• An investor may not be able to pledge his or her interest in a global security in circumstances where certificates representing the debt securities must be delivered to the lender or other beneficiary of the pledge in order for the pledge to be effective.

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The depositary's policies, which may change from time to time, will govern payments, transfers, exchanges and other matters relating to an investor's interest in a global security. We and the trustee have no responsibility for any aspect of the depositary's actions or for its records of ownership interests in a global security. We and the trustee also do not supervise the depositary in any way.

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If we redeem less than all the debt securities of a particular series being redeemed, DTC's practice is to determine by lot the amount to be redeemed from each of its participants holding that series.

An investor is required to give notice of exercise of any option to elect repayment of its debt securities, through its participant, to the applicable trustee and to deliver the related debt securities by causing its participant to transfer its interest in those debt securities, on DTC's records, to the applicable trustee.

DTC requires that those who purchase and sell interests in a global security deposited in its book-entry system use immediately available funds. Your broker or bank may also require you to use immediately available funds when purchasing or selling interests in a global security.

Financial institutions that participate in the depository's book-entry system, and through which an investor holds its interest in a global security, may also have their own policies affecting payments, notices and other matters relating to the debt securities. There may be more than one financial intermediary in the chain of ownership for an investor. We do not monitor and are not responsible for the actions of any of those intermediaries.

Special Situations when a Global Security will be Terminated

In a few special situations described below, a global security will be terminated and interests in it will be exchanged for certificates in non-book-entry form (certificated securities). After that exchange, the choice of whether to hold the certificated debt securities directly or in street name will be up to the investor. Investors must consult their own banks or brokers to find out how to have their interests in a global security transferred on termination to their own names, so that they will be holders. We have described the rights of legal holders and street name investors under "Issuance of Securities in Registered Form" above.

The special situations for termination of a global security are as follows:

- if the depository notifies us that it is unwilling, unable or no longer qualified to continue as depository for that global security, and we do not appoint another institution to act as depository within 60 days,
- if we notify the trustee that we wish to terminate that global security, or
- if an event of default has occurred with regard to the debt securities represented by that global security and has not been cured or waived; we discuss defaults later under "Events of Default."

The prospectus supplement may list situations for terminating a global security that would apply only to the particular series of debt securities covered by the prospectus supplement. If a global security is terminated, only the depository, and not we or the applicable trustee, is responsible for deciding the names of the institutions in whose names the debt securities represented by the global security will be registered and, therefore, who will be the holders of those debt securities.

Payment and Paying Agents

We will pay interest to the person listed in the applicable trustee's records as the owner of the debt security at the close of business on a particular day in advance of each due date for interest, even if that person no longer owns the debt security on the interest due date. That day, usually about two weeks in advance of the interest due date, is called the "record date." Because we will pay all the interest for an interest period to the holders on the record date, holders buying and selling debt securities must work out between themselves the appropriate purchase price. The most common manner is to adjust the sales price of the debt securities to prorate interest fairly between buyer and seller based on their respective ownership periods within the particular interest period. This prorated interest amount is called "accrued interest."

Payments on Global Securities

We will make payments on a global security in accordance with the applicable policies of the depository as in effect from time to time. Under those policies, we will make payments directly to the depository, or its nominee, and not to any indirect holders who own beneficial interests in the global security. An indirect holder's right to those payments will be governed by the rules and practices of the depository and its participants, as described under "—Special Considerations for Global Securities."

Payments on Certificated Securities

We will make payments on a certificated debt security as follows. We will pay interest that is due on an interest payment date by check mailed on the interest payment date to the holder at his or her address shown on the trustee's records as of the close of business on the regular record date. We will make all payments of principal and premium, if

any, by check at the office of the applicable trustee in New York, NY and/or at other offices that may be specified in the prospectus supplement or in a notice to holders against surrender of the debt security.

Alternatively, if the holder asks us to do so, we will pay any amount that becomes due on the debt security by wire transfer of immediately available funds to an account at a bank in New York City, on the due date. To request payment by wire, the holder must give the applicable trustee or other paying agent appropriate transfer instructions at least 15 business days

before the requested wire payment is due. In the case of any interest payment due on an interest payment date, the instructions must be given by the person who is the holder on the relevant regular record date. Any wire instructions, once properly given, will remain in effect unless and until new instructions are given in the manner described above.

Payment When Offices Are Closed

If any payment is due on a debt security on a day that is not a business day, we will make the payment on the next day that is a business day. Payments made on the next business day in this situation will be treated under the indenture as if they were made on the original due date, except as otherwise indicated in the attached prospectus supplement. Such payment will not result in a default under any debt security or the indenture, and no interest will accrue on the payment amount from the original due date to the next day that is a business day.

Book-entry and other indirect holders should consult their banks or brokers for information on how they will receive payments on their debt securities.

Events of Default

You will have rights if an Event of Default occurs in respect of the debt securities of your series and is not cured, as described later in this subsection.

The term “Event of Default” in respect of the debt securities of your series means any of the following:

- We do not pay the principal of, or any premium on, a debt security of the series on its due date.
- We do not pay interest on a debt security of the series within 30 days of its due date.
- We do not deposit any sinking fund payment in respect of debt securities of the series on its due date.
 - We remain in breach of a covenant in respect of debt securities of the series for 90 days after we receive a written notice of default stating we are in breach. The notice must be sent by either the trustee or holders of at least 25% of the principal amount of debt securities of the series.
- We file for bankruptcy or certain other events of bankruptcy, insolvency or reorganization occur.
- Any other Event of Default in respect of debt securities of the series described in the prospectus supplement occurs.

An Event of Default for a particular series of debt securities does not necessarily constitute an Event of Default for any other series of debt securities issued under the same or any other indenture. The trustee may withhold notice to the holders of debt securities of any default, except in the payment of principal, premium or interest, if it considers the withholding of notice to be in the best interests of the holders.

Remedies if an Event of Default Occurs

If an Event of Default has occurred and has not been cured, the trustee or the holders of at least 25% in principal amount of the debt securities of the affected series may declare the entire principal amount of all the debt securities of that series to be due and immediately payable. This is called a declaration of acceleration of maturity. A declaration of acceleration of maturity may be canceled by the holders of a majority in principal amount of the debt securities of the affected series under certain circumstances.

Except in cases of default, where the trustee has some special duties, the trustee is not required to take any action under the indenture at the request of any holders unless the holders offer the trustee reasonable protection from expenses and liability (called an “indemnity”). (Section 315 of the Trust Indenture Act of 1939) If reasonable indemnity is provided, the holders of a majority in principal amount of the outstanding debt securities of the relevant series may direct the time, method and place of conducting any lawsuit or other formal legal action seeking any remedy available to the trustee. The trustee may refuse to follow those directions in certain circumstances. No delay or omission in exercising any right or remedy will be treated as a waiver of that right, remedy or Event of Default.

Before you are allowed to bypass your trustee and bring your own lawsuit or other formal legal action or take other steps to enforce your rights or protect your interests relating to the debt securities, the following must occur:

- You must give your trustee written notice that an Event of Default has occurred and remains uncured. The holders of at least 25% in principal amount of all outstanding debt securities of the relevant series must make a written request that the trustee take action because of the default and must offer reasonable indemnity to the trustee against the cost and other liabilities of taking that action.
- The trustee must not have taken action for 60 days after receipt of the above notice and offer of indemnity.
- The holders of a majority in principal amount of the debt securities must not have given the trustee a direction inconsistent with the above notice during that 60-day period.

However, you are entitled at any time to bring a lawsuit for the payment of money due on your debt securities on or after the due date.

Holders of a majority in principal amount of the debt securities of the affected series may waive any past defaults other than:

- the payment of principal, any premium or interest or

in respect of a covenant that cannot be modified or amended without the consent of each holder.

Book-entry and other indirect holders should consult their banks or brokers for information on how to give notice or direction to or make a request of the trustee and how to declare or cancel an acceleration of maturity.

Each year, we will furnish to each trustee a written statement of certain of our officers certifying that to their knowledge we are in compliance with the indenture and the debt securities or else specifying any default.

Merger or Consolidation

Under the terms of the indenture, we are generally permitted to consolidate or merge with another entity. We are also permitted to sell all or substantially all of our assets to another entity. However, we may not take any of these actions unless all the following conditions are met:

- Where we merge out of existence or sell our assets, the resulting entity must agree to be legally responsible for our obligations under the debt securities.

The merger or sale of assets must not cause a default on the debt securities and we must not already be in default (unless the merger or sale would cure the default). For purposes of this no-default test, a default would include an Event of Default that has occurred and has not been cured, as described under “Events of Default” above. A default for this purpose would also include any event that would be an Event of Default if the requirements for giving us a notice of default or our default having to exist for a specific period of time were disregarded.

Under the indenture, no merger or sale of assets may be made if as a result any of our property or assets or any property or assets of one of our subsidiaries, if any, would become subject to any mortgage, lien or other encumbrance unless either (i) the mortgage, lien or other encumbrance could be created pursuant to the limitation on liens covenant in the indenture (see “Indenture Provisions—Limitation on Liens” below) without equally and ratably securing the indenture securities or (ii) the indenture securities are secured equally and ratably with or prior to the debt secured by the mortgage, lien or other encumbrance.

- We must deliver certain certificates and documents to the trustee.

- We must satisfy any other requirements specified in the prospectus supplement relating to a particular series of debt securities.

Modification or Waiver

There are three types of changes we can make to the indenture and the debt securities issued thereunder.

Changes Requiring Your Approval

First, there are changes that we cannot make to your debt securities without your specific approval. The following is a list of those types of changes:

- change the stated maturity of the principal of, or interest on, a debt security;
- reduce any amounts due on a debt security;
- reduce the amount of principal payable upon acceleration of the maturity of a security following a default;
- adversely affect any right of repayment at the holder’s option;
- change the place (except as otherwise described in the prospectus or prospectus supplement) or currency of payment on a debt security;
- impair your right to sue for payment;
- adversely affect any right to convert or exchange a debt security in accordance with its terms;
- modify the subordination provisions in the indenture in a manner that is adverse to holders of the debt securities;
- reduce the percentage of holders of debt securities whose consent is needed to modify or amend the indenture;
- reduce the percentage of holders of debt securities whose consent is needed to waive compliance with certain provisions of the indenture or to waive certain defaults;
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modify any other aspect of the provisions of the indenture dealing with supplemental indentures, modification and waiver of past defaults, changes to the quorum or voting requirements or the waiver of certain covenants; and change any obligation we have to pay additional amounts.

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Changes Not Requiring Approval

The second type of change does not require any vote by the holders of the debt securities. This type is limited to clarifications and certain other changes that would not adversely affect holders of the outstanding debt securities in any material respect. We also do not need any approval to make any change that affects only debt securities to be issued under the indenture after the change takes effect.

Changes Requiring Majority Approval

Any other change to the indenture and the debt securities would require the following approval:

• If the change affects only one series of debt securities, it must be approved by the holders of a majority in principal amount of that series.

If the change affects more than one series of debt securities issued under the same indenture, it must be approved by the holders of a majority in principal amount of all of the series affected by the change, with all affected series voting together as one class for this purpose.

In each case, the required approval must be given by written consent.

The holders of a majority in principal amount of all of the series of debt securities issued under an indenture, voting together as one class for this purpose, may waive our compliance with some of our covenants in that indenture.

However, we cannot obtain a waiver of a payment default or of any of the matters covered by the bullet points included above under “—Changes Requiring Your Approval.”

Further Details Concerning Voting

When taking a vote, we will use the following rules to decide how much principal to attribute to a debt security:

• For original issue discount securities, we will use the principal amount that would be due and payable on the voting date if the maturity of these debt securities were accelerated to that date because of a default.

• For debt securities whose principal amount is not known (for example, because it is based on an index), we will use a special rule for that debt security described in the prospectus supplement.

• For debt securities denominated in one or more foreign currencies, we will use the U.S. dollar equivalent.

Debt securities will not be considered outstanding, and therefore not eligible to vote, if we have deposited or set aside in trust money for their payment or redemption. Debt securities will also not be eligible to vote if they have been fully defeased as described later under “Defeasance—Full Defeasance.”

We will generally be entitled to set any day as a record date for the purpose of determining the holders of outstanding indenture securities that are entitled to vote or take other action under the indenture. If we set a record date for a vote or other action to be taken by holders of one or more series, that vote or action may be taken only by persons who are holders of outstanding indenture securities of those series on the record date and must be taken within eleven months following the record date.

Book-entry and other indirect holders should consult their banks or brokers for information on how approval may be granted or denied if we seek to change the indenture or the debt securities or request a waiver.

Defeasance

The following provisions will be applicable to each series of debt securities unless we state in the applicable prospectus supplement that the provisions of covenant defeasance and full defeasance will not be applicable to that series.

Covenant Defeasance

Under current United States federal tax law, we can make the deposit described below and be released from some of the restrictive covenants in the indenture under which the particular series was issued. This is called “covenant defeasance.” In that event, you would lose the protection of those restrictive covenants but would gain the protection of having money and government securities set aside in trust to repay your debt securities. In order to achieve covenant defeasance, we must do the following:

If the debt securities of the particular series are denominated in U.S. dollars, we must deposit in trust for the benefit of all holders of such debt securities a combination of money and United States government or United States government agency notes or bonds that will generate enough cash to make interest, principal and any other payments on the debt securities on their various due dates.

We must deliver to the trustee a legal opinion of our counsel confirming that, under current United States federal income tax law, we may make the above deposit without causing you to be taxed on the debt securities any differently than if we did not make the deposit and just repaid the debt securities ourselves at maturity.

We must deliver to the trustee a legal opinion of our counsel stating that the above deposit does not require registration by us under the 1940 Act, as amended, and a legal opinion and officers' certificate stating that all conditions precedent to covenant defeasance have been complied with.

Full Defeasance

If there is a change in United States federal tax law, as described below, we can legally release ourselves from all payment and other obligations on the debt securities of a particular series (called "full defeasance") if we put in place the following other arrangements for you to be repaid:

If the debt securities of the particular series are denominated in U.S. dollars, we must deposit in trust for the benefit of all holders of such debt securities a combination of money and United States government or United States government agency notes or bonds that will generate enough cash to make interest, principal and any other payments on the debt securities on their various due dates.

We must deliver to the trustee a legal opinion confirming that there has been a change in current United States federal tax law or an IRS ruling that allows us to make the above deposit without causing you to be taxed on the debt securities any differently than if we did not make the deposit and just repaid the debt securities ourselves at maturity.

Under current United States federal tax law, the deposit and our legal release from the debt securities would be treated as though we paid you your share of the cash and notes or bonds at the time the cash and notes or bonds were deposited in trust in exchange for your debt securities and you would recognize gain or loss on the debt securities at the time of the deposit.

We must deliver to the trustee a legal opinion of our counsel stating that the above deposit does not require registration by us under the 1940 Act, as amended, and a legal opinion and officers' certificate stating that all conditions precedent to defeasance have been complied with.

Form, Exchange and Transfer of Certificated Registered Securities

If registered debt securities cease to be issued in book-entry form, they will be issued:

- only in fully registered certificated form,

- without interest coupons, and

- unless we indicate otherwise in the prospectus supplement, in denominations of \$1,000 and amounts that are multiples of \$1,000.

Holders may exchange their certificated securities for debt securities of smaller denominations or combined into fewer debt securities of larger denominations, as long as the total principal amount is not changed.

Holders may exchange or transfer their certificated securities at the office of their trustee. We have appointed the trustee to act as our agent for registering debt securities in the names of holders transferring debt securities. We may appoint another entity to perform these functions or perform them ourselves.

Holders will not be required to pay a service charge to transfer or exchange their certificated securities, but they may be required to pay any tax or other governmental charge associated with the transfer or exchange. The transfer or exchange will be made only if our transfer agent is satisfied with the holder's proof of legal ownership.

If we have designated additional transfer agents for your debt security, they will be named in your prospectus supplement. We may appoint additional transfer agents or cancel the appointment of any particular transfer agent. We may also approve a change in the office through which any transfer agent acts.

If any certificated securities of a particular series are redeemable and we redeem less than all the debt securities of that series, we may block the transfer or exchange of those debt securities during the period beginning 15 days before the day we mail the notice of redemption and ending on the day of that mailing, in order to freeze the list of holders to prepare the mailing. We may also refuse to register transfers or exchanges of any certificated securities selected for redemption, except that we will continue to permit transfers and exchanges of the unredeemed portion of any debt security that will be partially redeemed.

If a registered debt security is issued in book-entry form, only the depository will be entitled to transfer and exchange the debt security as described in this subsection, since it will be the sole holder of the debt security.

Resignation of Trustee

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Each trustee may resign or be removed with respect to one or more series of indenture securities provided that a successor trustee is appointed to act with respect to these series. In the event that two or more persons are acting as trustee with respect to different series of indenture securities under the indenture, each of the trustees will be a trustee of a trust separate and apart from the trust administered by any other trustee.

Indenture Provisions—Subordination

Upon any distribution of our assets upon our dissolution, winding up, liquidation or reorganization, the payment of the principal of (and premium, if any) and interest, if any, on any indenture securities denominated as subordinated debt securities is to be subordinated to the extent provided in the indenture in right of payment to the prior payment in full of all Senior Indebtedness (as defined below), but our obligation to you to make payment of the principal of (and premium, if any) and interest, if any, on such subordinated debt securities will not otherwise be affected. In addition, no payment on account of principal (or premium, if any), sinking fund or interest, if any, may be made on such subordinated debt securities at any time unless full payment of all amounts due in respect of the principal (and premium, if any), sinking fund and interest on Senior Indebtedness has been made or duly provided for in money or money's worth.

In the event that, notwithstanding the foregoing, any payment or distribution of our assets by us is received by the trustee in respect of subordinated debt securities or by the holders of any of such subordinated debt securities before all Senior Indebtedness is paid in full, the payment or distribution must be paid over, upon written notice to the Trustee, to the holders of the Senior Indebtedness or on their behalf for application to the payment of all the Senior Indebtedness remaining unpaid until all the Senior Indebtedness has been paid in full, after giving effect to any concurrent payment or distribution to the holders of the Senior Indebtedness. Subject to the payment in full of all Senior Indebtedness upon this distribution by us, the holders of such subordinated debt securities will be subrogated to the rights of the holders of the Senior Indebtedness to the extent of payments made to the holders of the Senior Indebtedness out of the distributive share of such subordinated debt securities.

By reason of this subordination, in the event of a distribution of our assets upon our insolvency, certain of our senior creditors may recover more, ratably, than holders of any subordinated debt securities. The indenture provides that these subordination provisions will not apply to money and securities held in trust under the defeasance provisions of the indenture.

Senior Indebtedness is defined in the indenture as the principal of (and premium, if any) and unpaid interest on: our indebtedness (including indebtedness of others guaranteed by us), whenever created, incurred, assumed or guaranteed, for money borrowed (other than indenture securities issued under the indenture and denominated as subordinated debt securities), unless in the instrument creating or evidencing the same or under which the same is outstanding it is provided that this indebtedness is not senior or prior in right of payment to the subordinated debt securities, and

renewals, extensions, modifications and refinancings of any of this indebtedness.

If this prospectus is being delivered in connection with the offering of a series of indenture securities denominated as subordinated debt securities, the accompanying prospectus supplement will set forth the approximate amount of our Senior Indebtedness outstanding as of a recent date.

The Trustee under the Indenture

U.S. Bank National Association will serve as trustee under the indenture.

Certain Considerations Relating to Foreign Currencies

Debt securities denominated or payable in foreign currencies may entail significant risks. These risks include the possibility of significant fluctuations in the foreign currency markets, the imposition or modification of foreign exchange controls and potential illiquidity in the secondary market. These risks will vary depending upon the currency or currencies involved and will be more fully described in the applicable prospectus supplement.

DESCRIPTION OF OUR SUBSCRIPTION RIGHTS

General

We may issue subscription rights to the holders of the class of securities to whom the subscription rights are being distributed, or the Holders to purchase our Securities. Subscription rights may be issued independently or together with any other offered security and may or may not be transferable by the person purchasing or receiving the subscription rights. In connection with a subscription rights offering to the Holders, we would distribute certificates evidencing the subscription rights and a prospectus supplement to the Holders on the record date that we set for receiving subscription rights in such subscription rights offering.

The applicable prospectus supplement would describe the following terms of subscription rights in respect of which this prospectus is being delivered:

- the period of time the offering would remain open (which shall be open a minimum number of days such that all record holders would be eligible to participate in the offering and shall not be open longer than 120 days);
- the title of such subscription rights;
- the exercise price for such subscription rights (or method of calculation thereof);
- the ratio of the offering;
- the number of such subscription rights issued to each Holder;
- the extent to which such subscription rights are transferable and the market on which they may be traded if they are transferable;
- if applicable, a discussion of certain U.S. federal income tax considerations applicable to the issuance or exercise of such subscription rights;
- the date on which the right to exercise such subscription rights shall commence, and the date on which such right shall expire (subject to any extension);
- the extent to which such subscription rights include an over-subscription privilege with respect to unsubscribed securities and the terms of such over-subscription privilege;
- any termination right we may have in connection with such subscription rights offering; and
- any other terms of such subscription rights, including exercise, settlement and other procedures and limitations relating to the transfer and exercise of such subscription rights.

Exercise of Subscription Rights

Each subscription right would entitle the holder of the subscription right to purchase for cash such amount of our Securities at such exercise price as shall in each case be set forth in, or be determinable as set forth in, the prospectus supplement relating to the subscription rights offered thereby. Subscription rights may be exercised at any time up to the close of business on the expiration date for such subscription rights set forth in the prospectus supplement. After the close of business on the expiration date, all unexercised subscription rights would become void.

Subscription rights may be exercised as set forth in the prospectus supplement relating to the subscription rights offered thereby. Upon receipt of payment and the subscription rights certificate properly completed and duly executed at the corporate trust office of the subscription rights agent or any other office indicated in the prospectus supplement we will forward, as soon as practicable, the Securities purchasable upon such exercise. To the extent permissible under applicable law, we may determine to offer any unsubscribed offered securities directly to persons other than stockholders, to or through agents, underwriters or dealers or through a combination of such methods, as set forth in the applicable prospectus supplement.

DESCRIPTION OF OUR WARRANTS

The following is a general description of the terms of the warrants we may issue from time to time. Particular terms of any warrants we offer will be described in the prospectus supplement relating to such warrants.

We may issue warrants to purchase shares of our common stock, preferred stock or debt securities from time to time. Such warrants may be issued independently or together with one of our Securities and may be attached or separate from such securities. We will issue each series of warrants under a separate warrant agreement to be entered into between us and a warrant agent. The warrant agent will act solely as our agent and will not assume any obligation or relationship of agency for or with holders or beneficial owners of warrants.

A prospectus supplement will describe the particular terms of any series of warrants we may issue, including the following:

- the title of such warrants;
- the aggregate number of such warrants;
- the price or prices at which such warrants will be issued;
- the currency or currencies, including composite currencies, in which the price of such warrants may be payable;
- the number of shares of common stock, preferred stock or debt securities issuable upon exercise of such warrants;
- the price at which and the currency or currencies, including composite currencies, in which the shares of common stock, preferred stock or debt securities purchasable upon exercise of such warrants may be purchased;
- the date on which the right to exercise such warrants will commence and the date on which such right will expire;
- whether such warrants will be issued in registered form or bearer form;
- if applicable, the minimum or maximum amount of such warrants which may be exercised at any one time;
- if applicable, the number of such warrants issued with each share of common stock, preferred stock or debt securities;
- if applicable, the date on and after which such warrants and the related shares of common stock, preferred stock or debt securities will be separately transferable;
- information with respect to book-entry procedures, if any;
- if applicable, a discussion of certain U.S. federal income tax considerations; and
- any other terms of such warrants, including terms, procedures and limitations relating to the exchange and exercise of such warrants.

We and the warrant agent may amend or supplement the warrant agreement for a series of warrants without the consent of the holders of the warrants issued thereunder to effect changes that are not inconsistent with the provisions of the warrants and that do not materially and adversely affect the interests of the holders of the warrants.

Under the 1940 Act, we may generally only offer warrants provided that (1) the warrants expire by their terms within ten years; (2) the exercise or conversion price is not less than the current market value at the date of issuance; (3) our stockholders authorize the proposal to issue such warrants, and our Board of Directors approves such issuance on the basis that the issuance is in our best interests and the best interest of our stockholders; and (4) if the warrants are accompanied by other securities, the warrants are not separately transferable unless no class of such warrants and the securities accompanying them has been publicly distributed. The 1940 Act also provides that the amount of our voting securities that would result from the exercise of all outstanding warrants at the time of issuance may not exceed 25% of our outstanding voting securities.

DESCRIPTION OF OUR UNITS

A unit is a separate security consisting of two or more other securities that either may or must be traded or transferred together as a single security. The following is a general description of the terms of the units we may issue from time to time. Particular terms of any units we offer will be described in the prospectus supplement relating to such units. For a complete description of the terms of particular units, you should read both this prospectus and the prospectus supplement relating to those particular units.

We may issue units comprised of one or more of the other securities described in this prospectus in any combination. Each unit may also include contracts for purchase of any such security or debt obligations of third parties, such as U.S. Treasury securities, such that the holder holds each component. Thus, the holder of a unit will have the rights and obligations of a holder of each included security.

A prospectus supplement will describe the particular terms of any series of units we may issue, including the following:

- the designation and terms of the units and of the securities comprising the units, including whether and under what circumstances the securities comprising the units may be held or transferred separately;
- a description of the terms of any unit agreement governing the units;
- a description of the provisions for the payment, settlement, transfer or exchange of the units; and
- whether the units will be issued in fully registered or global form.

REGULATION

We are a closed-end, non-diversified investment company that has filed an election to be treated as a business development company under the 1940 Act and has elected to be treated as a RIC under Subchapter M of the Code. The 1940 Act contains prohibitions and restrictions relating to transactions between business development companies and their affiliates (including any investment advisers or sub-advisers), principal underwriters and affiliates of those affiliates or underwriters and requires that a majority of the directors be persons other than “interested persons,” as that term is defined in the 1940 Act. In addition, the 1940 Act provides that we may not change the nature of our business so as to cease to be, or to withdraw our election as, a business development company unless approved by a majority of our outstanding voting securities.

We may invest up to 100% of our assets in securities acquired directly from issuers in privately negotiated transactions. With respect to such securities, we may, for the purpose of public resale, be deemed an “underwriter” as that term is defined in the Securities Act. Our intention is to not write (sell) or buy put or call options to manage risks associated with the publicly-traded securities of our portfolio companies, except that we may enter into hedging transactions to manage the risks associated with interest rate and other market fluctuations. However, in connection with an investment or acquisition financing of a portfolio company, we may purchase or otherwise receive warrants to purchase the common stock of the portfolio company. Similarly, in connection with an acquisition, we may acquire rights to require the issuers of acquired securities or their affiliates to repurchase them under certain circumstances. We also do not intend to acquire securities issued by any investment company that exceed the limits imposed by the 1940 Act. Under these limits, except with respect to money market funds we generally cannot acquire more than 3% of the voting stock of any regulated investment company, invest more than 5% of the value of our total assets in the securities of one investment company or invest more than 10% of the value of our total assets in the securities of more than one investment company. With regard to that portion of our portfolio invested in securities issued by investment companies, it should be noted that such investments subject our stockholders indirectly to additional expenses. None of these policies are fundamental and may be changed without stockholder approval.

Qualifying Assets

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

- (1) Securities purchased in transactions not involving any public offering from the issuer of such securities, which issuer (subject to certain limited exceptions) is an eligible portfolio company, or from any person who is, or has been during the preceding 13 months, an affiliated person of an eligible portfolio company, or from any other person, subject to such rules as may be prescribed by the SEC. An “eligible portfolio company” is defined in the 1940 Act and rules adopted pursuant thereto as any issuer which:
 - (a) is organized under the laws of, and has its principal place of business in, the United States;
 - (b) is not an investment company (other than a small business investment company wholly owned by the business development company) or a company that would be an investment company but for exclusions under the 1940 Act for certain financial companies such as banks, brokers, commercial finance companies, mortgage companies and insurance companies; and
 - (c) satisfies any of the following:
 1. does not have any class of securities with respect to which a broker or dealer may extend margin credit;
 2. is controlled by a business development company or a group of companies including a business development company and the business development company has an affiliated person who is a director of the eligible portfolio company;
 3. is a small and solvent company having total assets of not more than \$4 million and capital and surplus of not less than \$2 million;
 4. does not have any class of securities listed on a national securities exchange; or
 5. has a class of securities listed on a national securities exchange, but has an aggregate market value of outstanding voting and non-voting common equity of less than \$250 million.

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

In addition, a business development company must have been organized and have its principal place of business in the United States and must be operated for the purpose of making investments in the types of securities described in (1), (2), (3) or (4) above.

Managerial Assistance to Portfolio Companies

In order to count portfolio securities as qualifying assets for the purpose of the 70% test, a business development company must either control the issuer of the securities or must offer to make available to the issuer of the securities (other than small and solvent companies described above) significant managerial assistance; except that, where the business development company purchases such securities in conjunction with one or more other persons acting together, one of the other persons in the group may make available such managerial assistance. "Making available significant managerial assistance" refers to any arrangement whereby we provide significant guidance and counsel concerning the management, operations, or business objectives and policies of a portfolio company. We are also deemed to be providing managerial assistance to all portfolio companies that we control, either by ourselves or in conjunction with others. The nature and extent of significant managerial assistance provided by us will vary according to the particular needs of each portfolio company. Examples of such activities include advice on marketing, operations, fulfillment and overall strategy, capital budgeting, managing relationships with financing sources, recruiting management personnel, evaluating acquisition and divestiture opportunities, participating in board and management meetings, consulting with and advising officers of portfolio companies, and providing other organizational and financial guidance. We provide significant managerial assistance to all portfolio companies that we control, either by ourselves or in conjunction with others. Prospect Administration provides such managerial assistance on our behalf to portfolio companies, including controlled companies, when we are required to provide this assistance, utilizing personnel from Prospect Capital Management.

Temporary Investments

Pending investment in other types of "qualifying assets," as described above, our investments may consist of cash, cash equivalents, including money market funds, U.S. government securities or high quality debt securities maturing in one year or less from the time of investment, which we refer to, collectively, as temporary investments, so that 70% of our assets are qualifying assets. Typically, we will invest in money market funds, U.S. Treasury bills or in repurchase agreements that are fully collateralized by cash or securities issued by the U.S. government or its agencies.

A repurchase agreement involves the purchase by an investor, such as us, of a specified security and the simultaneous agreement by the seller to repurchase it at an agreed upon future date and at a price which is greater than the purchase price by an amount that reflects an agreed-upon interest rate. There is no percentage restriction on the proportion of our assets that may be invested in such repurchase agreements. However, if more than 25% of our total assets constitute repurchase agreements from a single counterparty, we would not meet the diversification tests in order to qualify as a RIC for U.S. federal income tax purposes. Thus, we do not intend to enter into repurchase agreements with a single counterparty in excess of this limit. Our Investment Adviser will monitor the creditworthiness of the counterparties with which we enter into repurchase agreement transactions.

Senior Securities

We are permitted, under specified conditions, to issue multiple classes of indebtedness and classes of stock senior to our common stock if our asset coverage, as defined in the 1940 Act, is at least equal to 200% immediately after each such issuance. On March 23, 2018, President Trump signed into law the Small Business Credit Availability, which included various changes to regulations under the federal securities laws that impact BDCs, including changes to the 1940 Act to allow BDCs to decrease their asset coverage requirement to 150% from 200% under certain circumstances. We currently have not determined whether to take advantage of the additional leverage. If we choose to take advantage of such additional leverage, it will mean that for every \$100 of net assets, we may raise \$200 from senior securities, such as borrowings or issuing preferred stock. If this ratio declines below 150%, we may not be able to incur additional debt and may need to sell a portion of our investments to repay some debt when it is disadvantageous to do so, and we may not be able to make distributions. The 1940 Act allows BDCs to issue multiple series of the same class of preferred stock and to issue multiple classes in connection with certain refundings or reorganizations. In addition, while any preferred stock or public debt securities remain outstanding, we must make provisions to prohibit any distribution to our stockholders or the repurchase of such securities or shares unless we meet the applicable asset coverage ratios after giving effect to such distribution or repurchase. We may also borrow amounts up to 5% of the value of our total assets for temporary or emergency purposes without regard to asset coverage. For a discussion of the risks associated with leverage, see “Risk Factors.”

Code of Ethics

We, Prospect Capital Management and Prospect Administration have each adopted a code of ethics pursuant to Rule 17j-1 under the 1940 Act that establishes procedures for personal investments and restricts certain personal securities transactions. Personnel subject to each code may invest in securities for their personal investment accounts, including securities that may be purchased or held by us, so long as such investments are made in accordance with the code’s requirements. For information on how to obtain a copy of each code of ethics, see “Available Information.”

Investment Concentration

Our investment objective is to generate both current income and long-term capital appreciation through debt and equity investments. While we are broadening the portfolio, many of our existing investments are in the energy and energy related industries.

Compliance Policies and Procedures

We and our Investment Adviser have adopted and implemented written policies and procedures reasonably designed to prevent violation of the U.S. federal securities laws, and are required to review these compliance policies and procedures annually for their adequacy and the effectiveness of their implementation, and to designate a Chief Compliance Officer to be responsible for administering the policies and procedures. Kristin L. Van Dask serves as our Chief Compliance Officer.

Proxy Voting Policies and Procedures

We have delegated our proxy voting responsibility to Prospect Capital Management. The Proxy Voting Policies and Procedures of Prospect Capital Management are set forth below. The guidelines are reviewed periodically by Prospect Capital Management and our independent directors, and, accordingly, are subject to change.

Introduction. As an investment adviser registered under the Advisers Act, Prospect Capital Management has a fiduciary duty to act solely in the best interests of its clients. As part of this duty, Prospect Capital Management recognizes that it must vote client securities in a timely manner free of conflicts of interest and in the best interests of its clients.

These policies and procedures for voting proxies for Prospect Capital Management’s Investment Advisory clients are intended to comply with Section 206 of, and Rule 206(4)-6 under, the Advisers Act.

Proxy policies. These policies are designed to be responsive to the wide range of subjects that may be the subject of a proxy vote. These policies are not exhaustive due to the variety of proxy voting issues that Prospect Capital Management may be required to consider. In general, Prospect Capital Management will vote proxies in accordance with these guidelines unless: (1) Prospect Capital Management has determined to consider the matter on a case-by-case basis (as is stated in these guidelines), (2) the subject matter of the vote is not covered by these guidelines, (3) a material conflict of interest is present, or (4) Prospect Capital Management might find it necessary to

vote contrary to its general guidelines to maximize stockholder value and vote in its clients' best interests. In such cases, a decision on how to vote will be made by the Proxy Voting Committee (as described below). In reviewing proxy issues, Prospect Capital Management will apply the following general policies:

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Elections of directors. In general, Prospect Capital Management will vote in favor of the management-proposed slate of directors. If there is a proxy fight for seats on the Board of Directors or Prospect Capital Management determines that there are other compelling reasons for withholding votes for directors, the Proxy Voting Committee will determine the appropriate vote on the matter. Prospect Capital Management believes that directors have a duty to respond to stockholder actions that have received significant stockholder support. Prospect Capital Management may withhold votes for directors that fail to act on key issues such as failure to implement proposals to declassify boards, failure to implement a majority vote requirement, failure to submit a rights plan to a stockholder vote and failure to act on tender offers where a majority of stockholders have tendered their shares. Finally, Prospect Capital Management may withhold votes for directors of non-U.S. issuers where there is insufficient information about the nominees disclosed in the proxy statement.

Appointment of auditors. Prospect Capital Management believes that the company remains in the best position to choose the auditors and will generally support management's recommendation.

Changes in capital structure. Changes in a company's charter, articles of incorporation or by-laws may be required by state or U.S. Federal regulation. In general, Prospect Capital Management will cast its votes in accordance with the company's management on such proposal. However, the Proxy Voting Committee will review and analyze on a case-by-case basis any proposals regarding changes in corporate structure that are not required by state or U.S. federal regulation.

Corporate restructurings, mergers and acquisitions. Prospect Capital Management believes proxy votes dealing with corporate reorganizations are an extension of the investment decision. Accordingly, the Proxy Voting Committee will analyze such proposals on a case-by-case basis.

Proposals affecting the rights of stockholders. Prospect Capital Management will generally vote in favor of proposals that give stockholders a greater voice in the affairs of the company and oppose any measure that seeks to limit those rights. However, when analyzing such proposals, Prospect Capital Management will weigh the financial impact of the proposal against the impairment of the rights of stockholders.

Corporate governance. Prospect Capital Management recognizes the importance of good corporate governance in ensuring that management and the Board of Directors fulfill their obligations to the stockholders. Prospect Capital Management favors proposals promoting transparency and accountability within a company.

Anti-takeover measures. The Proxy Voting Committee will evaluate, on a case-by-case basis, proposals regarding anti-takeover measures to determine the measure's likely effect on stockholder value dilution.

Stock splits. Prospect Capital Management will generally vote with the management of the company on stock split matters.

Limited liability of directors. Prospect Capital Management will generally vote with management on matters that would affect the limited liability of directors.

Social and corporate responsibility. The Proxy Voting Committee may review and analyze on a case-by-case basis proposals relating to social, political and environmental issues to determine whether they will have a financial impact on stockholder value. Prospect Capital Management may abstain from voting on social proposals that do not have a readily determinable financial impact on stockholder value.

Proxy voting procedures. Prospect Capital Management will generally vote proxies in accordance with these guidelines. In circumstances in which (1) Prospect Capital Management has determined to consider the matter on a case-by-case basis (as is stated in these guidelines), (2) the subject matter of the vote is not covered by these guidelines, (3) a material conflict of interest is present, or (4) Prospect Capital Management might find it necessary to vote contrary to its general guidelines to maximize stockholder value and vote in its clients' best interests, the Proxy Voting Committee will vote the proxy.

Proxy voting committee. Prospect Capital Management has formed a proxy voting committee to establish general proxy policies and consider specific proxy voting matters as necessary. In addition, members of the committee may contact the management of the company and interested stockholder groups as necessary to discuss proxy issues.

Members of the committee will include relevant senior personnel. The committee may also evaluate proxies where we face a potential conflict of interest (as discussed below). Finally, the committee monitors adherence to guidelines, and reviews the policies contained in this statement from time to time.

Conflicts of interest. Prospect Capital Management recognizes that there may be a potential conflict of interest when it votes a proxy solicited by an issuer that is its advisory client or a client or customer of one of our affiliates or with whom it has another business or personal relationship that may affect how it votes on the issuer's proxy. Prospect Capital Management believes that adherence to these policies and procedures ensures that proxies are voted with only its clients' best

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interests in mind. To ensure that its votes are not the product of a conflict of interests, Prospect Capital Management requires that: (i) anyone involved in the decision making process (including members of the Proxy Voting Committee) disclose to the chairman of the Proxy Voting Committee any potential conflict that he or she is aware of and any contact that he or she has had with any interested party regarding a proxy vote; and (ii) employees involved in the decision making process or vote administration are prohibited from revealing how Prospect Capital Management intends to vote on a proposal in order to reduce any attempted influence from interested parties.

Proxy voting. Each account's custodian will forward all relevant proxy materials to Prospect Capital Management, either electronically or in physical form to the address of record that Prospect Capital Management has provided to the custodian.

Proxy recordkeeping. Prospect Capital Management must retain the following documents pertaining to proxy voting:

- copies of its proxy voting policies and procedures;

- copies of all proxy statements;

- records of all votes cast by Prospect Capital Management;

- copies of all documents created by Prospect Capital Management that were material to making a decision how to vote proxies or that memorializes the basis for that decision; and

- copies of all written client requests for information with regard to how Prospect Capital Management voted proxies on behalf of the client as well as any written responses provided.

All of the above-referenced records will be maintained and preserved for a period of not less than five years from the end of the fiscal year during which the last entry was made. The first two years of records must be maintained at our office.

Proxy voting records. Clients may obtain information about how Prospect Capital Management voted proxies on their behalf by making a written request for proxy voting information to: Compliance Officer, Prospect Capital Management LLC, 10 East 40th Street, 42nd Floor, New York, NY 10016.

Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002

The Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 imposes a variety of regulatory requirements on publicly-held companies. In addition to our Chief Executive and Chief Financial Officers' required certifications as to the accuracy of our financial reporting, we are also required to disclose the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures as well as report on our assessment of our internal controls over financial reporting, the latter of which must be audited by our independent registered public accounting firm.

The Sarbanes-Oxley Act also requires us to continually review our policies and procedures to ensure that we remain in compliance with all rules promulgated under the Act.

CUSTODIAN, TRANSFER AND DIVIDEND PAYING AGENT AND REGISTRAR

Our Securities are held under custody agreements by (1) U.S. Bank National Association, (2) Israeli Discount Bank of New York Ltd., (3) Fifth Third Bank, (4) Peapack-Gladstone Bank, (5) Customers Bank, (6) Key Bank National Association, and (7) BankUnited, N.A. The addresses of the custodians are: (1) U.S. Bank National Association, Corporate Trust Services, One Federal Street, 3rd Floor, Boston, MA 02110, Attention: Prospect Capital Corporation Custody Account Administrator; (2) Israeli Discount Bank of New York Ltd., 511 Fifth Avenue, New York, NY 10017, Attention: Prospect Capital Corporation, Account Administrator; (3) Fifth Third Bank, 38 Fountain Square Plaza, MD1090CD, Cincinnati, OH, 45263, Attention: Prospect Capital Corporation Custody Account Administrator; (4) Peapack-Gladstone Bank, 500 Hills Drive, Bedminster, New Jersey 07921, Attention: Prospect Capital Corporation, Account Administrator; (5) Customers Bank, 99 Park Avenue, New York, New York 10016, Attention: Prospect Capital Corporation, Account Administrator; (6) Key Bank National Association, 127 Public Square, Cleveland, Ohio 44114, Attention: Prospect Capital Corporation, Account Administrator; (7) BankUnited, N.A., 445 Broadhollow Road, Suite 130, Melville, New York 11747, Ref: Prospect Capital Corporation; and (8) Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas, 1761 East St. Andrew Place, Santa Ana, CA 92705, Attention: Mortgage Custody - PC141C. American Stock Transfer & Trust Company acts as our transfer agent, dividend paying agent and registrar. The principal business address of American Stock Transfer & Trust Company is 6201 15th Avenue, Brooklyn, NY 11219, telephone number: (718) 921-8200.

BROKERAGE ALLOCATION AND OTHER PRACTICES

Since we generally acquire and dispose of our investments in privately negotiated transactions, we infrequently use brokers in the normal course of our business. We have not paid any brokerage commissions during the three most recent fiscal years. Subject to policies established by our Board of Directors, Prospect Capital Management is primarily responsible for the execution of the publicly-traded securities portion of our portfolio transactions and the allocation of brokerage commissions.

Prospect Capital Management does not expect to execute transactions through any particular broker or dealer, but seeks to obtain the best net results for the Company, taking into account such factors as price (including the applicable brokerage commission or dealer spread), size of order, difficulty of execution, and operational facilities of the firm and the firm's risk and skill in positioning blocks of securities. While Prospect Capital Management generally seeks reasonably competitive trade execution costs, the Company will not necessarily pay the lowest spread or commission available. Subject to applicable legal requirements, Prospect Capital Management may select a broker based partly upon brokerage or research services provided to it and the Company and any other clients. In return for such services, we may pay a higher commission than other brokers would charge if Prospect Capital Management determines in good faith that such commission is reasonable in relation to the services provided.

PLAN OF DISTRIBUTION

We may sell the Securities pursuant to this prospectus and a prospectus supplement in any of four ways (or in any combination): (a) through underwriters or dealers; (b) directly to a limited number of purchasers or to a single purchaser, including existing stockholders in a rights offering; (c) through agents; or (d) directly to our stockholders and others through the issuance of transferable or non-transferable rights to our stockholders. In the case of a rights offering, the applicable prospectus supplement will set forth the number of shares of our common stock or units issuable upon the exercise of each right and the other terms of such rights offering. Any underwriter or agent involved in the offer and sale of the Securities will also be named in the applicable prospectus supplement. The Securities may be sold "at-the-market" to or through a market maker or into an existing trading market for the securities, on an exchange or otherwise. The prospectus supplement will set forth the terms of the offering of such securities, including: the name or names of any underwriters or agents and the amounts of Securities underwritten or placed by each of them;

the offering price of the Securities and the proceeds to us and any discounts, commissions or concessions allowed or reallocated or paid to underwriters or agents; and

any securities exchanges on which the Securities may be listed.

In addition, we may enter into registration rights agreements or other similar agreements in the future pursuant to which certain of our stockholders may resell our Securities under this prospectus and as described in any related prospectus supplement.

We may use Securities to acquire investments in companies, the terms of which will be further disclosed in a prospectus supplement if such stock is issued in an offering hereunder.

Any offering price and any discounts or concessions allowed or reallocated or paid to underwriters or agents may be changed from time to time.

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 in certain 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 the 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.

If underwriters are used in the sale of any Securities, Securities acquired by the underwriters for their own account may be resold from time to time in one or more transactions, including negotiated transactions, at a fixed public offering price or at varying prices determined at the time of sale. The Securities may be either offered to the public through underwriting syndicates represented by managing underwriters, or directly by underwriters. Generally, any obligations by the underwriters to purchase the Securities will be subject to certain conditions precedent.

In compliance with the guidelines of FINRA, the maximum compensation to the underwriters or dealers in connection with the sale of our Securities pursuant to this prospectus and the accompanying supplement to this prospectus may not exceed 8% of the aggregate offering price of the Securities as set forth on the cover page of the supplement to this prospectus. In connection with any rights offering to our stockholders, we may also enter into a standby underwriting arrangement with one or more underwriters pursuant to which the underwriter(s) will purchase our common stock remaining unsubscribed for after the rights offering.

We may sell the Securities through agents from time to time. The prospectus supplement will name any agent involved in the offer or sale of the Securities and any commissions we pay to them. Generally, any agent will be acting on a best efforts basis for the period of its appointment.

Agents, dealers and underwriters may be entitled to indemnification by us against certain civil liabilities, including liabilities under the Securities Act or to contribution with respect to payments which the agents or underwriters may be required to make in respect thereof. Agents, dealers and underwriters may be customers of, engage in transactions with, or perform services for us in the ordinary course of business.

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We may enter into derivative transactions with third parties, or sell Securities outside of this prospectus to third parties in privately negotiated transactions. If the applicable prospectus supplement indicates, in connection with those derivatives, the third parties may sell Securities covered by this prospectus and the applicable prospectus supplement, including in short sale transactions. If so, the third party may use Securities pledged by us or borrowed from us or others to settle those sales or to close out any related open borrowings of stock, and may use securities received from us in settlement of those derivatives to close out any related open borrowings of stock. The third party in such sale transactions will be an underwriter and, if not identified in this prospectus, will be identified in the applicable prospectus supplement (or a post-effective amendment). We or one of our affiliates may loan or pledge Securities to a financial institution or other third party that in turn may sell the securities using this prospectus. Such financial institution or third party may transfer its short position to investors in our Securities or in connection with a simultaneous offering of other Securities offered by this prospectus or otherwise.

Any of our common stock sold pursuant to a prospectus supplement will be listed on the NASDAQ Global Select Market, or another exchange on which our common stock is traded.

In order to comply with the securities laws of certain states, if applicable, the Securities offered hereby will be sold in such jurisdictions only through registered or licensed brokers or dealers. In addition, in certain states, the Securities may not be sold unless they have been registered or qualified for sale in the applicable state or an exemption from the registration or qualification requirements is available and is complied with.

LEGAL MATTERS

Certain legal matters regarding the securities offered by this prospectus will be passed upon for the Company by Skadden, Arps, Slate, Meagher & Flom LLP, New York, NY, and Venable LLP as special Maryland counsel.

INDEPENDENT ACCOUNTING FIRMS

BDO USA, LLP is the independent registered public accounting firm of the Company and National Property REIT Corp. RSM US LLP is the independent accounting firm of First Tower Finance Company LLC.

AVAILABLE INFORMATION

We have filed with the SEC a registration statement on Form N-2, together with all amendments and related exhibits, under the Securities Act, with respect to our Securities offered by this prospectus. The registration statement contains additional information about us and the Securities being registered by this prospectus. We file with or submit to the SEC annual, quarterly and current periodic reports, proxy statements and other information meeting the informational requirements of the Exchange Act. This information and the information specifically regarding how we voted proxies relating to portfolio securities for the period ended June 30, 2018, are available free of charge by contacting us at 10 East 40th Street, 42nd floor, New York, NY 10016 or by telephone at toll-free (888) 748-0702. You may inspect and copy these reports, proxy statements and other information, as well as the registration statement and related exhibits and schedules, at the Public Reference Room of the SEC at 100 F Street NE, Washington, D.C. 20549. You may obtain information on the operation of the Public Reference Room by calling the SEC at (202) 551-8090 or by calling 1-800-SEC-0330. The SEC maintains an Internet site that contains reports, proxy and information statements and other information filed electronically by us with the SEC which are available on the SEC's Internet site at <http://www.sec.gov>. Copies of these reports, proxy and information statements and other information may be obtained, after paying a duplicating fee, by electronic request at the following E-mail address: publicinfo@sec.gov, or by writing the SEC's Public Reference Section, Washington, D.C. 20549-0102.

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Prospect Capital Corporation Financial Statements

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Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm
Shareholders and Board of Directors
Prospect Capital Corporation
New York, New York
Opinion on the Consolidated Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying consolidated statements of assets and liabilities of Prospect Capital Corporation and subsidiaries (the “Company”), including the consolidated schedules of investments, as of June 30, 2018 and 2017, and the related consolidated statements of operations, changes in net assets, and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended June 30, 2018, and the related notes, including the financial highlights for each of the five years in the period ended June 30, 2018 (collectively referred to as the “consolidated financial statements”). In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company at June 30, 2018 and 2017, and the results of its operations, the changes in its net assets, and its cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended June 30, 2018, and its financial highlights for each of the five years in the period ended June 30, 2018, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (“PCAOB”), the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of June 30, 2018, based on criteria established in Internal Control - Integrated Framework (2013) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (“COSO”) and our report dated August 28, 2018 expressed an unqualified opinion thereon.

Basis for Opinion

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

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements are free of material misstatement, whether due to error or fraud.

Our audits included performing procedures to assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to error or fraud, and performing procedures that respond to those risks. Such procedures included examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements. Our procedures included confirmation of securities owned as of June 30, 2018 and 2017 by correspondence with the custodians, brokers and portfolio companies, or by other appropriate auditing procedures where replies were not received. Our audits also included evaluating the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the consolidated financial statements. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

/s/ BDO USA, LLP

BDO USA, LLP

We have served as the Company’s auditor since 2005.

New York, New York

August 28, 2018

PROSPECT CAPITAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

(in thousands, except share and per share data)

	June 30, 2018	June 30, 2017
Assets		
Investments at fair value:		
Control investments (amortized cost of \$2,300,526 and \$1,840,731, respectively)	\$2,404,326	\$1,911,775
Affiliate investments (amortized cost of \$55,637 and \$22,957, respectively)	58,436	11,429
Non-control/non-affiliate investments (amortized cost of \$3,475,295 and \$4,117,868, respectively)	3,264,517	3,915,101
Total investments at fair value (amortized cost of \$5,831,458 and \$5,981,556, respectively)	5,727,279	5,838,305
Cash	83,758	318,083
Receivables for:		
Interest, net	19,783	9,559
Other	1,867	924
Due from broker	3,029	—
Prepaid expenses	984	1,125
Due from Affiliate	88	14
Deferred financing costs on Revolving Credit Facility (Note 4)	2,032	4,779
Total Assets	5,838,820	6,172,789
Liabilities		
Revolving Credit Facility (Notes 4 and 8)	37,000	—
Convertible Notes (less unamortized debt issuance costs of \$13,074 and \$15,512, respectively) (Notes 5 and 8)	809,073	937,641
Prospect Capital InterNotes® (less unamortized debt issuance costs of \$11,998 and \$14,240, respectively) (Notes 7 and 8)	748,926	966,254
Public Notes (less unamortized discount and debt issuance costs of \$11,007 and \$10,981, respectively) (Notes 6 and 8)	716,810	738,300
Due to Prospect Capital Management (Note 13)	49,045	48,249
Interest payable	33,741	38,630
Dividends payable	21,865	30,005
Due to broker	6,159	50,371
Accrued expenses	5,426	4,380
Due to Prospect Administration (Note 13)	2,212	1,910
Other liabilities	1,516	2,097
Total Liabilities	2,431,773	2,817,837
Commitments and Contingencies (Note 3)	—	—
Net Assets	\$3,407,047	\$3,354,952
Components of Net Assets		
Common stock, par value \$0.001 per share (1,000,000,000 common shares authorized; 364,409,938 and 360,076,933 issued and outstanding, respectively) (Note 9)	\$364	\$360
Paid-in capital in excess of par (Note 9)	4,021,541	3,991,317
Accumulated overdistributed net investment income	(45,186)	(54,039)
Accumulated net realized loss	(465,493)	(439,435)
Net unrealized loss	(104,179)	(143,251)
Net Assets	\$3,407,047	\$3,354,952

Net Asset Value Per Share (Note 16)	\$9.35	\$9.32
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See notes to consolidated financial statements.
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PROSPECT CAPITAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS
(in thousands, except share and per share data)

	Year Ended June 30,		
	2018	2017	2016
Investment Income			
Interest income:			
Control investments	\$ 195,487	\$ 177,496	\$ 207,377
Affiliate investments	553	297	896
Non-control/non-affiliate investments	285,473	342,696	347,132
Structured credit securities	125,499	148,228	176,213
Total interest income	607,012	668,717	731,618
Dividend income:			
Control investments	11,279	5,250	26,435
Non-control/non-affiliate investments	1,767	429	66
Total dividend income	13,046	5,679	26,501
Other income:			
Control investments	15,080	11,470	22,528
Non-control/non-affiliate investments	22,707	15,180	11,326
Total other income (Note 10)	37,787	26,650	33,854
Total Investment Income	657,845	701,046	791,973
Operating Expenses			
Base management fee (Note 13)	118,046	122,874	126,523
Income incentive fee (Note 13)	71,713	76,520	92,782
Interest and credit facility expenses	155,039	164,848	167,719
Allocation of overhead from Prospect Administration (Note 13)	10,031	13,246	12,647
Audit, compliance and tax related fees	5,539	5,088	4,428
Directors' fees	450	454	379
Excise tax	—	(1,100)	2,295
Other general and administrative expenses	10,177	13,034	14,072
Total Operating Expenses	370,995	394,964	420,845
Net Investment Income	286,850	306,082	371,128
Net Realized and Change in Unrealized Gains (Losses) from Investments			
Net realized gains (losses)			
Control investments	13	(65,915)	(5,406)
Affiliate investments	(13,351)	137	(14,194)
Non-control/non-affiliate investments	(5,126)	(30,528)	(4,817)
Net realized losses	(18,464)	(96,306)	(24,417)
Net change in unrealized gains (losses)			
Control investments	55,670	86,817	(88,751)
Affiliate investments	25,671	553	(233)
Non-control/non-affiliate investments	(42,270)	(37,229)	(154,589)
Net change in unrealized gains (losses)	39,071	50,141	(243,573)
Net Realized and Change in Unrealized Gains (Losses) from Investments	20,607	(46,165)	(267,990)
Net realized (losses) gains on extinguishment of debt	(7,594)	(7,011)	224
Net Increase in Net Assets Resulting from Operations	\$ 299,863	\$ 252,906	\$ 103,362
Net increase in net assets resulting from operations per share	\$ 0.83	\$ 0.70	\$ 0.29
Dividends declared per share	\$(0.77)	\$(1.00)	\$(1.00)

See notes to consolidated financial statements.
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PROSPECT CAPITAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS

(in thousands, except share data)

	Year Ended June 30,		
	2018	2017	2016
Operations			
Net investment income	\$286,850	\$306,082	\$371,128
Net realized losses	(26,058)	(103,317)	(24,193)
Net change in unrealized gains (losses)	39,071	50,141	(243,573)
Net Increase in Net Assets Resulting from Operations	299,863	252,906	103,362
Distributions to Shareholders			
Distribution from net investment income	(277,224)	(358,987)	(356,110)
Net Decrease in Net Assets Resulting from Distributions to Shareholders	(277,224)	(358,987)	(356,110)
Common Stock Transactions			
Offering costs from issuance of common stock	—	—	118
Repurchase of common stock under stock repurchase program	—	—	(34,140)
Value of shares issued through reinvestment of dividends	29,456	25,116	19,638
Net Increase (Decrease) in Net Assets Resulting from Common Stock Transactions	29,456	25,116	(14,384)
Total Increase (Decrease) in Net Assets	52,095	(80,965)	(267,132)
Net assets at beginning of year	3,354,952	3,435,917	3,703,049
Net Assets at End of Year (Accumulated Overdistributed Net Investment Income of \$50,897, \$54,039, and \$3,623, respectively)	\$3,407,047	\$3,354,952	\$3,435,917
Common Stock Activity			
Shares repurchased under stock repurchase program	—	—	(4,708,750)
Shares issued through reinvestment of dividends	4,333,005	2,969,702	2,725,222
Net shares issued (repurchased) due to common stock activity	4,333,005	2,969,702	(1,983,528)
Shares issued and outstanding at beginning of year	360,076,933	357,107,231	359,090,759
Shares Issued and Outstanding at End of Year	364,409,938	360,076,933	357,107,231

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

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PROSPECT CAPITAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(in thousands, except share data)

	Year Ended June 30,		
	2018	2017	2016
Operating Activities			
Net increase in net assets resulting from operations	\$299,863	\$252,906	\$103,362
Net realized losses (gains) on extinguishment of debt	7,594	7,011	(224)
Net realized losses on investments	18,464	96,306	24,417
Net change in unrealized (gains) losses on investments	(39,071)	(50,141)	243,573
Amortization of discounts, net	31,005	88,827	84,087
Accretion of discount on Public Notes (Note 6)	226	269	200
Amortization of deferred financing costs	12,063	13,013	13,561
Payment-in-kind interest	(9,404)	(17,808)	(20,531)
Structuring fees	(13,959)	(12,929)	(9,393)
Change in operating assets and liabilities:			
Payments for purchases of investments	(1,707,294)	(1,458,733)	(921,679)
Proceeds from sale of investments and collection of investment principal	1,831,286	1,413,882	1,311,375
(Decrease) increase in due to broker	(44,212)	49,414	(25,821)
(Decrease) increase in due to Prospect Capital Management	796	(5,900)	51,599
(Increase) in due from broker	(3,029)	—	—
(Increase) decrease in interest receivable, net	(10,224)	2,568	8,281
(Decrease) increase in interest payable	(4,889)	(2,174)	1,145
Increase (decrease) in accrued expenses	1,046	2,121	(1,149)
(Decrease) in other liabilities	(581)	(1,536)	(1,080)
(Increase) decrease in other receivables	(943)	(756)	2,717
(Increase) in due from affiliate	(74)	(14)	—
Decrease (increase) in prepaid expenses	141	(270)	(98)
Increase (decrease) in due to Prospect Administration	302	145	(2,473)
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities	369,106	376,201	861,869
Financing Activities			
Borrowings under Revolving Credit Facility (Note 4)	810,000	635,000	615,000
Principal payments under Revolving Credit Facility (Note 4)	(773,000)	(635,000)	(983,700)
Issuances of Public Notes, net of original issue discount (Note 6)	125,000	37,466	161,364
Repurchase of Public Notes (Note 6)	(146,464)	—	—
Redemptions of Convertible Notes (Note 5)	(234,506)	(366,433)	(150,500)
Issuance of Convertible Notes (Note 5)	103,500	225,000	—
Issuances of Prospect Capital InterNotes® (Note 7)	76,297	138,882	88,435
Redemptions of Prospect Capital InterNotes®, net (Note 7)	(295,867)	(67,196)	(7,069)
Financing costs paid	(12,480)	(10,012)	(6,968)
Cost of shares repurchased under stock repurchase program	—	—	(34,140)
Offering costs from issuance of common stock	—	—	118
Dividends paid	(255,911)	(333,623)	(336,637)
Net Cash Used in Financing Activities	(603,431)	(375,916)	(654,097)
Net (Decrease) Increase in Cash	(234,325)	285	207,772
Cash at beginning of year	318,083	317,798	110,026
Cash at End of year	\$83,758	\$318,083	\$317,798
Supplemental Disclosures			

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Cash paid for interest	\$ 147,639	\$ 153,740	\$ 152,817
Non-Cash Financing Activities			
Value of shares issued through reinvestment of dividends	\$ 29,456	\$ 25,116	\$ 19,638
Cost basis of investments written off as worthless	\$ 20,316	\$ 86,605	\$ 25,138

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

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PROSPECT CAPITAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED SCHEDULES OF INVESTMENTS
(in thousands, except share data)

Portfolio Company	Locale / Industry	Investments(1)(44)	June 30, 2018		% of Net Assets	
			Principal Value	Amortized Cost		Fair Value(2)
LEVEL 3 PORTFOLIO INVESTMENTS						
Control Investments (greater than 25.00% voting control)(47)						
CCPI Inc.(19)	Ohio / Electronic Equipment, Instruments & Components	Senior Secured Term Loan A (10.00%, due 12/31/2020)(3)	\$2,881	\$ 2,881	\$ 2,881	0.1%
		Senior Secured Term Loan B (12.00% plus 7.00% PIK, due 12/31/2020)(3)(46)	17,819	17,819	17,819	0.5%
		Common Stock (14,857 shares)(16)	—	6,759	15,056	0.4%
				27,459	35,756	1.0%
CP Energy Services Inc.(20)	Oklahoma / Energy Equipment & Services	Senior Secured Term Loan (13.31% (LIBOR + 11.00% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 12/29/2022)(11)	35,048	35,048	35,048	1.0%
		Series B Convertible Preferred Stock (16.00%, 790 shares)(16)	—	63,225	63,225	1.9%
		Common Stock (102,924 shares)(16)	—	81,203	24,988	0.7%
				179,476	123,261	3.6%
Credit Central Loan Company, LLC(21)	South Carolina / Consumer Finance	Subordinated Term Loan (10.00% plus 10.00% PIK, due 6/26/2024)(14)(46)	51,855	47,496	51,855	1.5%
		Class A Units (10,640,642 units)(14)(16)	—	13,731	23,196	0.7%
		Net Revenues Interest (25% of Net Revenues)(14)(16)	—	—	1,626	0.1%
				61,227	76,677	2.3%
Echelon Transportation, LLC (f/a/a Echelon Aviation, LLC)	New York / Aerospace & Defense	Senior Secured Term Loan (11.75% (LIBOR + 9.75% with 2.00% LIBOR floor) plus 2.25% PIK, due 3/31/2022)(13)(46)	31,055	31,055	31,055	0.9%
		Senior Secured Term Loan (11.00% (LIBOR + 9.00% with 2.00% LIBOR floor) plus 1.00% PIK, due 12/7/2024)(13)(46)	16,044	16,044	16,044	0.5%
		Membership Interest (100%)(16)	—	22,738	35,179	1.0%
				69,837	82,278	2.4%
First Tower Finance Company LLC(23)	Mississippi / Consumer Finance	Subordinated Term Loan to First Tower, LLC (10.00% plus 10.00% PIK, due 6/24/2019)(14)(46)	273,066	273,066	273,066	8.0%
		Class A Units (95,709,910 units)(14)(16)	—	81,146	169,944	5.0%

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				354,212	443,010	13.0%
Freedom Marine Solutions, LLC(24)	Louisiana / Energy Equipment & Services	Membership Interest (100%)(16)	—	43,592	13,037	0.4%
				43,592	13,037	0.4%
		Senior Secured Term Loan A (7.59% (LIBOR + 5.50% with 0.75% LIBOR floor), due 12/31/2017, past due)(13)	77,994	77,994	77,994	2.3%
InterDent, Inc. (52)	California / Health Care Providers & Services	Senior Secured Term Loan B (8.34% (LIBOR + 6.25% with 0.75% LIBOR floor) plus 4.25% PIK, due 12/31/2017, past due)(13)	131,558	31,558	119,627	3.5%
		Senior Secured Term Loan C (18.00% PIK, due on demand)(46)	3,149	3,149	—	—%
		Warrants (to purchase 4,900 shares of Common Stock, expires 3/22/2030)(16)	—	—	—	—%
				212,701	197,621	5.8%

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

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PROSPECT CAPITAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED SCHEDULES OF INVESTMENTS (CONTINUED)

(in thousands, except share data)

		Senior Secured Note A (10.00% (LIBOR + 7.00% with 3.00% LIBOR floor), due 1/30/2020)(3)(11)	\$26,250	\$26,250	\$26,250	0.8%
MITY, Inc.(25)	Utah / Commercial Services & Supplies	Senior Secured Note B (10.00% (LIBOR + 7.00% with 3.00% LIBOR floor) plus 10.00% PIK, due 1/30/2020)(3)(11)(46)	24,442	24,442	24,442	0.7%
		Subordinated Unsecured Note to Broda Enterprises ULC (10.00%, due on demand)(14)	5,563	7,200	5,563	0.1%
		Common Stock (42,053 shares)(16)	—	6,849	2,639	0.1%
				64,741	58,894	1.7%
		Senior Secured Term Loan A (6.00% (LIBOR + 4.00% with 2.00% LIBOR floor) plus 10.50% PIK, due 4/1/2019)(13)(46)	293,203	293,203	293,203	8.6%
National Property REIT Corp.(26)	Various / Equity Real Estate Investment Trusts (REITs) / Online Lending	Senior Secured Term Loan E (11.00% (LIBOR + 9.00% with 2.00% LIBOR floor) plus 1.50% PIK, due 4/1/2019)(13)(46)	226,180	226,180	226,180	6.7%
		Common Stock (3,042,393 shares)	—	307,604	436,105	12.8%
		Net Operating Income Interest (5% of Net Operating Income)	—	—	99,488	2.9%
				826,987	1,054,976	31.0%
Nationwide Loan Company LLC(27)	Illinois / Consumer Finance	Senior Subordinated Term Loan to Nationwide Acceptance LLC (10.00% plus 10.00% PIK, due 6/18/2019)(14)(46)	17,410	17,410	17,410	0.5%
		Class A Units (32,456,159 units)(14)(16)	—	21,962	16,443	0.5%
				39,372	33,853	1.0%
		Senior Secured Note (14.00%, due 5/6/2021)(3)	3,714	3,714	3,714	0.1%
NMMB, Inc.(28)	New York / Media	Senior Secured Note to Armed Forces Communications, Inc. (14.00%, due 5/6/2021)(3)	4,900	4,900	4,900	0.2%
		Series A Preferred Stock (7,200 shares)(16)	—	7,200	5,663	0.2%
		Series B Preferred Stock (5,669 shares)(16)	—	5,669	4,458	0.1%
				21,483	18,735	0.6%
		Revolving Line of Credit – \$26,000 Commitment (9.34% (LIBOR + 7.25% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 9/26/2020)(13)(15)	20,825	20,825	20,825	0.6%
		Senior Secured Term Loan A (7.34% (LIBOR + 5.25% with 1.00% LIBOR	96,250	96,250	96,250	2.8%
Pacific World Corporation(40)	California / Personal Products					

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		floor), due 9/26/2020)(13)					
		Senior Secured Term Loan B (11.34%					
		PIK (LIBOR + 9.25% with 1.00%					
		LIBOR floor), in non-accrual status	96,500	96,500	47,945	1.4%	
		effective 5/21/2018, due					
		9/26/2020)(13)					
		Convertible Preferred Equity (100,000		15,000		—%	
		shares)(16)	—				
		Common Stock (6,778,414				—%	
		shares)(16)	—				
				228,575	165,020	4.8%	
		Senior Subordinated Note (11.34%					
		(LIBOR + 9.00% with 1.00% LIBOR	28,622	28,622	28,622	0.8%	
		floor), due 3/31/2022)(11)					
R-V Industries, Inc.	Pennsylvania /	Common Stock (745,107 shares)(16)	—	6,866	3,264	0.1%	
	Machinery			35,488	31,886	0.9%	
SB Forging Company II,	Texas / Energy	Series A Convertible Preferred Stock	\$—	\$—	\$ 2,194	0.1%	
Inc. (f/k/a Gulf Coast	Equipment &	(6.50%, 99,000 shares)(16)					
Machine & Supply	Services	Common Stock (100 shares)(16)	—	—	—	—%	
Company)(29)				—	2,194	0.1%	

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

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PROSPECT CAPITAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED SCHEDULES OF INVESTMENTS (CONTINUED)
(in thousands, except share data)

USES Corp.(30)	Texas / Commercial Services & Supplies	Senior Secured Term Loan A (9.00% PIK, in non-accrual status effective 4/1/2016, due 7/22/2020)	36,964	1,601	16,319	0.5%
		Senior Secured Term Loan B (15.50% PIK, in non-accrual status effective 4/1/2016, due 7/22/2020)	47,866	5,568	—	—%
		Common Stock (268,962 shares)(16)	—	—	—	—%
			67,169	16,319	0.5%	
Valley Electric Company, Inc.(31)	Washington / Construction & Engineering	Senior Secured Note to Valley Electric Co. of Mt. Vernon, Inc. (8.00% (LIBOR + 5.00% with 3.00% LIBOR floor) plus 2.50% PIK, due 12/31/2024)(3)(11)(46)	10,430	0,430	10,430	0.3%
		Senior Secured Note (8.00% plus 10.00% PIK, due 6/23/2024)(46)	27,782	27,781	27,781	0.8%
		Consolidated Revenue Interest (2.0%)	—	—	—	—%
		Common Stock (50,000 shares)(16)	—	26,204	12,586	0.4%
			64,415	50,797	1.5%	
Wolf Energy, LLC(32)	Kansas / Energy Equipment & Services	Membership Interest (100%)(16)	—	—	—	—%
		Membership Interest in Wolf Energy Services Company, LLC (100%)(16)	—	3,792	—	—%
		Net Profits Interest (8% of Equity Distributions)(4)(16)	—	—	12	—%
			3,792	12	—%	
Total Control Investments (Level 3)			\$2,300,526	\$2,404,326	70.6%	
			June 30, 2018			
Portfolio Company	Locale / Industry	Investments(1)(44)	Principal Value	Amortized Cost	Fair Value(2)	% of Net Assets

LEVEL 3 PORTFOLIO INVESTMENTS

Affiliate Investments (5.00% to 24.99% voting control)(48)

Edmentum Ultimate Holdings, LLC(22)	Minnesota / Diversified Consumer Services	Second Lien Revolving Credit Facility to Edmentum, Inc. – \$7,834 Commitment (5.00%, due 12/9/2021)(15)	\$7,834	\$7,834	\$7,834	0.2 %
		Unsecured Senior PIK Note (8.50% PIK, due 12/9/2021)(46)	7,520	7,520	7,520	0.2 %
		Unsecured Junior PIK Note (10.00% PIK, in non-accrual status effective 1/1/2017, due 12/9/2021)	35,226	23,828	19,862	0.6 %
		Class A Units (370,964 units)(16)	—	6,577	—	— %
			45,759	35,216	1.0 %	
Nixon, Inc.(39)	California / Textiles, Apparel & Luxury Goods	Common Stock (857 units)(16)	—	—	—	— %
			—	—	—	— %

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Targus International, LLC(33)	California / Textiles, Apparel & Luxury Goods	Common Stock (7,383,395 shares)(16)	—	9,878	23,220	0.7	%
				9,878	23,220	0.7	%
Total Affiliate Investments (Level 3)				\$ 55,637	\$ 58,436	1.7	%

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PROSPECT CAPITAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED SCHEDULES OF INVESTMENTS (CONTINUED)
(in thousands, except share data)

Portfolio Company	Locale / Industry	Investments(1)(44)	June 30, 2018			% of Net Assets
			Principal Value	Amortized Cost	Fair Value(2)	
LEVEL 3 PORTFOLIO INVESTMENTS						
Non-Control/Non-Affiliate Investments (less than 5.00% voting control)						
ACE Cash Express, Inc.	Texas / Finance	Consumer Senior Secured Note (12.00%, due 12/15/2022)(8)(14)	\$20,000	\$19,733	\$21,594	0.6%
				19,733	21,594	0.6%
AgaMatrix, Inc.	New Hampshire / Healthcare Equipment and Supplies	Senior Secured Term Loan (11.33% (LIBOR + 9.00% with 1.25% LIBOR floor), due 9/29/2022)(3)(11)	35,815	35,815	35,815	1.1%
				35,815	35,815	1.1%
American Gilsonite Company(34)	Utah / Chemicals	Membership Interest (0.05%, 131 shares)(16)	—	—	—	—%
				—	—	—%
Apidos CLO IX	Cayman Islands / Structured Finance	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 0.00%, due 7/15/2023)(5)(14)(17)	23,525	21	76	—%
				21	76	—%
Apidos CLO XI	Cayman Islands / Structured Finance	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 7.80%, due 1/17/2028)(5)(14)	40,500	32,397	25,000	0.7%
				32,397	25,000	0.7%
Apidos CLO XII	Cayman Islands / Structured Finance	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 15.35%, due 4/15/2031)(5)(14)	52,203	35,014	26,518	0.8%
				35,014	26,518	0.8%
Apidos CLO XV	Cayman Islands / Structured Finance	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 14.14%, due 4/20/2031)(5)(14)	48,515	35,776	26,960	0.8%
				35,776	26,960	0.8%
Apidos CLO XXII	Cayman Islands / Structured Finance	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 12.65%, due 10/20/2027)(5)(6)(14)	31,350	27,496	25,047	0.7%
				27,496	25,047	0.7%
Ark-La-Tex Wireline Services, LLC	Louisiana / Energy Equipment & Services	Senior Secured Term Loan B (13.59% (LIBOR + 11.50% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), in non-accrual status effective 4/1/2016, due 4/8/2019)(13)	25,595	1,145	787	—%
				1,145	787	—%
Armor Holding II LLC	New York / Commercial Services &	Second Lien Term Loan (11.10% (LIBOR + 9.00% with 1.25% LIBOR floor), due 12/26/2020)(3)(8)(13)	7,000	6,949	7,000	0.2%

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	Supplies		6,949	7,000	0.2%
		Revolving Line of Credit – \$7,000			
Atlantis Health Care	Puerto Rico /	Commitment (10.81% (LIBOR +	7,000	7,000	0.2%
Group (Puerto Rico),	Health Care	8.50% with 1.50% LIBOR floor), due		6,900	
Inc.	Providers &	8/21/2019)(11)(15)			
	Services	Senior Term Loan (10.81% (LIBOR +	77,713	77,713	2.2%
		8.50% with 1.50% LIBOR floor), due		76,607	
		2/21/2020)(3)(11)			
			84,713	83,507	2.4%

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PROSPECT CAPITAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED SCHEDULES OF INVESTMENTS (CONTINUED)
(in thousands, except share data)

Portfolio Company	Locale / Industry	Investments(1)(44)	June 30, 2018			% of Net Assets
			Principal Value	Amortized Cost	Fair Value(2)	
ATS Consolidated, Inc.	Arizona / Electronic Equipment, Instruments & Components	Second Lien Term Loan (9.84% (LIBOR + 7.75%, due 2/27/2026)(8)(13)	\$ 15,000	\$ 14,856	\$ 14,873	0.4%
				14,856	14,873	0.4%
Autodata, Inc. / Autodata Solutions, Inc.(9)	Canada / Software	Second Lien Term Loan (9.34% (LIBOR + 7.25% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 12/12/2025)(8)(13)	6,000	5,972	5,972	0.2%
				5,972	5,972	0.2%
Barings CLO 2018-III (f/k/a Babson CLO Ltd. 2014-III)	Cayman Islands / Structured Finance	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 11.35%, due 7/20/2029)(5)(6)(14)	83,098	49,688	46,933	1.4%
				49,688	46,933	1.4%
Broder Bros., Co.	Pennsylvania / Textiles, Apparel & Luxury Goods	Senior Secured Note (10.33% (LIBOR + 8.00% with 1.25% LIBOR floor), due 12/02/2022)(3)(11)	274,009	274,009	274,009	8.0%
				274,009	274,009	8.0%
Brookside Mill CLO Ltd.	Cayman Islands / Structured Finance	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 8.73%, due 1/18/2028)(5)(14)	36,300	19,287	13,466	0.4%
				19,287	13,466	0.4%
California Street CLO IX Ltd. (f/k/a Symphony CLO IX Ltd.)	Cayman Islands / Structured Finance	Preference Shares (Residual Interest, current yield 12.20%, due 10/16/2028)(5)(14)	58,915	41,645	35,852	1.1%
				41,645	35,852	1.1%
Candle-Lite Company, LLC	Ohio / Household & Personal Products	Senior Secured Term Loan A (7.81% (LIBOR + 5.50% with 1.25% LIBOR floor), due 1/23/2023)(3)(11) Senior Secured Term Loan B (11.81% (LIBOR + 9.50% with 1.25% LIBOR floor), due 1/23/2023)(3)(11)	12,438	12,438	12,438	0.3%
				12,500	12,500	0.4%
				24,938	24,938	0.7%
Capstone Logistics Acquisition, Inc.	Georgia / Commercial Services & Supplies	Second Lien Term Loan (10.34% (LIBOR + 8.25% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 10/7/2022)(3)(8)(13)	101,030	100,669	100,136	2.9%
				100,669	100,136	2.9%
Carlyle Global Market Strategies CLO	Cayman Islands / Structured Finance	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 20.73%, due	25,534	17,832	18,807	0.6%

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2014-4-R, Ltd.		7/15/2030)(5)(6)(14)				
			17,832	18,807	0.6%	
Carlyle Global Market Strategies CLO 2016-3, Ltd.	Cayman Islands / Structured Finance	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 18.00%, due 10/20/2029)(5)(6)(14)	32,364	29,080	0.9%	
			32,364	29,080	0.9%	
Carlyle C17 CLO Limited (f/k/a Cent CLO 17 Limited)	Cayman Islands / Structured Finance	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 18.34%, due 4/30/2031)(5)(14)	15,140	15,196	0.4%	
			15,140	15,196	0.4%	
Cent CLO 20 Limited	Cayman Islands / Structured Finance	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 15.40%, due 1/25/2026)(5)(14)	31,692	28,269	0.8%	
			31,692	28,269	0.8%	
Cent CLO 21 Limited	Cayman Islands / Structured Finance	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 17.56%, due 7/27/2026)(5)(6)(14)	36,311	33,703	1.0%	
			36,311	33,703	1.0%	

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PROSPECT CAPITAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED SCHEDULES OF INVESTMENTS (CONTINUED)
(in thousands, except share data)

Portfolio Company	Locale / Industry	Investments(1)(44)	June 30, 2018			% of Net Assets
			Principal Value	Amortized Cost	Fair Value(2)	
Centerfield Media Holding Company(35)	California / Internet Software & Services	Senior Secured Term Loan A (9.31% (LIBOR + 7.00% with 2.00% LIBOR floor), due 1/17/2022)(3)(11)	\$66,300	\$66,300	\$66,300	1.9%
		Senior Secured Term Loan B (14.81% (LIBOR + 12.50% with 2.00% LIBOR floor), due 1/17/2022)(11)	68,000	68,000	68,000	2.0%
				134,300	134,300	3.9%
CIFC Funding 2013-III-R, Ltd. (f/k/a CIFC Funding 2013-III, Ltd.)	Cayman Islands / Structured Finance	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 14.43%, due 4/24/2031)(5)(14)	44,100	27,624	25,250	0.7%
				27,624	25,250	0.7%
CIFC Funding 2013-IV, Ltd.	Cayman Islands / Structured Finance	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 14.31%, due 4/28/2031)(5)(14)	45,500	31,503	27,697	0.8%
				31,503	27,697	0.8%
CIFC Funding 2014-IV Investor, Ltd.	Cayman Islands / Structured Finance	Income Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 8.46%, due 10/19/2026)(5)(6)(14)	41,500	28,512	23,715	0.7%
				28,512	23,715	0.7%
CIFC Funding 2016-I, Ltd.	Cayman Islands / Structured Finance	Income Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 13.11%, due 10/21/2028)(5)(6)(14)	34,000	31,179	27,998	0.8%
				31,179	27,998	0.8%
Cinedigm DC Holdings, LLC	New York / Media	Senior Secured Term Loan (11.31% (LIBOR + 9.00% with 2.00% LIBOR floor) plus 2.50% PIK, due 3/31/2021)(11)(46)	31,460	31,410	31,460	0.9%
				31,410	31,460	0.9%
Class Appraisal, LLC	Michigan / Real Estate Management & Development	Revolving Line of Credit – \$1,500 Commitment (10.58% (LIBOR + 8.25% with 1.50% LIBOR floor), due 3/12/2020)(11)(15)	—	—	—	—%
		Senior Secured Term Loan (10.58% (LIBOR + 8.25% with 1.50% LIBOR floor), due 3/10/2023)(3)(11)	41,860	41,860	41,860	1.2%
				41,860	41,860	1.2%
Coverall North America, Inc.	Florida / Commercial Services & Supplies	Senior Secured Term Loan A (8.31% (LIBOR + 6.00% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 11/02/2020)(3)(11)	19,100	19,100	19,100	0.6%

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		Senior Secured Term Loan B (13.31% (LIBOR + 11.00% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 11/02/2020)(3)(11)	24,750	24,750	24,750	0.7%
				43,850	43,850	1.3%
CP VI Bella Midco	Pennsylvania / IT Services	Second Lien Term Loan (8.84% (LIBOR + 6.75%, due 12/29/2025)(8)(13)	2,000	1,990	1,990	0.1%
				1,990	1,990	0.1%
CURO Financial Technologies Corp.	Canada / Consumer Finance	Senior Secured Notes (12.00%, due 3/1/2022)(8)(14)	10,896	10,837	11,844	0.3%
				10,837	11,844	0.3%
		First Lien Term Loan (7.10% (LIBOR + 5.00% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 12/29/2023)(3)(8)(13)	9,950	9,857	9,925	0.3%
Digital Room, LLC	California / Commercial Services & Supplies	Second Lien Term Loan (10.85% (LIBOR + 8.75% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 12/29/2024)(3)(8)(13)	57,100	56,295	57,100	1.7%
				66,152	67,025	2.0%

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PROSPECT CAPITAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED SCHEDULES OF INVESTMENTS (CONTINUED)
(in thousands, except share data)

Portfolio Company	Locale / Industry	Investments(1)(44)	June 30, 2018			% of Net Assets
			Principal Value	Amortized Cost	Fair Value(2)	
Dunn Paper, Inc.	Georgia / Paper & Forest Products	Second Lien Term Loan (10.84% (LIBOR + 8.75% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 8/26/2023)(3)(8)(13)	\$11,500	\$11,328	\$11,226	0.3%
				11,328	11,226	0.3%
Easy Gardener Products, Inc.	Texas / Household Durables	Senior Secured Term Loan (12.31% (LIBOR + 10.00% with 0.25% LIBOR floor), due 09/30/2020)(11)	16,894	16,894	15,728	0.5%
				16,894	15,728	0.5%
Engine Group, Inc.(7)	California / Media	Senior Secured Term Loan (7.08% (LIBOR + 4.75% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 9/15/2022)(8)(11) Second Lien Term Loan (11.08% (LIBOR + 8.75% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 9/15/2023)(3)(8)(11)	4,813	4,813	4,813	0.1%
			35,000	35,000	35,000	1.0%
				39,813	39,813	1.1%
EXC Holdings III Corp	Massachusetts / Technology Hardware, Storage & Peripherals	Second Lien Term Loan (9.97% (LIBOR + 7.50% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 12/01/2025)(8)(10)	12,500	12,384	12,500	0.4%
				12,384	12,500	0.4%
Fleetwash, Inc.	New Jersey / Commercial Services & Supplies	Senior Secured Term Loan B (11.31% (LIBOR + 9.00% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 4/30/2022)(3)(11) Delayed Draw Term Loan – \$15,000 Commitment (10.31% (LIBOR + 8.00% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), expires 4/30/2022)(11)(15)	21,544	21,544	21,544	0.6%
			—	—	—	—%
				21,544	21,544	0.6%
Galaxy XV CLO, Ltd.	Cayman Islands / Structured Finance	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 12.42%, due 10/15/2030)(5)(14)	50,525	34,853	30,457	0.9%
				34,853	30,457	0.9%
Galaxy XXVII CLO, Ltd. (f/k/a Galaxy XVI CLO, Ltd.)	Cayman Islands / Structured Finance	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 13.57%, due 5/16/2031)(5)(14)	24,575	16,936	13,688	0.4%
				16,936	13,688	0.4%
Galaxy XXVIII CLO, Ltd. (f/k/a Galaxy XVII CLO, Ltd.)	Cayman Islands / Structured Finance	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 10.89%, due 7/15/2031)(5)(6)(14)	39,905	28,009	22,335	0.7%
				28,009	22,335	0.7%
Galaxy XXVIII CLO, Ltd.	Cayman Islands / Structured Finance	Class F Junior Notes (LIBOR + 8.48%, due 7/15/2031)(6)(11)(14)(53)	6,658	6,159	6,159	0.2%

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			6,159	6,159	0.2%	
		Revolving Line of Credit – \$5,000 Commitment (9.81% (LIBOR + 7.50% with 1.50% LIBOR floor), due 9/30/2018)(11)	—	—	—%	
H.I.G. ECI Merger Sub, Inc.	Massachusetts / IT Services	Senior Secured Term Loan A (7.81% (LIBOR + 5.50% with 1.50% LIBOR floor), due 5/31/2023)(11)	44,688	44,688	1.3%	
		Senior Secured Term Loan B (12.81% (LIBOR + 10.50% with 1.50% LIBOR floor), due 5/31/2023)(11)	29,900	29,900	0.9%	
			74,588	74,588	2.2%	
Halcyon Loan Advisors Funding 2012-1 Ltd.	Cayman Islands / Structured Finance	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 0.00%, due 8/15/2023)(5)(14)(17)	23,188	3,869	3,125	0.1%
			3,869	3,125	0.1%	

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

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PROSPECT CAPITAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED SCHEDULES OF INVESTMENTS (CONTINUED)
(in thousands, except share data)

Portfolio Company	Locale / Industry	Investments(1)(44)	June 30, 2018			% of Net Assets
			Principal Value	Amortized Cost	Fair Value(2)	
Halcyon Loan Advisors Funding 2013-1 Ltd.	Cayman Islands / Structured Finance	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 0.00%, due 4/15/2025)(5)(14)(17)	\$40,400	\$22,057	\$11,017	0.3%
				22,057	11,017	0.3%
Halcyon Loan Advisors Funding 2014-1 Ltd.	Cayman Islands / Structured Finance	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 10.30%, due 4/18/2026)(5)(14)	24,500	14,007	11,647	0.3%
				14,007	11,647	0.3%
Halcyon Loan Advisors Funding 2014-2 Ltd.	Cayman Islands / Structured Finance	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 8.64%, due 4/28/2025)(5)(6)(14)	41,164	24,290	19,050	0.6%
				24,290	19,050	0.6%
Halcyon Loan Advisors Funding 2015-3 Ltd.	Cayman Islands / Structured Finance	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 19.80%, due 10/18/2027)(5)(6)(14)	39,598	34,675	32,513	1.0%
				34,675	32,513	1.0%
Harbortouch Payments, LLC	Pennsylvania / Commercial Services & Supplies	Escrow Receivable	—	—	917	—%
				—	917	—%
HarbourView CLO VII-R, Ltd. (f/k/a HarbourView CLO VII, Ltd.)	Cayman Islands / Structured Finance	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 18.94%, due 7/18/2031)(5)(6)(14)	19,025	13,411	13,689	0.4%
				13,411	13,689	0.4%
Help/Systems Holdings, Inc.	Minnesota / Software	Second Lien Term Loan (9.84% (LIBOR + 7.75%, due 3/27/2026)(8)(13)	11,293	11,244	11,293	0.3%
				11,244	11,293	0.3%
Ingenio, LLC	California / Internet Software & Services	Senior Secured Term Loan (9.82% (LIBOR + 7.50% with 1.25% LIBOR floor), due 9/26/2022)(3)(8)(11)	9,647	9,647	9,647	0.3%
				9,647	9,647	0.3%
Inpatient Care Management Company, LLC	Florida / Health Care Providers & Services	Senior Secured Term Loan (10.31% (LIBOR + 8.00% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 6/8/2021)(3)(11)	23,698	23,698	23,698	0.7%
				23,698	23,698	0.7%
Janus International Group, LLC	Georgia / Building Products	Second Lien Term Loan (9.84% (LIBOR + 7.75% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 2/12/2026)(8)(13)	10,000	9,905	10,000	0.3%

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			9,905	10,000	0.3%
JD Power and Associates	California / Capital Markets	Second Lien Term Loan (10.59% (LIBOR + 8.50% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 9/7/2024)(3)(8)(13)	20,000	19,799	20,000 0.6%
				19,799	20,000 0.6%
Jefferson Mill CLO Ltd.	Cayman Islands / Structured Finance	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 7.20%, due 7/20/2027)(5)(6)(14)	19,500	16,078	12,392 0.4%
				16,078	12,392 0.4%
K&N Parent, Inc.	California / Auto Components	Second Lien Term Loan (11.08% (LIBOR + 8.75% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 10/21/2024)(3)(8)(11)	12,887	12,681	12,887 0.4%
				12,681	12,887 0.4%
Keystone Acquisition Corp.(36)	Pennsylvania / Health Care Providers & Services	Second Lien Term Loan (11.58% (LIBOR + 9.25% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 5/1/2025)(3)(8)(11)	50,000	50,000	50,000 1.5%
				50,000	50,000 1.5%

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

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PROSPECT CAPITAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED SCHEDULES OF INVESTMENTS (CONTINUED)
(in thousands, except share data)

Portfolio Company	Locale / Industry	Investments(1)(44)	June 30, 2018			% of Net Assets
			Principal Value	Amortized Cost	Fair Value(2)	
LCM XIV Ltd.	Cayman Islands / Structured Finance	Income Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 16.28%, due 7/21/2031)(5)(14)	\$49,934	\$26,516	\$24,257	0.7%
				26,516	24,257	0.7%
Madison Park Funding IX, Ltd.	Cayman Islands / Structured Finance	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 57.45%, due 8/15/2022)(5)(14)	43,110	2,058	2,200	0.1%
				2,058	2,200	0.1%
Maverick Healthcare Equity, LLC	Arizona / Health Care Providers & Services	Preferred Units (1,250,000 units)(16) Class A Common Units (1,250,000 units)(16)		1,252	446	—%
				—	—	—%
				1,252	446	—%
MedMark Services, Inc.(51)	Texas / Health Care Providers & Services	Second Lien Term Loan (10.55% (LIBOR + 8.25% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 3/1/2025)(3)(8)(11)	7,000	6,933	6,933	0.2%
				6,933	6,933	0.2%
Memorial MRI & Diagnostic, LLC	Texas / Health Care Providers & Services	Senior Secured Term Loan (10.83% (LIBOR + 8.50% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 3/16/2022)(11)	36,925	36,925	36,925	1.1%
				36,925	36,925	1.1%
Mobile Posse, Inc.	Virginia / Media	First Lien Term Loan (10.83% (LIBOR + 8.50% with 2.00% LIBOR floor), due 4/3/2023)(3)(11)	27,700	27,700	27,700	0.8%
				27,700	27,700	0.8%
Mountain View CLO 2013-I Ltd.	Cayman Islands / Structured Finance	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 13.66%, due 10/15/2030)(5)(14)	43,650	28,357	23,267	0.7%
				28,357	23,267	0.7%
Mountain View CLO IX Ltd.	Cayman Islands / Structured Finance	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 17.63%, due 7/15/2031)(5)(6)(14)	47,830	31,528	37,333	1.1%
				31,528	37,333	1.1%
MRP Holdco, Inc.	Massachusetts / IT Services	Senior Secured Term Loan A (6.59% (LIBOR + 4.50% with 1.50% LIBOR floor), due 4/17/2024)(3)(13) Senior Secured Term Loan B (10.59% (LIBOR + 8.50% with 1.50% LIBOR floor), due 4/17/2024)(13)	43,000	43,000	43,000	1.3%
			43,000	43,000	43,000	1.3%

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			86,000	86,000	2.6%
Octagon Investment Partners XV, Ltd.	Cayman Islands / Structured Finance	Income Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 14.58%, due 7/19/2030)(5)(14)	42,063	31,734	26,350 0.8%
			31,734	26,350	0.8%
Octagon Investment Partners 18-R Ltd. (f/k/a Octagon Investment Partners XVIII, Ltd.)	Cayman Islands / Structured Finance	Income Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 17.26%, due 4/16/2031)(5)(6)(14)	46,016	27,295	26,420 0.8%
			27,295	26,420	0.8%
Pearl Intermediate Parent LLC	Connecticut / Health Care Providers & Services	Second Lien Term Loan (8.33% (LIBOR + 6.25%, due 2/15/2026)(8)(13)	5,000	4,976	5,000 0.1%
			4,976	5,000	0.1%

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PROSPECT CAPITAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED SCHEDULES OF INVESTMENTS (CONTINUED)

(in thousands, except share data)

Portfolio Company	Locale / Industry	Investments(1)(44)	June 30, 2018			% of Net Assets
			Principal Value	Amortized Cost	Fair Value(2)	
		Revolving Line of Credit – \$1,000 Commitment (11.81% (LIBOR + 9.50% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 8/11/2020)(11)(15)	\$ 500	\$ 500	\$ 500	—%
PeopleConnect Intermediate, LLC (f/k/a Intelius, Inc.)	Washington / Internet Software & Services	Senior Secured Term Loan A (8.81% (LIBOR + 6.50% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 7/1/2020)(3)(11)	18,828	18,828	18,828	0.6%
		Senior Secured Term Loan B (14.81% (LIBOR + 12.50% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 7/1/2020)(3)(11)	20,163	20,163	20,163	0.6%
			39,491	39,491	39,491	1.2%
PGX Holdings, Inc.	Utah / Diversified Consumer Services	Second Lien Term Loan (11.09% (LIBOR + 9.00% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 9/29/2021)(3)(13)	118,289	118,289	118,289	3.5%
			118,289	118,289	118,289	3.5%
PharMerica Corporation	Kentucky / Pharmaceuticals	Second Lien Term Loan (9.80% (LIBOR + 7.75% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 12/7/2025)(8)(13)	12,000	11,882	12,000	0.4%
			11,882	12,000	12,000	0.4%
Photonis Technologies SAS	France / Electronic Equipment, Instruments & Components	First Lien Term Loan (9.83% (LIBOR + 7.50% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 9/18/2019)(8)(11)(14)	12,872	12,490	12,335	0.4%
			12,490	12,335	12,335	0.4%
PlayPower, Inc.	North Carolina / Leisure Products	Second Lien Term Loan (11.08% (LIBOR + 8.75% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 6/23/2022)(3)(8)(11)	11,000	10,904	11,000	0.3%
			10,904	11,000	11,000	0.3%
Research Now Group, Inc.	Connecticut / Professional Services	First Lien Term Loan (7.86% (LIBOR + 5.50% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 12/20/2024)(8)(10)	9,950	9,468	9,608	0.3%
		Second Lien Term Loan (11.82% (LIBOR + 9.50% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 12/20/2025)(8)(11)	50,000	46,738	47,382	1.4%
			56,206	56,990	56,990	1.7%
RGIS Services, LLC	Michigan / Commercial Services & Supplies	Senior Secured Term Loan (9.59% (LIBOR + 7.50% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 3/31/2023)(3)(8)(13)	15,175	15,113	14,339	0.4%
			15,113	14,339	14,339	0.4%

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RME Group Holding Company	Florida / Media	Senior Secured Term Loan A (8.33% (LIBOR + 6.00% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 5/4/2022)(3)(11)	35,146	35,146	1.0%
		Senior Secured Term Loan B (13.33% (LIBOR + 11.00% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 5/4/2022)(3)(11)	24,349	24,349	0.7%
			59,495	59,495	1.7%
Rocket Software, Inc.	Massachusetts / Software	Second Lien Term Loan (11.83% (LIBOR + 9.50% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 10/14/2024)(3)(8)(11)	50,000	50,000	1.5%
			49,219	50,000	1.5%
Romark WM-R Ltd. (f/k/a Washington Mill CLO Ltd.)	Cayman Islands / Structured Finance	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 12.41%, due 4/20/2031)(5)(6)(14)	27,721	17,961	0.5%
			21,494	17,961	0.5%

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PROSPECT CAPITAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED SCHEDULES OF INVESTMENTS (CONTINUED)
(in thousands, except share data)

Portfolio Company	Locale / Industry	Investments(1)(44)	June 30, 2018		
			Principal Value	Fair Value(2)	% of Net Assets
Rosa Mexicano	New York / Hotels, Restaurants & Leisure	Revolving Line of Credit – \$2,500 Commitment (9.83% (LIBOR + 7.50% with 1.50% LIBOR floor), due 3/29/2023)(11)(15)	\$—	\$—	—%
		Senior Secured Term Loan (9.83% (LIBOR + 7.50% with 1.50% LIBOR floor), due 3/29/2023)(3)(11)	29,813	29,813	0.9%
SCS Merger Sub, Inc.	Texas / IT Services	Second Lien Term Loan (11.59% (LIBOR + 9.50% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 10/30/2023)(3)(8)(13)	20,000	20,000	0.6%
Securus Technologies Holdings, Inc.	Texas / Communications Equipment	Second Lien Term Loan (10.34% (LIBOR + 8.25% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 11/01/2025)(8)(13)	40,000	40,000	1.2%
		Senior Secured Term Loan A (9.84% (LIBOR + 7.50% with 2.00% LIBOR floor), due 4/07/2023)(3)(11)	25,000	25,000	0.7%
SEOTownCenter, Inc	Utah / Internet Software & Services	Senior Secured Term Loan B (14.84% (LIBOR + 12.50% with 2.00% LIBOR floor), due 4/07/2023)(3)(11)	17,000	17,000	0.5%
		Second Lien Term Loan (9.34% (LIBOR + 7.25% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 2/23/2025)(8)(13)	42,000	42,000	1.2%
SESAC Holdco II LLC	Tennessee / Media	Second Lien Term Loan (9.34% (LIBOR + 7.25% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 2/23/2025)(8)(13)	3,000	2,975	0.1%
Small Business Whole Loan Portfolio(41)	New York / Online Lending	124 Small Business Loans purchased from On Deck Capital, Inc.	30	17	—%
			30	17	—%
SMG US Midco	Pennsylvania / Hotels, Restaurants & Leisure	Second Lien Term Loan (9.09% (LIBOR + 7.00%, due 1/23/2026)(8)(13)	7,482	7,482	0.2%
		Senior Secured Term Loan A (7.98% (LIBOR + 6.00% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 12/28/2018)(13)	13,528	13,046	0.4%
Spartan Energy Services, Inc.	Louisiana / Energy Equipment & Services	Senior Secured Term Loan B (13.98% PIK (LIBOR + 12.00% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 12/28/2018)(13)(46)	18,378	18,237	0.5%
			29,366	31,283	0.9%
Spectrum Holdings III Corp	Georgia / Health Care Equipment & Supplies	Second Lien Term Loan (9.09% (LIBOR + 7.00% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 1/31/2026)(8)(13)	7,464	7,464	0.2%
			7,464	7,464	0.2%

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Strategic Materials	Texas / Household Durables	Second Lien Term Loan (10.10% (LIBOR + 7.75% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 11/1/2025)(8)(11)	7,000	6,936	0.2%
			6,936	6,936	0.2%
Stryker Energy, LLC	Louisiana / Energy Equipment & Services	Overriding Royalty Interests (43)	—	—	—%
			—	—	—%
Sudbury Mill CLO Ltd.	Cayman Islands / Structured Finance	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 5.47%, due 1/17/2026)(5)(14)	28,200	14,218	0.4%
			18,183	14,218	0.4%

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

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PROSPECT CAPITAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED SCHEDULES OF INVESTMENTS (CONTINUED)
(in thousands, except share data)

Portfolio Company	Locale / Industry	Investments(1)(44)	June 30, 2018			% of Net Assets
			Principal Value	Amortized Cost	Fair Value(2)	
Symphony CLO XIV Ltd.	Cayman Islands / Structured Finance	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 3.78%, due 7/14/2026)(5)(6)(14)	\$49,250	\$34,297	\$27,478	0.8%
				34,297	27,478	0.8%
Symphony CLO XV Ltd.	Cayman Islands / Structured Finance	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 7.30%, due 10/17/2026)(5)(14)	50,250	39,512	32,433	1.0%
				39,512	32,433	1.0%
TGP HOLDINGS III LLC	Oregon / Household Durables	Second Lien Term Loan (10.83% (LIBOR + 8.50% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 9/25/2025)(8)(11)	3,000	2,959	2,959	0.1%
				2,959	2,959	0.1%
TouchTunes Interactive Networks, Inc.	New York / Internet Software & Services	Second Lien Term Loan (10.25% (LIBOR + 8.25% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 5/29/2022)(3)(8)(13)	14,000	13,926	14,000	0.4%
				13,926	14,000	0.4%
Town & Country Holdings, Inc.	New York / Distributors	First Lien Term Loan (11.33% (LIBOR + 9.00% with 1.25% LIBOR floor), due 1/26/2023)(3)(11)	69,650	69,650	69,650	2.0%
				69,650	69,650	2.0%
Transplace Holdings, Inc.	Texas / Transportation Infrastructure	Second Lien Term Loan (10.79% (LIBOR + 8.75% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 10/6/2025)(8)(13)	28,104	27,494	28,104	0.8%
				27,494	28,104	0.8%
Turning Point Brands, Inc.(42)	Kentucky / Tobacco	Second Lien Term Loan (9.04% (LIBOR + 7.00% with 0.00% LIBOR floor), due 3/7/2024)(3)(8)(13)	14,500	14,392	14,392	0.4%
				14,392	14,392	0.4%
United Sporting Companies, Inc.(18)	South Carolina / Distributors	Second Lien Term Loan (13.09% (LIBOR + 11.00% with 1.75% LIBOR floor) plus 2.00% PIK, in non-accrual status effective 4/1/2017, due 11/16/2019)(13)(46) Common Stock (24,967 shares)(16)	149,126	127,091	58,806	1.7%
				—	—	—%
				127,091	58,806	1.7%
Universal Fiber Systems, LLC	Virginia / Textiles, Apparel & Luxury Goods	Second Lien Term Loan (11.60% (LIBOR + 9.50% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 10/02/2022)(3)(8)(12)	37,000	36,551	37,000	1.1%
				36,551	37,000	1.1%
Universal Turbine Parts, LLC	Alabama / Trading Companies & Distributors	Senior Secured Term Loan A (8.06% (LIBOR + 5.75% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 7/22/2021)(3)(11) Senior Secured Term Loan B (14.06% (LIBOR + 11.75% with 1.00% LIBOR	31,363	31,363	27,926	0.8%
			32,500	32,500	28,273	0.8%

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		floor), due 7/22/2021)(11)					
					63,863	56,199	1.6%
		Revolving Line of Credit – \$2,500					
		Commitment (11.34% (LIBOR +	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	0.1%
		9.25% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due					
		8/24/2018)(13)(15)					
USG Intermediate,	Texas / Leisure	Senior Secured Term Loan A (8.84%					
LLC	Products	(LIBOR + 6.75% with 1.00% LIBOR	11,385	11,385	11,385	11,385	0.3%
		floor), due 8/24/2022)(3)(13)					
		Senior Secured Term Loan B (13.84%					
		(LIBOR + 11.75% with 1.00% LIBOR	20,741	20,741	20,741	20,741	0.6%
		floor), due 8/24/2022)(3)(13)					
		Equity(16)			1	—	—%
					34,627	34,626	1.0%

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PROSPECT CAPITAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED SCHEDULES OF INVESTMENTS (CONTINUED)
(in thousands, except share data)

Portfolio Company	Locale / Industry	Investments(1)(44)	June 30, 2018		Fair Value(2)	% of Net Assets
			Principal Value	Amortized Cost		
UTZ Quality Foods, LLC	Pennsylvania / Food Products	Second Lien Term Loan (9.34% (LIBOR + 7.25%, due 11/21/2025)(8)(13)	\$10,000	\$9,884	\$9,886	0.3%
				9,884	9,886	0.3%
VC GB Holdings, Inc.	Illinois / Household Durables	Subordinated Secured Term Loan (10.09% (LIBOR + 8.00% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 2/28/2025)(3)(8)(13)	16,000	15,750	16,000	0.5%
				15,750	16,000	0.5%
Venio LLC	Pennsylvania / Professional Services	Second Lien Term Loan (4.00% plus PIK 10.00% (LIBOR + 7.50% with 2.50% LIBOR floor), due 2/19/2020)(11)(46)	22,048	18,066	20,001	0.6%
				18,066	20,001	0.6%
Voya CLO 2012-2, Ltd.	Cayman Islands / Structured Finance	Income Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 0.00%, due 10/15/2022)(5)(14)(17)	38,070	450	595	—%
				450	595	—%
Voya CLO 2012-3, Ltd.	Cayman Islands / Structured Finance	Income Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 0.00%, due 10/15/2022)(5)(14)(17)	46,632	—	585	—%
				—	585	—%
Voya CLO 2012-4, Ltd.	Cayman Islands / Structured Finance	Income Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 11.96%, due 10/16/2028)(5)(14)	40,613	30,893	28,264	0.8%
				30,893	28,264	0.8%
Voya CLO 2014-1, Ltd.	Cayman Islands / Structured Finance	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 16.47%, due 4/18/2031)(5)(6)(14)	40,773	28,205	26,931	0.8%
				28,205	26,931	0.8%
Voya CLO 2016-3, Ltd.	Cayman Islands / Structured Finance	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 12.68%, due 10/18/2027)(5)(6)(14)	28,100	27,180	22,912	0.7%
				27,180	22,912	0.7%
Voya CLO 2017-3, Ltd.	Cayman Islands / Structured Finance	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 12.26%, due 7/20/2030)(5)(6)(14)	44,885	47,400	43,351	1.3%
				47,400	43,351	1.3%
Wink Holdco, Inc.	Texas / Insurance	Second Lien Term Loan (8.85% (LIBOR + 6.75% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 12/1/2025)(8)(13)		2,986	2,986	0.1%
				2,986	2,986	0.1%
Total Non-Control/Non-Affiliate Investments (Level 3)			\$3,475,295	\$3,264,517	\$3,264,517	95.8%

Total Portfolio Investments (Level 3)

\$5,831,458 \$5,727,279 168.1%

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PROSPECT CAPITAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED SCHEDULES OF INVESTMENTS (CONTINUED)
(in thousands, except share data)

Portfolio Company	Locale / Industry	Investments(1)(45)	June 30, 2017		% of Net Assets
			Principal Value	Amortized Cost	
LEVEL 3 PORTFOLIO INVESTMENTS					
Control Investments (greater than 25.00% voting control)(49)					
Arctic Energy Services, LLC(37)	Wyoming / Energy Equipment & Services	Class D Units (32,915 units)(16)	\$ 31,640	\$ 17,370	0.5%
		Class E Units (21,080 units)(16)	20,230	—	—%
		Class A Units (700 units)(16)	9,006	—	—%
		Class C Units (10 units)(16)	—	—	—%
			60,876	17,370	0.5%
CCPI Inc.(19)	Ohio / Electronic Equipment, Instruments & Components	Senior Secured Term Loan A (10.00%, due 12/31/2020)(3)	\$2,966	2,966	0.1%
		Senior Secured Term Loan B (12.00% plus 7.00% PIK, due 12/31/2020)(3)(46)	18,216	18,216	0.5%
		Common Stock (14,857 shares)	6,759	21,870	0.7%
			27,941	43,052	1.3%
CP Energy Services Inc.(20)	Oklahoma / Energy Equipment & Services	Series B Convertible Preferred Stock (1,043 shares)(16)	98,273	72,216	2.2%
		Common Stock (2,924 shares)(16)	15,227	—	—%
			113,500	72,216	2.2%
Credit Central Loan Company, LLC(21)	South Carolina / Consumer Finance	Subordinated Term Loan (10.00% plus 10.00% PIK, due 6/26/2019)(14)(46)	51,855	45,255	1.5%
		Class A Units (10,640,642 units)(14)(16)	13,731	9,881	0.3%
		Net Revenues Interest (25% of Net Revenues)(14)(16)	—	2,699	0.1%
			58,986	64,435	1.9%
Echelon Aviation LLC	New York / Aerospace & Defense	Senior Secured Term Loan (11.75% (LIBOR + 9.75% with 2.00% LIBOR floor) plus 2.25% PIK, due 3/31/2022)(13)(46)	31,055	31,055	0.9%
		Senior Secured Term Loan (11.00% (LIBOR + 9.00% with 2.00% LIBOR floor) plus 1.00% PIK, due 12/7/2024)(13)(46)	16,044	16,044	0.5%
		Membership Interest (99%)	22,738	24,219	0.7%
			69,837	71,318	2.1%
Edmentum Ultimate Holdings, LLC(22)	Minnesota / Diversified Consumer Services	Second Lien Revolving Credit Facility to Edmentum, Inc. – \$7,834 Commitment (5.00%, due 6/9/2020)(15)	7,834	7,834	0.2%
			6,905	6,905	0.2%

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		Unsecured Senior PIK Note (8.50% PIK, due 6/9/2020)(46)				
		Unsecured Junior PIK Note (10.00% PIK, in non-accrual status effective 1/1/2017, due 6/9/2020)	31,870	23,829	31,870	1.0%
		Class A Units (370,964 units)(16)	6,577		286	—%
			45,145		46,895	1.4%
		Subordinated Term Loan to First Tower, LLC (10.00% plus 7.00% PIK, due 6/24/2019)(14)(46)	261,114	261,114	261,114	7.8%
First Tower Finance Company LLC(23)	Mississippi / Consumer Finance	Class A Units (93,997,533 units)(14)(16)	78,481		104,474	3.1%
			339,595		365,588	10.9%
Freedom Marine Solutions, LLC(24)	Louisiana / Energy Equipment & Services	Membership Interest (100%)(16)	42,610		23,994	0.7%
			42,610		23,994	0.7%

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PROSPECT CAPITAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED SCHEDULES OF INVESTMENTS (CONTINUED)
(in thousands, except share data)

Portfolio Company	Locale / Industry	Investments(1)(45)	June 30, 2017			% of Net Assets
			Principal Value	Amortized Cost	Fair Value(2)	
LEVEL 3 PORTFOLIO INVESTMENTS						
Control Investments (greater than 25.00% voting control)(49)						
MITY, Inc.(25)	Utah / Commercial Services & Supplies	Senior Secured Note A (10.00% (LIBOR + 7.00% with 3.00% LIBOR floor), due 1/30/2020)(3)(11)	\$26,250	\$ 26,250	\$ 26,250	0.8%
		Senior Secured Note B (10.00% (LIBOR + 7.00% with 3.00% LIBOR floor) plus 10.00% PIK, due 1/30/2020)(3)(11)(46)	24,442	24,442	24,442	0.7%
		Subordinated Unsecured Note to Broda Enterprises ULC (10.00%, due on demand)(14)	5,659	7,200	5,659	0.2%
		Common Stock (42,053 shares)		6,849	20,161	0.6%
				64,741	76,512	2.3%
		Senior Secured Term Loan A (6.00% (LIBOR + 4.00% with 2.00% LIBOR floor) plus 5.50% PIK, due 4/1/2019)(11)(46)	291,315	291,315	291,315	8.7%
		Senior Secured Term Loan E (11.00% (LIBOR + 9.00% with 2.00% LIBOR floor) plus 5.00% PIK, due 4/1/2019)(11)(46)	122,314	122,314	122,314	3.6%
National Property REIT Corp.(26)	Various / Equity Real Estate Investment Trusts (REITs) / Online Lending	Senior Secured Term Loan C to ACL Loan Holdings, Inc. (11.00% (LIBOR + 9.00% with 2.00% LIBOR floor) plus 5.00% PIK, due 4/1/2019)(11)(14)(46)	59,722	59,722	59,722	1.8%
		Senior Secured Term Loan C to American Consumer Lending Limited (11.00% (LIBOR + 9.00% with 2.00% LIBOR floor) plus 5.00% PIK, due 12/15/2020)(11)(14)(46)	87,130	87,130	87,130	2.6%
		Common Stock (2,280,992 shares)(16)		229,815	338,046	10.1%
		Net Operating Income Interest (5% of Net Operating Income)		—	88,777	2.6%
				790,296	987,304	29.4%
		Senior Subordinated Term Loan to Nationwide Acceptance LLC (10.00% plus 10.00% PIK, due 6/18/2019)(14)(46)	16,819	16,819	16,819	0.5%
Nationwide Loan Company LLC(27)	Illinois / Consumer Finance					

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		Class A Units (32,456,159 units)(14)	18,183	20,126	0.6%
			35,002	36,945	1.1%
		Senior Secured Note (14.00%, due 5/6/2021)	3,714	3,714	0.1%
NMMB, Inc.(28)	New York / Media	Senior Secured Note to Armed Forces Communications, Inc. (14.00%, due 5/6/2021)	6,900	6,900	0.2%
		Series A Preferred Stock (7,200 shares)(16)	7,200	5,713	0.2%
		Series B Preferred Stock (5,669 shares)(16)	5,669	4,498	0.1%
			23,483	20,825	0.6%
R-V Industries, Inc.	Pennsylvania / Machinery	Senior Subordinated Note (10.30% (LIBOR + 9.00% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 3/31/2022)(3)(11)	28,622	28,622	0.9%
		Common Stock (745,107 shares)	6,866	4,056	0.1%
			35,488	32,678	1.0%
SB Forging Company II, Inc. (f/k/a Gulf Coast Machine & Supply Company)(29)	Texas / Energy Equipment & Services	Series A Convertible Preferred Stock (99,000 shares)(16)	—	1,940	0.1%
		Common Stock (100 shares)(16)	—	—	—%
			—	1,940	0.1%

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PROSPECT CAPITAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED SCHEDULES OF INVESTMENTS (CONTINUED)
(in thousands, except share data)

Portfolio Company	Locale / Industry	Investments(1)(45)	June 30, 2017		Fair Value(2)	% of Net Assets
			Principal Value	Amortized Cost		
LEVEL 3 PORTFOLIO INVESTMENTS						
Control Investments (greater than 25.00% voting control)(49)						
USES Corp.(30)	Texas / Commercial Services & Supplies	Senior Secured Term Loan A (9.00% PIK, in non-accrual status effective 4/1/2016, due 7/22/2020)	\$31,068	\$28,604	\$12,517	0.4%
		Senior Secured Term Loan B (15.50% PIK, in non-accrual status effective 4/1/2016, due 7/22/2020)	41,475	35,568	—	—%
		Common Stock (268,962 shares)(16)	—	—	—	—%
			64,172	12,517	0.4%	
Valley Electric Company, Inc.(31)	Washington / Construction & Engineering	Senior Secured Note to Valley Electric Co. of Mt. Vernon, Inc. (8.00% (LIBOR + 5.00% with 3.00% LIBOR floor) plus 2.50% PIK, due 12/31/2024)(3)(11)(46)	10,430	10,430	10,430	0.3%
		Senior Secured Note (10.00% plus 8.50% PIK, due 6/23/2024)(46)	25,624	25,624	22,079	0.7%
		Common Stock (50,000 shares)(16)	—	—	—	—%
			62,258	32,509	1.0%	
Wolf Energy, LLC(32)	Kansas / Energy Equipment & Services	Membership Interest (100%)(16)	—	—	—	—%
		Membership Interest in Wolf Energy Services Company, LLC (100%)(16)	6,801	5,662	5,662	0.1%
		Net Profits Interest (8% of Equity Distributions)(4)(16)	—	—	15	—%
			6,801	5,677	0.1%	
Total Control Investments (Level 3)			\$1,840,731	\$1,911,775	\$1,911,775	57.0%
Affiliate Investments (5.00% to 24.99% voting control)(50)						
Nixon, Inc.(39)	California / Textiles, Apparel & Luxury Goods	Senior Secured Term Loan (11.50% PIK, in non-accrual status effective 7/1/2016, due 11/12/2022)(8)	\$16,499	\$14,197	\$—	—%
		Common Stock (857 units)(16)	—	—	—	—%
				14,197	—	—%
Targus International, LLC(33)	California / Textiles, Apparel & Luxury Goods	Senior Secured Term Loan A (15.00% PIK, due 12/31/2019)(8)(46)	1,532	1,320	1,532	—%
		Senior Secured Term Loan B (15.00% PIK, due 12/31/2019)(8)(46)	4,596	3,961	4,596	0.1%
		Common Stock (1,262,737 shares)(16)	—	—	3,479	5,301
				8,760	11,429	0.3%
Total Affiliate Investments (Level 3)			\$22,957	\$11,429	\$11,429	0.3%

See notes to consolidated financial statements.
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PROSPECT CAPITAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED SCHEDULES OF INVESTMENTS (CONTINUED)
(in thousands, except share data)

Portfolio Company	Locale / Industry	Investments(1)(45)	June 30, 2017		
			Principal Value	Amortized Cost	Fair Value(2)
LEVEL 3 PORTFOLIO INVESTMENTS					
Non-Control/Non-Affiliate Investments (less than 5.00% voting control)					
American Gilsonite Company(34)	Utah / Chemicals	Membership Interest (1.93%)(16)	\$ —	\$ —	—%
Apidos CLO IX	Cayman Islands / Structured Finance	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 0.00%, due 7/15/2023)(5)(14)(17)	\$23,525	7,597	7,597 0.2%
Apidos CLO XI	Cayman Islands / Structured Finance	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 9.54%, due 10/17/2028)(5)(14)	40,500	30,494	24,777 0.7%
Apidos CLO XII	Cayman Islands / Structured Finance	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 5.73%, due 4/15/2025)(5)(14)	44,063	30,745	26,047 0.8%
Apidos CLO XV	Cayman Islands / Structured Finance	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 12.29%, due 10/20/2025)(5)(14)	36,515	29,491	26,083 0.8%
Apidos CLO XXII	Cayman Islands / Structured Finance	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 14.51%, due 10/20/2027)(5)(6)(14)	31,350	26,991	25,432 0.8%
Ark-La-Tex Wireline Services, LLC(32)	Louisiana / Energy Equipment & Services	Senior Secured Term Loan B (12.73% (LIBOR + 11.50% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), in non-accrual status effective 4/1/2016, due 4/8/2019)(13)	26,080	1,630	1,630 —%
Armor Holding II LLC	New York / Commercial Services & Supplies	Second Lien Term Loan (10.30% (LIBOR + 9.00% with 1.25% LIBOR floor), due 12/26/2020)(3)(8)(11)	7,000	6,928	7,000 0.2%
Atlantis Health Care Group (Puerto Rico), Inc.	Puerto Rico / Health Care Providers & Services	Revolving Line of Credit – \$7,000 Commitment (9.50% (LIBOR + 8.00% with 1.50% LIBOR floor), due 8/21/2018)(11)(15)	3,850	3,850	3,850 0.1%
		Senior Term Loan (9.50% (LIBOR + 8.00% with 1.50% LIBOR floor), due	79,560	79,560	79,560 2.4%

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		2/21/2020)(3)(11)							
								83,410	83,4102.5%
Babson CLO Ltd. 2014-III	Cayman Islands / Structured Finance	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 15.01%, due 1/15/2026)(5)(6)(14)	52,250	42,101	39,001				11.2%
								42,101	39,0011.2%
Broder Bros., Co.	Pennsylvania / Textiles, Apparel & Luxury Goods	Senior Secured Term Loan A (7.05% (LIBOR + 5.75% with 1.25% LIBOR floor), due 6/03/2021)(3)(11)	110,876	110,876	110,876				6.3%
		Senior Secured Term Loan B (13.55% (LIBOR + 12.25% with 1.25% LIBOR floor), due 6/03/2021)(11)	114,901	114,901	114,901				3.4%
								225,777	225,776.7%

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

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PROSPECT CAPITAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED SCHEDULES OF INVESTMENTS (CONTINUED)
(in thousands, except share data)

Portfolio Company	Locale / Industry	Investments(1)(45)	June 30, 2017			% of Net Assets
			Principal Value	Amortized Cost	Fair Value(2)	
LEVEL 3 PORTFOLIO INVESTMENTS						
Non-Control/Non-Affiliate Investments (less than 5.00% voting control)						
Brookside Mill CLO Ltd.	Cayman Islands / Structured Finance	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 1.29%, due 4/17/2025)(5)(14)	\$26,000	\$17,178	\$14,022	0.4%
				17,178	14,022	0.4%
California Street CLO IX Ltd. (f/k/a Symphony CLO IX Ltd.)	Cayman Islands / Structured Finance	Preference Shares (Residual Interest, current yield 13.82%, due 10/16/2028)(5)(14)	58,915	40,792	35,758	1.1%
				40,792	35,758	1.1%
Capstone Logistics Acquisition, Inc.	Georgia / Commercial Services & Supplies	Second Lien Term Loan (9.48% (LIBOR + 8.25% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 10/7/2022)(3)(8)(13)	101,517	101,071	98,468	2.9%
				101,071	98,468	2.9%
Carlyle Global Market Strategies CLO 2014-4, Ltd.	Cayman Islands / Structured Finance	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 21.61%, due 10/15/2026)(5)(6)(14)	25,534	19,494	19,757	0.6%
				19,494	19,757	0.6%
Carlyle Global Market Strategies CLO 2016-3, Ltd.	Cayman Islands / Structured Finance	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 15.04%, due 10/20/2029)(5)(6)(14)	32,200	31,449	26,745	0.8%
				31,449	26,745	0.8%
Cent CLO 17 Limited	Cayman Islands / Structured Finance	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 10.00%, due 1/30/2025)(5)(14)	24,870	18,100	16,708	0.5%
				18,100	16,708	0.5%
Cent CLO 20 Limited	Cayman Islands / Structured Finance	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 15.81%, due 1/25/2026)(5)(14)	40,275	32,105	32,148	1.0%
				32,105	32,148	1.0%
Cent CLO 21 Limited	Cayman Islands / Structured Finance	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 15.47%, due 7/27/2026)(5)(6)(14)	48,528	36,659	36,178	1.1%
				36,659	36,178	1.1%
Centerfield Media Holding Company(35)	California / Internet Software and Services	Senior Secured Term Loan A (8.30% (LIBOR + 7.00% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 1/17/2022)(3)(8)(11)	67,320	67,320	67,320	2.0%
				68,000	68,000	2.0%
		Senior Secured Term Loan B (13.80% (LIBOR + 12.50% with				

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		1.00% LIBOR floor), due 1/17/2022)(8)(11)			135,320	135,320	4.0%
CIFC Funding 2013-III, Ltd.	Cayman Islands / Subordinated Notes (Residual Structured Finance	Interest, current yield 15.42%, due 10/24/2025)(5)(14)	44,100	31,233	30,265	0.9%	
				31,233	30,265	0.9%	
CIFC Funding 2013-IV, Ltd.	Cayman Islands / Subordinated Notes (Residual Structured Finance	Interest, current yield 16.16%, due 11/27/2024)(5)(14)	45,500	32,859	32,708	1.0%	
				32,859	32,708	1.0%	
CIFC Funding 2014-IV Investor, Ltd.	Cayman Islands / Income Notes (Residual Interest, Structured Finance	current yield 13.85%, due 10/17/2026)(5)(6)(14)	41,500	30,002	29,139	0.9%	
				30,002	29,139	0.9%	

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PROSPECT CAPITAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED SCHEDULES OF INVESTMENTS (CONTINUED)
(in thousands, except share data)

Portfolio Company	Locale / Industry	Investments(1)(45)	June 30, 2017			% of Net Assets
			Principal Value	Amortized Cost	Fair Value(2)	
LEVEL 3 PORTFOLIO INVESTMENTS						
Non-Control/Non-Affiliate Investments (less than 5.00% voting control)						
CIFC Funding 2016-I, Ltd.	Cayman Islands / Finance	Income Notes (Residual Interest, Structured Finance current yield 16.33%, due 10/21/2028)(5)(6)(14)	\$34,000	\$31,780	\$29,513	0.9%
				31,780	29,513	0.9%
Cinedigm DC Holdings, LLC	New York / Media	Senior Secured Term Loan (11.00% (LIBOR + 9.00% with 2.00% LIBOR floor) plus 2.50% PIK, due 3/31/2021)(11)(46)	49,156	49,106	49,156	1.5%
				49,106	49,156	1.5%
Coverall North America, Inc.	Florida / Commercial Services & Supplies	Senior Secured Term Loan A (7.30% (LIBOR + 6.00% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 11/02/2020)(3)(11)	22,658	22,658	22,658	0.7%
		Senior Secured Term Loan B (12.30% (LIBOR + 11.00% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 11/02/2020)(3)(11)	24,938	24,938	24,938	0.7%
				47,596	47,596	1.4%
CURO Financial Technologies Corp.	Canada / Consumer Finance	Senior Secured Notes (12.00%, due 3/1/2022)(8)(14)	10,000	9,831	10,000	0.3%
				9,831	10,000	0.3%
Digital Room LLC	California / Commercial Services & Supplies	Second Lien Term Loan (11.23% (LIBOR + 10.00% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 5/21/2023)(3)(8)(13)	34,000	33,389	33,389	1.0%
				33,389	33,389	1.0%
Dunn Paper, Inc.	Georgia / Paper & Forest Products	Second Lien Term Loan (9.98% (LIBOR + 8.75% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 8/26/2023)(3)(8)(13)	11,500	11,295	11,500	0.3%
				11,295	11,500	0.3%
Easy Gardener Products, Inc.	Texas / Household Durables	Senior Secured Term Loan (11.30% (LIBOR + 10.00% with .25% LIBOR floor), due 9/30/2020)(3)(11)	17,194	17,194	17,066	0.5%
				17,194	17,066	0.5%
EZShield Parent, Inc.	Maryland / Internet Software & Services	Senior Secured Term Loan A (7.98% (LIBOR + 6.75% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 2/26/2021)(3)(13)	14,963	14,963	14,963	0.4%
		Senior Secured Term Loan B (12.98% (LIBOR + 11.75% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 2/26/2021)(3)(13)	15,000	15,000	15,000	0.5%

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			29,963	29,963	0.9%
		Senior Secured Term Loan B (10.30% (LIBOR + 9.00% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 4/30/2022)(3)(11)	21,544	21,544	0.6%
Fleetwash, Inc.	New Jersey / Commercial Services & Supplies	Delayed Draw Term Loan – \$15,000 Commitment (9.80% (LIBOR + 8.50% with 1.00% LIBOR floor)expires 4/30/2022)(11)(15)	—	—	—%
			21,544	21,544	0.6%
Galaxy XV CLO, Ltd.	Cayman Islands / Structured Finance	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 12.14%, due 4/15/2025)(5)(14)	50,525	33,887	1.0%
			33,887	33,794	1.0%

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PROSPECT CAPITAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED SCHEDULES OF INVESTMENTS (CONTINUED)
(in thousands, except share data)

Portfolio Company	Locale / Industry	Investments(1)(45)	June 30, 2017			% of Net Assets
			Principal Value	Amortized Cost	Fair Value(2)	
LEVEL 3 PORTFOLIO INVESTMENTS						
Non-Control/Non-Affiliate Investments (less than 5.00% voting control)						
Galaxy XVI CLO, Ltd.	Cayman Islands / Structured Finance	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 11.71%, due 11/16/2025)(5)(14)	\$24,575	\$ 17,854	\$ 16,611	0.5%
				17,854	16,611	0.5%
Galaxy XVII CLO, Ltd.	Cayman Islands / Structured Finance	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 10.14%, due 7/15/2026)(5)(6)(14)	39,905	29,502	26,833	0.8%
				29,502	26,833	0.8%
Global Employment Solutions, Inc.	Colorado / Professional Services	Senior Secured Term Loan (10.48% (LIBOR + 9.25% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 6/26/2020)(3)(13)	48,131	48,131	48,131	1.4%
				48,131	48,131	1.4%
Halcyon Loan Advisors Funding 2012-1 Ltd.	Cayman Islands / Structured Finance	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 0.00%, due 8/15/2023)(5)(14)(17)	23,188	5,086	5,086	0.2%
				5,086	5,086	0.2%
Halcyon Loan Advisors Funding 2013-1 Ltd.	Cayman Islands / Structured Finance	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 5.76%, due 4/15/2025)(5)(14)	40,400	26,949	23,937	0.7%
				26,949	23,937	0.7%
Halcyon Loan Advisors Funding 2014-1 Ltd.	Cayman Islands / Structured Finance	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 9.70%, due 4/18/2026)(5)(14)	24,500	15,982	15,984	0.5%
				15,982	15,984	0.5%
Halcyon Loan Advisors Funding 2014-2 Ltd.	Cayman Islands / Structured Finance	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 14.39%, due 4/28/2025)(5)(6)(14)	41,164	27,617	27,869	0.8%
				27,617	27,869	0.8%
Halcyon Loan Advisors Funding 2015-3 Ltd.	Cayman Islands / Structured Finance	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 15.09%, due 10/18/2027)(5)(6)(14)	39,598	34,205	34,938	1.0%
				34,205	34,938	1.0%
Harbortouch Payments, LLC	Pennsylvania / Commercial Services & Supplies	Escrow Receivable	—	—	864	—%
				—	864	—%
			19,025	14,955	14,047	0.4%

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HarbourView CLO VII, Ltd.	Cayman Islands /	Subordinated Notes (Residual Structured Finance Interest, current yield 19.25%, due 11/18/2026)(5)(6)(14)		14,955	14,047	0.4%
Harley Marine Services, Inc.	Washington / Marine	Second Lien Term Loan (10.50% (LIBOR + 9.25% with 1.25% LIBOR floor), due 12/20/2019)(3)(8)(11)	9,000	8,919	8,800	0.3%
Inpatient Care Management Company, LLC	Florida / Health Care Providers & Services	Senior Secured Term Loan (10.30% (LIBOR + 9.00% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 6/8/2021)(3)(11)	25,467	25,467	25,467	0.8%
				25,467	25,467	0.8%

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PROSPECT CAPITAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED SCHEDULES OF INVESTMENTS (CONTINUED)
(in thousands, except share data)

Portfolio Company	Locale / Industry	Investments(1)(45)	June 30, 2017			% of Net Assets
			Principal Value	Amortized Cost	Fair Value(2)	
LEVEL 3 PORTFOLIO INVESTMENTS						
Non-Control/Non-Affiliate Investments (less than 5.00% voting control)						
Instant Web, LLC	Minnesota / Media	Senior Secured Term Loan A (5.80% (LIBOR + 4.50% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 3/28/2019)(11)	\$ 120,948	\$ 120,948	\$ 120,948	3.6%
		Senior Secured Term Loan B (12.30% (LIBOR + 11.00% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 3/28/2019)(3)(11)	158,100	158,100	158,100	4.7%
		Senior Secured Term Loan C-1 (13.05% (LIBOR + 11.75% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 3/28/2019)(11)	27,000	27,000	27,000	0.8%
		Senior Secured Term Loan C-2 (13.80% (LIBOR + 12.50% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 3/28/2019)(11)	25,000	25,000	25,000	0.8%
			331,048	331,048	9.9%	
InterDent, Inc.	California / Health Care Providers & Services	Senior Secured Term Loan A (6.73% (LIBOR + 5.50% with 0.75% LIBOR floor), due 8/3/2017)(13)	78,656	78,656	78,656	2.3%
		Senior Secured Term Loan B (11.73% (LIBOR + 10.50% with 0.75% LIBOR floor), due 8/3/2017)(3)(13)	131,125	131,125	129,857	3.9%
			209,781	208,513	6.2%	
JD Power and Associates	California / Capital Markets	Second Lien Term Loan (9.80% (LIBOR + 8.50% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 9/7/2024)(3)(8)(11)	15,000	14,796	15,000	0.4%
				14,796	15,000	0.4%
Jefferson Mill CLO Ltd.	Cayman Islands / Structured Finance	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 10.45%, due 7/20/2027)(5)(6)(14)	19,500	16,501	13,507	0.4%
				16,501	13,507	0.4%
K&N Parent, Inc.	California / Auto Components	Second Lien Term Loan (9.98% (LIBOR + 8.75% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 10/20/2024)(3)(8)(13)	13,000	12,762	13,000	0.4%

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			12,762	13,000	0.4%	
Keystone Acquisition Corp.(36)	Pennsylvania / Health Care Providers & Services	Second Lien Term Loan (10.55% (LIBOR + 9.25% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 5/1/2025)(3)(8)(11)	50,000	50,000	50,000	1.5%
			50,000	50,000	1.5%	
LaserShip, Inc.	Virginia / Air Freight & Logistics	Senior Secured Term Loan A (10.25% (LIBOR + 8.25% with 2.00% LIBOR floor), due 3/18/2019)(3)(13)	32,184	32,184	32,184	1.0%
		Senior Secured Term Loan B (10.25% (LIBOR + 8.25% with 2.00% LIBOR floor), due 3/18/2019)(3)(13)	19,768	19,768	19,768	0.5%
			51,952	51,952	1.5%	
LCM XIV Ltd.	Cayman Islands / Structured Finance	Income Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 14.99%, due 7/15/2025)(5)(14)	30,500	21,243	21,567	0.6%
			21,243	21,567	0.6%	
Madison Park Funding IX, Ltd.	Cayman Islands / Structured Finance	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 11.49%, due 8/15/2022)(5)(14)	43,110	8,558	8,472	0.3%
			8,558	8,472	0.3%	

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

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PROSPECT CAPITAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED SCHEDULES OF INVESTMENTS (CONTINUED)
(in thousands, except share data)

Portfolio Company	Locale / Industry	Investments(1)(45)	June 30, 2017			% of Net Assets
			Principal Value	Amortized Cost	Fair Value(2)	
LEVEL 3 PORTFOLIO INVESTMENTS						
Non-Control/Non-Affiliate Investments (less than 5.00% voting control)						
Matrixx Initiatives, Inc.	New Jersey / Pharmaceuticals	Senior Secured Term Loan A (7.80% (LIBOR + 6.50% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 2/24/2020)(3)(11)	\$65,427	\$65,427	\$65,427	2.0%
		Senior Secured Term Loan B (12.80% (LIBOR + 11.50% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 2/24/2020)(3)(11)	52,562	52,562	52,562	1.6%
Maverick Healthcare Equity, LLC	Arizona / Health Care Providers & Services	Preferred Units (1,250,000 units)(16)	117,989	117,989	117,989	3.6%
		Class A Common Units (1,250,000 units)(16)	1,252	782	782	—%
			—	—	—	—%
Memorial MRI & Diagnostic, LLC	Texas / Health Care Providers & Services	Senior Secured Term Loan (9.80% (LIBOR + 8.50% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 3/16/2022)(11)	1,252	782	782	—%
			37,810	37,810	37,810	1.1%
Mountain View CLO 2013-I Ltd.	Cayman Islands / Structured Finance	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 9.43%, due 4/12/2024)(5)(14)	37,810	37,810	37,810	1.1%
			43,650	28,554	26,314	0.8%
Mountain View CLO IX Ltd.	Cayman Islands / Structured Finance	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 14.70%, due 7/15/2027)(5)(6)(14)	28,554	26,314	26,314	0.8%
			47,830	40,832	39,857	1.2%
National Home Healthcare Corp.	Michigan / Health Care Providers & Services	Second Lien Term Loan (10.08% (LIBOR + 9.00% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 12/8/2022)(3)(8)(13)	40,832	39,857	39,857	1.2%
			15,199	15,407	15,407	0.5%
NCP Finance Limited Partnership(38)	Ohio / Consumer Finance	Subordinated Secured Term Loan (11.00% (LIBOR + 9.75% with 1.25% LIBOR floor), due 9/30/2018)(3)(8)(13)(14)	15,199	15,407	15,407	0.5%
			26,880	26,455	25,973	0.8%
Octagon Investment Partners XV, Ltd.	Cayman Islands / Structured Finance	Income Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 13.13%, due 1/19/2025)(5)(14)	26,455	25,973	25,973	0.8%
			42,064	29,704	24,250	0.7%
Octagon Investment Partners XVIII, Ltd.	Cayman Islands / Structured Finance	Income Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 15.36%, due 1/19/2025)(5)(14)	29,704	24,250	24,250	0.7%
			28,200	18,468	17,415	0.5%

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		12/16/2024)(5)(6)(14)		18,468	17,415	0.5%
		Revolving Line of Credit – \$15,000 Commitment (8.23% (LIBOR + 7.00% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 9/26/2020)(13)(15)	14,725	14,725	14,725	0.4%
Pacific World Corporation	California / Personal Products	Senior Secured Term Loan A (6.23% (LIBOR + 5.00% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 9/26/2020)(3)(13)	97,250	97,250	94,834	2.8%
		Senior Secured Term Loan B (10.23% (LIBOR + 9.00% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 9/26/2020)(3)(13)	97,250	97,250	69,450	2.1%
				209,225	179,009	5.3%
Pelican Products, Inc.	California / Chemicals	Second Lien Term Loan (9.55% (LIBOR + 8.25% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 4/9/2021)(3)(8)(11)	17,500	17,489	16,699	0.5%
				17,489	16,699	0.5%

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

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PROSPECT CAPITAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED SCHEDULES OF INVESTMENTS (CONTINUED)
(in thousands, except share data)

Portfolio Company	Locale / Industry	Investments(1)(45)	June 30, 2017		
			Principal Value	Fair Value(2)	% of Net Assets
LEVEL 3 PORTFOLIO INVESTMENTS					
Non-Control/Non-Affiliate Investments (less than 5.00% voting control)					
		Revolving Line of Credit – \$1,000 Commitment (9.80% (LIBOR + 8.50% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 8/11/2017)(11)(15)	\$-	\$-	—%
PeopleConnect Intermediate, LLC (f/k/a Intelius, Inc.)	Washington / Internet Software & Services	Senior Secured Term Loan A (6.80% (LIBOR + 5.50% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 7/1/2020)(3)(11)	19,066	19,606	0.6%
		Senior Secured Term Loan B (12.80% (LIBOR + 11.50% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 7/1/2020)(3)(11)	20,552	20,552	0.6%
			40,158	40,158	1.2%
PGX Holdings, Inc.	Utah / Diversified Consumer Services	Second Lien Term Loan (10.23% (LIBOR + 9.00% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 9/29/2021)(3)(13)	143,767	143,767	4.3%
			143,767	143,767	4.3%
Photonis Technologies SAS	France / Electronic Equipment, Instruments & Components	First Lien Term Loan (8.80% (LIBOR + 7.50% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 9/18/2019)(8)(11)(14)	9,755	8,794	0.3%
			9,755	8,794	0.3%
Pinnacle (US) Acquisition Co. Limited	Texas / Software	Second Lien Term Loan (10.55% (LIBOR + 9.25% with 1.25% LIBOR floor), due 8/3/2020)(8)(11)	7,097	5,150	0.2%
			6,947	5,150	0.2%
PlayPower, Inc.	North Carolina / Leisure Products	Second Lien Term Loan (10.05% (LIBOR + 8.75% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 6/23/2022)(3)(8)(11)	11,088	11,000	0.3%
			10,880	11,000	0.3%
PrimeSport, Inc.	Georgia / Hotels, Restaurants & Leisure	Senior Secured Term Loan A (8.30% (LIBOR + 7.00% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 2/11/2021)(3)(11)	53,338	49,312	1.5%
		Senior Secured Term Loan B (13.30% (LIBOR + 12.00% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 2/11/2021)(3)(11)	74,500	54,585	1.6%
			127,638	103,897	3.1%
Prince Mineral Holding Corp.	New York / Metals & Mining	Senior Secured Term Loan (11.50%, due 12/15/2019)(8)	10,000	10,000	0.3%
			9,953	10,000	0.3%
RGIS Services, LLC			14,974	14,744	0.4%

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	Michigan / Commercial Services & Supplies	Senior Secured Term Loan (8.80% (LIBOR + 7.50% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 3/31/2023)(8)(11)	14,744	14,744	0.4%
		Revolving Line of Credit – \$2,000 Commitment (9.30% (LIBOR + 8.00% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 8/4/2017)(11)(15)	—	—	—%
RME Group Holding Company	Florida / Media	Senior Secured Term Loan A (7.30% (LIBOR + 6.00% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 5/4/2022)(3)(11)	37,500	37,500	1.1%
		Senior Secured Term Loan B (12.30% (LIBOR + 11.00% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 5/4/2022)(3)(11)	25,000	25,000	0.8%
			62,500	62,500	1.9%

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

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PROSPECT CAPITAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED SCHEDULES OF INVESTMENTS (CONTINUED)
(in thousands, except share data)

Portfolio Company	Locale / Industry	Investments(1)(45)	June 30, 2017			
			Principal Value	Amortized Cost	Fair Value(2)	% of Net Assets
LEVEL 3 PORTFOLIO INVESTMENTS						
Non-Control/Non-Affiliate Investments (less than 5.00% voting control)						
Rocket Software, Inc.	Massachusetts / Software	Second Lien Term Loan (10.80% (LIBOR + 9.50% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 10/14/2024)(3)(8)(11)	\$ 50,000	\$ 49,094	\$ 50,000	1.5%
				49,094	50,000	1.5%
SCS Merger Sub, Inc.	Texas / IT Services	Second Lien Term Loan (10.73% (LIBOR + 9.50% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 10/30/2023)(3)(8)(13)	20,000	19,531	20,000	0.6%
				19,531	20,000	0.6%
SESAC Holdco II LLC	Tennessee / Media	Second Lien Term Loan (8.37% (LIBOR + 7.25% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 2/23/2025)(8)(12)	3,000	2,971	2,971	0.1%
				2,971	2,971	0.1%
Small Business Whole Loan Portfolio(41)	New York / Online Lending	781 Small Business Loans purchased from On Deck Capital, Inc.	8,434	8,434	7,964	0.2%
				8,434	7,964	0.2%
Spartan Energy Services, Inc.	Louisiana / Energy Equipment & Services	Senior Secured Term Loan A (7.23% (LIBOR + 6.00% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), in non-accrual status effective 4/1/2016, due 12/28/2018)(13)	13,156	11,933	8,833	0.3%
		Senior Secured Term Loan B (13.23% (LIBOR + 12.00% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), in non-accrual status effective 4/1/2016, due 12/28/2018)(13)	16,101	13,669	—	—%
				25,602	8,833	0.3%
Stryker Energy, LLC	Ohio / Oil, Gas & Consumable Fuels	Overriding Royalty Interests(43)	—	—	—	—%
				—	—	—%
Sudbury Mill CLO Ltd.	Cayman Islands / Structured Finance	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 10.70%, due 1/17/2026)(5)(14)	28,200	19,519	17,304	0.5%
				19,519	17,304	0.5%
Symphony CLO XIV Ltd.	Cayman Islands / Structured Finance	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 10.41%, due 7/14/2026)(5)(6)(14)	49,250	36,668	33,744	1.0%
				36,668	33,744	1.0%
Symphony CLO XV, Ltd.	Cayman Islands / Structured	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 13.68%, due	50,250	41,383	38,123	1.1%

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	Finance	10/17/2026)(5)(14)					
			41,383	38,123	1.1%		
TouchTunes Interactive Networks, Inc.	New York / Internet Software & Services	Second Lien Term Loan (9.47% (LIBOR + 8.25% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 5/29/2022)(3)(8)(11)	14,000	13,907	13,907	0.4%	
				13,907	13,907	0.4%	
Traeger Pellet Grills LLC	Oregon / Household Durables	Senior Secured Term Loan A (6.50% (LIBOR + 4.50% with 2.00% LIBOR floor), due 6/18/2019)(3)(11) Senior Secured Term Loan B (11.50% (LIBOR + 9.50% with 2.00% LIBOR floor), due 6/18/2019)(3)(11)	53,094	53,094	53,094	1.6%	
			56,031	56,031	56,031	1.6%	
				109,125	109,125	3.2%	

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PROSPECT CAPITAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED SCHEDULES OF INVESTMENTS (CONTINUED)
(in thousands, except share data)

Portfolio Company	Locale / Industry	Investments(1)(45)	June 30, 2017				
			Principal Value	Amortized Cost	Fair Value(2)	% of Net Assets	
LEVEL 3 PORTFOLIO INVESTMENTS							
Non-Control/Non-Affiliate Investments (less than 5.00% voting control)							
Transaction Network Services, Inc.	Virginia / Diversified Telecommunication Services	Second Lien Term Loan (9.23% (LIBOR + 8.00% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 8/14/2020)(3)(8)(13)	\$4,410	\$ 4,395	\$ 4,410	0.1%	
				4,395	4,410	0.1%	
Turning Point Brands, Inc.(42)	Kentucky / Tobacco	Second Lien Term Loan (11.00%, due 8/17/2022)(3)(8)	14,500	14,365	14,431	0.4%	
				14,365	14,431	0.4%	
United Sporting Companies, Inc.(18)	South Carolina / Distributors	Second Lien Term Loan (12.75% (LIBOR + 11.00% with 1.75% LIBOR floor) plus 2.00% PIK, in non-accrual status effective 4/1/2017, due 11/16/2019)(3)(13) Common Stock (24,967 shares)(16)	141,559	140,847	83,225	2.5%	
				—	—	—%	
			140,847		83,225	2.5%	
Universal Fiber Systems, LLC	Virginia / Textiles, Apparel & Luxury Goods	Second Lien Term Loan (10.76% (LIBOR + 9.50% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 10/02/2022)(3)(8)(12)	37,000	36,446	37,000	1.1%	
				36,446	37,000	1.1%	
Universal Turbine Parts, LLC	Alabama / Trading Companies & Distributors	Senior Secured Term Loan A (6.98% (LIBOR + 5.75% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 7/22/2021)(3)(13) Senior Secured Term Loan B (12.98% (LIBOR + 11.75% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 7/22/2021)(3)(13)	32,013	32,013	32,013	1.0%	
				32,500	32,500	32,500	0.9%
				64,513	64,513	1.9%	
		Revolving Line of Credit – \$2,500 Commitment (10.98% (LIBOR + 9.75% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 4/15/2018)(13)(15)	1,000	1,000	1,000	—%	
USG Intermediate, LLC	Texas / Leisure Products	Senior Secured Term Loan A (8.48% (LIBOR + 7.25% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 4/15/2020)(3)(13) Senior Secured Term Loan B (13.48% (LIBOR + 12.25% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 4/15/2020)(3)(13) Equity(16)	13,307	13,307	13,307	0.4%	
				18,897	18,897	18,897	0.6%
				1	—	—%	
			33,205	33,204	1.0%		

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VC GB Holdings, Inc.	Illinois / Household Durables	Subordinated Secured Term Loan (9.23% (LIBOR + 8.00% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 2/28/2025)(8)(13)	20,000	19,712	19,992	0.6%
				19,712	19,992	0.6%
Venio LLC	Pennsylvania / Professional Services	Second Lien Term Loan (4.00% plus PIK 10.00% (LIBOR + 7.50% with 2.50% LIBOR floor), in non-accrual status effective 12/31/15, due 2/19/2020)(11)	20,442	16,111	16,342	0.5%
				16,111	16,342	0.5%
Voya CLO 2012-2, Ltd.	Cayman Islands / Structured Finance	Income Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 0.00%, due 10/15/2022)(5)(14)(17)	38,070	22,667	22,667	0.7%
				22,667	22,667	0.7%
Voya CLO 2012-3, Ltd.	Cayman Islands / Structured Finance	Income Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 0.00%, due 10/15/2022)(5)(14)(17)	46,632	26,445	26,445	0.8%
				26,445	26,445	0.8%

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

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PROSPECT CAPITAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED SCHEDULES OF INVESTMENTS (CONTINUED)
(in thousands, except share data)

Portfolio Company	Locale / Industry Investments(1)(45)	June 30, 2017		Fair Value(2)	% of Net Assets	
		Principal Value	Amortized Cost			
LEVEL 3 PORTFOLIO INVESTMENTS						
Non-Control/Non-Affiliate Investments (less than 5.00% voting control)						
Voya CLO 2012-4, Ltd.	Cayman Islands /Income Notes (Residual Interest, Structured Finance	current yield 14.13%, due 10/15/2028)(5)(14)	\$40,613	\$31,018	\$30,544	0.9%
				31,018	30,544	0.9%
Voya CLO 2014-1, Ltd.	Cayman Islands /Subordinated Notes (Residual Structured Finance	Interest, current yield 15.96%, due 4/18/2026)(5)(6)(14)	32,383	24,613	26,177	0.8%
				24,613	26,177	0.8%
Voya CLO 2016-3, Ltd.	Cayman Islands /Subordinated Notes (Residual Structured Finance	Interest, current yield 12.55%, due 10/18/2027)(5)(6)(14)	28,100	27,130	23,497	0.7%
				27,130	23,497	0.7%
Voya CLO 2017-3, Ltd.	Cayman Islands /Subordinated Notes (Residual Structured Finance	Interest, current yield 14.89%, due 7/20/2030)(5)(6)(14)	44,885	44,885	44,670	1.3%
				44,885	44,670	1.3%
Washington Mill CLO Ltd.	Cayman Islands /Subordinated Notes (Residual Structured Finance	Interest, current yield 8.53%, due 4/20/2026)(5)(6)(14)	22,600	16,711	14,182	0.4%
				16,711	14,182	0.4%
Water Pik, Inc.	Colorado / Personal Products	Second Lien Term Loan (10.05% (LIBOR + 8.75% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 1/8/2021)(3)(8)(11)	13,739	13,473	13,739	0.4%
				13,473	13,739	0.4%
Wheel Pros, LLC	Colorado / Auto Components	Senior Subordinated Secured Note (11.00% (LIBOR + 7.00% with 4.00% LIBOR floor), due 6/29/2020)(3)(11)	12,000	12,000	12,000	0.4%
		Senior Subordinated Secured Note (11.00% (LIBOR + 7.00% with 4.00% LIBOR floor), due 6/29/2020)(3)(11)	5,460	5,460	5,460	0.2%
				17,460	17,460	0.6%
Total Non-Control/Non-Affiliate Investments (Level 3)			\$4,117,868	\$3,915,101	\$3,915,101	116.7%
Total Portfolio Investments (Level 3)			\$5,981,556	\$5,838,305	\$5,838,305	174.0%

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

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PROSPECT CAPITAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
 CONSOLIDATED SCHEDULES OF INVESTMENTS – (CONTINUED)
 (in thousands, except share data)

Endnote Explanations as of June 30, 2018 and June 30, 2017

The terms “Prospect,” “we,” “us” and “our” mean Prospect Capital Corporation and its subsidiaries unless the context specifically requires otherwise. The securities in which Prospect has invested were acquired in transactions that
 (1) were exempt from registration under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the “Securities Act”). These securities may be resold only in transactions that are exempt from registration under the Securities Act.

Fair value is determined by or under the direction of our Board of Directors. As of June 30, 2018 and June 30,
 (2) 2017, all of our investments were valued using significant unobservable inputs. In accordance with ASC 820, such investments are classified as Level 3 within the fair value hierarchy. See Notes 2 and 3 within the accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements for further discussion.

Security, or a portion thereof, is held by Prospect Capital Funding LLC (“PCF”), our wholly-owned subsidiary and a
 (3) bankruptcy remote special purpose entity, and is pledged as collateral for the Revolving Credit Facility and such security is not available as collateral to our general creditors (see Note 4). The fair values of the investments held by PCF at June 30, 2018 and June 30, 2017 were \$1,307,955 and \$1,513,413, respectively, representing 22.8% and 25.9% of our total investments, respectively.

In addition to the stated returns, the net profits interest held will be realized upon sale of the borrower or a sale of
 (4) the interests.

This investment is in the equity class of the collateralized loan obligation (“CLO”) security. The CLO equity investments are entitled to recurring distributions which are generally equal to the excess cash flow generated from the underlying investments after payment of the contractual payments to debt holders and fund expenses. The
 (5) current estimated yield, calculated using amortized cost, is based on the current projections of this excess cash flow taking into account assumptions which have been made regarding expected prepayments, losses and future reinvestment rates. These assumptions are periodically reviewed and adjusted. Ultimately, the actual yield may be higher or lower than the estimated yield if actual results differ from those used for the assumptions.

Co-investment with another fund managed by an affiliate of our investment adviser, Prospect Capital Management
 (6) L.P. See Note 13 for further discussion.

Engine Group. Inc., Clearstream TV, Inc., and ORC International, Inc., are joint borrowers on the senior secured
 (7) and the second lien term loans.

(8) Syndicated investment which was originated by a financial institution and broadly distributed.

(9) Autodata, Inc. and Autodata Solutions, Inc. are joint borrowers.

The interest rate on these investments is subject to the base rate of 6-Month LIBOR, which was 2.50% and 1.45%
 (10) at June 30, 2018 and June 30, 2017, respectively. The current base rate for each investment may be different from the reference rate on June 30, 2018 and June 30, 2017.

The interest rate on these investments is subject to the base rate of 3-Month LIBOR, which was 2.34% and 1.30%
 (11) at June 30, 2018 and June 30, 2017, respectively. The current base rate for each investment may be different from the reference rate on June 30, 2018 and June 30, 2017.

The interest rate on these investments is subject to the base rate of 2-Month LIBOR, which was 2.17% and
 (12) 1.25% at June 30, 2018 and June 30, 2017, respectively.. The current base rate for each investment may be different from the reference rate on June 30, 2018 and June 30, 2017.

The interest rate on these investments is subject to the base rate of 1-Month LIBOR, which was 2.09% and 1.23%
 (13) at June 30, 2018 and June 30, 2017, respectively. The current base rate for each investment may be different from the reference rate on June 30, 2018 and June 30, 2017.

(14) Investment has been designated as an investment not “qualifying” under Section 55(a) of the Investment Company Act of 1940 (the “1940 Act”). Under the 1940 Act, we may not acquire any non-qualifying asset unless, at the time such acquisition is made, qualifying assets represent at least 70% of our total assets. As of June 30, 2018 and

June 30, 2017, our qualifying assets as a percentage of total assets, stood at 73.20% and 71.75%, respectively. We monitor the status of these assets on an ongoing basis.

Undrawn committed revolvers and delayed draw term loans to our portfolio companies incur commitment and (15) unused fees ranging from 0.00% to 5.00%. As of June 30, 2018 and June 30, 2017, we had \$29,675 and \$22,925, respectively, of undrawn revolver and delayed draw term loan commitments to our portfolio companies.

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

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PROSPECT CAPITAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
 CONSOLIDATED SCHEDULES OF INVESTMENTS – (CONTINUED)
 (in thousands, except share data)

Endnote Explanations as of June 30, 2018 and June 30, 2017 (Continued)

(16) Represents non-income producing security that has not paid a dividend in the year preceding the reporting date.

The effective yield has been estimated to be 0% as expected future cash flows are anticipated to not be sufficient to repay the investment at cost. If the expected investment proceeds increase, there is a potential for future

(17) investment income from the investment. Distributions, once received, will be recognized as return of capital with any remaining unamortized investment costs written off if the actual distributions are less than the amortized investment cost.

Ellett Brothers, LLC, Evans Sports, Inc., Jerry’s Sports, Inc., Simmons Gun Specialties, Inc., Bonitz Brothers, Inc., (18) and Outdoor Sports Headquarters, Inc. are joint borrowers on the second lien term loan. United Sporting Companies, Inc. is a parent guarantor of this debt investment.

CCPI Holdings Inc., a consolidated entity in which we own 100% of the common stock, owns 94.59% of CCPI (19) Inc. (“CCPI”), the operating company, as of June 30, 2018 and June 30, 2017. We report CCPI as a separate controlled company.

CP Holdings of Delaware LLC, a consolidated entity in which we own 100% of the membership interests, owns 99.8% of CP Energy Services Inc. (“CP Energy”) as of June 30, 2018, which is an increase from 82.3% as of June 30, 2017. CP Energy owns directly or indirectly 100% of each of CP Well Testing, LLC; Wright Foster Disposals, LLC; Foster Testing Co., Inc.; ProHaul Transports, LLC; and Wright Trucking, Inc. We report CP Energy as a separate controlled company. On October 1, 2017 we restructured our investment in CP Energy.

(20) Concurrent with the restructuring, we exchanged \$35,048 of Series B Convertible Preferred Stock for \$35,048 of senior secured debt. On January 18, 2018, CP Energy redeemed common shares belonging to senior management, which increased our ownership percentage from 82.3% to 94.2% as of March 31, 2018. Our ownership percentage in CP Energy further increased to 99.8% as of June 30, 2018 following the April 6, 2018 merger between Arctic Oilfield Equipment USA, Inc. (“Arctic Equipment”), a controlled portfolio company, and CP Energy. (See endnote #37 and Note 14)

Credit Central Holdings of Delaware, LLC (“Credit Central Delaware”), a consolidated entity in which we own 100% of the membership interests, owns 98.26% of Credit Central Loan Company, LLC (f/k/a Credit Central (21) Holdings, LLC (“Credit Central”)) as of June 30, 2018 and June 30, 2017. Credit Central owns 100% of each of Credit Central, LLC; Credit Central South, LLC; Credit Central of Texas, LLC; and Credit Central of Tennessee, LLC, the operating companies. We report Credit Central as a separate controlled company.

As of June 30, 2017, Prospect held a 37.1% membership interest in Edmentum Ultimate Holdings, LLC (“Edmentum Holdings”), which owns 100% of the equity of Edmentum, Inc. On February 23, 2018, certain (22) participating members of Edmentum Holdings increased their revolving credit commitment and extended additional credit to Edmentum, Inc. in exchange for additional common units of Edmentum Holdings. As a result, Prospect’s equity ownership was diluted to 11.51% and the investment was transferred from control to affiliate investment classification as of March 31, 2018.

First Tower Holdings of Delaware LLC, a consolidated entity in which we own 100% of the membership (23) interests, owns 80.1% of First Tower Finance Company LLC (“First Tower Finance”), which owns 100% of First Tower, LLC, the operating company as of June 30, 2018 and June 30, 2017. We report First Tower Finance as a separate controlled company.

Energy Solutions Holdings Inc., a consolidated entity in which we own 100% of equity, owns 100% of Freedom (24) Marine Solutions, LLC (“Freedom Marine”), which owns Vessel Company, LLC, Vessel Company II, LLC and Vessel Company III, LLC. We report Freedom Marine as a separate controlled company.

(25) MITY Holdings of Delaware Inc. (“MITY Delaware”), a consolidated entity in which we own 100% of the common stock, owns 95.48% of the equity of MITY, Inc. (f/k/a MITY Enterprises, Inc.) (“MITY”), as of June 30, 2018 and June 30, 2017. MITY owns 100% of each of MITY-Lite, Inc. (“Mity-Lite”); Broda Enterprises USA, Inc.; and

Broda Enterprises ULC (“Broda Canada”). We report MITY as a separate controlled company. MITY Delaware has a subordinated unsecured note issued and outstanding to Broda Canada that is denominated in Canadian Dollars (“CAD”). As of June 30, 2018 and June 30, 2017, the principal balance of this note was CAD 7,371. In accordance with ASC 830, Foreign Currency Matters (“ASC 830”), this note was remeasured into our functional currency, US Dollars (USD), and is presented on our Consolidated Schedule of Investments in USD. We formed a separate legal entity domiciled in the United States, MITY FSC, Inc., (“MITY FSC”) in which Prospect owns 96.88% of the equity, and MITY-Lite management owns the remaining portion. MITY FSC does not have material operations. This entity earns commission payments from MITY-Lite based on its sales to foreign customers, and distribute it to its shareholders based on pro-rata ownership. During the three months ended December 31, 2016, we received \$406 of such commission, which we recognized as other income. On January 17, 2017, we invested an additional \$8,000 of Senior Secured Term Loan A and \$8,000 of Senior Secured Term Loan B debt investments in MITY, to fund an acquisition.

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

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PROSPECT CAPITAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
 CONSOLIDATED SCHEDULES OF INVESTMENTS – (CONTINUED)
 (in thousands, except share data)

Endnote Explanations as of June 30, 2018 and June 30, 2017 (Continued)

NPH Property Holdings, LLC, a consolidated entity in which we own 100% of the membership interests, owns 100% of the common equity of National Property REIT Corp. (“NPRC”) (f/k/a National Property Holdings Corp.), a property REIT which holds investments in several real estate properties. Additionally, NPRC invests in online consumer loans through ACL Loan Holdings, Inc. (“ACLLH”) and American Consumer Lending Limited (“ACLL”), its wholly-owned subsidiaries. We report NPRC as a separate controlled company. See Note 3 for further discussion of the properties held by NPRC. On August 1, 2016, we made an investment into ACLL, under the (26) ACLL credit agreement, for senior secured term loans, Term Loan C, with the same terms as the existing ACLLH Term Loan C due to us. On January 1, 2017, we restructured our investment in NPRC and exchanged \$55,000 of Senior Secured Term Loan E for common stock. During the quarter ended March 31, 2018, we restructured our investment in NPRC and exchanged \$14,274 of ACLLH Senior Secured Term Loan C and \$97,578 of ACLL Senior Secured Term Loan C for \$111,852 of Senior Secured Term Loan E. On March 31, 2018, Prospect contributed \$48,832 to NPRC as an increase to the NPRC Senior Secured Term Loan E. On the same day, NPRC distributed \$48,832 as a return of capital to Prospect.

Nationwide Acceptance Holdings LLC, a consolidated entity in which we own 100% of the membership interests, owns 94.48% of Nationwide Loan Company LLC (f/k/a Nationwide Acceptance LLC), the operating company, as of June 30, 2018 and June 30, 2017. We report Nationwide Loan Company LLC as a separate controlled company. On June 1, 2015, Nationwide Acceptance LLC completed a reorganization and was renamed (27) Nationwide Loan Company LLC (“Nationwide”) and formed two new wholly-owned subsidiaries: Pelican Loan Company LLC (“Pelican”) and Nationwide Consumer Loans LLC. Nationwide assigned 100% of the equity interests in its other subsidiaries to Pelican which, in turn, assigned these interests to a new operating company wholly-owned by Pelican named Nationwide Acceptance LLC (“New Nationwide”). New Nationwide also assumed the existing senior subordinated term loan due to Prospect.

NMMB Holdings, a consolidated entity in which we own 100% of the equity, owns 91.52% and 96.33% of the fully diluted equity of NMMB, Inc. (“NMMB”) as of June 30, 2018 and June 30, 2017, respectively. NMMB owns (28) 100% of Refuel Agency, Inc., which owns 100% of Armed Forces Communications, Inc. We report NMMB as a separate controlled company.

On June 3, 2017, Gulf Coast Machine & Supply Company (“Gulf Coast”) sold all of its assets to a third party, for total consideration of \$10,250, including escrowed amounts. The proceeds from the sale were primarily used to repay a \$6,115 third party revolving credit facility, and the remainder was used to pay other legal and (29) administrative costs incurred by Gulf Coast. As no proceeds were allocated to Prospect our debt and equity investment in Gulfco was written-off and we recorded a realized loss of \$66,103 during the year ended June 30, 2017. In June 2018, Gulf Coast received escrow proceeds of \$2,050 related to the sale. On June 28, 2017, Gulf Coast was renamed to SB Forging Company II, Inc.

(30) Prospect owns 99.96% of the equity of USES Corp. as of June 30, 2018 and June 30, 2017.

Valley Electric Holdings I, Inc., a consolidated entity in which we own 100% of the common stock, owns 100% of Valley Electric Holdings II, Inc. (“Valley Holdings II”), another consolidated entity. Valley Holdings II owns (31) 94.99% of Valley Electric Company, Inc. (“Valley Electric”). Valley Electric owns 100% of the equity of VE Company, Inc., which owns 100% of the equity of Valley Electric Co. of Mt. Vernon, Inc. We report Valley Electric as a separate controlled company.

(32) On March 14, 2017, assets previously held by Ark-La-Tex Wireline Services, LLC (“Ark-La-Tex”) were assigned to Wolf Energy Services Company, LLC, a new wholly-owned subsidiary of Wolf Energy Holdings, in exchange for a full reduction of Ark-La-Tex’s Senior Secured Term Loan A and a partial reduction of the Senior Secured Term Loan B cost basis, in total equal to \$22,145. The cost basis of the transferred assets is equal to the appraised fair value of assets at the time of transfer. During the three months ended June 30, 2017, Ark-La-Tex Term Loan

B was written-off and a loss of \$19,818 was realized. On June 30, 2017, the 18.00% Senior Secured Promissory Note, due April 15, 2018, in Wolf Energy, LLC was contributed to equity of Wolf Energy LLC. There was no impact from the transaction due to the note being on non-accrual status and having zero cost basis.

Prospect owns 16.04% and 12.63% of the equity in Targus Cayman HoldCo Limited, the parent company of Targus International LLC (“Targus”) as of June 30, 2018 and June 30, 2017, respectively. On September 25, 2017, (33) Prospect exchanged \$1,600 of Senior Secured Term Loan A and \$4,799 of Senior Secured Term Loan B investments in Targus into 6,120,658 of common shares, and recorded a realized gain of \$846, as a result of this transaction.

We own 99.9999% of AGC/PEP, LLC (“AGC/PEP”). As of September 30, 2016, AGC/PEP, LLC owned 2,038 out of a total of 93,485 shares (including 7,456 vested and unvested management options) of American Gilsonite Holding Company (“AGC Holdco”), which owns 100% of American Gilsonite Company (“AGC”). On October 24, (34) 2016, AGC filed for a joint prepackaged plan of reorganization under Chapter 11 of the bankruptcy code. During the year ended June 30, 2017, AGC emerged from bankruptcy and AGC Holdco was dissolved. AGC/PEP received a total of 131 shares, representing a total ownership stake of 0.05% in AGC.

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

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PROSPECT CAPITAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
 CONSOLIDATED SCHEDULES OF INVESTMENTS – (CONTINUED)
 (in thousands, except share data)

Endnote Explanations as of June 30, 2018 and June 30, 2017 (Continued)

- (35) Centerfield Media Holding Company and Oology Direct Holdings, Inc. are joint borrowers and guarantors on the senior secured loan facilities.
 Keystone Acquisition Corp. is the parent borrower on the second lien term loan. Other joint borrowers on this
- (36) debt investment include Keystone Peer Review Organization, Inc., KEPRO Acquisitions, Inc., APS Healthcare Bethesda, Inc., Ohio KEPRO, Inc., and APS Healthcare Quality Review, Inc.
 Arctic Oilfield Equipment USA, Inc., a consolidated entity in which we own 100% of the common equity, owns 70% of the equity units of Arctic Energy Services, LLC (“Arctic Energy”), the operating company. Our ownership of Arctic Energy as of June 30, 2017 includes a preferred interest in their holdings of all the Class D, Class E, Class C, and Class A Units (in order of priority returns). These unit classes are senior to management’s interests in the F and B Units. As of June 30, 2017, we reported Arctic Energy as a separate controlled company. On April 6, 2018, Arctic Equipment merged with CP Energy, with CP Energy continuing as the surviving corporation. As a result of the transaction, our equity interest in Arctic Equipment was exchanged for newly issued common shares of CP Energy (See Note 14).
- (37) NCP Finance Limited Partnership, NCP Finance Ohio, LLC, and certain affiliates thereof are joint borrowers on the subordinated secured term loan.
 As of June 30, 2018 and June 30, 2017, Prospect owns 8.57% of the equity in Encinitas Watches Holdco, LLC (f/k/a Nixon Holdco, LLC), the parent company of Nixon, Inc. On February 26, 2018, Prospect entered into a debt
- (39) forgiveness agreement with Nixon, Inc., which terminated \$17,472 Senior Secured Term Loan receivable due to us. We recorded a realized loss of \$14,197 in our Consolidated Statement of Operations for the year ended June 30, 2018 as a result of this transaction.
 On May 29, 2018, Prospect exercised its rights and remedies under its loan documents to exercise the shareholder voting rights in respect of the stock of Pacific World Corporation (“Pacific World”) and to appoint a new Board of Directors of Pacific World. As a result, as of June 30, 2018, Prospect’s investment in Pacific World is classified as a control investment.
- (40) Our wholly-owned subsidiary Prospect Small Business Lending, LLC purchases small business whole loans from small business loan originators, including On Deck Capital, Inc.
- (41) Turning Point Brands, Inc. and North Atlantic Trading Company, Inc. are joint borrowers and guarantors on the secured loan facility.
- (42) The overriding royalty interests held receive payments at the stated rates based upon operations of the borrower.
- (43) The following shows the composition of our investment portfolio at cost by control designation, investment type, and by industry as of June 30, 2018:

Industry	1st Lien Term Loan	2nd Lien Term Loan	CLO (C)	Unsecured Debt	Equity (B)	Cost Total
Control Investments						
Aerospace & Defense	\$47,099	\$—	\$	\$—	\$22,738	\$69,837
Commercial Services & Supplies	117,861	—	—	7,200	6,849	131,910
Construction & Engineering	38,211	—	—	—	26,204	64,415
Consumer Finance	—	337,972	—	—	116,839	454,811
Electronic Equipment, Instruments & Components	20,700	—	—	—	6,759	27,459
Energy Equipment & Services	35,048	—	—	—	191,812	226,860
Equity Real Estate Investment Trusts (REITs)	293,203	—	—	—	206,655	499,858
Health Care Providers & Services	212,701	—	—	—	—	212,701
Machinery	—	28,622	—	—	6,866	35,488

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Media	8,614	—	—	—	12,869	21,483
Online Lending	226,180	—	—	—	100,949	327,129
Personal Products	213,575	—	—	—	15,000	228,575
Total Control Investments	\$1,213,192	\$366,594	\$	-\$7,200	\$713,540	\$2,300,526
Affiliate Investments						
Diversified Consumer Services	\$—	\$7,834	\$	-\$31,348	\$6,577	\$45,759

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

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PROSPECT CAPITAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED SCHEDULES OF INVESTMENTS – (CONTINUED)
(in thousands, except share data)

Endnote Explanations as of June 30, 2018 and June 30, 2017 (Continued)

Industry	1st Lien Term Loan	2nd Lien Term Loan	CLO (C)	Unsecured Debt	Equity (B)	Cost Total
Textiles, Apparel & Luxury Goods	—	—	—	—	9,878	9,878
Total Affiliate Investments	\$—	\$7,834	\$—	\$31,348	\$16,455	\$55,637
Non-Control/Non-Affiliate Investments						
Auto Components	\$—	\$12,681	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$12,681
Building Products	—	9,905	—	—	—	9,905
Capital Markets	—	19,799	—	—	—	19,799
Commercial Services & Supplies	90,364	163,913	—	—	—	254,277
Communications Equipment	—	39,860	—	—	—	39,860
Consumer Finance	30,570	—	—	—	—	30,570
Distributors	343,659	127,091	—	—	—	470,750
Diversified Consumer Services	9,647	118,289	—	—	—	127,936
Electronic Equipment, Instruments & Components	12,490	14,856	—	—	—	27,346
Energy Equipment & Services	30,511	—	—	—	—	30,511
Food Products	—	9,884	—	—	—	9,884
Health Care Equipment & Supplies	35,815	7,464	—	—	—	43,279
Health Care Providers & Services	145,336	61,909	—	—	1,252	208,497
Hotels, Restaurants & Leisure	29,813	7,482	—	—	—	37,295
Household & Personal Products	24,938	—	—	—	—	24,938
Household Durables	16,894	25,645	—	—	—	42,539
Insurance	—	2,986	—	—	—	2,986
Internet & Direct Marketing Retail	4,813	35,000	—	—	—	39,813
Internet Software & Services	215,791	13,926	—	—	—	229,717
IT Services	160,588	21,595	—	—	—	182,183
Leisure Products	34,626	10,904	—	—	1	45,531
Media	118,605	2,975	—	—	—	121,580
Online Lending	—	—	—	30	—	30
Paper & Forest Products	—	11,328	—	—	—	11,328
Pharmaceuticals	—	11,882	—	—	—	11,882
Professional Services	9,468	64,804	—	—	—	74,272
Real Estate Management & Development	41,860	—	—	—	—	41,860
Software	—	66,435	—	—	—	66,435
Technology Hardware, Storage & Peripherals	—	12,384	—	—	—	12,384
Textiles, Apparel & Luxury Goods	—	36,551	—	—	—	36,551
Tobacco	—	14,392	—	—	—	14,392
Trading Companies & Distributors	63,863	—	—	—	—	63,863
Transportation Infrastructure	—	27,494	—	—	—	27,494
Structured Finance (A)	—	—	1,102,927	—	—	1,102,927
Total Non-Control/ Non-Affiliate	\$1,419,651	\$951,434	\$1,102,927	\$30	\$1,253	\$3,475,295
Total Portfolio Investment Cost	\$2,632,843	\$1,325,862	\$1,102,927	\$38,578	\$731,248	\$5,831,458

The following shows the composition of our investment portfolio at fair value by control designation, investment type, and by industry as of June 30, 2018:

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Industry	1st Lien Term Loan	2nd Lien Term Loan	CLO (C)	Unsecured Debt	Equity (B)	Fair Value Total	Fair Value % of Net Assets
Control Investments							
Aerospace & Defense	\$47,099	\$	\$		-\$35,179	\$82,278	2.4 %
Commercial Services & Supplies	67,011	—	—	5,563	2,639	75,213	2.2 %

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

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PROSPECT CAPITAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED SCHEDULES OF INVESTMENTS – (CONTINUED)
(in thousands, except share data)

Endnote Explanations as of June 30, 2018 and June 30, 2017 (Continued)

Industry	1st Lien Term Loan	2nd Lien Term Loan	CLO (C)	Unsecured Debt	Equity (B)	Fair Value Total	Fair Value % of Net Assets
Construction & Engineering	38,211	—	—	—	12,586	50,797	1.5 %
Consumer Finance	—	342,331	—	—	211,209	553,540	16.2 %
Electronic Equipment, Instruments & Components	20,700	—	—	—	15,056	35,756	1.1 %
Energy Equipment & Services	35,048	—	—	—	103,456	138,504	4.1 %
Equity Real Estate Investment Trusts (REITs)	293,203	—	—	—	518,712	811,915	23.8 %
Health Care Providers & Services	197,621	—	—	—	—	197,621	5.8 %
Machinery	—	28,622	—	—	3,264	31,886	0.9 %
Media	8,614	—	—	—	10,121	18,735	0.6 %
Online Lending	226,180	—	—	—	16,881	243,061	7.1 %
Personal Products	165,020	—	—	—	—	165,020	4.9 %
Total Control Investments	\$1,098,707	\$370,953	\$—	\$5,563	\$929,103	\$2,404,326	70.6 %
Fair Value % of Net Assets	32.2	%10.9	%—	%0.2	%27.3	%70.6	%
Affiliate Investments							
Diversified Consumer Services	—	7,834	—	27,382	—	35,216	1.0 %
Textiles, Apparel & Luxury Goods	—	—	—	—	23,220	23,220	0.7 %
Total Affiliate Investments	\$—	\$7,834	\$—	\$27,382	\$23,220	\$58,436	1.7 %
Fair Value % of Net Assets	—	%0.2	%—	%0.8	%0.7	%1.7	%
Non-Control/Non-Affiliate Investments							
Auto Components	\$—	\$12,887	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$12,887	0.4 %
Building Products	—	10,000	—	—	—	10,000	0.3 %
Capital Markets	—	20,000	—	—	—	20,000	0.6 %
Commercial Services & Supplies	89,658	164,236	—	—	917	254,811	7.5 %
Communications Equipment	—	40,000	—	—	—	40,000	1.2 %
Consumer Finance	33,438	—	—	—	—	33,438	1.0 %
Distributors	343,659	58,806	—	—	—	402,465	11.8 %
Diversified Consumer Services	9,647	118,289	—	—	—	127,936	3.8 %
Electronic Equipment, Instruments & Components	12,335	14,873	—	—	—	27,208	0.8 %
Energy Equipment & Services	32,070	—	—	—	—	32,070	0.9 %
Food Products	—	9,886	—	—	—	9,886	0.3 %
Health Care Equipment & Supplies	35,815	7,464	—	—	—	43,279	