

PROSPECT CAPITAL CORP

Form 497

March 27, 2017

Prospect Capital Corporation

Prospect Capital InterNotes®

5.000% Notes due 2022 (the "Notes")

Filed under Rule 497, Registration Statement No. 333-213391

Pricing Supplement No. 464 — Dated Monday, March 27, 2017

(To: Prospectus Dated November 3, 2016, and Prospectus Supplement Dated February 10, 2017)

CUSIP Number	ISIN Number	Principal Amount	Selling Price	Gross Concession	Net Proceeds	Coupon Type	Coupon Rate	Coupon Frequency	Maturity Date	1st Coupon Date
74348YVE8	US74348YVE84	\$5,234,000.00	100.000%	1.250%	\$5,168,575.00	Fixed	5.000%	Semi-Annual	3/15/2022	9/15/2017

Redemption Information: Callable at 100.000% on 3/15/2018 and every coupon date thereafter.

Trade Date: Monday, March 27, 2017 @ 12:00 PM ET

Settle Date: Thursday, March 30, 2017

Minimum Denomination/Increments: \$1,000.00/\$1,000.00

Initial trades settle flat and clear SDFS: DTC Book Entry only

The Notes will be issued pursuant to the Indenture, dated as of February 16, 2012, as amended and supplemented by that certain Four Hundred Sixty-Fourth Supplemental Indenture dated as of March 30, 2017.

The date from which interest shall accrue on the Notes is Thursday, March 30, 2017. The "Interest Payment Dates" for the Notes shall be March 15 and September 15 of each year, commencing September 15, 2017; the interest payable on any Interest Payment Date, will be paid to the Person in whose name the Notes (or one or more predecessor Notes) is registered at the close of business on the Regular Record Date (as defined in the Indenture) for such interest, which shall be March 1 or September 1, as the case may be, next preceding such Interest Payment Date.

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

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

This pricing supplement relates only to the securities described in the accompanying prospectus supplement and prospectus, is only a summary of changes and should be read together with the accompanying prospectus supplement and prospectus, including among other things the section entitled "Risk Factors" beginning on page S-8 of such prospectus supplement and page 10 of such prospectus. This pricing supplement and the accompanying prospectus supplement and prospectus contain important information you should know before investing in our securities. Please read it before you invest and keep it for future reference. We file annual, quarterly and current reports, proxy statements and other information about us with the Securities and Exchange Commission, or the "SEC." This information is available free of charge by contacting us at 10 East 40th Street, 42nd Floor, New York, NY 10016 or by telephone at (212) 448-0702. The SEC maintains a website at www.sec.gov where such information is available without charge upon written or oral request. Our internet website address is www.prospectstreet.com. Information contained on our website is not incorporated by reference into this prospectus supplement or the accompanying prospectus and you should not consider information contained on our website to be part of this prospectus supplement or the accompanying prospectus.

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

of Prospect Capital Corporation and any subsidiary of Prospect Capital Corporation are not guaranteed by the full faith and credit of the United States of America. Neither Prospect Capital Corporation nor any subsidiary of Prospect Capital Corporation is a government-sponsored enterprise or an instrumentality of the United States of America. InterNotes® is a registered trademark of Incapital Holdings LLC.

Recent Developments:

On February 17, 2017, we made a \$14.5 million second lien secured investment in Turning Point Brands, Inc., a provider of other tobacco products.

On February 23, 2017, SESAC Holdco II LLC repaid the \$10.0 million loan receivable to us.

On February 24, 2017, we issued \$5.3 million in aggregate principal amount of our Prospect Capital InterNotes® for net proceeds of \$5.2 million.

On February 24, 2017, we made an additional \$33.0 million of Senior Secured Term Loan A and \$7.0 million of Senior Secured Term Loan B debt investment in Matrixx Initiatives, Inc. to fund a dividend recapitalization.

On February 27, 2017, we received a partial repayment of \$18.0 million of our loans previously outstanding with National Property REIT Corp. (“NPRC”), and \$11.6 million as a return of capital on our equity investment in NPRC.

On February 28, 2017, Generation Brands Holdings, Inc. (“Generation Brands”) repaid the \$19.0 million loan receivable to us. On March 8, 2017, we made a \$20.0 million second lien secured investment to support Generation Brand’s refinancing and acquisition of VC GB Holdings II Corp.

On March 16, 2017, we made a first lien senior secured investment of \$38.0 million to support the recapitalization of Memorial MRI & Diagnostic, L.L.C., a provider of multi-modality diagnostic imaging and pain management services.

On March 17, 2017, CURO Group Holdings Corp (f/k/a Speedy Cash Holdings Corp.) repaid the \$25.0 million loan receivable to us.

On March 20, 2017, Arctic Glacier U.S.A, Inc. repaid the \$150.0 million loan receivable to us.

During the period from February 24, 2017 through March 23, 2017, we issued \$19.4 million in aggregate principal amount of our Prospect Capital InterNotes® for net proceeds of \$19.1 million.

Legal Matters:

In the opinion of Joseph Ferraro, General Counsel of Prospect Administration, administrator for Prospect Capital Corporation, a Maryland corporation (the “Company”), the certificates evidencing the Notes (the “Note Certificates”) constitute the valid and binding obligations of the Company, entitled to the benefits of the Indenture and enforceable against the Company in accordance with their terms under the laws of the State of New York subject to applicable bankruptcy, insolvency and similar laws affecting creditors’ rights generally, concepts of reasonableness and equitable principles of general applicability (including, without limitation, concepts of good faith, fair dealing and the lack of bad faith), provided that such counsel expresses no opinion as to the effect of fraudulent conveyance, fraudulent transfer or similar provision of applicable law on the conclusions expressed above. This opinion is given as of the date hereof and is limited to the law of the State of New York as in effect on the date hereof. In addition, this opinion is subject to the same assumptions and qualifications stated in the letter of Skadden, Arps, Slate, Meagher & Flom, LLP dated March 8, 2012, filed as Exhibit (1)(5) to the Company’s registration statement on Form N-2 (File No. 333-176637) and to the further assumptions that (i) the Note Certificates have been duly authorized by all requisite corporate action on the part of the Company and duly executed by the Company under Maryland law, and (ii) they were duly authenticated by the Trustee and issued and delivered by the Company against payment therefor in accordance with the terms of the Fifth Amended and Restated Selling Agent Agreement and the Indenture. Capitalized terms used in this paragraph without definition have the meanings ascribed to them in the accompanying prospectus supplement.

Prospect Capital Corporation
10 East 40th Street, 42nd Floor
New York, New York 10016

In the opinion of Venable LLP, as Maryland counsel to the Company, (i) the execution and delivery by the Company of the Indenture, dated as of February 16, 2012, as amended and as supplemented through the Four Hundred Sixty-Fourth Supplemental Indenture, between the Company and U.S. Bank National Association, and the global notes representing the Notes issued pursuant to such Supplemental Indenture, and the performance by the Company of its obligations thereunder, have been duly authorized by the Company and (ii) the issuance of the Notes has been duly authorized by the Company. This opinion is given to the Company as of March 27, 2017 and is limited to the laws of the State of Maryland as in effect on March 27, 2017. In addition, this opinion is subject to the same assumptions, qualifications and limitations stated in the opinion letter to the Company of Venable LLP, dated March 8, 2012, filed

as Exhibit (1)(4) to the Company's Registration Statement on Form N-2 (File No. 333-176637). Capitalized terms used in this paragraph without definition have the meanings ascribed to them in the accompanying prospectus supplement.

Very truly yours,
/s/ Venable LLP

PROSPECTUS SUPPLEMENT

(To Prospectus dated November 3, 2016)

Prospect Capital Corporation

Prospect Capital InterNotes®

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

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

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

Investing in the notes involves certain risks, including those described in the "Risk Factors" section beginning on page S-8 of this prospectus supplement and page 10 of the accompanying prospectus.

This prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus contain important information you should know before investing in our securities. Please read it before you invest and keep it for future reference. We file annual, quarterly and current reports, proxy statements and other information about us with the Securities and Exchange Commission, or the "SEC." This information is available free of charge by contacting us at 10 East 40th Street, 42nd Floor, New York, NY 10016 or by telephone at (212) 448-0702. The SEC maintains a website at www.sec.gov where such information is available without charge upon written or oral request. Our internet website address is www.prospectstreet.com.

Information contained on our website is not incorporated by reference into this prospectus supplement or the accompanying prospectus and you should not consider information contained on our website to be part of this prospectus supplement or the accompanying prospectus.

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

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

Incapital LLC Citigroup RBC Capital Markets
Prospectus Supplement dated February 10, 2017.

®InterNotes is a registered trademark of Incapital Holdings LLC

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

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

- our future operating results,
- our business prospects and the prospects of our portfolio companies,
- the impact of investments that we expect to make,
- our contractual arrangements and relationships with third parties,
- the dependence of our future success on the general economy and its impact on the industries in which we invest,
- the ability of our portfolio companies to achieve their objectives,
- difficulty in obtaining financing or raising capital, especially in the current credit and equity environment,
- the level and volatility of prevailing interest rates and credit spreads, magnified by the current turmoil in the credit markets,
- adverse developments in the availability of desirable loan and investment opportunities whether they are due to competition, regulation or otherwise,
- a compression of the yield on our investments and the cost of our liabilities, as well as the level of leverage available to us,
- our regulatory structure and tax treatment, including our ability to operate as a business development company and a regulated investment company,
- the adequacy of our cash resources and working capital,
- the timing of cash flows, if any, from the operations of our portfolio companies,
- the ability of our investment adviser to locate suitable investments for us and to monitor and administer our investments,
- authoritative generally accepted accounting principles or policy changes from such standard-setting bodies as the Financial Accounting Standards Board, the SEC, Internal Revenue Service, the NASDAQ Global Select Market, and other authorities that we are subject to, as well as their counterparts in any foreign jurisdictions where we might do business, and
- the risks, uncertainties and other factors we identify in “Risk Factors” and elsewhere in this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus and in our filings with the SEC.

Although we believe that the assumptions on which these forward-looking statements are based are reasonable, any of those assumptions could prove to be inaccurate, and as a result, the forward-looking statements based on those assumptions also could be inaccurate. Important assumptions include our ability to originate new loans and investments, ability to obtain certain margins and levels of profitability and the availability of additional capital. In light of these and other uncertainties, the inclusion of a projection or forward-looking statement in this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus, respectively, should not be regarded as a representation by us that our plans and objectives will be achieved. These risks and uncertainties include those described or identified in “Risk Factors” and elsewhere in this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus, respectively. You should not

place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements, which apply

i

only as of the date of this prospectus supplement or the accompanying prospectus, as applicable. These forward-looking statements do not meet the safe harbor for forward-looking statements pursuant to Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, or the “Securities Act.”

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

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

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PROSPECTUS SUPPLEMENT

<u>Prospectus Summary</u>	<u>S-1</u>
<u>Selected Condensed Financial Data</u>	<u>S-6</u>
<u>Risk Factors</u>	<u>S-8</u>
<u>Description of Notes</u>	<u>S-12</u>
<u>Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations</u>	<u>S-21</u>
<u>Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk</u>	<u>S-57</u>
<u>Registration and Settlement</u>	<u>S-58</u>
<u>Supplement to Material U.S. Federal Income Tax Considerations</u>	<u>S-61</u>
<u>Certain Considerations Applicable to ERISA, Governmental and Other Plan Investors</u>	<u>S-66</u>
<u>Use of Proceeds</u>	<u>S-67</u>
<u>Senior Securities</u>	<u>S-68</u>
<u>Ratio of Earnings to Fixed Charges</u>	<u>S-71</u>
<u>Plan of Distribution</u>	<u>S-72</u>
<u>Legal Matters</u>	<u>S-74</u>
<u>Independent Accounting Firms</u>	<u>S-74</u>
<u>Available Information</u>	<u>S-74</u>
<u>Index to Financial Statements</u>	<u>F-1</u>

PROSPECTUS

<u>About This Prospectus</u>	<u>1</u>
<u>Prospectus Summary</u>	<u>2</u>
<u>Selected Condensed Financial Data</u>	<u>2</u>
<u>Risk Factors</u>	<u>10</u>
<u>Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations</u>	<u>42</u>
<u>Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk</u>	<u>77</u>
<u>Report of Management on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting</u>	<u>78</u>
<u>Use of Proceeds</u>	<u>78</u>
<u>Forward-Looking Statements</u>	<u>79</u>
<u>Distributions</u>	<u>80</u>
<u>Senior Securities</u>	<u>82</u>
<u>Price Range of Common Stock</u>	<u>84</u>
<u>Business</u>	<u>85</u>
<u>Certain Relationships and Transactions</u>	<u>109</u>
<u>Control Persons and Principal Stockholders</u>	<u>109</u>
<u>Portfolio Companies</u>	<u>110</u>
<u>Determination of Net Asset Value</u>	<u>119</u>
<u>Sales of Common Stock Below Net Asset Value</u>	<u>120</u>
<u>Dividend Reinvestment and Direct Stock Purchase Plan</u>	<u>125</u>
<u>Material U.S. Federal Income Tax Considerations</u>	<u>128</u>
<u>Description of Our Capital Stock</u>	<u>134</u>

<u>Description of Our Preferred Stock</u>	<u>140</u>
<u>Description of Our Debt Securities</u>	<u>141</u>
<u>Description of Our Subscription Rights</u>	<u>151</u>
<u>Description of Our Warrants</u>	<u>152</u>

<u>Description of Our Units</u>	<u>153</u>
<u>Regulation</u>	<u>154</u>
<u>Custodian, Transfer and Dividend Paying Agent and Registrar</u>	<u>159</u>
<u>Brokerage Allocation and Other Practices</u>	<u>160</u>
<u>Plan of Distribution</u>	<u>161</u>
<u>Legal Matters</u>	<u>163</u>
<u>Independent Accounting Firms</u>	<u>163</u>
<u>Available Information</u>	<u>163</u>
<u>Index to Financial Statements</u>	<u>F-1</u>

PROSPECTUS SUMMARY

This section summarizes the legal and financial terms of the notes that are described in more detail in “Description of Notes” beginning on page S-12. Final terms of any particular notes will be determined at the time of sale and will be contained in the pricing supplement, which will be included with this prospectus supplement, relating to those notes. The terms in that pricing supplement may vary from and supersede the terms contained in this summary and in “Description of Notes.” In addition, you should read the more detailed information appearing elsewhere in this prospectus supplement, the accompanying prospectus and in that pricing supplement.

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

The Company

Prospect Capital Corporation is a financial services company that primarily lends to and invests in middle market privately-held companies. 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 \$6.2 billion of total assets as of December 31, 2016.

We are externally managed by our investment adviser, Prospect Capital Management. Prospect Administration provides administrative services and facilities necessary for us to operate.

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 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 control equity and lending to operating companies, (4) purchasing control equity and lending to financial services companies, (5) investing in structured credit, (6) investing in real estate, (7) investing in syndicated debt, (8) investing in online loans and (9) aircraft leasing. 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 Control Equity and Lending to Operating Companies - This strategy involves purchasing yield-producing debt and control equity in non-financial-services operating companies. 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 Control Equity 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

S-1

auto lending and other strategies. These investments are often structured in a tax-efficient RIC-compliant partnership, enhancing returns. This strategy has comprised approximately 5%-15% of our portfolio.

Investing in Structured Credit - We make investments in CLOs, often taking a significant position in the subordinated interests (equity) of the CLOs. The CLOs include a diversified portfolio of broadly syndicated loans and do not have direct exposure to real estate, mortgages, or consumer-based credit assets. The CLOs in which we invest generally 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 Real Estate - We make investments in real estate through our wholly-owned tax-efficient real estate investment trust ("REIT") National Property REIT Corp. ("NPRC"), the surviving entity of the May 23, 2016 merger with American Property REIT Corp. ("APRC") and United Property REIT Corp. ("UPRC"). Our real estate investments are in various classes of significantly developed and occupied real estate properties that generate current yields, including multi-family properties, student housing, and self-storage. We seek to identify properties that have historically significant occupancy and recurring cash flow generation. NPRC generally co-invests with established and experienced property management teams that manage such properties after acquisition. This investment strategy has comprised approximately 5%-10% of our business.

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 Online Loans - We purchase loans originated by certain consumer loan and small-and-medium-sized business ("SME") loan facilitators. We generally purchase each loan in its entirety (i.e., a "whole loan"). The borrowers are consumers and SMEs. The loans are typically serviced by the facilitators of the loans. This investment strategy has comprised up to approximately 10% of our portfolio.

Aircraft Leasing - We invest in debt as well as equity in aircraft assets subject to commercial leases to airlines across the globe. These investments can present attractive return opportunities due to cash flow consistency from long-lived assets coupled with hard asset residual value. We seek to deliver risk-adjusted returns with strong downside protection by analyzing relative value characteristics across a variety of aircraft types and vintages. Our target portfolio includes both in-production and out-of-production jet and turboprop aircraft and engines. This strategy historically has comprised less than 5% 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 December 31, 2016, as shown in our Consolidated Schedule of Investments, the cost basis and fair value of our investments in controlled companies were each \$1.9 billion. This structure gives rise to several of the risks described in our public documents and highlighted elsewhere in this prospectus supplement. 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.

As of December 31, 2016, we had investments in 123 portfolio companies. The aggregate fair value as of December 31, 2016 of investments in these portfolio companies held on that date is approximately \$5.9 billion. Our portfolio across all our performing interest-bearing investments had an annualized current yield of 13.2% as of December 31, 2016.

S-2

Recent Developments

Investment Transactions

On January 17, 2017, we invested an additional \$8.0 million of Senior Secured Term Loan A and \$8.0 million of Senior Secured Term Loan B debt investments in MITY, Inc., to fund an acquisition.

On January 17, 2017, we made a \$68.0 million of Senior Secured Term Loan A and \$68.0 million of Senior Secured Term Loan B debt investments in Centerfield Media Holdings, LLC, a provider of customer acquisition and conversion services, to support an acquisition and refinancing of existing debt.

On January 31, 2017, we made a \$20.0 million of Senior Secured Term Loan A and \$20.0 million of Senior Secured Term Loan B debt investments in Traeger Pellet Grills LLC, to fund a recapitalization of the company.

On February 1, 2017, we made a \$10.0 million second lien senior secured debt investment in CURO Financial Technologies Corp., to support a refinancing.

On February 7, 2017, we received a partial repayment of \$17.9 million of our loans previously outstanding with NPRC and its wholly-owned subsidiaries and \$3.2 million as a return of capital on our equity investment in NPRC. During the period from January 1, 2017 through February 10, 2017, we made one follow-on investment in NPRC totaling \$15.2 million to support the online consumer lending initiative. We invested \$3.8 million of equity through National Property Holdings, LLC and \$11.4 million of debt directly to NPRC and its wholly-owned subsidiaries. Additionally, we provided \$30.6 million of debt and \$10.7 million of equity financing to NPRC for the acquisition of a multi-family property.

Debt and Equity

During the period from January 1, 2017 through February 10, 2017 we issued \$19.9 million aggregate principal amount of Prospect Capital InterNotes® for net proceeds of \$19.7 million.

Dividends

On February 7, 2017, we announced the declaration of monthly dividends in the following amounts and with the following dates:

\$0.08333 per share for February 2017 to holders of record on February 28, 2017 with a payment date of March 23, 2017.

\$0.08333 per share for March 2017 to holders of record on March 31, 2017 with a payment date of April 20, 2017.

\$0.08333 per share for April 2017 to holders of record on April 28, 2017 with a payment date of May 18, 2017.

The Offering Issuer	Prospect Capital Corporation
Purchasing Agent	Incapital LLC
Agents	Citigroup Global Markets Inc. and RBC Capital Markets, LLC. From time to time, we may sell the notes to or through additional agents.
Title of Notes	Prospect Capital InterNotes®
Amount	We may issue notes from time to time in various offerings up to \$1.5 billion, the aggregate principal amount authorized by our board of directors for notes. As of February 10, 2017, \$1.1 billion aggregate principal amount of notes has been issued. We have, from time to time, repurchased certain notes and, therefore, as of February 10, 2017, \$981.8 million aggregate principal amount of notes were outstanding. There are no limitations on our ability to issue additional indebtedness in the form of Prospect Capital InterNotes® or otherwise other than under the 1940 Act and the asset coverage requirement under our credit facility.
Denominations	The notes will be issued and sold in denominations of \$1,000 and multiples of \$1,000 (unless otherwise stated in the pricing supplement).
Status	The notes will be our direct unsecured senior obligations and will rank equally in right of payment with all of our other unsecured senior indebtedness from time to time outstanding.
Maturities	Each note will mature 12 months or more from its date of original issuance.
Interest	Notes may be issued with a fixed or floating interest rate; a floating interest rate note will be based on the London Interbank Offered Rate (“LIBOR”). Interest on each fixed or floating interest rate note will be payable either monthly, quarterly, semi-annually or annually on each interest payment date and on the stated maturity date. Interest also will be paid on the date of redemption or repayment if a note is redeemed or repaid prior to its stated maturity in accordance with its terms. Interest on the notes will be computed on the basis of a 360-day year of twelve 30-day months, often referred to as the 30/360 (ISDA) day count convention.
Principal	The principal amount of each note will be payable on its stated maturity date at the corporate trust office of the paying agent or at any other place we may designate.
Redemption and Repayment	Unless otherwise stated in the applicable pricing supplement, a note will not be redeemable at our option or be repayable at the option of the holder prior to its stated maturity date. The notes will not be subject to any sinking fund.
Survivor’s Option	Specific notes may contain a provision permitting the optional repayment of those notes prior to stated maturity, if requested by the authorized representative of the beneficial owner of those notes, following the death of the beneficial owner of the notes, so long as the notes were owned by the beneficial owner or his or her estate at least six months prior to the request. This feature is referred to as a “Survivor’s Option.” Your notes will not be repaid in this manner unless the pricing supplement for your notes provides for the Survivor’s Option. If the pricing supplement for your notes provides for the Survivor’s Option, your right to exercise the Survivor’s Option will be subject to limits set by us on (1) the permitted dollar amount of total exercises by all holders of notes in any calendar year, and

(2) the permitted dollar amount of an individual exercise by a holder of a note in any calendar year. Additional details on the Survivor's Option are described in the section entitled "Description of Notes—Survivor's Option."

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

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

S-4

Selling
Group

The agents and dealers comprising the selling group are broker-dealers and securities firms. Each of the Purchasing Agent, Citigroup Global Markets Inc. and RBC Capital Markets, LLC entered into a Sixth Amended and Restated Selling Agent Agreement with us dated November 10, 2016 (as amended, the “Selling Agent Agreement”). Additional agents appointed by us from time to time in connection with the offering of the notes contemplated by this prospectus supplement will become parties to the Selling Agent Agreement. Dealers who are members of the selling group have executed a Master Selected Dealer Agreement with the Purchasing Agent. The agents and the dealers have agreed to market and sell the notes in accordance with the terms of those respective agreements and all other applicable laws and regulations. You may contact the Purchasing Agent at info@incapital.com for a list of selling group members.

S-5

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 supplement and the accompanying prospectus. Financial information below for the years ended June 30, 2016, 2015, 2014, 2013 and 2012 has been derived from the financial statements that were audited by our independent registered public accounting firm. The selected consolidated financial data at and for the three and six months ended December 31, 2016 and 2015 has been derived from unaudited financial data. Interim results for the three and six months ended December 31, 2016 are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be expected for the year ending June 30, 2017. Certain reclassifications have been made to the prior period financial information to conform to the current period presentation. See “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations” starting on page S-21 for more information.

	For the Three Months Ended December 31, 2016		For the Six Months Ended December 31, 2016		For the Year Ended June 30,			2013
	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2014	2013
(in thousands except data relating to shares, per share and number of portfolio companies)								
Performance Data:								
Interest income	\$ 174,791	\$ 186,503	\$ 346,441	\$ 377,806	\$ 731,618	\$ 748,974	\$ 613,741	\$ 433,711
Dividend income	1,379	13,546	3,763	16,761	26,501	7,663	26,837	82,711
Other income	7,310	9,142	13,108	14,875	33,854	34,447	71,713	58,111
Total investment income	183,480	209,191	363,312	409,442	791,973	791,084	712,291	576,533
Interest and credit facility expenses	(40,848)	(42,205)	(82,517)	(84,162)	(219,305)	(170,660)	(130,103)	(76,311)
Investment advisory expense	(51,987)	(57,005)	(102,509)	(112,769)	(167,719)	(225,277)	(198,296)	(151,111)
Other expenses	(6,240)	(9,088)	(14,962)	(20,376)	(33,821)	(32,400)	(26,669)	(24,001)
Total expenses	(99,075)	(108,298)	(199,988)	(217,307)	(420,845)	(428,337)	(355,068)	(251,432)
Net investment income	84,405	100,893	163,324	192,135	371,128	362,747	357,223	324,991
Realized and unrealized (losses) gains	16,475	(196,013)	18,922	(259,438)	(267,766)	(16,408)	(38,203)	(104,111)
Net increase (decrease) in net assets from operations	\$ 100,880	\$ (95,120)	\$ 182,246	\$ (67,303)	\$ 103,362	\$ 346,339	\$ 319,020	\$ 220,880
Per Share Data:								
Net increase (decrease) in net assets from operations(1)	\$ 0.28	\$ (0.27)	\$ 0.51	\$ (0.19)	\$ 0.29	\$ 0.98	\$ 1.06	\$ 1.00
Distributions declared per share	\$ (0.25)	\$ (0.25)	\$ (0.50)	\$ (0.50)	\$ (1.00)	\$ (1.19)	\$ (1.32)	\$ (1.32)
	358,494,783	355,241,104	358,011,031	356,101,673	356,134,297	353,648,522	300,283,941	207,111,111

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Average weighted shares outstanding for the period									
Assets and Liabilities Data:									
Investments	\$5,936,999	\$6,179,670	\$5,936,999	\$6,179,670	5,897,708	\$6,609,558	\$6,253,739	\$4,1	
Other assets(4)	241,149	105,607	241,149	105,607	338,473	144,356	166,520	237,	
Total assets(4)	6,178,148	6,285,277	6,178,148	6,285,277	6,236,181	6,753,914	6,420,259	4,41	
Amount drawn on credit facility	—	58,000	—	58,000	—	368,700	92,000	124,	
Convertible notes(4)	909,505	1,071,838	909,505	1,071,838	1,074,361	1,218,226	1,219,676	827,	
Public notes(4)	737,311	697,102	737,311	697,102	699,368	541,490	637,584	340,	
InterNotes®(4)	947,172	877,781	947,172	877,781	893,210	811,180	766,781	353,	
Amount owed to Prospect Administration and Prospect Capital Management	55,222	65,030	55,222	65,030	55,914	6,788	2,211	6,69	
Other liabilities	74,342	84,099	74,342	84,099	77,411	104,481	83,825	102,	
Total liabilities(4)	2,723,552	2,853,850	2,723,552	2,853,850	2,800,264	3,050,865	2,802,077	1,75	
Net assets	\$3,454,596	\$3,431,427	\$3,454,596	\$3,431,427	3,435,917	\$3,703,049	\$3,618,182	\$2,6	
Investment Activity Data:									
No. of portfolio companies at period end	123	130	123	130	125	131	142	124	
Acquisitions	\$469,537	\$316,145	\$816,687	\$661,888	\$979,102	\$1,867,477	\$2,933,365	\$3,1	
Sales, repayments, and other disposals	\$644,995	\$354,855	\$759,326	\$791,774	\$1,338,875	\$1,411,562	\$767,978	\$93	
Total return based on market value(2)	6.3	% 1.3	% 13.5	% 1.3	% 21.8	% (20.8	)% 10.9	% 6.2	
Total return based on net asset value(2)	3.3	% (1.9	)% 6.3	% 0.1	% 7.2	% 11.5	% 11.0	% 10.9	
Weighted average annualized yield at end of period(3)	13.2	% 13.3	% 13.2	% 13.3	% 13.2	% 12.7	% 12.1	% 13.6	

- (1) Per share data is based on the weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the period 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 period and assumes that dividends are reinvested in accordance with our dividend reinvestment plan. Total return based on net asset value is based upon the change in net asset value per share between the opening and ending net asset values per share in each period and assumes that dividends are reinvested in accordance with our dividend reinvestment plan. For a period less than one year, the return is not annualized.
- (2)
- (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, \$57,010, \$37,607, and \$15,693 previously reported as an asset on the Consolidated Statements of Assets and Liabilities as of June 30, 2016, 2015, 2014, 2013, and 2012, respectively, and \$45,095 as of December 31, 2015 have been reclassified as a direct deduction to the respective Unsecured Notes. See Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates for further discussion.
- (4)
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RISK FACTORS

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

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

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

As of February 9, 2017, we and our subsidiaries had \$43.0 million of secured indebtedness outstanding and approximately \$2.6 billion of unsecured senior indebtedness outstanding.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

A downgrade, suspension or withdrawal of the rating assigned by a rating agency to us or the notes, if any, could cause the liquidity or market value of the notes to decline significantly.

Our credit ratings are an assessment by rating agencies of our ability to pay our debts when due. Consequently, real or anticipated changes in our credit ratings will generally affect the market value of the notes. These credit ratings may not reflect the potential impact of risks relating to the structure or marketing of the notes. Credit ratings are not a recommendation to buy, sell or hold any security, and may be revised or withdrawn at any time by the issuing organization in its sole discretion. Neither we nor the underwriters undertake any obligation to maintain the ratings or to advise holders of notes of any changes in ratings.

The notes will be rated by Standard & Poor's Ratings Services, or "S&P," and Kroll Bond Rating Agency, Inc., or "Kroll."

There can be no assurance that their rating will remain for any given period of time or that such rating will not be lowered or withdrawn entirely by S&P or Kroll if in their respective judgment future circumstances relating to the basis of the rating, such as adverse changes in our company, so warrant.

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

The notes will be our general, unsecured obligations and will rank equally in right of payment with all of our existing and future unsubordinated, unsecured indebtedness, including without limitation, the \$129.5 million aggregate

principal amount of 5.375% Convertible Notes due 2017 (the “2017 Notes”), the \$200.0 million aggregate principal amount of 5.75% Convertible

S-8

Notes due 2018 (the “2018 Notes”), the \$200.0 million aggregate principal amount of 5.875% Convertible Notes due 2019 (the “2019 Notes”), the \$300.0 million aggregate principal amount of 5.00% Public Notes due 2019 (the “5.00% 2019 Notes”), the \$392.0 million aggregate principal amount of 4.75% Convertible Notes due 2020 (the “2020 Notes”), the \$250.0 million aggregate principal amount of 5.875% Public Notes due 2023 (the “2023 Notes”) and the \$199.3 million aggregate principal amount of 6.25% Public Notes due 2024 (the “2024 Notes”). As a result, the notes will be effectively subordinated to our existing and future secured indebtedness (including indebtedness that is initially unsecured to which we subsequently grant security) to the extent of the value of the assets securing such indebtedness and structurally subordinated to any existing and future liabilities and other indebtedness of our subsidiaries. Effective subordination means that in any liquidation, dissolution, bankruptcy or other similar proceeding, the holders of any of our existing or future secured indebtedness and the secured indebtedness of our subsidiaries may assert rights against the assets pledged to secure that indebtedness in order to receive full payment of their indebtedness before the assets may be used to pay other creditors. Structural subordination means that creditors of a parent entity are subordinate to creditors of a subsidiary entity with respect to the subsidiary’s assets. These liabilities may include indebtedness, trade payables, guarantees, lease obligations and letter of credit obligations. The notes do not restrict us or our subsidiaries from incurring indebtedness, including senior secured indebtedness in the future, nor do they limit the amount of indebtedness we can issue that is equal in right of payment to the notes. As of February 9, 2017, we had \$43.0 million borrowings under our credit facility. Our credit facility is secured by certain of our assets and the indebtedness thereunder is therefore effectively senior to the notes to the extent of the value of such assets.

Each of the 2017 Notes, the 2018 Notes, the 2019 Notes, the 5.00% 2019 Notes, the 2020 Notes, the 2023 Notes and the 2024 Notes may be due prior to their maturities. We do not currently know whether we will be able to replace any of the 2017 Notes, the 2018 Notes, the 2019 Notes, the 5.00% 2019 Notes, the 2020 Notes, the 2023 Notes or the 2024 Notes upon their respective maturities, or if we do, whether we will be able to do so on terms that are as favorable as such notes. In the event that we are not able to replace the 2017 Notes, the 2018 Notes, the 2019 Notes, the 5.00% 2019 Notes, the 2020 Notes, the 2023 Notes or the 2024 Notes at the time of their respective maturities, this could have a material adverse effect on our liquidity and ability to fund new investments, our ability to make distributions to our stockholders, our ability to repay the notes and our ability to qualify as a regulated investment company, or “RIC.”

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

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

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

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

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

enter into transactions with affiliates;

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

make investments; or

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

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

Furthermore, the terms of the indenture and the notes do not protect holders of the notes in the event that we experience changes (including significant adverse changes) in our financial condition, results of operations or credit ratings, as they do not require that we or our subsidiaries adhere to any financial tests or ratios or specified levels of net worth, revenues, income, cash

S-9

flow, or liquidity other than certain limited restrictions on dividends and certain board structures or default provisions mandated by the 1940 Act.

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

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

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

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

Survivor’s Option may be limited in amount.

We will have a discretionary right to limit the aggregate principal amount of notes subject to the Survivor’s Option that may be exercised in any calendar year to an amount equal to the greater of \$2.0 million or 2% of the outstanding principal amount of all notes outstanding as of the end of the most recent calendar year. We also have the discretionary right to limit to \$250,000 in any calendar year the aggregate principal amount of notes subject to the Survivor’s Option that may be exercised in such calendar year on behalf of any individual deceased beneficial owner of notes. Accordingly, no assurance can be given that exercise of the Survivor’s Option for the desired amount will be permitted in any single calendar year.

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

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

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

• the time remaining to the stated maturity of the notes;

• the outstanding amount of the notes;

• the redemption or repayment features of the notes; and

• the level, direction and volatility of interest rates generally.

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

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

Floating rate notes present different investment considerations than fixed rate notes. For notes with only floating rates, the rate of interest paid by us on the notes for each applicable interest period is not fixed, but will vary depending on LIBOR and accordingly could be substantially less than the rates of interest we would pay on fixed rate notes of the same maturity. Additionally, the notes may change the interest rate or interest rate formula in relation to LIBOR at one or more points during the term of such notes (often referred to as a “step up” feature) or may switch from floating to

fixed rate or from a fixed to a floating rate during the term of the notes. Consequently, the return on the notes may be less than returns otherwise payable on fixed rate debt securities issued by us with similar maturities whose interest rates cannot change. The variable interest rate on

S-10

the notes, while determined, in part, by reference to LIBOR, may not actually pay at such rates. Furthermore, we have no control over any fluctuations in LIBOR.

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

Our most recent NAV was calculated on December 31, 2016 and our NAV when calculated effective March 31, 2017 and thereafter may be higher or lower.

Our NAV per share is \$9.62 as of December 31, 2016. NAV per share as of March 31, 2017 may be higher or lower than \$9.62 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 December 31, 2016. 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.

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 December 31, 2016, 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.

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

At our 2016 annual meeting of stockholders held on December 2, 2016, our stockholders approved our ability, subject to the condition that the maximum number of shares salable below net asset value pursuant to this authority in any particular offering that could result in such dilution is limited to 25% of our then outstanding common stock immediately prior to each such offering, to sell shares of our common stock at any level of discount from net asset value per share during the 12 month period following December 2, 2016. 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.

S-11

DESCRIPTION OF NOTES

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

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

The notes constitute a single series of debt securities for purposes of the indenture and are unlimited in aggregate principal amount under the terms of the indenture. Our board of directors has authorized the issuance and sale of the notes from time to time, up to an aggregate principal amount of \$1.5 billion. As of February 10, 2017, \$1.1 billion aggregate principal amount of notes has been issued. We have, from time to time, repurchased certain notes and, therefore, as of February 10, 2017, \$981.8 million aggregate principal amount of notes were outstanding.

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

- the notes will be our direct unsecured senior obligations and will rank equally with all of our other unsecured senior indebtedness from time to time outstanding;
- the notes may be offered from time to time by us through the Purchasing Agent or the agents and each note will mature on a day that is at least 12 months from its date of original issuance;
- each note may be issued with a fixed or floating interest rate; any floating interest rate will be based on LIBOR;
- the notes will not be subject to any sinking fund; and
- the minimum denomination of the notes will be \$1,000 (unless otherwise stated in the pricing supplement).

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

- the stated maturity;
- the denomination of your notes;
- the price at which we originally issue your notes, expressed as a percentage of the principal amount, and the original issue date;
- whether your notes are fixed rate notes or floating rate notes;
- if your notes are fixed rate notes, the annual rate at which your notes will bear interest, or the periodic rates in the case of notes that bear different rates at different times during the term of the notes, and the interest payment dates, if different from those stated below under “—Interest Rates—Fixed Rate Notes;”
- if your notes are floating rate notes, the interest rate, spread or spread multiplier or initial base rate, maximum rate and/or minimum rate; if there is more than one spread to be applied at different times during the term of the notes for your interest rate, which spread during which periods applies to your notes; and the interest reset, determination, calculation and payment dates, all of which we describe under “—Interest Rates—Floating Rate Notes” below;
- if applicable, the circumstances under which your notes may be redeemed at our option or repaid at the holder’s option before the stated maturity, including any redemption commencement date, repayment date(s), redemption price(s) and redemption period(s), all of which we describe under “—Redemption and Repayment” below;

whether the authorized representative of the holder of a beneficial interest in the notes will have the right to seek repayment upon the death of the holder as described under “—Survivor’s Option;”
any special U.S. federal income tax consequences of the purchase, ownership and disposition of the notes; and
any other significant terms of your notes, which could be different from those described in this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus, but in no event inconsistent with the indenture.

S-12

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

Types of Notes

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

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

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

Floating Rate Notes. Notes of this type will bear interest at rates that are determined by reference to an interest rate formula based on LIBOR. In some cases, the rates may also be adjusted by adding or subtracting a spread in relation to LIBOR or multiplying by a spread multiplier and may be subject to a minimum rate and/or a maximum rate. The various interest rate formulas and these other features are described below in “—Interest Rates—Floating Rate Notes.” If your notes are floating rate notes, the formula and any adjustments that apply to the interest rate will be specified in your pricing supplement.

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

Interest Rates

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

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

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

note is a floating rate note, the formula and any adjustments that apply to the interest rate will be specified in your pricing supplement.

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

S-13

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

Initial Base Rate

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

Spread or Spread Multiplier

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

- by adding or subtracting a specified number of basis points, called the spread, with one basis point being 0.01%; or
- by multiplying the base rate by a specified percentage, called the spread multiplier.

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

Maximum and Minimum Rates

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

- a maximum rate—i.e., a specified upper limit that the actual interest rate in effect at any time may not exceed; and/or
- a minimum rate—i.e., a specified lower limit that the actual interest rate in effect at any time may not fall below.

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

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

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

Interest Reset Dates

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

- for floating rate notes that reset daily, each London business day (as defined below);
- for floating rate notes that reset weekly, the Wednesday of each week;
- for floating rate notes that reset monthly, the third Wednesday of each month;
- for floating rate notes that reset quarterly, the third Wednesday of each of four months of each year as specified in your pricing supplement;
- for floating rate notes that reset semi-annually, the third Wednesday of each of two months of each year as specified in your pricing supplement; and
- for floating rate notes that reset annually, the third Wednesday of one month of each year as specified in your pricing supplement.

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

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

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

day before an interest payment date to, but excluding, the interest payment date, and for each day following the fifth business day before the maturity to, but excluding, the maturity, will be the base rate in effect on that fifth business day.

Interest Determination Dates

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

Interest Calculation Date

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

Interest Rate Calculations

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

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

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

where:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sources and Corrections

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

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

LIBOR Calculation

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

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

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

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

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

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

Business Days

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

S-16

Business Day Convention

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

Payment of Principal and Interest

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

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

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

Payment and Record Dates for Interest

Interest on the notes will be paid as follows:

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

The regular record date for any interest payment date will be the first day of the calendar month in which the interest payment date occurs, except that the regular record date for interest due on the note’s stated maturity date or date of earlier redemption or repayment will be that particular date. For the purpose of determining the holder at the close of business on a regular record date when business is not being conducted, the close of business will mean 5:00 P.M., New York City time, on that day.

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

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

Redemption and Repayment

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

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

If the pricing supplement states that your note will be repayable at your option prior to its stated maturity date, we will require receipt of notice of the request for repayment at least 30 but not more than 60 days prior to the date or dates specified in

S-17

the pricing supplement. We also must receive the completed form entitled “Option to Elect Repayment.” Exercise of the repayment option by the holder of a note is irrevocable.

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

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

The redemption or repayment of a note normally will occur on the interest payment date or dates following receipt of a valid notice. Unless otherwise specified in the pricing supplement, the redemption or repayment price will equal 100% of the principal amount of the note plus unpaid interest accrued to the date or dates of redemption or repayment. We may at any time purchase notes at any price or prices in the open market or otherwise. We may also purchase notes otherwise tendered for repayment by a holder or tendered by a holder’s duly authorized representative through exercise of the Survivor’s Option described below. If we purchase the notes in this manner, we have the discretion to either hold, resell or surrender the notes to the trustee for cancellation.

Survivor’s Option

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

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

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

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

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

We have the discretionary right to limit the aggregate principal amount of notes as to which exercises of the Survivor's Option shall be accepted by us from authorized representatives of all deceased beneficial owners in any calendar year to an amount equal to the greater of \$2,000,000 or 2% of the principal amount of all notes outstanding as of the end of the most recent calendar year. We also have the discretionary right to limit to \$250,000 in any calendar year the aggregate principal amount of notes as to which exercises of the Survivor's Option shall be accepted by us from the authorized representative of

S-18

any individual deceased beneficial owner of notes in such calendar year. In addition, we will not permit the exercise of the Survivor's Option except in principal amounts of \$1,000 and multiples of \$1,000.

An otherwise valid election to exercise the Survivor's Option may not be withdrawn. Each election to exercise the Survivor's Option will be accepted in the order that elections are received by the trustee, except for any note the acceptance of which would contravene any of the limitations described in the preceding paragraph. Notes accepted for repayment through the exercise of the Survivor's Option normally will be repaid on the first interest payment date that occurs 20 or more calendar days after the date of the acceptance. For example, if the acceptance date of a note tendered through a valid exercise of the Survivor's Option is September 1, 2017, and interest on that note is paid monthly, we would normally, at our option, repay that note on the interest payment date occurring on October 15, 2017, because the September 15, 2017 interest payment date would occur less than 20 days from the date of acceptance. Each tendered note that is not accepted in any calendar year due to the application of any of the limitations described in the preceding paragraph will be deemed to be tendered in the following calendar year in the order in which all such notes were originally tendered. If a note tendered through a valid exercise of the Survivor's Option is not accepted, the trustee will deliver a notice by first-class mail to the registered holder, at that holder's last known address as indicated in the note register, that states the reason that note has not been accepted for repayment. With respect to notes represented by a global note, DTC or its nominee is treated as the holder of the notes and will be the only entity that can exercise the Survivor's Option for such notes. To obtain repayment pursuant to exercise of the Survivor's Option for a note, the deceased beneficial owner's authorized representative must provide the following items to the broker or other entity through which the beneficial interest in the note is held by the deceased beneficial owner:

- a written instruction to such broker or other entity to notify DTC of the authorized representative's desire to obtain repayment pursuant to exercise of the Survivor's Option;
- appropriate evidence satisfactory to the trustee (a) that the deceased was the beneficial owner of the note at the time of death and his or her interest in the note was owned by the deceased beneficial owner or his or her estate at least six months prior to the request for repayment, (b) that the death of the beneficial owner has occurred, (c) of the date of death of the beneficial owner, and (d) that the representative has authority to act on behalf of the beneficial owner;
- if the interest in the note is held by a nominee of the deceased beneficial owner, a certificate satisfactory to the trustee from the nominee attesting to the deceased's beneficial ownership of such note;
- written request for repayment signed by the authorized representative of the deceased beneficial owner with the signature guaranteed by a member firm of a registered national securities exchange or of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, Inc. or a commercial bank or trust company having an office or correspondent in the United States;
- if applicable, a properly executed assignment or endorsement;
- tax waivers and any other instruments or documents that the trustee reasonably requires in order to establish the validity of the beneficial ownership of the note and the claimant's entitlement to payment; and
- any additional information the trustee reasonably requires to evidence satisfaction of any conditions to the exercise of the Survivor's Option or to document beneficial ownership or authority to make the election and to cause the repayment of the note.

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

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

under the Uniform Gifts to Minors Act, the Uniform Transfers to Minors Act, community property or other joint ownership arrangements between a husband and wife and trust arrangements where one person has substantially all of the beneficial ownership interest in the note during his or her lifetime.

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

S-19

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

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

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

S-20

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

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

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

The following discussion should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and notes thereto appearing elsewhere in this prospectus supplement and accompanying prospectus. Historical results set forth are not necessarily indicative of our future financial position and results of operations.

Overview

Prospect Capital Corporation 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: AMU Holdings Inc.; APH Property Holdings, LLC ("APH"); Arctic Oilfield Equipment USA, Inc.; CCPI Holdings Inc.; CP Holdings of Delaware LLC ("CP Holdings"); Credit Central Holdings of Delaware, LLC; Energy Solutions Holdings Inc. ("Energy Solutions"); 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"); 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. 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. 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. We collectively refer to these entities as the "Consolidated Holding Companies."

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 control equity and lending to operating companies, (4) purchasing control equity and lending to financial services companies, (5) investing in structured credit, (6) investing in real estate, (7) investing in syndicated debt, (8) investing in online loans and (9) aircraft leasing. 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.

S-21

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 Control Equity and Lending to Operating Companies - This strategy involves purchasing yield-producing debt and control equity in non-financial-services operating companies. 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 Control Equity 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 a tax-efficient RIC-compliant partnership, enhancing returns. This strategy has comprised approximately 5%-15% of our portfolio.

Investing in Structured Credit - We make investments in CLOs, often taking a significant position in the subordinated interests (equity) of the CLOs. The CLOs include a diversified portfolio of broadly syndicated loans and do not have direct exposure to real estate, mortgages, or consumer-based credit assets. The CLOs in which we invest generally 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 Real Estate - We make investments in real estate through our wholly-owned tax-efficient real estate investment trust ("REIT") NPRC, the surviving entity of the May 23, 2016 merger with APRC and UPRC. Our real estate investments are in various classes of significantly developed and occupied real estate properties that generate current yields, including multi-family properties, student housing, and self-storage. We seek to identify properties that have historically significant occupancy and recurring cash flow generation. NPRC generally co-invests with established and experienced property management teams that manage such properties after acquisition. This investment strategy has comprised approximately 5%-10% of our business.

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 Online Loans - We purchase loans originated by certain consumer loan and small-and-medium-sized business ("SME") loan facilitators. We generally purchase each loan in its entirety (i.e., a "whole loan"). The borrowers are consumers and SMEs. The loans are typically serviced by the facilitators of the loans. This investment strategy has comprised up to approximately 10% of our portfolio.

Aircraft Leasing - We invest in debt as well as equity in aircraft assets subject to commercial leases to airlines across the globe. These investments can present attractive return opportunities due to cash flow consistency from long-lived

assets coupled with hard asset residual value. We seek to deliver risk-adjusted returns with strong downside protection by analyzing relative value characteristics across a variety of aircraft types and vintages. Our target portfolio includes both in-production and out-of-production jet and turboprop aircraft and engines. This strategy historically has comprised less than 5% of our portfolio.

S-22

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 December 31, 2016, as shown in our Consolidated Schedule of Investments, the cost basis and fair value of our investments in controlled companies was \$1,880,883 and \$1,867,410, respectively. This structure gives rise to several of the risks described in our public documents and highlighted elsewhere in this prospectus supplement. 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.

Second Quarter Highlights

Investment Transactions

We seek to be a long-term investor with our portfolio companies. During the three months ended December 31, 2016, we acquired \$257,900 of new investments, completed follow-on investments in existing portfolio companies totaling approximately \$205,380, funded \$2,500 of revolver advances, and recorded paid in kind ("PIK") interest of \$3,757, resulting in gross investment originations of \$469,537. During the three months ended December 31, 2016, we received full repayments on nine investments and received several partial prepayments and amortization payments totaling \$644,995. The more significant of these transactions are discussed in "Portfolio Investment Activity."

Debt Issuances and Redemptions

During the three months ended December 31, 2016, we issued \$25,814 aggregate principal amount of Prospect Capital InterNotes® for net proceeds of \$25,491. These notes were issued with stated interest rates ranging from 4.75% to 5.00% with a weighted average interest rate of 4.99%. These notes mature between October 15, 2021 and December 15, 2021.

During the three months ended December 31, 2016, we repaid \$3,751 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 December 31, 2016 was \$124.

Equity Issuances

On October 20, 2016, November 17, 2016, and December 22, 2016, we issued 326,945, 327,506, and 303,671 shares of our common stock in connection with the dividend reinvestment plan, respectively.

Investment Holdings

As of December 31, 2016, we continue to pursue our investment strategy. At December 31, 2016, approximately \$5,936,999, or 171.8%, of our net assets are invested in 123 long-term portfolio investments and CLOs.

During the six months ended December 31, 2016, we originated \$816,687 of new investments, primarily composed of \$493,501 of debt and equity financing to non-controlled portfolio investments, \$220,866 of debt and equity financing to controlled investments, and \$102,320 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 13.2% as of June 30, 2016 and 13.2% December 31, 2016, across all performing interest bearing 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

S-23

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 December 31, 2016, we own controlling interests in the following portfolio companies: Arctic Energy Services, LLC (“Arctic Energy”); CCPI Inc. (“CCPI”); CP Energy Services Inc. (“CP Energy”); Credit Central Loan Company, LLC (“Credit Central”); Echelon Aviation LLC (“Echelon”); Edmentum Ultimate Holdings, LLC; First Tower Finance Company LLC (“First Tower Finance”); Freedom Marine Solutions, LLC (“Freedom Marine”); Gulf Coast Machine & Supply Company (“Gulf Coast”); MITY, Inc. (“MITY”); NPRC; Nationwide Loan Company LLC (f/k/a Nationwide Acceptance LLC) (“Nationwide”); NMMB, Inc. (“NMMB”); R-V Industries, Inc. (“R-V”); USES Corp. (“USES”); Valley Electric Company, Inc. (“Valley Electric”); and Wolf Energy, LLC. We also own an affiliated interest in Targus International, LLC (“Targus”).

The following shows the composition of our investment portfolio by level of control as of December 31, 2016 and June 30, 2016:

Level of Control	December 31, 2016				June 30, 2016			
	Cost	% of Portfolio	Fair Value	% of Portfolio	Cost	% of Portfolio	Fair Value	% of Portfolio
Control Investments	\$1,880,883	30.8%	\$1,867,410	31.5%	\$1,768,220	29.0%	\$1,752,449	29.7%
Affiliate Investments	8,530	0.1%	7,819	0.1%	10,758	0.2%	11,320	0.2%
Non-Control/Non-Affiliate Investments	4,222,503	69.1%	4,061,770	68.4%	4,312,122	70.8%	4,133,939	70.1%
Total Investments	\$6,111,916	100.0%	\$5,936,999	100.0%	\$6,091,100	100.0%	\$5,897,708	100.0%

The following shows the composition of our investment portfolio by type of investment as of December 31, 2016 and June 30, 2016:

Type of Investment	December 31, 2016				June 30, 2016			
	Cost	% of Portfolio	Fair Value	% of Portfolio	Cost	% of Portfolio	Fair Value	% of Portfolio
Revolving Line of Credit	\$11,350	0.2	% \$11,350	0.2	% \$13,274	0.2	% \$13,274	0.2
Senior Secured Debt	2,857,670	46.7	% 2,713,139	45.7	% 3,072,839	50.5	% 2,941,722	49.9
Subordinated Secured Debt	1,399,504	22.9	% 1,398,885	23.6	% 1,228,598	20.2	% 1,209,604	20.5
Subordinated Unsecured Debt	52,648	0.9	% 50,646	0.8	% 75,878	1.2	% 68,358	1.2
Small Business Loans	14,927	0.2	% 14,292	0.2	% 14,603	0.2	% 14,215	0.2
CLO Residual Interest	1,146,850	18.8	% 1,089,032	18.3	% 1,083,540	17.8	% 1,009,696	17.1
Preferred Stock	138,632	2.3	% 80,037	1.4	% 140,902	2.3	% 81,470	1.4
Common Stock	250,228	4.1	% 301,484	5.2	% 229,389	3.8	% 258,498	4.4
Membership Interest	240,107	3.9	% 203,699	3.4	% 226,479	3.7	% 221,949	3.8
Participating Interest(1)	—	—	% 72,262	1.2	% —	—	% 70,590	1.2
Escrow Receivable	—	—	% 2,173	—	% 3,916	0.1	% 6,116	0.1
Warrants	—	—	% —	—	% 1,682	—	% 2,216	—
Total Investments	\$6,111,916	100.0	% \$5,936,999	100.0	% \$6,091,100	100.0	% \$5,897,708	100.0

S-24

(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 December 31, 2016 and June 30, 2016:

Type of Investment	December 31, 2016				June 30, 2016			
	Cost	% of Portfolio	Fair Value	% of Portfolio	Cost	% of Portfolio	Fair Value	% of Portfolio
First Lien	\$2,869,020	52.3 %	\$2,724,489	51.6 %	\$3,079,689	56.1 %	\$2,948,572	56.1 %
Second Lien	1,399,504	25.5 %	1,398,885	26.5 %	1,235,022	22.5 %	1,216,028	23.1 %
Unsecured	52,648	1.0 %	50,646	1.0 %	75,878	1.4 %	68,358	1.3 %
Small Business Loans	14,927	0.3 %	14,292	0.3 %	14,603	0.3 %	14,215	0.3 %
CLO Residual Interest	1,146,850	20.9 %	1,089,032	20.6 %	1,083,540	19.7 %	1,009,696	19.2 %
Total Debt Investments	\$5,482,949	100.0 %	\$5,277,344	100.0 %	\$5,488,732	100.0 %	\$5,256,869	100.0 %

The following shows the composition of our investment portfolio by geographic location as of December 31, 2016 and June 30, 2016:

Geographic Location	December 31, 2016				June 30, 2016			
	Cost	% of Portfolio	Fair Value	% of Portfolio	Cost	% of Portfolio	Fair Value	% of Portfolio
Canada	\$24,546	0.4 %	\$21,563	0.4 %	\$15,000	0.2 %	\$8,081	0.1 %
Cayman Islands	1,146,850	18.8 %	1,089,032	18.3 %	1,083,540	17.8 %	1,009,696	17.1 %
France	9,783	0.2 %	8,731	0.1 %	9,756	0.2 %	9,015	0.2 %
MidWest US	752,663	12.3 %	813,331	13.7 %	804,515	13.2 %	849,029	14.4 %
NorthEast US	814,261	13.3 %	815,622	13.7 %	838,331	13.8 %	824,408	13.9 %
NorthWest US	40,780	0.7 %	40,376	0.7 %	41,317	0.7 %	40,122	0.7 %
Puerto Rico	82,318	1.3 %	82,318	1.4 %	40,516	0.7 %	40,516	0.7 %
SouthEast US	1,406,409	23.0 %	1,468,736	24.7 %	1,498,976	24.6 %	1,531,944	26.0 %
SouthWest US	448,365	7.3 %	358,301	6.0 %	586,701	9.6 %	486,695	8.3 %
Western US	1,385,941	22.7 %	1,238,989	21.0 %	1,172,448	19.2 %	1,098,202	18.6 %
Total Investments	\$6,111,916	100.0 %	\$5,936,999	100.0 %	\$6,091,100	100.0 %	\$5,897,708	100.0 %

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The following shows the composition of our investment portfolio by industry as of December 31, 2016 and June 30, 2016:

Industry	December 31, 2016				June 30, 2016					
	Cost	% of Portfolio	Fair Value	% of Portfolio	Cost	% of Portfolio	Fair Value	% of Portfolio		
Aerospace & Defense	\$74,621	1.2	% \$73,569	1.2	% \$9,756	0.2	% \$9,015	0.2	%	
Auto Components	30,205	0.5	% 30,146	0.5	% 20,328	0.3	% 20,328	0.3	%	
Chemicals	41,362	0.7	% 42,000	0.7	% 41,307	0.7	% 41,159	0.7	%	
Commercial Services & Supplies	401,613	6.6	% 392,071	6.7	% 744,280	12.3	% 726,260	12.3	%	
Construction & Engineering	96,765	1.6	% 66,452	1.1	% 95,827	1.6	% 67,968	1.2	%	
Consumer Finance	478,678	7.8	% 502,114	8.6	% 449,203	7.4	% 474,652	8.0	%	
Diversified Consumer Services	218,216	3.6	% 211,219	3.6	% 202,585	3.3	% 196,291	3.3	%	
Diversified Financial Services	69,837	1.1	% 76,859	1.2	% 57,762	0.9	% 60,821	1.0	%	
Energy Equipment & Services	353,826	5.8	% 150,892	2.5	% 353,398	5.8	% 178,506	3.0	%	
Equity Real Estate Investment Trusts (REITs)	372,589	6.1	% 554,304	9.3	% 335,048	5.5	% 480,763	8.2	%	
Food & Staples Retailing	—	—	% —	—	20,876	0.3	% 21,000	0.4	%	
Food Products	150,000	2.5	% 150,000	2.5	% 150,000	2.5	% 145,546	2.5	%	
Health Care Equipment & Supplies	—	—	% —	—	% 2,228	—	% 2,842	—	%	
Health Care Providers & Services	380,257	6.2	% 380,743	6.4	% 304,908	5.0	% 305,503	5.2	%	
Hotels, Restaurants & Leisure	139,695	2.3	% 137,013	2.3	% 139,813	2.3	% 139,954	2.4	%	
Household Durables	110,614	1.8	% 110,346	1.9	% 161,310	2.6	% 161,061	2.7	%	
Internet & Direct Marketing Retail	22,066	0.4	% 22,066	0.4	% —	—	% —	—	%	
Internet Software & Services	77,805	1.3	% 76,988	1.3	% 82,995	1.4	% 84,468	1.4	%	
IT Services	23,889	0.4	% 24,394	0.4	% 23,848	0.4	% 24,047	0.4	%	
Leisure Products	300,082	4.9	% 298,744	5.0	% 300,072	4.9	% 293,022	5.0	%	
Machinery	—	—	% —	—	% —	—	% 608	—	%	
Media	441,809	7.2	% 433,562	7.4	% 437,380	7.2	% 423,854	7.2	%	
Metals & Mining	38,111	0.6	% 52,512	0.9	% 38,202	0.6	% 50,057	0.8	%	
Multiline Retail	—	—	% —	—	% 3,916	0.1	% 3,900	0.1	%	
Oil, Gas & Consumable Fuels (2)	8,902	0.1	% 8,323	0.1	% 8,886	0.1	% 8,886	0.2	%	
Online Lending	452,592	7.4	% 408,609	6.9	% 406,931	6.7	% 377,385	6.4	%	
Paper & Forest Products	11,278	0.2	% 11,295	0.2	% —	—	% —	—	%	
Personal Products	217,643	3.6	% 186,437	3.1	% 213,585	3.5	% 193,054	3.3	%	
Pharmaceuticals	79,364	1.3	% 79,364	1.3	% 70,739	1.2	% 70,739	1.2	%	
Professional Services	14,784	0.1	% 15,000	0.3	% —	0.0	% —	0.0	%	
Road & Rail	55,179	0.9	% 55,179	0.9	% 55,784	0.9	% 51,818	0.9	%	
Software	49,045	0.8	% 50,000	0.8	% 19,854	0.3	% 20,000	0.3	%	
Textiles, Apparel & Luxury Goods	253,950	4.2	% 247,087	4.2	% 256,409	4.2	% 253,988	4.3	%	
Trading Companies & Distributors	289	—	% 679	—	% 330	—	% 511	—	%	
Transportation Infrastructure	—	—	% —	—	% —	—	% 6	—	%	
Subtotal	\$4,965,066	81.2	% \$4,847,967	81.7	% \$5,007,560	82.2	% \$4,888,012	82.9	%	
Structured Finance (1)	\$1,146,850	18.8	% \$1,089,032	18.3	% \$1,083,540	17.8	% \$1,009,696	17.1	%	
Total Investments	\$6,111,916	100.0	% \$5,936,999	100.0	% \$6,091,100	100.0	% \$5,897,708	100.0	%	

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

Industry includes exposure to the energy markets through our investments in Harley Marine Services, Inc.
(2) Including this investment, our overall fair value exposure to the broader energy industry, including energy equipment and services as noted above, as of December 31, 2016 and June 30, 2016 is \$159,215 and \$187,392, respectively.

S-26

Portfolio Investment Activity

During the six months ended December 31, 2016, we acquired \$398,723 of new investments, completed follow-on investments in existing portfolio companies totaling approximately \$403,268, funded \$5,500 of revolver advances, and recorded PIK interest of \$9,196, resulting in gross investment originations of \$816,687. The more significant of these transactions are briefly described below.

On July 1, 2016, we made an investment of \$7,320 to purchase 19.7% of the subordinated notes in Madison Park Funding IX, Ltd.

On July 22, 2016, we made a \$32,500 Senior Secured Term Loan A and a \$32,500 Senior Secured Term Loan B debt investment in Universal Turbine Parts, LLC, an independent supplier of aftermarket turboprop engines and parts. The \$32,500 Term Loan A bears interest at the greater of 6.75% or LIBOR plus 5.75% and has a final maturity of July 22, 2021. The \$32,500 Term Loan B bears interest at the greater of 12.75% or LIBOR plus 11.75% and has a final maturity of July 22, 2021.

On August 9, 2016, we made an investment of \$29,634 to purchase 71.9% of the subordinated notes in Carlyle Global Market Strategies CLO 2016-3, Ltd. in a co-investment transaction with Priority Income Fund, Inc., a closed-end fund managed by an affiliate of Prospect Capital Management.

On August 17, 2016, we made a \$5,000 investment in BCD Acquisition, Inc. ("Big Tex"). On August 18, 2016, we sold our \$5,000 investment in Big Tex and realized a gain of \$138 on the sale.

On September 6, 2016, we made an additional investment of \$5,693 to purchase 18.0% of the subordinated notes in California Street CLO IX Ltd. (f/k/a Symphony CLO IX Ltd.).

On September 16, 2016, we made a \$15,000 second lien secured investment in J.D Power and Associates, a global market research company, in support of an acquisition of the company. The second lien term loan bears interest at the greater of 9.50% or LIBOR plus 8.50% and has a final maturity of September 7, 2024.

On September 28, 2016, we have made an additional \$12,523 second lien debt and \$2,098 equity investment in Credit Central. The note bears interest of 10.00% and interest payment in kind of 10.00%, and has a final maturity date of June 26, 2019.

On September 30, 2016, we made an investment of \$26,414 to purchase 50.2% of the subordinated notes in Voya 2016-3, Ltd. in a co-investment transaction with Priority Income Fund, Inc., a closed-end fund managed by an affiliate of Prospect Capital Management.

On September 30, 2016, we made an additional \$22,500 of Senior Secured Term Loan A and \$22,500 of Senior Secured Term Loan B debt investment in Onyx Payments to fund a dividend recapitalization. The \$22,500 Term Loan A bears interest at the greater of 6.00% or LIBOR plus 5.00% and has a final maturity of September 10, 2019. The \$22,500 Term Loan B bears interest at the greater of 13.00% or LIBOR plus 12.00% and has a final maturity of September 10, 2019.

On September 30, 2016, we made a \$10,000 follow-on first lien senior secured debt investment in Matrixx Initiatives, Inc. to fund a dividend recapitalization. The \$5,000 Term Loan A bears interest at the greater of 7.50% or LIBOR plus 6.00% and has a final maturity of August 9, 2018. The \$5,000 Term Loan B bears interest at the greater of 12.50% or LIBOR plus 11.00% and has a final maturity of August 9, 2018.

On October 4, 2016, we made a \$40,000 second lien senior secured investment to support the recapitalization of Outerwall Inc., an automated network of self-service coin counting machines. 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 27, 2024.

On October 7, 2016, we made an \$11,500 second lien senior secured debt investment in Dunn Paper, Inc, a leading specialty packaging supplier, 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 August 26, 2023.

On October 14, 2016, we provided \$22,500 of second lien senior secured debt to support the refinancing of Vivid Seats LLC, a secondary marketplace for entertainment tickets. The second lien term loan bears interest at the greater of 10.75% or LIBOR plus 9.75% and has a final maturity of October 12, 2023.

On October 20, 2016, we made a \$50,000 second lien senior secured debt investment in Rocket Software, Inc. (“Rocket”) to support an acquisition and dividend recapitalization. The second lien term loan bears interest at the greater of 10.50% or LIBOR plus 9.50% and has a final maturity of October 14, 2024.

On November 1, 2016, we made a \$13,000 second lien secured investment to support an acquisition of K&N Parent, Inc., a leader in aftermarket automotive performance filtration products. 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 20, 2024.

During the period from November 29, 2016 through December 7, 2016, we collectively made a \$34,000 second lien secured investment to fund a recapitalization of Digital Room LLC, an online printing and design company. The second lien term loan bears interest at the greater of 11.00% or LIBOR plus 10.00% and has a final maturity of May 21, 2023.

On December 8, 2016, we made a \$15,400 second lien secured investment in National Home Healthcare Corp., a provider of home health and hospice care services, to support an acquisition. The second lien term loan bears interest at the greater of 11.75% or PRIME plus 8.00% and has a final maturity of December 8, 2022.

On December 9, 2016, we made a \$42,000 follow-on first lien senior secured debt investment in Atlantis Health Care Group (Puerto Rico), Inc. to support a recapitalization. The senior secured term loan bears interest at the greater of 9.50% or LIBOR plus 8.00% and has a final maturity of February 21, 2020.

On December 9, 2016, we made a follow-on \$16,044 first lien senior secured debt and \$2,831 equity investment in Echelon to support an asset acquisition. The new senior secured term loan bears interest at the greater of 11.00% or LIBOR plus 9.00% and interest payment in kind of 1.0%, and has a final maturity of December 7, 2024.

On December 9, 2016, we made an investment of \$29,951 to purchase 69.0% of the subordinated notes in CIFIC 2016-I, Ltd. in a co-investment transaction with Priority Income Fund, Inc., a closed-end fund managed by an affiliate of Prospect Capital Management L.P.

On December 22, 2016, we made a \$10,000 follow-on first lien senior secured debt investment in Inpatient Care Management Company, LLC. The senior secured term loan bears interest at the greater of 11.50% or LIBOR plus 10.50% and has a final maturity of June 8, 2021.

On December 28, 2016, we made a \$45,000 second lien senior secured investment to fund a recapitalization of Keystone Peer Review Organization Holdings, Inc., a medical management services company. The second lien term loan bears interest at the greater of 11.75% or PRIME plus 8.00% and has a final maturity of July 28, 2023.

On December 28, 2016, we made a \$15,000 follow-on second lien senior secured debt investment in PGX Holdings, Inc. The second lien term loan bears interest at the greater of 10.00% or LIBOR plus 9.00% and has a final maturity of September 29, 2021.

During the six months ended December 31, 2016, we made eleven follow-on investments in NPRC totaling \$108,336 to support the online consumer lending initiative. We invested \$19,285 of equity through NPH and \$89,051 of debt directly to NPRC and its wholly-owned subsidiaries. We also provided \$44,948 of debt and \$14,479 of equity financing to NPRC, which was utilized for the acquisition of real estate properties. In addition, we provided \$6,467 of equity investment which was used to fund capital expenditures for existing properties.

During the six months ended December 31, 2016, we purchased \$30,642 of small business whole loans from OnDeck.

During the six months ended December 31, 2016, we received full repayments on eleven investments, sold three investments, and received several partial prepayments and amortization payments totaling \$759,326, which resulted in net realized gains totaling \$632. The more significant of these transactions are briefly described below.

On July 1, 2016, BNN Holdings Corp. (“Biotronic”) was sold. The sale provided net proceeds for our minority position of \$2,365, resulting in a realized gain of \$137. During the three months ended December 31, 2016 we received remaining escrow proceeds, realizing an additional gain of \$50.

On August 9, 2016, JHH Holdings, Inc. repaid the \$35,507 loan receivable to us.

On August 19, 2016, we sold our investment in Nathan’s Famous, Inc. (“Nathan’s”) for net proceeds of \$3,240 and realized a gain of \$240 on the sale.

On September 28, 2016, Rocket repaid the \$20,000 loan receivable to us.

On October 5, 2016, Focus Brands, Inc. repaid the \$18,000 loan receivable to us.

On October 13, 2016, Harbortouch Payments LLC (“Harbortouch”) repaid the \$27,711 loan receivable to us.

On October 14, 2016, Security Alarm Financing Enterprise, L.P. repaid the \$25,000 loan receivable to us.

On October 14, 2016, Trinity Services Group, Inc. repaid the \$134,576 loan receivable to us.

During the six months ended December 31, 2016, we received a partial repayment of \$69,982 for the NPRC and its wholly-owned subsidiaries’ loan previously outstanding and \$21,371 as a return of capital on the equity investment in NPRC.

On October 31, 2016, System One Holdings, LLC repaid the \$104,553 loan receivable to us.

On December 19, 2016, Empire Today, LLC repaid the \$50,426 loan receivable to us.

On December 20, 2016, Onyx Payments repaid the \$70,130 Senior Secured Term Loan A and \$81,889 Senior Secured Term Loan B receivable to us.

The following table provides a summary of our investment activity for each quarter within the three years ending June 30, 2017:

Quarter Ended	Acquisitions(1)	Dispositions(2)
September 30, 2014	714,255	690,194
December 31, 2014	522,705	224,076
March 31, 2015	219,111	108,124
June 30, 2015	411,406	389,168
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

(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, refinancings and realized losses.

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 analysis 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 income tax, interest, 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. For stressed debt and equity investments, a liquidation analysis was prepared.

In determining the range of values for our investments in CLOs, management and the independent valuation firm used a discounted 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. To value a CLO, both the assets and the liabilities of the CLO capital structure are modeled. Our valuation agent utilizes additional methods to validate the results from the discounted cash flow method, such as Monte Carlo simulations of key model variables, analysis of relevant data observed in the CLO market, and review of certain benchmark credit indices. A waterfall engine was used to store the collateral data, generate collateral cash flows from the assets based on various assumptions for the risk factors, distribute the cash flows to the liability structure based on the payment priorities, and discount them back using proper discount rates to expected maturity or call date.

The Board of Directors looked at several factors in determining where within the range to value the asset including: recent operating and financial trends for the asset, independent ratings obtained from third parties, comparable multiples for recent sales of companies within the industry and discounted cash flow models for our investments in CLOs. The composite of all these analyses, applied to each investment, was a total valuation of \$5,936,999.

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 market has experienced less volatility than others because we believe there are more buy and hold investors who own these less liquid investments.

Control investments offer increased risk and reward over straight debt investments. Operating results and changes in market multiples can result in dramatic changes in values from quarter to quarter. Significant downturns in operations can further result in our looking to recoveries on sales of assets rather than the enterprise value of the investment.

Transactions between our controlled investments and us have been detailed in Note 14 to the accompanying consolidated financial statements. Several significant control investments are discussed below.

Arctic Energy Services, LLC

Prospect owns 100% of the equity of Arctic Oilfield Equipment USA, Inc. (“Arctic Equipment”), a Consolidated Holding Company. Arctic Equipment owns 70% of the equity of Arctic Energy, with Ailport Holdings, LLC (100% owned and controlled by Arctic Energy management) owning the remaining 30% of the equity of Arctic Energy.

Arctic Energy provides oilfield service personnel, well testing flowback equipment, frac support systems and other services to exploration and development companies in the Rocky Mountains.

The Board of Directors decreased the fair value of our investment in Arctic Energy to \$18,555 as of December 31, 2016, a discount of \$42,321 to its amortized cost, compared to the discount of \$22,536 to its amortized cost as of June 30, 2016. The decrease in fair value was driven primarily by the impact of current energy market conditions causing a decline in operating performance.

CP Energy Services Inc.

Prospect owns 100% of the equity of CP Holdings, a Consolidated Holding Company. CP Holdings owns 82.3% of the equity of CP Energy, and the remaining 17.7% of the equity is owned by CP Energy management. CP Energy provides oilfield flowback services and fluid hauling and disposal services through its subsidiaries

As a result of declining operating results and current market conditions, the Board of Directors decreased the fair value of our investment in CP Energy to \$73,048 as of December 31, 2016, a discount of \$40,451 from its amortized cost, compared to the discount of \$37,498 to its amortized cost as of June 30, 2016.

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 November 21, 2016, we funded an additional \$8,005 to First Tower to support receivables growth driven by seasonal demand. As of December 31, 2016, First Tower had \$472,884 of finance receivables net of unearned charges. As of December 31, 2016, First Tower’s total debt outstanding to parties senior to us was \$388,044.

The Board of Directors increased the fair value of our investment in First Tower to \$355,608, which was driven by additional investments in First Tower, as of December 31, 2016, a premium of \$18,917 from its amortized cost, compared to the premium of \$26,428 to its amortized cost as of June 30, 2016. The slight decline in premium to amortized cost was

driven by higher credit losses and reserves for insurance losses, as well as an increase in operating costs. First Tower's operating costs were higher due to growth in loan originations as the company expands by opening new locations.

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. On October 30, 2015, we restructured our investment in Freedom Marine. Concurrent with the restructuring, we exchanged our \$32,500 senior secured loans for additional membership interest in Freedom Marine.

The Board of Directors decreased the fair value of our investment in Freedom Marine to \$26,671 as of December 31, 2016, a discount of \$14,740 to its amortized cost, compared to a discount of \$14,192 to its amortized cost as of June 30, 2016. The fair value was driven by the continuing challenging environment for the oil and gas industry, which in turn decreased use of Freedom Marine's vessels.

Gulf Coast Machine & Supply Company

We own 100% of the preferred equity of Gulf Coast. Gulf Coast is a provider of value-added forging solutions to energy and industrial end markets.

On November 8, 2013, Gulf Coast issued \$25,950 of convertible preferred stock to Prospect (representing 99.9% of the voting securities of Gulf Coast) in exchange for crediting the same amount to the first lien term loan previously outstanding, leaving a first lien loan balance of \$15,000.

Due to the continued depressed energy markets coupled with lower steel prices and lower margins from increased competition in non-oil and gas forging markets, the Board of Directors decreased the fair value of our investment in Gulf Coast to \$7,487 as of December 31, 2016, a discount of \$53,866 to its amortized cost, compared to the discount of \$53,063 to its amortized cost at June 30, 2016.

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. 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 December 31, 2016, we own 100% of the fully-diluted common equity of NPRC.

During the six months ended December 31, 2016, we provided \$44,948 of debt and \$14,479 of equity financing to NPRC for the acquisition of real estate properties and \$6,467 of equity financing to NPRC to fund capital expenditures for existing properties. In addition, during the six months ended December 31, 2016, we received partial repayments of \$9,204 of our loans previously outstanding and \$19,149 as a return of capital on our equity investment. During the six months ended December 31, 2016, we provided \$89,051 and \$19,285 of debt and equity financing, respectively, to NPRC and its wholly-owned subsidiaries to support the online consumer lending initiative. In addition, during the six months ended December 31, 2016, we received partial repayments of \$60,778 of our loans previously outstanding with NPRC and its wholly-owned subsidiaries and \$2,222 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 18 to 84 months. As of December 31, 2016, the outstanding investment in online consumer loans by certain of NPRC's wholly-owned subsidiaries was comprised of 113,282 individual loans and had an aggregate fair value of \$759,589. The average outstanding individual loan balance is approximately \$7 and the loans mature on dates ranging from January 2, 2017 to January 5, 2024 with a weighted-average outstanding term of 32 months as of December 31, 2016.

Fixed interest rates

S-31

range from 4.0% to 36.0% with a weighted-average current interest rate of 23.4%. As of December 31, 2016, our investment in NPRC and its wholly-owned subsidiaries relating to online consumer lending had a fair value of \$394,317.

As of December 31, 2016, based on outstanding principal balance, 6.9% of the portfolio was invested in super prime loans (borrowers with a Fair Isaac Corporation (“FICO”) score, of 720 or greater), 19.6% of the portfolio in prime loans (borrowers with a FICO score of 660 to 719) and 73.5% of the portfolio in near prime loans (borrowers with a FICO score of 580 to 659).

Loan Type	Outstanding Principal Balance	Fair Value	Interest Rate Range	Weighted Average Interest Rate*
Super Prime	\$ 54,947	\$53,641	4.0% - 34.0%	11.7%
Prime	156,405	149,537	5.3% - 36.0%	15.4%
Near Prime	585,331	556,411	6.0% - 36.0%	26.7%

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

As of December 31, 2016, our investment in NPRC and its wholly-owned subsidiaries had an amortized cost of \$810,254 and a fair value of \$948,621, including our investment in online consumer lending as discussed above. The fair value of \$554,304 related to NPRC’s real estate portfolio was comprised of thirty eight 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 December 31, 2016.

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	46,700
3	Lofton Place, LLC	Tampa, FL	4/30/2013	26,000	20,376
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	180,475
6	APH Carroll 41, LLC	Marietta, GA	11/1/2013	30,600	32,468
7	Cordova Regency, LLC	Pensacola, FL	11/15/2013	13,750	11,375
8	Crestview at Oakleigh, LLC	Pensacola, FL	11/15/2013	17,500	13,845
9	Inverness Lakes, LLC	Mobile, AL	11/15/2013	29,600	24,700
10	Kings Mill Pensacola, LLC	Pensacola, FL	11/15/2013	20,750	17,550
11	Plantations at Pine Lake, LLC	Tallahassee, FL	11/15/2013	18,000	14,092
12	Verandas at Rocky Ridge, LLC	Birmingham, AL	11/15/2013	15,600	10,205
13	Matthews Reserve II, LLC	Matthews, NC	11/19/2013	22,063	19,949
14	City West Apartments II, LLC	Orlando, FL	11/19/2013	23,562	23,324
15	Vinings Corner II, LLC	Smyrna, GA	11/19/2013	35,691	32,986
16	Uptown Park Apartments II, LLC	Altamonte Springs, FL	11/19/2013	36,590	29,824
17	Mission Gate II, LLC	Plano, TX	11/19/2013	47,621	41,677
18	St. Marin Apartments II, LLC	Coppell, TX	11/19/2013	73,078	62,498
19	Atlanta Eastwood Village LLC	Stockbridge, GA	12/12/2013	25,957	23,058
20	Atlanta Monterey Village LLC	Jonesboro, GA	12/12/2013	11,501	11,219
21	Atlanta Hidden Creek LLC	Morrow, GA	12/12/2013	5,098	4,804
22	Atlanta Meadow Springs LLC	College Park, GA	12/12/2013	13,116	13,210
23	Atlanta Meadow View LLC	College Park, GA	12/12/2013	14,354	13,264
24	Atlanta Peachtree Landing LLC	Fairburn, GA	12/12/2013	17,224	15,710
25	APH Carroll Bartram Park, LLC	Jacksonville, FL	12/31/2013	38,000	27,874
26	Plantations at Hillcrest, LLC	Mobile, AL	1/17/2014	6,930	4,834
27	Crestview at Cordova, LLC	Pensacola, FL	1/17/2014	8,500	8,044

S-32

No.	Property Name	City	Acquisition Date	Purchase Price	Mortgage Outstanding
28	APH Carroll Atlantic Beach, LLC	Atlantic Beach, FL	1/31/2014	13,025	8,688
29	Taco Bell, OK	Yukon, OK	6/4/2014	1,719	—
30	Taco Bell, MO	Marshall, MO	6/4/2014	1,405	—
31	23 Mile Road Self Storage, LLC	Chesterfield, MI	8/19/2014	5,804	4,350
32	36th Street Self Storage, LLC	Wyoming, MI	8/19/2014	4,800	3,600
33	Ball Avenue Self Storage, LLC	Grand Rapids, MI	8/19/2014	7,281	5,460
34	Ford Road Self Storage, LLC	Westland, MI	8/29/2014	4,642	3,480
35	Ann Arbor Kalamazoo Self Storage, LLC	Ann Arbor, MI	8/29/2014	4,458	3,345
36	Ann Arbor Kalamazoo Self Storage, LLC	Ann Arbor, MI	8/29/2014	8,927	6,695
37	Ann Arbor Kalamazoo Self Storage, LLC	Kalamazoo, MI	8/29/2014	2,363	1,775
38	Canterbury Green Apartments Holdings LLC	Fort Wayne, IN	9/29/2014	85,500	74,229
39	Abbie Lakes OH Partners, LLC	Canal Winchester, OH	9/30/2014	12,600	10,440
40	Kengary Way OH Partners, LLC	Reynoldsburg, OH	9/30/2014	11,500	11,000
41	Lakeview Trail OH Partners, LLC	Canal Winchester, OH	9/30/2014	26,500	20,142
42	Lakepoint OH Partners, LLC	Pickerington, OH	9/30/2014	11,000	10,080
43	Sunbury OH Partners, LLC	Columbus, OH	9/30/2014	13,000	10,480
44	Heatherbridge OH Partners, LLC	Blacklick, OH	9/30/2014	18,416	15,480
45	Jefferson Chase OH Partners, LLC	Blacklick, OH	9/30/2014	13,551	12,240
46	Goldenstrand OH Partners, LLC	Hilliard, OH	10/29/2014	7,810	8,040
47	Jolly Road Self Storage, LLC	Okemos, MI	1/16/2015	7,492	5,620
48	Eaton Rapids Road Self Storage, LLC	Lansing West, MI	1/16/2015	1,741	1,305
49	Haggerty Road Self Storage, LLC	Novi, MI	1/16/2015	6,700	5,025
50	Waldon Road Self Storage, LLC	Lake Orion, MI	1/16/2015	6,965	5,225
51	Tyler Road Self Storage, LLC	Ypsilanti, MI	1/16/2015	3,507	2,630
52	SSIL I, LLC	Aurora, IL	11/5/2015	34,500	26,450
53	Vesper Tuscaloosa, LLC	Tuscaloosa, AL	9/28/2016	54,500	41,250
54	Vesper Iowa City, LLC	Iowa City, IA	9/28/2016	32,750	24,825
55	Vesper Corpus Christi, LLC	Corpus Christi, TX	9/28/2016	14,250	10,800
56	Vesper Campus Quarters, LLC	Corpus Christi, TX	9/28/2016	18,350	14,175
57	Vesper College Station, LLC	College Station, TX	9/28/2016	41,500	32,058
58	Vesper Kennesaw, LLC	Kennesaw, GA	9/28/2016	57,900	44,727
59	Vesper Statesboro, LLC	Statesboro, GA	9/28/2016	7,500	6,087
60	Vesper Manhattan KS, LLC	Manhattan, KS	9/28/2016	23,250	18,460
61	JSIP Union Place, LLC	Franklin, MA	12/7/2016	64,750	51,800
				1,491,691	1,213,672

The Board of Directors increased the fair value of our investment in NPRC to \$948,621 as of December 31, 2016, a premium of \$138,367 from its amortized cost, compared to the \$116,557 unrealized appreciation, inclusive of APRC and UPRC, recorded at June 30, 2016. This increase is primarily due to improved operating performance at the property level.

NMMB, Inc.

Prospect owns 100% of the equity of NMMB Holdings, a Consolidated Holding Company. NMMB Holdings owns 96.33% of the fully-diluted equity of NMMB (f/k/a NMMB Acquisition, Inc.), with NMMB management owning the remaining 3.67% of the equity. NMMB owns 100% of Refuel Agency, Inc. ("Refuel Agency"). Refuel Agency owns 100% of Armed Forces Communications, Inc. NMMB is an advertising media buying business.

The Board of Directors increased the fair value of our investment in NMMB to \$15,286 as of December 31, 2016, a discount of \$8,297 to its amortized cost, compared to the discount of \$13,576 to its amortized cost at June 30, 2016. The increase in fair value was driven primarily by growth in the digital and out-of-home advertising business lines, which have increased NMMB's gross profit and EBITDA margins.

USES Corp.

We own 99.96% of USES as of December 31, 2016. USES provides industrial and environmental services in the Gulf States region. The company offers industrial services, such as tank and chemical cleaning, hydro blasting, waste management, vacuum, safety training, turnaround management, and oilfield. It also offers response/remediation services, including hazardous and non-hazardous material emergency response, oil spill response, industrial fire suppression, disaster response, remediation, demolition and safety training. The company serves pulp paper, oil and gas production, utilities, transportation, refinery, petrochemical, shipping, manufacturing, government, engineering, consulting, spill management and chemical industries.

On June 15, 2016, we provided additional \$1,300 debt financing to USES and its subsidiaries in the form of additional Term Loan A debt and, in connection with such Term Loan A debt financing, USES issued to us 99,900 shares of its common stock. On June 29, 2016, we provided additional \$2,200 debt financing to USES and its subsidiaries in the form of additional Term Loan A debt and, in connection with such Term Loan A debt financing, USES issued to us 169,062 shares of its common stock. As a result of such debt financing and recapitalization, as of June 29, 2016, we held 268,962 shares of USES common stock representing a 99.96% common equity ownership interest in USES. The first half of calendar year 2016 saw the company's revenue suffer due to a pullback in capital and maintenance spending across the energy sector. In addition the company did not benefit from any large emergency response projects. As a result a number of changes have been made to position the company for growth again. The company has replaced the CEO and CFO. Under the new leadership, the company is now operating under a right-sized cost structure. The company is also improving its fleet of equipment with support from Prospect and other financing sources. Management has implemented a new sales strategy that is helping build the company's revenue backlog across multiple end markets and service lines.

Due to an increase in outlook as a result of new business, improved sales force and focus toward higher margin service lines, the Board of Directors determined the fair value of our investment in USES to be \$43,104 as of December 31, 2016, a discount of \$18,622 from its amortized cost, compared to the \$21,440 unrealized depreciation recorded at June 30, 2016.

Valley Electric Company, Inc.

We own 94.99% of Valley Electric as of December 31, 2016. 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"). Valley is a leading provider of specialty electrical services in the state of Washington and is among the top 50 electrical contractors in the U.S. The company, with its headquarters in Everett, Washington, offers a comprehensive array of contracting services, primarily for commercial, industrial, and transportation infrastructure applications, including new installation, engineering and design, design-build, traffic lighting and signalization, low to medium voltage power distribution, construction management, energy management and control systems, 24-hour electrical maintenance and testing, as well as special projects and tenant improvement services. Valley was founded in 1982 by the Ward family, who held the company until the end of 2012.

On December 31, 2012, we acquired 96.3% of the outstanding shares of Valley. On June 24, 2014, Prospect and management of Valley formed Valley Electric and contributed their shares of Valley stock to Valley Electric. Valley management made an additional equity investment in Valley Electric, reducing our ownership to 94.99%.

In early 2016, Valley's project backlog and revenue steadily improved primarily due to a more robust construction market in the state of Washington and successful project execution.

Due to the softening of the energy markets partially offset by increased project margins, the Board of Directors determined the fair value of our investment in Valley Electric to be \$30,921 as of December 31, 2016, a discount of \$30,281 from its amortized cost, compared to the \$29,345 unrealized depreciation recorded at June 30, 2016.

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 experienced such volatility and we recorded corresponding fluctuations in valuations during the six months ended December 31, 2016. See above for discussions regarding the fluctuations in Arctic Energy, CP Energy, First Tower Finance, Freedom Marine, Gulf Coast, NMMB, NPRC, USES and Valley Electric. In total, eight of the controlled investments are valued at the original investment amounts or higher, and nine of the controlled investments have been valued at discounts to the current amortized cost basis. Overall, at December 31, 2016, control investments are valued at \$13,473 below their amortized cost.

Our one affiliate investment, Targus, did not experience a significant change in valuation during the six months ended December 31, 2016 and was valued at \$711 below its 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. As of December 31, 2016, three of our non-control/non-affiliate investments, Ark-La-Tex Wireline Services ("Ark-La-Tex"), LLC, Pacific World Corporation ("Pacific World") and Spartan Energy Services, Inc. ("Spartan"), are valued at discounts to amortized cost of \$34,518, \$31,626 and \$15,439, respectively. As of December 31, 2016, our CLO portfolio is valued at a \$57,818 discount to amortized cost. Excluding our investments in Ark-La-Tex, Pacific World, Spartan, and CLO investments, non-control/non-affiliate investments at December 31, 2016 are valued \$21,332 below 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 December 31, 2016 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 April 2012, August 2012, December 2012 and April 2014; Public Notes which we issued in March 2013, April 2014, December 2015, 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 December 31, 2016.

	Principal Outstanding	Unamortized Discount & Debt Issuance Costs	Net Carrying Value	Fair Value (1)	Effective Interest Rate	
Revolving Credit Facility (2)	\$—	\$ 6,141	\$—	(3)\$—	1ML+2.25%	(6)
2017 Notes	129,500	529	128,971	132,949	(4)5.91	% (7)
2018 Notes	200,000	1,551	198,449	205,490	(4)6.42	% (7)
2019 Notes	200,000	2,407	197,593	206,006	(4)6.51	% (7)
2020 Notes	392,000	7,508	384,492	385,140	(4)5.38	% (7)
Convertible Notes	921,500		909,505	929,585		
5.00% 2019 Notes	300,000	2,095	297,905	308,481	(4)5.29	% (7)
2023 Notes	250,000	4,383	245,617	257,058	(4)6.22	% (7)
2024 Notes	199,281	5,492	193,789	200,078	(4)6.72	% (7)
Public Notes	749,281		737,311	765,617		
Prospect Capital InterNotes®	962,099	14,927	947,172	973,533	(5)5.63	% (8)
Total	\$ 2,632,880		\$ 2,593,988	\$ 2,668,735		

(1)As permitted by ASC 825-10-25, we have not elected to value our Revolving Credit Facility, Convertible Notes, 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 December 31, 2016.

(2)The maximum draw amount of the Revolving Credit facility as of December 31, 2016 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.

(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.

(7)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.

(8)For the Prospect Capital InterNotes®, the rate presented is the weighted average effective interest rate.

The following table shows the contractual maturities of our Revolving Credit Facility, Convertible Notes, Public Notes and Prospect Capital InterNotes® as of December 31, 2016.

	Payments Due by Period				
	Total	Less than 1 Year	1 – 3 Years	3 – 5 Years	After 5 Years
Revolving Credit Facility	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$—
Convertible Notes	921,500	129,500	400,000	392,000	—
Public Notes	749,281	—	300,000	—	449,281
Prospect Capital InterNotes®	962,099	19,604	284,214	384,393	273,888
Total Contractual Obligations	\$2,632,880	\$149,104	\$984,214	\$776,393	\$723,169

The following table shows the contractual maturities of our Revolving Credit Facility, Convertible Notes, Public Notes and Prospect Capital InterNotes® as of June 30, 2016.

	Payments Due by Period				
	Total	Less than 1 Year	1 – 3 Years	3 – 5 Years	After 5 Years
Revolving Credit Facility	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$—
Convertible Notes	1,089,000	167,500	529,500	392,000	—
Public Notes	711,380	—	—	300,000	411,380
Prospect Capital InterNotes®	908,808	8,819	257,198	360,599	282,192
Total Contractual Obligations	\$2,709,188	\$176,319	\$786,698	\$1,052,599	\$693,572

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 December 31, 2016, we can issue up to \$4,990,363 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 Unsecured Notes (as defined below) 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 December 31, 2016. 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 December 31, 2016, we were in compliance with the applicable covenants.

S-37

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 December 31, 2016 and June 30, 2016, we had \$560,646 and \$538,456, respectively, available to us for borrowing under the Revolving Credit Facility, of which the amount outstanding was \$0 and \$0, respectively. 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 December 31, 2016, the investments, including cash and money market funds, used as collateral for the Revolving Credit Facility had an aggregate fair value of \$1,361,116, which represents 22.2% 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 of fees 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. \$6,141 remains to be amortized and is reflected as deferred financing costs on the Consolidated Statements of Assets and Liabilities as of December 31, 2016.

During the three months ended December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, we recorded \$3,066 and \$3,544, respectively, of interest costs, unused fees and amortization of financing costs on the Revolving Credit Facility as interest expense. During the six months ended December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, we recorded \$6,029 and \$7,245, 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 mature on August 15, 2016 (the "2016 Notes"), unless previously converted or repurchased in accordance with their terms. 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 mature on October 15, 2017 (the "2017 Notes"), unless previously converted or repurchased in accordance with their terms. The 2017 Notes bear 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 August 14, 2012, we issued \$200,000 aggregate principal amount of convertible notes that mature on March 15, 2018 (the "2018 Notes"), unless previously converted or repurchased in accordance with their terms. The 2018 Notes bear 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 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 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

S-38

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.

Certain key terms related to the convertible features for the 2017 Notes, the 2018 Notes, the 2019 Notes and the 2020 Notes (collectively, the “Convertible Notes”) are listed below.

	2017 Notes	2018 Notes	2019 Notes	2020 Notes
Initial conversion rate(1)	85.8442	82.3451	79.7766	80.6647
Initial conversion price	\$11.65	\$12.14	\$12.54	\$12.40
Conversion rate at December 31, 2016(1)(2)	87.7516	84.1497	79.8360	80.6670
Conversion price at December 31, 2016(2)(3)	\$11.40	\$11.88	\$12.53	\$12.40
Last conversion price calculation date	4/16/2016	8/14/2016	12/21/2016	4/11/2016
Dividend threshold amount (per share)(4)	\$0.101500	\$0.101600	\$0.110025	\$0.110525

(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 in effect at December 31, 2016 was calculated on the last anniversary of the issuance and will be adjusted again on the next anniversary, unless the exercise price shall have changed by more than 1% before the anniversary.

(4)The conversion rate is increased if monthly cash dividends paid to common shares exceed the monthly dividend threshold amount, subject to adjustment. Current dividend rates are 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 \$29,116 of fees which are being amortized over the terms of the notes, of which \$11,995 remains to be amortized and is included as a reduction within Convertible Notes on the Consolidated Statement of Assets and Liabilities as of December 31, 2016.

During the three months ended December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, we recorded \$13,477 and \$18,189, respectively, of interest costs and amortization of financing costs on the Convertible Notes as interest expense. During the six months ended December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, we recorded \$28,190 and \$36,918, respectively, of interest costs and amortization of financing costs on the Convertible Notes as interest expense.

S-39

Public Notes

On March 15, 2013, we issued \$250,000 aggregate principal amount of unsecured notes that mature on March 15, 2023 (the “2023 Notes”). The 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 2023 Notes, net of underwriting discounts and offering costs, were \$243,641.

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 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 (“2024 Notes Follow-on Program”). As of December 31, 2016, we issued \$199,281 in aggregate principal amount of our 2024 Notes for net proceeds of \$193,253 after commissions and offering costs.

The 2023 Notes, the 5.00% 2019 Notes, and the 2024 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, and the 2024 Notes, we incurred \$13,612 of fees which are being amortized over the term of the notes, of which \$9,942 remains to be amortized and is included as a reduction within Public Notes on the Consolidated Statement of Assets and Liabilities as of December 31, 2016.

During the three months ended December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, we recorded \$11,058 and \$8,340, respectively, of interest costs and amortization of financing costs on the Public Notes as interest expense. During the six months ended December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, we recorded \$21,838 and \$16,161, 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 six months ended December 31, 2016, we issued \$64,731 aggregate principal amount of Prospect Capital InterNotes® for net proceeds of \$63,926. These notes were issued with stated interest rates ranging from 4.75% to 5.50% with a weighted average interest rate of 5.25%. These notes mature between July 15, 2021 and December 15, 2021.

During the six months ended December 31, 2015, we issued \$69,289 aggregate principal amount of our Prospect Capital InterNotes® for net proceeds of \$68,235. These notes were issued with stated interest rates ranging from 4.63% to 6.00% with a weighted average interest rate of 5.07%. These notes mature between July 15, 2020 and December 15, 2025.

The following table summarizes the Prospect Capital InterNotes® issued during the six months ended December 31, 2015.

Tenor at Origination (in years)	Principal Amount	Interest Rate Range	Weighted Average Interest Rate	Maturity Date Range
5	\$32,357	4.63%–5.38%	4.85 %	July 15, 2020 – December 15, 2020
6.5	35,155	5.10%–5.25%	5.25 %	January 15, 2022 – May 15, 2022
7	990	5.63%–5.75%	5.65 %	November 15, 2022 – December 15, 2022
10	787	5.88%–6.00%	5.89 %	November 15, 2025 – December 15, 2025
	\$69,289			

During the six months ended December 31, 2016, we repaid \$5,730 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 loss on the extinguishment of Prospect Capital InterNotes® in the six months ended December 31, 2016 was \$185. The following table summarizes the Prospect Capital InterNotes® outstanding as of December 31, 2016.

Tenor at Origination (in years)	Principal Amount	Interest Rate Range	Weighted Average Interest Rate	Maturity Date Range
3.5	3,109	4.00%	4.00 %	April 15, 2017
4	45,690	3.75%–4.00%	3.92 %	November 15, 2017 – May 15, 2018
5	323,619	4.25%–5.50%	5.01 %	July 15, 2018 – December 15, 2021
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	109,343	4.25%–5.00%	4.65 %	February 15, 2019 – November 15, 2020
6	2,182	3.38%	3.38 %	April 15, 2021 – May 15, 2021
6.5	40,762	5.10%–5.50%	5.24 %	February 15, 2020 – May 15, 2022
7	191,521	4.00%–6.55%	5.13 %	June 15, 2019 – December 15, 2022
7.5	1,996	5.75%	5.75 %	February 15, 2021
10	37,509	3.85%–7.00%	6.14 %	March 15, 2022 – December 15, 2025
12	2,978	6.00%	6.00 %	November 15, 2025 – December 15, 2025
15	17,300	5.25%–6.00%	5.36 %	May 15, 2028 – November 15, 2028
18	21,817	4.13%–6.25%	5.53 %	December 15, 2030 – August 15, 2031
20	4,292	5.63%–6.00%	5.89 %	November 15, 2032 – October 15, 2033
25	34,544	6.25%–6.50%	6.39 %	August 15, 2038 – May 15, 2039
30	113,311	5.50%–6.75%	6.23 %	November 15, 2042 – October 15, 2043
	\$962,099			

During the six months ended December 31, 2015, we repaid \$2,606 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 loss on

the extinguishment of Prospect Capital InterNotes® in the six months ended December 31, 2015 was \$63.

S-41

The following table summarizes the Prospect Capital InterNotes® outstanding as of June 30, 2016.

Tenor at Origination (in years)	Principal Amount	Interest Rate Range	Weighted Average Interest Rate	Maturity Date Range
3	\$5,710	4.00%	4.00 %	October 15, 2016
3.5	3,109	4.00%	4.00 %	April 15, 2017
4	45,690	3.75%–4.00%	3.92 %	November 15, 2017 – May 15, 2018
5	259,191	4.25%–5.75%	4.95 %	July 15, 2018 – June 15, 2021
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	109,808	4.25%–5.00%	4.65 %	February 15, 2019 – November 15, 2020
6	2,197	3.38%	3.38 %	April 15, 2021 – May 15, 2021
6.5	40,867	5.10%–5.50%	5.24 %	February 15, 2020 – May 15, 2022
7	192,076	4.00%–6.55%	5.13 %	June 15, 2019 – December 15, 2022
7.5	1,996	5.75%	5.75 %	February 15, 2021
10	37,533	3.62%–7.00%	6.11 %	March 15, 2022 – December 15, 2025
12	2,978	6.00%	6.00 %	November 15, 2025 – December 15, 2025
15	17,325	5.25%–6.00%	5.36 %	May 15, 2028 – November 15, 2028
18	22,303	4.13%–6.25%	5.53 %	December 15, 2030 – August 15, 2031
20	4,462	5.63%–6.00%	5.89 %	November 15, 2032 – October 15, 2033
25	35,110	6.25%–6.50%	6.39 %	August 15, 2038 – May 15, 2039
30	116,327	5.50%–6.75%	6.23 %	November 15, 2042 – October 15, 2043
	\$908,808			

In connection with the issuance of Prospect Capital InterNotes®, we incurred \$23,504 of fees which are being amortized over the term of the notes, of which \$14,927 remains to be amortized and is included as a reduction within Prospect Capital InterNotes® on the Consolidated Statement of Assets and Liabilities as of December 31, 2016. During the three months ended December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, we recorded \$13,247 and \$12,132, respectively, of interest costs and amortization of financing costs on the Prospect Capital InterNotes® as interest expense. During the six months ended December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, we recorded \$26,460 and \$23,838, respectively, of interest costs and amortization of financing costs on the Prospect Capital InterNotes® as interest expense.

Net Asset Value

During the six months ended December 31, 2016, our net asset value was stable on both a dollars and per share basis, primarily from unrealized appreciation on our investments offset by dividends exceeding net investment income. Our net investment income decreased primarily from a decrease in interest income following the sale of Harbortouch in May 2016. This decrease was partially offset by the increased earnings from new non-control investments during the six months ended December 31, 2016 and lower management fees. The following table shows the calculation of net asset value per share as of December 31, 2016 and June 30, 2016.

	December 31, 2016	June 30, 2016
Net assets	\$ 3,454,596	\$ 3,435,917
Shares of common stock issued and outstanding	359,000,280	357,107,231
Net asset value per share	\$ 9.62	\$ 9.62

Results of Operations

Net increase (decrease) in net assets from operations for the three months ended December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015 was \$100,880 and \$(95,120). The \$196,000 increase is primarily due to net unrealized gains of \$16,681 recognized during the three months ended December 31, 2016 compared to \$190,647 of net unrealized losses

recognized during the three months ended December 31, 2015. This fluctuation is primarily due to non-credit related macro changes in the capital markets

S-42

impacting our valuations in late calendar year 2015. The \$207,328 favorable increase in the net change in unrealized gains (losses) is partially offset by a \$16,488, or \$0.04 per weighted average share, decline in net investment income primarily due to a \$11,712 decline in interest income driven by a reduced interest earning asset base and a \$12,167 decline in dividend income primarily from our investment in APRC. These changes were partially offset by a \$9,223 reduction in operating expenses, including \$5,018 of advisory fees.

Net increase (decrease) in net assets resulting from operations for the six months ended December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015 was \$182,246 and \$(67,303). The \$249,549 increase is primarily due to net unrealized gains of \$18,475 recognized during the six months ended December 31, 2016 compared to \$251,922 of net unrealized losses recognized during the six months ended December 31, 2015. This fluctuation is primarily due to non-credit related macro changes in the capital markets impacting our valuations in late calendar year 2015. The \$270,397 favorable increase in net change in unrealized gains (losses) is partially offset by a \$28,811, or \$0.08 per weighted average share, decline in net investment income primarily due to a \$31,365 decline in interest income driven by a reduced interest earning asset base and a \$12,998 decline in dividend income primarily from our investment in APRC. These changes were partially offset by a \$17,319 reduction in operating expenses, including \$10,260 of advisory fees. (See “Net Realized Losses”, “Net Change in Unrealized Appreciation (Depreciation)” and “Investment Income” for further discussion.)

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 \$183,480 and \$209,191 for the three months ended December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively. Investment income was \$363,312 and \$409,442 for the six months ended December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively. The decreases are primarily the result of a reduced interest earning asset base as repayments exceeded originations for the six months ended December 31, 2016. The following table describes the various components of investment income and the related levels of debt investments:

	Three Months Ended December 31,		Six Months Ended December 31,		
	2016	2015	2016	2015	
Interest income	\$ 174,791	\$ 186,503	\$ 346,441	\$ 377,806	
Dividend income	1,379	13,546	3,763	16,761	
Other income	7,310	9,142	13,108	14,875	
Total investment income	\$ 183,480	\$ 209,191	\$ 363,312	\$ 409,442	
Average debt principal of performing investments	\$5,679,706	\$6,064,441	\$5,683,930	\$6,224,977	
Weighted average interest rate earned on performing assets	12.04	% 12.03	% 11.93	% 11.88	%

Average interest income producing assets decreased from \$6,064,441 for the three months ended December 31, 2015 to \$5,679,706 for the three months ended December 31, 2016. The average interest earned on interest bearing performing assets increased from 12.03% for the three months ended December 31, 2015 and 12.04% for the three months ended December 31, 2016.

S-43

Average interest income producing assets decreased from \$6,224,977 for the six months ended December 31, 2015 to \$5,683,930 for the six months ended December 31, 2016. The average interest earned on interest bearing performing assets increased from 11.88% for the six months ended December 31, 2015 to 11.93% for the six months ended December 31, 2016. This increase 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 decreased from \$13,546 for the three months ended December 31, 2015 to \$1,379 for the three months ended December 31, 2016. The \$12,167 decrease in dividend income is primarily attributed to an \$11,016 dividend received during the three months ended December 31, 2015 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 three months ended December 31, 2016. The level of dividends received from our investment in Nationwide and MITY decreased by \$392 and \$242, respectively, during the three months ended December 31, 2016 as compared to the same period in the prior year. We also received a dividend of \$413 related to our investment in CCPI during the three months ended December 31, 2015. No such dividend was received from CCPI during the three months ended December 31, 2016.

Dividend income decreased from \$16,761 for the six months ended December 31, 2015 to \$3,763 for the six months ended December 31, 2016. The \$12,998 decrease in dividend income is primarily attributed to an \$11,016 dividend received during the three months ended December 31, 2015 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 six months ended December 31, 2016. Additionally, the level of dividends received from our investment in CCPI and MITY decreased by \$3,072 and \$242, respectively, during the six months ended December 31, 2016 as compared to the same period in the prior year. This decrease was partially offset by an increase of \$893 in dividends received from Nationwide for the six months ended December 31, 2016.

Other income has come primarily from structuring fees, which are generated from originations and will fluctuate as levels of originations and types of originations fluctuate. Income from other sources was \$7,310 and \$9,142 for the three months ended December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively. Included within other income is \$5,797 and \$7,112 of structuring fees for the three months ended December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively. The decrease in structuring fees is due to an increased level of originations in non-control, broadly syndicated portfolio investments during the three months ended December 31, 2016.

Other income has come primarily from structuring fees, which are generated from originations and will fluctuate as levels of originations and types of originations fluctuate. Income from other sources was \$13,108 and \$14,875 for the six months ended December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively, holding consistent at approximately \$0.04 per weighted average shares outstanding. Included within other income is \$10,273 and \$10,754 of structuring fees for the six months ended December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015. The decrease in structuring fees is due to an increased level of originations in non-control, broadly syndicated portfolio investments during the six months ended December 31, 2016.

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 \$99,075 and \$108,298 for the three months ended December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively.

Operating expenses were \$199,988 and \$217,307 for the six months ended December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively.

The net base management fee was \$30,886 and \$31,781 for the three months ended December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively (holding constant at \$0.09 per weighted average share). Total gross base management fee was \$31,095 and \$32,251 for the three months ended December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively. The \$1,156 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. During the three

months ended December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, we received payments of \$209 and \$470, respectively, from these institutions, on behalf of the Investment Adviser, for providing such services under the servicing agreement. We were given a credit for these payments, which reduced the base management fee payable to \$30,886 and \$31,781 for the three months ended December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively.

S-44

The net base management fee was \$61,678 and \$64,735 for the six months ended December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively (\$0.17 and \$0.18 per weighted average share, respectively). Total gross base management fee was \$62,435 and \$65,667 for the six months ended December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively. The \$3,232 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, where we serve as the agent and collect a servicing fee on behalf of the Investment Adviser. We received payments of \$757 and \$932 from these institutions for the six months ended December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, 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 \$61,678 and \$64,735 for the six months ended December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015. For the three months ended December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, we incurred \$21,101 and \$25,224 of income incentive fees, respectively (\$0.06 and \$0.07 per weighted average share, respectively). This decrease was driven by a corresponding decrease in pre-incentive fee net investment income from \$126,117 for the three months ended December 31, 2015 to \$105,506 for the three months ended December 31, 2016, primarily due to a decrease in interest and dividend income from a reduced level of investments. No capital gains incentive fee has yet been incurred pursuant to the Investment Advisory Agreement.

For the six months ended December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, we incurred \$40,831 and \$48,034 of income incentive fees, respectively (\$0.11 and \$0.13 per weighted average share, respectively). This decrease was driven by a corresponding decrease in pre-incentive fee net investment income from \$240,169 for the six months ended December 31, 2015 to \$204,155 for the six months ended December 31, 2016, primarily due to a decrease in interest income due to repayments on investments and a decrease in interest income due to increased default rates in the underlying collateral of our CLO investments. No capital gains incentive fee has yet been incurred pursuant to the Investment Advisory Agreement.

During the three months ended December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, we incurred \$40,848 and \$42,205, respectively, of interest expenses related to our Revolving Credit Facility, Convertible Notes, Public Notes and Prospect Capital InterNotes® (collectively, our “Notes”). During the six months ended December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, we incurred \$82,517 and \$84,162, respectively, of expenses related to 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.

	Three Months Ended December 31,		Six Months Ended December 31,		
	2016	2015	2016	2015	
Interest on borrowings	\$35,454	\$36,931	\$71,168	\$74,247	
Amortization of deferred financing costs	3,127	3,365	6,758	6,921	
Accretion of discount on Public Notes	68	49	132	98	
Facility commitment fees	2,199	1,860	4,459	2,896	
Total interest and credit facility expenses	\$40,848	\$42,205	\$82,517	\$84,162	
Average principal debt outstanding	\$2,649,321	\$2,842,501	\$2,658,370	\$2,899,614	
Weighted average stated interest rate on borrowings(1)	5.35	% 5.20	% 5.35	% 5.12	%
Weighted average interest rate on borrowings(2)	6.17	% 5.94	% 6.21	% 5.81	%

(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 is relatively stable for the three months ended December 31, 2016 as compared to the three months ended December 31, 2015. The weighted average stated interest rate on borrowings (excluding amortization, accretion and undrawn facility fees) increased from 5.20% for the three months ended December 31, 2015 to 5.35% for the three months ended December 31, 2016. This increase is primarily due to issuances of the 2024 Notes and Prospect

Capital InterNotes® at higher rates, partially offset by the repayment of the matured August 15, 2016 unsecured convertible note.

S-45

Interest expense is relatively stable for the six months ended December 31, 2016 as compared to the six months ended December 31, 2015. The weighted average stated interest rate on borrowings (excluding amortization, accretion and undrawn facility fees) increased from 5.12% for the six months ended December 31, 2015 to 5.35% for the six months ended December 31, 2016. This increase is primarily due to issuances of the 2024 Notes and Prospect Capital InterNotes® at higher rates, partially offset by the repayment of the matured August 15, 2016 unsecured convertible notes.

The allocation of gross overhead expense from Prospect Administration was \$4,442 and \$4,351 for the three months ended December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively. Prospect Administration received estimated payments of \$909 and \$1,151 directly from our portfolio companies and certain funds managed by the Investment Adviser for legal, tax and portfolio level accounting services during the three months ended December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively. We were given a credit for these payments as a reduction of the administrative services cost payable by us to Prospect Administration. Additionally, during the three months ended December 31, 2016, certain other operating expenses incurred by us which were attributable to CCPI have been reimbursed by CCPI and are reflected as an offset of \$876 to our overhead allocation. No such reimbursement occurred during the three months ended December 31, 2015. During the three months ended December 31, 2015, we renegotiated the managerial assistance agreement with First Tower and reversed \$1,200 of previously accrued managerial assistance at First Tower Delaware as the fee was paid by First Tower, which decreased our overhead expense. Therefore, net overhead during the three months ended December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015 totaled \$2,657 and \$2,000, respectively.

The allocation of gross overhead expense from Prospect Administration was \$9,313 and \$9,249 for the six months ended December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively. Prospect Administration received estimated payments of \$2,247 and \$2,849 directly from our portfolio companies and certain funds managed by the Investment Adviser for legal, tax and portfolio level accounting services during the six months ended December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively. We were given a credit for these payments as a reduction of the administrative services cost payable by us to Prospect Administration. Additionally, during the six months ended December 31, 2016, certain other operating expenses incurred by us which were attributable to CCPI have been reimbursed by CCPI and are reflected as an offset of \$876 to our overhead allocation. No such reimbursement occurred during the six months ended December 31, 2015. During the six months ended December 31, 2015, we renegotiated the managerial assistance agreement with 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 December 31, 2015, as the fee was paid by First Tower, which decreased our overhead expense. During the six months ended December 31, 2015, we also incurred \$378 of overhead expense related to our consolidated entity SB Forging. Therefore, net overhead during the six months ended December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015 totaled \$6,190 and \$6,178, respectively.

Total operating expenses, net of investment advisory fees, interest and credit facility expenses, allocation of overhead from Prospect Administration (“Other Operating Expenses”) was \$3,583 and \$7,088 for the three months ended December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively. The decrease of \$3,505 during the three months ended December 31, 2016 is primarily due to a decrease in other general and administrative expenses from tax services expenses in our controlled companies and a reversal of excise tax previously accrued. Other Operating Expenses were \$8,772 and \$14,198 for the six months ended December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively. The decrease of \$5,426 during the six months ended December 31, 2016 is primarily due other general and administrative expenses from tax services expenses in our controlled companies and a reversal of excise tax previously accrued due to lower levels of taxable income.

Net Investment Income

Net investment income represents the difference between investment income and operating expenses. Net investment income was \$84,405 and \$100,893 and for three months ended December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively. Net investment income for three months ended December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015 was \$0.24 and \$0.28 per weighted average share, respectively. During the three months ended December 31, 2016, the decrease is primarily due to a \$12,167, or \$0.04 per weighted average share, decrease in dividend income from our investment in APRC discussed above and a \$11,712 decrease interest income driven by our reduced interest earning asset base.

This decrease was offset by a \$5,018, or \$0.01 per weighted average share, decrease in total advisory fees. Net investment income was \$163,324 and \$192,135 for the six months ended December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively. Net investment income for six months ended December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015 was \$0.46 and \$0.54 per weighted average share, respectively. The \$28,811 decrease during the six months ended December 31, 2016 is primarily the result of a \$12,998 decrease in dividend income related to APRC's sale of the Vista property and a \$31,365 decrease in interest income driven by an increase in foregone interest on non-accrual loans and our reduced interest earning asset base. These decreases were offset by a favorable \$10,260 decrease in advisory fees.

S-46

Net Realized Gains/Losses

During the three months ended December 31, 2016, we recognized a net realized loss of \$82, as compared to the \$5,318 of net realized losses recognized during three months ended December 31, 2015. The net realized loss during the three months ended December 31, 2016 was primarily due to write-off of defaulted loans in our small business lending portfolio of \$879, partially offset by a working capital adjustment from our investment in Harbortouch and the exercise of warrants in our investment in R-V. The net realized loss during the three months ended December 31, 2015 was primarily due to the sale of our investments in American Gilsonite Company (“American Gilsonite”) and ICON Health & Fitness, Inc. (“ICON”), amounting to \$4,243 in realized losses. Additionally, write-offs of our small business whole loans contributed to the net realized loss during the three months ended December 31, 2015.

During the six months ended December 31, 2016, we recognized a net realized gain of \$632, as compared to the 7,453 of net realized losses recognized during six months ended December 31, 2015. The net realized gain during the six months ended December 31, 2016 was primarily due to the receipt of bankruptcy proceeds from our investment in New Century Transportation, Inc. of \$936, a working capital adjustment from our investment in Harbortouch of \$432, the exercise of warrants in our investment in R-V for \$171, as well as from the sales of our investments in Biotronic, Big Tex and Nathan’s for which we recognized total realized gains of \$514. These gains were offset by the write-off of defaulted loans in our small business lending portfolio of \$1,618. The net realized loss during the six months ended December 31, 2015 was primarily due to the sale of our investments in American Gilsonite and ICON, amounting to \$4,243 in realized losses. Additionally, write-offs of our small business whole loans contributed \$3,749 to the net realized loss during the six months ended December 31, 2015.

Net Change in Unrealized Gains (Losses)

Net change in unrealized gains was \$16,681 for the three months ended December 31, 2016 primarily due to positive trends in the broader market. Unrealized gains on our CLO equity investments comprised \$39,591 of the total net change in unrealized gains (losses), consistent with positive trends in the broader market, and we also increased the value of our investment in NMMB by \$5,404 due to improved operating performance. These gains were partially offset by unrealized losses on our energy-related investments of \$3,349 and a decline in our online lending portfolio of \$11,894 resulting from an increase in delinquent loans. The remaining \$13,071 increase in unrealized losses is primarily a result of declined operating performance in Pacific World.

For the three months ended December 31, 2015, the \$190,647 increase in net unrealized gains (losses) was driven primarily by increases in market yields and the competitive environment faced by our energy-related companies. Unrealized losses on our CLO debt and equity investments comprised \$106,905 of total net change in unrealized losses and unrealized losses on our energy-related investments comprised \$34,440 of total net change in unrealized losses for the three months ended December 31, 2015. During the three months ended December 31, 2015, we also reduced the value of our investment in Harbortouch by \$13,254 due to market developments. As of December 31, 2015, the value of our investment in Harbortouch is at a premium of \$40,933 to our cost basis. During the three months ended December 31, 2015, our portfolio was negatively impacted by increased regulatory uncertainty within the consumer finance industry and we recognized \$24,722 in unrealized losses, primarily related to our investment in First Tower. The remaining \$11,326 net increase in net unrealized losses is primarily the result of current market conditions and the impact on current yields impacting our debt investment portfolio across various industries.

For the six months ended December 31, 2016, the \$18,475 net increase in unrealized gains (losses) was the result of positive trends in the broader market. Unrealized gains on our CLO equity investments comprised \$16,027 of the total net change in unrealized gains, consistent with positive trends in the broader market, and unrealized gains on our REIT investment comprised \$36,001 of total net change in unrealized gains for the six months ended December 31, 2016 primarily due to improved operating performance at the property level. These gains were partially offset by unrealized losses on our energy-related investments of \$27,827. Additionally, the value of our investment in Pacific World decreased by \$10,830 due to a decline in operating performance, and our online lending portfolio declined in value by \$14,189 due to an increase in delinquent loans. The remaining \$19,292 increase in net unrealized gains was due to operating improvements across multiple investments and industries.

For the six months ended December 31, 2015, the \$251,922 net increase in unrealized gains (losses) was driven primarily by increases in market yields and the competitive environment faced by our energy-related companies. Unrealized losses on our CLO debt and equity investments comprised \$119,963 of total net change in unrealized losses and unrealized losses on our energy-related investments comprised \$43,598 of total net change in unrealized losses for the six months ended December 31, 2015. During the six months ended December 31, 2015, we also reduced the value of our investment in Harbortouch by \$30,544 due to market developments. During the six months ended December 31, 2015, the valuation of our portfolio was negatively impacted by increased regulatory scrutiny within the consumer finance industry and we recognized \$26,208 in unrealized losses, primarily related to our investment in First Tower. The remaining \$31,609 net increase in unrealized losses is primarily the result of current market conditions and the impact on current yields impacting our debt investment portfolio across various industries.

S-48

Financial Condition, Liquidity and Capital Resources

For the six months ended December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, our operating activities provided \$128,165 and \$413,521 of cash, respectively. There were no investing activities for the six months ended December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015. Financing activities used \$242,052 and \$445,193 of cash during the six months ended December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively, which included dividend payments of \$163,409 and \$170,605, 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 six months ended December 31, 2016, we borrowed \$210,000 and made repayments totaling \$210,000 under the Revolving Credit Facility. As of December 31, 2016, we had, net of unamortized discount and debt issuance costs, \$909,505 outstanding on the Convertible Notes, \$737,311 outstanding on the Public Notes and \$947,172 outstanding on the Prospect Capital InterNotes®, and no outstanding balance 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 4.00%. As of December 31, 2016 and June 30, 2016, we had \$36,984 and \$40,560, 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 December 31, 2016 and June 30, 2016.

Our shareholders’ equity accounts as of December 31, 2016 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 21, 2016 and our most recent notice was delivered with a shareholder letter mailing on January 13, 2017. This notice extends for six months after the date that notice is delivered. We did not repurchase any shares of our common stock for the six months ended December 31, 2016. During the six months ended December 31, 2015, 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 \$0.03 for the six months ended December 31, 2015 as a result of the share repurchases.

On November 3, 2016, our Registration Statement on Form N-2 was declared effective by the SEC. Under this Shelf Registration Statement, we can issue up to \$4,990,363 of additional debt and equity securities in the public market as of December 31, 2016.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

As of December 31, 2016, 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 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.

On January 17, 2017, we made a \$68,000 of Senior Secured Term Loan A and \$68,000 of Senior Secured Term Loan B debt investments in Centerfield Media Holdings, LLC, a provider of customer acquisition and conversion services, to support an acquisition and refinancing of existing debt.

On January 31, 2017, we made a \$20,000 of Senior Secured Term Loan A and \$20,000 of Senior Secured Term Loan B debt investments in Traeger Pellet Grills LLC, to fund a recapitalization of the company.

S-49

On February 1, 2017, we made a \$10,000 senior secured second lien debt investment to support a recapitalization in CURO Financial Technologies Corp.

On February 7, 2017, we received a partial repayment of \$17,850 of our loans previously outstanding with NPRC and its wholly-owned subsidiaries and \$3,150 as a return of capital on our equity investment in NPRC.

During the period from January 1, 2017 through February 8, 2017, we made one follow-on investment in NPRC totaling \$15,171 to support the online consumer lending initiative. We invested \$3,793 of equity through NPH and \$11,378 of debt directly to NPRC and its wholly-owned subsidiaries. Additionally, we provided \$30,644 of debt and \$10,721 of equity financing to NPRC for the acquisition of a multi-family property.

During the period from January 1, 2017 through February 8, 2017 we issued \$19,925 aggregate principal amount of Prospect Capital InterNotes® for net proceeds of \$19,676.

On February 7, 2017, we announced the declaration of monthly dividends in the following amounts and with the following dates:

\$0.08333 per share for February 2017 to holders of record on February 28, 2017 with a payment date of March 23, 2017.

\$0.08333 per share for March 2017 to holders of record on March 31, 2017 with a payment date of April 20, 2017.

\$0.08333 per share for April 2017 to holders of record on April 28, 2017 with a payment date of May 18, 2017.

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-Q, ASC 946, Financial Services—Investment Companies (“ASC 946”), and Articles 6, 10 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 three and six months ended December 31, 2016.

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 our portfolio companies 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.

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. Investments are derecognized when we assume an obligation to sell a financial instrument and forego the risks for gains or losses related to that instrument. Specifically, we record all security transactions on a trade date basis. Amounts for investments traded but not yet settled are reported in Due to Broker or Due from Broker, respectively, 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 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 consumer and Small-and-Medium-Sized Business Lending Risk

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 facilitator's 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.
4. The Board of Directors discusses valuations and determines the fair value of each investment in our portfolio in good faith based on the input of the Investment Adviser, the respective independent valuation firm and the Audit Committee.

Our non-CLO investments are valued utilizing a yield analysis, enterprise value (“EV”) analysis, net asset value analysis, liquidation analysis, discounted cash flow analysis, or a combination of methods, as appropriate. The yield analysis uses loan spreads for loans, dividend yields for certain investments and other relevant information implied by market data involving identical or comparable assets or liabilities. Under the EV analysis, 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 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 analysis. The net asset value analysis 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 analysis 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 analysis uses valuation techniques to convert 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 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 ASC 820 Level 3 securities and are valued using a discounted cash flow model. The valuations have been accomplished through the analysis of the CLO deal structures to identify the risk exposures from the modeling point of view as well as to determine an appropriate call date (i.e., expected maturity). To value a CLO, both the assets and the liabilities of the CLO capital structure are modeled. Our valuation agent utilizes additional methods to validate the results from the discounted cash flow method, such as Monte Carlo simulations of key model variables, analysis of relevant data observed in the CLO market, and review of certain benchmark credit indices. We use a waterfall engine to store the collateral data, generate collateral cash flows from the assets based on various assumptions for the risk factors, distribute the cash flows to the liability structure based on the payment priorities, and discount them back using appropriate market discount rates. 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, 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.

S-53

Convertible Notes

We have recorded the Convertible Notes at their contractual amounts. The Convertible Notes were analyzed for any features that would require bifurcation and such features were determined to be immaterial. 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, OID, or market discounts are recorded as interest income. Other income generally includes amendment fees, commitment fees, administrative agent fees and structuring fees which are recorded when earned.

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 may be recognized as income or applied to the cost basis 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. As of December 31, 2016, approximately 1.5% of our total assets at fair value are in non-accrual status.

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.

Structuring fees and similar fees are recognized as income is earned, usually when paid. Structuring fees, 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 gain to stockholders; therefore, we have made no provision for income taxes. The character of income and gains that we will distribute is determined in accordance with income tax regulations that may differ from GAAP. Book and tax basis differences relating to stockholder dividends and distributions and other permanent book and tax differences are reclassified to paid-in capital.

If we do not distribute (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 December 31, 2016, we do not expect to have any excise tax due for the 2016 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 ten 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 December 2016 and for the three and six months then ended, 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 tax returns for our federal tax years ended August 31, 2013 and thereafter remain subject to examination by the Internal Revenue Service.

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 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 Convertible Notes, Public Notes and Prospect Capital InterNotes® (collectively, our “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 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.

For the year ending June 30, 2017, 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). Prior to July 1, 2016, our policy was to present debt issuance costs in Deferred financing costs as an asset on the Consolidated Statements of Assets and Liabilities, net of accumulated amortization. Beginning with the period ended September 30, 2016, we have presented these costs, except those incurred by the Revolving Credit Facility, as a direct deduction to our Unsecured Notes. Unamortized deferred financing costs of \$40,526, \$44,140, \$57,010, \$37,607, and \$15,693 previously reported as an asset on the Consolidated Statements of Assets and Liabilities for the years ended June 30, 2016, 2015, 2014, 2013, and 2012, respectively, have been reclassified 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 December 31, 2016 and June 30, 2016, 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.

S-55

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 August 2014, the FASB issued ASU 2014-15, Presentation of Financial Statements— Going Concern (Subtopic 205-40) (“ASU 2014-15”), which provides guidance regarding management’s responsibility to evaluate whether there is substantial doubt about an entity’s ability to continue as a going concern and to provide related footnote disclosures. The new guidance requires management to perform a going concern assessment by evaluating their ability to meet their obligations for a look-forward period of one year from the financial statement issuance date (or date the financial statements are available to be issued). Disclosures are required if it is probable an entity will be unable to meet its obligations within the look-forward period. Incremental substantial doubt disclosure is required if the probability is not mitigated by management’s plans to mitigate those relevant conditions or events. ASU 2014-15 applies to all entities for the first annual period ending after December 15, 2016. Management is responsible for assessing going concern uncertainties at each annual and interim reporting period thereafter. The adoption of the amended guidance in ASU 2014-15 is not expected to have a significant effect on our consolidated financial statements and disclosures.

In March 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-06, Derivatives and Hedging (Topic 815): Contingent Put and Call Options in Debt Instruments (“ASU 2016-06”), which clarifies the requirements for assessing whether contingent call (put) options that can accelerate the payment of principal on debt instruments are clearly and closely related to their debt hosts. ASU 2016-06 is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2017, and interim periods within fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2018. 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. We are currently evaluating the impact, if any, of adopting this ASU on our consolidated financial statements.

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 accretable 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 October 2016, the Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) adopted significant reforms under the 1940 Act that impose extensive new disclosure and reporting obligations on most 1940 Act funds (collectively, the “Reporting Rules”). The Reporting Rules greatly expand the volume of information regarding fund portfolio holdings and investment practices that must be disclosed. The adopted amendments to Regulation S-X for 1940 Act funds and

BDCs include an update to the disclosures for investments in and advances to affiliates, and the requirement to include in their financial statements a standardized schedule containing detailed information about derivative investments (among other changes). The amendments to Regulation S-X are effective August 1, 2017, and adoption of the amended reform is not expected to have a significant effect on our consolidated financial statements and disclosures.

S-56

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” in the accompanying prospectus.

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 December 31, 2016, 90.4% 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 no outstanding balance as of December 31, 2016. Interest on five Prospect Capital InterNotes® is three-month LIBOR plus a range of 350 to 300 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 December 31, 2016, assuming no changes in our investment and borrowing structure:

(in thousands)	Interest	Interest	Net	Net
Basis Point Change	Income	Expense	Income	Investment
				Income (1)
Up 300 basis points	\$93,189	\$ 43	\$93,146	\$ 74,517
Up 200 basis points	57,170	29	57,141	45,713
Up 100 basis points	21,864	16	21,848	17,478
Down 100 basis points	(443)	(14)	(429)	(343)

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

(2) As of December 31, 2016, one and three month LIBOR was 0.77% and 1.00%, 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 three months ended December 31, 2016, we did not engage in hedging activities.

REGISTRATION AND SETTLEMENT

The Depository Trust Company

All of the notes we offer will be issued in book-entry only form. This means that we will not issue certificates for notes, except in the limited case described below. Instead, we will issue global notes in registered form. Each global note will be held through DTC and will be registered in the name of Cede & Co., as nominee of DTC.

Accordingly, Cede & Co. will be the holder of record of the notes. Each note represented by a global note evidences a beneficial interest in that global note.

Beneficial interests in a global note will be shown on, and transfers are effected through, records maintained by DTC or its participants. In order to own a beneficial interest in a note, you must be an institution that has an account with DTC or have a direct or indirect account with such an institution. Transfers of ownership interests in the notes will be accomplished by making entries in DTC participants' books acting on behalf of beneficial owners.

So long as DTC or its nominee is the registered holder of a global note, DTC or its nominee, as the case may be, will be the sole holder and owner of the notes represented thereby for all purposes, including payment of principal and interest, under the indenture. Except as otherwise provided below, you will not be entitled to receive physical delivery of certificated notes and will not be considered the holder of the notes for any purpose under the indenture.

Accordingly, you must rely on the procedures of DTC and the procedures of the DTC participant through which you own your note in order to exercise any rights of a holder of a note under the indenture. The laws of some jurisdictions require that certain purchasers of notes take physical delivery of such notes in certificated form. Those limits and laws may impair the ability to transfer beneficial interests in the notes.

Each global note representing notes will be exchangeable for certificated notes of like tenor and terms and of differing authorized denominations in a like aggregate principal amount, only if (1) DTC notifies us that it is unwilling or unable to continue as depository for the global notes or we become aware that DTC has ceased to be a clearing agency registered under the Exchange Act and, in any such case we fail to appoint a successor to DTC within 60 calendar days, (2) we, in our sole discretion, determine that the global notes shall be exchangeable for certificated notes or (3) an event of default has occurred and is continuing with respect to the notes under the indenture. Upon any such exchange, the certificated notes shall be registered in the names of the beneficial owners of the global note representing the notes.

The following is based on information furnished by DTC:

DTC will act as securities depository for the notes. The notes will be issued as fully-registered notes registered in the name of Cede & Co. (DTC's partnership nominee) or such other name as may be requested by an authorized representative of DTC. Generally, one fully registered global note will be issued for all of the principal amount of the notes.

DTC is a limited-purpose trust company organized under the New York Banking Law, a "banking organization" within the meaning of the New York Banking Law, a member of the Federal Reserve System, a "clearing corporation" within the meaning of the New York Uniform Commercial Code, and a "clearing agency" registered pursuant to the provisions of Section 17A of the Exchange Act. DTC holds and provides asset servicing for over 2 million issues of U.S. and non-U.S. equity issues, corporate and municipal debt issues and money market instruments from over 85 countries that DTC's direct participants deposit with DTC.

DTC also facilitates the post-trade settlement among direct participants of sales and other securities transactions in deposited securities, through electronic computerized book-entry transfers and pledges between direct participants' accounts. This eliminates the need for physical movement of securities certificates. Direct participants include both U.S. and non U.S. securities brokers and dealers, banks, trust companies, clearing corporations, and certain other organizations. DTC is a wholly-owned subsidiary of The Depository Trust & Clearing Corporation ("DTCC"). DTCC, in turn, is owned by a number of direct participants of DTC and members of the National Securities Clearing Corporation, Government Securities Clearing Corporation, MBS Clearing Corporation, and Emerging Markets Clearing Corporation, as well as by The New York Stock Exchange, Inc., the American Stock Exchange LLC, and the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, Inc. Access to the DTC system is also available to others such as both U.S. and non-U.S. securities brokers and dealers, banks, trust companies and clearing corporations that clear through or maintain a custodial relationship with a direct participant, either directly or indirectly. The DTC rules applicable to its participants are on file with the SEC. More information about DTC can be found at www.dtcc.com.

Purchases of the notes under the DTC system must be made by or through direct participants, which will receive a credit for the notes on DTC's records. The beneficial interest of each actual purchaser of each note is in turn to be recorded on the direct and indirect participants' records. Beneficial owners will not receive written confirmation from DTC of their purchase.

S-58

Beneficial owners are, however, expected to receive written confirmations providing details of the transaction, as well as periodic statements of their holdings, from the direct or indirect participant through which the beneficial owner entered into the transaction. Transfers of beneficial interests in the notes are to be accomplished by entries made on the books of direct and indirect participants acting on behalf of beneficial owners. Beneficial owners will not receive certificates representing their beneficial interests in notes, except in the event that use of the book-entry system for the notes is discontinued.

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

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

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

We will pay principal and or interest payments on the notes in same-day funds directly to Cede & Co., or such other nominee as may be requested by an authorized representative of DTC. DTC's practice is to credit direct participants' accounts on the applicable payment date in accordance with their respective holdings shown on DTC's records upon DTC's receipt of funds and corresponding detail information. Payments by participants to beneficial owners will be governed by standing instructions and customary practices, as is the case with securities held for the accounts of customers in bearer form or registered in "street name," and will be the responsibility of these participants and not of DTC or any other party, subject to any statutory or regulatory requirements that may be in effect from time to time. Payment of principal and interest to Cede & Co., or such other nominee as may be requested by an authorized representative of DTC, is our responsibility, disbursement of such payments to direct participants is the responsibility of DTC, and disbursement of such payments to the beneficial owners is the responsibility of the direct or indirect participant.

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

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

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

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

Registration, Transfer and Payment of Certificated Notes

If we ever issue notes in certificated form, those notes may be presented for registration, transfer and payment at the office of the registrar or at the office of any transfer agent designated and maintained by us. We have originally designated

S-59

American Stock Transfer & Trust Company, LLC to act in those capacities for the notes. The registrar or transfer agent will make the transfer or registration only if it is satisfied with the documents of title and identity of the person making the request. There will not be a service charge for any exchange or registration of transfer of the notes, but we may require payment of a sum sufficient to cover any tax or other governmental charge that may be imposed in connection with the exchange. At any time, we may change transfer agents or approve a change in the location through which any transfer agent acts. We also may designate additional transfer agents for any notes at any time. We will not be required to: (1) issue, exchange or register the transfer of any note to be redeemed for a period of 15 days after the selection of the notes to be redeemed; (2) exchange or register the transfer of any note that was selected, called or is being called for redemption, except the unredeemed portion of any note being redeemed in part; or (3) exchange or register the transfer of any note as to which an election for repayment by the holder has been made, except the unrepaid portion of any note being repaid in part.

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

SUPPLEMENT TO MATERIAL U.S. FEDERAL INCOME TAX CONSIDERATIONS

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

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

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

- banks, insurance companies or other financial institutions;
- pension plans or trusts;
- U.S. noteholders (as defined below) whose functional currency is not the U.S. dollar;
- real estate investment trusts;
- regulated investment companies;
- persons subject to the alternative minimum tax;
- cooperatives;
- tax-exempt organizations;
- dealers in securities;
- expatriates;
- foreign persons or entities (except to the extent set forth below);
- persons deemed to sell the notes under the constructive sale provisions of the Code; or
- persons that hold the notes as part of a straddle, hedge, conversion transaction or other integrated investment.

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

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

Consequences to U.S. Noteholders

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

Stated interest and OID on the notes

Except as discussed below, a U.S. noteholder generally will be required to recognize stated interest as ordinary income at the time it is paid or accrued on the notes in accordance with its regular method of accounting for U.S.

federal income tax purposes. In addition, if the notes' "issue price" (the first price at which a substantial amount of the notes is sold to investors) is less than their "stated redemption price at maturity" (the sum of all payments to be made on the notes other than "qualified stated interest") by more than a statutorily defined de minimis threshold, the notes will be issued with original issue discount

S-61

(“OID”) for U.S. federal income tax purposes. The term “qualified stated interest” generally means stated interest that is unconditionally payable at least annually at a single fixed rate or, if certain requirements are met (as described below), certain variable rates.

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

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

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

Short-term notes

Notes that have a fixed maturity of one year or less (“short-term notes”) will be subject to the following special rules. All of the interest on a short-term note is treated as part of the short-term note’s stated redemption price at maturity, thereby giving rise to OID. Thus, all short-term notes will be OID debt securities. OID will be treated as accruing on a short-term debt instrument ratably or, at the election of a U.S. noteholder, under a constant yield method.

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

Floating rate notes

In the case of a note that is a floating rate note (including a note based on LIBOR), special rules apply. In general, if a note qualifies for treatment as a “variable rate debt instrument” under Treasury Regulations and provides for stated interest that is unconditionally payable at least annually at a variable rate that, subject to certain exceptions, is a single “qualified floating rate” or “objective rate,” each as defined below, all stated interest on the note is treated as qualified stated interest. In that case, both the note’s “yield to maturity” and “qualified stated interest” will be determined, for purposes of calculating the accrual of OID, if any, as though the note will bear interest in all periods throughout its term at a fixed rate generally equal to the rate that would be applicable to interest payments on the note on its issue date or, in the case of an objective rate (other than a “qualified inverse floating rate”), the rate that reflects the yield to maturity that is reasonably expected for the note. A U.S. noteholder of a variable rate debt instrument would then recognize OID, if any, that is calculated based on the note’s assumed yield to maturity. If the interest actually accrued or paid during an accrual period exceeds or is less than the assumed fixed interest, the qualified stated interest

allocable to that period is increased or decreased under rules set forth in Treasury Regulations. Special rules apply for determining the amount of OID for other variable rate debt instruments, such as instruments with more than one qualified floating rate or instruments with a single fixed rate and one or more qualified floating rates. U.S. noteholders should consult their own tax advisors with respect to the specific U.S. federal income tax considerations regarding any investment in a note that qualifies a “variable rate debt instrument.”

S-62

A note will generally qualify as a variable rate debt instrument if (a) the note's issue price does not exceed the total noncontingent principal payments by more than the lesser of: (i) .015 multiplied by the product of the total noncontingent principal payments and the number of complete years to maturity from the issue date, or (ii) 15% of the total noncontingent principal payments; (b) the note provides for stated interest, compounded or paid at least annually, only at one or more qualified floating rates, a single fixed rate and one or more qualified floating rates, a single objective rate, or a single fixed rate and a single objective rate that is a qualified inverse floating rate; and (c) the value of the rate on any date during the term of the note is set no earlier than three months prior to the first day on which that value is in effect or no later than one year following that first day.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Medicare tax

Certain U.S. noteholders 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 interest on the notes and capital gains from the sale or other disposition of the notes.

Information reporting and backup withholding

In general, information reporting requirements will apply to certain payments of principal and interest (including OID) and to the proceeds of sale of a note paid to a U.S. noteholder (unless such noteholder is an exempt recipient). A backup

S-63

withholding tax may apply to such payments if a U.S. noteholder fails to provide a taxpayer identification number or certification of exempt status, or if it is otherwise subject to backup withholding.

Any amounts withheld under the backup withholding rules will be allowed as a refund or credit against a U.S. noteholder's United States federal income tax liability provided the required information is timely furnished to the IRS.

Consequences to Non-U.S. Noteholders

The following is a general summary of U.S. federal income tax consequences generally applicable to you if you are a non-U.S. noteholder. A beneficial owner of a note that is not a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes (including any entity or arrangement otherwise treated as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes) or a U.S. noteholder is referred to herein as a "non-U.S. noteholder."

Stated interest and OID on the notes

Stated interest and OID, if any, paid or accrued to a non-U.S. noteholder will generally not be subject to U.S. federal income or withholding tax if the interest or OID is not effectively connected with its conduct of a trade or business within the United States and is not considered contingent interest within the meaning of Section 871(h)(4)(A) of the Code (generally relating to interest payments that are determined by reference to the income, profits, receipts, cash flow, changes in the value of non-publicly-traded property or other attributes of, or distributions or similar payments paid by, the debtor or a related party), and the non-U.S. noteholder:

- does not own, actually or constructively, 10% or more of the total combined voting power of all classes of our stock entitled to vote;

- is not a "controlled foreign corporation" with respect to which we are, directly or indirectly, a "related person";

- is not a bank whose receipt of interest on the notes is described in section 881(c)(3)(A) of the Code; and

- provides its name and address, and certifies, under penalties of perjury, that it is not a U.S. person (on a properly executed IRS Form W-8BEN or W-8BEN-E (or other applicable form)), or holds its notes through certain foreign intermediaries and satisfies the certification requirements of applicable Treasury Regulations.

If a non-U.S. noteholder does not qualify for an exemption under these rules, interest income and OID, if any, from the notes may be subject to withholding tax at the rate of 30% (or lower applicable treaty rate). Stated interest and OID, if any, effectively connected with a non-U.S. noteholder's conduct of a U.S. trade or business (and, if required by an applicable income tax treaty, which is attributable to a United States permanent establishment), however, would not be subject to a 30% withholding tax so long as the non-U.S. noteholder provides us or our paying agent an adequate certification (currently on IRS Form W-8ECI); such payments of interest generally would be subject to U.S. federal income tax on a net basis at the rates applicable to U.S. persons generally. In addition, if a non-U.S. noteholder is a foreign corporation and the stated interest and OID, if any, is effectively connected with its conduct of a U.S. trade or business, 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. To claim the benefit of a tax treaty, a non-U.S. noteholder must provide a properly executed IRS Form W-8BEN or W-8BEN-E (or other applicable form) to us or our paying agent before the payment of stated interest or OID, and may be required to obtain a U.S. taxpayer identification number and provide documentary evidence issued by foreign governmental authorities to prove residence in the foreign country.

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

Any gain recognized by a non-U.S. noteholder on the sale, exchange, redemption or other taxable disposition of the notes (except with respect to accrued and unpaid interest, which would be taxed as described under "Consequences to Non-U.S. Noteholders—Stated interest and OID on the notes" above) generally will not be subject to U.S. federal income tax unless:

- the gain is effectively connected with its conduct of a U.S. trade or business (and, if required by an applicable income tax treaty, is attributable to a United States permanent establishment); or

- the non-U.S. noteholder is a nonresident alien individual present in the U.S. for 183 or more days in the taxable year within which the sale, exchange, redemption or other disposition takes place and certain other requirements are met.

If a non-U.S. noteholder is a holder described in the first bullet point above, the net gain derived from the sale, exchange, redemption or other taxable disposition of its notes generally will be subject to U.S. federal income tax on a net basis at the rates applicable to U.S. persons generally. In addition, if such non-U.S. noteholder 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 a non-U.S. noteholder is a holder described in the second bullet point above, it will be subject to a flat 30% U.S. federal income tax on the gain derived from the sale, exchange, redemption or other taxable

S-64

disposition of its notes, which may be offset by U.S. source capital losses, even though it is not considered a resident of the United States.

Information Reporting and Backup Withholding

Generally, we must report to the IRS and to a non-U.S. noteholder the amount of interest (including OID) on the notes paid to a non-U.S. noteholder and the amount of tax, if any, withheld with respect to those payments if the notes are in registered form. Copies of the information returns reporting such interest payments and any withholding may also be made available to the tax authorities in the country in which a non-U.S. noteholder resides under the provisions of an applicable income tax treaty.

In general, a non-U.S. noteholder will not be subject to backup withholding with respect to payments on the notes that we make to such noteholder provided that we do not have actual knowledge or reason to know that such noteholder is a U.S. person as defined under the Code, and we have received from you the statement described above under the fourth bullet point under “Consequences to Non-U.S. Noteholders—Stated interest and OID on the notes.”

In addition, no information reporting requirements or backup withholding will be required regarding the proceeds of the sale of a note made within the United States or conducted through certain United States-related financial intermediaries, if the payor receives the statement described above and does not have actual knowledge or reason to know that the non-U.S. noteholder is a U.S. person as defined under the Code, or the non-U.S. noteholder otherwise establishes an exemption.

Any amounts withheld under the backup withholding rules will be allowed as a refund or credit against a non-U.S. noteholder’s United States federal income tax liability provided the required information is timely furnished to the IRS. Other withholding rules

Withholding at a rate of 30% will be required on interest in respect of, and after December 31, 2018, on gross proceeds from the sale of, notes 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 shares in, and accounts maintained by, the institution to the extent such shares or accounts are held by certain United States persons or by certain non-U.S. entities that are wholly or partially owned by United States persons and to withhold on certain payments. Accordingly, the entity through which notes are held will affect the determination of whether such withholding is required. An intergovernmental agreement between the United States and an applicable foreign country, or future guidance, may modify these requirements. Similarly, interest in respect of, and after December 31, 2018, gross proceeds from the sale of, notes held by an investor that is a non-financial non-U.S. entity will be subject to withholding at a rate of 30%, unless such entity either (i) certifies to us 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 we will in turn provide to the Secretary of the Treasury. Non-U.S. noteholders are encouraged to consult with their tax advisors regarding the possible implications of these requirements on their investment in notes.

Non-U.S. noteholders should consult any applicable income tax treaties that may provide for different rules. In addition, non-U.S. noteholders are urged to consult their tax advisors regarding the tax consequences of the purchase, ownership and disposition of the notes.

**CERTAIN CONSIDERATIONS APPLICABLE TO
ERISA, GOVERNMENTAL AND OTHER PLAN INVESTORS**

A fiduciary of a pension plan or other employee benefit plan (including a governmental plan, an individual retirement account or a Keogh plan) proposing to invest in the notes should consider this section carefully.

A fiduciary of an employee benefit plan subject to the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, as amended (commonly referred to as “ERISA”), should consider fiduciary standards under ERISA in the context of the particular circumstances of such plan before authorizing an investment in the notes. Such fiduciary should consider whether the investment is in accordance with the documents and instruments governing the plan.

In addition, ERISA and the Code prohibit certain transactions (referred to as “prohibited transactions”) involving the assets of a plan subject to ERISA or the assets of an individual retirement account or plan subject to Section 4975 of the Code (referred to as an “ERISA plan”), on the one hand, and persons who have certain specified relationships to the plan (“parties in interest” within the meaning of ERISA or “disqualified persons” within the meaning of the Code), on the other. If we (or an affiliate) are considered a party in interest or disqualified person with respect to an ERISA plan, then the investment in notes by the ERISA plan may give rise to a prohibited transaction. The purchase and holding of notes by an ERISA plan may be subject to one or more statutory or administrative exemptions from the prohibited transaction rules under ERISA and the Code. Even if the conditions for relief under such exemptions were satisfied, however, there can be no assurance that such exemptions would apply to all of the prohibited transactions that may be deemed to arise in connection with a plan’s investment in the notes.

By purchasing and holding the notes, the person making the decision to invest on behalf of an ERISA plan is representing that the purchase and holding of the notes will not result in a prohibited transaction under ERISA or the Code. Therefore, an ERISA plan should not invest in the notes unless the plan fiduciary or other person acquiring securities on behalf of the ERISA plan determines that neither we nor an affiliate is a party in interest or a disqualified person or, alternatively, that an exemption from the prohibited transaction rules is available. If an ERISA plan engages in a prohibited transaction, the transaction may require “correction” and may cause the ERISA plan fiduciary to incur certain liabilities and the parties in interest or disqualified persons to be subject to excise taxes.

Employee benefit plans that are governmental plans and non-U.S. plans, and certain church plans, are not subject to ERISA requirements. However, non-U.S., federal, state or local laws or regulations governing the investment and management of the assets of such plans may contain fiduciary and prohibited transaction requirements similar to those under ERISA and Section 4975 of the Code discussed above. By purchasing and holding the notes, the person making the decision to invest on behalf of any such plan is representing that the purchase and holding of the notes will not violate any law applicable to such plan that is similar to the prohibited transaction provisions of ERISA or the Code. If you are the fiduciary of an employee benefit plan, whether or not subject to ERISA, and you propose to invest in the notes with the assets of such employee benefit plan, you should consult your own legal counsel for further guidance. The sale of notes to an employee benefit plan is in no respect a representation by us, the Purchasing Agent or any other person that such an investment meets all relevant legal requirements with respect to investments by employee benefit plans generally or any particular plan or that such an investment is appropriate for employee benefit plans generally or any particular plan.

USE OF PROCEEDS

Unless otherwise indicated in a pricing supplement for the notes, we expect to use the net proceeds from the sale of the notes initially to maintain balance sheet liquidity, involving repayment of debt under our credit facility, if any, and redemption of outstanding Prospect Capital InterNotes® and other debt, 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. We anticipate that substantially all of the net proceeds from each offering 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.

As of February 9, 2017, we had \$43.0 million borrowings under our credit facility and, based on the assets currently pledged as collateral on the facility, a total of approximately \$492.5 million was available to us for borrowing under our credit facility net of outstanding borrowings. Interest on borrowings under the credit facility is one-month LIBOR plus 225 basis points, with no minimum LIBOR floor. Additionally, the lenders charge a fee on the unused portion of the credit facility equal to either 50 basis points if at least 35% of the credit facility is used or 100 basis points otherwise.

SENIOR SECURITIES

Information about our senior securities is shown in the following table as of each fiscal year ended June 30 since the Company commenced operations and as of December 31, 2016. (All figures in this item are in thousands except per unit data.)

	Total Amount Outstanding(1)	Asset Coverage per Unit(2)	Involuntary Liquidating Preference per Unit(3)	Average Market Value per Unit(4)
Credit Facility				
Fiscal 2017 (as of December 31, 2016, unaudited)	\$ —	\$ —	—	—
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	—	—
Fiscal 2008 (as of June 30, 2008)	91,167	5,712	—	—
Fiscal 2007 (as of June 30, 2007)	—	N/A	—	—
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				
Fiscal 2017 (as of December 31, 2016, unaudited)	\$ 129,500	\$ 47,008	—	—
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				
Fiscal 2017 (as of December 31, 2016, unaudited)	\$ 200,000	\$ 30,437	—	—
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	—	—
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S-68

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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)
2019 Notes				
Fiscal 2017 (as of December 31, 2016, unaudited)	\$ 200,000	\$ 30,437	—	—
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				
Fiscal 2017 (as of December 31, 2016, unaudited)	\$ 300,000	\$ 20,292	—	—
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 2017 (as of December 31, 2016, unaudited)	\$ 392,000	\$ 15,529	—	—
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	—	—
2022 Notes(7)				
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
2023 Notes(8)				
Fiscal 2017 (as of December 31, 2016, unaudited)	\$ 250,000	\$ 24,350	—	—
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 2017 (as of December 31, 2016, unaudited)	\$ 199,281	\$ 30,547	—	\$ 1,015
Fiscal 2016 (as of June 30, 2016)	161,364	38,072	—	951
Prospect Capital InterNotes®				
Fiscal 2017 (as of December 31, 2016, unaudited)	\$ 962,099	\$ 6,327	—	—
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	—	—
Fiscal 2012 (as of June 30, 2012)	20,638	105,442	—	—
All Senior Securities(8)(9)				
Fiscal 2017 (as of December 31, 2016, unaudited)	\$ 2,632,880	\$ 2,312	—	—

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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	—	—

S-69

- (1) Total amount of each class of senior securities outstanding at the end of the year/period presented (in 000's).
The asset coverage ratio for a class of senior securities representing indebtedness is calculated as our consolidated
- (2) 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 2022 Notes and the 2024 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 redeemed the 2022 Notes on May 15, 2015.
- (8) For all fiscal years ended June 30th, the notes are presented net of unamortized discount.
- (9) 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 \$36,984 as of December 31, 2016, as senior securities for purposes of Section 18 of the 1940 Act, our asset coverage per unit would be \$2,294.

S-70

RATIO OF EARNINGS TO FIXED CHARGES

For the three months and six months ended December 31, 2016, and the years ended June 30, 2016, 2015, 2014, 2013 and 2012, the ratios of earnings to fixed charges of the Company, computed as set forth below, were as follows:

	For the three months ended December 31, 2016	For the six months ended December 31, 2016	For the Year Ended June 30, 2016	For the Year Ended June 30, 2015	For the Year Ended June 30, 2014	For the Year Ended June 30, 2013	For the Year Ended June 30, 2012
Earnings to Fixed Charges ⁽¹⁾	3.44	3.20	1.63	3.04	3.45	3.89	5.95

For purposes of computing the ratios of earnings to fixed charges, earnings represent net increase in net assets resulting from operations plus (or minus) income tax expense including excise tax expense plus fixed charges. Fixed charges include interest and credit facility fees expense and amortization of debt issuance costs.

Earnings include the net change in unrealized appreciation or depreciation. Net change in unrealized appreciation or depreciation can vary substantially from year to year. Excluding the net change in unrealized appreciation or depreciation, the earnings to fixed charges ratio would be 3.03 for the three months ended December 31, 2016, 2.97 for the six months ended December 31, 2016, 3.08 for the year ended June 30, 2016, 2.06 for the year ended June 30, 2015, 3.72 for the year ended June 30, 2014, 4.91 for the year ended June 30, 2013, and 6.79 for the year ended June 30, 2012.

PLAN OF DISTRIBUTION

Under the terms of the Sixth Amended and Restated Selling Agent Agreement dated November 10, 2016, which we refer to as the “Selling Agent Agreement,” the notes will be offered from time to time by us to the Purchasing Agent for subsequent resale to agents, including Citigroup Global Markets Inc. and RBC Capital Markets, LLC and other dealers who are broker-dealers and securities firms. The agents, including the Purchasing Agent, and the additional agents named from time to time pursuant to the Selling Agent Agreement, are, or will be, parties to the Selling Agent Agreement. The notes will be offered for sale in the United States only. Dealers who are members of the selling group have executed a Master Selected Dealer Agreement with the Purchasing Agent. We also may appoint additional agents to sell the notes. Any sale of the notes through those additional agents, however, will be on the same terms and conditions to which the original agents have agreed. The Purchasing Agent will purchase the notes at a discount ranging from 0.4% to 3.8% of the non-discounted price for each note sold. However, we also may sell the notes to the Purchasing Agent at a discount greater than or less than the range specified above. The discount at which we sell the notes to the Purchasing Agent will be set forth in the applicable pricing supplement. The Purchasing Agent also may sell notes to dealers at a concession not in excess of the discount it received from us. In certain cases, the Purchasing Agent and the other agents and dealers may agree that the Purchasing Agent will retain the entire discount. We will disclose any particular arrangements in the applicable pricing supplement.

Following the solicitation of orders, each of the agents, severally and not jointly, may purchase notes as principal for its own account from the Purchasing Agent. Unless otherwise set forth in the applicable pricing supplement, these notes will be purchased by the agents and resold by them to one or more investors at a fixed public offering price. After the initial public offering of notes, the public offering price (in the case of notes to be resold at a fixed public offering price), discount and concession may be changed.

We have the sole right to accept offers to purchase notes and may reject any proposed offer to purchase notes in whole or in part. Each agent also has the right, in its discretion reasonably exercised, to reject any proposed offer to purchase notes in whole or in part. We reserve the right to withdraw, cancel or modify any offer without notice. We also may change the terms, including the interest rate we will pay on the notes, at any time prior to our acceptance of an offer to purchase.

Each agent, including the Purchasing Agent, may be deemed to be an “underwriter” within the meaning of the Securities Act. We have agreed to indemnify the agents against certain liabilities, including liabilities under the Securities Act, or to contribute to any payments they may be required to make in respect of such liabilities. We also have agreed to reimburse the agents for certain expenses.

No note will have an established trading market when issued. We do not intend to apply for the listing of the notes on any securities exchange. However, we have been advised by the agents that they may purchase and sell notes in the secondary market as permitted by applicable laws and regulations. The agents are not obligated to make a market in the notes, and they may discontinue making a market in the notes at any time without notice. Neither we nor the agents can provide any assurance regarding the development, liquidity or maintenance of any trading market for any notes. All secondary trading in the notes will settle in same-day funds. See “Registration and Settlement.”

In connection with certain offerings of notes, the rules of the SEC permit the Purchasing Agent to engage in transactions that may stabilize the price of the notes. The Purchasing Agent will conduct these activities for the agents. These transactions may consist of short sales, stabilizing transactions and purchases to cover positions created by short sales. A short sale is the sale by the Purchasing Agent of a greater amount of notes than the amount the Purchasing Agent has agreed to purchase in connection with a specific offering of notes. Stabilizing transactions consist of certain bids or purchases made by the Purchasing Agent to prevent or retard a decline in the price of the notes while an offering of notes is in process. In general, these purchases or bids for the notes for the purpose of stabilization or to reduce a syndicate short position could cause the price of the notes to be higher than it might otherwise be in the absence of those purchases or bids. Neither we nor the Purchasing Agent makes any representation or prediction as to the direction or magnitude of any effect that these transactions may have on the price of any notes. In addition, neither we nor the Purchasing Agent makes any representation that, once commenced, these transactions will not be discontinued without notice. The Purchasing Agent is not required to engage in these activities and may end any of these activities at any time.

Some of the agents and their affiliates have engaged in, and may in the future engage in, investment banking and other commercial dealings in the ordinary course of business with us or our affiliates. They have received, or may in the future receive, customary fees and commissions for these transactions.

In addition, in the ordinary course of their business activities, the agents and their affiliates may make or hold a broad array of investments and actively trade debt and equity securities (or related derivative securities) and financial instruments (including bank loans) for their own account and for the accounts of their customers. Such investments and securities activities may involve securities and/or instruments of ours or our affiliates. The agents and their affiliates may also make investment

S-72

recommendations and/or publish or express independent research views in respect of such securities or financial instruments and may hold, or recommend to clients that they acquire, long and/or short positions in such securities and instruments.

S-73

LEGAL MATTERS

The legality of the notes will be passed upon for the Company by Joseph Ferraro, our General Counsel, Skadden, Arps, Slate, Meagher & Flom LLP (“Skadden, Arps”), New York, New York, and Venable LLP, as special Maryland counsel, Baltimore, Maryland, will pass on certain matters for the Company. Troutman Sanders LLP will pass on certain matters for the agents. Skadden, Arps and Venable LLP each have from time to time acted as counsel for us and our subsidiaries and may do so in the future.

INDEPENDENT ACCOUNTING FIRMS

BDO USA, LLP is the independent registered public accounting firm of the Company and National Property REIT Corp. MSPC is the independent registered public accounting firm of Harbortouch Payments, LLC. Hood & Strong LLP is the independent registered public accounting firm of NPH McDowell, LLC. Tidwell Group, LLC is the independent public accounting firm of Michigan Storage, LLC. RSM US LLP is the independent registered public 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 the notes offered by this prospectus supplement and accompanying prospectus. The registration statement contains additional information about us and the notes being registered by this prospectus supplement and accompanying 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, 2016, 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. 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.

No dealer, salesperson or other individual has been authorized to give any information or to make any representation other than those contained in this prospectus supplement and accompanying prospectus and, if given or made, such information or representations must not be relied upon as having been authorized by us or the Purchasing Agent or any agent. This prospectus supplement does not constitute an offer to sell or a solicitation of an offer to buy any securities in any jurisdiction in which such an offer or solicitation is not authorized or in which the person making such offer or solicitation is not qualified to do so, or to any person to whom it is unlawful to make such offer or solicitation. Neither the delivery of this prospectus supplement and accompanying prospectus nor any sale made hereunder shall, under any circumstances, create any implication that there has been no change in our affairs or that information contained herein is correct as of any time subsequent to the date hereof.

INDEX TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Financial Statements

<u>Consolidated Statements of Assets and Liabilities as of December 31, 2016 (Unaudited) and June 30, 2016 (Audited)</u>	<u>F-2</u>
<u>Consolidated Statements of Operations for the three and six months ended December 31, 2016 and 2015 (Unaudited)</u>	<u>F-3</u>
<u>Consolidated Statements of Changes in Net Assets for the six months ended December 31, 2016 and 2015 (Unaudited)</u>	<u>F-4</u>
<u>Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the six months ended December 31, 2016 and 2015 (Unaudited)</u>	<u>F-5</u>
<u>Consolidated Schedules of Investments as of December 31, 2016 (Unaudited) and June 30, 2016 (Audited)</u>	<u>F-6</u>
<u>Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited)</u>	<u>F-38</u>

F-1

PROSPECT CAPITAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

(in thousands, except share and per share data)

	December 31, 2016 (Unaudited)	June 30, 2016 (Audited)
Assets		
Investments at fair value:		
Control investments (amortized cost of \$1,880,883 and \$1,768,220, respectively)	\$1,867,410	\$1,752,449
Affiliate investments (amortized cost of \$8,530 and \$10,758, respectively)	7,819	11,320
Non-control/non-affiliate investments (amortized cost of \$4,222,503 and \$4,312,122, respectively)	4,061,770	4,133,939
Total investments at fair value (amortized cost of \$6,111,916 and \$6,091,100, respectively)	5,936,999	5,897,708
Cash	203,911	317,798
Receivables for:		
Interest, net	23,943	12,127
Other	6,484	168
Prepaid expenses	670	855
Deferred financing costs on Revolving Credit Facility (Note 4)	6,141	7,525
Total Assets	6,178,148	6,236,181
Liabilities		
Revolving Credit Facility (Notes 4 and 8)	—	—
Prospect Capital InterNotes® (Notes 7 and 8)	947,172	893,210
Convertible Notes (Notes 5 and 8)	909,505	1,074,361
Public Notes (Notes 6 and 8)	737,311	699,368
Due to Prospect Capital Management (Note 13)	52,212	54,149
Interest payable	38,419	40,804
Dividends payable	29,915	29,758
Due to Prospect Administration (Note 13)	3,010	1,765
Accrued expenses	2,885	2,259
Other liabilities	3,123	3,633
Due to broker	—	957
Total Liabilities	2,723,552	2,800,264
Commitments and Contingencies (Note 3)	—	—
Net Assets	\$3,454,596	\$3,435,917
Components of Net Assets		
Common stock, par value \$0.001 per share (1,000,000,000 common shares authorized; 359,000,280 and 357,107,231 issued and outstanding, respectively) (Note 9)	\$359	\$357
Paid-in capital in excess of par (Note 9)	3,981,732	3,967,397
Accumulated overdistributed net investment income	(16,907)	(3,623)
Accumulated net realized loss	(335,671)	(334,822)
Net unrealized loss	(174,917)	(193,392)
Net Assets	\$3,454,596	\$3,435,917
Net Asset Value Per Share (Note 16)	\$9.62	\$9.62

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

PROSPECT CAPITAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS
(in thousands, except share and per share data)
(Unaudited)

	Three Months Ended December 31,		Six Months Ended December 31,		
	2016	2015	2016	2015	
Investment Income					
Interest income:					
Control investments	\$48,281	\$51,429	\$94,190	\$103,373	
Affiliate investments	—	11	—	896	
Non-control/non-affiliate investments	87,465	88,161	174,125	181,869	
Structured credit securities	39,045	46,902	78,126	91,668	
Total interest income	174,791	186,503	346,441	377,806	
Dividend income:					
Control investments	1,282	13,545	3,522	16,758	
Non-control/non-affiliate investments	97	1	241	3	
Total dividend income	1,379	13,546	3,763	16,761	
Other income:					
Control investments	3,856	3,270	6,796	5,679	
Non-control/non-affiliate investments	3,454	5,872	6,312	9,196	
Total other income (Note 10)	7,310	9,142	13,108	14,875	
Total Investment Income	183,480	209,191	363,312	409,442	
Operating Expenses					
Base management fee (Note 13)	30,886	31,781	61,678	64,735	
Income incentive fee (Note 13)	21,101	25,224	40,831	48,034	
Interest and credit facility expenses	40,848	42,205	82,517	84,162	
Allocation of overhead from Prospect Administration (Note 13)	2,657	2,000	6,190	6,178	
Audit, compliance and tax related fees	1,058	1,192	2,453	3,069	
Directors' fees	112	94	225	188	
Other general and administrative expenses	2,413	5,802	6,094	10,941	
Total Operating Expenses	99,075	108,298	199,988	217,307	
Net Investment Income	84,405	100,893	163,324	192,135	
Net Realized and Change in Unrealized Gains (Losses) from Investments					
Net realized (losses) gains					
Control investments	178	(8) 183	(9)
Affiliate investments	—	—	137	—	
Non-control/non-affiliate investments	(260) (5,310) 312	(7,444)
Net realized (losses) gains	(82) (5,318) 632	(7,453)
Net change in unrealized gains (losses)					
Control investments	(11,068) (37,104) 2,298	(77,287)
Affiliate investments	853	241	(1,273	) 346
Non-control/non-affiliate investments	26,896	(153,784) 17,450	(174,981)
Net change in unrealized gains (losses)	16,681	(190,647) 18,475	(251,922)
Net Realized and Change in Unrealized Gains (Losses) from Investments	16,599	(195,965) 19,107	(259,375)
Net realized losses on extinguishment of debt	(124) (48) (185) (63)
Net Increase (Decrease) in Net Assets Resulting from Operations	\$100,880	\$(95,120)	\$182,246	\$(67,303)	

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Net increase (decrease) in net assets resulting from operations per share	\$0.28	\$ (0.27)	\$0.51	\$ (0.19)
Dividends declared per share	\$ (0.25)	\$ (0.25)	\$ (0.50)	\$ (0.50)

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

F-3

PROSPECT CAPITAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS

(in thousands, except share data)

(Unaudited)

	Six Months Ended December 31,	
	2016	2015
Operations		
Net investment income	\$ 163,324	\$ 192,135
Net realized gains (losses)	447	(7,516)
Net change in unrealized gains (losses)	18,475	(251,922)
Net Increase (Decrease) in Net Assets Resulting from Operations	182,246	(67,303)
Distributions to Shareholders		
Distribution from net investment income	(179,097)	(177,942)
Net Decrease in Net Assets Resulting from Distributions to Shareholders	(179,097)	(177,942)
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	15,530	7,645
Net Increase (Decrease) in Net Assets Resulting from Common Stock Transactions	15,530	(26,377)
Total Increase (Decrease) in Net Assets	18,679	(271,622)
Net assets at beginning of period	3,435,917	3,703,049
Net Assets at End of Period (Accumulated Overdistributed Net Investment Income of \$(16,907) and \$(3,623), respectively)	\$3,454,596	\$3,431,427
Common Stock Activity		
Shares repurchased under stock repurchase program	—	(4,708,750)
Shares issued through reinvestment of dividends	1,893,049	1,029,703
Net shares issued (repurchased) due to common stock activity	1,893,049	(3,679,047)
Shares issued and outstanding at beginning of period	357,107,231	359,090,759
Shares Issued and Outstanding at End of Period	359,000,280	355,411,712

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

F-4

PROSPECT CAPITAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(in thousands, except share data)
(Unaudited)

	Six Months Ended	
	December 31,	
	2016	2015
Operating Activities		
Net increase (decrease) in net assets resulting from operations	\$ 182,246	\$(67,303)
Net realized losses on extinguishment of debt	185	63
Net realized (gains) losses from investments	(632)	7,453
Net change in unrealized (gains) losses from investments	(18,475)	251,922
Amortization of discounts and premiums, net	37,178	40,627
Accretion of discount on Public Notes (Note 6)	132	98
Amortization of deferred financing costs	6,758	6,916
Payment-in-kind interest	(9,196)	(4,140)
Structuring fees	(5,693)	(6,906)
Change in operating assets and liabilities:		
Payments for purchases of investments	(801,798)	(650,842)
Proceeds from sale of investments and collection of investment principal	759,326	791,774
(Increase) decrease in interest receivable, net	(11,816)	5,288
(Increase) decrease in other receivables	(6,317)	412
Decrease (increase) in prepaid expenses	185	(8)
Decrease in due to broker	(957)	(26,778)
(Decrease) increase in interest payable	(2,385)	1,148
Increase in due to Prospect Administration	1,245	3,610
(Decrease) increase in due to Prospect Capital Management	(1,937)	54,632
Increase in accrued expenses	626	1,759
(Decrease) increase in other liabilities	(510)	3,796
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities	128,165	413,521
Financing Activities		
Borrowings under Revolving Credit Facility (Note 4)	210,000	536,000
Principal payments under Revolving Credit Facility (Note 4)	(210,000)	(846,700)
Issuances of Public Notes, net of original issue discount (Note 6)	37,466	160,000
Redemptions of Convertible Notes (Note 5)	(167,500)	(150,000)
Issuances of Prospect Capital InterNotes® (Note 7)	64,731	69,289
Redemptions of Prospect Capital InterNotes®, net (Note 7)	(11,440)	(2,606)
Financing costs paid and deferred	(1,900)	(6,549)
Cost of shares repurchased under stock repurchase program	—	(34,140)
Offering costs from issuance of common stock	—	118
Dividends paid	(163,409)	(170,605)
Net Cash Used in Financing Activities	(242,052)	(445,193)
Net Decrease in Cash	(113,887)	(31,672)
Cash at beginning of period	317,798	110,026
Cash at End of period	\$203,911	\$78,354
Supplemental Disclosures		
Cash paid for interest	\$78,012	\$75,735
Non-Cash Financing Activities		

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Value of shares issued through reinvestment of dividends	\$ 15,530	\$ 7,645
Cost basis of investments written off as worthless	\$ 1,720	\$ 3,762

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

F-5

PROSPECT CAPITAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED SCHEDULES OF INVESTMENTS
(in thousands, except share data)

Portfolio Company	Locale / Industry Investments(1)	December 31, 2016 (Unaudited)			
		Amortized Cost	Fair Value(2)	% of Net Assets	
LEVEL 3 PORTFOLIO INVESTMENTS					
Control Investments (greater than 25.00% voting control)(41)					
Arctic Energy Services, LLC(15)	Wyoming / Energy Equipment & Services	Class D Units (32,915 units)(39)	\$ 31,640	\$ 18,555	0.5%
		Class E Units (21,080 units)(39)	20,230	—	—%
		Class A Units (700 units)(39)	9,006	—	—%
		Class C Units (10 units)(39)	—	—	—%
CCPI Inc.(16)	Ohio / Metals & Mining	Senior Secured Term Loan A (10.00%, due 12/31/2017)(3)	60,876	18,555	0.5%
		Senior Secured Term Loan B (12.00% plus 7.00% PIK, due 12/31/2017)(40)	12,088	12,088	0.3%
		Common Stock (14,857 shares)	9,320	9,320	0.3%
			6,759	21,469	0.6%
CP Energy Services Inc.(17)	Oklahoma / Energy Equipment & Services	Series B Convertible Preferred Stock (1,043 shares)(39)	28,167	42,877	1.2%
		Common Stock (2,924 shares)(39)	98,272	73,048	2.1%
			15,227	—	—%
			113,499	73,048	2.1%
Credit Central Loan Company, LLC(18)	South Carolina / Consumer Finance	Subordinated Term Loan (10.00% plus 10.00% PIK, due 6/26/2019)(13)(40)	44,370	51,370	1.5%
		Class A Units (10,640,642 units)(13)(39)	13,731	8,312	0.2%
		Net Revenues Interest (25% of Net Revenues)(13)(39)	—	3,299	0.1%
			57,843	62,981	1.8%
Echelon Aviation LLC	New York / Diversified Financial Services	Senior Secured Term Loan (11.75% (LIBOR + 9.75% with 2.00% LIBOR floor) plus 2.25% PIK, due 3/31/2022)(10)(12)(40)	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)(10)(12)(39)(40)	16,044	16,044	0.5%
		Membership Interest (99%)	22,738	29,760	0.8%
			69,837	76,859	2.2%
Edmentum Ultimate Holdings, LLC(19)	Minnesota / Internet Software & Services	Second Lien Revolving Credit Facility to Edmentum, Inc. – \$7,834 Commitment (5.00%, due 6/9/2020)(14)	—	—	—%
		Unsecured Senior PIK Note (8.50% PIK, due 6/9/2020)(40)	6,619	6,619	0.2%
		Unsecured Junior PIK Note (10.00% PIK, due 6/9/2020)(40)	30,820	26,561	0.8%

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		Class A Units (370,964 units)(39)	6,577	3,432	0.1%
			37,025	36,612	1.1%
First Tower Finance Company LLC(20)	Mississippi / Consumer Finance	Subordinated Term Loan to First Tower, LLC (10.00% plus 12.00% PIK, due 6/24/2019)(13)(40)	258,210	258,210	7.5%
		Class A Units (93,997,533 units)(13)(39)	78,481	97,398	2.8%
			336,691	355,608	10.3%
Freedom Marine Solutions, LLC(21)	Louisiana / Energy Equipment & Services	Membership Interest (100%)(39)	41,411	26,671	0.8%
			41,411	26,671	0.8%

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

F-6

PROSPECT CAPITAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED SCHEDULES OF INVESTMENTS (CONTINUED)
(in thousands, except share data)

			December 31, 2016 (Unaudited)			
Portfolio Company	Locale / Industry	Investments(1)	Principal Value	Amortized Cost	Fair Value(2)	% of Net Assets
LEVEL 3 PORTFOLIO INVESTMENTS						
Control Investments (greater than 25.00% voting control)(41)						
Gulf Coast Machine & Supply Company	Texas / Energy Equipment & Services	Senior Secured Term Loan (10.50% (LIBOR + 8.50% with 2.00% LIBOR floor), in non-accrual status effective 1/1/2015, due 10/12/2017)(10)(11)	\$41,980	\$ 35,403	\$ 7,487	0.2%
		Series A Convertible Preferred Stock (99,900 shares)(39)	—	25,950	—	—%
		Common Stock (100 shares)(39)	—	—	—	—%
MITY, Inc.(22)	Utah / Commercial Services & Supplies	Senior Secured Note A (10.00% (LIBOR + 7.00% with 3.00% LIBOR floor), due 1/30/2020)(3)(10)(11)	18,250	18,250	18,250	0.5%
		Senior Secured Note B (10.00% (LIBOR + 7.00% with 3.00% LIBOR floor) plus 10.00% PIK, due 1/30/2020)(3)(10)(11)(40)	16,442	16,442	16,442	0.5%
		Subordinated Unsecured Note to Broda Enterprises ULC (10.00%, due on demand)(13)	5,478	7,200	5,478	0.2%
		Common Stock (42,053 shares)	—	6,849	16,789	0.4%
			—	48,741	56,959	1.6%
		Senior Secured Term Loan A (6.00% (LIBOR + 4.00% with 2.00% LIBOR floor) plus 5.50% PIK, due 4/1/2019)(10)(11)(40)	284,421	284,421	284,421	8.2%
National Property REIT Corp.(23)	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 5.00% PIK, due 4/1/2019)(10)(11)(40)	205,591	205,591	205,591	6.0%
		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)(10)(11)(13)(40)	88,556	88,556	88,556	2.6%
		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)(10)(11)(13)(40)	46,918	46,918	46,918	1.4%
		Common Stock (1,743,534 shares)(39)	—	184,768	254,187	7.4%

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		Net Operating Income Interest (5% of Net Operating Income)(39)	—	—	68,948	1.9%
				810,254	948,621	27.5%
Nationwide Loan Company LLC(24)	Illinois / Consumer Finance	Senior Subordinated Term Loan to Nationwide Acceptance LLC (10.00% plus 10.00% PIK, due 6/18/2019)(13)(40)	16,819	16,819	16,819	0.5%
		Class A Units (29,559,899 units)(13)		16,293	19,456	0.6%
				33,112	36,275	1.1%
		Senior Secured Note (14.00%, due 5/6/2021)	3,714	3,714	3,714	0.1%
NMMB, Inc.(25)	New York / Media	Senior Secured Note to Armed Forces Communications, Inc. (14.00%, due 5/6/2021)	7,000	7,000	7,000	0.2%
		Series A Preferred Stock (7,200 shares)(39)		7,200	2,558	0.1%
		Series B Preferred Stock (5,669 shares)(39)		5,669	2,014	0.1%
				23,583	15,286	0.4%
R-V Industries, Inc.	Pennsylvania / Construction & Engineering	Senior Subordinated Note (10.00% (LIBOR + 9.00% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 6/12/2018)(3)(10)(11)	28,622	28,622	28,622	0.8%
		Common Stock (745,107 shares)		6,941	6,909	0.2%
				35,563	35,531	1.0%

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

F-7

PROSPECT CAPITAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED SCHEDULES OF INVESTMENTS (CONTINUED)
(in thousands, except share data)

Portfolio Company	Locale / Industry	Investments(1)	December 31, 2016 (Unaudited)						
			Principal Value	Amortized Cost	Fair Value(2)	% of Net Assets			
LEVEL 3 PORTFOLIO INVESTMENTS									
Control Investments (greater than 25.00% voting control)(41)									
USES Corp.(26)	Texas / Commercial Services & Supplies	Senior Secured Term Loan A (9.00% PIK, in non-accrual status effective 4/1/2016, due 3/31/2019)	\$27,091	\$26,158	\$27,091	0.8%			
		Senior Secured Term Loan B (15.50% PIK, in non-accrual status effective 4/1/2016, due 3/31/2019)	37,880	35,568	16,013	0.4%			
		Common Stock (268,962 shares)(39)	—	—	—	—%			
Valley Electric Company, Inc.(27)	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 12/31/2019)(3)(10)(11)(40)	10,430	10,430	10,430	0.3%			
		Senior Secured Note (10.00% plus 8.50% PIK, due 6/23/2019)(40)	24,568	24,568	20,491	0.6%			
		Common Stock (50,000 shares)(39)	—	26,204	—	—%			
			—	61,202	30,921	0.9%			
Wolf Energy, LLC	Kansas / Energy Equipment & Services	Senior Secured Promissory Note secured by assets formerly owned by H&M (18.00%, in non-accrual status effective 4/15/2013, due 4/15/2018)	41,758	—	—	—%			
		Membership Interest (100%)(39)	—	—	—	—%			
		Net Profits Interest (8% of Equity Distributions)(4)(39)	—	—	15	—%			
			—	—	15	—%			
			\$1,880,883	\$1,867,410	\$1,880,883	0.2%			
Affiliate Investments (5.00% to 24.99% voting control)(42)									
Targus International, LLC(28)	California / Leisure Products	Senior Secured Term Loan A (15.00% PIK, in non-accrual status effective 10/1/15, due 12/31/2019)(8)	—	—	\$1,422	\$1,263	\$1,422	—%	
		Senior Secured Term Loan B (15.00% PIK, in non-accrual status effective 10/1/15, due 12/31/2019)(8)	—	—	4,267	3,788	4,267	0.1%	
		Common Stock (1,262,737 shares)(39)	—	—	3,479	2,130	8,530	7,819	0.1%
			—	—	—	—	8,530	\$7,819	0.2%
			—	—	—	—	—	—	0.2%

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

F-8

PROSPECT CAPITAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED SCHEDULES OF INVESTMENTS (CONTINUED)
(in thousands, except share data)

Portfolio Company	Locale / Industry	Investments(1)	December 31, 2016 (Unaudited)		
			Amortized Value	Fair Value(2)	% of Net Assets
LEVEL 3 PORTFOLIO INVESTMENTS					
Non-Control/Non-Affiliate Investments (less than 5.00% voting control)					
AFI Shareholder, LLC (f/k/a Aircraft Fasteners International, LLC)	California / Trading Companies & Distributors	Class A Units (32,500 units)(39)	\$ 289	\$ 679	—%
			289	679	—%
ALG USA Holdings, LLC	Pennsylvania / Hotels, Restaurants & Leisure	Second Lien Term Loan (10.25% (LIBOR + 9.00% with 1.25% LIBOR floor), due 2/28/2020)(8)(10)(11)	11,649	11,771	0.3%
			11,649	11,771	0.3%
American Gilsonite Company(29)	Utah / Metals & Mining	Membership Interest (1.93%)(39)	—	—	—%
			—	—	—%
Apidos CLO IX	Cayman Islands /	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current Structured Finance yield 9.57%, due 7/15/2023)(5)(13)	19,326	17,295	0.5%
			19,276	17,295	0.5%
Apidos CLO XI	Cayman Islands /	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current Structured Finance yield 12.96%, due 1/17/2023)(5)(13)	30,800	26,902	0.8%
			30,870	26,902	0.8%
Apidos CLO XII	Cayman Islands /	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current Structured Finance yield 13.28%, due 4/15/2025)(5)(13)	32,606	29,821	0.9%
			32,596	29,821	0.9%
Apidos CLO XV	Cayman Islands /	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current Structured Finance yield 10.36%, due 10/20/2025)(5)(13)	30,885	24,655	0.7%
			29,887	24,655	0.7%
Apidos CLO XXII	Cayman Islands /	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current Structured Finance yield 18.08%, due 10/20/2027)(5)(6)(13)	36,350	26,752	0.8%
			26,710	26,752	0.8%
Arctic Glacier U.S.A., Inc.	Minnesota / Food Products	Second Lien Term Loan (10.50% (LIBOR + 9.25% with 1.25% LIBOR floor), due 11/10/2019)(3)(10)(11)	150,000	150,000	4.3%
			150,000	150,000	4.3%
Ark-La-Tex Wireline Services, LLC	Louisiana / Energy Equipment & Services	Senior Secured Term Loan A (6.50% (LIBOR + 5.50% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), in non-accrual status effective 4/1/2016, due 4/8/2019)(10)(12)	20,323	9,074	0.3%
		Senior Secured Term Loan B (12.50% (LIBOR + 11.50% with 1.00% LIBOR floor),	23,282	—	—%

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		in non-accrual status effective 4/1/2016, due 4/8/2019)(10)(12)	43,592	9,074	0.3%
Armor Holding II LLC	New York / Commercial Services & Supplies	Second Lien Term Loan (10.25% (LIBOR + 9.00% with 1.25% LIBOR floor), due 12/26/2020)(3)(8)(10)(11)	6,908	6,918	0.2%
			6,918	6,918	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)(10)(11)(14)	2,350	2,350	0.1%
		Senior Term Loan (9.50% (LIBOR + 8.00% with 1.50% LIBOR floor), due 2/21/2020)(3)(10)(11)	79,968	79,968	2.3%
Babson CLO Ltd. 2014-III	Cayman Islands /	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 15.56%, due 1/15/2026)(5)(6)(13)	82,318	82,318	2.4%
			42,050	41,223	1.2%
			42,034	41,223	1.2%

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

F-9

PROSPECT CAPITAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED SCHEDULES OF INVESTMENTS (CONTINUED)
(in thousands, except share data)

Portfolio Company	Locale / Industry	Investments(1)	December 31, 2016 (Unaudited)			
			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)						
Broder Bros., Co.	Pennsylvania / Textiles, Apparel & Luxury Goods	Senior Secured Term Loan A (7.00% (LIBOR + 5.75% with 1.25% LIBOR floor), due 6/03/2021)(3)(10)(12)	\$ 119,262	\$ 119,262	\$ 119,262	3.5%
		Senior Secured Term Loan B (13.50% (LIBOR + 12.25% with 1.25% LIBOR floor), due 6/03/2021)(10)(12)	120,491	120,491	120,491	3.4%
Brookside Mill CLO Ltd.	Cayman Islands / Structured Finance	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 6.98%, due 4/17/2025)(5)(13)	26,000	18,734	15,918	0.5%
				18,734	15,918	0.5%
California Street CLO IX Ltd. (f/k/a Symphony CLO IX Ltd.)	Cayman Islands / Structured Finance	Preference Shares (Residual Interest, current yield 13.15%, due 10/16/2028)(5)(13)	58,915	40,253	34,799	1.0%
				40,253	34,799	1.0%
Capstone Logistics Acquisition, Inc.	Georgia / Commercial Services & Supplies	Second Lien Term Loan (9.25% (LIBOR + 8.25% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 10/7/2022)(3)(8)(10)(11)	101,828	101,340	100,698	2.9%
				101,340	100,698	2.9%
Carlyle Carlyle Global Market Strategies CLO 2016-3, Ltd.	Cayman Islands / Structured Finance	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 18.30%, due 10/20/2029)(5)(6)(13)	32,200	31,153	30,160	0.9%
				31,153	30,160	0.9%
Cent CLO 17 Limited	Cayman Islands / Structured Finance	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 13.59%, due 1/30/2025)(5)(13)	24,870	18,364	16,768	0.5%
				18,364	16,768	0.5%
Cent CLO 20 Limited	Cayman Islands / Structured Finance	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 9.64%, due 1/25/2026)(5)(13)	40,275	31,752	25,771	0.7%
				31,752	25,771	0.7%
Cent CLO 21 Limited	Cayman Islands / Structured Finance	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 11.61%, due 7/27/2026)(5)(6)(13)	48,528	36,287	30,756	0.9%
				36,287	30,756	0.9%

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CIFC Funding 2013-III, Ltd.	Cayman Islands /Subordinated Notes (Residual Structured Finance	Interest, current yield 17.38%, due 10/24/2025)(5)(13)	44,100	31,347	30,928	0.9%
				31,347	30,928	0.9%
CIFC Funding 2013-IV, Ltd.	Cayman Islands /Subordinated Notes (Residual Structured Finance	Interest, current yield 18.13%, due 11/27/2024)(5)(13)	45,500	32,561	34,499	1.0%
				32,561	34,499	1.0%
CIFC Funding 2014-IV Investor, Ltd.	Cayman Islands /Income Notes (Residual Interest, Structured Finance	current yield 18.31%, due 10/17/2026)(5)(6)(13)	41,500	30,480	31,494	0.9%
				30,480	31,494	0.9%
CIFC Funding 2016-I, Ltd.	Cayman Islands /Income Notes (Residual Interest, Structured Finance	current yield 17.14%, due 10/21/2028)(5)(6)(13)	34,000	30,091	29,879	0.9%
				30,091	29,879	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)(10)(11)(40)	62,442	62,392	62,442	1.8%
				62,392	62,442	1.8%

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

F-10

PROSPECT CAPITAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED SCHEDULES OF INVESTMENTS (CONTINUED)
(in thousands, except share data)

Portfolio Company	Locale / Industry	Investments(1)	December 31, 2016 (Unaudited)			
			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)						
Coverall North America, Inc.	Florida / Commercial Services & Supplies	Senior Secured Term Loan A (7.00% (LIBOR + 6.00% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 11/02/2020)(3)(10)(11)	\$23,750	\$23,750	\$23,750	0.7%
		Senior Secured Term Loan B (12.00% (LIBOR + 11.00% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 11/02/2020)(3)(10)(11)	25,000	25,000	25,000	0.7%
				48,750	48,750	1.4%
Crosman Corporation	New York / Leisure Products	Senior Secured Term Loan A (9.31% (LIBOR + 8.70% with .30% LIBOR floor) plus 4.00% PIK, due 8/5/2020)(3)(10)(12)(40)	54,673	54,673	54,673	1.6%
		Senior Secured Term Loan B (16.31% (LIBOR + 15.70% with .30% LIBOR floor) plus 4.00% PIK, due 8/5/2020)(10)(12)(40)	41,656	41,656	41,656	1.2%
				96,329	96,329	2.8%
CURO Group Holdings Corp (f/k/a Speedy Cash Holdings Corp.)	Canada / Consumer Finance	Senior Unsecured Notes (12.00%, due 11/15/2017)(8)(13)	15,000	15,000	11,988	0.3%
		Subordinated Secured Term Loan (10.75%, due 5/15/2018)(8)(13)	10,000	9,546	9,575	0.3%
				24,546	21,563	0.6%
Digital Room LLC	California / Commercial Services & Supplies	Second Lien Term Loan (11.00% (LIBOR + 10.00% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 5/21/2023)(8)(10)(12)	34,000	33,337	33,337	1.0%
				33,337	33,337	1.0%
Dunn Paper, Inc.	Georgia / Paper & Forest Products	Second Lien Term Loan (9.75% (LIBOR + 8.75% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 8/26/2023)(3)(8)(10)(11)	11,500	11,278	11,295	0.3%
				11,278	11,295	0.3%
Easy Gardener Products, Inc.	Texas / Commercial Services & Supplies	Senior Secured Term Loan (10.84% (LIBOR + 10.00% with .25% LIBOR floor), due 09/30/2020)(3)(10)(11)	17,281	17,281	16,481	0.5%
				17,281	16,481	0.5%
Fleetwash, Inc.	New Jersey / Commercial Services &	Senior Secured Term Loan B (10.50% (LIBOR + 9.50% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 4/30/2019)(3)(10)(11)	23,402	23,402	23,402	0.7%

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	Supplies	Delayed Draw Term Loan – \$15,000 Commitment (9.50% (LIBOR + 8.50% with 1.00% LIBOR floor) expires 4/30/2019)(10)(14)	—	—	—	—%
				23,402	23,402	0.7%
Galaxy XV CLO, Ltd.	Cayman Islands / Structured Finance	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 15.90%, due 4/15/2025)(5)(13)	39,275	28,394	28,998	0.8%
				28,394	28,998	0.8%
Galaxy XVI CLO, Ltd.	Cayman Islands / Structured Finance	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 13.13%, due 11/16/2025)(5)(13)	24,575	18,535	17,544	0.5%
				18,535	17,544	0.5%
Galaxy XVII CLO, Ltd.	Cayman Islands / Structured Finance	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 13.47%, due 7/15/2026)(5)(6)(13)	39,905	30,698	28,707	0.8%
				30,698	28,707	0.8%
Generation Brands Holdings, Inc.	Illinois / Household Durables	Subordinated Secured Term Loan (11.00% (LIBOR + 10.00% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 12/10/2022)(3)(8)(10)(11)	19,000	18,479	19,000	0.5%
				18,479	19,000	0.5%

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

F-11

PROSPECT CAPITAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED SCHEDULES OF INVESTMENTS (CONTINUED)

(in thousands, except share data)

Portfolio Company	Locale / Industry	Investments(1)	December 31, 2016 (Unaudited)			
			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)						
Global Employment Solutions, Inc.	Colorado / Commercial Services & Supplies	Senior Secured Term Loan (10.25% (LIBOR + 9.25% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 6/26/2020)(3)(10)(12)	\$49,250	\$49,250	\$49,250	1.4%
				49,250	49,250	1.4%
Halcyon Loan Advisors Funding 2012-1 Ltd.	Cayman Islands / Structured Finance	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 5.30%, due 8/15/2023)(5)(13)	23,188	16,595	13,952	0.4%
				16,595	13,952	0.4%
Halcyon Loan Advisors Funding 2013-1 Ltd.	Cayman Islands / Structured Finance	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 14.56%, due 4/15/2025)(5)(13)	40,400	29,554	28,782	0.8%
				29,554	28,782	0.8%
Halcyon Loan Advisors Funding 2014-1 Ltd.	Cayman Islands / Structured Finance	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 14.69%, due 4/18/2026)(5)(13)	24,500	17,056	16,417	0.5%
				17,056	16,417	0.5%
Halcyon Loan Advisors Funding 2014-2 Ltd.	Cayman Islands / Structured Finance	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 15.95%, due 4/28/2025)(5)(6)(13)	41,164	28,625	28,563	0.8%
				28,625	28,563	0.8%
Halcyon Loan Advisors Funding 2015-3 Ltd.	Cayman Islands / Structured Finance	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 16.68%, due 10/18/2027)(5)(6)(13)	39,598	35,167	35,569	1.0%
				35,167	35,569	1.0%
Harbortouch Payments, LLC	Pennsylvania / Commercial Services & Supplies	Escrow Receivable(39)	—	—	2,173	0.1%
				—	2,173	0.1%
HarbourView CLO VII, Ltd.	Cayman Islands / Structured Finance	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 18.57%, due 11/18/2026)(5)(6)(13)	19,025	14,475	13,980	0.4%
				14,475	13,980	0.4%
Harley Marine Services, Inc.	Washington / Oil, Gas & Consumable Fuels	Second Lien Term Loan (10.50% (LIBOR + 9.25% with 1.25% LIBOR floor), due 12/20/2019)(3)(8)(10)(11)	9,000	8,902	8,323	0.2%
				8,902	8,323	0.2%

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Hollander Sleep Products, LLC	Florida / Household Durables	Senior Secured Term Loan (9.00% (LIBOR + 8.00% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 10/21/2020)(3)(10)(11)	21,860	21,860	21,071	0.6%
				21,860	21,071	0.6%
Inpatient Care Management Company, LLC	Florida / Health Care Providers & Services	Senior Secured Term Loan (11.50% (LIBOR + 10.50% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 6/8/2021)(10)(12)	26,293	26,293	26,293	0.8%
				26,293	26,293	0.8%
Instant Web, LLC	Minnesota / Media	Senior Secured Term Loan A (5.50% (LIBOR + 4.50% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 3/28/2019)(10)(11)	121,945	121,945	121,945	3.5%
		Senior Secured Term Loan B (12.00% (LIBOR + 11.00% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 3/28/2019)(3)(10)(11)	158,100	158,100	158,100	4.6%
		Senior Secured Term Loan C-1 (12.75% (LIBOR + 11.75% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 3/28/2019)(10)(11)	27,000	27,000	27,000	0.8%
		Senior Secured Term Loan C-2 (13.50% (LIBOR + 12.50% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 3/28/2019)(10)(11)	25,000	25,000	25,000	0.7%
			332,045	332,045	9.6%	

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

F-12

PROSPECT CAPITAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED SCHEDULES OF INVESTMENTS (CONTINUED)
(in thousands, except share data)

Portfolio Company	Locale / Industry	Investments(1)	December 31, 2016 (Unaudited)			
			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)						
InterDent, Inc.	California / Health Care Providers & Services	Senior Secured Term Loan A (6.27% (LIBOR + 5.50% with 0.75% LIBOR floor), due 8/3/2017)(10)(12)	\$79,097	\$ 79,097	\$79,097	2.3%
		Senior Secured Term Loan B (11.27% (LIBOR + 10.50% with 0.75% LIBOR floor), due 8/3/2017)(3)(10)(12)	131,125	131,125	131,125	3.8%
				210,222	210,222	6.1%
JD Power and Associates	California / Professional Services	Second Lien Term Loan (9.50% (LIBOR + 8.50% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 9/7/2024)(3)(8)(10)(11)	15,000	14,784	15,000	0.4%
				14,784	15,000	0.4%
Jefferson Mill CLO Ltd.	Cayman Islands / Structured Finance	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 15.32%, due 7/20/2027)(5)(6)(13)	19,500	16,946	15,376	0.4%
				16,946	15,376	0.4%
K&N Parent, Inc.	California / Auto Components	Second Lien Term Loan (9.75% (LIBOR + 8.75% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 10/20/2024)(8)(10)(11)	13,000	12,745	12,745	0.4%
				12,745	12,745	0.4%
Keystone Peer Review Organization Holdings, Inc.	Pennsylvania / Health Care Providers & Services	Second Lien Term Loan (11.75% (PRIME + 8.00%) with 3.75% PRIME floor), due 7/28/2023)(8)(10)	45,000	45,000	45,000	1.3%
				45,000	45,000	1.3%
LaserShip, Inc.	Virginia / Road & Rail	Senior Secured Term Loan A (10.25% (LIBOR + 8.25% with 2.00% LIBOR floor), due 3/18/2019)(3)(10)(12)	34,189	34,189	34,189	1.0%
		Senior Secured Term Loan B (10.25% (LIBOR + 8.25% with 2.00% LIBOR floor), due 3/18/2019)(3)(10)(12)	20,990	20,990	20,990	0.6%
LCM XIV Ltd.	Cayman Islands / Structured Finance			55,179	55,179	1.6%
		Income Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 16.91%, due	30,500	22,027	22,226	0.6%

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		7/15/2025)(5)(13)		22,027	22,226	0.6%
Madison Park Funding IX, Ltd.	Cayman Islands / Structured Finance	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 20.22%, due 8/15/2022)(5)(13)	43,110	28,989	28,091	0.8%
				28,989	28,091	0.8%
Matrixx Initiatives, Inc.	New Jersey / Pharmaceuticals	Senior Secured Term Loan A (7.50% (LIBOR + 6.00% with 1.50% LIBOR floor), due 8/9/2018)(3)(10)(11)	33,802	33,802	33,802	1.0%
		Senior Secured Term Loan B (12.50% (LIBOR + 11.00% with 1.50% LIBOR floor), due 8/9/2018)(3)(10)(11)	45,562	45,562	45,562	1.3%
				79,364	79,364	2.3%
Maverick Healthcare Equity, LLC	Arizona / Health Care Providers & Services	Preferred Units (1,250,000 units)(39)		1,252	1,738	0.1%
		Class A Common Units (1,250,000 units)(39)		—	—	—%
				1,252	1,738	0.1%
Mineral Fusion Natural Brands(30)	Colorado / Personal Products	Membership Interest (1.43%)(39)		—	115	—%
				—	115	—%
Mountain View CLO 2013-I Ltd.	Cayman Islands / Structured Finance	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 15.40%, due 4/12/2024)(5)(13)	43,650	30,835	29,821	0.9%
				30,835	29,821	0.9%

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

F-13

PROSPECT CAPITAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED SCHEDULES OF INVESTMENTS (CONTINUED)
(in thousands, except share data)

Portfolio Company	Locale / Industry	Investments(1)	December 31, 2016 (Unaudited)			
			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)						
Mountain View CLO IX Ltd.	Cayman Islands / Structured Finance	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 17.21%, due 7/15/2027)(5)(6)(13)	\$47,830	\$41,924	\$41,550	1.2%
				41,924	41,550	1.2%
National Home Healthcare Corp.	Michigan / Health Care Providers & Services	Second Lien Term Loan (11.75% (PRIME + 8.00%) with 3.75% PRIME floor), due 12/8/2022)(8)(10)	15,400	15,172	15,172	0.4%
				15,172	15,172	0.4%
NCP Finance Limited Partnership(31)	Ohio / Consumer Finance	Subordinated Secured Term Loan (11.00% (LIBOR + 9.75% with 1.25% LIBOR floor), due 9/30/2018)(3)(8)(10)(12)(13)	27,039	26,486	25,687	0.7%
				26,486	25,687	0.7%
Nixon, Inc.	California / Textiles, Apparel & Luxury Goods	Senior Secured Term Loan (9.50% plus 3.00% PIK, plus 2.00% default interest, in non-accrual status effective 7/1/2016, due 4/16/2018)(8)	15,413	14,197	7,334	0.2%
				14,197	7,334	0.2%
Octagon Investment Partners XV, Ltd.	Cayman Islands / Structured Finance	Income Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 12.23%, due 1/19/2025)(5)(13)	32,921	24,984	22,018	0.6%
				24,984	22,018	0.6%
Octagon Investment Partners XVIII, Ltd.	Cayman Islands / Structured Finance	Income Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 17.44%, due 12/16/2024)(5)(6)(13)	28,200	18,856	17,946	0.5%
				18,856	17,946	0.5%
Outerwall Inc.	Washington / Diversified Consumer Services	Senior Secured Term Loan B (9.75% (LIBOR + 8.75% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 9/27/2024)(3)(8)(10)(11)	40,000	39,421	40,000	1.2%
				39,421	40,000	1.2%
		Revolving Line of Credit – \$15,000 Commitment (8.00% (LIBOR + 7.00% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 9/26/2020)(10)(12)(14)	8,000	8,000	8,000	0.2%
Pacific World Corporation	California / Personal Products					

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		Senior Secured Term Loan A (6.00% (LIBOR + 5.00% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 9/26/2020)(3)(10)(12)	97,750	97,750	93,215	2.7%
		Senior Secured Term Loan B (10.00% (LIBOR + 9.00% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 9/26/2020)(3)(10)(12)	97,750	97,750	70,659	2.1%
				203,500	171,874	5.0%
Pelican Products, Inc.	California / Leisure Products	Second Lien Term Loan (9.25% (LIBOR + 8.25% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 4/9/2021)(3)(8)(10)(12)	17,500	17,488	16,862	0.5%
				17,488	16,862	0.5%
		Revolving Line of Credit – \$1,000 Commitment (9.50% (LIBOR + 8.50% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 8/11/17)(10)(11)(14)	—	—	—	—%
PeopleConnect Intermediate, LLC (f/k/a Intelius, Inc.)	Washington / Internet Software & Services	Senior Secured Term Loan A (6.50% (LIBOR + 5.50% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 7/1/2020)(3)(10)(11)	20,020	20,020	19,848	0.6%
		Senior Secured Term Loan B (12.50% (LIBOR + 11.50% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 7/1/2020)(3)(10)(11)	20,760	20,760	20,528	0.6%
				40,780	40,376	1.2%
PGX Holdings, Inc.(33)	Utah / Diversified Consumer Services	Second Lien Term Loan (10.00% (LIBOR + 9.00% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 9/29/2021)(3)(10)(12)	143,767	143,767	143,767	4.2%
				143,767	143,767	4.2%

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

F-14

PROSPECT CAPITAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED SCHEDULES OF INVESTMENTS (CONTINUED)
(in thousands, except share data)

Portfolio Company	Locale / Industry	Investments(1)	December 31, 2016 (Unaudited)			
			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)						
Photonis Technologies SAS	France / Aerospace & Defense	First Lien Term Loan (8.50% (LIBOR + 7.50% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 9/18/2019)(8)(10)(11)(13)	\$ 9,927	\$ 9,783	\$ 8,731	0.3%
				9,783	8,731	0.3%
Pinnacle (US) Acquisition Co. Limited	Texas / Energy Equipment & Services	Second Lien Term Loan (10.50% (LIBOR + 9.25% with 1.25% LIBOR floor), due 8/3/2020)(8)(10)(11)	7,037	6,932	5,317	0.2%
				6,932	5,317	0.2%
PlayPower, Inc.	North Carolina / Commercial Services & Supplies	Second Lien Term Loan (9.75% (LIBOR + 8.75% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 6/23/2022)(3)(8)(10)(11)	11,000	10,868	11,000	0.3%
				10,868	11,000	0.3%
PrimeSport, Inc.	Georgia / Hotels, Restaurants & Leisure	Senior Secured Term Loan A (8.00% (LIBOR + 7.00% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 2/11/2021)(3)(10)(11)	53,546	53,546	53,546	1.5%
		Senior Secured Term Loan B (13.00% (LIBOR + 12.00% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 2/11/2021)(3)(10)(11)	74,500	74,500	71,696	2.1%
				128,046	125,242	3.6%
Prince Mineral Holding Corp.	New York / Metals & Mining	Senior Secured Term Loan (11.50%, due 12/15/2019)(8)	10,000	9,944	9,635	0.3%
				9,944	9,635	0.3%
Rocket Software, Inc.	Massachusetts / Software	Second Lien Term Loan (10.50% (LIBOR + 9.50% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 10/14/2024)(8)(10)(11)	50,000	49,045	50,000	1.4%
				49,045	50,000	1.4%
Royal Holdings, Inc.	Indiana / Chemicals	Second Lien Term Loan (8.50% (LIBOR + 7.50% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 6/19/2023)(3)(8)(10)(11)	5,000	4,969	5,000	0.1%
				4,969	5,000	0.1%
SCS Merger Sub, Inc.	Texas / IT Services	Second Lien Term Loan (10.50% (LIBOR + 9.50% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 10/30/2023)(3)(8)(10)(12)	20,000	19,495	20,000	0.6%
				19,495	20,000	0.6%
SESAC Holdco II LLC	Tennessee / Media	Second Lien Term Loan (9.00% (LIBOR + 8.00% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 4/22/2021)(3)(8)(10)(12)	10,000	9,892	9,892	0.3%
				9,892	9,892	0.3%

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SITEL Worldwide Corporation	Tennessee / Diversified Consumer Services	Second Lien Term Loan (10.50% (LIBOR + 9.50% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 9/18/2022)(3)(8)(10)(11)	19,000	18,543	18,543	0.5%
				18,543	18,543	0.5%
Small Business Whole Loan Portfolio(36)	New York / Online Lending	1,214 Individual Small Business Loans purchased from On Deck Capital, Inc.	14,927	14,927	14,292	0.4%
				14,927	14,292	0.4%
Spartan Energy Services, Inc.	Louisiana / Energy Equipment & Services	Senior Secured Term Loan A (7.00% (LIBOR + 6.00% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), in non-accrual status effective 4/1/2016, due 12/28/2017)(10)(12) Senior Secured Term Loan B (13.00% (LIBOR + 12.00% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), in non-accrual status effective 4/1/2016, due 12/28/2017)(10)(12)	13,156	12,494	10,724	0.3%
			14,920	13,669	—	—%
Stryker Energy, LLC	Ohio / Oil, Gas & Consumable Fuels	Overriding Royalty Interests(9)	26,163	10,724	0.3%	
			—	—	—%	
			—	—	—%	

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

F-15

PROSPECT CAPITAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED SCHEDULES OF INVESTMENTS (CONTINUED)
(in thousands, except share data)

Portfolio Company	Locale / Industry	Investments(1)	December 31, 2016 (Unaudited)			
			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)						
Sudbury Mill CLO Ltd.	Cayman Islands / Structured Finance	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 11.89%, due 1/17/2026)(5)(13)	\$28,200	\$ 19,846	\$ 17,003	0.5%
				19,846	17,003	0.5%
Symphony CLO XIV Ltd.	Cayman Islands / Structured Finance	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 13.82%, due 7/14/2026)(5)(6)(13)	49,250	37,520	35,460	1.0%
				37,520	35,460	1.0%
Symphony CLO XV Ltd.	Cayman Islands / Structured Finance	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 14.33%, due 10/17/2026)(5)(13)	50,250	41,807	38,872	1.1%
				41,807	38,872	1.1%
TouchTunes Interactive Networks, Inc.	New York / Media	Second Lien Term Loan (9.25% (LIBOR + 8.25% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 5/29/2022)(3)(8)(10)(11)	14,000	13,897	13,897	0.4%
				13,897	13,897	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 6/18/2018)(3)(10)(11)	33,956	33,956	33,956	1.0%
		Senior Secured Term Loan B (11.50% (LIBOR + 9.50% with 2.00% LIBOR floor), due 6/18/2018)(3)(10)(11)	36,319	36,319	36,319	1.0%
				70,275	70,275	2.0%
Transaction Network Services, Inc.	Virginia / IT Services	Second Lien Term Loan (9.00% (LIBOR + 8.00% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 8/14/2020)(3)(8)(10)(11)	4,410	4,394	4,394	0.1%
				4,394	4,394	0.1%
United Sporting Companies, Inc.(38)	South Carolina / Leisure Products	Second Lien Term Loan (12.75% (LIBOR + 11.00% with 1.75% LIBOR floor), due 5/16/2018)(3)(10)(12)	140,847	140,847	140,847	4.1%
				140,847	140,847	4.1%
Universal Fiber Systems, LLC	Virginia / Chemicals	Second Lien Term Loan (10.50% (LIBOR + 9.50% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 10/02/2022)(3)(8)(10)(12)	37,000	36,393	37,000	1.1%
				36,393	37,000	1.1%
Universal Turbine Parts, LLC	Alabama / Aerospace & Defense	Senior Secured Term Loan A (6.75% (LIBOR + 5.75% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 7/22/2021)(3)(10)(11)	32,338	32,338	32,338	0.9%
			32,500	32,500	32,500	1.0%

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		Senior Secured Term Loan B (12.75% (LIBOR + 11.75% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 7/22/2021)(3)(10)(11)		64,838	64,838	1.9%
		Revolving Line of Credit – \$2,500 Commitment (10.75% (LIBOR + 9.75% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 4/15/2017)(10)(12)(14)	1,000	1,000	1,000	—%
USG Intermediate, LLC	Texas / Leisure Products	Senior Secured Term Loan A (8.25% (LIBOR + 7.25% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 4/15/2020)(3)(10)(12)	16,132	16,132	16,132	0.5%
		Senior Secured Term Loan B (13.25% (LIBOR + 12.25% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 4/15/2020)(3)(10)(12)	19,755	19,755	19,755	0.6%
		Equity(39)		1	—	—%
				36,888	36,887	1.1%
Venio LLC	Pennsylvania / Diversified Consumer Services	Second Lien Term Loan (12.00% (LIBOR + 9.50% with 2.50% LIBOR floor) plus 2.00% default interest, in non-accrual status effective 12/31/15, due 2/19/2020)(10)(11)	17,000	16,485	8,909	0.3%
				16,485	8,909	0.3%

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

F-16

PROSPECT CAPITAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED SCHEDULES OF INVESTMENTS (CONTINUED)
(in thousands, except share data)

Portfolio Company	Locale / Industry Investments(1)		December 31, 2016 (Unaudited)			
			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)						
Vivid Seats LLC	Illinois / Internet & Direct Marketing Retail	Second Lien Term Loan (10.75% (LIBOR + 9.75% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 10/12/2023)(8)(10)(11)	\$22,500	\$22,066	\$22,066	0.6%
				22,066	22,066	0.6%
Voya CLO 2012-2, Ltd.	Cayman Islands / Structured Finance	Income Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 14.82%, due 10/15/2022)(5)(13)	38,070	27,292	26,744	0.8%
				27,292	26,744	0.8%
Voya CLO 2012-3, Ltd.	Cayman Islands / Structured Finance	Income Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 13.27%, due 10/15/2022)(5)(13)	46,632	33,421	30,889	0.9%
				33,421	30,889	0.9%
Voya CLO 2012-4, Ltd.	Cayman Islands / Structured Finance	Income Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 18.91%, due 10/15/2023)(5)(13)	40,613	31,376	33,740	1.0%
				31,376	33,740	1.0%
Voya CLO 2014-1, Ltd.	Cayman Islands / Structured Finance	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 19.53%, due 4/18/2026)(5)(6)(13)	32,383	25,028	27,638	0.8%
				25,028	27,638	0.8%
Voya CLO 2016-3, Ltd.	Cayman Islands / Structured Finance	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 17.31%, due 10/18/2027)(5)(6)(13)	28,100	27,216	26,529	0.8%
				27,216	26,529	0.8%
Washington Mill CLO Ltd.	Cayman Islands / Structured Finance	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 10.20%, due 4/20/2026)(5)(6)(13)	22,600	17,289	14,997	0.4%
				17,289	14,997	0.4%
Water Pik, Inc.	Colorado / Personal Products	Second Lien Term Loan (9.75% (LIBOR + 8.75% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 1/8/2021)(3)(8)(10)(11)	14,448	14,143	14,448	0.5%
				14,143	14,448	0.5%
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)(10)(11)	12,000	12,000	11,941	0.4%
			5,460	5,460	5,460	0.2%

Senior Subordinated Secured Note
(11.00% (LIBOR + 7.00% with
4.00% LIBOR floor), due
6/29/2020)(3)(10)(11)

Total Non-Control/Non-Affiliate Investments (Level 3)	17,460	17,401	0.6%
Total Portfolio Investments	\$4,222,503	\$4,061,770	117.6%
	\$6,111,916	\$5,936,999	171.8%

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

F-17

PROSPECT CAPITAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED SCHEDULES OF INVESTMENTS (CONTINUED)
(in thousands, except share data)

Portfolio Company	Locale / Industry Investments(1)		June 30, 2016		
			Amortized Cost	Fair Value(2)	% of Net Assets
LEVEL 3 PORTFOLIO INVESTMENTS					
Control Investments (greater than 25.00% voting control)(43)					
Arctic Energy Services, LLC(15)	Wyoming / Energy Equipment & Services	Class D Units (32,915 units)(39)	\$ 31,640	\$ 35,815	1.0%
		Class E Units (21,080 units)(39)	20,230	2,525	0.1%
		Class A Units (700 units)(39)	9,006	—	—%
		Class C Units (10 units)(39)	—	—	—%
CCPI Inc.(16)	Ohio / Metals & Mining	Senior Secured Term Loan A (10.00%, due 12/31/2017)(3)	60,876	38,340	1.1%
		Senior Secured Term Loan B (12.00% plus 7.00% PIK, due 12/31/2017)(40)	12,313	12,313	0.4%
		Common Stock (14,857 shares)	9,320	9,320	0.3%
			6,635	19,723	0.5%
CP Energy Services Inc.(17)	Oklahoma / Energy Equipment & Services	Series B Convertible Preferred Stock (1,043 shares)(39)	28,268	41,356	1.2%
		Common Stock (2,924 shares)(39)	98,273	76,002	2.2%
			15,227	—	—%
			113,500	76,002	2.2%
Credit Central Loan Company, LLC(18)	South Carolina / Consumer Finance	Subordinated Term Loan (10.00% plus 10.00% PIK, due 6/26/2019)(13)(40)	36,931	36,931	1.1%
		Class A Units (7,500,000 units)(13)(39)	11,633	11,707	0.3%
		Net Revenues Interest (25% of Net Revenues)(13)(39)	—	3,616	0.1%
			48,564	52,254	1.5%
Echelon Aviation LLC	New York / Diversified Financial Services	Senior Secured Term Loan (11.75% (LIBOR + 9.75% with 2.00% LIBOR floor) plus 2.25% PIK, due 3/31/2022)(10)(12)(40)	37,855	37,855	1.1%
		Membership Interest (99%)	19,907	22,966	0.7%
			57,762	60,821	1.8%
Edmentum Ultimate Holdings, LLC(19)	Minnesota / Internet Software & Services	Second Lien Revolving Credit Facility to Edmentum, Inc. – \$7,834 Commitment (5.00% due 6/9/2020)(14)	6,424	6,424	0.2%
		Unsecured Senior PIK Note (8.50% PIK, due 6/9/2020)(40)	6,341	6,341	0.2%
		Unsecured Junior PIK Note (10.00% PIK, due 6/9/2020)(40)	28,837	25,569	0.7%
		Class A Units (370,964 units)(39)	6,576	6,012	0.2%
First Tower Finance Company LLC(20)	Mississippi / Consumer Finance		41,678	44,346	1.3%
		Subordinated Term Loan to First Tower, LLC (10.00% plus 12.00% PIK, due 6/24/2019)(13)(40)	255,762	255,762	7.4%

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		Class A Units (86,711,625 units)(13)(39)	70,476	96,904	2.8%
			326,238	352,666	10.2%
Freedom Marine Solutions, LLC(21)	Louisiana / Energy Equipment & Services	Membership Interest (100%)(39)	40,810	26,618	0.8%
			40,810	26,618	0.8%
Gulf Coast Machine & Supply Company	Texas / Energy Equipment & Services	Senior Secured Term Loan (10.50% (LIBOR + 8.50% with 2.00% LIBOR floor), in non-accrual status effective 1/1/2015, due 10/12/2017)(10)(11)	38,825	7,312	0.2%
		Series A Convertible Preferred Stock (99,900 shares)(39)	25,950	—	—%
			60,375	7,312	0.2%

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

F-18

PROSPECT CAPITAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED SCHEDULES OF INVESTMENTS (CONTINUED)
(in thousands, except share data)

Portfolio Company	Locale / Industry	Investments(1)	June 30, 2016			
			Principal Value	Amortized Cost	Fair Value(2)	% of Net Assets
LEVEL 3 PORTFOLIO INVESTMENTS						
Control Investments (greater than 25.00% voting control)(43)						
MITY, Inc.(22)	Utah / Commercial Services & Supplies	Senior Secured Note A (10.00% (LIBOR + 7.00% with 3.00% LIBOR floor), due 3/19/2019)(3)(10)(11)	\$ 18,250	\$ 18,250	\$ 18,250	0.5%
		Senior Secured Note B (10.00% (LIBOR + 7.00% with 3.00% LIBOR floor) plus 10.00% PIK, due 3/19/2019)(3)(10)(11)(40)	16,442	16,442	16,442	0.5%
		Subordinated Unsecured Note to Broda Enterprises ULC (10.00%, due on demand)(13)	7,200	7,200	5,667	0.2%
		Common Stock (42,053 shares)		6,848	13,690	0.4%
National Property REIT Corp.(23)	Various / Equity Real Estate Investment Trusts (REITs) / Online Lending	Senior Secured Term Loan A (6.00% (LIBOR + 4.00% with 2.00% LIBOR floor) plus 5.50% PIK, due 4/1/2019)(10)(11)(40)	248,677	248,677	248,677	7.2%
		Senior Secured Term Loan E (11.00% (LIBOR + 9.00% with 2.00% LIBOR floor) plus 5.00% PIK, due 4/1/2019)(10)(11)(40)	212,819	212,819	212,819	6.2%
		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)(10)(11)(13)(40)	99,972	99,972	99,972	2.9%
		Common Stock (1,533,899 shares)(39)		165,908	215,491	6.3%
		Net Operating Income Interest (5% of Net Operating Income)(39)		—	66,974	2.0%
				727,376	843,933	24.6%
Nationwide Loan Company LLC(24)	Illinois / Consumer Finance	Senior Subordinated Term Loan to Nationwide Acceptance LLC (10.00% plus 10.00% PIK, due 6/18/2019)(13)(40)	16,696	16,696	16,696	0.5%
		Class A Units (29,343,795 units)(13)		16,201	19,117	0.5%
				32,897	35,813	1.0%
NMMB, Inc.(25)	New York / Media	Senior Secured Note (14.00%, due 5/6/2021)	3,714	3,714	3,442	0.1%
		Senior Secured Note to Armed Forces Communications, Inc. (14.00%, due	7,000	7,000	6,487	0.2%

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		5/6/2021)						
		Series A Preferred Stock (7,200 shares)(39)	7,200	44	—%			
		Series B Preferred Stock (5,669 shares)(39)	5,669	34	—%			
			23,583	10,007	0.3%			
		Senior Subordinated Note (10.00% (LIBOR + 9.00% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 6/12/2018)(3)(10)(11)	28,622	28,622	28,622	0.8%		
R-V Industries, Inc.	Pennsylvania / Construction & Engineering	Common Stock (545,107 shares)	5,087	6,039	0.2%			
		Warrant (to purchase 200,000 shares of Common Stock, expires 6/30/2017)	1,682	2,216	0.1%			
			35,391	36,877	1.1%			
		Senior Secured Term Loan A (7.00% (LIBOR + 6.00% with 1.00% LIBOR floor) plus 2.00% default interest, in non-accrual status effective 4/1/2016, due 3/31/2019)(10)(11)	26,300	26,158	26,300	0.8%		
USES Corp.(26)	Texas / Commercial Services & Supplies	Senior Secured Term Loan B (13.50% (LIBOR + 12.50% with 1.00% LIBOR floor) plus 2.00% default interest, in non-accrual status effective 4/1/2016, due 3/31/2019)(10)(11)	36,000	35,568	13,986	0.4%		
		Common Stock (268,962 shares)(39)	—	—	—%			
			61,726	40,286	1.2%			

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

F-19

PROSPECT CAPITAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED SCHEDULES OF INVESTMENTS (CONTINUED)
(in thousands, except share data)

Portfolio Company	Locale / Industry	Investments(1)	June 30, 2016		Fair Value(2)	% of Net Assets	
			Principal Value	Amortized Cost			
LEVEL 3 PORTFOLIO INVESTMENTS							
Control Investments (greater than 25.00% voting control)(43)							
Valley Electric Company, Inc.(27)	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 12/31/2019)(3)(10)(11)(40)	\$ 10,430	\$ 10,430	\$ 10,430	0.3%	
		Senior Secured Note (10.00% plus 8.50% PIK, due 6/23/2019)(40)	23,802	23,802	20,661	0.6%	
		Common Stock (50,000 shares)(39)		26,204	—	—%	
				60,436	31,091	0.9%	
Wolf Energy, LLC	Kansas / Energy Equipment & Services	Senior Secured Promissory Note secured by assets formerly owned by H&M (18.00%, in non-accrual status effective 4/15/2013, due 4/15/2018)	38,257	—	659	—%	
		Membership Interest (100%)(39)		—	—	—%	
		Net Profits Interest (8% of Equity Distributions)(4)(39)		—	19	—%	
				—	678	—%	
			\$ 1,768,220	\$ 1,752,449	\$ 1,752,449	51.0%	
Affiliate Investments (5.00% to 24.99% voting control)(44)							
BNN Holdings Corp.	Michigan / Health Care Equipment & Supplies	Series A Preferred Stock (9,925.455 shares)(7)(39)			\$ 1,780	\$ 2,270	0.1%
		Series B Preferred Stock (1,753.636 shares)(7)(39)			448	572	—%
					2,228	2,842	0.1%
Targus International, LLC(28)	California / Leisure Products	Senior Secured Term Loan A (15.00% PIK, in non-accrual status effective 10/1/15, due 12/31/2019)(8)			1,319	1,263	—%
		Senior Secured Term Loan B (15.00% PIK, in non-accrual status effective 10/1/15, due 12/31/2019)(8)			3,957	3,788	0.1%
		Common Stock (1,262,737 shares)(39)			3,479	3,202	0.1%
					8,530	8,478	0.2%
					\$ 10,758	\$ 11,320	0.3%

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

PROSPECT CAPITAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED SCHEDULES OF INVESTMENTS (CONTINUED)
(in thousands, except share data)

Portfolio Company	Locale / Industry	Investments(1)	June 30, 2016		
			Amortized Cost	Fair Value(2)	% of Net Assets
LEVEL 3 PORTFOLIO INVESTMENTS					
Non-Control/Non-Affiliate Investments (less than 5.00% voting control)					
AFI Shareholder, LLC (f/k/a Aircraft Fasteners International, LLC)	California / Trading Companies & Distributors	Class A Units (32,500 units)(39)	\$ 330	\$ 511	—%
			330	511	—%
Airmall Inc.	Pennsylvania / Multiline Retail	Escrow Receivable	3,916	3,900	0.1%
			3,916	3,900	0.1%
Ajax Rolled Ring & Machine, LLC(35)	South Carolina / Machinery	Escrow Receivable	—	608	—%
			—	608	—%
ALG USA Holdings, LLC	Pennsylvania / Hotels, Restaurants & Leisure	Second Lien Term Loan (10.25% (LIBOR + 9.00% with 1.25% LIBOR floor), due 2/28/2020)(8)(10)(11)	11,630	11,771	0.3%
			11,630	11,771	0.3%
American Gilsonite Company(29)	Utah / Metals & Mining	Membership Interest (1.93%)(39)	—	—	—%
			—	—	—%
Apidos CLO IX	Cayman Islands / Structured Finance	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 16.98%, due 7/15/2023)(5)(13)	19,997	19,966	0.6%
			19,997	19,966	0.6%
Apidos CLO XI	Cayman Islands / Structured Finance	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 11.95%, due 1/17/2023)(5)(13)	29,763	26,057	0.8%
			29,763	26,057	0.8%
Apidos CLO XII	Cayman Islands / Structured Finance	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 13.39%, due 4/15/2025)(5)(13)	34,598	30,638	0.9%
			34,598	30,638	0.9%
Apidos CLO XV	Cayman Islands / Structured Finance	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 10.72%, due 10/20/2025)(5)(13)	31,479	25,335	0.7%
			31,479	25,335	0.7%
Apidos CLO XXII	Cayman Islands / Structured Finance	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 17.29%, due 10/20/2027)(5)(6)(13)	26,948	25,369	0.7%
			26,948	25,369	0.7%
Arctic Glacier U.S.A., Inc.	Minnesota / Food Products	Second Lien Term Loan (10.50% (LIBOR + 9.25% with 1.25% LIBOR floor), due 11/10/2019)(3)(10)(11)	150,000	145,546	4.2%
			150,000	145,546	4.2%
			21,088	11,779	0.3%

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Ark-La-Tex Wireline Services, LLC	Louisiana / Energy Equipment & Services	Senior Secured Term Loan A (6.50% (LIBOR + 5.50% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), in non-accrual status effective 4/1/2016, due 4/8/2019)(10)(12)	23,289	—	—%
		Senior Secured Term Loan B (12.50% (LIBOR + 11.50% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), in non-accrual status effective 4/1/2016, due 4/8/2019)(10)(12)	44,327	11,779	0.3%
Armor Holding II LLC	New York / Commercial Services & Supplies	Second Lien Term Loan (10.25% (LIBOR + 9.00% with 1.25% LIBOR floor), due 12/26/2020)(3)(8)(10)(11)	6,907	6,907	0.2%
			6,907	6,907	0.2%

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F-21

PROSPECT CAPITAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED SCHEDULES OF INVESTMENTS (CONTINUED)
(in thousands, except share data)

Portfolio Company	Locale / Industry	Investments(1)	June 30, 2016			% 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)						
Atlantis Health Care Group (Puerto Rico), Inc.	Puerto Rico / Health Care Providers & Services	Revolving Line of Credit – \$7,000 Commitment (10.25% (LIBOR + 8.25% with 2.00% LIBOR floor), due 8/21/2017)(10)(11)(14)	\$2,350	\$ 2,350	\$ 2,350	0.1%
		Senior Term Loan (10.25% (LIBOR + 8.25% with 2.00% LIBOR floor), due 2/21/2018)(3)(10)(11)	38,166	38,166	38,166	1.1%
				40,516	40,516	1.2%
Babson CLO Ltd. 2014-III	Cayman Islands / Structured Finance	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 12.25%, due 1/15/2026)(5)(6)(13)	52,250	44,075	40,312	1.2%
				44,075	40,312	1.2%
Broder Bros., Co.	Pennsylvania / Textiles, Apparel & Luxury Goods	Senior Secured Term Loan A (7.00% (LIBOR + 5.75% with 1.25% LIBOR floor), due 6/03/2021)(3)(10)(12)	120,737	120,737	120,737	3.5%
		Senior Secured Term Loan B (13.50% (LIBOR + 12.25% with 1.25% LIBOR floor), due 6/03/2021)(10)(12)	121,475	121,475	121,475	3.5%
				242,212	242,212	7.0%
Brookside Mill CLO Ltd.	Cayman Islands / Structured Finance	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 14.44%, due 4/17/2025)(5)(13)	26,000	19,875	18,990	0.6%
				19,875	18,990	0.6%
California Street CLO IX Ltd. (f/k/a Symphony CLO IX Ltd.)	Cayman Islands / Structured Finance	Preference Shares (Residual Interest, current yield 14.11%, due 4/16/2022)(5)(13)	45,500	32,629	29,267	0.9%
				32,629	29,267	0.9%
Capstone Logistics Acquisition, Inc.	Georgia / Commercial Services & Supplies	Second Lien Term Loan (9.25% (LIBOR + 8.25% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 10/7/2022)(3)(8)(10)(12)	101,828	101,298	97,752	2.8%
Cent CLO 17 Limited	Cayman Islands / Structured Finance	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 12.64%, due 1/30/2025)(5)(13)	24,870	18,839	16,695	0.5%
				18,839	16,695	0.5%
Cent CLO 20 Limited	Cayman Islands / Structured Finance	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 10.19%, due 1/25/2026)(5)(13)	40,275	32,835	26,501	0.8%

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			32,835	26,501	0.8%
Cent CLO 21 Limited	Cayman Islands / Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, Structured Finance	current yield 11.64%, due 7/27/2026)(5)(6)(13)	48,528	38,125	31,467 0.9%
			38,125	31,467	0.9%
CIFC Funding 2013-III, Ltd.	Cayman Islands / Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, Structured Finance	current yield 15.72%, due 10/24/2025)(5)(13)	44,100	32,338	29,634 0.9%
			32,338	29,634	0.9%
CIFC Funding 2013-IV, Ltd.	Cayman Islands / Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, Structured Finance	current yield 16.13%, due 11/27/2024)(5)(13)	45,500	33,414	32,752 0.9%
			33,414	32,752	0.9%
CIFC Funding 2014-IV Investor, Ltd.	Cayman Islands / Income Notes (Residual Interest, Structured Finance	current yield 15.05%, due 10/17/2026)(5)(6)(13)	41,500	31,729	30,378 0.9%
			31,729	30,378	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)(10)(11)(40)	65,990	65,940	65,990 1.9%
			65,940	65,990	1.9%

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F-22

PROSPECT CAPITAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED SCHEDULES OF INVESTMENTS (CONTINUED)
(in thousands, except share data)

Portfolio Company	Locale / Industry	Investments(1)	June 30, 2016			% 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)						
Coverall North America, Inc.	Florida / Commercial Services & Supplies	Senior Secured Term Loan A (7.00% (LIBOR + 6.00% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 11/02/2020)(3)(10)(11)	\$24,250	\$24,250	\$24,250	0.7%
		Senior Secured Term Loan B (12.00% (LIBOR + 11.00% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 11/02/2020)(3)(10)(11)	25,000	25,000	25,000	0.7%
				49,250	49,250	1.4%
Crosman Corporation	New York / Leisure Products	Senior Secured Term Loan A (9.16% (LIBOR + 8.70% with .30% LIBOR floor) plus 4.00% PIK, due 8/5/2020)(3)(10)(12)(40)	54,185	54,185	53,935	1.6%
		Senior Secured Term Loan B (16.16% (LIBOR + 15.70% with .30% LIBOR floor) plus 4.00% PIK, due 8/5/2020)(10)(12)(40)	41,284	41,284	40,458	1.1%
				95,469	94,393	2.7%
CURO Group Holdings Corp. (f/k/a Speedy Cash Holdings Corp.)	Canada / Consumer Finance	Senior Unsecured Notes (12.00%, due 11/15/2017)(8)(13)	15,000	15,000	8,081	0.2%
				15,000	8,081	0.2%
Easy Gardener Products, Inc.	Texas / Commercial Services & Supplies	Senior Secured Term Loan (10.63% (LIBOR + 10.00% with .25% LIBOR floor), due 09/30/2020)(3)(10)(11)	17,369	17,369	17,369	0.5%
				17,369	17,369	0.5%
Empire Today, LLC	Illinois / Household Durables	Senior Secured Note (11.375%, due 2/1/2017)(8)	50,426	49,988	49,938	1.4%
				49,988	49,938	1.4%
Fleetwash, Inc.	New Jersey / Commercial Services & Supplies	Senior Secured Term Loan B (10.50% (LIBOR + 9.50% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 4/30/2019)(3)(10)(11)	23,402	23,402	23,402	0.7%
		Delayed Draw Term Loan – \$15,000 Commitment (9.50% (LIBOR + 8.50% with 1.00% LIBOR floor) expires 4/30/2019)(10)(11)(14)	—	—	—	—%
Focus Brands, Inc.				23,402	23,402	0.7%
			18,000	17,876	18,000	0.5%

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	Georgia / Food & Staples Retailing	Second Lien Term Loan (10.25% (LIBOR + 9.00% with 1.25% LIBOR floor), due 8/21/2018)(8)(10)(12)		17,876	18,000	0.5%
Galaxy XV CLO, Ltd.	Cayman Islands / Structured Finance	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 18.19%, due 4/15/2025)(5)(13)	39,275	29,037	30,452	0.9%
				29,037	30,452	0.9%
Galaxy XVI CLO, Ltd.	Cayman Islands / Structured Finance	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 16.22%, due 11/16/2025)(5)(13)	24,575	19,195	18,925	0.5%
				19,195	18,925	0.5%
Galaxy XVII CLO, Ltd.	Cayman Islands / Structured Finance	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 15.77%, due 7/15/2026)(5)(6)(13)	39,905	31,077	29,820	0.9%
				31,077	29,820	0.9%
Generation Brands Holdings, Inc.	Illinois / Household Durables	Subordinated Secured Term Loan (11.00% (LIBOR + 10.00% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 12/10/2022)(8)(10)(11)	19,000	18,437	19,000	0.6%
				18,437	19,000	0.6%
Global Employment Solutions, Inc.	Colorado / Commercial Services & Supplies	Senior Secured Term Loan (10.25% (LIBOR + 9.25% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 6/26/2020)(3)(10)(12)	49,312	49,312	49,312	1.4%

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

F-23

PROSPECT CAPITAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED SCHEDULES OF INVESTMENTS (CONTINUED)
(in thousands, except share data)

Portfolio Company	Locale / Industry	Investments(1)	June 30, 2016			% 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)						
				49,312	49,312	1.4%
Halcyon Loan Advisors Funding 2012-1 Ltd.	Cayman Islands / Structured Finance	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 17.90%, due 8/15/2023)(5)(13)	\$23,188	\$ 18,245	\$ 18,140	0.5%
				18,245	18,140	0.5%
Halcyon Loan Advisors Funding 2013-1 Ltd.	Cayman Islands / Structured Finance	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 18.01%, due 4/15/2025)(5)(13)	40,400	31,897	32,212	0.9%
				31,897	32,212	0.9%
Halcyon Loan Advisors Funding 2014-1 Ltd.	Cayman Islands / Structured Finance	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 13.66%, due 4/18/2026)(5)(13)	24,500	18,255	17,076	0.5%
				18,255	17,076	0.5%
Halcyon Loan Advisors Funding 2014-2 Ltd.	Cayman Islands / Structured Finance	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 16.91%, due 4/28/2025)(5)(6)(13)	41,164	30,795	30,532	0.9%
				30,795	30,532	0.9%
Halcyon Loan Advisors Funding 2015-3 Ltd.	Cayman Islands / Structured Finance	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 15.86%, due 10/18/2027)(5)(6)(13)	39,598	36,746	35,202	1.0%
				36,746	35,202	1.0%
Harbortouch Payments, LLC	Pennsylvania / Commercial Services & Supplies	Second Lien Term Loan (10.00% (LIBOR + 9.00% with 1.00% LIBOR floor) plus 3.00% PIK, due 5/31/2023)(10)(11)(40) Escrow Receivable(39)	27,500	27,500	27,500	0.8%
				—	1,602	—%
				27,500	29,102	0.8%
HarbourView CLO VII, Ltd.	Cayman Islands / Structured Finance	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 17.35%, due 11/18/2026)(5)(6)(13)	19,025	14,454	13,005	0.4%
				14,454	13,005	0.4%
Harley Marine Services, Inc.	Washington / Oil, Gas & Consumable Fuels	Second Lien Term Loan (10.50% (LIBOR + 9.25% with 1.25% LIBOR floor), due 12/20/2019)(3)(8)(10)(11)	9,000	8,886	8,886	0.3%
				8,886	8,886	0.3%
Hollander Sleep Products, LLC	Florida / Household Durables	Senior Secured Term Loan (9.00% (LIBOR + 8.00% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 10/21/2020)(3)(10)(12)	21,860	21,860	21,098	0.6%
				21,860	21,098	0.6%

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ICV-CAS Holdings, LLC	New York / Transportation Infrastructure	Escrow Receivable	—	6	—%
			—	6	—%
Inpatient Care Management Company, LLC	Florida / Health Care Providers & Services	Senior Secured Term Loan (11.50% (LIBOR + 10.50% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 6/8/2021)(10)(12)	17,000	17,000	17,000 0.5%
				17,000	17,000 0.5%
			122,943	122,943	122,943 3.6%
Instant Web, LLC	Minnesota / Media	Senior Secured Term Loan B (12.00% (LIBOR + 11.00% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 3/28/2019)(3)(10)(11)	158,100	158,100	158,100 4.6%
Instant Web, LLC	Minnesota / Media	Senior Secured Term Loan C-1 (12.75% (LIBOR + 11.75% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 3/28/2019)(10)(11)	27,000	27,000	27,000 0.8%
Instant Web, LLC	Minnesota / Media	Senior Secured Term Loan C-2 (13.50% (LIBOR + 12.50% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 3/28/2019)(10)(11)	25,000	25,000	25,000 0.7%

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F-24

PROSPECT CAPITAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED SCHEDULES OF INVESTMENTS (CONTINUED)
(in thousands, except share data)

Portfolio Company	Locale / Industry	Investments(1)	June 30, 2016			% 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)						
				333,043	333,043	9.7%
InterDent, Inc.	California / Health Care Providers & Services	Senior Secured Term Loan A (6.25% (LIBOR + 5.50% with 0.75% LIBOR floor), due 8/3/2017)(10)(12)	\$79,538	\$79,538	\$79,538	2.3%
		Senior Secured Term Loan B (11.25% (LIBOR + 10.50% with 0.75% LIBOR floor), due 8/3/2017)(3)(10)(12)	131,125	131,125	130,582	3.8%
				210,663	210,120	6.1%
JAC Holding Corporation	Michigan / Auto Components	Senior Secured Note (11.50%, due 10/1/2019)(8)	2,868	2,868	2,868	0.1%
				2,868	2,868	0.1%
Jefferson Mill CLO Ltd.	Cayman Islands / Structured Finance	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 9.75%, due 7/20/2027)(5)(6)(13)	19,500	16,915	13,072	0.4%
				16,915	13,072	0.4%
JHH Holdings, Inc.	Texas / Health Care Providers & Services	Second Lien Term Loan (11.25% (LIBOR + 10.00% with 1.25% LIBOR floor) plus 0.50% PIK, due 3/30/2019)(3)(10)(11)(40)	35,477	35,477	35,477	1.0%
				35,477	35,477	1.0%
LaserShip, Inc.	Virginia / Road & Rail	Senior Secured Term Loan A (10.25% (LIBOR + 8.25% with 2.00% LIBOR floor) plus 2.00% PIK, due 3/18/2019)(3)(10)(12)(40)	34,570	34,570	32,113	0.9%
		Senior Secured Term Loan B (10.25% (LIBOR + 8.25% with 2.00% LIBOR floor) plus 2.00% PIK, due 3/18/2019)(3)(10)(12)(40)	21,214	21,214	19,705	0.6%
				55,784	51,818	1.5%
LCM XIV Ltd.	Cayman Islands / Structured Finance	Income Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 18.80%, due 7/15/2025)(5)(13)	30,500	22,890	23,376	0.7%
				22,890	23,376	0.7%
Madison Park Funding IX, Ltd.	Cayman Islands / Structured Finance	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 21.15%, due 8/15/2022)(5)(13)	31,110	22,259	21,174	0.6%
				22,259	21,174	0.6%
Matrixx Initiatives, Inc.	New Jersey / Pharmaceuticals	Senior Secured Term Loan A (7.50% (LIBOR + 6.00% with 1.50% LIBOR	30,177	30,177	30,177	0.9%

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		floor), due 8/9/2018)(3)(10)(11)				
		Senior Secured Term Loan B (12.50%				
		(LIBOR + 11.00% with 1.50% LIBOR	40,562	40,562	40,562	1.2%
		floor), due 8/9/2018)(3)(10)(11)				
			70,739	70,739	70,739	2.1%
Maverick Healthcare	Arizona / Health	Preferred Units (1,250,000 units)(39)	1,252	2,037	2,037	0.1%
Equity, LLC	Care Providers & Services	Class A Common Units (1,250,000 units)(39)	—	353	353	—%
			1,252	2,390	2,390	0.1%
Mineral Fusion	Colorado / Personal	Membership Interest (1.43%)(39)	—	266	266	—%
Natural Brands(30)	Products		—	266	266	—%
Mountain View	Cayman Islands /	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest,				
CLO 2013-I Ltd.	Structured Finance	current yield 14.72%, due	43,650	33,156	30,928	0.9%
		4/12/2024)(5)(13)				
				33,156	30,928	0.9%
Mountain View	Cayman Islands /	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest,				
CLO IX Ltd.	Structured Finance	current yield 16.23%, due	47,830	43,088	40,218	1.2%
		7/15/2027)(5)(6)(13)				
				43,088	40,218	1.2%

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

F-25

PROSPECT CAPITAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED SCHEDULES OF INVESTMENTS (CONTINUED)
(in thousands, except share data)

Portfolio Company	Locale / Industry	Investments(1)	June 30, 2016			% 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)						
Nathan's Famous, Inc.	New York / Food & Staples Retailing	Senior Secured Notes (10.00%, due 3/15/2020)(8)	\$3,000	\$ 3,000	\$ 3,000	0.1%
				3,000	3,000	0.1%
NCP Finance Limited Partnership(31)	Ohio / Consumer Finance	Subordinated Secured Term Loan (11.00% (LIBOR + 9.75% with 1.25% LIBOR floor), due 9/30/2018)(3)(8)(10)(12)(13)	27,199	26,504	25,838	0.7%
				26,504	25,838	0.7%
Nixon, Inc.	California / Textiles, Apparel & Luxury Goods	Senior Secured Term Loan (9.50% plus 3.00% PIK, due 4/16/2018)(3)(8)(40)	14,311	14,197	11,776	0.3%
				14,197	11,776	0.3%
Octagon Investment Partners XV, Ltd.	Cayman Islands / Structured Finance	Income Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 16.54%, due 1/19/2025)(5)(13)	32,921	26,213	24,027	0.7%
				26,213	24,027	0.7%
Octagon Investment Partners XVIII, Ltd.	Cayman Islands / Structured Finance	Income Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 20.29%, due 12/16/2024)(5)(6)(13)	28,200	20,046	19,701	0.6%
				20,046	19,701	0.6%
Onyx Payments(32)	Texas / Commercial Services & Supplies	Revolving Line of Credit – \$5,000 Commitment (9.00% (LIBOR + 8.00% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 9/10/2016)(10)(11)(14)	1,000	1,000	1,000	—%
		Senior Secured Term Loan A (6.50% (LIBOR + 5.50% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 9/10/2019)(3)(10)(11)	48,352	48,352	48,352	1.4%
		Senior Secured Term Loan B (13.50% (LIBOR + 12.50% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 9/10/2019)(3)(10)(11)	59,389	59,389	59,389	1.8%
				108,741	108,741	3.2%
Pacific World Corporation	California / Personal Products	Revolving Line of Credit – \$15,000 Commitment (8.00% (LIBOR + 7.00% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 9/26/2020)(10)(12)(14)	2,500	2,500	2,500	0.1%
		Senior Secured Term Loan A (6.00% (LIBOR + 5.00% with 1.00% LIBOR	97,994	97,994	93,624	2.7%

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		floor), due 9/26/2020)(10)(12)					
		Senior Secured Term Loan B (10.00%					
		(LIBOR + 9.00% with 1.00% LIBOR	97,994	97,994	81,567	2.4%	
		floor), due 9/26/2020)(3)(10)(12)					
			198,488	177,691	5.2%		
Pelican Products, Inc.	California / Leisure Products	Second Lien Term Loan (9.25% (LIBOR + 8.25% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due	17,500	17,486	15,744	0.5%	
		4/9/2021)(3)(8)(10)(12)					
			17,486	15,744	0.5%		
		Revolving Line of Credit – \$1,500					
		Commitment (9.50% (LIBOR + 8.50%					
		with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due	—	—	—	—%	
		8/11/16)(10)(11)(14)					
PeopleConnect Intermediate, LLC (f/k/a Intelius, Inc.)	Washington / Internet Software & Services	Senior Secured Term Loan A (6.50%	20,379	20,379	19,907	0.6%	
		(LIBOR + 5.50% with 1.00% LIBOR					
		floor), due 7/1/2020)(3)(10)(11)					
		Senior Secured Term Loan B (12.50%	20,938	20,938	20,215	0.6%	
		(LIBOR + 11.50% with 1.00% LIBOR					
		floor), due 7/1/2020)(3)(10)(11)					
			41,317	40,122	1.2%		
PGX Holdings, Inc.(33)	Utah / Diversified Consumer Services	Second Lien Term Loan (10.00%	135,000	135,000	135,000	3.9%	
		(LIBOR + 9.00% with 1.00% LIBOR					
		floor), due 9/29/2021)(3)(10)(12)					

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

F-26

PROSPECT CAPITAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED SCHEDULES OF INVESTMENTS (CONTINUED)
(in thousands, except share data)

Portfolio Company	Locale / Industry	Investments(1)	June 30, 2016			% 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)						
				135,000	135,000	3.9%
Photonis Technologies SAS	France / Aerospace & Defense	First Lien Term Loan (8.50% (LIBOR + 7.50% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 9/18/2019)(8)(10)(12)(13)	\$9,927	\$ 9,756	\$ 9,015	0.3%
				9,756	9,015	0.3%
Pinnacle (US) Acquisition Co. Limited	Texas / Energy Equipment & Services	Second Lien Term Loan (10.50% (LIBOR + 9.25% with 1.25% LIBOR floor), due 8/3/2020)(8)(10)(11)	7,037	6,918	5,425	0.2%
				6,918	5,425	0.2%
PlayPower, Inc.	North Carolina / Commercial Services & Supplies	Second Lien Term Loan (9.75% (LIBOR + 8.75% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 6/23/2022)(3)(8)(10)(11)	11,000	10,856	10,911	0.3%
				10,856	10,911	0.3%
Prime Security Services Borrower, LLC	Illinois / Diversified Consumer Services	Second Lien Term Loan (9.75% (LIBOR + 8.75% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 7/1/2022)(8)(10)(12)	10,000	9,870	10,000	0.3%
				9,870	10,000	0.3%
PrimeSport, Inc.	Georgia / Hotels, Restaurants & Leisure	Senior Secured Term Loan A (7.00% (LIBOR + 6.00% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 2/11/2021)(3)(10)(11) Senior Secured Term Loan B (12.00% (LIBOR + 11.00% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 2/11/2021)(3)(10)(11)	53,683	53,683	53,683	1.6%
				74,500	74,500	2.1%
				128,183	128,183	3.7%
Prince Mineral Holding Corp.	New York / Metals & Mining	Senior Secured Term Loan (11.50%, due 12/15/2019)(8)	10,000	9,934	8,701	0.3%
				9,934	8,701	0.3%
Rocket Software, Inc.	Massachusetts / Software	Second Lien Term Loan (10.25% (LIBOR + 8.75% with 1.50% LIBOR floor), due 2/8/2019)(3)(8)(10)(12)	20,000	19,854	20,000	0.6%
				19,854	20,000	0.6%
Royal Holdings, Inc.	Indiana / Chemicals	Second Lien Term Loan (8.50% (LIBOR + 7.50% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 6/19/2023)(8)(10)(11)	5,000	4,967	4,819	0.1%
				4,967	4,819	0.1%
SCS Merger Sub, Inc.	Texas / IT Services	Second Lien Term Loan (10.50% (LIBOR + 9.50% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 10/30/2023)(3)(8)(10)(12)	20,000	19,456	19,655	0.6%

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			19,456	19,655	0.6%
Security Alarm Financing Enterprises, L.P.(34)	California / Diversified Consumer Services	Subordinated Unsecured Notes (11.50% (LIBOR + 9.50% with 2.00% LIBOR floor), due 12/19/2020)(10)(12)	25,000	25,000	0.7%
			25,000	22,700	0.7%
SESAC Holdco II LLC	Tennessee / Media	Second Lien Term Loan (9.00% (LIBOR + 8.00% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 4/22/2021)(3)(8)(10)(11)	10,000	9,878	0.3%
			9,878	9,878	0.3%
SITEL Worldwide Corporation	Tennessee / Diversified Consumer Services	Second Lien Term Loan (10.50% (LIBOR + 9.50% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 9/18/2022)(8)(10)(11)	16,000	15,715	0.5%
			15,715	15,715	0.5%
Small Business Whole Loan Portfolio(36)	New York / Online Lending	741 Individual Small Business Loans purchased from On Deck Capital, Inc.	14,603	14,603	0.4%
			14,603	14,215	0.4%

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

F-27

PROSPECT CAPITAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED SCHEDULES OF INVESTMENTS (CONTINUED)
(in thousands, except share data)

Portfolio Company	Locale / Industry	Investments(1)	June 30, 2016			% 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)						
Spartan Energy Services, Inc.	Louisiana / Energy Equipment & Services	Senior Secured Term Loan A (7.00% (LIBOR + 6.00% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), in non-accrual status effective 4/1/2016, due 12/28/2017)(10)(12)	\$13,156	\$12,923	\$11,368	0.3%
		Senior Secured Term Loan B (13.00% (LIBOR + 12.00% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), in non-accrual status effective 4/1/2016, due 12/28/2017)(10)(12)	14,123	13,669	984	0.1%
Stryker Energy, LLC	Ohio / Oil, Gas & Consumable Fuels	Overriding Royalty Interests(9)	—	—	—	—%
			—	—	—	—%
Sudbury Mill CLO Ltd.	Cayman Islands / Structured Finance	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 12.64%, due 1/17/2026)(5)(13)	28,200	20,865	17,395	0.5%
				20,865	17,395	0.5%
Symphony CLO XIV Ltd.	Cayman Islands / Structured Finance	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 13.12%, due 7/14/2026)(5)(6)(13)	49,250	39,602	35,703	1.0%
				39,602	35,703	1.0%
Symphony CLO XV Ltd.	Cayman Islands / Structured Finance	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 13.76%, due 10/17/2026)(5)(13)	50,250	44,141	39,523	1.2%
				44,141	39,523	1.2%
System One Holdings, LLC	Pennsylvania / Commercial Services & Supplies	Senior Secured Term Loan (11.25% (LIBOR + 10.50% with 0.75% LIBOR floor), due 11/17/2020)(3)(10)(12)	104,553	104,553	104,553	3.0%
TouchTunes Interactive Networks, Inc.	New York / Media	Second Lien Term Loan (9.25% (LIBOR + 8.25% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 5/29/2022)(8)(10)(12)	5,000	4,936	4,936	0.1%
				4,936	4,936	0.1%
Traeger Pellet Grills LLC	Oregon / Household Durables	Senior Secured Term Loan A (6.50% (LIBOR + 4.50% with 2.00% LIBOR floor), due 6/18/2018)(3)(10)(11)	34,519	34,519	34,519	1.0%
		Senior Secured Term Loan B (11.50% (LIBOR + 9.50% with 2.00% LIBOR	36,506	36,506	36,506	1.1%

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		floor), due 6/18/2018)(3)(10)(11)		71,025	71,025	2.1%
Transaction Network Virginia / IT Services, Inc.	Services	Second Lien Term Loan (9.00% (LIBOR + 8.00% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 8/14/2020)(8)(10)(12)	4,410	4,392	4,392	0.1%
				4,392	4,392	0.1%
Trinity Services Group, Inc.(37)	Florida / Commercial Services & Supplies	Senior Secured Term Loan A (6.50% (LIBOR + 5.50% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 8/13/2019)(10)(11)	9,626	9,626	9,626	0.3%
		Senior Secured Term Loan B (11.50% (LIBOR + 10.50% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 8/13/2019)(3)(10)(11)	125,000	125,000	125,000	3.6%
				134,626	134,626	3.9%
United Sporting Companies, Inc.(38)	South Carolina / Leisure Products	Second Lien Term Loan (12.75% (LIBOR + 11.00% with 1.75% LIBOR floor), due 5/16/2018)(3)(10)(12)	140,847	140,847	136,668	4.0%
				140,847	136,668	4.0%
Universal Fiber Systems, LLC	Virginia / Chemicals	Second Lien Term Loan (10.50% (LIBOR + 9.50% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 10/02/2022)(3)(8)(10)(12)	37,000	36,340	36,340	1.1%
				36,340	36,340	1.1%

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

F-28

PROSPECT CAPITAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED SCHEDULES OF INVESTMENTS (CONTINUED)
(in thousands, except share data)

Portfolio Company	Locale / Industry	Investments(1)	June 30, 2016		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)						
		Revolving Line of Credit – \$2,500 Commitment (10.75% (LIBOR + 9.75% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 4/15/2017)(10)(12)(14)	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	—%
USG Intermediate, LLC	Texas / Leisure Products	Senior Secured Term Loan A (8.25% (LIBOR + 7.25% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 4/15/2020)(3)(10)(12)	16,779	16,779	16,779	0.5%
		Senior Secured Term Loan B (13.25% (LIBOR + 12.25% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 4/15/2020)(3)(10)(12)	19,960	19,960	19,960	0.6%
		Equity(39)		1	—	—%
				37,740	37,739	1.1%
Venio LLC	Pennsylvania / Diversified Consumer Services	Second Lien Term Loan (12.00% (LIBOR + 9.50% with 2.50% LIBOR floor) plus 2.00% default interest, in non-accrual status effective 12/31/15, due 2/19/2020)(10)(11)	17,000	17,000	12,876	0.4%
				17,000	12,876	0.4%
Voya CLO 2012-2, Ltd.	Cayman Islands / Structured Finance	Income Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 18.84%, due 10/15/2022)(5)(13)	38,070	28,112	28,982	0.8%
				28,112	28,982	0.8%
Voya CLO 2012-3, Ltd.	Cayman Islands / Structured Finance	Income Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 18.51%, due 10/15/2022)(5)(13)	46,632	34,597	34,319	1.0%
				34,597	34,319	1.0%
Voya CLO 2012-4, Ltd.	Cayman Islands / Structured Finance	Income Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 19.09%, due 10/15/2023)(5)(13)	40,613	30,772	30,756	0.9%
				30,772	30,756	0.9%
Voya CLO 2014-1, Ltd.	Cayman Islands / Structured Finance	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 19.32%, due 4/18/2026)(5)(6)(13)	32,383	26,133	26,741	0.8%
				26,133	26,741	0.8%
Washington Mill CLO Ltd.	Cayman Islands / Structured Finance	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 9.52%, due 4/20/2026)(5)(6)(13)	22,600	18,406	15,056	0.4%
				18,406	15,056	0.4%
Water Pik, Inc.			15,439	15,097	15,097	0.4%

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	Colorado / Personal Products	Second Lien Term Loan (9.75% (LIBOR + 8.75% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 1/8/2021)(8)(10)(11)		15,097	15,097	0.4%
		Senior Subordinated Secured Note (11.00% (LIBOR + 7.00% with 4.00% LIBOR floor), due	12,000	12,000	12,000	0.4%
		6/29/2020)(3)(10)(11)				
Wheel Pros, LLC	Colorado / Auto Components	Senior Subordinated Secured Note (11.00% (LIBOR + 7.00% with 4.00% LIBOR floor), due	5,460	5,460	5,460	0.2%
		6/29/2020)(3)(10)(11)				
				17,460	17,460	0.6%
	Total Non-Control/Non-Affiliate Investments (Level 3)			\$4,312,122	\$4,133,939	120.3%
	Total Portfolio Investments			\$6,091,100	\$5,897,708	171.6%

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

F-29

PROSPECT CAPITAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
 CONSOLIDATED SCHEDULES OF INVESTMENTS (CONTINUED)
 (in thousands, except share data)

Endnote Explanations as of December 31, 2016 (Unaudited) and June 30, 2016

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 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 December 31, 2016 and June 30, 2016, all of our investments were classified as Level 3. ASC 820 classifies such unobservable inputs used to measure fair value as Level 3 within the valuation 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 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 December 31, 2016 and June 30, 2016 were \$1,318,623 and \$1,348,577, respectively, representing 22.2% and 22.9% 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 the interests.

This investment is in the equity class of a 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 current estimated yield 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 L.P. See Note 13 for further discussion.

On a fully diluted basis represents 10.00% of voting common shares.

Syndicated investment which was originated by a financial institution and broadly distributed.

The overriding royalty interests held receive payments at the stated rates based upon operations of the borrower.

Security, or a portion thereof, has a floating interest rate which may be subject to a LIBOR or PRIME floor. The interest rate was in effect at December 31, 2016 and June 30, 2016.

The interest rate on these investments is subject to the base rate of 3-Month LIBOR, which was 1.00% and 0.65% at December 31, 2016 and June 30, 2016, respectively. The current base rate for each investment may be different from the reference rate on December 31, 2016 and June 30, 2016.

The interest rate on these investments is subject to the base rate of 1-Month LIBOR, which was 0.77% and 0.47% at December 31, 2016 and June 30, 2016, respectively. The current base rate for each investment may be different from the reference rate on December 31, 2016 and June 30, 2016.

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 December 31, 2016 and June 30, 2016, our qualifying assets as a percentage of total assets, stood at 71.82% and 74.58%, 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 unused fees ranging from 0.00% to 4.00%. As of December 31, 2016 and June 30, 2016, we had \$36,984 and \$40,560, respectively, of undrawn revolver and delayed draw term loan commitments to our portfolio companies.

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

F-30

PROSPECT CAPITAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
 CONSOLIDATED SCHEDULES OF INVESTMENTS (CONTINUED)
 (in thousands, except share data)

Endnote Explanations as of December 31, 2016 (Unaudited) and June 30, 2016 (Continued)

Arctic Oilfield Equipment USA, Inc. (“Arctic Oilfield”), 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. We report Arctic Energy as a separate controlled company. On September 30, 2015, we restructured (15) our investment in Arctic Energy. Concurrent with the restructuring, we exchanged our \$31,640 senior secured loan and our \$20,230 subordinated loan for Class D and Class E Units in Arctic Energy. Our ownership of Arctic Oilfield 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.

CCPI Holdings Inc., a consolidated entity in which we own 100% of the common stock, owns 94.59% of CCPI (16) Inc. (“CCPI”), the operating company, as of December 31, 2016 and June 30, 2016. 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 82.3% of CP Energy Services Inc. (“CP Energy”) as of December 31, 2016 and June 30, 2016. As of June 30, 2016, CP Energy owned directly or indirectly 100% of each of CP Well Testing, LLC; Wright Foster Disposals, LLC; (17) Foster Testing Co., Inc.; ProHaul Transports, LLC; and Wright Trucking, Inc. We report CP Energy as a separate controlled company. Effective December 31, 2014, CP Energy underwent a corporate reorganization in order to consolidate certain of its wholly-owned subsidiaries. On October 30, 2015, we restructured our investment in CP Energy. Concurrent with the restructuring, we exchanged our \$86,965 senior secured loan and \$15,924 subordinated loan for Series B Redeemable Preferred Stock in CP Energy.

Credit Central Holdings of Delaware, LLC, a consolidated entity in which we own 100% of the membership interests, owns 99.91% and 74.93% of Credit Central Loan Company, LLC (f/k/a Credit Central Holdings, LLC (“Credit Central”)) as of December 31, 2016 and June 30, 2016, respectively. Credit Central owns 100% of each of (18) 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. On September 28, 2016, we have made an additional \$12,523 second lien debt and \$2,098 equity investment in Credit Central, increasing its ownership to 99.91%.

Prospect owns 37.1% of the equity of Edmentum Ultimate Holdings, LLC as of December 31, 2016 and June 30, (19) 2016.

First Tower Holdings of Delaware LLC, a consolidated entity in which we own 100% of the membership interests, owns 80.1% of First Tower Finance Company LLC (“First Tower Finance”), which owns 100% of First (20) Tower, LLC, the operating company as of December 31, 2016 and June 30, 2016. 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 Marine Solutions, LLC (“Freedom Marine”), which owns Vessel Company, LLC, Vessel Company II, LLC and (21) Vessel Company III, LLC. We report Freedom Marine as a separate controlled company. On October 30, 2015, we restructured our investment in Freedom Marine. Concurrent with the restructuring, we exchanged our \$32,500 senior secured loans for additional membership interest in Freedom Marine.

MITY Holdings of Delaware Inc. (“MITY Delaware”), a consolidated entity in which we own 100% of the common stock, owns 95.48% and 95.83% of the equity of MITY, Inc. (f/k/a MITY Enterprises, Inc.) (“MITY”), as of December 31, 2016 and June 30, 2016, respectively. 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 December 31, 2016 and June 30, 2016, 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, 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. 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 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.

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

F-31

PROSPECT CAPITAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
 CONSOLIDATED SCHEDULES OF INVESTMENTS (CONTINUED)
 (in thousands, except share data)

Endnote Explanations as of December 31, 2016 (Unaudited) and June 30, 2016 (Continued)

- Nationwide Acceptance Holdings LLC, a consolidated entity in which we own 100% of the membership interests, owns 94.48% and 93.79% of Nationwide Loan Company LLC (f/k/a Nationwide Acceptance LLC), the operating company, as of December 31, 2016 and June 30, 2016, respectively. We report Nationwide Loan Company LLC as a separate controlled company. On June 1, 2015, Nationwide Acceptance LLC completed a reorganization and (24) was renamed 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 96.33% of the fully diluted equity of NMMB, Inc. (“NMMB”) as of December 31, 2016 and June 30, 2016. NMMB owns 100% of Refuel Agency, Inc., which owns 100% of Armed Forces Communications, Inc. We report NMMB as a separate controlled company. (25)
- Prospect owns 99.96% of the equity of USES Corp. as of December 31, 2016 and June 30, 2016. (26)
- 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 (27) 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.
- Prospect owns 12.63% of the equity in Targus Cayman HoldCo Limited, the parent company of Targus International LLC as of December 31, 2016 and June 30, 2016. (28)
- We own 99.9999% of AGC/PEP, LLC. AGC/PEP, LLC owns 2,038 out of a total of 93,485 shares (including (29) 7,456 vested and unvested management options) of American Gilsonite Holding Company which owns 100% of American Gilsonite Company.
- As of December 31, 2016 and June 30, 2016, we own 1.43% (13,220 shares) of the common and preferred (30) interest of Mineral Fusion Natural, LLC, a subsidiary of Caleel + Hayden, LLC.
- NCP Finance Limited Partnership, NCP Finance Ohio, LLC, and certain affiliates thereof are joint borrowers on (31) the subordinated secured term loan.
- Pegasus Business Intelligence, LP, Paycom Acquisition, LLC, and Paycom Acquisition Corp. are joint borrowers (32) on the senior secured loan facilities. Paycom Intermediate Holdings, Inc. is the parent guarantor of this debt investment. These entities transact business internationally under the trade name Onyx Payments.
- As of December 31, 2016 and June 30, 2016, PGX Holdings, Inc. is the sole borrower on the second lien term (33) loan.
- Security Alarm Financing Enterprises, L.P. and California Security Alarms, Inc. are joint borrowers on the senior (34) subordinated note.
- SB Forging Company, Inc., a consolidated entity in which we own 100% of the equity, owned 100% of Ajax Rolled Ring & Machine, LLC, the operating company, which was sold on October 10, 2014. As part of the sale (35) there was \$3,000 being held in escrow of which \$802 and \$1,750 was received on May 6, 2015 and May 31, 2016, respectively, for which Prospect realized a gain of the same amount. During the quarter ended September 30, 2016, we determined that the remaining balance of the escrow will not be collected.
- Our wholly-owned subsidiary Prospect Small Business Lending, LLC purchases small business whole loans from (36) small business loan originators, including On Deck Capital, Inc.
- Trinity Services Group, Inc. and Trinity Services I, LLC are joint borrowers on the senior secured loan facility. (37)
- (38)

Ellett Brothers, LLC, Evans Sports, Inc., Jerry's Sports, Inc., Simmons Gun Specialties, Inc., Bonitz Brothers, Inc., 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.

(39) Represents non-income producing security that has not paid a dividend in the year proceeding the reporting date.

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

F-32

PROSPECT CAPITAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
 CONSOLIDATED SCHEDULES OF INVESTMENTS (CONTINUED)

(in thousands, except share data)

Endnote Explanations as of December 31, 2016 (Unaudited) and June 30, 2016 (Continued)

(40) The interest rate on these investments, excluding those on non-accrual, contains a paid in kind (“PIK”) provision, whereby the issuer has either the option or the obligation to make interest payments with the issuance of additional securities. The interest rate in the schedule represents the current interest rate in effect for these investments.

The following table provides additional details on these PIK investments, including the maximum annual PIK interest rate allowed under the existing credit agreements, as of and for three months ended December 31, 2016:

Security Name	PIK Rate - Capitalized	PIK Rate - Maximum Paid as cash	Current PIK Rate	
CCPI Inc.	—%	7.00%	7.00%	
Cinedigm DC Holdings, LLC	—%	2.50%	2.50%	
Credit Central Loan Company	10.00%	—%	10.00%	
Crosman Corporation - Senior Secured Term Loan A	N/A	N/A	4.00%	(A)
Crosman Corporation - Senior Secured Term Loan B	N/A	N/A	4.00%	(A)
Echelon Aviation LLC	—%	2.25%	2.25%	
Echelon Aviation LLC	N/A	N/A	1.00%	(B)
Edmentum Ultimate Holdings, LLC - Unsecured Senior PIK Note	8.50%	—%	8.50%	
Edmentum Ultimate Holdings, LLC - Unsecured Junior PIK Note	10.00%	—%	10.00%	
First Tower Finance Company LLC	3.75%	8.25%	12.00%	
MITY, Inc.	—%	10.00%	10.00%	
National Property REIT Corp. - Senior Secured Term Loan A	—%	5.50%	5.50%	
National Property REIT Corp. - Senior Secured Term Loan E	—%	5.00%	5.00%	
National Property REIT Corp. - Senior Secured Term Loan C to ACL Loan Holdings, Inc.	—%	5.00%	5.00%	
National Property REIT Corp. - Senior Secured Term Loan C to American Consumer Lending Limited	—%	5.00%	5.00%	
Nationwide Loan Company LLC	—%	10.00%	10.00%	
Valley Electric Co. of Mt. Vernon, Inc.	—%	2.50%	2.50%	
Valley Electric Company, Inc.	6.11%	2.39%	8.50%	

(A) Next PIK payment/capitalization date is January 3, 2017. The company capitalized 4.00% PIK interest through January 3, 2017.

(B) New debt investment originated during three months ended December 31, 2016. PIK is capitalized semiannually; next PIK payment/capitalization date at December 31, 2016 is January 31, 2017. The company paid the full 1.00% PIK in cash on January 31, 2017.

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

F-33

PROSPECT CAPITAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED SCHEDULES OF INVESTMENTS (CONTINUED)
(in thousands, except share data)

Endnote Explanations as of December 31, 2016 (Unaudited) and June 30, 2016 (Continued)

The following table provides additional details on these PIK investments, including the maximum annual PIK interest rate allowed under the existing credit agreements, as of and for three months ended June 30, 2016:

Security Name	PIK Rate - Capitalized	PIK Rate - Paid as cash	Maximum Current PIK Rate	
CCPI Inc.	—%	7.00%	7.00%	
Cinedigm DC Holdings, LLC	—%	2.50%	2.50%	
Credit Central Loan Company	6.49%	3.51%	10.00%	
Crosman Corporation - Senior Secured Term Loan A	4.00%	—%	4.00%	
Crosman Corporation - Senior Secured Term Loan B	4.00%	—%	4.00%	
Echelon Aviation LLC	—%	2.25%	2.25%	
Edmentum Ultimate Holdings, LLC - Unsecured Senior PIK Note	8.50%	—%	8.50%	
Edmentum Ultimate Holdings, LLC - Unsecured Junior PIK Note	10.00%	—%	10.00%	
First Tower Finance Company LLC	0.80%	11.20%	12.00%	
Harbortouch Payments, LLC	N/A	N/A	3.00%	(C)
JHH Holdings, Inc.	0.50%	—%	0.50%	
LaserShip, Inc. - Term Loan A	2.00%	—%	2.00%	
LaserShip, Inc. - Term Loan B	2.00%	—%	2.00%	
MITY, Inc.	—%	10.00%	10.00%	
National Property REIT Corp. - Senior Secured Term Loan A	—%	5.50%	5.50%	
National Property REIT Corp. - Senior Secured Term Loan E	—%	5.00%	5.00%	
National Property REIT Corp. - Senior Secured Term Loan C to ACL Loan Holdings, Inc.	—%	5.00%	5.00%	
Nationwide Loan Company LLC	—%	10.00%	10.00%	
Nixon, Inc.	3.00%	—%	3.00%	
Valley Electric Co. of Mt. Vernon, Inc.	—%	2.50%	2.50%	
Valley Electric Company, Inc.	3.42%	5.08%	8.50%	

(C) PIK is capitalized quarterly; next PIK payment/capitalization date at June 30, 2016 was August 31, 2016. The company capitalized 3.00% PIK interest through August 31, 2016.

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

F-34

PROSPECT CAPITAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED SCHEDULES OF INVESTMENTS (CONTINUED)
(in thousands, except share data)

Endnote Explanations as of December 31, 2016 (Unaudited) and June 30, 2016 (Continued)

As defined in the 1940 Act, we are deemed to “Control” these portfolio companies because we own more than 25% (41) of the portfolio company’s outstanding voting securities. Transactions during the six months ended December 31, 2016 with these controlled investments were as follows:

Portfolio Company	Fair Value at June 30, 2016	Gross Additions (Cost)*	Gross Reductions (Cost)**	Net unrealized gains (losses)	Fair Value at December 31, 2016	Interest income	Dividend income	Other income	Net realized gains (losses)
Arctic Energy Services, LLC	38,340	—	—	(19,785)	18,555	—	—	—	—
CCPI Inc.	41,356	—	(102)	1,623	42,877	1,498	123	—	—
CP Energy Services Inc.	76,002	—	—	(2,954)	73,048	—	—	—	—
Credit Central Loan Company, LLC	52,254	9,280	—	1,447	62,981	4,988	—	—	—
Echelon Aviation LLC	60,821	18,877	(6,801)	3,962	76,859	2,580	200	1,121	—
Edmentum Ultimate Holdings, LLC	44,346	1,771	(6,424)	(3,081)	36,612	1,830	—	—	—
First Tower Finance Company LLC	352,666	11,389	(936)	(7,511)	355,608	28,900	—	—	—
Freedom Marine Solutions, LLC	26,618	601	—	(548)	26,671	—	—	—	—
Gulf Coast Machine & Supply Company	7,312	4,000	(3,022)	(802)	7,488	—	—	—	—
MITY, Inc.	54,049	—	—	2,910	56,959	2,899	469	406	11
National Property REIT Corp.	843,933	174,231	(91,354)	21,811	948,621	44,801	—	5,145	—
Nationwide Loan Company LLC	35,813	215	—	247	36,275	1,715	2,581	—	—
NMMB, Inc.	10,007	—	—	5,279	15,286	767	—	—	—
R-V Industries, Inc.	36,877	—	172	(1,518)	35,531	1,431	149	124	172
USES Corp.	40,286	—	—	2,817	43,103	—	—	—	—
Valley Electric Company, Inc.	31,091	766	—	(936)	30,921	2,781	—	—	—
Wolf Energy, LLC	678	—	—	(663)	15	—	—	—	—
Total	\$1,752,449	\$221,130	\$(108,467)	\$2,298	\$1,867,410	\$94,190	\$3,522	\$6,796	\$183

* Gross additions include increases in the cost basis of the investments resulting from new portfolio investments, OID accretion and PIK interest.

** Gross reductions include decreases in the cost basis of investments resulting from principal collections related to investments repayments or sales and impairments.

As defined in the 1940 Act, we are deemed to be an “Affiliated company” of these portfolio companies because we (42) own more than 5% of the portfolio company’s outstanding voting securities. Transactions during the six months ended December 31, 2016 with these affiliated investments were as follows:

Portfolio Company	Fair Value at June 30, 2016	Gross Additions (Cost)*	Gross Reductions (Cost)**	Net unrealized gains (losses)	Fair Value at December 31, 2016	Interest income	Dividend income	Other income	Net realized gains (losses)
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BNN Holdings Corp.	2,842	—	(2,228) (614)—	—	—	—	137
Targus International LLC	8,478	—	—	(659) 7,819	—	—	—	—
Total	\$11,320	\$	—\$ (2,228	) \$ (1,273	) \$ 7,819	\$	—\$	—\$	—\$ 137

* Gross additions include increases in the cost basis of the investments resulting from new portfolio investments and PIK interest.

** Gross reductions include decreases in the cost basis of investments resulting from principal collections related to investments repayments or sales and impairments.

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

F-35

PROSPECT CAPITAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED SCHEDULES OF INVESTMENTS (CONTINUED)
(in thousands, except share data)

Endnote Explanations as of December 31, 2016 (Unaudited) and June 30, 2016 (Continued)

As defined in the 1940 Act, we are deemed to “Control” these portfolio companies because we own more than 25% (43) of the portfolio company’s outstanding voting securities. Transactions during the year ended June 30, 2016 with these controlled investments were as follows:

Portfolio Company	Fair Value at June 30, 2015	Gross Additions (Cost)*	Gross Reductions (Cost)**	Net unrealized gains (losses)	Fair Value at June 30, 2016	Interest income	Dividend income	Other income	Net realized gains (losses)
American Property REIT Corp.***	\$118,256	\$2,826	\$(103,017)	\$(18,065)	\$—	\$7,306	\$11,016	\$899	\$—
Arctic Energy Services, LLC	60,364	—	—	(22,024)	38,340	1,123	—	—	—
CCPI Inc.	41,352	475	(6,368)	5,897	41,356	3,123	3,196	—	—
CP Energy Services Inc.	91,009	(2,819)	—	(12,188)	76,002	(390)	—	—	—
Credit Central Loan Company, LLC	55,172	921	(323)	(3,516)	52,254	7,398	—	2,067	—
Echelon Aviation LLC	68,941	—	(2,954)	(5,166)	60,821	5,700	7,250	—	—
Edmentum Ultimate Holdings, LLC	37,216	9,358	(4,896)	2,668	44,346	3,650	—	—	—
First Tower Finance Company LLC	365,950	8,866	(679)	(21,471)	352,666	56,698	—	—	—
Freedom Marine Solutions, LLC	27,090	1,000	—	(1,472)	26,618	1,112	—	—	—
Gulf Coast Machine & Supply Company	6,918	9,500	(1,075)	(8,031)	7,312	—	—	—	—
Harbortouch Payments, LLC	376,936	9,503	(314,962)	(71,477)	—	33,419	—	12,909	(5,419)
MITY, Inc.	50,795	139	—	3,115	54,049	5,762	711	—	13
National Property REIT Corp.****	471,889	256,737	20,979	94,328	843,933	62,690	—	5,375	—
Nationwide Loan Company LLC	34,550	3,583	(300)	(2,020)	35,813	3,212	3,963	—	—
NMMB, Inc.	12,052	—	—	(2,045)	10,007	1,525	—	—	—
R-V Industries, Inc.	40,508	—	(614)	(3,017)	36,877	2,908	299	—	—
SB Forging Company, Inc.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
United Property REIT Corp.***	84,685	7,531	(83,159)	(9,057)	—	6,778	—	1,278	—
USES Corp.	—	55,297	(150)	(14,861)	40,286	—	—	—	—
Valley Electric Company, Inc.	30,497	1,599	—	(1,005)	31,091	5,363	—	—	—
Wolf Energy, LLC	22	—	—	656	678	—	—	—	—
Total	\$1,974,202	\$364,516	\$(497,518)	\$(88,751)	\$1,752,449	\$207,377	\$26,435	\$22,528	\$(5,406)

* Gross additions include increases in the cost basis of the investments resulting from new portfolio investments and PIK interest.

** Gross reductions include decreases in the cost basis of investments resulting from principal collections related to investments repayments or sales and impairments.

***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. No gain or loss was recognized upon the merger.

****NPRC's gross reductions include the amortized amounts of \$73,314 and \$75,592 transferred in from APRC and UPRC, respectively, in conjunction with the merger described above.

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

F-36

PROSPECT CAPITAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
 CONSOLIDATED SCHEDULES OF INVESTMENTS (CONTINUED)
 (in thousands, except share data)

Endnote Explanations as of December 31, 2016 (Unaudited) and June 30, 2016 (Continued)

As defined in the 1940 Act, we are deemed to be an “Affiliated company” of these portfolio companies because we (44) own more than 5% of the portfolio company’s outstanding voting securities. Transactions during the year ended June 30, 2016 with these affiliated investments were as follows:

Portfolio Company	Fair Value at June 30, 2015	Gross Additions (Cost)*	Gross Reductions (Cost)**	Net unrealized gains (losses)	Fair Value at June 30, 2016	Interest income	Dividend income	Other income	Net realized gains (losses)
BNN Holdings Corp.	\$45,945	\$ —	\$(42,922)	\$(181)	\$2,842	\$ 896	\$ —	—	—
Targus International LLC	—	22,724	(14,194)	(52)	8,478	—	—	—	(14,194)
Total	\$45,945	\$ 22,724	\$(57,116)	\$(233)	\$11,320	\$ 896	\$ —	—	—\$(14,194)

* Gross additions include increases in the cost basis of the investments resulting from new portfolio investments and PIK interest.

** Gross reductions include decreases in the cost basis of investments resulting from principal collections related to investments repayments or sales and impairments.

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

F-37

PROSPECT CAPITAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(in thousands, except share and per share data)
(Unaudited)

Note 1. Organization

In this report, the terms “Prospect,” “we,” “us” and “our” mean Prospect Capital Corporation and its subsidiaries unless the context specifically requires otherwise.

Prospect Capital Corporation 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: AMU Holdings Inc.; APH Property Holdings, LLC (“APH”); Arctic Oilfield Equipment USA, Inc.; CCPI Holdings Inc.; CP Holdings of Delaware LLC; Credit Central Holdings of Delaware, LLC; Energy Solutions Holdings Inc.; First Tower Holdings of Delaware LLC; Harbortouch Holdings of Delaware Inc.; MITY Holdings of Delaware Inc.; Nationwide Acceptance Holdings LLC; 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. 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. We collectively refer to these entities as the “Consolidated Holding Companies.”

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 identify investments with historical cash flows, asset collateral or contracted pro-forma cash flows for investment.

Note 2. Significant Accounting Policies

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-Q, ASC 946, Financial

Services—Investment Companies (“ASC 946”), and Articles 6, 10 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.

F-38

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 three and six months ended December 31, 2016.

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 our portfolio companies 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.

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. Investments are derecognized when we assume an obligation to sell a financial instrument and forego the risks for gains or losses related to that instrument. Specifically, we record all security transactions on a trade date basis. Amounts for investments traded but not yet settled are reported in Due to Broker or Due from Broker, respectively, 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 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 consumer and Small-and-Medium-Sized Business Lending Risk

With respect to our online consumer and small-and-medium-sized business (“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 facilitator's 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.

4. The Board of Directors discusses valuations and determines the fair value of each investment in our portfolio in good faith based on the input of the Investment Adviser, the respective independent valuation firm and the Audit Committee.

Our non-CLO investments are valued utilizing a yield analysis, enterprise value (“EV”) analysis, net asset value analysis, liquidation analysis, discounted cash flow analysis, or a combination of methods, as appropriate. The yield analysis uses loan spreads for loans, dividend yields for certain investments and other relevant information implied by market data involving identical or comparable assets or liabilities. Under the EV analysis, 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 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 analysis. The net asset value analysis 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 analysis 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 analysis uses valuation techniques to convert 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 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 ASC 820 Level 3 securities and are valued using a discounted cash flow model. The valuations have been accomplished through the analysis of the CLO deal structures to identify the risk exposures from the modeling point of view as well as to determine an appropriate call date (i.e., expected maturity). To value a CLO, both the assets and the liabilities of the CLO capital structure are modeled. Our valuation agent utilizes additional methods to validate the results from the discounted cash flow method, such as Monte Carlo simulations of key model variables, analysis of relevant data observed in the CLO market, and review of certain benchmark credit indices. We use a waterfall engine to store the collateral data, generate collateral cash flows from the assets based on various assumptions for the risk factors, distribute the cash flows to the liability structure based on the payment priorities, and discount them back using appropriate market discount rates. 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, 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 for disclosure of the fair value of our financial liabilities that are measured using another measurement attribute.

F-41

Convertible Notes

We have recorded the Convertible Notes at their contractual amounts. The Convertible Notes were analyzed for any features that would require bifurcation and such features were determined to be immaterial. See Note 5 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, OID, or market discounts are recorded as interest income. Other income generally includes amendment fees, commitment fees, administrative agent fees and structuring fees which are recorded when earned.

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 may be recognized as income or applied to the cost basis 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. As of December 31, 2016, approximately 1.5% of our total assets at fair value are in non-accrual status.

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.

Structuring fees and similar fees are recognized as income is earned, usually when paid. Structuring fees, excess deal deposits, net profits interests and overriding royalty interests are included in other income. See Note 10 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 gain to stockholders; therefore, we have made no provision for income taxes. The character of income and gains that we will distribute is determined in accordance with income tax regulations that may differ from GAAP. Book and tax basis differences relating to stockholder dividends and distributions and other permanent book and tax differences are reclassified to paid-in capital.

If we do not distribute (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 December 31, 2016, we do not expect to have any excise tax due for the 2016 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

F-42

tax on any net built-in gain (the excess of aggregate gain, including items of income, over aggregate loss that would have been realized if we had been liquidated) or, alternatively, be subject to taxation on such built-in gain recognized for a period of ten years.

We 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 December 2016 and for the three and six months then ended, 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 tax returns for our federal tax years ended August 31, 2013 and thereafter remain subject to examination by the Internal Revenue Service.

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 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 Convertible Notes, Public Notes and Prospect Capital InterNotes® (collectively, our “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 at-the-market offering of our existing unsecured notes that mature on June 15, 2024 (“2024 Notes Follow-on Program”). The effective interest method is used 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.

For the year ending June 30, 2017, 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). Prior to July 1, 2016, our policy was to present debt issuance costs in Deferred financing costs as an asset on the Consolidated Statements of Assets and Liabilities, net of accumulated amortization. Beginning with the period ended September 30, 2016, we have presented these costs, except those incurred by the Revolving Credit Facility, as a direct deduction to our Unsecured Notes. Unamortized deferred financing costs of \$40,526, \$44,140, \$57,010, \$37,607, and \$15,693 previously reported as an asset on the Consolidated Statements of Assets and Liabilities for the years ended June 30, 2016, 2015, 2014, 2013, and 2012, respectively, have been reclassified as a direct deduction to the respective Unsecured Notes (see Notes 5, 6, and 7).

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 December 31, 2016 and June 30, 2016, 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.

F-43

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In August 2014, the FASB issued ASU 2014-15, Presentation of Financial Statements— Going Concern (Subtopic 205-40) (“ASU 2014-15”), which provides guidance regarding management’s responsibility to evaluate whether there is substantial doubt about an entity’s ability to continue as a going concern and to provide related footnote disclosures. The new guidance requires management to perform a going concern assessment by evaluating their ability to meet their obligations for a look-forward period of one year from the financial statement issuance date (or date the financial statements are available to be issued). Disclosures are required if it is probable an entity will be unable to meet its obligations within the look-forward period. Incremental substantial doubt disclosure is required if the probability is not mitigated by management’s plans to mitigate those relevant conditions or events. ASU 2014-15 applies to all entities for the first annual period ending after December 15, 2016. Management is responsible for assessing going concern uncertainties at each annual and interim reporting period thereafter. The adoption of the amended guidance in ASU 2014-15 is not expected to have a significant effect on our consolidated financial statements and disclosures.

In March 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-06, Derivatives and Hedging (Topic 815): Contingent Put and Call Options in Debt Instruments (“ASU 2016-06”), which clarifies the requirements for assessing whether contingent call (put) options that can accelerate the payment of principal on debt instruments are clearly and closely related to their debt hosts. ASU 2016-06 is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2017, and interim periods within fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2018. 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. We are currently evaluating the impact, if any, of adopting this ASU on our consolidated financial statements.

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 October 2016, the Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) adopted significant reforms under the 1940 Act that impose extensive new disclosure and reporting obligations on most 1940 Act funds (collectively, the “Reporting Rules”). The Reporting Rules greatly expand the volume of information regarding fund portfolio holdings and investment practices that must be disclosed. The adopted amendments to Regulation S-X for 1940 Act funds and BDCs include an update to the disclosures for investments in and advances to affiliates, and the requirement to include in their financial statements a standardized schedule containing detailed information about derivative investments (among other changes). The amendments to Regulation S-X are effective August 1, 2017, and adoption of the amended reform is not expected to have a significant effect on our consolidated financial statements and disclosures.

F-44

Note 3. Portfolio Investments

At December 31, 2016, we had investments in 123 long-term portfolio investments, which had an amortized cost of \$6,111,916 and a fair value of \$5,936,999. At June 30, 2016, we had investments in 125 long-term portfolio investments, which had an amortized cost of \$6,091,100 and a fair value of \$5,897,708.

The original cost basis of debt placement and equity securities acquired, including follow-on investments for existing portfolio companies, payment-in-kind interest, and structuring fees, totaled \$816,687 and \$661,888 during the six months ended December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively. Debt repayments and considerations from sales of equity securities of approximately \$759,326 and \$791,774 were received during the six months ended December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively.

The following table shows the composition of our investment portfolio as of December 31, 2016 and June 30, 2016.

	December 31, 2016		June 30, 2016	
	Cost	Fair Value	Cost	Fair Value
Revolving Line of Credit	\$11,350	\$11,350	\$13,274	\$13,274
Senior Secured Debt	2,857,670	2,713,139	3,072,839	2,941,722
Subordinated Secured Debt	1,399,504	1,398,885	1,228,598	1,209,604
Subordinated Unsecured Debt	52,648	50,646	75,878	68,358
Small Business Loans	14,927	14,292	14,603	14,215
CLO Residual Interest	1,146,850	1,089,032	1,083,540	1,009,696
Equity	628,967	659,655	602,368	640,839
Total Investments	\$6,111,916	\$5,936,999	\$6,091,100	\$5,897,708

In the previous table and throughout the remainder of this footnote, we aggregate our portfolio investments by type of investment, which may differ slightly from the nomenclature used by the constituent instruments defining the rights of holders of the investment, as disclosed on our Consolidated Schedules of Investments (“SOI”). The following investments are included in each category:

• **Revolving Line of Credit** includes our investments in delayed draw term loans.

• **Senior Secured Debt** includes investments listed on the SOI such as senior secured term loans, senior term loans, secured promissory notes, senior demand notes, and first lien term loans.

• **Subordinated Secured Debt** includes investments listed on the SOI such as subordinated secured term loans, subordinated term loans, senior subordinated notes, and second lien term loans.

• **Subordinated Unsecured Debt** includes investments listed on the SOI such as subordinated unsecured notes and senior unsecured notes.

• **Small Business Loans** includes our investments in SME whole loans purchased from OnDeck.

• **CLO Residual Interest** includes our investments in the “equity” class of security of CLO funds such as income notes, preference shares, and subordinated notes.

• **Equity**, unless specifically stated otherwise, includes our investments in preferred stock, common stock, membership interests, net profits interests, net operating income interests, net revenue interests, overriding royalty interests, escrows receivable, and warrants.

The following table shows the fair value of our investments disaggregated into the three levels of the ASC 820 valuation hierarchy as of December 31, 2016.

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Revolving Line of Credit	\$ —	—\$	—\$11,350	\$11,350
Senior Secured Debt	—	—	2,713,139	2,713,139
Subordinated Secured Debt	—	—	1,398,885	1,398,885
Subordinated Unsecured Debt	—	—	50,646	50,646
Small Business Loans	—	—	14,292	14,292
CLO Residual Interest	—	—	1,089,032	1,089,032
Equity	—	—	659,655	659,655
Total Investments	\$ —	—\$	—\$5,936,999	\$5,936,999

The following table shows the fair value of our investments disaggregated into the three levels of the ASC 820 valuation hierarchy as of June 30, 2016.

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Revolving Line of Credit	\$ —	—\$	—\$13,274	\$13,274
Senior Secured Debt	—	—	2,941,722	2,941,722
Subordinated Secured Debt	—	—	1,209,604	1,209,604
Subordinated Unsecured Debt	—	—	68,358	68,358
Small Business Loans	—	—	14,215	14,215
CLO Residual Interest	—	—	1,009,696	1,009,696
Equity	—	—	640,839	640,839
Total Investments	\$ —	—\$	—\$5,897,708	\$5,897,708

The following tables show the aggregate changes in the fair value of our Level 3 investments during the six months ended December 31, 2016.

	Fair Value Measurements Using Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)			
	Control Investments	Affiliate Investments	Non-Control/Non-Affiliate Investments	Total
Fair value as of June 30, 2016	\$ 1,752,449	\$ 11,320	\$ 4,133,939	\$ 5,897,708
Net realized gains (losses) on investments	183	137	(678)	(358)
Net change in unrealized appreciation (depreciation)	2,298	(1,273)	17,450	18,475
Net realized and unrealized gains (losses)	2,481	(1,136)	16,772	18,117
Purchases of portfolio investments	213,029	—	594,462	807,491
Payment-in-kind interest	7,837	—	1,359	9,196
Accretion (amortization) of discounts and premiums	264	—	(37,442)	(37,178)
Repayments and sales of portfolio investments	(108,650)	(2,365)	(647,320)	(758,335)
Transfers within Level 3(1)	—	—	—	—
Transfers in (out) of Level 3(1)	—	—	—	—
Fair value as of December 31, 2016	\$ 1,867,410	\$ 7,819	\$ 4,061,770	\$ 5,936,999

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	Revolving Line of Credit	Senior Secured Debt	Subordinated Secured Debt	Subordinated Unsecured Debt	Small Business Loans	CLO Debt	CLO Residual Interest	Equity	Total
Fair value as of June 30, 2016	\$ 13,274	\$ 2,941,722	\$ 1,209,604	\$ 68,358	\$ 14,215	\$ —	\$ 1,009,696	\$ 640,839	\$ 5,897,708
Net realized (losses) gains on investments	—	239	145	5	(1,618)	—	—	871	(358)
Net change in unrealized (depreciation) appreciation	—	(13,411)	18,375	5,518	(248)	—	16,027	(7,786)	18,475
Net realized and unrealized (losses) gains	—	(13,172)	18,520	5,523	(1,866)	—	16,027	(6,915)	18,117
Purchases of portfolio investments	5,500	326,042	289,126	—	30,642	—	102,320	53,861	807,491
Payment-in-kind interest	—	1,885	5,541	1,770	—	—	—	—	9,196
Accretion (amortization) of discounts and premiums	—	473	1,360	—	—	—	(39,011)	—	(37,178)
Repayments and sales of portfolio investments	(7,424)	(543,811)	(125,266)	(25,005)	(28,699)	—	—	(28,130)	(758,335)
Transfers within Level 3(1)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transfers in (out) of Level 3(1)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fair value as of December 31, 2016	\$ 11,350	\$ 2,713,139	\$ 1,398,885	\$ 50,646	\$ 14,292	\$ —	\$ 1,089,032	\$ 659,655	\$ 5,936,999

(1) Transfers are assumed to have occurred at the beginning of the quarter during which the asset was transferred. The following tables show the aggregate changes in the fair value of our Level 3 investments during the six months ended December 31, 2015.

	Fair Value Measurements Using Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)			
	Control Investments	Affiliate Investments	Non-Control/ Non-Affiliate Investments	Total
Fair value as of June 30, 2015	\$ 1,974,202	\$ 45,945	\$ 4,589,151	\$ 6,609,298
Net realized losses on investments	(9)	—	(7,716)	(7,725)
Net change in unrealized (depreciation) appreciation	(77,287)	346	(174,784)	(251,725)
Net realized and unrealized (losses) gains	(77,296)	346	(182,500)	(259,450)
Purchases of portfolio investments	213,077	—	444,671	657,748
Payment-in-kind interest	1,557	—	2,583	4,140
Amortization of discounts and premiums	—	—	(40,627)	(40,627)
Repayments and sales of portfolio investments	(102,906)	(42,923)	(645,610)	(791,439)

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	Revolving Line of Credit	Senior Secured Debt	Subordinated Secured Debt	Subordinated Unsecured Debt	Small Business Loans	CLO Debt	CLO Residual Interest	Equity	Total
Transfers within Level 3(1)									
Transfers in (out) of Level 3(1)									
Fair value as of December 31, 2015				\$ 2,008,634	\$ 3,368	\$ 4,167,668	\$ 6,179,670		
Fair value as of June 30, 2015	\$30,546	\$3,533,447	\$1,205,303	\$144,271	\$50,892	\$32,398	\$1,113,023	\$499,418	\$6,609,298
Net realized (losses) gains on investments	—	(203)	(4,270)	—	(3,747)	—	—	495	(7,725)
Net change in unrealized (depreciation) appreciation	—	(33,123)	303	(6,466)	(486)	(1,123)	(118,840)	(91,990)	(251,725)
Net realized and unrealized (losses)	—	(33,326)	(3,967)	(6,466)	(4,233)	(1,123)	(118,840)	(91,495)	(259,450)
Purchases of portfolio investments	3,400	362,747	90,605	—	55,024	—	96,620	49,352	657,748
Payment-in-kind interest	—	2,987	(111)	1,264	—	—	—	—	4,140
Accretion (amortization) of discounts and premiums	—	131	563	—	—	325	(41,646)	—	(40,627)
Repayments and sales of portfolio investments	(27,096)	(556,535)	(56,553)	(72,699)	(68,964)	—	—	(9,592)	(791,439)
Transfers within Level 3(1)	—	(106,915)	(75,230)	—	—	—	—	182,145	—
Transfers in (out) of Level 3(1)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fair value as of December 31, 2015	\$6,850	\$3,202,536	\$1,160,610	\$66,370	\$32,719	\$31,600	\$1,049,157	\$629,828	\$6,179,670

(1) Transfers are assumed to have occurred at the beginning of the quarter during which the asset was transferred. The net change in unrealized appreciation (depreciation) on the investments that use Level 3 inputs was \$17,737 and \$(261,955) for investments still held as of December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively.

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The ranges of unobservable inputs used in the fair value measurement of our Level 3 investments as of December 31, 2016 were as follows:

Asset Category	Fair Value	Primary Valuation Technique	Unobservable Input		Weighted Average
			Input	Range	
Senior Secured Debt	\$1,788,749	Discounted Cash Flow (Yield analysis)	Market Yield	5.6%-24.3%	11.2%
Senior Secured Debt	187,076	Enterprise Value Waterfall (Market approach)	EBITDA Multiple	5.0x-9.5x	7.4x
Senior Secured Debt	59,517	Enterprise Value Waterfall (Market approach)	Revenue Multiple	0.3x-0.7x	0.6x
Senior Secured Debt	47,099	Enterprise Value Waterfall (Discounted cash flow)	Discount Rate	6.4%-8.4%	7.4%
Senior Secured Debt	16,562	Liquidation Analysis	N/A	N/A	N/A
Senior Secured Debt (1)	341,065	Enterprise Value Waterfall	Loss-adjusted discount rate	3.0%-14.4%	11.2%
Senior Secured Debt (2)	284,421	Enterprise Value Waterfall (NAV Analysis)	Capitalization Rate	3.4%-8.3%	5.9%
Senior Unsecured Debt	11,988	Discounted Cash Flow	Discount Rate	6.5%-7.5%	7.0%
		Relative Value (Yield analysis)	Market Yield	19.2%-29.2%	24.2%
Subordinated Secured Debt	1,043,865	Discounted Cash Flow (Yield analysis)	Market Yield	6.2%-27.9%	12.2%
Subordinated Secured Debt	28,622	Enterprise Value Waterfall (Market approach)	EBITDA Multiple	6.8x-7.8x	7.3x
Subordinated Secured Debt (3)	326,398	Enterprise Value Waterfall (Market approach)	Book Value Multiple	1.2x-3.7x	2.5x
		Enterprise Value Waterfall (Market approach)	Earnings Multiple	7.0x-11.5x	10.6x
Subordinated Unsecured Debt	38,658	Enterprise Value Waterfall (Market approach)	EBITDA Multiple	6.0x-9.0x	8.2x
Small Business Loans (4)	14,292	Discounted Cash Flow	Loss-Adjusted Discount Rate	5.5%-31.7%	30.1%
CLO Residual Interest	1,089,032	Discounted Cash Flow	Discount Rate	14.5%-22.5%	17.0%
Preferred Equity	6,988	Enterprise Value Waterfall (Market approach)	EBITDA Multiple	5.0x-9.0x	6.3x
Preferred Equity	73,049	Enterprise Value Waterfall (Market approach)	Revenue Multiple	2.3x-2.8x	2.5x
Common Equity/Interests/Warrants	48,714	Enterprise Value Waterfall (Market approach)	EBITDA Multiple	4.0x-9.0x	6.4x
Common Equity/Interests/Warrants	20,685	Enterprise Value Waterfall (Market approach)	Revenue Multiple	0.3x-2.8x	1.6x
Common Equity/Interests/Warrants (1)	53,252	Enterprise Value Waterfall	Loss-adjusted discount rate	3.0%-14.4%	11.2%
Common Equity/Interests/Warrants (2)	200,935	Enterprise Value Waterfall (NAV analysis)	Capitalization Rate	3.4%-8.3%	5.9%
Common Equity/Interests/Warrants	125,166	Discounted Cash Flow	Discount Rate	6.5%-7.5%	7.0%
		Enterprise Value Waterfall (Market approach)	Book Value Multiple	1.2x-3.7x	2.3x

(3)

		Enterprise Value Waterfall (Market approach)	Earnings Multiple	7.0x-11.5x	10.4x
Common Equity/Interests/Warrants (5)	68,948	Discounted Cash Flow	Discount Rate	6.5%-7.5%	7.0%
Common Equity/Interests/Warrants	29,760	Discounted Cash Flow	Discount Rate	6.4%-8.4%	7.4%
Common Equity/Interests/Warrants	3,299	Discounted Cash Flow (Yield analysis)	Market Yield	16.0%-18.0%	17.0%
Common Equity/Interests/Warrants	26,686	Liquidation Analysis	N/A	N/A	N/A
Escrow Receivable	2,173	Discounted Cash Flow	Discount Rate	7.1%-8.2%	7.7%
Total Level 3 Investments	\$5,936,999				

F-48

- Represents an investment in a Real Estate Investment subsidiary. The Enterprise Value analysis includes the fair value of our investments in such indirect subsidiary's consumer loans purchased from online consumer lending
- (1) platforms, which are valued using a discounted cash flow valuation technique. The key unobservable input to the discounted cash flow analysis is noted above. In addition, the valuation also used projected loss rates as an unobservable input ranging from 0.36-22.58%, with a weighted average of 10.92%.
 - (2) Represents our REIT investments. EV waterfall methodology uses both the net asset value analysis and discounted cash flow analysis, which are weighted equally (50%).
Represents investments in consumer finance subsidiaries. The enterprise value waterfall methodology utilizes book value and earnings multiples, as noted above. In addition, the valuation of certain consumer finance companies
 - (3) utilizes the discounted cash flow technique whereby the significant unobservable input is the discount rate. For these companies each observable input (book value multiple, earnings multiple and discount rate) is weighted equally. For these companies the discount rate ranged from 14.5% to 18.0% with a weighted average of 15.6%.
 - (4) Includes our investments in small business whole loans purchased from OnDeck. Valuation also used projected loss rates as an unobservable input ranging from 0.17%-0.92%, with a weighted average of 0.60%.
 - (5) Represents net operating income interests in our REIT investments.

F-49

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The ranges of unobservable inputs used in the fair value measurement of our Level 3 investments as of June 30, 2016 were as follows:

Asset Category	Fair Value	Primary Valuation Technique	Unobservable Input		Weighted Average
			Input	Range	
Senior Secured Debt	\$2,167,389	Discounted Cash Flow (Yield analysis)	Market Yield	5.3%-27.6%	11.6%
Senior Secured Debt	115,893	Enterprise Value Waterfall (Market approach)	EBITDA Multiple	4.5x-6.8x	5.9x
Senior Secured Debt	64,418	Enterprise Value Waterfall (Market approach)	Revenue Multiple	0.4x-0.6x	0.5x
Senior Secured Debt	37,856	Enterprise Value Waterfall (Discounted cash flow)	Discount Rate	6.5%-8.5%	7.5%
Senior Secured Debt	7,972	Liquidation Analysis	N/A	N/A	N/A
Senior Secured Debt (1)	99,972	Enterprise Value Waterfall	Loss-adjusted discount rate	3.0%-18.0%	13.5%
Senior Secured Debt (2)	461,496	Enterprise Value Waterfall (NAV Analysis)	Capitalization Rate	3.4%-8.3%	5.9%
		Enterprise Value Waterfall (Income approach)	Discount Rate	6.5%-7.5%	7.0%
Subordinated Secured Debt	871,593	Discounted Cash Flow (Yield Analysis)	Market Yield	5.3%-25.7%	12.6%
Subordinated Secured Debt	28,622	Enterprise Value Waterfall (Market approach)	EBITDA Multiple	7.0x-8.0x	7.5x
Subordinated Secured Debt (3)	309,389	Enterprise Value Waterfall (Market approach)	Book Value Multiple	1.2x-3.7x	2.5x
		Enterprise Value Waterfall (Market approach)	Earnings Multiple	7.0x-11.0x	10.2x
Subordinated Unsecured Debt	30,781	Discounted Cash Flow (Yield Analysis)	Market Yield	14.1%-71.9%	28.9%
Subordinated Unsecured Debt	37,577	Enterprise Value Waterfall (Market approach)	EBITDA Multiple	5.8x-8.5x	7.7x
Small Business Loans (4)	14,215	Discounted Cash Flow	Loss-Adjusted Discount Rate	12.7%-33.6%	21.8%
CLO Residual Interest	1,009,696	Discounted Cash Flow	Discount Rate	15.6%-23.9%	18.0%
Preferred Equity (6)	76,081	Enterprise Value Waterfall (Market approach)	EBITDA Multiple	4.5x-7.0x	6.7x
Preferred Equity	2,842	Discounted Cash Flow	Discount Rate	6.2%-7.3%	6.8%
Common Equity/Interests/Warrants (7)	92,391	Enterprise Value Waterfall (Market approach)	EBITDA Multiple	4.8x-9.0x	6.0x
Common Equity/Interests/Warrants (2)	215,490	Enterprise Value Waterfall (NAV analysis)	Capitalization Rate	3.4%-8.3%	5.9%
		Enterprise Value Waterfall (Income approach)	Discount Rate	6.5%-7.5%	7.0%
Common Equity/Interests/Warrants (3)	127,727	Enterprise Value Waterfall (Market approach)	Book Value Multiple	1.2x-3.7x	2.3x

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		Enterprise Value Waterfall (Market approach)	Earnings Multiple	7.0x-11.0x	10.0x
Common Equity/Interests/Warrants (5)	66,973	Discounted Cash Flow	Discount Rate	6.5%-7.5%	7.0%
Common Equity/Interests/Warrants	22,965	Discounted Cash Flow	Discount Rate	6.5%-8.5%	7.5%
Common Equity/Interests/Warrants	3,616	Discounted Cash Flow (Yield analysis)	Market Yield	16.0%-18.0%	17.0%
Common Equity/Interests/Warrants	26,638	Liquidation Analysis	N/A	N/A	N/A
Escrow Receivable	6,116	Discounted Cash Flow	Discount Rate	6.2%-7.5%	6.8%
Total Level 3 Investments	\$5,897,708				

F-50

- Represents an investment in a Real Estate Investment subsidiary. The Enterprise Value analysis includes the fair value of our investments in such indirect subsidiary's consumer loans purchased from online consumer lending (1) platforms, which are valued using a discounted cash flow valuation technique. The key unobservable input to the discounted cash flow analysis is noted above. In addition, the valuation also used projected loss rates as an unobservable input ranging from 1.07%-24.50%, with a weighted average of 10.58%.
- (2) Represents our REIT investments. EV waterfall methodology uses both the net asset value analysis and discounted cash flow analysis, which are weighted equally (50%).
- Represents investments in consumer finance subsidiaries. The enterprise value waterfall methodology utilizes book value and earnings multiples, as noted above. In addition, the valuation of certain consumer finance companies (3) utilizes the discounted cash flow technique whereby the significant unobservable input is the discount rate. For these companies each observable input (book value multiple, earnings multiple and discount rate) is weighted equally. For these companies the discount rate ranged from 14.5% to 18.0% with a weighted average of 15.7%.
- (4) Includes our investments in small business whole loans purchased from OnDeck. Valuation also used projected loss rates as an unobservable input ranging from 0.71%-5.25%, with a weighted average of 1.22%.
- (5) Represents net operating income interests in our REIT investments.
- In addition, the valuation of certain controlled energy companies utilizes the discounted cash flow technique (6) whereby the significant unobservable input is the discount rate. For these companies each observable input is weighted equally. For these companies the discounted rate ranged from 20.0% to 21.0% with a weighted average of 20.5%.
- In addition, the valuation of certain energy companies utilizes the discounted cash flow technique whereby the (7) significant unobservable input is the discount rate. For these companies each observable input is weighted equally. For these companies the discounted rate ranged from 20.5% to 21.5% with a weighted average of 21.0%.
- 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 analysis 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 income tax, interest, 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. For stressed debt and equity investments, a liquidation analysis was prepared. During the year ended June 30, 2016, we changed the valuation methodology for our REITs portfolio (APRC, NPRC, and UPRC) from averaging the net asset value and dividend yield method to averaging the net asset value and discounted cash flow method utilizing capitalization rates for similar guideline companies and/or similar recent investment transactions.
- In determining the range of values for our investments in CLOs, management and the independent valuation firm used a discounted 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. To value a CLO, both the assets and the liabilities of the CLO capital structure are modeled. Our valuation agent utilizes additional methods to validate the results from the discounted cash flow method, such as Monte Carlo simulations of key model variables, analysis of relevant data observed in the CLO market, and review of certain benchmark credit indices. A waterfall engine was used to store the collateral data, generate collateral cash flows from the assets based on various assumptions for the risk factors, distribute the cash flows to the liability structure based on the payment priorities, and discount them back using proper discount rates to expected maturity or call date.
- Our portfolio consists of residual interests in CLOs, which involve a number of significant risks. CLOs are typically very highly levered (10 - 14 times), and therefore the residual interest tranches that we invest in are subject to a higher degree of risk of total loss. In particular, investors in CLO residual interests indirectly bear risks of the underlying loan investments held by such CLOs. We generally have the right to receive payments only from the CLOs, and generally do not have direct rights against the underlying borrowers or the entity that sponsored the CLOs. While the CLOs we target generally enable the investor to acquire interests in a pool of senior loans without the expenses associated with directly holding the same investments, our prices of indices and securities underlying our 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 failure by a CLO investment in which we invest to satisfy financial covenants, including with respect to adequate collateralization and/or interest coverage tests, could lead to a reduction in its payments to us. In the event that a CLO fails certain tests, holders of debt senior to us would be entitled to additional payments that would, in turn, reduce the payments we would otherwise be entitled to receive. Separately, we may incur expenses to the extent necessary to seek recovery upon default or to negotiate new terms with a defaulting CLO or any other investment we may make. If any of these occur, it could materially and adversely affect our operating results and cash flows.

F-51

The interests we have acquired in CLOs are generally thinly traded or have only a limited trading market. CLOs are typically privately offered and sold, even in the secondary market. As a result, investments in CLOs may be characterized as illiquid securities. In addition to the general risks associated with investing in debt securities, CLO residual interests carry additional risks, including, but not limited to: (i) the possibility that distributions from collateral securities will not be adequate to make interest or other payments; (ii) the quality of the collateral may decline in value or default; (iii) the investments in CLO tranches will likely be subordinate to other senior classes of note tranches thereof; and (iv) the complex structure of the security may not be fully understood at the time of investment and may produce disputes with the CLO investment or unexpected investment results. Our net asset value may also decline over time if our principal recovery with respect to CLO residual interests is less than the cost of those investments. 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.

An increase in LIBOR would materially increase the CLO's financing costs. Since most of the collateral positions within the CLOs have LIBOR floors, there may not be corresponding increases in investment income (if LIBOR increases but stays below the LIBOR floor rate of such investments) resulting in materially smaller distribution payments to the residual interest investors.

We hold more than a 10% interest in certain foreign corporations that are treated as controlled foreign corporations ("CFC") for U.S. federal income tax purposes (including our residual interest tranche investments in CLOs). Therefore, we are treated as receiving a deemed distribution (taxable as ordinary income) each year from such foreign corporations in an amount equal to our pro rata share of the corporation's income for that tax year (including both ordinary earnings and capital gains). We are required to include such deemed distributions from a CFC in our taxable income and we are required to distribute at least 90% of such income to maintain our RIC status, regardless of whether or not the CFC makes an actual distribution during such year.

If we acquire shares in "passive foreign investment companies" ("PFICs") (including residual interest tranche investments in CLOs that are PFICs), we may be subject to federal income tax on a portion of any "excess distribution" or gain from the disposition of such shares even if such income is distributed as a taxable dividend to our stockholders. Certain elections may be available to mitigate or eliminate such tax on excess distributions, but such elections (if available) will generally require us to recognize our share of the PFICs income for each year regardless of whether we receive any distributions from such PFICs. We must nonetheless distribute such income to maintain its status as a RIC.

Legislation enacted in 2010 imposes a withholding tax of 30% on payments of U.S. source interest and dividends paid after December 31, 2013, or gross proceeds from the disposition of an instrument that produces U.S. source interest or dividends paid after December 31, 2016, to certain non-U.S. entities, including certain non-U.S. financial institutions and investment funds, unless such non-U.S. entity complies with certain reporting requirements regarding its United States account holders and its United States owners. Most CLOs in which we invest will be treated as non-U.S. financial entities for this purpose, and therefore will be required to comply with these reporting requirements to avoid the 30% withholding. If a CLO in which we invest fails to properly comply with these reporting requirements, it could reduce the amounts available to distribute to residual interest and junior debt holders in such CLO vehicle, which could materially and adversely affect our operating results and cash flows.

If we are required to include amounts in income prior to receiving distributions representing such income, we may have to sell some of our investments at times and/or at prices management would not consider advantageous, raise additional debt or equity capital or forgo new investment opportunities for this purpose. If we are not able to obtain cash from other sources, we may fail to qualify for RIC tax treatment and thus become subject to corporate-level income tax.

The significant unobservable input used to value our investments based on the yield analysis and discounted cash flow analysis is the market yield (or applicable discount rate) used to discount the estimated future cash flows expected to

be received from the underlying investment, which includes both future principal and interest/dividend payments. Increases or decreases in the market yield (or applicable discount rate) would result in a decrease or increase, respectively, in the fair value measurement. Management and the independent valuation firms consider the following factors when selecting market yields or discount rates: risk of default, rating of the investment and comparable company investments, and call provisions.

F-52

The significant unobservable inputs used to value our investments based on the EV analysis may include market multiples of specified financial measures such as EBITDA, net income, or book value of identified guideline public companies, implied valuation multiples from precedent M&A transactions, and/or discount rates applied in a discounted cash flow analysis. The independent valuation firm identifies a population of publicly traded companies with similar operations and key attributes to that of the portfolio company. Using valuation and operating metrics of these guideline public companies and/or as implied by relevant precedent transactions, a range of multiples of the latest twelve months EBITDA, or other measure such as net income or book value, is typically calculated. The independent valuation firm utilizes the determined multiples to estimate the portfolio company's EV generally based on the latest twelve months EBITDA of the portfolio company (or other meaningful measure). Increases or decreases in the multiple may result in an increase or decrease, respectively, in EV which may increase or decrease the fair value measurement of the debt of controlled companies and/or equity investment, as applicable. In certain instances, a discounted cash flow analysis may be considered in estimating EV, in which case, discount rates based on a weighted average cost of capital and application of the capital asset pricing model may be utilized.

The significant unobservable input used to value our private REIT investments based on the net asset value analysis is the capitalization rate applied to the earnings measure of the underlying property.

Changes in market yields, discount rates, capitalization rates or EBITDA multiples, each in isolation, may change the fair value measurement of certain of our investments. Generally, an increase in market yields, discount rates or capitalization rates, or a decrease in EBITDA (or other) multiples may result in a decrease in the fair value measurement of certain of our investments.

Due to the inherent uncertainty of determining the fair value of investments that do not have a readily available market value, the fair value of our investments may fluctuate from period to period. Additionally, the fair value of our investments may differ significantly from the values that would have been used had a ready market existed for such investments and may differ materially from the values that we may ultimately realize. Further, such investments are generally subject to legal and other restrictions on resale or otherwise are less liquid than publicly traded securities. If we were required to liquidate a portfolio investment in a forced or liquidation sale, we could realize significantly less than the value at which we have recorded it.

In addition, changes in the market environment and other events that may occur over the life of the investments may cause the gains or losses ultimately realized on these investments to be different than the unrealized gains or losses reflected in the currently assigned valuations.

During the six months ended December 31, 2016, the valuation methodology for Arctic Energy Services, LLC ("Arctic Energy") changed to remove the discounted cash flow analysis and add the liquidation analysis. As a result of the company's performance and current market conditions, the fair value of our investment in Arctic Energy decreased to \$18,555 as of December 31, 2016, a discount of \$42,321 from its amortized cost, compared to the \$22,536 unrealized depreciation recorded at June 30, 2016.

During the six months ended December 31, 2016, the valuation methodology for CP Energy Services Inc. ("CP Energy") changed to remove the discounted cash flow analysis. As a result of the company's performance and current market conditions, the fair value of our investment in CP Energy decreased to \$73,048 as of December 31, 2016, a discount of \$40,451 from its amortized cost, compared to the \$37,498 unrealized depreciation recorded at June 30, 2016.

During the six months ended December 31, 2016, the valuation methodology for Nixon, Inc. ("Nixon") changed to remove the discounted cash flow yield analysis approach. As a result of the company's performance the fair value of our investment in Nixon decreased to \$7,334 as of December 31, 2016, a discount of \$6,863 from its amortized cost, compared to the \$2,421 unrealized depreciation recorded at June 30, 2016.

During the six months ended December 31, 2016, the valuation methodology for United Sporting Companies, Inc. ("USC") changed to remove the enterprise value waterfall approach. As a result of the company's performance, the fair value of our investment in USC increased to \$140,847 as of December 31, 2016, equivalent to its amortized cost, compared to the \$4,179 unrealized depreciation recorded at June 30, 2016.

During the six months ended December 31, 2016, the valuation methodology for Ark-La-Tex Wireline Services, LLC ("Ark-La-Tex") changed to remove the enterprise value waterfall approach. As a result of this change, and in recognition of recent company performance, the fair value of our investment in Ark-La-Tex decreased to \$9,074 as of

December 31, 2016, a discount of \$34,518 from its amortized cost, compared to the \$32,548 unrealized depreciation recorded at June 30, 2016.

F-53

During the six months ended December 31, 2016, the valuation methodology for CURO Group Holdings Corp (f/k/a Speedy Group Holdings Corp. (“Speedy”)) changed to add the discounted cash flow approach, due to a significant increase in the recent trade prices. During the three months ended December 31, 2016, we purchased \$10,000 of subordinated secured notes. Due to a significant increase in the recent trade prices, the fair value of our investment in Speedy increased to \$21,563 as of December 31, 2016, a discount of \$2,983 from its amortized cost, compared to the \$6,919 unrealized depreciation recorded at June 30, 2016.

During the six months ended December 31, 2016, the valuation methodology for Pacific World Corporation (“Pacific World”) changed to incorporate an enterprise value waterfall approach. As a result of this change as well as the impairment of Term Loan B, the fair value of our investment in Pacific World decreased to \$171,874 as of December 31, 2016, a discount of \$31,626 from its amortized cost, compared to the \$20,797 unrealized depreciation recorded at June 30, 2016.

During the six months ended December 31, 2016, we provided \$44,948 of debt and \$14,479 of equity financing to NPRC for the acquisition of real estate properties and \$6,467 of equity financing to NPRC to fund capital expenditures for existing properties. In addition, during the six months ended December 31, 2016, we received partial repayments of \$9,204 of our loans previously outstanding and \$19,149 as a return of capital on our equity investment. During the six months ended December 31, 2016, we provided \$89,051 and \$19,285 of debt and equity financing, respectively, to NPRC and its wholly-owned subsidiaries to support the online consumer lending initiative. In addition, during the six months ended December 31, 2016, we received partial repayments of \$60,778 of our loans previously outstanding with NPRC and its wholly-owned subsidiaries and \$2,222 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 18 to 84 months. As of December 31, 2016, the outstanding investment in online consumer loans by certain of NPRC’s wholly-owned subsidiaries was comprised of 113,282 individual loans and had an aggregate fair value of \$759,589. The average outstanding individual loan balance is approximately \$7 and the loans mature on dates ranging from January 2, 2017 to January 5, 2024 with a weighted-average outstanding term of 32 months as of December 31, 2016. Fixed interest rates range from 4.0% to 36.0% with a weighted-average current interest rate of 23.4%. As of December 31, 2016, our investment in NPRC and its wholly-owned subsidiaries relating to online consumer lending had a fair value of \$394,317.

As of December 31, 2016, based on outstanding principal balance, 6.9% of the portfolio was invested in super prime loans (borrowers with a Fair Isaac Corporation (“FICO”) score, of 720 or greater), 19.6% of the portfolio in prime loans (borrowers with a FICO score of 660 to 719) and 73.5% of the portfolio in near prime loans (borrowers with a FICO score of 580 to 659).

Loan Type	Outstanding Principal Balance	Fair Value	Interest Rate Range	Weighted Average Interest Rate*
Super Prime	\$ 54,947	\$53,641	4.0% - 34.0%	11.7%
Prime	156,405	149,537	5.3% - 36.0%	15.4%
Near Prime	585,331	556,411	6.0% - 36.0%	26.7%

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

As of December 31, 2016, our investment in NPRC and its wholly-owned subsidiaries had an amortized cost of \$810,254 and a fair value of \$948,621, including our investment in online consumer lending as discussed above. The fair value of \$554,304 related to NPRC’s real estate portfolio was comprised of thirty eight 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 December 31, 2016.

No.	Property Name	City	Acquisition Date	Purchase Price	Mortgage Outstanding
1	Filet of Chicken	Forest Park, GA	10/24/2012	\$ 7,400	\$ —

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2	5100 Live Oaks Blvd, LLC	Tampa, FL	1/17/2013	63,400	46,700
3	Lofton Place, LLC	Tampa, FL	4/30/2013	26,000	20,376
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	180,475
6	APH Carroll 41, LLC	Marietta, GA	11/1/2013	30,600	32,468

F-54

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No.	Property Name	City	Acquisition Date	Purchase Price	Mortgage Outstanding
7	Cordova Regency, LLC	Pensacola, FL	11/15/2013	13,750	11,375
8	Crestview at Oakleigh, LLC	Pensacola, FL	11/15/2013	17,500	13,845
9	Inverness Lakes, LLC	Mobile, AL	11/15/2013	29,600	24,700
10	Kings Mill Pensacola, LLC	Pensacola, FL	11/15/2013	20,750	17,550
11	Plantations at Pine Lake, LLC	Tallahassee, FL	11/15/2013	18,000	14,092
12	Verandas at Rocky Ridge, LLC	Birmingham, AL	11/15/2013	15,600	10,205
13	Matthews Reserve II, LLC	Matthews, NC	11/19/2013	22,063	19,949
14	City West Apartments II, LLC	Orlando, FL	11/19/2013	23,562	23,324
15	Vinings Corner II, LLC	Smyrna, GA	11/19/2013	35,691	32,986
16	Uptown Park Apartments II, LLC	Altamonte Springs, FL	11/19/2013	36,590	29,824
17	Mission Gate II, LLC	Plano, TX	11/19/2013	47,621	41,677
18	St. Marin Apartments II, LLC	Coppell, TX	11/19/2013	73,078	62,498
19	Atlanta Eastwood Village LLC	Stockbridge, GA	12/12/2013	25,957	23,058
20	Atlanta Monterey Village LLC	Jonesboro, GA	12/12/2013	11,501	11,219
21	Atlanta Hidden Creek LLC	Morrow, GA	12/12/2013	5,098	4,804
22	Atlanta Meadow Springs LLC	College Park, GA	12/12/2013	13,116	13,210
23	Atlanta Meadow View LLC	College Park, GA	12/12/2013	14,354	13,264
24	Atlanta Peachtree Landing LLC	Fairburn, GA	12/12/2013	17,224	15,710
25	APH Carroll Bartram Park, LLC	Jacksonville, FL	12/31/2013	38,000	27,874
26	Plantations at Hillcrest, LLC	Mobile, AL	1/17/2014	6,930	4,834
27	Crestview at Cordova, LLC	Pensacola, FL	1/17/2014	8,500	8,044
28	APH Carroll Atlantic Beach, LLC	Atlantic Beach, FL	1/31/2014	13,025	8,688
29	Taco Bell, OK	Yukon, OK	6/4/2014	1,719	—
30	Taco Bell, MO	Marshall, MO	6/4/2014	1,405	—
31	23 Mile Road Self Storage, LLC	Chesterfield, MI	8/19/2014	5,804	4,350
32	36th Street Self Storage, LLC	Wyoming, MI	8/19/2014	4,800	3,600
33	Ball Avenue Self Storage, LLC	Grand Rapids, MI	8/19/2014	7,281	5,460
34	Ford Road Self Storage, LLC	Westland, MI	8/29/2014	4,642	3,480
35	Ann Arbor Kalamazoo Self Storage, LLC	Ann Arbor, MI	8/29/2014	4,458	3,345
36	Ann Arbor Kalamazoo Self Storage, LLC	Ann Arbor, MI	8/29/2014	8,927	6,695
37	Ann Arbor Kalamazoo Self Storage, LLC	Kalamazoo, MI	8/29/2014	2,363	1,775
38	Canterbury Green Apartments Holdings LLC	Fort Wayne, IN	9/29/2014	85,500	74,229
39	Abbie Lakes OH Partners, LLC	Canal Winchester, OH	9/30/2014	12,600	10,440
40	Kengary Way OH Partners, LLC	Reynoldsburg, OH	9/30/2014	11,500	11,000
41	Lakeview Trail OH Partners, LLC	Canal Winchester, OH	9/30/2014	26,500	20,142
42	Lakepoint OH Partners, LLC	Pickerington, OH	9/30/2014	11,000	10,080
43	Sunbury OH Partners, LLC	Columbus, OH	9/30/2014	13,000	10,480
44	Heatherbridge OH Partners, LLC	Blacklick, OH	9/30/2014	18,416	15,480
45	Jefferson Chase OH Partners, LLC	Blacklick, OH	9/30/2014	13,551	12,240
46	Goldenstrand OH Partners, LLC	Hilliard, OH	10/29/2014	7,810	8,040
47	Jolly Road Self Storage, LLC	Okemos, MI	1/16/2015	7,492	5,620
48	Eaton Rapids Road Self Storage, LLC	Lansing West, MI	1/16/2015	1,741	1,305
49	Haggerty Road Self Storage, LLC	Novi, MI	1/16/2015	6,700	5,025
50	Waldon Road Self Storage, LLC	Lake Orion, MI	1/16/2015	6,965	5,225
51	Tyler Road Self Storage, LLC	Ypsilanti, MI	1/16/2015	3,507	2,630

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No.	Property Name	City	Acquisition Date	Purchase Price	Mortgage Outstanding
52	SSIL I, LLC	Aurora, IL	11/5/2015	34,500	26,450
53	Vesper Tuscaloosa, LLC	Tuscaloosa, AL	9/28/2016	54,500	41,250
54	Vesper Iowa City, LLC	Iowa City, IA	9/28/2016	32,750	24,825
55	Vesper Corpus Christi, LLC	Corpus Christi, TX	9/28/2016	14,250	10,800
56	Vesper Campus Quarters, LLC	Corpus Christi, TX	9/28/2016	18,350	14,175
57	Vesper College Station, LLC	College Station, TX	9/28/2016	41,500	32,058
58	Vesper Kennesaw, LLC	Kennesaw, GA	9/28/2016	57,900	44,727
59	Vesper Statesboro, LLC	Statesboro, GA	9/28/2016	7,500	6,087
60	Vesper Manhattan KS, LLC	Manhattan, KS	9/28/2016	23,250	18,460
61	JSIP Union Place, LLC	Franklin, MA	12/7/2016	64,750	51,800
				\$1,491,691	\$1,213,672

On August 12, 2015, we sold 780 of our small business whole loans (with a cost of \$30,968) purchased from OnDeck to Jefferies Asset Funding LLC for proceeds of \$26,619, net of related transaction expenses, and a trust certificate representing a 41.54% interest in the MarketPlace Loan Trust, Series 2015-OD2. We realized a loss of \$775 on the sale.

On September 30, 2015, we restructured our investment in Arctic Energy. Concurrent with the restructuring, we exchanged \$31,640 senior secured loan and \$20,230 subordinated loan for Class D and Class E equity in Arctic Energy.

On October 30, 2015, we restructured our investment in CP Energy Services. Concurrent with the restructuring, we exchanged our \$86,965 senior secured loan and \$15,924 subordinated loan for Series B Redeemable Preferred Stock in CP Energy.

On October 30, 2015, we restructured our investment in Freedom Marine Solutions, LLC (“Freedom Marine”). Concurrent

with the restructuring, we exchanged our \$32,500 senior secured loans for additional membership interest in Freedom Marine.

On November 16, 2015 and November 25, 2015, we sold our \$14,755 debt investment in American Gilsonite Company. We realized a loss of \$4,127 on the sale.

On July 1, 2016, BNN Holdings Corp. was sold. The sale provided net proceeds for our minority position of \$2,365, resulting in a realized gain of \$137. During the three months ended December 31, 2016 we received remaining escrow proceeds, realizing an additional gain of \$50.

On August 17, 2016, we made a \$5,000 investment in BCD Acquisition, Inc. (“Big Tex”). On August 18, 2016, we sold our \$5,000 investment in Big Tex and realized a gain of \$138 on the sale.

On August 19, 2016, we sold our investment in Nathan’s Famous, Inc. for net proceeds of \$3,240 and realized a gain of \$240 on the sale.

On September 27, 2016, we received additional bankruptcy proceeds for our previously impaired investment in New Century Transportation, Inc., and recorded a realized gain of \$936, offsetting the previously recognized loss.

On October 18, 2016, we received additional proceeds of \$434 related to the May 31, 2016 sale of Harbortouch Payments, LLC. We realized a gain for the same amount.

On December 27, 2016, we exercised our warrants in R-V Industries, Inc. (“R-V”) to purchase additional common stock in R-V. As a result, we realized a gain of \$172 on this transaction.

As of December 31, 2016, \$3,669,026 of our loans, at fair value, bear interest at floating rates and have LIBOR floors ranging from 0.3% to 4.0%. As of December 31, 2016, \$504,994 of our loans, at fair value, bear interest at fixed rates ranging from 5% to 22.0%. As of June 30, 2016, \$3,737,046 of our loans, at fair value, bore interest at floating rates and have LIBOR floors ranging from 0.3% to 4.0%. As of June 30, 2016, \$495,912 of our loans, at fair value, bore

interest at fixed rates ranging from 5% to 22.0%.

At December 31, 2016, eight loan investments were on non-accrual status: Ark-La-Tex, Gulf Coast Machine & Supply Company (“Gulf Coast”), Nixon, Spartan Energy Services, Inc. (“Spartan”), Targus International LLC (“Targus”), USES Corp. (“USES”),

F-56

Venio LLC (“Venio”) and Wolf Energy, LLC (“Wolf Energy”). At June 30, 2016, seven loan investments were on non-accrual status: Ark-La-Tex, Gulf Coast, Spartan, Targus, USES, Venio and Wolf Energy. Cost balances of these loans amounted to \$202,617 and \$189,121 as of December 31, 2016 and June 30, 2016, respectively. The fair value of these loans amounted to \$92,321 and \$90,540 as of December 31, 2016 and June 30, 2016, respectively. The fair values of these investments represent approximately 1.5% and 1.4% of our total assets at fair value as of December 31, 2016 and June 30, 2016, respectively.

Undrawn committed revolvers and delayed draw term loans to our portfolio companies incur commitment and unused fees ranging from 0.00% to 4.00%. As of December 31, 2016 and June 30, 2016, we had \$36,984 and \$40,560, 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 December 31, 2016 and June 30, 2016.

During the six months ended December 31, 2015, we sold \$74,377 of the outstanding principal balance of the senior secured Term Loan A investments in certain portfolio companies. There was no gain or loss realized on the sale. We serve as an agent for these loans and collect a servicing fee from the counterparties on behalf of the Investment Adviser. We receive a credit for these payments as a reduction of base management fee payable by us to the Investment Adviser. See Note 13 for further discussion.

Unconsolidated Significant Subsidiaries

Our investments are generally in small and mid-sized companies in a variety of industries. In accordance with Rules 3-09 and 4-08(g) of Regulation S-X, we must determine which of our unconsolidated controlled portfolio companies are considered “significant subsidiaries”, if any. In evaluating these investments, there are three tests utilized to determine if any of our controlled investments are considered significant subsidiaries: the investment test, the asset test and the income test. Rule 3-09 of Regulation S-X requires separate audited financial statements of an unconsolidated subsidiary in an annual report if any of the three tests exceed 20%. Rule 4-08(g) of Regulation S-X requires summarized financial information in an annual report if any of the three tests exceeds 10%, and summarized financial information in a quarterly report if either the investment or income test exceeds 20% pursuant to Rule 10-01(b) of Regulation S-X.

Income, consisting of interest, dividends, fees, other investment income and gains or losses, which can fluctuate upon repayment or sale of an investment or the marking to fair value an investment in any given period can be highly concentrated among several investments. After performing the income analysis for the six months ended December 31, 2016 as currently promulgated by the SEC, we determined that one of our controlled investments individually generated more than 20% of our income during the six months ended December 31, 2016.

The following tables show summarized financial information for NPRC and its subsidiaries, which met the 20% income test for the six months ended December 31, 2016:

	December 31, 2016	June 30, 2016
Balance Sheet Data		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$95,703	\$74,691
Real estate, net	1,357,131	1,100,548
Unsecured consumer loans at fair value	759,589	674,423
Other assets	41,094	31,575
Mortgages payable	1,203,310	962,784
Revolving credit facilities and other secured financing	426,452	364,030
Notes payable, due to Prospect or Affiliate	624,004	561,282
Other liabilities	38,781	32,118
Total equity	(39,030)	(38,977)

	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	December 31, 2016	2015(1)	December 31, 2016	2015(1)
Summary of Operations				
Total revenue	\$ 109,099	\$ 69,083	\$ 193,838	\$ 131,633
Total expenses	84,289	52,641	155,309	108,170
Operating income	24,810	16,442	38,529	23,463
Depreciation and amortization	20,275	15,557	33,296	28,039
Fair value adjustment	(28,207)	(7,649)	(46,914)	(17,735)
Net loss	(23,672)	(6,764)	(41,681)	(22,311)

(1) In connection with the merger of APRC and UPRC with and into NPRC, prior periods are retroactively adjusted to present comparative information.

The SEC has requested comments on the proper mechanics of how the calculations related to Rules 3-09 and 4-08(g) of Regulation S-X should be completed. There is currently diversity in practice for the calculations. We expect that the SEC will clarify the calculation methods in the future.

Note 4. 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 December 31, 2016. 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 December 31, 2016, 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 December 31, 2016 and June 30, 2016, we had \$560,646 and \$538,456, respectively, available to us for borrowing under the Revolving Credit Facility, of which the amount outstanding was \$0 and \$0, respectively. 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 December 31, 2016, the investments, including cash and money market funds, used as collateral for the Revolving Credit Facility had an aggregate fair value of \$1,361,116, which represents 22.2% 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 of fees 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. \$6,141 remains to be amortized and is reflected as deferred financing costs on the Consolidated Statements of Assets and Liabilities as of December 31, 2016.

During the three months ended December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, we recorded \$3,066 and \$3,544, respectively, of interest costs, unused fees and amortization of financing costs on the Revolving Credit Facility as

interest expense. During the six months ended December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, we recorded \$6,029 and \$7,245, respectively, of interest costs, unused fees and amortization of financing costs on the Revolving Credit Facility as interest expense.

F-58

Note 5. 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 mature on August 15, 2016 (the “2016 Notes”), unless previously converted or repurchased in accordance with their terms. 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 mature on October 15, 2017 (the “2017 Notes”), unless previously converted or repurchased in accordance with their terms. The 2017 Notes bear 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 August 14, 2012, we issued \$200,000 aggregate principal amount of convertible notes that mature on March 15, 2018 (the “2018 Notes”), unless previously converted or repurchased in accordance with their terms. The 2018 Notes bear 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 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 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.

Certain key terms related to the convertible features for the 2017 Notes, the 2018 Notes, the 2019 Notes and the 2020 Notes (collectively, the “Convertible Notes”) are listed below.

	2017 Notes	2018 Notes	2019 Notes	2020 Notes
Initial conversion rate(1)	85.8442	82.3451	79.7766	80.6647
Initial conversion price	\$11.65	\$12.14	\$12.54	\$12.40
Conversion rate at December 31, 2016(1)(2)	87.7516	84.1497	79.8360	80.6670
Conversion price at December 31, 2016(2)(3)	\$11.40	\$11.88	\$12.53	\$12.40
Last conversion price calculation date	4/16/2016	8/14/2016	12/21/2016	4/11/2016
Dividend threshold amount (per share)(4)	\$0.101500	\$0.101600	\$0.110025	\$0.110525

(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.

The conversion price in effect at December 31, 2016 was calculated on the last anniversary of the issuance and will (3) be adjusted again on the next anniversary, unless the exercise price shall have changed by more than 1% before the anniversary.

F-59

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 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 \$29,116 of fees which are being amortized over the terms of the notes, of which \$11,995 remains to be amortized and is included as a reduction within Convertible Notes on the Consolidated Statement of Assets and Liabilities as of December 31, 2016.

During the three months ended December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, we recorded \$13,477 and \$18,189, respectively, of interest costs and amortization of financing costs on the Convertible Notes as interest expense. During the six months ended December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, we recorded \$28,190 and \$36,918, respectively, of interest costs and amortization of financing costs on the Convertible Notes as interest expense.

Note 6. Public Notes

On March 15, 2013, we issued \$250,000 aggregate principal amount of unsecured notes that mature on March 15, 2023 (the "2023 Notes"). The 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 2023 Notes, net of underwriting discounts and offering costs, were \$243,641.

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 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 December 31, 2016, we issued \$199,281 in aggregate principal amount of our 2024 Notes for net proceeds of \$193,253 after commissions and offering costs.

The 2023 Notes, the 5.00% 2019 Notes, and the 2024 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, and the 2024 Notes, we incurred \$13,612 of fees which are being amortized over the term of the notes, of which \$9,942 remains to be amortized and is included as

a reduction within Public Notes on the Consolidated Statement of Assets and Liabilities as of December 31, 2016.

F-60

During the three months ended December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, we recorded \$11,058 and \$8,340, respectively, of interest costs and amortization of financing costs on the Public Notes as interest expense. During the six months ended December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, we recorded \$21,838 and \$16,161, respectively, of interest costs and amortization of financing costs on the Public Notes as interest expense.

Note 7. 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 six months ended December 31, 2016, we issued \$64,731 aggregate principal amount of Prospect Capital InterNotes® for net proceeds of \$63,926. These notes were issued with stated interest rates ranging from 4.75% to 5.50% with a weighted average interest rate of 5.25%. These notes mature between July 15, 2021 and December 15, 2021.

During the six months ended December 31, 2015, we issued \$69,289 aggregate principal amount of our Prospect Capital InterNotes® for net proceeds of \$68,235. These notes were issued with stated interest rates ranging from 4.63% to 6.00% with a weighted average interest rate of 5.07%. These notes mature between July 15, 2020 and December 15, 2025.

The following table summarizes the Prospect Capital InterNotes® issued during the six months ended December 31, 2015.

Tenor at Origination (in years)	Principal Amount	Interest Rate Range	Weighted Average Interest Rate	Maturity Date Range
5	\$ 32,357	4.63%–5.38%	4.85 %	July 15, 2020 – December 15, 2020
6.5	35,155	5.10%–5.25%	5.25 %	January 15, 2022 – May 15, 2022
7	990	5.63%–5.75%	5.65 %	November 15, 2022 – December 15, 2022
10	787	5.88%–6.00%	5.89 %	November 15, 2025 – December 15, 2025
	\$ 69,289			

During the six months ended December 31, 2016, we repaid \$5,730 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 six months ended December 31, 2016 was \$185. The following table summarizes the Prospect Capital InterNotes® outstanding as of December 31, 2016.

Tenor at Origination (in years)	Principal Amount	Interest Rate Range	Weighted Average Interest Rate	Maturity Date Range
3.5	3,109	4.00%	4.00 %	April 15, 2017
4	45,690	3.75%–4.00%	3.92 %	November 15, 2017 – May 15, 2018
5	323,619	4.25%–5.50%	5.01 %	July 15, 2018 – December 15, 2021
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	109,343	4.25%–5.00%	4.65 %	February 15, 2019 – November 15, 2020
6	2,182	3.38%	3.38 %	April 15, 2021 – May 15, 2021
6.5	40,762	5.10%–5.50%	5.24 %	February 15, 2020 – May 15, 2022
7	191,521	4.00%–6.55%	5.13 %	June 15, 2019 – December 15, 2022
7.5	1,996	5.75%	5.75 %	February 15, 2021
10	37,509	3.85%–7.00%	6.14 %	March 15, 2022 – December 15, 2025
12	2,978	6.00%	6.00 %	November 15, 2025 – December 15, 2025
15	17,300	5.25%–6.00%	5.36 %	May 15, 2028 – November 15, 2028
18	21,817	4.13%–6.25%	5.53 %	December 15, 2030 – August 15, 2031
20	4,292	5.63%–6.00%	5.89 %	November 15, 2032 – October 15, 2033
25	34,544	6.25%–6.50%	6.39 %	August 15, 2038 – May 15, 2039
30	113,311	5.50%–6.75%	6.23 %	November 15, 2042 – October 15, 2043
	\$962,099			

During the six months ended December 31, 2015, we repaid \$2,606 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 loss on the extinguishment of Prospect Capital InterNotes® in the six months ended December 31, 2015 was \$63.

The following table summarizes the Prospect Capital InterNotes® outstanding as of June 30, 2016.

Tenor at Origination (in years)	Principal Amount	Interest Rate Range	Weighted Average Interest Rate	Maturity Date Range
3	\$5,710	4.00%	4.00 %	October 15, 2016
3.5	3,109	4.00%	4.00 %	April 15, 2017
4	45,690	3.75%–4.00%	3.92 %	November 15, 2017 – May 15, 2018
5	259,191	4.25%–5.75%	4.95 %	July 15, 2018 – June 15, 2021
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	109,808	4.25%–5.00%	4.65 %	February 15, 2019 – November 15, 2020
6	2,197	3.38%	3.38 %	April 15, 2021 – May 15, 2021
6.5	40,867	5.10%–5.50%	5.24 %	February 15, 2020 – May 15, 2022
7	192,076	4.00%–6.55%	5.13 %	June 15, 2019 – December 15, 2022
7.5	1,996	5.75%	5.75 %	February 15, 2021
10	37,533	3.62%–7.00%	6.11 %	March 15, 2022 – December 15, 2025
12	2,978	6.00%	6.00 %	November 15, 2025 – December 15, 2025
15	17,325	5.25%–6.00%	5.36 %	May 15, 2028 – November 15, 2028
18	22,303	4.13%–6.25%	5.53 %	December 15, 2030 – August 15, 2031
20	4,462	5.63%–6.00%	5.89 %	November 15, 2032 – October 15, 2033
25	35,110	6.25%–6.50%	6.39 %	August 15, 2038 – May 15, 2039
30	116,327	5.50%–6.75%	6.23 %	November 15, 2042 – October 15, 2043
	\$908,808			

In connection with the issuance of Prospect Capital InterNotes®, we incurred \$23,504 of fees which are being amortized over the term of the notes, of which \$14,927 remains to be amortized and is included as a reduction within Prospect Capital InterNotes® on the Consolidated Statement of Assets and Liabilities as of December 31, 2016. During the three months ended December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, we recorded \$13,247 and \$12,132, respectively, of interest costs and amortization of financing costs on the Prospect Capital InterNotes® as interest expense. During the six months ended December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, we recorded \$26,460 and \$23,838, respectively, of interest costs and amortization of financing costs on the Prospect Capital InterNotes® as interest expense.

Note 8. Fair Value and Maturity of Debt Outstanding

The following table shows our outstanding debt as of December 31, 2016.

	Principal Outstanding	Unamortized Discount & Debt Issuance Costs	Net Carrying Value	Fair Value (1)	Effective Interest Rate	
Revolving Credit Facility (2)	\$ —	\$ 6,141	\$ —	(3)\$ —	1ML+2.25%	(6)
2017 Notes	129,500	529	128,971	132,949	(4)5.91	% (7)
2018 Notes	200,000	1,551	198,449	205,490	(4)6.42	% (7)
2019 Notes	200,000	2,407	197,593	206,006	(4)6.51	% (7)
2020 Notes	392,000	7,508	384,492	385,140	(4)5.38	% (7)
Convertible Notes	921,500		909,505	929,585		
5.00% 2019 Notes	300,000	2,095	297,905	308,481	(4)5.29	% (7)
2023 Notes	250,000	4,383	245,617	257,058	(4)6.22	% (7)
2024 Notes	199,281	5,492	193,789	200,078	(4)6.72	% (7)
Public Notes	749,281		737,311	765,617		
Prospect Capital InterNotes®	962,099	14,927	947,172	973,533	(5)5.63	% (8)
Total	\$ 2,632,880		\$ 2,593,988	\$ 2,668,735		

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 December 31, 2016.

(2)The maximum draw amount of the Revolving Credit facility as of December 31, 2016 is \$885,000.

(3)Net Carrying Value excludes deferred financing costs associated with the Revolving Credit Facility. See Note 2 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.

(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 (7)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.

(8)For the Prospect Capital InterNotes®, the rate presented is the weighted average effective interest rate.

The following table shows our outstanding debt as of June 30, 2016.

	Principal Outstanding	Unamortized Discount & Debt Issuance Costs	Net Carrying Value	Fair Value (1)	Effective Interest Rate	
Revolving Credit Facility (2)	\$ —	\$ 7,525	\$ —	(3)\$ —	1ML+2.25%	(6)
2016 Notes	167,500	141	167,359	167,081	(4)6.18	%(7)
2017 Notes	129,500	852	128,648	130,762	(4)5.91	%(7)
2018 Notes	200,000	2,162	197,838	204,000	(4)6.42	%(7)
2019 Notes	200,000	2,952	197,048	202,000	(4)6.51	%(7)
2020 Notes	392,000	8,532	383,468	376,881	(4)5.38	%(7)
Convertible Notes	1,089,000		1,074,361	1,080,724		
2023 Notes	250,000	4,670	245,330	252,355	(4)6.22	%(7)
5.00% 2019 Notes	300,000	2,476	297,524	302,442	(4)5.29	%(7)
2024 Notes	161,380	4,866	156,514	159,250	(4)6.52	%(7)
Public Notes	711,380		699,368	714,047		
Prospect Capital InterNotes®	908,808	15,598	893,210	894,840	(5)5.51	%(8)
Total	\$ 2,709,188		\$ 2,666,939	\$ 2,689,611		

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, 2016.

(2)The maximum draw amount of the Revolving Credit facility as of June 30, 2016 is \$885,000.

(3)Net Carrying Value excludes deferred financing costs associated with the Revolving Credit Facility. See Note 2 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.

(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 (7)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.

(8)For the Prospect Capital InterNotes®, the rate presented is the weighted average effective interest rate.

The following table shows the contractual maturities of our Revolving Credit Facility, Convertible Notes, Public Notes and Prospect Capital InterNotes® as of December 31, 2016.

	Payments Due by Period				
	Total	Less than 1 Year	1 – 3 Years	3 – 5 Years	After 5 Years
Revolving Credit Facility	\$ —	—	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Convertible Notes	921,500	129,500	400,000	392,000	—
Public Notes	749,281	—	300,000	—	449,281
Prospect Capital InterNotes®	962,099	19,604	284,214	384,393	273,888
Total Contractual Obligations	\$ 2,632,880	\$ 149,104	\$ 984,214	\$ 776,393	\$ 723,169

The following table shows the contractual maturities of our Revolving Credit Facility, Convertible Notes, Public Notes and Prospect Capital InterNotes® as of June 30, 2016.

	Payments Due by Period				
	Total	Less than 1 Year	1 – 3 Years	3 – 5 Years	After 5 Years
Revolving Credit Facility	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$—
Convertible Notes	1,089,000	167,500	529,500	392,000	—
Public Notes	711,380	—	—	300,000	411,380
Prospect Capital InterNotes®	908,808	8,819	257,198	360,599	282,192
Total Contractual Obligations	\$2,709,188	\$176,319	\$786,698	\$1,052,599	\$693,572

Note 9. Stock Repurchase Program, Equity Offerings, Offering Expenses, and Distributions

On August 24, 2011, our Board of Directors approved a share repurchase plan (the “Repurchase Program”) under which we may repurchase up to \$100,000 of our common stock at prices below our net asset value per share. Prior to any repurchase, we are required to notify shareholders of our intention to purchase our common stock. Our last notice was delivered with our annual proxy mailing on September 21, 2016. This notice extends for six months after the date that notice is delivered.

We did not repurchase any shares of our common stock for the six months ended December 31, 2016. During the six months ended December 31, 2015, we repurchased 4,708,750 shares of our common stock pursuant to the Repurchase Program. Our NAV per share was increased by approximately \$0.03 for the six months ended December 31, 2015 as a result of the share repurchases.

The following table summarizes our share repurchases under our Repurchase Program for the three and six months ended December 31, 2015.

Repurchases of Common Stock	Three	Six
	Months	Months
	Ended	Ended
	December	December
	31, 2015	31, 2015
Dollar amount repurchased	\$2,610	\$34,140
Shares Repurchased	350,000	4,708,750
Weighted average price per share	\$7.46	\$7.25
Weighted average discount to June 30, 2015 Net Asset Value	27 %	30 %

As of December 31, 2016, the approximate dollar value of shares that may yet be purchased under the plan is \$65,860. Excluding dividend reinvestments, during the six months ended December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, we did not issue any shares of our common stock.

On November 3, 2016, our Registration Statement on Form N-2 was declared effective by the SEC. Under this Shelf Registration Statement, we can issue up to \$4,990,363 of additional debt and equity securities in the public market as of December 31, 2016.

During the six months ended December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, we distributed approximately \$179,097 and \$177,942, respectively, to our stockholders. The following table summarizes our distributions declared and payable for the six months ended December 31, 2015 and December 31, 2016.

Declaration Date	Record Date	Payment Date	Amount Per Share	Amount Distributed (in thousands)
5/6/2015	7/31/2015	8/20/2015	\$0.083330	\$ 29,909
5/6/2015	8/31/2015	9/17/2015	0.083330	29,605
8/24/2015	9/30/2015	10/22/2015	0.083330	29,601
8/24/2015	10/30/2015	11/19/2015	0.083330	29,600
11/4/2015	11/30/2015	12/24/2015	0.083330	29,611
11/4/2015	12/31/2015	1/21/2016	0.083330	29,616
Total declared and payable for the six months ended December 31, 2015				\$ 177,942
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
Total declared and payable for the six months ended December 31, 2016				\$ 179,097

Dividends and distributions to common stockholders are recorded on the ex-dividend date. As such, the table above includes distributions with record dates during six months ended December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015. 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 recorded and payable subsequent to December 31, 2016:

\$0.08333 per share for January 2017 to holders of record on January 31, 2017 with a payment date of February 16, 2017.

During the six months ended December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, we issued 1,893,049 and 1,029,703 shares of our common stock, respectively, in connection with the dividend reinvestment plan.

On February 9, 2016, we amended our dividend reinvestment plan that already provides for reinvestment of our dividends or distributions on behalf of our stockholders, unless a stockholder elects to receive cash, to add the ability of stockholders to purchase additional shares by making optional cash investments. Under the revised dividend reinvestment and direct stock repurchase plan, stockholders may elect to purchase additional shares through our transfer agent in the open market or in negotiated transactions.

During the six months ended December 31, 2016, Prospect officers purchased 1,390,661 shares of our stock, or 0.4% of total outstanding shares as of December 31, 2016, both through the open market transactions and shares issued in connection with our dividend reinvestment plan.

As of December 31, 2016, we have reserved 75,782,455 shares of our common stock for issuance upon conversion of the Convertible Notes (see Note 5).

Note 10. Other Income

Other income consists of structuring fees, overriding royalty interests, revenue receipts related to net profit interests, deal deposits, administrative agent fees, and other miscellaneous and sundry cash receipts. The following table shows income from such sources during the three and six months ended December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015.

	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Structuring and amendment fees (refer to Note 3)	\$5,797	\$7,112	\$10,273	\$10,754
Royalty and Net Revenue interests	1,333	1,836	2,503	3,739
Administrative agent fees	180	194	332	382
Total Other Income	\$7,310	\$9,142	\$13,108	\$14,875

Note 11. Net Increase in Net Assets per Share

The following information sets forth the computation of net increase in net assets resulting from operations per share during the three and six months ended December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015.

	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Net increase (decrease) in net assets resulting from operations	\$100,880	\$(95,120)	\$182,246	\$(67,303)
Weighted average common shares outstanding	358,494,783	355,241,104	358,011,031	356,101,673
Net increase (decrease) in net assets resulting from operations per share	\$0.28	\$(0.27)	\$0.51	\$(0.19)

Note 12. Income Taxes

While our fiscal year end for financial reporting purposes is June 30 of each year, our tax year end is August 31 of each year. The information presented in this footnote is based on our tax year end for each period presented, unless otherwise specified. The tax return for the tax year ended August 31, 2016 has not been filed. Taxable income and all amounts related to taxable income for the tax year ended August 31, 2016 are estimates and will not be fully determined until our tax return is filed.

For income tax purposes, dividends paid and distributions made to shareholders are reported as ordinary income, capital gains, non-taxable return of capital, or a combination thereof. The tax character of dividends paid to shareholders during the tax years ended August 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014 were as follows:

	Tax Year Ended August 31,		
	2016	2015	2014
Ordinary income	\$355,985	\$413,640	\$413,051
Capital gain	—	—	—
Return of capital	—	—	—
Total dividends paid to shareholders	\$355,985	\$413,640	\$413,051

We generate certain types of income that may be exempt from U.S. withholding tax when distributed to non-U.S. shareholders. Under IRC Section 871(K), a RIC is permitted to designate distributions of qualified interest income and short-term capital gains as exempt from U.S. withholding tax when paid to non-U.S. shareholders with proper documentation. For the 2016 calendar year, 48.18% of our distributions qualified as interest related dividends which are exempt from U.S. withholding tax applicable to non U.S. shareholders.

For the tax year ending August 31, 2017, the tax character of dividends paid to shareholders through December 31, 2016 is expected to be ordinary income. Because of the difference between our fiscal and tax year ends, the final determination of the tax character of dividends will not be made until we file our tax return for the tax year ending August 31, 2017.

Taxable income generally differs from net increase in net assets resulting from operations for financial reporting purposes due to temporary and permanent differences in the recognition of income and expenses, and generally excludes net unrealized gains or losses, as unrealized gains or losses are generally not included in taxable income until they are realized. The following reconciles the net increase in net assets resulting from operations to taxable income for the tax years ended August 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014:

	Tax Year Ended August 31,		
	2016	2015	2014
Net increase in net assets resulting from operations	\$262,832	\$360,572	\$317,671
Net realized loss on investments	22,666	164,230	28,244
Net unrealized (appreciation) depreciation on investments	73,181	(157,745)	24,638
Other temporary book-to-tax differences	(52,887)	98,289	(9,122)
Permanent differences	2,489	2,436	(4,317)
Taxable income before deductions for distributions	\$308,281	\$467,782	\$357,114

Capital losses in excess of capital gains earned in a tax year may generally be carried forward and used to offset capital gains, subject to certain limitations. The Regulated Investment Company Modernization Act (the "RIC Modernization Act") was enacted on December 22, 2010. Under the RIC Modernization Act, capital losses incurred by taxpayers in taxable years beginning after the date of enactment will be allowed to be carried forward indefinitely and are allowed to retain their character as either short-term or long-term losses. As such, the capital loss carryforwards generated by us after the August 31, 2011 tax year will not be subject to expiration. Any losses incurred in post-enactment tax years will be required to be utilized prior to the losses incurred in pre-enactment tax years. As of August 31, 2016, we had capital loss carryforwards of approximately \$314,624 available for use in later tax years. Of the amount available as of August 31, 2016, \$32,612 and \$46,156 will expire on August 31, 2017 and 2018, respectively, and \$235,857 is not subject to expiration. The unused balance each year will be carried forward and utilized as gains are realized, subject to limitations. While our ability to utilize losses in the future depends upon a variety of factors that cannot be known in advance, substantially all of the Company's capital loss carryforwards may become permanently unavailable due to limitations by the Code.

For the tax year ended August 31, 2016, we had cumulative taxable income in excess of cumulative distributions of \$55,907 for which we elected a spillback dividend.

As of December 31, 2016, the cost basis of investments for tax purposes was \$6,200,239 resulting in estimated gross unrealized appreciation and depreciation of \$266,746 and \$529,986, respectively. As of June 30, 2016, the cost basis of investments for tax purposes was \$6,175,709 resulting in estimated gross unrealized appreciation and depreciation of \$192,035 and \$470,036, respectively. Due to the difference between our fiscal year end and tax year end, the cost basis of our investments for tax purposes as of December 31, 2016 and June 30, 2016 was calculated based on the book cost of investments as of December 31, 2016 and June 30, 2016, respectively, with cumulative book-to-tax adjustments for investments through August 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

In general, we may make certain adjustments to the classification of net assets as a result of permanent book-to-tax differences, which may include merger-related items, differences in the book and tax basis of certain assets and liabilities, and nondeductible federal excise taxes, among other items. During the tax year ended August 31, 2016, we decreased overdistributed net investment income by \$2,489, increased accumulated net realized loss on investments by \$1,296 and decreased capital in excess of par value by \$1,193. During the tax year ended August 31, 2015, we decreased overdistributed net investment income by \$2,435, increased accumulated net realized loss on investments by \$8,542 and increased capital in excess of par value by \$6,107. Due to the difference between our fiscal and tax year end, the reclassifications for the taxable year ended August 31, 2016 is being recorded in the fiscal year ending June 30, 2017 and the reclassifications for the taxable year ended August 31, 2015 were recorded in the fiscal year ended June 30, 2016.

Note 13. Related Party Agreements and Transactions

Investment Advisory Agreement

We have entered into an investment advisory and management agreement with the Investment Adviser, Prospect Capital Management L.P., (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 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.

The total gross base management fee incurred to the favor of the Investment Adviser was \$31,095 and \$32,251 during the three months ended December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively. The total gross base management fee incurred to the favor of the Investment Adviser was \$62,435 and \$65,667 during the six months ended December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively.

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. During the three months ended December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, we received payments of \$209 and \$470, respectively, from these institutions, on behalf of the Investment Adviser, for providing such services under the servicing agreement. We were given a credit for these payments, which reduced the base management fee payable to \$30,886 and \$31,781 for the three months ended December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively. During the six months ended December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, we received payments of \$757 and \$932, respectively, from these institutions, on behalf of the Investment Adviser, for providing such services under the servicing agreement. We were given a credit for these payments, which reduced the base management fee payable to \$61,678 and \$64,735 for the six months ended December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively.

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 for the immediately preceding calendar quarter. For this purpose, pre-incentive fee net investment income means interest income, dividend income and any other income (including any other fees (other than fees for providing managerial assistance), such as commitment, origination, structuring, diligence and consulting fees 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 (7.00% annualized).

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:

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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

F-70

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 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 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 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 total income incentive fee incurred was \$21,101 and \$25,224 during the three months ended December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively. The fees incurred for the six months ended December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015 were \$40,831 and \$48,034, respectively. No capital gains incentive fee was incurred during the three or six months ended December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015.

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 \$4,442 and \$4,351 for the three months ended December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively. Prospect Administration received estimated payments of \$909 and \$1,151 directly from our portfolio companies and certain funds managed by the Investment Adviser for legal, tax and portfolio level accounting services during the three months ended December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively. We were given a credit for these payments as a reduction of the administrative services cost payable by us to Prospect Administration. Had Prospect

F-71

Administration not received these payments, Prospect Administration's charges for its administrative services would have increased by these amounts. (See Managerial Assistance below and Note 14 for further discussion.) Additionally, during the three months ended December 31, 2016, 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 reimbursement occurred during the three months ended December 31, 2015. During the three months ended December 31, 2015, we renegotiated the managerial assistance agreement with First Tower LLC and reversed \$1,200 of previously accrued managerial assistance at First Tower Holdings of Delaware LLC as the fee was paid by First Tower LLC, which decreased our overhead expense. Therefore, net overhead during the three months ended December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015 totaled \$2,657 and \$2,000, respectively.

The allocation of gross overhead expense from Prospect Administration was \$9,313 and \$9,249 for the six months ended December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively. Prospect Administration received estimated payments of \$2,247 and \$2,849 directly from our portfolio companies and certain funds managed by the Investment Adviser for legal, tax and portfolio level accounting services during the six months ended December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively. 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. (See Managerial Assistance section below and Note 14 for further discussion.) Additionally, during the six months ended December 31, 2016, 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 reimbursement occurred during the six months ended December 31, 2015. During the six months ended December 31, 2015, we renegotiated the managerial assistance agreement with First Tower LLC and reversed \$1,200 of previously accrued managerial assistance at First Tower Delaware, \$600 of which was expensed during the three months ended December 31, 2015, as the fee was paid by First Tower LLC, which decreased our overhead expense. During the six months ended December 31, 2015, we also incurred \$378 of overhead expense related to our consolidated entity SB Forging. Therefore, net overhead during the six months ended December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015 totaled \$6,190 and \$6,178, respectively.

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 three months ended December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, we received payments of \$1,179 and \$1,352, respectively, from our portfolio companies for managerial assistance and subsequently remitted these amounts to Prospect Administration. During the six months ended December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, we received payments of \$2,898 and \$2,620, respectively, from our portfolio companies for managerial assistance and subsequently remitted these amounts to Prospect Administration. During the six months ended December 31, 2015, 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 six months ended December 31, 2015. The \$1,200 was subsequently paid to Prospect Administration by First Tower LLC, the operating company. See Note 14 for further discussion.

Co-Investments

F-72

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 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.

We reimburse CLO investment valuation service fees initially borne by Priority Income Fund, Inc. During the three months ended December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, we recognized expenses that were reimbursed for valuation services of \$28 and \$29, respectively. During the six months ended December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, we recognized expenses that were reimbursed for valuation services of \$52 and \$58, respectively.

As of December 31, 2016, we had co-investments with Priority Income Fund, Inc. in the following CLO funds: Apidos CLO XXII, Babson CLO Ltd. 2014-III, Carlyle Global Market Strategies CLO 2016-3, Ltd., Cent CLO 21 Limited, CIFC Funding 2014-IV Investor, Ltd., CIFC Funding 2016-I, Ltd., Galaxy XVII CLO, Ltd., Halcyon Loan Advisors Funding 2014-2 Ltd., Halcyon Loan Advisors Funding 2015-3 Ltd., HarbourView CLO VII, Ltd., Jefferson Mill CLO Ltd., Mountain View CLO IX Ltd., Octagon Investment Partners XVIII, Ltd., Symphony CLO XIV Ltd., Voya IM CLO 2014-1 Ltd., Voya CLO 2016-3, Ltd. and Washington Mill CLO Ltd; however HarbourView CLO VII, Ltd. and Octagon Investment Partners XVIII, Ltd. are not considered co-investments pursuant to the Order as they were purchased on the secondary market.

Note 14. Transactions with Controlled Companies

The descriptions below detail the transactions which Prospect Capital Corporation (“Prospect”) has entered into with each of our controlled companies. Certain of the controlled entities discussed below were consolidated effective July 1, 2014 (see Note 1). As such, transactions with these Consolidated Holding Companies for the three and six months ended December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015 are presented on a consolidated basis.

Airmall Inc.

Prospect owned 100% of the equity of AMU Holdings Inc. (“AMU”), a Consolidated Holding Company. AMU owned 98% of Airmall Inc. (f/k/a Airmall USA Holdings, Inc.) (“Airmall”). Airmall is a developer and manager of airport retail operations.

On August 1, 2014, Prospect sold its investments in Airmall. On March 21, 2016, Prospect received \$1,720 of the escrow proceeds which reduced the cost basis of the escrow receivable held on the balance sheet. On August 2, 2016, Prospect received the remaining escrow proceeds of \$3,916, reducing the cost basis to zero.

American Property REIT Corp.

APH Property Holdings, LLC (“APH”) owned 100% of the common equity of American Property REIT Corp. (f/k/a American Property Holdings Corp.) (“APRC”). Effective May 23, 2016, in connection with the merger of APRC and United Property REIT Corp. (“UPRC”) with and into National Property REIT Corp. (f/k/a National Property Holdings Corp.) (“NPRC”), APH and UPH Property Holdings, LLC (“UPH”) merged with and into NPH Property Holdings, LLC (“NPH”). Prospect owns 100% of the equity of NPH, a Consolidated Holding Company, and NPH owns 100% of the common equity of NPRC.

APRC was formed to hold for investment, operate, finance, lease, manage, and sell a portfolio of real estate assets and engage in any and all other activities as may be necessary, incidental or convenient to carry out the foregoing. APRC

acquires real estate assets, including, but not limited to, industrial, commercial, and multi-family properties. APRC may acquire real estate assets directly or through joint ventures by making a majority equity investment in a property-owning entity (the "JV").

On September 9, 2015, Prospect made a \$799 investment in APRC used to purchase additional common equity of APRC through APH. The proceeds were utilized by APRC to purchase additional ownership interest in its twelve multi-family

F-73

properties for \$799. The minority interest holder also invested an additional \$12 in the JVs. The proceeds were used by the JVs to fund \$811 of capital expenditures.

On December 23, 2015, Prospect made a \$1,469 investment in APRC used to purchase additional common equity of APRC through APH. The proceeds were utilized by APRC to purchase additional ownership interest in its eleven multi-family properties for \$1,468 and pay \$1 of legal services provided by attorneys at Prospect Administration. The minority interest holder also invested an additional \$20 in the JVs. The proceeds were used by the JVs to fund \$1,488 of capital expenditures.

On December 31, 2015, APRC made a partial repayment on the Senior Term Loan of \$9,000 and declared a dividend of \$11,016 that Prospect recorded as dividend income in connection with the sale of the Vista Palma Sola property.

On March 3, 2016, APRC used supplemental proceeds to make a partial repayment on the Senior Term Loan of \$14,621.

On March 28, 2016, APRC used supplemental proceeds to make a partial repayment on the Senior Term Loan of \$3,109.

On April 9, 2016, APRC used supplemental proceeds to make a partial repayment on the Senior Term Loan of \$2,973. 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. APRC and UPRC have been dissolved. No gain or loss was recognized upon the merger.

The following amounts were paid from APRC to Prospect and recorded by Prospect as repayment of loan receivable:

Three Months Ended December 31, 2015	\$	—
Three Months Ended December 31, 2016		—
Six Months Ended December 31, 2015		9,000
Six Months Ended December 31, 2016		—

The following interest payments were accrued and paid from APRC to Prospect and recognized by Prospect as interest income:

Three Months Ended December 31, 2015	\$2,308
Three Months Ended December 31, 2016	—
Six Months Ended December 31, 2015	4,603
Six Months Ended December 31, 2016	—

Included above, the following payment-in-kind interest from APRC was capitalized and recognized by Prospect as interest income:

Three Months Ended December 31, 2015	\$	—
Three Months Ended December 31, 2016		—
Six Months Ended December 31, 2015		558
Six Months Ended December 31, 2016		—

The following net revenue interest payments were paid from APRC to Prospect and recognized by Prospect as other income:

Three Months Ended December 31, 2015	\$243
Three Months Ended December 31, 2016	—
Six Months Ended December 31, 2015	474
Six Months Ended December 31, 2016	—

The following managerial assistance payments were paid from APRC to Prospect and subsequently remitted to Prospect Administration (no income was recognized by Prospect):

Three Months Ended December 31, 2015	\$148
Three Months Ended December 31, 2016	—
Six Months Ended December 31, 2015	295
Six Months Ended December 31, 2016	—

The following managerial assistance payments received by Prospect had not yet been remitted to Prospect Administration and were included by Prospect within due to Prospect Administration:

June 30, 2016 \$86
December 31, 2016 —

The following payments were paid from APRC to Prospect Administration as reimbursement for legal, tax and portfolio level accounting services provided directly to APRC (no direct income was recognized by Prospect, but Prospect was given credit for these payments as a reduction of the administrative services costs payable by Prospect to Prospect Administration):

Three Months Ended December 31, 2015 \$61
Three Months Ended December 31, 2016 —
Six Months Ended December 31, 2015 222
Six Months Ended December 31, 2016 —

Arctic Energy Services, LLC

Prospect owns 100% of the equity of Arctic Oilfield Equipment USA, Inc. (“Arctic Equipment”), a Consolidated Holding Company. Arctic Equipment owns 70% of the equity of Arctic Energy Services, LLC (“Arctic Energy”), with Ailport Holdings, LLC (“Ailport”) (100% owned and controlled by Arctic Energy management) owning the remaining 30% of the equity of Arctic Energy. Arctic Energy provides oilfield service personnel, well testing flowback equipment, frac support systems and other services to exploration and development companies in the Rocky Mountains.

On September 30, 2015, we restructured our investment in Arctic Energy. Concurrent with the restructuring, we exchanged our \$31,640 senior secured loan and \$20,230 subordinated loan for Class D and Class E equity in Arctic Energy.

During the three months ended December 31, 2016, Arctic Energy and CP Well Testing, LLC, a wholly owned subsidiary of CP Energy Services, Inc., entered into a loan agreement with each other. CP Well Testing, LLC provided a \$1,200 senior secured loan to Arctic Energy, for the purpose of funding ongoing operations.

The following interest payments were accrued and paid from Arctic Energy to Prospect and recognized by Prospect as interest income:

Three Months Ended December 31, 2015 \$ —
Three Months Ended December 31, 2016 —
Six Months Ended December 31, 2015 1,123
Six Months Ended December 31, 2016 —

The following managerial assistance payments were paid from Arctic Energy to Prospect and subsequently remitted to Prospect Administration (no income was recognized by Prospect):

Three Months Ended December 31, 2015 \$50
Three Months Ended December 31, 2016 —
Six Months Ended December 31, 2015 50
Six Months Ended December 31, 2016 —

The following managerial assistance recognized had not yet been paid by Arctic Energy to Prospect and was included by Prospect within other receivables and due to Prospect Administration:

June 30, 2016 \$50
December 31, 2016 100

CCPI Inc.

Prospect owns 100% of the equity of CCPI Holdings Inc. (“CCPI Holdings”), a Consolidated Holding Company. CCPI Holdings owns 94.95% of the equity of CCPI Inc. (“CCPI”), with CCPI management owning the remaining 5.05% of the equity. CCPI owns 100% of each of CCPI Europe Ltd. and MEFEC B.V., and 45% of Gulf Temperature Sensors W.L.L.

During the three months ended September 30, 2015, CCPI repurchased 86 shares of its common stock from former CCPI executives. Additionally, certain CCPI executives exercised their option rights, purchasing 246 shares of CCPI common stock. These transactions increased the number of common shares outstanding by 160 shares and thus decreased Prospect’s ownership to 93.99%.

As of June 30, 2016, after the departure of a former CCPI executive, Prospect’s ownership of CCPI increased to 94.59%.

The following amounts were paid from CCPI to Prospect and recorded by Prospect as repayment of loan receivable:

Three Months Ended December 31, 2015 \$ 113

Three Months Ended December 31, 2016 113

Six Months Ended December 31, 2015 4,225

Six Months Ended December 31, 2016 225

The following cash distributions were declared and paid from CCPI to Prospect and recognized as a return of capital by Prospect:

Three Months Ended December 31, 2015 \$ —

Three Months Ended December 31, 2016 —

Six Months Ended December 31, 2015 1,918

Six Months Ended December 31, 2016 —

During the three months ended September 30, 2016, Prospect reclassified \$123 of return of capital received from CCPI in prior periods as dividend income.

The following dividends were declared and paid from CCPI to Prospect and recognized as dividend income by Prospect:

Three Months Ended December 31, 2015 \$ 413

Three Months Ended December 31, 2016 —

Six Months Ended December 31, 2015 3,195

Six Months Ended December 31, 2016 123

All dividends were paid from earnings and profits of CCPI.

The following interest payments were accrued and paid from CCPI to Prospect and recognized by Prospect as interest income:

Three Months Ended December 31, 2015 \$ 743

Three Months Ended December 31, 2016 748

Six Months Ended December 31, 2015 1,619

Six Months Ended December 31, 2016 1,498

Included above, the following payment-in-kind interest from CCPI was capitalized and recognized by Prospect as interest income:

Three Months Ended December 31, 2015 \$ 158

Three Months Ended December 31, 2016 —

Six Months Ended December 31, 2015 314

Six Months Ended December 31, 2016 —

The following managerial assistance payments were paid from CCPI to Prospect and subsequently remitted to Prospect Administration (no income was recognized by Prospect):

Three Months Ended December 31, 2015 \$60

Three Months Ended December 31, 2016 60

Six Months Ended December 31, 2015 120

Six Months Ended December 31, 2016 120

The following managerial assistance payments received by Prospect had not yet been remitted to Prospect Administration and were included by Prospect within due to Prospect Administration:

June 30, 2016 \$60

December 31, 2016 60

The following payments were paid from CCPI to Prospect Administration as reimbursement for legal, tax and portfolio level accounting services provided directly to CCPI (no direct income was recognized by Prospect, but Prospect was given credit for these payments as a reduction of the administrative services costs payable by Prospect to Prospect Administration):

Three Months Ended December 31, 2015 \$ —

Three Months Ended December 31, 2016 —

Six Months Ended December 31, 2015 96

Six Months Ended December 31, 2016 —

The following amounts were due from CCPI to Prospect for reimbursement of expenses paid by Prospect on behalf of CCPI and were included by Prospect within other receivables:

June 30, 2016 \$2

December 31, 2016 —

CP Energy Services Inc.

Prospect owns 100% of the equity of CP Holdings of Delaware LLC (“CP Holdings”), a Consolidated Holding Company. CP Holdings owns 82.3% of the equity of CP Energy Services Inc. (“CP Energy”), and the remaining 17.7% of the equity is owned by CP Energy management. As of June 30, 2014, CP Energy owned directly or indirectly 100% of each of CP Well Testing Services, LLC (f/k/a CP Well Testing Holding Company LLC) (“CP Well Testing”); CP Well Testing, LLC (“CP Well”); Fluid Management Services, Inc. (f/k/a Fluid Management Holdings, Inc.) (“Fluid Management”); Fluid Management Services LLC (f/k/a Fluid Management Holdings LLC); Wright Transport, Inc. (f/k/a Wright Holdings, Inc.); Wright Foster Disposals, LLC; Foster Testing Co., Inc.; ProHaul Transports, LLC; Artexoma Logistics, LLC; and Wright Trucking, Inc. Effective December 31, 2014, CP Energy underwent a corporate reorganization in order to consolidate certain of its wholly-owned subsidiaries. As of June 30, 2015, CP Energy owned directly or indirectly 100% of each of CP Well; Wright Foster Disposals, LLC; Foster Testing Co., Inc.; ProHaul Transports, LLC; and Wright Trucking, Inc. CP Energy provides oilfield flowback services and fluid hauling and disposal services through its subsidiaries.

On October 30, 2015, we restructured our investment in CP Energy. Concurrent with the restructuring, we exchanged our \$86,965 senior secured loan and \$15,924 subordinated loan for Series B Redeemable Preferred Stock in CP Energy.

During the three months ended December 31, 2016, Arctic Energy and CP Well entered into a loan agreement with each other. CP Well provided a \$1,200 senior secured loan to Arctic Energy, for the purpose of funding ongoing operations.

The following interest payments were accrued and paid from CP Well to Prospect and recognized by Prospect as interest income:

Three Months Ended December 31, 2015 \$ —

Three Months Ended December 31, 2016 —

Six Months Ended December 31, 2015 (390)

Six Months Ended December 31, 2016 —

As of September 30, 2015, due to a pending sale transaction, we reversed \$4,616 of previously recognized payment-in-kind

F-77

interest from CP Well of which we do not expect to receive.

Included above, the following payment-in-kind interest from CP Well was capitalized and recognized by Prospect as interest income:

Three Months Ended December 31, 2015	\$	—
Three Months Ended December 31, 2016		—
Six Months Ended December 31, 2015		(2,819)
Six Months Ended December 31, 2016		—

The following managerial assistance payments were paid from CP Energy to Prospect and subsequently remitted to Prospect Administration (no income was recognized by Prospect):

Three Months Ended December 31, 2015	\$75
Three Months Ended December 31, 2016	75
Six Months Ended December 31, 2015	150
Six Months Ended December 31, 2016	150

The following managerial assistance payments received by Prospect had not yet been remitted to Prospect Administration and were included by Prospect within due to Prospect Administration:

June 30, 2016	\$75
December 31, 2016	75

Credit Central Loan Company, LLC

Prospect owns 100% of the equity of Credit Central Holdings of Delaware, LLC (“Credit Central Delaware”), a Consolidated Holding Company. Credit Central Delaware owns 74.93% of the equity of Credit Central Loan Company, LLC (f/k/a Credit Central Holdings, LLC) (“Credit Central”), with entities owned by Credit Central management owning the remaining 25.07% of the equity. 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. Credit Central is a branch-based provider of installment loans.

On September 28, 2016, Prospect performed a buyout of Credit Central management’s ownership stake, purchasing additional subordinated debt of \$12,523 at a discount of \$7,521. Prospect also purchased \$2,098 of additional shares, increasing its ownership to 99.91%.

During the three months ended December 31, 2016, \$264 of the aforementioned original issue discount of \$7,521 accreted.

The following interest payments were accrued and paid from Credit Central to Prospect and recognized by Prospect as interest income:

Three Months Ended December 31, 2015	\$1,857
Three Months Ended December 31, 2016	2,868
Six Months Ended December 31, 2015	3,714
Six Months Ended December 31, 2016	4,988

Included above, the following payment-in-kind interest from Credit Central was capitalized and recognized by Prospect as interest income:

Three Months Ended December 31, 2015	\$	—
Three Months Ended December 31, 2016		859
Six Months Ended December 31, 2015		—
Six Months Ended December 31, 2016		1,916

The following interest income recognized had not yet been paid by Credit Central to Prospect and was included by Prospect within interest receivable:

June 30, 2016 \$21
 December 31, 2016 428

The following net revenue interest payments were paid from Credit Central to Prospect and recognized by Prospect as other income:

Three Months Ended December 31, 2015 \$ 619
 Three Months Ended December 31, 2016 —
 Six Months Ended December 31, 2015 1,238
 Six Months Ended December 31, 2016 —

The following managerial assistance payments were paid from Credit Central to Prospect and subsequently remitted to Prospect Administration (no income was recognized by Prospect):

Three Months Ended December 31, 2015 \$ 175
 Three Months Ended December 31, 2016 175
 Six Months Ended December 31, 2015 350
 Six Months Ended December 31, 2016 350

The following managerial assistance payments received by Prospect had not yet been remitted to Prospect Administration and were included by Prospect within due to Prospect Administration:

June 30, 2016 \$ 175
 December 31, 2016 175

The following amounts were due from Credit Central to Prospect for reimbursement of expenses paid by Prospect on behalf of Credit Central and were included by Prospect within other receivables:

June 30, 2016 \$—
 December 31, 2016 1

The following amounts were due to Credit Central from Prospect for reimbursement of expenses paid by Credit Central on behalf of Prospect and were included by Prospect within other liabilities:

June 30, 2016 \$3
 December 31, 2016 —

Echelon Aviation LLC

Prospect owns 99.02% of the membership interests of Echelon Aviation LLC (“Echelon”). Echelon owns 60.7% of the equity of AerLift Leasing Limited (“AerLift”).

On March 28, 2016, Echelon made an optional partial prepayment of \$2,954 of the Senior Secured Revolving Credit Facility outstanding.

During the three months ended March 31, 2016, Echelon issued 36,059 Class B shares to the company’s President, decreasing Prospect’s ownership to 98.97%.

On September 28, 2016, Echelon made an optional partial prepayment of \$6,801 of the Senior Secured Revolving Credit Facility outstanding.

During the three months ended September 30, 2016, Echelon issued 36,275 Class B shares to the company’s President, decreasing Prospect’s ownership to 98.56%.

On December 9, 2016, Prospect made a follow-on \$16,045 first lien senior secured debt and \$2,832 equity investment in Echelon to support an asset acquisition, increasing Prospect's ownership to 98.71%. Prospect also recognized \$1,121 in structuring fee income as a result of the transaction.

The following dividends were declared and paid from Echelon to Prospect and recognized as dividend income by Prospect:

Three Months Ended December 31, 2015	\$ —
Three Months Ended December 31, 2016	—
Six Months Ended December 31, 2015	—
Six Months Ended December 31, 2016	200

All dividends were paid from earnings and profits of Echelon.

The following interest payments were accrued and paid from Echelon to Prospect and recognized by Prospect as interest income:

Three Months Ended December 31, 2015	\$ 1,460
Three Months Ended December 31, 2016	1,234
Six Months Ended December 31, 2015	2,920
Six Months Ended December 31, 2016	2,580

The following interest income recognized had not yet been paid by Echelon to Prospect and was included by Prospect within interest receivable:

June 30, 2016	\$2,335
December 31, 2016	2,168

The following managerial assistance payments were paid from Echelon to Prospect and subsequently remitted to Prospect Administration (no income was recognized by Prospect):

Three Months Ended December 31, 2015	\$63
Three Months Ended December 31, 2016	63
Six Months Ended December 31, 2015	125
Six Months Ended December 31, 2016	125

The following managerial assistance payments received by Prospect had not yet been remitted to Prospect Administration and were included by Prospect within due to Prospect Administration:

June 30, 2016	\$63
December 31, 2016	63

The following payments were paid from Echelon to Prospect Administration as reimbursement for legal, tax and portfolio level accounting services provided directly to Echelon (no direct income was recognized by Prospect, but Prospect was given credit for these payments as a reduction of the administrative services costs payable by Prospect to Prospect Administration):

Three Months Ended December 31, 2015	\$ —
Three Months Ended December 31, 2016	—
Six Months Ended December 31, 2015	120
Six Months Ended December 31, 2016	54

The following amounts were due from Echelon to Prospect for reimbursement of expenses paid by Prospect on behalf of Echelon and were included by Prospect within other receivables:

June 30, 2016	\$—
December 31, 2016	4

Edmentum Ultimate Holdings, LLC

Prospect owns 37.1% of the equity of Edmentum Ultimate Holdings, LLC (“Edmentum Holdings”). Edmentum Holdings owns 100% of the equity of Edmentum, Inc. (“Edmentum”). Edmentum is the largest all subscription based, software as a service provider of online curriculum and assessments to the U.S. education market. Edmentum provides high-value, comprehensive online solutions that support educators to successfully transition learners from one stage to the next.

During the six months ended June 30, 2016, Prospect funded an additional \$6,424 in the second lien revolving credit facility.

The following amounts were paid from Edmentum to Prospect and recorded by Prospect as repayment of loan receivable:

Three Months Ended December 31, 2015	\$ —
Three Months Ended December 31, 2016	—
Six Months Ended December 31, 2015	4,896
Six Months Ended December 31, 2016	6,424

The following interest payments were accrued and paid from Edmentum to Prospect and recognized by Prospect as interest income:

Three Months Ended December 31, 2015	\$ 834
Three Months Ended December 31, 2016	895
Six Months Ended December 31, 2015	1,886
Six Months Ended December 31, 2016	1,830

Included above, the following payment-in-kind interest from Edmentum was capitalized and recognized by Prospect as interest income:

Three Months Ended December 31, 2015	\$ 813
Three Months Ended December 31, 2016	896
Six Months Ended December 31, 2015	1,266
Six Months Ended December 31, 2016	1,771

The following interest income recognized had not yet been paid by Edmentum to Prospect and was included by Prospect within interest receivable:

June 30, 2016	\$639
December 31, 2016	604

Energy Solutions Holdings Inc.

Prospect owns 100% of the equity of Energy Solutions Holdings Inc. (f/k/a Gas Solutions Holdings Inc.) (“Energy Solutions”), a Consolidated Holding Company. Energy Solutions owns 100% of each of Change Clean Energy Company, LLC (f/k/a Change Clean Energy Holdings, LLC) (“Change Clean”); Freedom Marine Solutions, LLC (f/k/a Freedom Marine Services Holdings, LLC) (“Freedom Marine”); and Yatesville Coal Company, LLC (f/k/a Yatesville Coal Holdings, LLC) (“Yatesville”). Change Clean owns 100% of each of Change Clean Energy, LLC and Down East Power Company, LLC, and 50.1% of BioChips LLC. Freedom Marine owns 100% of each of Vessel Company, LLC (f/k/a Vessel Holdings, LLC) (“Vessel”); Vessel Company II, LLC (f/k/a Vessel Holdings II, LLC) (“Vessel II”); and Vessel Company III, LLC (f/k/a Vessel Holdings III, LLC) (“Vessel III”). Yatesville owns 100% of North Fork Collieries, LLC.

Energy Solutions owns interests in companies operating in the energy sector. These include companies operating offshore supply vessels, ownership of a non-operating biomass electrical generation plant and several coal mines. Energy Solutions subsidiaries formerly owned interests in gathering and processing business in east Texas.

Transactions between Prospect and Freedom Marine are separately discussed below under “Freedom Marine Solutions, LLC.”

On August 6, 2015, Prospect dissolved the following entities: Change Clean Energy Company, LLC, Change Clean Energy, LLC, Down East Power Company, LLC and BioChips LLC.

First Tower Finance Company LLC

Prospect owns 100% of the equity of First Tower Holdings of Delaware LLC (“First Tower Delaware”), a Consolidated Holding Company. First Tower Delaware owns 80.1% of First Tower Finance Company LLC (f/k/a First Tower Holdings LLC) (“First Tower Finance”). First Tower Finance owns 100% of First Tower, LLC (“First Tower”), a multiline specialty finance company.

During the three months ended December 31, 2015, Prospect made an additional \$8,005 investment split evenly between equity and the second lien term loan to First Tower.

During the three months ended December 31, 2016, Prospect made an additional \$8,005 equity investment to First Tower.

The following amounts were paid from First Tower to Prospect and recorded by Prospect as repayment of loan receivable:

Three Months Ended December 31, 2015	\$ —
Three Months Ended December 31, 2016	—
Six Months Ended December 31, 2015	678
Six Months Ended December 31, 2016	936

The following interest payments were accrued and paid from First Tower to Prospect and recognized by Prospect as interest income:

Three Months Ended December 31, 2015	\$ 14,167
Three Months Ended December 31, 2016	14,476
Six Months Ended December 31, 2015	28,304
Six Months Ended December 31, 2016	28,900

Included above, the following payment-in-kind interest from First Tower was capitalized and recognized by Prospect as interest income:

Three Months Ended December 31, 2015	\$ —
Three Months Ended December 31, 2016	1,632
Six Months Ended December 31, 2015	347
Six Months Ended December 31, 2016	3,384

The following interest income recognized had not yet been paid by First Tower to Prospect and was included by Prospect within interest receivable:

June 30, 2016	\$ 156
December 31, 2016	5,049

During the year ended June 30, 2016, the managerial assistance agreement between First Tower Delaware and Prospect Administration was amended and \$1,200 of managerial assistance expense was reversed at Prospect. First Tower replaced First Tower Delaware in the managerial assistance agreement with Prospect Administration as of December 14, 2015.

The following managerial assistance payments were accrued and paid from First Tower Delaware to Prospect Administration and recognized by Prospect as an expense:

Three Months Ended December 31, 2015	\$(1,200)
Three Months Ended December 31, 2016	—
Six Months Ended December 31, 2015	(1,200)
Six Months Ended December 31, 2016	—

The following managerial assistance payments were paid from First Tower Finance to Prospect and subsequently remitted to Prospect Administration (no income was recognized by Prospect):

Three Months Ended December 31, 2015 \$ —

Three Months Ended December 31, 2016 600

Six Months Ended December 31, 2015 —

Six Months Ended December 31, 2016 600

The following managerial assistance payments received by Prospect have not yet been remitted to Prospect Administration and were included by Prospect within due to Prospect Administration:

June 30, 2016 \$600

December 31, 2016 —

The following managerial assistance recognized had not yet been paid by First Tower to Prospect and was included by Prospect within other receivables and due to Prospect Administration:

June 30, 2016 \$ —

December 31, 2016 600

The following amounts were due from First Tower to Prospect for reimbursement of expenses paid by Prospect on behalf of First Tower and were included by Prospect within other receivables:

June 30, 2016 \$2

December 31, 2016 7

Freedom Marine Solutions, LLC

As discussed above, 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, Vessel II, and Vessel III.

On October 30, 2015, we restructured our investment in Freedom Marine. Concurrent with the restructuring, we exchanged our \$32,500 senior secured loans for additional membership interest in Freedom Marine.

On January 7, 2016 and April 11, 2016, Prospect purchased an additional \$400 and \$600, respectively, in membership interests in Freedom Marine to support its ongoing operations and liquidity needs.

During the three months ended September 30, 2016, Prospect purchased an additional \$601 in membership interests in Freedom Marine to support its ongoing operations and liquidity needs.

The following interest payments were accrued and paid from Vessel to Prospect and recognized by Prospect as interest income:

Three Months Ended December 31, 2015 \$ —

Three Months Ended December 31, 2016 —

Six Months Ended December 31, 2015 159

Six Months Ended December 31, 2016 —

The following interest payments were accrued and paid from Vessel II to Prospect and recognized by Prospect as interest income:

Three Months Ended December 31, 2015 \$ —

Three Months Ended December 31, 2016 —

Six Months Ended December 31, 2015 427

Six Months Ended December 31, 2016 —

The following interest payments were accrued and paid from Vessel III to Prospect and recognized by Prospect as interest income:

Three Months Ended December 31, 2015	\$ —
Three Months Ended December 31, 2016	—
Six Months Ended December 31, 2015	526
Six Months Ended December 31, 2016	—

The following managerial assistance payments were paid from Freedom Marine to Prospect and subsequently remitted to Prospect Administration (no income was recognized by Prospect):

Three Months Ended December 31, 2015	\$ —
Three Months Ended December 31, 2016	—
Six Months Ended December 31, 2015	75
Six Months Ended December 31, 2016	—

The following managerial assistance recognized had not yet been paid by Freedom Marine to Prospect and was included by Prospect within other receivables and due to Prospect Administration:

June 30, 2016	\$225
December 31, 2016	375

The following payments were paid from Freedom Marine to Prospect Administration as reimbursement for legal, tax and portfolio level accounting services provided directly to Freedom Marine (no direct income was recognized by Prospect, but Prospect was given credit for these payments as a reduction of the administrative services costs payable by Prospect to Prospect Administration):

Three Months Ended December 31, 2015	\$ —
Three Months Ended December 31, 2016	—
Six Months Ended December 31, 2015	65
Six Months Ended December 31, 2016	—

Gulf Coast Machine & Supply Company

Prospect owns 100% of the preferred equity of Gulf Coast Machine & Supply Company (“Gulf Coast”). Gulf Coast is a provider of value-added forging solutions to energy and industrial end markets.

During the year ended June 30, 2016, Prospect made an additional \$9,500 investment in the first lien term loan to Gulf Coast to fund capital improvements to key forging equipment and other liquidity needs.

During the six months ended December 31, 2016, Prospect made additional investments of \$4,000 in the first lien term loan to Gulf Coast to fund capital improvements to key forging equipment and other liquidity needs.

The following amounts were paid from Gulf Coast to Prospect and recorded by Prospect as repayment of loan receivable:

Three Months Ended December 31, 2015	\$ —
Three Months Ended December 31, 2016	—
Six Months Ended December 31, 2015	75
Six Months Ended December 31, 2016	3,022

Harbortouch Payments, LLC

Prospect owned 100% of the equity of Harbortouch Holdings of Delaware Inc. (“Harbortouch Delaware”), a Consolidated Holding Company. Harbortouch Delaware owned 100% of the Class C voting units of Harbortouch Payments, LLC (“Harbortouch”), which provide for a 53.5% residual profits allocation. Harbortouch management owns 100% of the Class B and D voting units of Harbortouch, which provide for a 46.5% residual profits allocation.

Harbortouch owns 100% of Credit Card Processing USA, LLC. Harbortouch is a provider of transaction processing services and point-of sale equipment used by merchants across the United States.

On May 31, 2016, we sold our investment in Harbortouch for total consideration of \$328,032, including fees and escrowed amounts. Prior to the sale, \$154,382 of Senior Secured Term Loan B loan outstanding was converted to preferred equity. We received a repayment of \$146,989 loans receivable to us and \$157,639 of proceeds related to the equity investment. We recorded a realized loss of \$5,419 related to the sale. We also received a \$5,145 prepayment premium for early repayment of the outstanding loans, which was recorded as interest income in the year ended June 30, 2016 and a \$12,909 advisory fee for the transaction, which was recorded as other income in the year ended June 30, 2016. In addition, there is \$5,350 being held in escrow which will be recognized as additional realized gain if and when it is received. Concurrent with the sale, we made a \$27,500 second lien secured investment in Harbortouch.

In addition to the repayments noted above, the following amounts were paid from Harbortouch to Prospect and recorded by Prospect as repayment of loan receivable:

Three Months Ended December 31, 2015 \$ 1,307

Three Months Ended December 31, 2016 —

Six Months Ended December 31, 2015 2,581

Six Months Ended December 31, 2016 —

The following cash distributions were declared and paid from Harbortouch to Prospect and recognized as a return of capital by Prospect:

Three Months Ended December 31, 2015 \$9

Three Months Ended December 31, 2016 —

Six Months Ended December 31, 2015 23

Six Months Ended December 31, 2016 —

The following interest payments were accrued and paid from Harbortouch to Prospect and recognized by Prospect as interest income:

Three Months Ended December 31, 2015 \$7,738

Three Months Ended December 31, 2016 —

Six Months Ended December 31, 2015 15,516

Six Months Ended December 31, 2016 —

The following managerial assistance payments were paid from Harbortouch to Prospect and subsequently remitted to Prospect Administration (no income was recognized by Prospect):

Three Months Ended December 31, 2015 \$125

Three Months Ended December 31, 2016 —

Six Months Ended December 31, 2015 250

Six Months Ended December 31, 2016 —

The following managerial assistance payments received by Prospect had not yet been remitted to Prospect Administration and were included by Prospect within due to Prospect Administration:

June 30, 2016 \$83

December 31, 2016 —

MITY, Inc.

Prospect owns 100% of the equity of MITY Holdings of Delaware Inc. (“MITY Delaware”), a Consolidated Holding Company. MITY Delaware holds 94.99% of the equity of MITY, Inc. (f/k/a MITY Enterprises, Inc.) (“MITY”), with management of MITY owning the remaining 5.01% 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.

During the three months ended March 31, 2016, Prospect's ownership in MITY increased to 95.83% resulting from a stock repurchase of a key executive's shares.

During the three months ended December 31, 2016, Prospect formed a separate legal entity, 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.

The following dividends were declared and paid from MITY to Prospect and recognized by Prospect as divided income:

Three Months Ended December 31, 2015	\$710
Three Months Ended December 31, 2016	468
Six Months Ended December 31, 2015	710
Six Months Ended December 31, 2016	469

The following interest payments were accrued and paid from MITY to Prospect and recognized by Prospect as interest income:

Three Months Ended December 31, 2015	\$1,307
Three Months Ended December 31, 2016	1,307
Six Months Ended December 31, 2015	2,612
Six Months Ended December 31, 2016	2,613

Included above, the following payment-in-kind interest from MITY was capitalized and recognized by Prospect as interest income:

Three Months Ended December 31, 2015	\$ —
Three Months Ended December 31, 2016	—
Six Months Ended December 31, 2015	140
Six Months Ended December 31, 2016	—

The following interest income recognized had not yet been paid by MITY to Prospect and was included by Prospect within interest receivable:

June 30, 2016	\$440
December 31, 2016	—

The following interest payments were accrued and paid from Broda Canada to Prospect and recognized by Prospect as interest income:

Three Months Ended December 31, 2015	\$141
Three Months Ended December 31, 2016	141
Six Months Ended December 31, 2015	285
Six Months Ended December 31, 2016	286

The following interest income recognized had not yet been paid by Broda Canada to Prospect and was included by Prospect within interest receivable:

June 30, 2016	\$48
December 31, 2016	—

During the six months December 31, 2015, there was favorable fluctuation in the foreign currency exchange rate and Prospect recognized \$0.4 of realized gain related to its investment in Broda Canada. During the six months ended December 31, 2016, there was a favorable fluctuation in the foreign currency exchange rate and Prospect recognized \$11 of realized gain related to its investment in Broda Canada.

The following managerial assistance payments were paid from MITY to Prospect and subsequently remitted to Prospect Administration (no income was recognized by Prospect):

Three Months Ended December 31, 2015 \$75

Three Months Ended December 31, 2016 75

Six Months Ended December 31, 2015 150

Six Months Ended December 31, 2016 150

The following managerial assistance payments received by Prospect had not yet been remitted to Prospect Administration and were included by Prospect within due to Prospect Administration:

June 30, 2016 \$ —

December 31, 2016 75

The following managerial assistance recognized had not yet been paid by MITY to Prospect and was included by Prospect within other receivables and due to Prospect Administration:

June 30, 2016 \$75

December 31, 2016 —

The following payments were paid from MITY to Prospect Administration as reimbursement for legal, tax and portfolio level accounting services provided directly to MITY (no direct income was recognized by Prospect, but Prospect was given credit for these payments as a reduction of the administrative services costs payable by Prospect to Prospect Administration):

Three Months Ended December 31, 2015 \$ —

Three Months Ended December 31, 2016 —

Six Months Ended December 31, 2015 59

Six Months Ended December 31, 2016 —

The following amounts were due from MITY to Prospect for reimbursement of expenses paid by Prospect on behalf of MITY and were included within other receivables:

June 30, 2016 \$—

December 31, 2016 1

National Property REIT Corp.

Prospect owns 100% of the equity of NPH, a Consolidated Holding Company. NPH owns 100% of the common equity of NPRC. Effective May 23, 2016, in connection with the merger of APRC and United Property REIT Corp. UPRC with and into NPRC, APH and UPH merged with and into NPH.

NPRC is a Maryland corporation and a qualified REIT for federal income tax purposes. In order to qualify as a REIT, NPRC issued 125 shares of Series A Cumulative Non-Voting Preferred Stock to 125 accredited investors. The preferred stockholders are entitled to receive cumulative dividends semi-annually at an annual rate of 12.5% and do not have the ability to participate in the management or operation of NPRC.

NPRC was formed to hold for investment, operate, finance, lease, manage, and sell a portfolio of real estate assets and engage in any and all other activities as may be necessary, incidental or convenient to carry out the foregoing. NPRC acquires real estate assets, including, but not limited to, industrial, commercial, and multi-family properties. NPRC may acquire real estate assets directly or through joint ventures by making a majority equity investment in a property-owning entity (the "JV"). Additionally, through its wholly-owned subsidiaries, NPRC invests in online consumer loans.

On September 9, 2015, Prospect made a \$159 investment in NPRC used to purchase additional common equity of NPRC through NPH. The proceeds were utilized by NPRC to purchase additional ownership interest in its multi-family property for \$159. The minority interest holder also invested an additional \$4 in the JVs. The proceeds were used by the JVs to fund \$163 of capital expenditures.

On November 5, 2015 Prospect made a \$9,017 investment in NPRC used to purchase additional common equity in NPRC through NPH. The proceeds were utilized by NPRC to purchase an 80.0% ownership interest in SSIL I, LLC for \$9,017. The JV was purchased for \$34,500 which included debt financing and minority interest of \$26,450 and \$2,254, respectively. The remaining proceeds were used to pay \$180 of structuring fees to Prospect (which was recognized by Prospect as structuring fee income), \$1,243 of escrows and reserves, \$1,243 of third party expenses, \$42 of legal services provided by attorneys at Prospect Administration, and \$513 of capital expenditures.

On November 12, 2015, NPRC used supplemental debt proceeds obtained by their JVs to make a partial repayment on the Senior Term Loan of \$22,098.

On November 19, 2015, Prospect made a \$695 investment in NPRC used to purchase additional common equity of NPRC through NPH. The proceeds were utilized by NPRC to purchase additional ownership interest in its multi-family properties for \$690 and pay \$5 of legal services provided by attorneys at Prospect Administration. The minority interest holder also invested an additional \$76 in the JVs. The proceeds were used by the JVs to fund \$766 of capital expenditures.

On November 25, 2015, Prospect made a \$323 investment in NPRC used to purchase additional common equity of NPRC through NPH. The proceeds were utilized by NPRC to purchase additional ownership interest in its multi-family properties for \$321 and pay \$2 of legal services provided by attorneys at Prospect Administration. The minority interest holder also invested an additional \$19 in the JVs. The proceeds were used by the JVs to fund \$340 of capital expenditures.

On December 23, 2015, Prospect made a \$499 investment in NPRC used to purchase additional common equity of NPRC through NPH. The proceeds were utilized by NPRC to purchase additional ownership interest in its multi-family property for \$499. The minority interest holder also invested an additional \$12 in the JVs. The proceeds were used by the JVs to fund \$511 of capital expenditures.

On December 30, 2015, NPRC used supplemental debt proceeds obtained by its' JVs to make a partial repayment on the Senior Term Loan of \$9,821.

On January 20, 2016, NPRC used supplemental proceeds to make a partial repayment on the Senior Term Loan of \$6,774.

On February 10, 2016, Prospect made a \$354 investment in NPRC used to purchase additional common equity of NPRC through NPH. The proceeds were utilized by NPRC to purchase additional ownership interest Carroll Management Group, LLC for \$352. The minority interest holder also invested an additional \$22 in the JVs. The proceeds were used by the JVs to fund \$376 of capital expenditures.

On February 24, 2016, NPRC used supplemental proceeds to make a partial repayment on the Senior Term Loan of \$24,579.

On April 19, 2016, Prospect made a \$1,404 investment in NPRC used to purchase additional common equity of NPRC through NPH. The proceeds were utilized by NPRC to purchase additional ownership interest in NPH McDowell, LLC for \$1,402 and pay \$2 of legal services provided by attorneys at Prospect Administration. The minority interest holder also invested an additional \$155 in the JVs. The proceeds were used by the JVs to fund \$1,557 of capital expenditures.

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. APRC and UPRC have been dissolved. No gain or loss was recognized upon the merger.

On July 22, 2016 Prospect made a \$2,700 investment in NPRC used to purchase additional common equity of NPRC through NPH. The proceeds were utilized by NPRC to purchase additional ownership interest in twelve multi-family properties for \$2,698 and pay \$2 of legal services provided by attorneys at Prospect Administration. The minority interest holder also invested an additional \$49 in the JVs. The proceeds were used by the JVs to fund \$2,747 of capital expenditures.

On August 4, 2016, Prospect made a \$393 investment in NPRC used to purchase additional common equity of NPRC through NPH. The proceeds were utilized by NPRC to purchase additional ownership interest in four multi-family properties for \$392 and pay \$1 of legal services provided by attorneys at Prospect Administration. The minority interest holder also invested an additional \$21 in the JVs. The proceeds were used by the JVs to fund \$413 of capital expenditures.

On September 1, 2016, we made an investment into American Consumer Lending Limited (“ACLL”), a wholly-owned subsidiary of NPRC, under the ACLL credit agreement, for senior secured term loans, Term Loan C, with the same terms as the existing ACL Loan Holdings, Inc. (“ACLLH”) Term Loan C due to us.

On September 28, 2016 Prospect made a \$46,381 investment in NPRC, of which \$35,295 was a Senior Term Loan and \$11,086 was used to purchase additional common equity of NPRC through NPH. The proceeds were utilized by NPRC to purchase a 64.2%

F-88

ownership interest in Vesper Portfolio JV, LLC for \$46,324 and to pay \$57 for tax and legal services provided by professionals at Prospect Administration. The JV was purchased for \$250,000 which included debt financing and minority interest of \$192,382 and \$25,817, respectively. The remaining proceeds were used to pay \$1,060 of structuring fees to Prospect (which was recognized by Prospect as structuring fee income), \$2,131 of third party expenses, \$4,911 of pre-funded capex, and \$5,310 of prepaid assets, with \$1,111 retained by the JV for working capital.

On October 21, 2016 Prospect made a \$514 investment in NPRC used to purchase additional common equity of NPRC through NPH. The proceeds were utilized by NPRC to purchase additional ownership interest in four multi-family properties for \$512 and pay \$2 of legal services provided by attorneys at Prospect Administration. The minority interest holder also invested an additional \$33 in the JVs. The proceeds were used by the JVs to fund \$545 of capital expenditures.

On November 17, 2016, NPRC used sale and supplemental loan proceeds to make a partial repayment on the Senior Term Loan of \$19,149 and a return of capital on Prospects' equity investment in NPRC of \$9,204.

On November 23, 2016, Prospect made a \$2,860 investment in NPRC used to purchase additional common equity of NPRC through NPH. The proceeds were utilized by NPRC to purchase additional ownership interest in seven multi-family properties for \$2,859 and pay \$1 of legal services provided by attorneys at Prospect Administration. The minority interest holder also invested an additional \$231 in the JVs. The proceeds were used by the JVs to fund \$3,090 of capital expenditures.

On December 7, 2016 Prospect made a \$13,046 investment in NPRC, of which \$9,653 was a Senior Term Loan and \$3,393 was used to purchase additional common equity of NPRC through NPH. The proceeds were utilized by NPRC to purchase an 85% ownership interest in JSIP Union Place, LLC for \$13,026 and to pay \$20 of legal services provided by attorneys at Prospect Administration. The JV was purchased for \$64,750 which included debt financing and minority interest of \$51,800 and \$2,299, respectively. The remaining proceeds were used to pay \$261 of structuring fees to Prospect (which was recognized by Prospect as structuring fee income), \$1,078 of third party expenses, \$5 of pre-funded capital expenditures, and \$458 of prepaid assets, with \$573 retained by the JV for working capital.

During the six months ended December 31, 2016, we provided \$89,051 and \$19,285 of debt and equity financing, respectively, to NPRC to enable certain of its wholly-owned subsidiaries to invest in online consumer loans. In addition, during the six months ended December 31, 2016, we received partial repayments of \$60,778 of our loans previously outstanding with NPRC and its wholly-owned subsidiaries and \$2,222 as a return of capital on our equity investment in NPRC.

The following interest payments were accrued and paid by NPRC to Prospect and recognized by Prospect as interest income:

Three Months Ended December 31, 2015	\$7,453
Three Months Ended December 31, 2016	18,736
Six Months Ended December 31, 2015	13,408
Six Months Ended December 31, 2016	34,780

Included above, the following payment-in-kind interest from NPRC was capitalized and recognized by Prospect as interest income:

Three Months Ended December 31, 2015	\$ —
Three Months Ended December 31, 2016	—
Six Months Ended December 31, 2015	703
Six Months Ended December 31, 2016	—

The following interest income recognized had not yet been paid by NPRC to Prospect and was included by Prospect within interest receivable:

June 30, 2016	\$174
December 31, 2016	364

The following interest payments were accrued and paid by ACLLH to Prospect and recognized by Prospect as interest income:

Three Months Ended December 31, 2015	\$8,298
Three Months Ended December 31, 2016	3,152
Six Months Ended December 31, 2015	16,454
Six Months Ended December 31, 2016	8,421

The following interest income recognized had not yet been paid by ACLLH to Prospect and was included by Prospect within interest receivable:

June 30, 2016	\$44
December 31, 2016	79

The following interest payments were accrued and paid by ACLL to Prospect and recognized by Prospect as interest income:

Three Months Ended December 31, 2015	\$ —
Three Months Ended December 31, 2016	1,365
Six Months Ended December 31, 2015	—
Six Months Ended December 31, 2016	1,600

The following interest income recognized had not yet been paid by ACLL to Prospect and was included by Prospect within interest receivable:

June 30, 2016	\$ —
December 31, 2016	42

The following net revenue interest payments were paid from NPRC to Prospect and recognized by Prospect as other income:

Three Months Ended December 31, 2015	\$663
Three Months Ended December 31, 2016	1,318
Six Months Ended December 31, 2015	1,430
Six Months Ended December 31, 2016	2,489

The following structuring fees were paid from NPRC to Prospect and recognized by Prospect as other income:

Three Months Ended December 31, 2015	\$ —
Three Months Ended December 31, 2016	261
Six Months Ended December 31, 2015	—
Six Months Ended December 31, 2016	1,320

The following structuring fees were paid from ACLLH to Prospect and recognized by Prospect as other income:

Three Months Ended December 31, 2015	\$1,188
Three Months Ended December 31, 2016	625
Six Months Ended December 31, 2015	1,605
Six Months Ended December 31, 2016	1,336

The following managerial assistance payments were paid from NPRC to Prospect and subsequently remitted to Prospect Administration (no income was recognized by Prospect):

Three Months Ended December 31, 2015	\$128
Three Months Ended December 31, 2016	325
Six Months Ended December 31, 2015	255
Six Months Ended December 31, 2016	650

The following managerial assistance payments received by Prospect had not yet been remitted to Prospect Administration and were included by Prospect within due to Prospect Administration:

June 30, 2016 \$210
 December 31, 2016 325

The following payments were paid from NPRC to Prospect Administration as reimbursement for legal, tax and portfolio level accounting services provided directly to NPRC (no direct income was recognized by Prospect, but Prospect was given credit for these payments as a reduction of the administrative services costs payable by Prospect to Prospect Administration):

Three Months Ended December 31, 2015 \$595
 Three Months Ended December 31, 2016 500
 Six Months Ended December 31, 2015 1,029
 Six Months Ended December 31, 2016 1,436

The following amounts were due from NPRC to Prospect for reimbursement of expenses paid by Prospect on behalf of NPRC and included by Prospect within other receivables:

June 30, 2016 \$—
 December 31, 2016 3

The following amounts were due from ACLLH to Prospect for reimbursement of expenses paid by Prospect on behalf of ACLLH and included by Prospect within other receivables:

June 30, 2016 \$—
 December 31, 2016 3

Nationwide Acceptance LLC

Prospect owns 100% of the membership interests of Nationwide Acceptance Holdings LLC (“Nationwide Holdings”), a Consolidated Holding Company. Nationwide Holdings owns 93.79% of the equity of Nationwide Loan Company LLC (f/k/a Nationwide Acceptance LLC) (“Nationwide”), with members of Nationwide management owning the remaining 6.21% of the equity.

During the three months ended December 31, 2015, Prospect made additional investments totaling \$1,876 in the senior subordinated term loan to Nationwide.

On March 31, 2016, Prospect made an additional equity investment totaling \$1,407, and Prospect’s ownership in Nationwide did not change.

On August 31, 2016, Prospect made an additional \$123 investment in the senior subordinated term loan to Nationwide. Prospect also made an additional equity investment totaling \$92, increasing Prospect’s ownership in Nationwide to 94.48%.

The following dividends were declared and paid from Nationwide to Prospect and recognized as dividend income by Prospect:

Three Months Ended December 31, 2015 \$1,331
 Three Months Ended December 31, 2016 739
 Six Months Ended December 31, 2015 1,688
 Six Months Ended December 31, 2016 2,581

All dividends were paid from earnings and profits of Nationwide.

The following interest payments were accrued and paid from Nationwide to Prospect and recognized by Prospect as interest income:

Three Months Ended December 31, 2015	\$ 758
Three Months Ended December 31, 2016	860
Six Months Ended December 31, 2015	1,516
Six Months Ended December 31, 2016	1,715

The following interest income recognized had not yet been paid by Nationwide to Prospect and was included by Prospect within interest receivable:

June 30, 2016	\$9
December 31, 2016	—

The following managerial assistance payments were paid from Nationwide to Prospect and subsequently remitted to Prospect Administration (no income was recognized by Prospect):

Three Months Ended December 31, 2015	\$ 100
Three Months Ended December 31, 2016	100
Six Months Ended December 31, 2015	200
Six Months Ended December 31, 2016	200

The following managerial assistance payments received by Prospect had not yet been remitted to Prospect Administration and were included by Prospect within due to Prospect Administration:

June 30, 2016	\$ 100
December 31, 2016	100

The following amounts were due to Nationwide from Prospect for reimbursement of expenses paid by Nationwide on behalf of Prospect and were included by Prospect within other liabilities:

June 30, 2016	\$4
December 31, 2016	1

NMMB, Inc.

Prospect owns 100% of the equity of NMMB Holdings, Inc. (“NMMB Holdings”), a Consolidated Holding Company. NMMB Holdings owns 96.33% of the fully-diluted equity of NMMB, Inc. (f/k/a NMMB Acquisition, Inc.) (“NMMB”), with NMMB management owning the remaining 3.67% of the equity. NMMB owns 100% of Refuel Agency, Inc. (“Refuel Agency”). Refuel Agency owns 100% of Armed Forces Communications, Inc. (“Armed Forces”). NMMB is an advertising media buying business.

The following interest payments were accrued and paid from NMMB to Prospect and recognized by Prospect as interest income:

Three Months Ended December 31, 2015	\$ 133
Three Months Ended December 31, 2016	133
Six Months Ended December 31, 2015	266
Six Months Ended December 31, 2016	266

The following interest income recognized had not yet been paid by NMMB to Prospect and was included by Prospect within interest receivable:

June 30, 2016	\$ 1
December 31, 2016	3

The following interest payments were accrued and paid from Armed Forces to Prospect and recognized by Prospect as interest income:

Three Months Ended December 31, 2015	\$250
Three Months Ended December 31, 2016	250
Six Months Ended December 31, 2015	501
Six Months Ended December 31, 2016	501

The following interest income recognized had not yet been paid by Armed Forces to Prospect and was included by Prospect within interest receivable:

June 30, 2016	\$3
December 31, 2016	5

The following managerial assistance payments were paid from NMMB to Prospect and subsequently remitted to Prospect

Administration (no income was recognized by Prospect):

Three Months Ended December 31, 2015	\$ —
Three Months Ended December 31, 2016	38
Six Months Ended December 31, 2015	—
Six Months Ended December 31, 2016	75

The following managerial assistance payments received by Prospect had not yet been remitted to Prospect Administration and were included by Prospect within due to Prospect Administration:

June 30, 2016	\$ —
December 31, 2016	38

The following managerial assistance recognized had not yet been paid by NMMB to Prospect and was included by Prospect within other receivables and due to Prospect Administration:

June 30, 2016	\$1,100
December 31, 2016	1,225

The following amounts were due from NMMB to Prospect for reimbursement of expenses paid by Prospect on behalf of NMMB and were included by Prospect within other receivables:

June 30, 2016	\$2
December 31, 2016	—

R-V Industries, Inc.

Prospect owns 88.27% of the fully-diluted equity of R-V Industries, Inc. (“R-V”), with R-V management owning the remaining 11.73% of the equity. As of June 30, 2011, Prospect’s equity investment cost basis was \$1,682 and \$5,087 for warrants and common stock, respectively.

On December 24, 2016, Prospect exercised its warrant to purchase 200,000 common shares of R-V. Prospect recorded a realized gain of \$172 from this redemption. Prospect’s ownership remains unchanged at 88.27%.

During the three months ended December 31, 2016, Prospect provided certain financial advisory services to R-V related to a possible transaction. Prospect recognized \$124 in advisory fee income resulting from these services.

The following dividends were declared and paid from R-V to Prospect and recognized as dividend income by Prospect:

Three Months Ended December 31, 2015	\$75
Three Months Ended December 31, 2016	75
Six Months Ended December 31, 2015	149
Six Months Ended December 31, 2016	149

All dividends were paid from earnings and profits of R-V.

The following interest payments were accrued and paid from R-V to Prospect and recognized by Prospect as interest income:

Three Months Ended December 31, 2015	\$731
Three Months Ended December 31, 2016	716
Six Months Ended December 31, 2015	1,462
Six Months Ended December 31, 2016	1,431

The following managerial assistance payments were paid from R-V to Prospect and subsequently remitted to Prospect Administration (no income was recognized by Prospect):

Three Months Ended December 31, 2015	\$45
Three Months Ended December 31, 2016	30
Six Months Ended December 31, 2015	90
Six Months Ended December 31, 2016	75

The following managerial assistance payments received by Prospect had not yet been remitted to Prospect Administration and were included by Prospect within due to Prospect Administration:

June 30, 2016	\$45
December 31, 2016	30

The following amounts were due to R-V from Prospect for reimbursement of expenses paid by R-V on behalf of Prospect and were included by Prospect within other liabilities:

June 30, 2016	\$1
December 31, 2016	1

SB Forging Company, Inc.

As of June 30, 2014, Prospect owned 79.53% of the fully-diluted common, 85.76% of the Series A Preferred and 100% of the Series B Preferred equity of ARRM Services, Inc. (f/k/a ARRM Holdings, Inc.) ("ARRM"). ARRM owned 100% of the equity of Ajax Rolled Ring & Machine, LLC (f/k/a Ajax Rolled Ring & Machine, Inc.) ("Ajax"). Ajax forges large seamless steel rings on two forging mills in the company's York, South Carolina facility. The rings are used in a range of industrial applications, including in construction equipment and power turbines. Ajax also provides machining and other ancillary services.

On October 10, 2014, ARRM sold Ajax to a third party and repaid the \$19,337 loan receivable to Prospect. Prospect recorded a realized loss of \$21,001 related to the sale. Concurrent with the sale, Prospect's ownership increased to 100% of the outstanding equity of ARRM Services, Inc. which was renamed SB Forging Company, Inc. ("SB Forging"). As such, Prospect began consolidating SB Forging on October 11, 2014. As a result, any transactions between SB Forging and Prospect are eliminated in consolidation. In addition, there is \$3,000 being held in escrow of which \$802 was received on May 6, 2015 for which Prospect realized a gain of the same amount. Prospect received \$2,000 of structuring fees from Ajax related to the sale of the operating company which was recognized as other income during the year ended June 30, 2015.

On May 31, 2016, \$1,750 of the escrow proceeds were received. Prospect realized a gain of the same amount.

The following payments were paid from SB Forging to Prospect Administration as reimbursement for legal, tax and portfolio level accounting services provided directly to SB Forging (no direct income was recognized by Prospect, but Prospect was given credit for these payments as a reduction of the administrative services costs payable by Prospect to Prospect Administration):

Three Months Ended December 31, 2015	\$ —
Three Months Ended December 31, 2016	—
Six Months Ended December 31, 2015	—
Six Months Ended December 31, 2016	545

United Property REIT Corp.

UPH owned 100% of the common equity of UPRC. Effective May 23, 2016, in connection with the merger of UPRC and APRC with and into NPRC, UPH and APH merged with and into NPH. Prospect owns 100% of the equity of NPH, a Consolidated Holding Company, and NPH owns 100% of the common equity of NPRC.

UPRC was formed to hold for investment, operate, finance, lease, manage, and sell a portfolio of real estate assets and engage in any and all other activities as may be necessary, incidental or convenient to carry out the foregoing. UPRC acquires real estate assets, including, but not limited to, industrial, commercial, and multi-family properties. UPRC may acquire real estate assets directly or through joint ventures by making a majority equity investment in a property-owning entity (the "JV").

On July 9, 2015, Prospect made a \$2,044 investment in UPRC, of which \$1,738 was a Senior Term Loan and \$306 was used to purchase additional common equity of UPRC through UPH. The proceeds were utilized by UPRC to purchase additional ownership interest in Canterbury Green Apartment Holdings, LLC for \$2042, and pay \$2 of legal services provided by attorneys at Prospect Administration. The proceeds were used by the JV to fund \$2,167 of capital expenditures and pay \$40 of structuring fees to Prospect (which was recognized by Prospect as structuring fee income).

On November 25, 2015, Prospect made a \$3,433 investment in UPRC, of which \$2,746 was a Senior Term Loan and \$687 was used to purchase additional common equity of UPRC through UPH. The proceeds were utilized by UPRC to purchase additional ownership interest in Columbus OH Apartment Holdco, LLC for \$3,274, and pay \$2 of legal services provided by attorneys at Prospect Administration with \$158 retained by UPRC for working capital. The proceeds were used by the JV to fund \$3,209 of capital expenditures and pay \$65 of structuring fees to Prospect (which was recognized by Prospect as structuring fee income).

On March 9, 2016, Prospect made a \$777 investment in UPRC used to purchase additional common equity of UPRC through UPH. The proceeds were utilized by UPRC to purchase additional ownership interest in South Atlanta Portfolio Holding Company, LLC for \$775, and pay \$2 of legal services provided by attorneys at Prospect. The minority interest holder also invested an additional \$62 in the JVs. The proceeds were used by the JV to fund \$836 of capital expenditures.

On March 9, 2016, Prospect made a \$1,277 investment in UPRC used to purchase additional common equity of UPRC through UPH. The proceeds were utilized by UPRC to purchase additional ownership interest in Canterbury Green Apartments Holdings, LLC for \$1,277. The minority interest holder also invested an additional \$104 in the JVs. The proceeds were used by the JV to fund \$1,381 of capital expenditures.

On April 6, 2016, UPRC used supplemental proceeds to make a partial repayment on the Senior Term Loan of \$7,567. 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. APRC and UPRC have been dissolved. No gain or loss was recognized upon the merger.

The following interest payments were accrued and paid by UPRC to Prospect and recognized by Prospect as interest income:

Three Months Ended December 31, 2015	\$ 1,928
Three Months Ended December 31, 2016	—
Six Months Ended December 31, 2015	3,820
Six Months Ended December 31, 2016	—

The following net revenue interest payments were paid from UPRC to Prospect and recognized by Prospect as other income:

Three Months Ended December 31, 2015	\$311
Three Months Ended December 31, 2016	—
Six Months Ended December 31, 2015	594
Six Months Ended December 31, 2016	—

The following managerial assistance payments were paid from UPRC to Prospect and subsequently remitted to Prospect Administration (no income was recognized by Prospect):

Three Months Ended December 31, 2015	\$50
Three Months Ended December 31, 2016	—
Six Months Ended December 31, 2015	100
Six Months Ended December 31, 2016	—

The following managerial assistance payments received by Prospect had not yet been remitted to Prospect Administration and were included by Prospect within due to Prospect Administration:

June 30, 2016	\$29
December 31, 2016	—

The following payments were paid from UPRC to Prospect Administration as reimbursement for legal, tax and portfolio level accounting services provided directly to UPRC (no direct income was recognized by Prospect, but Prospect was given credit for these payments as a reduction of the administrative services costs payable by Prospect to Prospect Administration):

Three Months Ended December 31, 2015	\$92
Three Months Ended December 31, 2016	—
Six Months Ended December 31, 2015	217
Six Months Ended December 31, 2016	—

USES Corp.

On June 15, 2016, we provided additional \$1,300 debt financing to USES Corp. (“USES”) and its subsidiaries in the form of additional Term Loan A debt and, in connection with such Term Loan A debt financing, USES issued to us 99,900 shares of its common stock. On June 29, 2016, we provided additional \$2,200 debt financing to USES and its subsidiaries in the form of additional Term Loan A debt and, in connection with such Term Loan A debt financing, USES issued to us 169,062 shares of its common stock. As a result of such debt financing and recapitalization, as of June 29, 2016, we held 268,962 shares of USES common stock representing a 99.96% common equity ownership interest in USES. As such, USES became a controlled company on June 30, 2016.

The following managerial assistance recognized had not yet been paid by USES to Prospect and was included by Prospect within other receivables and due to Prospect Administration:

June 30, 2016	\$ —
December 31, 2016	175

The following amounts were due to USES from Prospect for reimbursement of expenses paid by USES on behalf of Prospect and were included by Prospect within other liabilities:

June 30, 2016	\$—
December 31, 2016	4

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.

The following interest payments were accrued and paid from Valley Electric to Prospect and recognized by Prospect as interest income:

Three Months Ended December 31, 2015	\$1,053
Three Months Ended December 31, 2016	1,119
Six Months Ended December 31, 2015	2,085
Six Months Ended December 31, 2016	2,220

Included above, the following payment-in-kind interest from Valley Electric was capitalized and recognized by Prospect as interest income:

Three Months Ended December 31, 2015	\$484
Three Months Ended December 31, 2016	370
Six Months Ended December 31, 2015	958
Six Months Ended December 31, 2016	766

The following interest income recognized had not yet been paid by Valley Electric to Prospect and was included by Prospect within interest receivable:

June 30, 2016	\$12
December 31, 2016	13

The following interest payments were accrued and paid from Valley to Prospect and recognized by Prospect as interest income:

Three Months Ended December 31, 2015	\$280
Three Months Ended December 31, 2016	280
Six Months Ended December 31, 2015	557
Six Months Ended December 31, 2016	561

Included above, the following payment-in-kind interest from Valley was capitalized and recognized by Prospect as interest income:

Three Months Ended December 31, 2015	\$24
Three Months Ended December 31, 2016	—
Six Months Ended December 31, 2015	90
Six Months Ended December 31, 2016	—

The following interest income recognized had not yet been paid by Valley to Prospect and was included by Prospect within interest receivable:

June 30, 2016	\$3
December 31, 2016	—

The following managerial assistance payments were paid from Valley to Prospect and subsequently remitted to Prospect Administration (no income was recognized by Prospect):

F-97

Three Months Ended December 31, 2015 \$75

Three Months Ended December 31, 2016 75

Six Months Ended December 31, 2015 150

Six Months Ended December 31, 2016 150

The following managerial assistance payments received by Prospect had not yet been remitted to Prospect Administration and were included by Prospect within due to Prospect Administration:

June 30, 2016 \$75

December 31, 2016 75

The following payments were paid from Valley Electric to Prospect Administration as reimbursement for legal, tax and portfolio level accounting services provided directly to Valley Electric (no direct income was recognized by Prospect, but Prospect was given credit for these payments as a reduction of the administrative services costs payable by Prospect to Prospect Administration):

Three Months Ended December 31, 2015 \$—

Three Months Ended December 31, 2016 —

Six Months Ended December 31, 2015 9

Six Months Ended December 31, 2016 —

Wolf Energy, LLC

Prospect owns 100% of the equity of Wolf Energy Holdings Inc. (“Wolf Energy Holdings”), a Consolidated Holding Company. Wolf Energy Holdings owns 100% of each of Appalachian Energy LLC (f/k/a Appalachian Energy Holdings, LLC) (“AEH”); Coalbed, LLC (“Coalbed”); and Wolf Energy, LLC (“Wolf Energy”). AEH owns 100% of C&S Operating, LLC.

Wolf Energy Holdings is a holding company formed to hold 100% of the outstanding membership interests of each of AEH and Coalbed. The membership interests and associated operating company debt of AEH and Coalbed, which were previously owned by Manx Energy, Inc. (“Manx”), were assigned to Wolf Energy Holdings effective June 30, 2012. The purpose of assignment was to remove those activities from Manx deemed non-core by the Manx convertible debt investors who were not interested in funding those operations. On June 30, 2012, AEH and Coalbed loans with a cost basis of \$7,991 were assigned by Prospect to Wolf Energy Holdings from Manx.

The following managerial assistance payments were paid from Wolf Energy to Prospect and subsequently remitted to Prospect Administration (no income was recognized by Prospect):

Three Months Ended December 31, 2015 \$110

Three Months Ended December 31, 2016 —

Six Months Ended December 31, 2015 110

Six Months Ended December 31, 2016 14

The following managerial assistance recognized had not yet been paid by Wolf Energy to Prospect and was included by Prospect within other receivables and due to Prospect Administration:

June 30, 2016 \$14

December 31, 2016 14

Note 15. Litigation

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 as may arise will be subject to various uncertainties and, even if such claims are without merit, could result in the expenditure of significant financial and managerial resources. We are not aware of any material legal proceedings as of December 31, 2016. Our Investment Adviser and Administrator were named as defendants in a lawsuit filed on April 21, 2016 by a purported shareholder of Prospect in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York under the caption Paskowitz v. Prospect Capital Management and Prospect Administration. The complaint alleged that the defendants received purportedly excessive management and administrative services fees from us in violation of Section 36(b) of the 1940 Act. The plaintiff sought to recover on behalf of us damages in an amount not specified in the complaint. On June 30, 2016, the Investment Adviser and the Administrator filed a motion to dismiss the complaint in its entirety. On January 24, 2017, the court granted the motion to dismiss, finding that the shareholder's complaint failed to state a cause of action and entering judgment dismissing the action.

Note 16. Financial Highlights

The following is a schedule of financial highlights for the three and six months ended December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015:

	Three Months Ended December 31,		Six Months Ended December 31,	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Per Share Data				
Net asset value at beginning of period	\$9.60	\$10.17	\$9.62	\$10.31
Net investment income(1)	0.24	0.28	0.46	0.54
Net realized losses on investments(1)	—	(4)(0.01)	—	(4)(0.02)
Net change in unrealized appreciation (depreciation) on investments(1)	0.04	(0.54)	0.05	(0.71)
Net realized losses on extinguishment of debt(1)	—	(4)—	(4)—	(4)—
Dividends to shareholders	(0.25)	(0.25)	(0.50)	(0.50)
Common stock transactions(2)	(0.01)	—	(4)(0.01)	0.03
Net asset value at end of period	\$9.62	\$9.65	\$9.62	\$9.65
Per share market value at end of period	\$8.35	\$6.98	\$8.35	\$6.98
Total return based on market value(3)	6.29 %	1.27 %	13.45 %	1.26 %
Total return based on net asset value(3)	3.33 %	(1.85 %)	6.25 %	0.08 %
Shares of common stock outstanding at end of period	359,000,280	355,411,712	359,000,280	355,411,712
Weighted average shares of common stock outstanding	358,494,783	355,241,104	358,011,031	356,101,673
Ratios/Supplemental Data				
Net assets at end of period	\$3,454,596	\$3,431,427	\$3,454,596	\$3,431,427
Portfolio turnover rate	7.80 %	5.01 %	12.69 %	10.33 %
Annualized ratio of operating expenses to average net assets	11.50 %	12.30 %	11.62 %	12.13 %
Annualized ratio of net investment income to average net assets	9.80 %	11.46 %	9.49 %	10.73 %

The following is a schedule of financial highlights for each of the five years ended in the period ended June 30, 2016:

	Year Ended June 30,									
	2016		2015		2014		2013		2012	
Per Share Data										
Net asset value at beginning of year	\$	10.31	\$	10.56	\$	10.72	\$	10.83	\$	10.36
Net investment income(1)		1.04		1.03		1.19		1.57		1.63
Net realized (losses) gains on investments(1)	(0.07	)	(0.51	)	(0.01	)	(0.13	)	0.32	
Net change in unrealized (depreciation) appreciation on investments(1)	(0.68	)	0.47		(0.12	)	(0.37	)	(0.28)
Net realized losses on extinguishment of debt(1)	—		(4)(0.01	)	—		(4)—		(4)—	(4)
Dividends to shareholders	(1.00	)	(1.19	)	(1.32	)	(1.28	)	(1.22)
Common stock transactions(2)	0.02		(0.04	)	0.10		0.10		0.02	
Net asset value at end of year	\$	9.62	\$	10.31	\$	10.56	\$	10.72	\$	10.83
Per share market value at end of year										
Per share market value at end of year	\$	7.82	\$	7.37	\$	10.63	\$	10.80	\$	11.39
Total return based on market value(3)	21.84	%	(20.84	%)	10.88	%	6.24	%	27.21	%
Total return based on net asset value(3)	7.15	%	11.47	%	10.97	%	10.91	%	18.03	%
Shares of common stock outstanding at end of year	357,107,231		359,090,759		342,626,637		247,836,965		139,633,870	
Weighted average shares of common stock outstanding	356,134,297		353,648,522		300,283,941		207,069,971		114,394,554	
Ratios/Supplemental Data										
Net assets at end of year	\$	3,435,917	\$	3,703,049	\$	3,618,182	\$	2,656,494	\$	1,511,974
Portfolio turnover rate	15.98	%	21.89	%	15.21	%	29.24	%	29.06	%
Annualized ratio of operating expenses to average net assets	11.95	%	11.66	%	11.11	%	11.50	%	10.73	%
Annualized ratio of net investment income to average net assets	10.54	%	9.87	%	11.18	%	14.86	%	14.92	%

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

(2) Common stock transactions include the effect of our issuance of common stock in public offerings (net of underwriting and offering costs), shares issued in connection with our dividend reinvestment plan, shares issued to acquire investments and shares repurchased below net asset value pursuant to our Repurchase Program.

(3) Total return based on market value is based on the change in market price per share between the opening and ending market prices per share in each period and assumes that dividends are reinvested in accordance with our dividend reinvestment plan. Total return based on net asset value is based upon the change in net asset value per share between the opening and ending net asset values per share in each period and assumes that dividends are reinvested in accordance with our dividend reinvestment plan. For periods less than a year, the return is not annualized.

(4) Amount is less than \$0.01.

F-100

Note 17. Selected Quarterly Financial Data (Unaudited)

The following table sets forth selected financial data for each quarter within the three years ending June 30, 2017.

Quarter Ended	Investment Income		Net Investment Income		Net Realized and Unrealized Gains (Losses)			Net Increase (Decrease) in Net Assets from Operations	
	Total	Per Share(1)	Total	Per Share(1)	Total	Per Share(1)	Total	Per Share(1)	
September 30, 2014	202,021	0.59	94,463	0.28	(10,355)	(0.04)	84,108	0.24	
December 31, 2014	198,883	0.56	91,325	0.26	(5,355)	(0.02)	85,970	0.24	
March 31, 2015	191,350	0.53	87,441	0.24	(5,949)	(0.01)	81,492	0.23	
June 30, 2015	198,830	0.55	89,518	0.25	5,251	0.01	94,769	0.26	
September 30, 2015	200,251	0.56	91,242	0.26	(63,425)	(0.18)	27,817	0.08	
December 31, 2015	209,191	0.59	100,893	0.28	(196,013)	(0.55)	(95,120)	(0.27)	
March 31, 2016	189,493	0.53	87,626	0.25	(12,118)	(0.03)	75,508	0.21	
June 30, 2016	193,038	0.54	91,367	0.26	3,790	0.01	95,157	0.27	
September 30, 2016	179,832	0.50	78,919	0.22	2,447	0.01	81,366	0.23	
December 31, 2016	183,480	0.51	84,405	0.24	16,475	0.04	100,880	0.28	

Per share amounts are calculated using the weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the period (1) presented. As such, the sum of the quarterly per share amounts above will not necessarily equal the per share amounts for the fiscal year.

Note 18. Subsequent Events

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.

On January 17, 2017, we made a \$68,000 of Senior Secured Term Loan A and \$68,000 of Senior Secured Term Loan B debt investments in Centerfield Media Holdings, LLC, a provider of customer acquisition and conversion services, to support an acquisition and refinancing of existing debt.

On January 31, 2017, we made a \$20,000 of Senior Secured Term Loan A and \$20,000 of Senior Secured Term Loan B debt investments in Traeger Pellet Grills LLC, to fund a recapitalization of the company.

On February 1, 2017, we made a \$10,000 senior secured second lien debt investment to support a recapitalization in CURO Financial Technologies Corp.

On February 7, 2017, we received a partial repayment of \$17,850 of our loans previously outstanding with NPRC and its wholly-owned subsidiaries and \$3,150 as a return of capital on our equity investment in NPRC.

During the period from January 1, 2017 through February 8, 2017, we made one follow-on investment in NPRC totaling \$15,171 to support the online consumer lending initiative. We invested \$3,793 of equity through NPH and \$11,378 of debt directly to NPRC and its wholly-owned subsidiaries. Additionally, we provided \$30,644 of debt and \$10,721 of equity financing to NPRC for the acquisition of a multi-family property.

During the period from January 1, 2017 through February 8, 2017 we issued \$19,925 aggregate principal amount of Prospect Capital InterNotes® for net proceeds of \$19,676.

On February 7, 2017, we announced the declaration of monthly dividends in the following amounts and with the following dates:

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\$0.08333 per share for February 2017 to holders of record on February 28, 2017 with a payment date of March 23, 2017.

\$0.08333 per share for March 2017 to holders of record on March 31, 2017 with a payment date of April 20, 2017.

\$0.08333 per share for April 2017 to holders of record on April 28, 2017 with a payment date of May 18, 2017.

F-101

\$5,000,000,000

PROSPECT CAPITAL CORPORATION

Common Stock

Preferred Stock

Debt Securities

Subscription Rights

Warrants

Units

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

We may offer shares of common stock, subscription rights, units, warrants, options or rights to acquire shares of common stock, at a discount to net asset value per share in certain circumstances. Sales of common stock at prices below net asset value per share dilute the interests of existing stockholders, have the effect of reducing our net asset value per share and may reduce our market price per share. At the continuation of our 2015 annual meeting, held on January 8, 2016, subject to the condition that the maximum number of shares salable below net asset value pursuant to this authority in any particular offering that could result in such dilution is limited to 25% of our then outstanding common stock immediately prior to each such offering, our stockholders approved our ability to sell or otherwise issue shares of our common stock at any level of discount from net asset value per share for a twelve month period expiring on the anniversary of the date of stockholder approval. We are currently seeking stockholder approval at our 2016 annual meeting, to be held on December 2, 2016, to continue for an additional year our ability to issue shares of common stock below net asset value, subject to the condition that the maximum number of shares salable below net asset value pursuant to this authority in any particular offering that could result in such dilution is limited to 25% of our then outstanding common stock immediately prior to each such offering.

Our Securities may be offered directly to one or more purchasers, or through agents designated from time to time by us, or to or through underwriters or dealers. The prospectus supplement relating to the offering will identify any agents, underwriters or dealers involved in the sale of our Securities, and will disclose any applicable purchase price, fee, commission or discount arrangement between us and our agents, underwriters or dealers, or the basis upon which such amount may be calculated. See "Plan of Distribution." We may not sell any of our Securities through agents, underwriters or dealers without delivery of the prospectus and a prospectus supplement describing the method and terms of the offering of such Securities. Our common stock is traded on The NASDAQ Global Select Market under the symbol "PSEC." As of October 31, 2016 the last reported sales price for our common stock was \$7.89.

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 10 of this prospectus.

This prospectus contains important information about us that you should know before investing in our Securities. Please read it before making an investment decision and keep it for future reference. We file annual, quarterly and current reports, proxy statements and other information about us with the Securities and Exchange Commission, or the

SEC. You may make inquiries or obtain this information free of charge by writing to Prospect Capital Corporation at 10 East 40th Street, 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 November 3, 2016.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
<u>About This Prospectus</u>	<u>1</u>
<u>Prospectus Summary</u>	<u>2</u>
<u>Selected Condensed Financial Data</u>	<u>9</u>
<u>Risk Factors</u>	<u>10</u>
<u>Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations</u>	<u>42</u>
<u>Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk</u>	<u>77</u>
<u>Report of Management on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting</u>	<u>78</u>
<u>Use of Proceeds</u>	<u>78</u>
<u>Forward-Looking Statements</u>	<u>79</u>
<u>Distributions</u>	<u>80</u>
<u>Senior Securities</u>	<u>82</u>
<u>Price Range of Common Stock</u>	<u>84</u>
<u>Business</u>	<u>85</u>
<u>Certain Relationships and Transactions</u>	<u>109</u>
<u>Control Persons and Principal Stockholders</u>	<u>109</u>
<u>Portfolio Companies</u>	<u>110</u>
<u>Determination of Net Asset Value</u>	<u>119</u>
<u>Sales of Common Stock Below Net Asset Value</u>	<u>120</u>
<u>Dividend Reinvestment and Direct Stock Purchase Plan</u>	<u>125</u>
<u>Material U.S. Federal Income Tax Considerations</u>	<u>128</u>
<u>Description of Our Capital Stock</u>	<u>134</u>
<u>Description of Our Preferred Stock</u>	<u>140</u>
<u>Description of Our Debt Securities</u>	<u>141</u>
<u>Description of Our Subscription Rights</u>	<u>151</u>
<u>Description of Our Warrants</u>	<u>152</u>
<u>Description of Our Units</u>	<u>153</u>
<u>Regulation</u>	<u>154</u>
<u>Custodian, Transfer and Dividend Paying Agent and Registrar</u>	<u>159</u>
<u>Brokerage Allocation and Other Practices</u>	<u>160</u>
<u>Plan of Distribution</u>	<u>161</u>
<u>Legal Matters</u>	<u>163</u>
<u>Independent Accounting Firms</u>	<u>163</u>
<u>Available Information</u>	<u>163</u>
<u>Index to Consolidated Financial Statements</u>	<u>F-1</u>

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

Our Investment Objective and Policies

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

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

We 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,

2

subordinated secured debt, subordinated unsecured debt, mezzanine debt, convertible debt, convertible preferred equity, preferred equity, common equity, warrants and other instruments, many of which generate current yield. While our primary focus is to seek current income through investment in the debt and/or dividend-paying equity securities of eligible privately-held, thinly-traded or distressed companies and long-term capital appreciation by acquiring accompanying warrants, options or other equity securities of such companies, we may invest up to 30% of the portfolio in opportunistic investments in order to seek enhanced returns for stockholders. Such investments may include investments in the debt and equity instruments of broadly-traded public companies. We expect that these public companies generally will have debt securities that are non-investment grade. Such investments may also include purchases (either in the primary or secondary markets) of the equity and junior debt tranches of a type of such pools known as CLOs. Structurally, CLOs are entities that are formed to hold a portfolio of senior secured loans (“Senior Secured Loans”) made to companies whose debt is rated below investment grade or, in limited circumstances, unrated. 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. They may also be difficult to value and illiquid. The Senior Secured Loans within a CLO are limited to Senior Secured Loans which meet specified credit and diversity criteria by the CLO and are subject to concentration limitations by the CLO in order to create an investment portfolio that is diverse by Senior Secured Loan, borrower, and industry, with limitations on non-U.S. borrowers. Prior to investing in a CLO, we typically perform in-depth due diligence on the individual Senior Secured Loans in the CLO portfolio and diligence the third-party CLO collateral managers to assure that we consider them “best in class” based on our proprietary analytics and screening tools. CLOs are typically highly levered up to approximately 10 times, and therefore the junior debt and equity tranches that we will invest in are subject to a higher risk of total loss. Our potential investment in CLOs is limited by the 1940 Act to 30% of our portfolio. Within this 30% basket, we have and may make additional investments in debt and equity securities of financial companies and companies located outside of the United States.

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

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. At the continuation of our 2015 annual meeting, held on January 8, 2016, subject to the condition that the maximum number of shares salable below net asset value pursuant to this authority in any particular offering that could result in such dilution is limited to 25% of our then outstanding common stock immediately prior to each such offering, our stockholders approved our ability to sell or otherwise issue shares of our common stock at any level of discount from net asset value per share for a twelve month period expiring on the anniversary of the date of the stockholder approval. We are currently seeking stockholder approval at our 2016 annual meeting, to be held on December 2, 2016, to continue for an additional year our ability to issue shares

of common stock below net asset value, subject to the condition that the maximum number of shares salable below net asset value pursuant to this authority in any particular offering that could result in such dilution is limited to 25% of our then outstanding common stock immediately prior to each such offering. See “Sales of Common Stock Below Net Asset Value” in this prospectus and in the prospectus supplement, if applicable. Sales of common stock at prices below net asset value per share dilute the interests of existing stockholders, have the effect of reducing our net asset value per share and may reduce our market price per share. We have no current intention of engaging in a rights offering, although we reserve the right to do so in the future.

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

Use of proceeds	<p>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 our credit facility is one-month LIBOR plus 225 basis points, with no minimum LIBOR floor. Additionally, the lenders charge a fee on the unused portion of the credit facility equal to either 50 basis points if at least thirty-five percent of the credit facility is drawn or 100 basis points otherwise. See “Use of Proceeds.”</p>
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	<p>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.</p>
Plan of distribution	<p>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.”</p>

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 \$820.3 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 \$2.6 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)	None
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)	4.08 %
Incentive fees payable under Investment Advisory Agreement (20% of realized capital gains and 20% of pre-incentive fee net investment income)(6)	2.70 %
Total advisory fees	6.78 %
Total interest expense(7)	5.12 %
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses(8)	0.01 %
Other expenses(9)	0.98 %
Total annual expenses(6)(9)	12.89 %

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 \$820.3 million available under our line of credit, in addition to our other indebtedness of \$2.6 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*	\$ 101.90	\$ 290.11	\$ 459.30	\$ 811.15
You would pay the following expenses on a \$1,000 investment, assuming a 5% annual return**	\$ 111.90	\$ 318.29	\$ 503.38	\$ 886.34

* 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.

(3) The expenses of the dividend reinvestment plan are included in “other expenses.” See “Capitalization” 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.

(5) Our base management fee is 2% of our gross assets (which include any amount borrowed, i.e., total assets without deduction for any liabilities, including any borrowed amounts for non-investment purposes, for which purpose we have not and have no intention of borrowing). Although we have no intent to borrow the entire amount available under our line of credit, assuming that we had total borrowings of \$3.4 billion, the 2% management fee of gross assets would equal approximately 4.08% of net assets. Based on our borrowings as of October 31, 2016 of \$2.7 billion, the 2% management fee of gross assets would equal approximately 3.6% of net assets including costs of the undrawn credit facility. See “Business— Management Services—Investment Advisory Agreement” and footnote 5 below.

(6) Based on the incentive fee paid during our most recently completed quarter ended June 30, 2016, 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.

(7) As of October 31, 2016, Prospect has \$2.7 billion outstanding of its Unsecured Notes (as defined below) in various maturities, ranging from April 15, 2017 to October 15, 2043, and interest rates, ranging from 3.375% to 7.0%, some of which are convertible into shares of Prospect common stock at various conversion rates. Interest on borrowings under our credit facility is one-month LIBOR plus 225 basis points, with no minimum LIBOR floor. Additionally, the lenders charge a fee on the unused portion of the credit facility equal to either 50 basis points if at least thirty-five percent of the credit

7

facility is drawn or 100 basis points otherwise. 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, 2016. 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

(8) 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, 2016. The expenses of the CLOs in which we invest are not included in Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses and are included in Other expenses.

“Other expenses” are based on estimated amounts for the current fiscal year. The amount shown above represents annualized expenses during our three months ended June 30, 2016 representing all of our estimated recurring operating expenses (except fees and expenses reported in other items of this table) that are deducted from our operating income and reflected as expenses in our Statement of Operations. The estimate of our overhead expenses, (9) 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.”

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, 2016, 2015, 2014, 2013 and 2012 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 42 for more information.

	Year Ended June 30,					
	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	
	(in thousands except data relating to shares, per share and number of portfolio companies)					
Summary of Operations						
Total investment income	\$791,973	\$791,084	\$712,291	\$576,336	\$320,910	
Total operating expenses	420,845	428,337	355,068	251,412	134,226	
Net investment income	371,128	362,747	357,223	324,924	186,684	
Net realized and unrealized (losses) gains on investments	(267,990)	(12,458)	(38,203)	(104,068)	4,220	
Net realized losses on extinguishment of debt	224	(3,950)	—	—	—	
Net increase in net assets resulting from operations	103,362	346,339	319,020	220,856	190,904	
Per Share Data						
Net investment income(1)	\$1.04	\$1.03	\$1.19	\$1.57	\$1.63	
Net increase in net assets resulting from operations(1)	0.29	0.98	1.06	1.07	1.67	
Dividends to shareholders	(1.00)	(1.19)	(1.32)	(1.28)	(1.22)	
Net asset value at end of year	9.62	10.31	10.56	10.72	10.83	
Balance Sheet Data						
Total assets	\$6,276,707	\$6,798,054	\$6,477,269	\$4,448,217	\$2,255,254	
Total debt outstanding	2,707,465	2,983,736	2,773,051	1,683,002	664,138	
Net assets	3,435,917	3,703,049	3,618,182	2,656,494	1,511,974	
Other Data						
Investment purchases for the year	\$979,102	\$1,867,477	\$2,933,365	\$3,103,217	\$1,120,659	
Investment sales and repayments for the year	\$1,338,875	\$1,411,562	\$767,978	\$931,534	\$500,952	
Number of portfolio companies at year end	125	131	142	124	85	
Total return based on market value(2)	21.8	% (20.8	%) 10.9	% 6.2	% 27.2	%
Total return based on net asset value(2)	7.2	% 11.5	% 11.0	% 10.9	% 18.0	%
Weighted average yield on debt portfolio at year end(3)	13.2	% 12.7	% 12.1	% 13.6	% 13.9	%

(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).

(2) Total return based on market value is based on the change in market price per share between the opening and ending market prices per share in each period and assumes that dividends are reinvested in accordance with our dividend reinvestment plan. Total return based on net asset value is based upon the change in net asset value per

share between the opening and ending net asset values per share in each period and assumes that dividends are reinvested in accordance with our dividend reinvestment plan.

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

9

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 2019, and any failure to do so could have a material adverse effect on our business. 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.

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.

The downgrade of the U.S. credit rating and economic crisis in Europe could negatively impact our business, financial condition and earnings.

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. It is unknown what effect, if any, the conclusion of this program will have on credit markets and the value of our investments. These and any future developments and reactions of the credit markets toward these developments could cause interest rates and borrowing costs to rise, which may negatively impact our ability to obtain debt financing on favorable terms.

Additionally, in January 2015, the Federal Reserve reaffirmed its view that the current target range for the federal funds rate was appropriate based on current economic conditions. However, if key economic indicators, such as the unemployment rate or inflation, do not progress at a rate consistent with the Federal Reserve's objectives, the target range for the federal funds rate may increase and cause interest rates and borrowing costs to rise, which may negatively impact our ability to access the debt markets on favorable terms.

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 our portfolio of LIBOR-indexed, floating-rate debt securities.

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.

Actions by the BBA, 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. The effects of the Eurozone crisis, which began in late 2009 as part of the global economic and financial crisis, continued to impact the global financial markets through 2015. Numerous factors continued to fuel the Eurozone crisis, including continued high levels of government debt, the undercapitalization and liquidity problems of many banks in the Eurozone and relatively low levels of economic growth. These factors made it difficult or impossible for some countries in the Eurozone, including Greece, Ireland and Portugal, to repay or refinance their debt without the assistance of third parties. As a combination of austerity programs, debt write-downs and the European Central Bank's commitment to restore financial stability to the Eurozone and the finalization of the primary European Stability Mechanism bailout fund, in 2013 and into 2014 interest rates began to fall and stock prices began to increase. Although these trends helped to stabilize the effects of the Eurozone crisis in the first half of 2014, the underlying causes of the crisis were not completely eliminated. As a result, the financial markets relapsed toward the end of 2014. In particular, Greece's newly elected government, which campaigned against austerity measures, has been unable to reach an acceptable solution to the country's debt crisis with the European Union, and in June 2015, Greece failed to make a scheduled debt repayment to the International Monetary Fund, falling into arrears. Following further unsuccessful negotiations between the government of Greece and the European Union to solve the Greek debt crisis, on July 5, 2015, Greek voters rejected a bailout package submitted by the European Commission, the European Central Bank and the International Monetary Fund, and while the European Central Bank continues to extend credit to Greece, it is uncertain how long such support will last, whether Greece will receive and accept any future bailout packages and whether Greece will default on future payments. The result of continued defaults and the removal of credit support for Greek banks may cause Greece to exit the European Union, which could lead to significant economic uncertainty and abandonment of the Euro common currency, resulting in destabilization in the financial markets. Continued financial instability in Greece and in other similarly situated Eurozone countries could have a continued contagion effect on the financial markets. Stock prices in China have experienced a significant drop in the second quarter of 2015, resulting primarily from continued sell-off of shares trading in Chinese markets. The volatility has been followed by volatility in stock markets around the world, including in the United States, as well as increased turbulence in commodity markets, such as reductions in prices of crude oil. Although the Chinese government has already taken steps to halt the collapse, it is uncertain what effect such measures will have, if any. Continued sell-off and price drops in the Chinese stock markets may have a contagion effect across the financial markets. In addition, Russian intervention in Ukraine during 2014 significantly increased regional geopolitical tensions. In response to Russian actions, U.S. and European governments have imposed sanctions on a limited number of Russian individuals and business entities. The situation remains fluid with potential for further escalation of geopolitical tensions, increased severity of sanctions against Russian interests, and possible Russian counter-measures. Further economic sanctions could destabilize the economic environment and result in increased volatility. On June 23, 2016, voters in the United Kingdom referendum (the "Referendum") on the question of whether to remain or leave the European Union voted in a majority in favor of leaving the European Union ("Brexit"). This historic event is widely expected to have consequences that are both profound and uncertain for the economic and political future of the United Kingdom and the European Union, and those consequences include significant legal and business uncertainties pertaining to our

investments. Due to the very recent occurrence of Brexit, the full scope and nature of the consequences are not at this time known and are unlikely to be known for a significant period of time. However, Brexit has led to significant uncertainty in the business, legal and political environment. Risks associated with the outcome of the Referendum include short and long term market volatility 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), macroeconomic risk to the United Kingdom and European economies, impetus for further disintegration of the European Union and related political stresses (including those related to sentiment against cross border capital movements and activities of investors like us), prejudice to financial services businesses that are conducting business in the European Union 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. Should the economic recovery in the United States be adversely impacted by increased volatility in the global financial markets caused by continued contagion from the Eurozone crisis, developments in respect of the Russian sanctions, further turbulence in Chinese stock markets and global commodity markets, Brexit or for any other reason, loan and asset growth and liquidity conditions at U.S. financial institutions, including us, may deteriorate.

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.

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, 2016 and our NAV when calculated effective September 30, 2016 and thereafter may be higher or lower.

Our NAV per share is \$9.62 as of June 30, 2016. NAV per share as of September 30, 2016 may be higher or lower than \$9.62 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, 2016. 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.

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

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

Potential conflicts of interest could impact our investment returns.

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

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

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

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.

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 face cyber-security risks.

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. 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.

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.

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.

17

We depend heavily upon computer systems to perform necessary business functions. Despite our implementation of a variety of security measures, our computer systems could be subject to cyber-attacks and unauthorized access, such as physical and electronic break-ins or unauthorized tampering. 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.

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. Any failure or interruption of those systems, including as a result of the termination of an agreement with any third-party service providers, could cause delays or other problems in our 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 is satisfied if we distribute at least 90% of our ordinary income and net short-term capital gains in excess of net long-term capital losses, if any, to our stockholders on an annual basis. Because we use debt financing, we are subject to certain asset coverage ratio requirements under the 1940 Act and financial covenants that could, under certain circumstances, restrict us from making distributions necessary to qualify for RIC tax treatment. If we are unable to obtain cash from other sources, we may fail to qualify for RIC tax treatment and, thus, may be subject to corporate-level income tax on all of our taxable income.

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

If we fail to qualify as a RIC for any reason or become subject to corporate income tax, the resulting corporate taxes would substantially reduce our net assets, the amount of income available for distribution, and the actual amount of our distributions. Such a failure would have a materially adverse effect on us and our stockholders. For additional information regarding asset coverage ratio and RIC requirements, see “Material U.S. Federal Income Tax Considerations” and “Regulation.”

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 “Material U.S. Federal Income Tax Considerations” and “Regulation.”

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

We have incurred indebtedness under our revolving credit facility and through the issuance of the 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 on our portfolio will reduce our NAV by increasing net unrealized depreciation in our portfolio. 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. Decreases in the market values or fair values of our investments are recorded as unrealized depreciation. The effect of all of these factors on our portfolio can reduce our net asset value by increasing net unrealized depreciation in our portfolio. Depending on market conditions, we could incur substantial realized losses and may suffer additional unrealized losses in future periods, which could have a material adverse impact on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Our investments in prospective portfolio companies may be risky and we could lose all or part of our investment. Some of our portfolio companies have relatively short or no operating histories. These companies are and will be subject to all of the business risk and uncertainties associated with any new business enterprise, including the risk that these companies may not reach their investment objective and the value of our investment in them may decline substantially or fall to zero. In addition, investment in the middle market companies that we are targeting involves a number of other significant risks, including:

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

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

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

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

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

They may have difficulty accessing the capital markets to meet future capital needs.

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

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

23

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. Generally, lender liability is founded on the premise that a lender has violated a duty (whether implied or contractual) of good faith, commercial reasonableness and fair dealing, or a similar duty owed to the borrower or has assumed an excessive degree of control over the borrower resulting in the creation of a fiduciary duty owed to the borrower or its other creditors or stockholders. Because of the nature of our debt investments we may be subject to allegations of lender liability.

In addition, under common law principles that in some cases form the basis for lender liability claims, if a lender or bondholder (a) intentionally takes an action that results in the undercapitalization of a borrower to the detriment of other creditors of such borrower, (b) engages in other inequitable conduct to the detriment of such other creditors, (c) engages in fraud with respect to, or makes misrepresentations to, such other creditors or (d) uses its influence as a stockholder to dominate or control a borrower to the detriment of other creditors of such borrower, a court may elect to subordinate the claim of the offending lender or bondholder to the claims of the disadvantaged creditor or creditors, a remedy called "equitable subordination." Because of the nature of our debt investments, we may be subject to claims of equitable subordination.

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

24

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 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

25

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.

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 may adversely affect us.

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

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

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

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

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

Early prepayments and/or the exercise of a call option 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.

29

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 effects of compliance with the Volcker Rule may affect the CLO market in ways that we cannot currently anticipate.

Section 619 of the Dodd-Frank Act added a provision, commonly referred to as the “Volcker Rule,” to federal banking laws to prohibit covered banking entities from engaging in proprietary trading or acquiring or retaining an ownership interest in, sponsoring or having certain relationships with “covered funds.” Generally, a covered fund would include a hedge fund or a private equity fund; however, the definition is sufficiently broad that it may include certain CLOs.

The Volcker Rule provides that certain loan securitization vehicles are not considered “covered funds” for purposes of the prohibitions. In order to meet the definition of a loan securitization, the assets or holdings of the fund must, among other things, consist solely of loans and cannot include securities, such as bonds. In an effort to qualify for this “loan securitization” exclusion, many current CLOs are undertaking amendments to their related transaction documents that restrict the ability of the issuer to acquire bonds and certain other securities. Such an amendment may have the effect of reducing the return available to holders of CLO equity securities because bonds are generally higher yielding assets than are loans. In addition, the costs associated with such an amendment are typically paid out of the cash flow of the CLO, which could impact the return on our investment in any CLO equity securities. In addition, as a result of the uncertainty regarding the implementation and interpretation of the Volcker Rule, it is likely that many future CLOs will contain similar restrictions on the acquisition of bonds and certain other securities, which may have the effect of lowering returns on CLO equity securities. Our CLO equity portfolio is comprised principally of non-Volcker Rule compliant CLOs.

Generally, due to the lack of clarity as to the application of the Volcker Rule and the availability of certain exemptions, certain investors that are subject to the Volcker Rule may not be as interested in CLO investments in the future. Any decline in interest may adversely affect the market value or liquidity of any or all of the CLO investments we hold. Similarly, it is possible that uncertainty regarding the treatment of CLOs may adversely affect the volume of CLO issuance.

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 facilitator's 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 our online consumer lending initiative 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.

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.

We make investments in commercial and multi-family residential real estate through our wholly-owned tax-efficient real estate investment trust NPRC, the surviving entity of the May 23, 2016 merger of APRC and UPRC. 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 OID and 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 original issue discount, or OID, instruments and payment in kind, or 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.

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) \$6.3 billion in total assets, (ii) an average cost of funds of 5.38%, (iii) \$2.9 billion in debt outstanding and (iv) \$3.4 billion of shareholders' equity.

Assumed Return on Our Portfolio (net of expenses)	(10)%	(5)%	0 %	5 %	10 %
Corresponding Return to Stockholder	(23.1)%	(13.9)%	(4.6)%	4.7%	13.9%

The assumed portfolio return is required by regulation of the SEC and is not a prediction of, and does not represent, our projected or actual performance. Actual returns may be greater or less than those appearing in the table. The 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, 2016, 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, 2019, 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, 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. If the credit facility is not renewed or extended by the participant banks by March 27, 2019, 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, 2020. As of June 30, 2016, we did not have any outstanding borrowings under our credit facility. Interest on borrowings under the credit facility is one-month LIBOR plus 225 basis points with no minimum LIBOR floor. Additionally, the lenders charge a fee on the unused portion of the credit facility equal to either 50 basis points if at least 35% of the credit facility is drawn or 100 basis points otherwise. The credit facility requires us to pledge assets as collateral in order to borrow under the credit facility. If we are unable to extend our facility or find a new source of borrowing on acceptable terms, we will be required to pay down the amounts outstanding under the facility during the two-year term-out period through one or more of the following: (1) principal collections on our securities pledged under the facility, (2) at our option, interest collections on our securities pledged under the facility and cash collections on our securities not pledged under the facility, or (3) possible liquidation of some or all of our loans and other assets, any of which could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations and financial position and may force us to decrease or stop paying certain expenses and making distributions until the facility is repaid. In addition, our stock price could decline significantly, we would be restricted in our ability to acquire new investments and, in connection with our year-end audit, our independent registered accounting firm could raise an issue as to our ability to continue as a going concern.

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

The Unsecured Notes mature at various dates from April 15, 2017 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. At our 2015 annual meeting of stockholders held on December 4, 2015 and continued until January 8, 2016, our stockholders approved our ability, subject to the condition that the maximum number of shares salable below net asset value pursuant to this authority in any particular offering that could result in such dilution is limited to 25% of our then outstanding common stock immediately prior to each such offering, to sell shares of our common stock at any level of discount from net asset value per share during the 12 month period following January 8, 2016.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sales of substantial amounts of our common stock, or the availability of such common stock for sale (including as a result of the conversion of 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.

At our 2015 annual meeting of stockholders held on December 4, 2015 and continued until January 8, 2016, our stockholders approved our ability, subject to the condition that the maximum number of shares salable below net asset value pursuant to this authority in any particular offering that could result in such dilution is limited to 25% of our then outstanding common stock immediately prior to each such offering, to sell shares of our common stock at any level of discount from net asset value per share during the 12 month period following January 8, 2016. 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 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;

38

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

Our charter provides for the classification of our Board of Directors into three classes of directors, serving staggered three-year terms, which may render a change of control or removal of our incumbent management more difficult. Furthermore, any and all vacancies on our Board of Directors will be filled generally only by the affirmative vote of a majority of the remaining directors in office, even if the remaining directors do not constitute a quorum, and any director elected to fill a vacancy will serve for the remainder of the full term until a successor is elected and qualifies. 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. The IRS has issued a private letter ruling on cash/stock dividends paid by us if certain requirements are satisfied, and the ruling permits us to declare such taxable cash/stock dividends, up to 80% in stock, with respect to our taxable years ending August 31, 2015 and August 31, 2016. We have filed an application for a similar private letter ruling for our taxable year ending August 31, 2017.

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

Prospect Capital Corporation 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 OnDeck 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.

Effective July 1, 2014, we began consolidating certain of our wholly-owned and substantially wholly-owned holding companies formed by us in order to facilitate our investment strategy. The following companies have been included in our consolidated financial statements since July 1, 2014: AMU Holdings Inc. ("Airmall"); APH Property Holdings, LLC ("APH"); Arctic Oilfield Equipment USA, Inc.; CCPI Holdings Inc.; CP Holdings of Delaware LLC; 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.; 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. 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. 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 dissolved. We collectively refer to these entities as the “Consolidated Holding Companies.”

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 origination strategies in which we make investments: (1) lending in private equity sponsored transactions, (2) lending directly to companies not owned by private equity firms, (3) control investments in corporate operating companies, (4) control investments in financial companies, (5) investments in structured credit, (6) real estate investments, (7) investments in syndicated debt, (8) aircraft leasing and (9) online lending. 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 in Private Equity Sponsored Transactions – We make loans to companies which are controlled by leading private equity firms. This debt can take the form of first lien, second lien, unitranche or unsecured loans. In making these investments, we look for a diversified customer base, recurring demand for the product or service, barriers to entry, strong historical cash flow and experienced management teams. These loans typically have significant equity subordinate to our loan position. Historically, this strategy has comprised approximately 50%-60% of our business, but more recently it is less than 50% of our business.

Lending Directly to Companies – We provide debt financing to companies owned by non-private equity firms, the company founder, a management team or a family. Here, in addition to the strengths we look for in a sponsored transaction, we also look for the alignment with the management team with significant invested capital. This strategy often has less competition than the private equity sponsor strategy because such company financing needs are not easily addressed by banks and often require more diligence preparation. Direct lending can result in higher returns and lower leverage than sponsor transactions and may include warrants or equity to us. Historically, this strategy has comprised approximately 5%-15% of our business, but more recently it is less than 5% of our business.

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

Control Investments in Financial Companies – This strategy involves acquiring controlling stakes in financial companies, including consumer direct lending, sub-prime auto lending and other strategies. Our investments in these companies are generally structured as a combination of yield-producing debt and equity. These investments are often structured in a tax-efficient RIC-compliant partnership, enhancing returns. This strategy has comprised approximately 5%-15% of our business.

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

Real Estate Investments – We make investments in real estate through our wholly-owned tax-efficient real estate investment trust (“REIT”), NPRC, the surviving entity of the May 23, 2016 merger with APRC and UPRC. Our real estate investments are in various classes of fully developed and occupied real estate properties that generate current yields. We seek to identify properties that have historically high occupancy and steady cash flow generation. NPRC co-invests with established and experienced property managers that manage such properties after acquisition. This

investment strategy has comprised approximately 5%-10% of our business.

Investments in Syndicated Debt – On an opportunistic basis, we make investments in loans and high yield bonds that have been sold to a syndicate of buyers. Here we look for investments with attractive risk-adjusted returns after we have completed a fundamental credit analysis. These investments are purchased with a long term, buy-and-hold outlook and we look to provide

43

significant structuring input by providing anchoring orders. This strategy has comprised approximately 5%-10% of our business.

Aircraft Leasing – We invest in debt as well as equity in aircraft assets subject to commercial leases to credit-worthy airlines across the globe. These investments present attractive return opportunities due to cash flow consistency from long-lived assets coupled with hard asset collateral. We seek to deliver risk-adjusted returns with strong downside protection by analyzing relative value characteristics across the spectrum of aircraft types of all vintages. Our target portfolio includes both in-production and out-of-production jet and turboprop aircraft and engines, operated by airlines across the globe. This strategy comprised approximately 1% of our business.

Online Lending – We make investments in loans originated by certain consumer loan and small and medium sized business (“SME”) loan facilitators. We purchase each loan in its entirety (i.e., a “whole loan”). The borrowers are consumers and SMEs. The loans are typically serviced by the facilitators of the loans. We will not invest through platforms that cannot evaluate the completeness and accuracy of the individual loan data. This investment strategy has comprised approximately 4%-7% of our business.

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 in the holding company, generally as equity, its equity investment in the operating company and along with any debt from us directly to the operating company structure represents our total exposure for the investment. As of June 30, 2016, as shown in our Consolidated Schedule of Investments, the cost basis and fair value of our investments in controlled companies was \$1,768,220 and \$1,752,449, respectively. This structure gives rise to several of the risks described in our public documents and highlighted elsewhere in this Annual Report. On July 1, 2014, we began consolidating all wholly-owned and substantially wholly-owned holding companies formed by us for the purpose of holding our controlled investments in operating companies. There were no significant effects 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, 2016, we acquired \$62,930 of new investments, completed follow-on investments in existing portfolio companies totaling approximately \$214,370, funded \$3,682 of revolver advances, and recorded paid in kind (“PIK”) interest of \$13,056, resulting in gross investment originations of \$294,038. During the three months ended June 30, 2016, we sold our investment in Harbortouch and sold down two investments to lower retained amounts, and received several partial prepayments and amortization payments totaling \$383,460, including realized losses totaling \$6,180. The more significant of these transactions are discussed in “Portfolio Investment Activity.”

Debt Issuances and Redemptions

During the three months ended June 30, 2016, we issued \$13,573 aggregate principal amount of Prospect Capital InterNotes® for net proceeds of \$13,403. These notes were issued with stated interest rates of 5.50% with a weighted average interest rate of 5.50%. These notes mature between April 15, 2021 and June 15, 2021. The following table summarizes the Prospect Capital InterNotes® issued during the three months ended June 30, 2016.

Maturity Date Range

Tenor at Origination (in years)	Principal Amount	Interest Rate Range	Weighted Average Interest Rate	
5	\$ 13,573	5.50%	5.50 %	April 15, 2021 – June 15, 2021

44

During the three months ended June 30, 2016, we repaid \$3,300 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 three months ended June 30, 2016 was \$310.

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. During the period from June 28, 2016 to June 30, 2016, we issued \$1,380 in aggregate principal amount of our 2024 Notes for net proceeds of \$1,247 after commissions and offering costs.

Equity Issuances

On April 21, 2016, May 19, 2016 and June 23, 2016, we issued 324,060, 338,027 and 331,367 shares of our common stock in connection with the dividend reinvestment plan, respectively.

“Spin-Offs” of Certain Business Strategies

We previously announced that we intend to unlock value by “spinning off” three “pure play” business strategies - our consumer online lending business, real estate business and structured credit business - to our shareholders in conjunction with rights offering capital raises in which existing Prospect shareholders could elect to participate in each offering or sell their rights. The goals of these “spin-offs” include leverage and earnings neutrality for Prospect. Our primary objective is to maximize the valuation of each offering (declining to proceed with any offering if we find any valuation not to be attractive). The size and likelihood of each of these dispositions, some of which are expected to be partial rather than complete spin-offs, remain to be determined, but we currently expect the collective size of these three dispositions, if any, to be 10% or less of our asset base. Any such dispositions cannot occur unless and until our application for exemptive relief is granted by the SEC. Should the SEC not grant our application for exemptive relief, these dispositions will not occur as initially planned. The consummation of any of the dispositions also depends upon, among other things: market conditions, regulatory and exchange listing approval, and sufficient investor demand. There can be no assurance that we will consummate any of these dispositions.

Investment Holdings

As of June 30, 2016, we continue to pursue our investment strategy. At June 30, 2016, approximately \$5,897,708, or 171.6%, of our net assets are invested in 125 long-term portfolio investments and CLOs.

During the year ended June 30, 2016, we originated \$979,102 of new investments, primarily composed of \$570,338 of debt and equity financing to non-controlled portfolio investments, \$312,144 of debt and equity financing to controlled investments, and \$96,620 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 12.7% and 13.2% as of June 30, 2015 and June 30, 2016, respectively, across all performing interest bearing investments. The increase in our current yield is primarily due to market fluctuations and the resulting decline in our portfolio value. 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.

45

As of June 30, 2016, we own controlling interests in the following portfolio companies: Arctic Energy Services, LLC (“Arctic Energy”); CCPI Inc. (“CCPI”); CP Energy Services Inc. (“CP Energy”); Credit Central Loan Company, LLC (“Credit Central”); Echelon Aviation LLC (“Echelon”); Edmentum Ultimate Holdings, LLC (“Edmentum”); First Tower Finance Company LLC (“First Tower Finance”); Freedom Marine Solutions, LLC (“Freedom Marine”); Gulf Coast Machine & Supply Company (“Gulf Coast”); MITY, Inc. (“MITY”); NPRC; Nationwide Loan Company LLC (f/k/a Nationwide Acceptance LLC) (“Nationwide”); NMMB, Inc.; R-V Industries, Inc. (“R-V”); USES Corp. (“USES”); Valley Electric Company, Inc. (“Valley Electric”); and Wolf Energy, LLC. We also own an affiliated interest in BNN Holdings Corp and Targus International, LLC (“Targus”).

The following shows the composition of our investment portfolio by level of control as of June 30, 2016 and June 30, 2015:

Level of Control	June 30, 2016				June 30, 2015			
	Cost	% of Portfolio	Fair Value	% of Portfolio	Cost	% of Portfolio	Fair Value	% of Portfolio
Control Investments	\$ 1,768,220	29.0%	\$ 1,752,449	29.7%	\$ 1,894,644	28.9%	\$ 1,974,202	29.9%
Affiliate Investments	10,758	0.2%	11,320	0.2%	45,150	0.7%	45,945	0.7%
Non-Control/Non-Affiliate Investments	4,312,122	70.8%	4,133,939	70.1%	4,619,582	70.4%	4,589,411	69.4%
Total Investments	\$ 6,091,100	100.0%	\$ 5,897,708	100.0%	\$ 6,559,376	100.0%	\$ 6,609,558	100.0%

The following shows the composition of our investment portfolio by type of investment as of June 30, 2016 and June 30, 2015:

Type of Investment	June 30, 2016				June 30, 2015			
	Cost	% of Portfolio	Fair Value	% of Portfolio	Cost	% of Portfolio	Fair Value	% of Portfolio
Revolving Line of Credit	\$ 13,274	0.2 %	\$ 13,274	0.2 %	\$ 30,546	0.5 %	\$ 30,546	0.5 %
Senior Secured Debt	3,072,839	50.4 %	2,941,722	50.0 %	3,617,111	55.1 %	3,533,447	53.5 %
Subordinated Secured Debt	1,228,598	20.2 %	1,209,604	20.5 %	1,234,701	18.8 %	1,205,303	18.2 %
Subordinated Unsecured Debt	75,878	1.2 %	68,358	1.2 %	145,644	2.2 %	144,271	2.2 %
Small Business Loans	14,603	0.2 %	14,215	0.2 %	50,558	0.8 %	50,892	0.8 %
CLO Debt	—	— %	—	— %	28,613	0.4 %	32,398	0.5 %
CLO Residual Interest	1,083,540	17.9 %	1,009,696	17.1 %	1,072,734	16.4 %	1,113,023	16.8 %
Preferred Stock	139,320	2.3 %	78,922	1.3 %	41,047	0.6 %	4,361	0.1 %
Common Stock	298,033	4.9 %	315,587	5.4 %	181,404	2.8 %	164,984	2.5 %
Membership Interest	159,417	2.6 %	167,389	2.8 %	148,192	2.3 %	278,537	4.2 %
Participating Interest(1)	—	— %	70,609	1.2 %	—	— %	42,787	0.6 %
Escrow Receivable	3,916	0.1 %	6,116	0.1 %	7,144	0.1 %	5,984	0.1 %
Warrants	1,682	0.0 %	2,216	— %	1,682	— %	3,025	— %
Total Investments	\$ 6,091,100	100.0 %	\$ 5,897,708	100.0 %	\$ 6,559,376	100.0 %	\$ 6,609,558	100.0 %