

Firsthand Technology Value Fund, Inc.
Form N-2/A
March 27, 2012

As filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on March 27, 2012

Registration No. 333-179606

U.S. SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549

FORM N-2
REGISTRATION STATEMENT
UNDER
THE SECURITIES ACT OF 1933

Pre-Effective Amendment No. 1
Post-Effective Amendment No. []

FIRSTHAND TECHNOLOGY VALUE FUND, INC.
(Exact Name of Registrant as Specified in Charter)

150 Almaden Blvd., Suite 1250, San Jose, California 95113
(Address of Principal Executive Offices)
(408) 886-7096
(Registrant's Telephone Number, including Area Code)

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

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

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

when declared effective pursuant to section 8(c).

CALCULATION OF REGISTRATION FEE UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT OF 1933

Title of Securities Being Registered	Amount Being Registered (1)	Proposed Maximum Offering Price Per Unit	Proposed Maximum Aggregate Offering Price (1)	Amount of Registration Fee (2)
Common Stock \$.001 par value per share			\$25,000,000	\$2,865

(1) Estimated pursuant to Rule 457 solely for the purpose of determining the registration fee.

(2) Paid herewith.

The Registrant hereby amends this Registration Statement on such date or dates as may be necessary to delay its effective date until the Registrant shall file a further amendment which specifically states that this Registration Statement shall thereafter become effective in accordance with Section 8(a) of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, or until this Registration Statement shall become effective on such date as the Securities and Exchange Commission, acting pursuant to said Section 8(a), may determine.

The information in this prospectus supplement is not complete and may be changed. A registration statement relating to these securities has been filed with and declared effective by the Securities and Exchange Commission. This prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus are not an offer to sell these securities and are not soliciting an offer to buy these securities in any jurisdiction where the offer or sale is not permitted.

Subject to Completion Dated _____, 2012

PRELIMINARY PROSPECTUS

Shares

FIRSTHAND TECHNOLOGY VALUE FUND, INC.

Common Stock

Firsthand Technology Value Fund, Inc. (“we,” “us,” “our,” the “Company,” the “Fund,” or “SVVC”) is offering ____ shares of its common stock. We are an externally managed, closed-end, non-diversified management investment company organized as a Maryland corporation that has elected to be treated as a business development company under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the “1940 Act”). Our investment objective is to seek long-term growth of capital. There can be no assurance that we will achieve our investment objective. We intend to invest at least 80% of our total assets in equity securities of technology companies (as defined below), including cleantech companies. We expect to emphasize technology companies that we believe hold the greatest potential for capital appreciation. We focus our investments in private companies and in public companies with market capitalizations less than \$250 million. Our investment activities are managed by Firsthand Capital Management, Inc. (“FCM” or the “Investment Adviser”), which was previously known as SiVest Group, Inc.

Our common stock trades on the Nasdaq Global Market under the symbol “SVVC”.

Investing in our common stock involves a high degree of risk. Unlike shares of open-end mutual funds, shares of the Company are not redeemable at net asset value. In addition, shares of closed-end investment companies and business development companies frequently trade at a discount to their net asset value. As of March 30, 2012, our shares traded at a significant premium to our net asset value per share. However, only relatively recently the Company’s common stock had traded at a substantial discount to its net asset value. If our premium decreases after this offering, investors who purchase shares in this offering would experience losses. The premium may also be reduced or eliminated if and when certain of our portfolio companies complete initial public offerings. As of March 30, 2012, our net asset value per share was \$__ per share. Assuming a public offering price of \$__ per share, which was the last reported sales price for our common stock on the NASDAQ Global Market on March 30, 2012, 2012, purchasers in this offering will experience immediate and substantial dilution in net asset value of approximately \$__ per share.. See “Dilution” for more information. In addition, the companies in which we invest are subject to special risks.

Before buying any shares, you should read the discussion of the material risks of investing in our common stock, in “Risk Factors” beginning on page of the prospectus.

This prospectus contains important information you should know before investing in our common stock. Please read it before you invest and keep it for future reference. We are required to file annual, quarterly and current reports, proxy

statements and other information about us with the Securities and Exchange Commission, or SEC. This information will be available free of charge by contacting us at 150 Almaden Boulevard, Suite 1250, San Jose, California 95113, by telephone at (408) 886-7096, or on our website at <http://www.firsthandtvf.com>. Information contained on our website is not incorporated by reference into this prospectus, and you should not consider that information to be part of this prospectus. The SEC also maintains a website at <http://www.sec.gov> that contains such information.

Neither the Securities and Exchange Commission nor any state securities commission has approved or disapproved of these securities or determined if this prospectus is truthful or complete. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

	Per Share	Total (1)
Public offering price	\$	\$25,000,000
Sales load (underwriting discounts and commissions)		
Proceeds, before expenses, to us (2)		

(1) The Company has granted the underwriters an option to purchase up to an additional _____ shares at the public offering price, less the sales load, within [30] days from the date of this prospectus solely to cover overallocments, if any. If such option is exercised in full, the total public offering price, sales load and proceeds, before expenses, to the Company will be approximately \$ _____, \$ _____ and \$ _____, respectively. See "Underwriting."

(2) We estimate that we will incur approximately \$ _____ in expenses in connection with this offering.

Ladenburg Thalmann & Co. Inc.

National Securities Corporation

Maxim Group LLC

You should rely only on the information contained in this prospectus. We have not, and the underwriters have not, authorized anyone to provide you with additional information, or information different from that contained in this prospectus or to make representations to matters not stated in this prospectus. If anyone provides you with different or additional information, you should not rely on it. You should not assume that the information contained in this prospectus is accurate as of any date other than the date on the front of this prospectus. Our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospectus may have changed since that date. We are not making an offer to sell these securities in any jurisdiction where the offer or sale is not permitted or where the person making the offer or sale is not qualified to do so or to any person to whom it is not permitted to make such offer or sale. We will amend this prospectus in the event of any material change to the information contained herein during the distribution period.

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PROSPECTUS SUMMARY

This summary highlights some of the information in this prospectus. It is not complete and may not contain all of the information that you may want to consider. You should read carefully the more detailed information set forth under “Risk Factors” and the other information included in this prospectus. Except where the context suggests otherwise, the terms “we,” “us,” “our,” the “Company,” and “SVVC” refer to Firsthand Technology Value Fund, Inc.; “FCM” or “Investment Adviser” refer to Firsthand Capital Management, Inc.

Firsthand Technology Value Fund, Inc.

Firsthand Technology Value Fund, Inc. is an externally managed, closed-end, non-diversified management investment company organized as a Maryland corporation that has elected to be treated as a business development company under the 1940 Act. We intend to elect to be treated for tax purposes as a regulated investment company, or RIC, under Subchapter M of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Code”) and to qualify annually thereafter.

SVVC was incorporated under the Maryland General Corporation Law in April 2010 and acquired its initial portfolio of securities through the reorganization (the “Reorganization”) into the Company of Firsthand Technology Value Fund (“TVF”), an open-end mutual fund and a series of Firsthand Funds, which is a Delaware statutory trust. The Reorganization was completed on April 15, 2011 and SVVC commenced operations on April 18, 2011. Our initial portfolio consisted of eight investments with a fair market value of approximately \$19.3 million on the date of the reorganization and approximately \$69.4 million in cash. Subsequent to the reorganization we invested approximately \$8.6 million in additional investments, representing 12.4% of our investible funds as of December 31, 2011.

Our investment objective is to seek long-term growth of capital. There can be no assurance that we will achieve our investment objective. Under normal circumstances, we will invest at least 80% of our total assets for investment purposes in technology companies. We consider technology companies to be those companies that derive at least 50% of their revenues from products and/or services within the information technology sector and in the “cleantech” sector. Information technology companies include, but are not limited to, those focused on computer hardware, software, social networking, telecommunications, networking, Internet, and consumer electronics. While there is no standard definition of cleantech, it is generally regarded as including goods and services designed to harness renewable energy and materials, eliminate emissions and waste, and reduce the use of natural resources. In addition, under normal circumstances we will invest at least 70% of our assets in privately held companies and public companies with market capitalizations less than \$250 million. We anticipate that our portfolio will be primarily composed of equity and equity derivative securities of technology and cleantech companies (as defined above). We expect that these investments will range between \$1 million and \$10 million each, although this investment size will vary proportionately with the size of our capital base. We acquire our investments through direct investments in private companies, negotiations with selling shareholders, and in organized secondary marketplaces for private securities.

Our current focus is on investing in late-stage private companies, particularly those with potential for near-term realizations by way of an IPO or acquisition. As of March 30, 2012, we owned 600,000 shares of common stock of Facebook Inc. On February 2, 2012, Facebook Inc. filed a registration statement with the SEC in connection with its proposed initial public offering.

While our primary focus is to invest in illiquid private technology and cleantech companies, we may also invest in micro-cap publicly-traded companies. In addition, we may invest up to 30% of the portfolio in opportunistic investments that do not constitute the private companies and micro-cap public companies described above. These other investments may include investments in securities of public companies that are actively traded. These other investments may also include investments in high-yield bonds, distressed debt or securities of public companies that

are actively traded, and securities of companies located outside of the United States.

About Firsthand Capital Management, Inc.

Our investment activities are managed by Firsthand Capital Management, Inc. (which we refer to as “FCM” or the “Investment Adviser”). FCM was founded in 2009 and is an investment adviser registered under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended. The owner, President and Chief Investment Officer of FCM is Kevin Landis, our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer. Mr. Landis has approximately 17 years of professional investment experience, including more than 13 years of investing in equity securities of private companies. The team has been involved in originating, structuring, negotiating, consummating, managing, and monitoring private company investments during its tenure at FCM and another investment adviser that Mr. Landis co-founded in 1994, also called Firsthand Capital Management, Inc. (“Old FCM”). During Mr. Landis’s tenure with Old FCM, he and his team invested approximately \$150 million in 26 private companies.

The team has developed a network of financial sponsor relationships as well as relationships with management teams, investment bankers, attorneys, and accountants that we believe will provide us with access to substantial investment opportunities.

The Investment Adviser also employs a team of investment research professionals to assist Mr. Landis in originating, analyzing, and managing investments. It also has a seasoned attorney on staff to assist with deal structure and negotiation.

Competitive Advantage

We believe that we have the following competitive advantages over other investors in the companies in which we seek to invest:

Management expertise

Kevin Landis has principal management responsibility for Firsthand Capital Management, Inc. as its Chief Executive Officer and Chief Investment Officer. Mr. Landis has approximately 17 years of experience in technology sector investing, and he intends to dedicate a substantial portion of his time to managing SVVC and FCM.

FCM also employs a dedicated team of professionals to support Mr. Landis in his investing efforts. The team, led by Mr. Landis, has considerable experience in management positions within technology sector operating companies. Mr. Landis currently serves on the boards of directors (or holds observer seat positions) at several technology and cleantech start-up companies.

Through their collective investment experience, we believe the team has developed a strong reputation in the capital markets. We believe that this experience, together with an expertise in investing in equity securities and managing investments in companies, will afford SVVC a competitive advantage in identifying and investing in private technology and cleantech companies.

Disciplined investment approach

The Investment Adviser employs a disciplined approach in selecting investments. Our investment philosophy focuses on ensuring that our investments have an appropriate return profile relative to risk. When market conditions make it difficult for us to invest according to our criteria, the Investment Adviser intends to be highly selective in deploying our capital. We believe this approach will enable us to build an attractive investment portfolio that meets our return and value criteria over the long term.

We believe it is critical to conduct extensive due diligence on investment targets. In evaluating new investments we, through the Investment Adviser, intend to conduct a rigorous due diligence process that draws from the Investment Adviser's investment experience, industry expertise, and network of contacts.

Focusing on investments that can generate positive risk-adjusted returns

The Investment Adviser will seek to maximize the potential for capital appreciation. In making investment decisions the Investment Adviser will seek to pursue and invest in companies that meet several of the following criteria:

- outstanding technology,
- barriers to entry (i.e. patents and other intellectual property rights),
- experienced management team,
- established financial sponsors that have a history of creating value with portfolio companies,
- strong competitive industry position, and
- viable exit strategy

Assuming a potential investment meets most or all of our investment criteria, the Investment Adviser intends to be flexible in adopting transaction structures that address the needs of prospective portfolio companies and their owners. Our investment philosophy is focused on internal rates of return over the life of an investment. Given our investment criteria and due diligence process, we expect to structure our investments so they correlate closely with the success of our portfolio companies.

Ability to source and evaluate transactions through the Investment Adviser's research capability and established network

FCM's investment management team has overseen investments in 29 private and hundreds of public companies across various industries while employed by FCM or Old FCM since 1994. We believe the expertise of the Investment Adviser's management team enables FCM to identify, assess, and structure investments successfully across all levels of a company's capital structure and to manage potential risk and return at all stages of the economic cycle.

We intend to identify potential investments both through active origination and through dialogue with numerous management teams, members of the financial community, and corporate partners with whom Mr. Landis has long-standing relationships. We believe that the team's broad network of contacts within the investment, commercial banking, private equity, and investment management communities in combination with their strong reputation in investment management, enables us to attract well-positioned prospective portfolio companies.

Longer investment horizon with attractive publicly traded model

Unlike many private equity and venture capital funds, we will not be subject to standard periodic capital return requirements. Such requirements typically stipulate that funds raised by a private equity or venture capital fund, together with any capital gains on such invested funds, can only be invested once and must be returned to investors after a pre-agreed time period. These provisions often force private equity and venture capital funds to seek returns on their investments through mergers, public equity offerings, or other liquidity events more quickly than they otherwise might, potentially resulting in both a lower overall return to investors and an adverse impact on their portfolio companies. While we are required to distribute substantially all realized gains, we believe that our dividend reinvestment plan and our flexibility to make investments with a long-term view and without the capital return requirements of traditional private investment vehicles will provide us with the opportunity to generate returns on invested capital and at the same time enable us to be a better long-term partner for our portfolio companies.

Operating and Regulatory Structure

Our investment activities are managed by FCM and supervised by our board of directors, the majority of whom are independent of the Investment Adviser. FCM is an investment adviser that is registered with the SEC under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, or the “Advisers Act.” Under our Investment Management Agreement, we have agreed to pay FCM an annual base management fee based on our gross assets as well as an incentive fee based on our investment performance. See “Management—Investment Management Agreement.”

As a business development company, we are required to comply with certain regulatory requirements. For example, we note that any affiliated investment vehicle currently in existence or formed in the future and managed by the Investment Adviser may, notwithstanding different stated investment objectives, have overlapping investment objectives with our own and, accordingly, may invest in asset classes similar to those targeted by us. We will not initiate a new investment in any portfolio company in which such a fund has a pre-existing investment, although we may invest in new rounds of financing for such existing portfolio companies and we may co-invest with such affiliate on a concurrent basis, subject to compliance with existing regulatory guidance, applicable regulations, and our allocation procedures.

Our Corporate Information

Our offices are located at 150 Almaden Boulevard, Suite 1250, San Jose, California 95113. Our telephone number is (408) 886-7096.

THE OFFERING

Common stock offered by us shares of common stock of SVVC at \$ per share.

Common stock to be outstanding after this offering shares of common stock of SVVC

Use of proceeds We plan to invest the cash and other liquid assets of SVVC in portfolio companies in accordance with our investment objective and the strategies described in this prospectus.

We anticipate that a substantial portion of the cash and liquid assets received in connection with this offering will be used within 3 to 6 months and substantially all of the cash and liquid assets will be deployed within one year (provided that a reasonable level of cash will be held in reserve to support existing investments), in accordance with our investment objective, depending on the availability of appropriate investment opportunities and market conditions. Pending such investments, we will invest the remaining net proceeds primarily in cash, cash equivalents, U.S. government securities, and other high-quality debt investments that mature in one year or less from the date of investment; or we may invest in short-term trading activities in publicly traded securities, subject to the limitations set forth in the 1940 Act. In some cases, particularly those involving direct investments in portfolio companies (called primary transactions), it will be to our advantage to hold sufficient cash reserve so that we can make additional subsequent investments in these companies in order to (a) avoid having our earlier investments become diluted in future dilutive financings, (b) invest additional capital into existing portfolio companies in case additional investments are necessary and/or (c) exercise warrants, options, or convertible securities that were acquired as part of the earlier

transactions. For this reason, in case of primary transactions (as opposed to secondary transactions where we do not buy the securities from the issuing companies but instead from an existing stockholder), we typically reserve cash in an amount at least equal to our initial investment for such follow-on opportunities. Cash reserves held with respect to a particular investment should, therefore, decline as the investment is held longer, and will typically not be needed once the portfolio company becomes public or we determine it is no longer in our best interest to make additional investments in such portfolio company. See “Use of Proceeds.” Given the current low level of return for short-term fixed income investments, and given the Company’s management fee and other expenses, the Company will likely lose money until it becomes fully invested.

Nasdaq Global Market
symbol

“SVVC”

Trading at a discount

Shares of closed-end investment companies and business development companies frequently trade at a discount to their net asset value. The possibility that our shares may trade at a discount to our net asset value is separate and distinct from the risk that our net asset value per share may decline. Although our shares have recently traded at a substantial premium to their net asset value, our shares had traded at a substantial discount to their net asset value from inception until recently. We cannot predict whether our shares will trade above, at, or below their net asset value.

- Distributions** To the extent we receive capital gains, income, or dividends that are required to be distributed to stockholders, we intend to make such distributions annually to our stockholders out of assets legally available for distribution.
- Taxation** We intend to elect to be treated for federal income tax purposes as a RIC. As a RIC, we generally will not have to pay corporate-level federal income taxes on any ordinary income or capital gains that we distribute to our stockholders as distributions. To maintain our RIC status and obtain RIC tax benefits, we must meet specified 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, out of assets legally available for distribution. See “Distributions.”
- Dividend reinvestment plan** We have a dividend reinvestment plan for our stockholders. This is an “opt out” dividend reinvestment plan. As a result, if we declare a dividend or other distribution, then stockholders’ cash distributions will be reinvested automatically in additional shares of our common stock, unless they specifically “opt out” of the dividend reinvestment plan, so as to receive cash dividends or other distributions. Stockholders who receive distributions in the form of shares of common stock will be subject to the same federal, state, and local tax consequences as stockholders who elect to receive their distributions in cash. See “Dividend Reinvestment Plan.”
- Investment advisory fees** We pay FCM a fee for its services under the Investment Management Agreement 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% of our gross assets. The incentive fee is determined and payable in arrears as of the end of each calendar year (or upon termination of the Investment Management Agreement, as of the termination date) and will equal our realized capital gains on a cumulative basis from inception through the end of each calendar year, computed net of all realized capital losses and unrealized capital depreciation on a cumulative basis, less the aggregate amount of any previously paid capital gain incentive fees. See “Management—Investment Management Agreement.”
- Anti-takeover provisions** Our board of directors is divided into three classes of directors, each serving a staggered three-year term and until his or her successor is elected and qualifies. This structure is intended to increase the likelihood of continuity of management, which may be necessary for us to realize the full value of our investments. A staggered board of directors also may serve to deter hostile takeovers or proxy contests, as may certain other measures

adopted by us. See “Description of Our Capital Stock.”

Risk factors

Investing in our common stock involves risk, including the risk that you may receive little or no return on your investment, or that you may lose part or all of your investment. Therefore, before investing in our common stock you should consider carefully the risks set forth in “Risk Factors” on page 10. We are designed primarily as a long-term investment vehicle, and our common stock is not an appropriate investment for a short-term trading strategy. An investment in our common stock should not constitute a complete investment program for any investor and involves a high degree of risk. Due to the uncertainty in all investments, there can be no assurance that we will achieve our investment objective.

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

Some of the statements in this prospectus constitute forward-looking statements, which relate to future events or our future performance or financial condition. We use words such as “anticipates,” “believes,” “expects,” “plans,” “will,” “may,” “continues,” “believes,” “seeks,” “likely,” “intends,” and similar expressions to identify forward-looking statements. The forward-looking statements contained in this prospectus involve risks and uncertainties, including forward-looking statements as to:

- our future operating results,
- our business prospects and the prospects of our prospective 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 prospective portfolio companies to achieve their objectives,
- our expected financings and investments,
- the adequacy of our cash resources and working capital, and
- the timing of cash flows, if any, from the operations of our prospective portfolio companies.

The factors identified above are believed to be important factors, but not necessarily all of the important factors, that could cause our actual results to differ materially from those expressed in any forward-looking statement.

Our actual results could differ materially from those projected in the forward-looking statements for any reason, including the factors set forth in “Risk Factors” and elsewhere in this prospectus. In addition, several factors that could materially affect our actual results are the ability of the portfolio companies in which we invest to achieve their objectives; our ability to source favorable private investments; changes in the securities markets, especially the markets for technology companies including those that may be early stage or micro-cap companies; the dependence of our future success of the general economy and its impact on the industries in which we invest and other factors discussed in our periodic filings with the SEC.

Unpredictable or unknown factors could also have material adverse effects on us. Since our actual results, performance or achievements could differ materially from those expressed in, or implied by, these forward-looking statements, we cannot give any assurance that any of the events anticipated by the forward-looking statements will occur, or, if any of them do, what impact they will have on our results of operations and financial condition. All forward-looking statements included in this prospectus are expressly qualified in their entirety by the foregoing cautionary statements. You are cautioned not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements, which speak only as of the date of this prospectus. 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 our annual reports. We acknowledge that, notwithstanding the foregoing statement, the safe harbor for forward-looking statements under the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 does not apply to investment companies such as us. We will amend this prospectus in the event of any material change to the information contained herein during the distribution period.

FEES AND EXPENSES

The following table and example contains information about 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. The following table should not be considered a representation of our future expenses. Actual expenses may be greater or less than shown. Except where the context suggests otherwise, whenever this prospectus contains a reference to fees or expenses paid by “you,” “us,” or “SVVC,” or that “we” will pay fees or expenses, stockholders will indirectly bear such fees or expenses as investors in SVVC.

Stockholder Transaction Expenses:

Sales Load (as a percentage of offering price)	%	(1)
Offering Expenses (as a percentage of offering price)	%	(2)
Dividend Reinvestment Plan Fees	None	(3)
Total Stockholder Transaction Expenses (as a percentage of offering price)	%	

Estimated Annual Expenses (as a percentage of net assets attributable to common stock):

Management Fees	2.00%	(4)
Incentive Fees Payable under Investment Management Agreement (20% of “Incentive Fee Capital Gains”)	0%	(5)
Other Expenses (estimated)	0.76%	
Total Annual Expenses	2.76%	(4)

(1) For a description of the sales load and other compensation paid to the underwriters by the Company, see “Underwriting”.

(2) Amount reflects estimated offering expenses of approximately \$_____.

(3) The expenses of administering our dividend reinvestment plan are included in “Other Expenses (estimated).” You will pay brokerage charges if you direct BNY Mellon Investment Servicing (US) Inc., as agent for our common stockholders, to sell your common stock held in a dividend reinvestment account. See “Dividend Reinvestment Plan.”

(4) Our management fee under the Investment Management Agreement (as defined under “Discussion of Expected Operating Plans—Contractual Obligations”) is based on our total assets. See “Management—Investment Management Agreement” and footnote 5 below.

(5) Currently, we do not have an estimate of the likelihood that incentive fees would need to be paid. The incentive fee consists of 20% of our Incentive Fee Capital Gains, if any. The Investment Management Agreement defines “Incentive Fee Capital Gains” as our realized capital gains on a cumulative basis from inception through the end of each calendar year, computed net of all realized capital losses and unrealized capital depreciation on a cumulative basis, less the aggregate amount of any previously paid capital gain incentive fees. The incentive fee is payable, in arrears, at the end of each calendar year (or upon termination of the investment advisory and management agreement, as of the termination date. This incentive fee would be estimated and accrued based on unrealized capital appreciation for purposes of calculating operating expenses and the Fund’s net asset value. For a more

detailed discussion of the calculation of this fee, see “Management—Investment Management Agreement.”

The purpose of the table above and the example below is to help you understand all fees and expenses that you would bear directly or indirectly as a holder of our common stock. See “Management” and “Dividend Reinvestment Plan”.

Example

The following example demonstrates the projected dollar amount of total cumulative expenses that would be incurred over various periods with respect to a hypothetical investment in our common stock. SVVC currently does not intend to utilize leverage or borrowing. Therefore, in calculating the following expense amounts, we have assumed we would have no indebtedness and that our annual operating expenses remain at the levels set forth in the table above.

	1 year	3 years	5 years	10 years
You would pay the following expenses on a \$10,000 investment, assuming a 5% annual return	\$ 378	\$ 1,149	\$ 1,939	\$ 4,002

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%. This illustration assumes that this 5% return results entirely from net realized capital gains, making the entire 5% return subject to the 20% capital gains incentive fee. In addition, while the example assumes reinvestment of all dividends and other distributions at net asset value, participants in our dividend reinvestment plan will receive a number of shares of our common stock determined by dividing the total dollar amount of the distribution payable to a participant by the market price per share of our common stock at the close of trading on the valuation date for the distribution. See “Dividend Reinvestment Plan” for additional information regarding our dividend reinvestment plan.

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

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Selected per share data and ratios for a share outstanding throughout each year

FIRSTHAND TECHNOLOGY VALUE FUND

	PERIOD ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2011*
Net asset value at beginning of period	\$ 27.01
Income from investment operations:	
Net investment gain/loss	(0.41)
Net realized and unrealized gains (losses) on investments	\$ (2.68)
Total from investment operations	\$ (3.09)
Net asset value at end of period	\$ 23.92
Market value at end of period	\$ 14.33
Total return Based on Net Asset Value	(11.44)% (A)

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Based on Stock Price	(46.95)% (A)
Net assets at end of period (millions)	\$ 83.63	
Ratio of total expenses to average net assets	2.76	% (B)
Ratio of net investment loss average net assets	(2.28)% (B)
Portfolio turnover rate	18	% (A)

* For the period April 18, 2011 (inception) through December 31, 2011.
(A) Not Annualized
(B) Annualized

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MARKET AND NET ASSET VALUE INFORMATION

Shares of our common stock are listed on the Nasdaq Global Market under the symbol “SVVC.” Our common stock commenced trading on the Nasdaq Global Market on April 18, 2011.

Our common stock has traded both at a premium and at a discount in relation to its net asset value. We cannot provide assurances that our common stock will not trade at a discount in the future. Our issuance of common stock may have an adverse effect on prices in the secondary market for our common stock by increasing the number of shares of common stock available, which may create downward pressure on the market price for our common stock. Shares of closed-end investment companies and business development companies frequently trade at a discount to net asset value. See “Risk Factors—Our common stock may trade at a discount to our net asset value.”

The following table sets forth for each of the fiscal quarters indicated the range of high and low closing sales price of our common stock and the quarter-end sales price, each as reported on the Nasdaq Global Market, the net asset value per share of common stock and the premium or discount to net asset value per share at which our shares were trading. Net asset value is generally determined on the last business day of each calendar month. See “Determination of Net Asset Value” for information as to the determination of our net asset value.

	Quarterly Closing Sales Price			Quarter-End Closing	
	High	Low	Sales Price	Net Asset Value Per Share of Common Stock (1)	Premium/ (Discount) of Quarter-End Sale Price to Net Asset Value (2)
Fiscal Year 2012					
Quarter Ended March 31, 2012					
Fiscal Year 2011 (3)					
Quarter Ended December 31, 2011	\$ 16.60	\$ 14.25	\$ 14.33	\$ 23.92	\$ (9.59)
Quarter Ended September 30, 2011	\$ 19.00	\$ 14.30	\$ 14.65	\$ 24.76	\$ (10.11)
Quarter Ended June 30, 2011	\$ 27.99	\$ 12.50	\$ 15.20	\$ 26.47	\$ (11.27)

Source of market prices: NASDAQ

(1) NAV per share is determined as of close of business on the last day of the relevant quarter and therefore may not reflect the NAV per share on the date of the high and low closing sales prices, which may or may not fall on the last day of the quarter. NAV per share is calculated as described in “Determination of Net Asset Value.”

(2) Calculated as of the quarter-end closing sales price less the quarter-end NAV.

(3) The Company began operations on April 18, 2011 and its fiscal year ended December 31, 2011.

On December 31, 2011, the last reported sales price of our common stock on the Nasdaq Global Market was \$14.33, which represented a discount of 59.91% to the NAV per share reported by us on that date.

As of December 31, 2011, we had approximately 3.5 million shares of common stock outstanding and we had net assets applicable to common stockholders of approximately \$83.6 million.

USE OF PROCEEDS

Because this offering involves the sale of new common stock of SVVC for cash, we expect to receive cash proceeds from the sale of shares of our common stock in this offering. We plan to invest the net proceeds of this offering in portfolio companies in accordance with our investment objective and strategies described in this prospectus.

We anticipate that a substantial portion of the net proceeds of this offering will be used for the above purposes within 3 to 6 months and substantially all of the net proceeds of this offering will be used within one year (provided that a reasonable level of cash will be held in reserve to support existing investments), depending on the availability of appropriate investment opportunities consistent with our investment objective and market conditions. We cannot assure you we will achieve our targeted investment pace. Pending such investments, we will invest the net proceeds primarily in cash, cash equivalents, U.S. government securities, and other high-quality debt investments that mature in one year or less from the date of investment. The investment advisory fee payable by us will not be reduced while our assets are invested in such securities. In some cases, particularly those involving direct investments in portfolio companies (called primary transactions), it will be to our advantage to hold sufficient cash reserve so that we can make additional subsequent investments in these companies in order to (a) avoid having our earlier investments become diluted in future dilutive financings, (b) invest additional capital into existing portfolio companies in case additional investments are necessary and/or (c) exercise warrants, options, or convertible securities that were acquired as part of the earlier transactions. For this reason, in case of primary transactions (as opposed to secondary transactions where we do not buy the securities from the issuing companies but instead from an existing stockholder), we typically reserve cash in an amount at least equal to our initial investment for such follow-on opportunities. Cash reserves held with respect to a particular investment should, therefore, decline as it is held longer, and will typically not be needed once that portfolio company becomes public or we determine it is no longer in our best interest to make additional investments in such portfolio company. Given the current low level of return for short-term fixed income investments, and given the Company’s management fee and other expenses, the Company may have lower returns or lose money until it becomes fully invested. See “Regulation—Temporary Investments” for additional information about temporary investments we may make while waiting to make longer-term investments in pursuit of our investment objective.

RISK FACTORS

Before you invest in our shares, you should be aware of various risks, including those described below. You should carefully consider these risk factors, together with all of the other information included in this prospectus, before you decide whether to make an investment in our common stock. The risks set out below are not the only risks we face. If any of the following events occur, our business, financial condition, and results of operations could be materially adversely affected. In such case, our net asset value and the trading price of our common stock could decline, and you may lose all or part of your investment.

RISKS RELATING TO OUR BUSINESS AND STRUCTURE

We have a limited operating history.

We were incorporated in April 2010 and commenced operations on April 15, 2011. We are subject to all of the business risks and uncertainties associated with any business, including the risk that we will not achieve our investment objective and that the value of your investment could decline substantially. The total assets of SVVC, as of December 31, 2011 were approximately \$83.6 million.

We are dependent upon FCM's key personnel for our future success.

If the Investment Adviser is unable to hire and retain qualified personnel, or if it loses any key member of its management team, our ability to achieve our investment objective could be significantly impaired.

We depend on the diligence, skill, and access to the network of business contacts of the management of FCM, including Mr. Landis, the owner, Chief Executive Officer and Chief Investment Officer of FCM. We also depend, to a significant extent, on FCM's access to the investment information and deal flow generated by Mr. Landis and any other investment professionals of FCM. Mr. Landis and other management personnel of FCM evaluate, negotiate, structure, close, and monitor our investments. Our future success depends on the continued service of Mr. Landis and other management personnel of FCM. The resignation of FCM, or the departure of Mr. Landis or any other key managers hired by FCM could have a material adverse effect on our ability to achieve our investment objective. In addition, we can offer no assurance that FCM will remain the Investment Adviser.

The Investment Adviser and its management have limited experience managing a business development company.

The 1940 Act imposes numerous constraints on the operations of business development companies. For example, business development companies are required to invest at least 70% of their total assets primarily in securities of private or micro-cap U.S. public companies, cash, cash equivalents, U.S. government securities, and other high quality debt investments that mature in one year or less. These constraints may hinder the Investment Adviser's ability to take advantage of attractive investment opportunities and to achieve our investment objective. Under the 1940 Act, SVVC's ability to own publicly-traded securities with market capitalizations in excess of \$250 million is limited. While Mr. Landis has approximately 17 years of experience managing technology stock mutual funds investments and 13 years of experience managing private equity investments, Mr. Landis and FCM have only managed a business development company since April 2011, when they began managing SVVC. The investment philosophy and techniques used by Mr. Landis and FCM may differ from those of other funds. Accordingly, we can offer no assurance that SVVC will replicate the historical performance of other investment companies with which Mr. Landis has been affiliated, and we caution you that our investment returns could be substantially lower than the returns achieved by such other companies.

The Investment Adviser and its management manage other funds.

In addition to managing SVVC, FCM is also the investment adviser to three open-end mutual funds in the Firsthand Funds family: Firsthand Technology Leaders Fund, Firsthand Technology Opportunities Fund, and Firsthand Alternative Energy Fund. Mr. Landis, who has primary responsibility for SVVC, also serves as portfolio manager of Firsthand Alternative Energy Fund and co-portfolio manager of Firsthand Technology Opportunities Fund. This may reduce the time FCM and its investment management team have to devote to the affairs of SVVC. The other funds managed by FCM have stated investment objectives which differ from our own. Accordingly, there may be times when the interests of FCM's management team differ from our interests.

The Investment Adviser may not be able to achieve the same or similar returns to those achieved by its investment professionals while they were employed at prior jobs.

Although Mr. Landis has been a portfolio manager of a number of open-end mutual funds in the Firsthand Funds family, Mr. Landis's track record and achievements are not necessarily indicative of future results that will be achieved by FCM on our behalf. FCM and its investment professionals' skills and expertise may not be as well suited to our objectives, strategies and requirements as they are for certain other funds. FCM and many of its investment professionals are relatively inexperienced in managing closed end funds and our investment objectives, policies and regulatory limitations differ substantially from the other funds FCM and its investment professionals have managed. Similarly, while the research and operational professionals that support Mr. Landis in his management of Firsthand Funds are substantially the same individuals that will be supporting us, there is no assurance that they will be able to provide the same level of services to us as they did (or currently do) for Firsthand Funds.

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

Our ability to achieve our investment objective will depend on our ability to grow, which will depend, in turn, on FCM's ability to identify, invest in, and monitor companies that meet our investment criteria.

Accomplishing this result on a cost-effective basis will be largely a function of FCM's structuring of the investment process, its ability to provide competent, attentive, and efficient services to us and our access to financing on acceptable terms. The management team of FCM will have substantial responsibilities under the Investment Management Agreement. In addition, the employees of FCM may also be called upon to provide managerial assistance to our portfolio companies as the principals of our administrator. Such demands on their time may distract them or slow our rate of investment. Any failure to manage our future growth effectively could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

We operate in a highly competitive market for investment opportunities.

A number of entities will compete with us to make the types of investments that we plan to make. We will compete with other venture capital firms and venture capital funds, various public and private investment funds, including hedge funds, other business development companies, commercial and investment banks, commercial financing companies, and various technology and alternative energy companies' internal venture capital arms. Many of our potential competitors are substantially larger and have considerably greater financial, technical and marketing resources than we do. For example, some competitors may have a stronger network of contacts and better connections for deal flows or have access to funding sources that are not available to us. In addition, some of our competitors 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 will impose on us as a business development company. 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 take advantage of attractive investment opportunities from time to time, and we can offer no assurance that we will be able to identify and make investments

that are consistent with our investment objective.

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

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We are not generally able to issue and sell our common stock at a price below net asset value per share. We may, however, sell our common stock at a price below the current net asset value of the common stock, or sell warrants, options, or rights to acquire such common stock, at a price below the current net asset value of the common stock if our board of directors determines that such sale is in the best interests SVVC, and our stockholders approve SVVC's policy and practice of making such sales. Our stockholders have not approved a policy or practice of selling our common stock below our net asset value per share. However, our board of directors may in the future ask our stockholders to vote on such a policy at an upcoming stockholder meeting. We may also conduct an offering of our common stock at a price below the prevailing market price for that stock, which would have the immediate effect of reducing the market price of our stock. Our board of directors would consider, among other items, that effect in determining whether an offering and the proposed price are in the best interests of the Fund and its stockholders given the amount of any possible reduction and the amount of proceeds from the proposed offering, as well as its proposed uses. The Board and the Investment Adviser are aware of the prohibition on selling shares at a price below net asset value except to the extent approved by the stockholders, and will ensure compliance with that requirement in connection with any future offering.

We intend to elect to be treated as a Regulated Investment Company (RIC), and we will be subject to corporate-level income tax if we are unable to qualify as a RIC.

To qualify as a RIC under the Code and obtain RIC tax benefits, we must meet certain income source, asset diversification, and annual distribution requirements. The annual distribution requirement for a RIC is satisfied if we distribute at least 90% of our ordinary income and realized net short-term capital gains in excess of realized net long-term capital losses, if any, to our stockholders on an annual basis. To qualify as a RIC, we must also meet certain asset diversification requirements at the end of each calendar quarter. Failure to meet these tests may result in our having to dispose of certain investments quickly in order to prevent the loss of RIC status. Any such dispositions could be made at disadvantageous prices and may result in losses. If we fail to qualify for RIC tax benefits for any reason and remain or become subject to corporate income tax, the resulting corporate taxes could substantially reduce our net assets, the amount of income available for distribution, and the amount of our distributions. Such a failure would have a material adverse effect on us and our stockholders.

Any failure on our part to maintain our status as a business development company would reduce our operating flexibility.

If we do not remain a business development company, we might be regulated as a closed-end investment company under the 1940 Act, which would subject us to substantially more regulatory restrictions under the 1940 Act and correspondingly decrease our operating flexibility and increase our cost of doing business. Furthermore, any failure to comply with the requirements imposed on business development companies by the 1940 Act could cause the SEC to bring an enforcement action against us or expose us to claims of private litigants.

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

As a business development company, 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. See "Regulation."

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 lose our status as a business development company, 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 comply with the 1940 Act. If we need to dispose of such investments quickly, it would be difficult to dispose of such investments on favorable terms. For example, we may have difficulty in finding a buyer and, even if we do find a buyer, we may have to sell the investments at a substantial loss.

We are a non-diversified investment company within the meaning of the 1940 Act, and therefore we are not limited with respect to the proportion of our assets that may be invested in securities of a single issuer.

We are classified as a non-diversified investment company within the meaning of the 1940 Act, which means that we are not limited by the 1940 Act with respect to the proportion of our assets that we may invest in securities of a single issuer. To the extent that we assume large positions in the securities of a small number of issuers, our net asset value may fluctuate to a greater extent than that of a diversified investment company as a result of changes in the financial condition or the market's assessment of the issuer. We may also be more susceptible to any single economic or regulatory occurrence than a diversified investment company. Beyond our income tax diversification requirements, we do not have fixed guidelines for diversification, and our investments could be concentrated in relatively few portfolio companies.

We will need to raise additional capital to grow.

We will need additional capital to fund growth in our investments once we have fully invested the cash (and other liquid assets, if any) received, we may issue equity securities in order to obtain this additional capital. A reduction in the availability of new capital could limit our ability to grow or pursue business opportunities. We will be required to distribute at least 90% of our ordinary income and realized net short-term capital gains in excess of realized net long-term capital losses, if any, to our stockholders to maintain our RIC status. As a result, if stockholders opt out of reinvesting those distributions back into SVVC, these earnings will not be available to fund new investments. If we fail to obtain additional capital to fund our investments, this could limit our ability to grow, which may have an adverse effect on the value of our securities.

Many of our portfolio investments will be recorded at fair value as determined in good faith by our board of directors. As a result, there will be uncertainty as to the value of our portfolio investments.

A large percentage of our portfolio investments will be in the form of securities that are not publicly traded. The fair value of securities and other investments that are not publicly traded may not be readily determinable. We will value these securities quarterly at fair value according to our written valuation procedures and as determined in good faith by our board of directors. Our board of directors may use the services of a nationally recognized independent valuation firm to aid it in determining the fair value of these securities. The methods for valuing these securities may include: fundamental analysis (sales, income, or earnings multiples, etc.), discounts from market prices of similar securities, purchase price of securities, subsequent private transactions in the security or related securities, or discounts applied to the nature and duration of restrictions on the disposition of the securities, as well as a combination of these and other factors. Because such valuations, and particularly valuations of private securities and private companies, are inherently uncertain, may fluctuate over short periods of time, and may be based on estimates, our determinations of fair value may differ materially from the values that would have been used if a ready market for these securities existed. Our net asset value could be adversely affected if our determinations regarding the fair value of our investments were materially higher than the values that we ultimately realize upon the disposal of such securities.

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

We primarily make investments in private companies. Substantially all of these securities will be subject to legal and other restrictions on resale 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 may face other restrictions on our ability to liquidate an investment in a portfolio company to the extent that we have material non-public information regarding such portfolio

company.

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 performance of the portfolio securities we hold; 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 to FCM.

There are significant potential conflicts of interest that could impact our investment returns.

Our executive officers and directors may serve as officers, directors or principals of entities that operate in the same or a related line of business as we do or of investment funds managed by affiliates of FCM that may be formed in the future. Accordingly, if this occurs, they may have obligations to investors in those entities, the fulfillment of which might not be in the best interests of us or our stockholders.

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

Most members of the board of directors of the Company are also trustees of the Board of Trustees of Firsthand Funds. Of the four directors of the Company, Messrs. Landis, Burglin, and Yee all serve as both directors for the Company and trustees for Firsthand Funds. Mr. Lee is the only director of the Company who is not also a trustee of Firsthand Funds. The Company believes such a commonality of the board brings continuity of oversight and allows the board of the Company to maintain the institutional knowledge and experience of overseeing illiquid securities and their pricing methods.

Our incentive fee may induce FCM to make speculative investments and these fees will, in effect, be borne by our common stockholders.

The incentive fee payable by us to FCM may create an incentive for FCM to make investments on our behalf that are risky or more speculative than would be the case in the absence of such compensation arrangement. The incentive fee payable to the Investment Adviser is calculated based on a percentage of our return on invested capital. This may encourage the Investment Adviser to invest in higher risk investments in the hope of securing higher returns.

We may invest, to the extent permitted by law, in the securities and instruments of other investment companies, including private funds, as well as other special purpose vehicles set up by third parties for investment in a particular private company. To the extent we so invest, we will bear our ratable share of any such investment company’s expenses, including management and incentive fees. We will also remain obligated to pay investment advisory fees, consisting of a base management fee and incentive fees, to FCM with respect to the assets invested in the securities and instruments of other investment companies under the Investment Management Agreement (as defined under “Discussion of Expected Operating Plans—Contractual Obligations”). With respect to any such investments, each of our stockholders will bear his or her share of the investment advisory fees of FCM as well as indirectly bearing the investment advisory fees and other expenses of any investment companies in which we invest.

After the date for this offering, we may be required to pay FCM an incentive fee for performance in periods before investors purchased their shares of our common stock in this offering or in the open market. For that reason, new investors would in effect bear the expense of that incentive fee without having benefitted from any favorable performance that generated the incentive fee. It is important to note that incentive fees are calculated based on realized gains net of realized losses and unrealized depreciation in the portfolio. In other words, realized losses and unrealized depreciation have the effect of reducing incentive fees payable to FCM.

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

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

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

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

We have also adopted other measures that may make it difficult for a third party to obtain control of us, including provisions in our charter classifying our board of directors in three classes with each director serving a staggered three-year term and until his or her successor is duly elected and qualifies. Our charter also authorizes our board of directors (without stockholder approval) to classify or reclassify shares of our stock in one or more classes or series and to cause the issuance of additional shares of our stock. Additionally, our charter permits a majority of the entire board (without stockholder approval) to amend our charter to increase or decrease the number of shares of stock or the number of shares of stock of any class or series that we have authority to issue. These provisions, as well as other provisions of our charter and bylaws, may delay, defer, or prevent a transaction or a change in control that might otherwise be in the best interests of our stockholders.

Our board of directors may change our investment objective, operating policies, and strategies without prior notice or stockholder approval.

Our board of directors has the authority to modify or waive certain of our operating policies and strategies without prior notice and without stockholder approval (except as required by the 1940 Act). However, absent stockholder approval, we may not change the nature of our business so as to cease to be, or withdraw our election as, a business development company. We cannot predict the effect any changes to our current operating policies and strategies would have on our business, operating results, and value of our stock. Nevertheless, the effects may adversely affect our business and impact our ability to make distributions.

RISKS RELATED TO OUR INVESTMENTS

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

We make equity investments primarily in equity securities and equity derivatives (such as options, warrants, rights, etc.) of privately placed venture capital stage technology and alternative energy companies as well as publicly traded micro-cap companies (those with market capitalizations of less than \$250 million). Our goal is ultimately to dispose of these 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 or lose all 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.

In addition, investing in privately placed technology and clean tech companies involves a number of significant risks, including that private companies generally have limited operating history and are not as well capitalized as public companies. In addition, private company valuations may fluctuate more dramatically than those of public companies and they frequently have less diverse product lines and smaller market presence than larger competitors. These factors could adversely affect our investment returns as compared to companies investing primarily in the securities of public companies.

We may invest in micro-cap public companies and companies we may hope will have successful initial public offerings.

Although micro-cap companies may have potential for rapid growth, they are subject to wider price fluctuations due to factors inherent in their size, such as lack of management experience and financial resources and limited trade volume and frequency. To make a large sale of securities of micro-cap companies that trade in limited volumes, SVVC may need to sell portfolio holdings at a discount or make a series of small sales over an extended period of time.

We have invested in, and we expect to continue to invest in, companies that we believe are likely to issue securities in initial public offerings (“IPOs”). Although there is a potential the pre-IPO securities that we buy may increase in value if the company does issue securities in an IPO, IPOs are risky and volatile and may cause the value of our securities to fall dramatically. Also, because securities of pre-IPO companies are generally not freely or publicly tradeable, we may not have access to purchase securities in these companies in the amounts or at the prices we desire. Securities issued by these privately-held companies have no trading history, and information about such companies may be available for very limited periods. The companies that we anticipate holding successful IPOs may not ever issues shares in an IPO and a liquid market for their securities may never develop, which may negatively affect the price at which we can sell any such securities and make it more difficult to sell such securities, which could also adversely affect our liquidity.

We expect to purchase securities in IPOs, which involve significant risks for us, and we may not be able to participate in offerings to the extent desired or at all.

We may purchase securities of a company in the public market at the company’s IPO. Securities purchased in IPOs are often subject to the general risk associated with investments in companies with smaller market capitalizations, and typically to a heightened degree. Securities issued in IPOs have no trading history, and information about companies may be available for very limited periods. In addition, under certain market conditions, a relatively small number of companies may issue securities in IPOs. Our investment performance during periods when we are unable to invest significantly or at all in IPOs may be lower than during periods when we are able to do so.

IPO securities may be volatile, and we cannot predict whether investments in IPOs will be successful. If the Company grows in size, the possible positive effects of IPO investments on the Company may decrease.

In addition, as a business development company, we are subject to special securities laws and regulations so that 70% of our assets must be comprised of securities of “eligible portfolio companies.” In the case of the stocks of a publicly traded company, this requirement is met only if the market capitalization of that portfolio company is below \$250 million at the time of our investment. Therefore, while publicly traded small-cap companies (those with a market capitalization below \$250 million) are considered eligible portfolio companies, large-cap or mid-cap companies are not.

We have not yet identified all of the portfolio company investments we intend to acquire using the proceeds of this offering.

The Investment Adviser will select our investments subsequent to the closing of this offering, and our stockholders will have no input with respect to such investment decisions. These factors increase the uncertainty, and thus the risk, of investing in our shares.

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

Many of our portfolio companies are susceptible to economic slowdowns or recessions and may fail or require additional capital investments from us during those periods. Therefore, our non-performing assets are likely to increase and the value of our portfolio is likely to decrease during these periods. These events could harm our operating results.

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

Following an initial investment in a portfolio company, we may make additional investments in that portfolio company as “follow-on” investments, in order to:

- increase or maintain in whole or in part our equity ownership percentage; or
- exercise warrants, options, or convertible securities that were acquired in the original or subsequent financing.

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

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

Although we may do so occasionally, we do not anticipate routinely taking controlling equity positions in our portfolio companies. As a result, we will be subject to the risk that a portfolio company may make business decisions with which we disagree, and the stockholders and management of a portfolio company may take risks or otherwise act in ways that are adverse to our interests. Due to the lack of liquidity for the equity investments that we will typically hold in our portfolio companies, we may not be able to dispose of our investments in the event we disagree with the actions of a portfolio company, and may therefore suffer a decrease in the value of our investments.

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

We invest primarily in privately held companies. Generally, little public information exists about these companies, and we will be required to rely on the ability of FCM’s investment professionals to obtain adequate information to evaluate the potential returns from investing in these companies. If we are unable to uncover all material information about these companies, we may not make a fully informed investment decision, and we may lose money on our investments. Also, privately held companies frequently have less diverse product lines and a smaller market presence than larger competitors. These factors could adversely affect our investment returns as compared to companies investing primarily in the securities of public companies.

Some of our investments, particularly those in the solar industry, are sensitive to public policy decisions by U.S. and foreign governments.

One of the industries in which we make investments is the solar industry. In many countries, government incentives, in the form of subsidies and renewable energy mandates, are currently responsible for supporting customer demand for solar-generated electricity. If governments were to relax or eliminate these incentives, some of our portfolio companies could be adversely affected.

Our portfolio companies may issue additional securities or incur debt that ranks equal or senior to our investments in such companies.

We also invest primarily in equity securities issued by our portfolio companies. The portfolio companies may be permitted to issue additional securities or incur other debt that ranks equally with, or senior to, the equity securities in which we invest. By their terms, such other securities (especially if they are debt securities) may provide that the holders are entitled to receive payment of interest or principal before we are entitled to receive any distribution from the portfolio companies. Also, in the event of insolvency, liquidation, dissolution, reorganization, or bankruptcy of a portfolio company, holders of debt instruments ranking senior to our equity investment in that portfolio company would typically be entitled to receive payment in full before equity investors like us may receive any distribution in respect of our investment. After repaying such senior creditors, the portfolio company may not have any remaining assets to distribute to us.

We may invest in below investment grade debt securities or junk bond

In addition to making equity investments in our portfolio companies, we may also, from time to time, invest in debt securities (both convertible and non-convertible). Currently, we do not expect such investments to be a material portion of our portfolio. In the event we invest in these debt securities, they may be either unrated or, if rated, likely to be below investment grade (or called “junk bonds”). Unrated or junk status indicates that an issuer is less likely to be able to meet its debt obligations and, therefore, more likely to default compared to issuers of investment-grade debt. These investments are risky. If the issuer were to default, we could lose all of our investment.

We may purchase or sell options on securities and indexes, which may expose us, and your investment in our common stock, to certain risks.

We may on a very limited and incidental basis purchase or sell options on indexes or securities. The Fund would typically purchase options for the purpose of gaining current or future exposure to the equity of a company on what the Investment Adviser expects to be more attractive terms than a purchase of the underlying security. The Fund may also acquire options as one portion of an investment in a company. To a lesser extent, the Fund may purchase put options to hedge the risk on a current portfolio holding. Options on equity securities indexes may be used occasionally as a way to gain general equity or technology market exposure on a portion of the portfolio pending additional investments. In all cases, the use of these options, alone or in combination with other portfolio investments, would be for the purpose of achieving the Fund’s objective of long term growth of capital. The use of options has risks and our ability to successfully use these techniques depends on our ability to predict pertinent market movements, which cannot be assured. The use of options may result in losses greater than if they had not been used, may require us to sell or purchase portfolio securities at inopportune times or for prices other than current market values, may limit the amount of appreciation we can realize on an investment or may cause us to hold a security we might otherwise sell.

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

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

Although most of our investments will be U.S. dollar-denominated, any investments 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 employ hedging techniques to minimize these risks, but we can offer no assurance that we will, in fact, hedge currency risk, or, if we do, that such strategies will be effective.

RISKS RELATING TO THIS OFFERING

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

We intend to make distributions annually 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 distribution. It is also likely that both the availability and amount of distribution will vary drastically from year to year. 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. Finally, if more stockholders opt to receive cash dividends and other distributions rather than participate in our dividend reinvestment plan, we may be forced to liquidate some of our investments and raise cash in order to make distribution payments.

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

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

The market price of our common stock may fluctuate significantly.

The market price and liquidity of the market for shares of our common stock 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 our sector, which are not necessarily related to the operating performance of these companies;
- changes in regulatory policies or tax guidelines, particularly with respect to RICs or business development companies;
- any failure to qualify for, or loss of, RIC status;
- changes in earnings or variations in operating results;
- changes in the value of our portfolio of investments;
- any shortfall in revenue or net income or any increase in losses from levels expected by investors or securities analysts;
- the inability of the Investment Adviser to employ experienced senior investment professionals or the departure of FCM's key personnel;

- operating performance of companies comparable to us; public perception of our portfolio companies that are privately held that may not release financial information to the public; and

- general economic trends and other external factors.

The market price of our common stock will be affected by the supply and demand of our portfolio company's shares.

Some of our investments include pre-IPO private companies as well as companies currently publicly traded on stock exchanges. Currently, we have a material portion (but less than 25% as of March 30, 2012) of our assets invested in shares of Facebook. Facebook has filed a registration statement with the SEC on Form S-1 for an IPO. There has recently been substantial public interest in acquiring shares of Facebook before it becomes a public company (through various private transactions). That high interest level has driven up the price of Facebook shares in the private market in recent months. We believe the recent public interest in the Facebook IPO has, to some extent, impacted our stock price given our investment in Facebook. There is no assurance, however, that any positive impact on our stock price from that considerable interest in Facebook may continue. After Facebook becomes a public company, any investor would be able to purchase Facebook shares directly through a broker. This direct access to those shares could result in less public interest in our shares. Also, even though the recent increase in the private market transaction prices of Facebook shares is a positive event for our existing investment, it also makes it more expensive for us if we were to try to acquire more Facebook shares in the future. In addition, in most cases, investors who acquire pre-IPO private company shares in private transactions are subject to a "lock-up" period, which in many cases is 180-days. This means that a purchaser of such a private company's securities prior to the IPO is not allowed to sell those securities in the open market until 180-day period has elapsed from the IPO date. Should a large number of such purchasers decide to sell their holdings shortly after the lock-up period is over, it could lead to a decline in the share price of the post-IPO company at that time. If that were to happen to Facebook, given our relatively large holdings, it could have a material adverse impact on our share price. Currently we have not determined how long we will hold the Facebook shares after its IPO, nor have we decided whether we will be acquiring more Facebook shares in the future. We do note that under SEC regulations, we will be allowed to hold the Facebook public stock as an eligible portfolio company under the 1940 Act (even though normally business development companies are restricted in their ability to invest in publicly traded large cap companies) because such securities were originally acquired when Facebook was a private company. We may be required to dispose of some Facebook shares in order to meet applicable tax requirements, such as those related to the diversification of our portfolio or in order to meet requirements related to the distribution of income and capital gains. We may dispose of some or all of our Facebook holdings in the future for investment-related reasons as well..

Investors in this offering will incur immediate and substantial dilution.

Commissions and discounts payable to the underwriters, together with our organizational expense and other expenses of this offering, will reduce the net proceeds of the offering available for us to invest. As of March 30, 2012, our net asset value was approximately \$[83.6] million, or \$[23.92] per share. After giving effect to the sale of _____ shares of our common stock in this offering (assuming no exercise by the underwriters of their over-allotment option) at an assumed public offering price of \$___ per share, which represents the last reported sales price for our common stock on the NASDAQ Global Market on March 30, 2012, and after deducting the underwriting discounts and commissions of approximately \$_____ and estimated offering expenses of approximately \$_____ payable by us, our adjusted net asset value is expected to be approximately \$_____, or \$_____ per share, representing an immediate and substantial dilution of approximately \$_____ per share to investors in this offering.

Our common stock may trade at a discount to our net asset value.

Our common stock has traded both at a premium and at a discount to our net asset value. The last reported sale price, as of March 30, 2012 was \$ ___ per share. Our net asset value per share and percentage premium to net asset value per share of our common stock as of March 30, 2012 were \$ ___ and __%, respectively. There is no assurance that this

premium will continue after the date of this prospectus or that our common stock will not again trade at a discount. Shares of closed-end investment companies and business development companies frequently trade at a discount to their net asset value. This characteristic is a risk separate and distinct from the risk that our net asset value could decrease as a result of our investment activities and may be greater for investors expecting to sell their shares in a relatively short period following completion of this offering. Although the value of our net assets is generally considered by market participants in determining whether to purchase or sell shares, whether investors will realize gains or losses upon the sale of our common stock depends upon whether the market price of our common stock at the time of sale is above or below the investor's purchase price for our common stock. Because the market price of our common stock is affected by factors such as net asset value, dividend or distribution levels (which are dependent, in part, on expenses), supply of and demand for our common stock, stability of distributions, trading volume of our common stock, general market and economic conditions, and other factors beyond our control, we cannot predict whether our common stock will trade at, below or above net asset value or at, below or above the offering price.

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

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

We may be unable to invest a significant portion of the net proceeds from an offering of our common stock on acceptable terms within an attractive timeframe.

Until the net proceeds raised in this offering are fully invested, we may have lower returns or may be likely to lose money. We cannot assure you that we will be able to identify any investments that meet our investment objective or that any investment that we make will produce a positive return. We may be unable to invest the net proceeds of any offering on acceptable terms within the time period that we anticipate or at all, which could harm our financial condition and operating results. In addition, until such time as the net proceeds of an offering are invested in securities meeting our investment objective, the market price for our common stock may decline. Thus, the initial return on your investment may be lower than when, if ever, our portfolio is fully invested in securities meeting our investment objective.

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

With this offering, and, any future offerings to sell additional shares of our common stock, could adversely affect the prevailing market price for our common stock could be adversely affected. If this occurs and continues, it could impair our ability to raise additional capital through the sale of equity securities should we desire to do so.

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

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 factors discussed under "Risk Factors" and "Forward-Looking Statements" appearing elsewhere in the prospectus.

OVERVIEW

Firsthand Technology Value Fund, Inc. is an externally managed, closed-end, non-diversified management investment company organized as a Maryland corporation that has elected to be treated as a business development company under the 1940 Act. As such, we are required to comply with certain regulatory requirements. For instance, we generally have to invest at least 70% of our total assets in "qualifying assets," including securities of private or micro-cap public U.S. companies, cash, cash equivalents, U.S. government securities and high-quality debt investments that mature in one year or less. In addition, for tax purposes we intend to elect to be treated as a RIC under Subchapter M of the Code and to qualify annually thereafter.

Our investment objective is to seek long-term growth of capital. There can be no assurance that we will achieve our investment objective. Under normal circumstances, we will invest at least 80% of our total assets for investment purposes in technology companies. We consider technology companies to be those companies that derive at least 50% of their revenues from products and/or services within the information technology sector and in the "cleantech" sector. Information technology companies include, but are not limited to, those focused on computer hardware, software, social networking, telecommunications, networking, Internet, and consumer electronics. While there is no standard definition of cleantech, it is generally regarded as including goods and services designed to harness renewable energy and materials, eliminate emissions and waste, and reduce the use of natural resources. In addition, under normal circumstances we will invest at least 70% of our assets in privately held companies and public companies with market capitalizations less than \$250 million. We anticipate that our portfolio will be primarily composed of equity and equity derivative securities of technology and cleantech companies (as defined above). We expect that these investments will range between \$1 million and \$10 million each, although this investment size will vary proportionately with the size of our capital base.

While our primary focus is to invest in illiquid private technology and cleantech companies, we may also invest in micro-cap publicly traded companies. In addition, we may invest up to 30% of the portfolio in opportunistic investments that do not constitute the private companies and small public companies described above. These other investments may include investments in securities of public companies that are actively traded. These other investments may also include investments in high-yield bonds, distressed debt or securities of public companies that are actively traded, and securities of companies located outside of the United States.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

We commenced operations in April 2011, so there is no comparable period with which to compare results for the period from April 18, 2011, through December 31, 2011. The following information is for the period from April 18, 2011, through December 31, 2011.

INVESTMENT INCOME

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2011, we had interest income of \$306,547 primarily attributable to interest accrued on convertible note investments with Silicon Genesis Corporation.

OPERATING EXPENSES

Operating expenses totaled \$1,754,237 during the fiscal year ended December 31, 2011.

Significant components of operating expenses for the year ended December 31, 2011, were management fee expense of \$1,280,623 and professional fees (audit, legal, accounting, and consulting) of \$302,711.

NET INVESTMENT LOSS

The net investment loss was \$1,447,690 for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2011.

NET INVESTMENT REALIZED GAINS AND LOSSES AND UNREALIZED APPRECIATION AND DEPRECIATION

Realized gains or losses are measured by the difference between the net proceeds from the repayment or sale and the cost basis of the investment without regard to unrealized appreciation or depreciation previously recognized, and includes investments charged off during the period, net of recoveries. Net change in unrealized appreciation or depreciation primarily reflects the change in portfolio investment values during the reporting period, including the reversal of previously recorded unrealized appreciation or depreciation when gains or losses are realized.

During the year ended December 31, 2011, we recognized net realized losses of approximately \$1,256,369, primarily from the sale of publicly-traded securities.

Since commencement of operations, net unrealized depreciation on total investments increased by \$8,103,073. The net change in unrealized appreciation and depreciation of our private investments is based on portfolio asset valuations determined in good faith by our Board of Directors. The following table itemizes the components of the net change in net unrealized depreciation of investments for the year ended December 31, 2011.

	Year Ended December 31, 2011
Gross unrealized appreciation on portfolio investments	\$ 258,267
Gross unrealized depreciation on portfolio investments	\$ (8,361,340)
Net increase in unrealized depreciation on portfolio investments	\$ (8,103,073)
Federal income tax cost, investments	\$ 23,585,577

INCOME AND EXCISE TAXES

As we intend to qualify as a regulated investment company (“RIC”) under Subchapter M of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Code”), the Company does not provide for income taxes. The Company recognizes interest and penalties in income tax expense.

NET INCREASE IN ASSETS RESULTING FROM OPERATIONS AND CHANGE IN NET ASSETS PER SHARE

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2011, the net decrease in net assets resulting from operations totaled \$10,807,132. Basic and fully diluted net change in net assets per share for the year ended December 31, 2011 was \$(3.09).

PORTFOLIO INVESTMENTS

PRIVATE INVESTMENTS

We make investments in securities of both public and private companies. At the end of the fiscal year ended December 31, 2011, we had investments in the following private companies:

Facebook, Inc.

Facebook, Inc. (“Facebook”) is an online social networking service with 845 million active users worldwide. Facebook also develops technologies to facilitate information sharing and the digital mapping of social connections.

At December 31, 2011, our investment in Facebook consisted of 50,000 shares of Class B common stock with a fair value of \$1,550,000.

INNOViON Corporation

INNOViON Corporation (“INNOViON”), San Jose, California, provides foundry ion implant services to the microelectronics industry.

At December 31, 2011, our investments in INNOViON consisted of 324,948 shares of Series A-1 preferred stock, 168,804 shares of Series A-2 preferred stock, and one share of common stock, with a combined fair value of approximately \$173,000.

Movius Corporation

Movius Corporation (“Movius”), Atlanta, Georgia, provides unified communications solutions for telecommunications carriers worldwide. Its applications include converged messaging, unified conferencing, and virtual telephony.

At December 31, 2011, our investment in Movius consisted of multiple investments in IP Unity, Inc., a predecessor entity. At December 31, 2011 our investments in IP Unity consisted of 1,932,222 shares of Series C preferred stock, and 193,042 shares of Series E preferred stock, with a combined minimal fair value of \$298.

Silicon Genesis Corporation

Silicon Genesis Corporation (“SiGen”), San Jose, CA, provides engineered substrate process technology for the semiconductor, display, optoelectronics, and solar markets.

At December 31, 2011, our investments in SiGen consisted of 82,914 shares of Series 1-C preferred stock, 850,830 shares of Series 1-D preferred stock, 5,704,480 shares of Series 1-E preferred stock, 912,453 shares of Series 1-F preferred stock, 901,892 shares of common stock, warrants for 1,352,198 shares of Series 1-E preferred stock, warrants for 37,982 shares of common stock, a \$1.25 million par value convertible note, a separate \$500,000 par value convertible note, and warrants to purchase 5,000,000 shares of common stock. The notes each bear an annual interest at a rate of 20% and mature in February and October of 2012, respectively. At December 31, 2011 the combined fair value of our SiGen securities was approximately \$2.8 million.

Skyline Solar, Inc.

Skyline Solar, Inc. (“Skyline Solar”), Mountain View, CA, is a supplier of concentrated solar photovoltaic systems for utility-scale solar electricity generation projects.

At December 31, 2011, our investment in Skyline Solar consisted of 793,651 shares of Series C preferred stock, with a fair value of approximately \$868,000.

SoloPower, Inc.

SoloPower, Inc. (“SoloPower”), San Jose, CA, produces low-cost, high-power, flexible thin-film photovoltaic modules that offer a viable alternative to the electricity produced using traditional fossil fuels.

At December 31, 2011, our investments in SoloPower consisted of 400,000 shares of Series A preferred stock, 100,205 shares of Series B preferred stock, 100,000 shares of Series D preferred stock, 190,476 shares of Series E-1 preferred stock, and warrants to purchase 400,000 shares of common stock, with a combined fair value of approximately \$3.1 million.

UCT Coatings, Inc.

UCT Coatings, Inc. (“UCT”), Stuart, Florida, is a leader in the development of metal coatings that reduce friction and improve efficiency in mechanical systems.

At December 31, 2011, our investments in UCT consisted of 1,500,000 shares of common stock and warrants to purchase 172,270 shares of common stock, with a combined fair value of \$0.

Yelp Inc.

Yelp operates a social networking website that allows users to search for and post reviews of local businesses. The company derives revenue principally from local business advertisers.

At December 31, 2011, our investment in Yelp consisted of 500,000 shares of common stock with a fair value of \$2,925,000.

PUBLIC INVESTMENTS

On December 31, 2011, we had investments in the following public securities:

Intevac, Inc.

Intevac, Inc. (“Intevac”), Santa Clara, California, is a leading provider of cost-effective, advanced equipment and products to the hard disk drive, solar, semiconductor, and photonics industries. At December 31, 2011, our investment in Intevac consisted of 545,156 shares of common stock with an aggregate market value of approximately \$4.0 million.

FINANCIAL CONDITION, LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

At December 31, 2011, we had investments in public and private securities totaling approximately \$15.5 million. Also, at December 31, 2011, we had approximately \$68.4 million in cash and cash equivalents (including “segregated cash” in escrow pending purchases of securities). We primarily invest cash on hand in interest-bearing deposit accounts. We expect the portion of our portfolio consisting of cash and cash equivalents to decrease as we become fully invested.

As of December 31, 2011, net assets totaled approximately \$83.6 million, with a net asset value per share of \$23.92. Our primary use of funds will be investments in portfolio companies and payments of fees and other operating expenses we incur. Additionally, we expect to raise additional capital from time to time to support our future growth through future equity offerings. Although we currently have a substantial amount of cash in our portfolio, we believe raising additional capital at this time will be beneficial over the long term. We expect to continue to find numerous opportunities to invest in outstanding private technology and cleantech companies. If the market for IPOs continues to be healthy, we believe our investment opportunities will increase over time. We also believe that increasing the size of our capital resources may help us achieve our investment objective more efficiently. A larger fund would enable larger investments in each company, which would make us more attractive from a private company's point of view. Specifically, in the case of purchasing private company shares in the secondary market, we believe larger initial investment amounts would make it less likely that target companies exercise their rights of first refusal (ROFR) with respect to our purchases from existing investors. We believe a larger fund would also make us more attractive in primary transactions as well, as companies look for financial partners with the ability to make larger commitments to fund their development and/or growth. In all, increasing the size of the Fund should have the result of expanding the universe of potential investments for us. A larger fund will also enable us to reduce expenses per share by spreading fixed costs over a larger number of outstanding shares. Finally, we currently believe there is a possibility of our paying out a substantial portion of our assets as we distribute gains from the sale of shares of companies with IPOs in 2012 and beyond. To the extent we determine to raise additional equity through an offering of our common stock at a price below net asset value or below prevailing market prices, existing investors will experience dilution.

From April 18, 2011, when we commenced operations through December 31, 2011, we made three new investments and two follow-on investments totaling \$6,342,500:

- On May 6, 2011, we invested \$500,000 in SoloPower, Inc. in the form of an additional equity interest;
- On October 13, 2011, we invested \$500,000 in Silicon Genesis Corporation in the form of a convertible note. The note has an annual interest rate of 20% and a maturity date of October 13, 2012, and came with a warrant to purchase 5,000,000 shares of common stock;
 - On October 13, 2011 we invested \$1,597,500 in Facebook, Inc. in the form of equity interest;
- On November 3, 2011, we invested \$1,000,000 in Skyline Solar, Inc. in the form of equity interest; and
 - On December 6, 2011, we invested \$2,745,000 in Yelp, Inc. in the form of equity interest.

SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

On January 13, 2012, we acquired an additional 40,000 shares of Facebook at a cost of approximately \$1.2 million.

On January 30, 2012, we acquired an additional 60,000 shares of Facebook at a cost of approximately \$1.9 million.

On February 2, 2012, Yelp executed a 1-for-4 reverse stock split of its common stock.

On February 6, 2012, we invested \$1,000,000 in Silicon Genesis Corp in the form of a convertible note. The note has an annual interest rate of 20% and a maturity date of December 31, 2012, and came with a warrant to purchase 3,000,000 shares of common stock. This new note also extended to December 31, 2012, the maturity dates of two existing notes held by us with face values of \$500,000 and \$1,250,000.

On February 21, 2012, we acquired an additional 50,000 shares of Facebook at a cost of approximately \$1.6 million.

On March 1, 2012, Yelp completed the initial public offering of its common stock at a price of \$15.00 per share. The company's stock commenced trading on the New York Stock Exchange on March 2, 2012 and the closing price on that day was \$24.58.

On March 8, 2012, we acquired an additional 330,000 shares of Facebook at a cost of approximately \$10.5 million.

On March 20, 2012, we acquired an additional 70,000 shares of Facebook at a cost of approximately \$2.2 million.

DISTRIBUTION POLICY

Our board of directors will determine the timing and amount, if any, of our distributions. We intend to pay distributions on an annual basis out of assets legally available therefore. In order to qualify as a RIC and to avoid corporate-level tax on our income, we must distribute to our stockholders 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, on an annual basis. In addition, we also intend to distribute any realized net capital gains (i.e., realized net long-term capital gains in excess of realized net short-term capital losses) at least annually.

CONTRACTUAL OBLIGATIONS

We have entered into certain contracts under which we have material future commitments. Firsthand Capital Management, Inc. has entered into an Investment Management Agreement, whereby FCM will provide investment management services to SVVC in accordance with the 1940 Act. Payments under the Investment Management Agreement in future periods will be equal to (1) a percentage of the value of our gross assets and (2) an incentive fee based on our performance. See "Management—Investment Management Agreement."

We have entered into an Administration and Accounting Services Agreement ("Administration Agreement") with BNY Mellon Investment Servicing (US) Inc. ("BNY Mellon") pursuant to which BNY Mellon will provide administrative services, as discussed below.

If any of our contractual obligations discussed above is terminated, our costs under new agreements that we may enter into may increase. In addition, we will likely incur significant time and expense in locating alternative parties to provide the services we expect to receive under our Investment Management Agreement. Any new investment management agreement would also be subject to approval by our stockholders.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

This discussion of our financial condition and results of operations is based upon our financial statements, which are prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, or GAAP. The preparation of these financial statements will require management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues, and expenses. Changes in the economic environment, financial

markets, and any other parameters used in determining such estimates could cause actual results to differ. In addition to the discussion below, we will describe our critical accounting policies in the notes to our future financial statements.

Valuation of Portfolio Investments

As a business development company, we generally invest in illiquid equity and equity derivatives of securities of venture capital stage technology companies. Under written procedures established by our board of directors, we value public companies investments for which market quotations are readily available at such market quotations. We obtain these market values from an independent pricing service or at the mean between the bid and ask prices obtained from at least two brokers or dealers (if available, otherwise by a principal market maker or a primary market dealer). In addition, a large percentage of our portfolio investments are in the form of securities that are not publicly traded. The fair value of securities and other investments that are not publicly traded may not be readily determinable. We value these securities quarterly at fair value as determined in good faith by our board of directors. Our board of directors may use the services of a nationally recognized independent valuation firm to aid it in determining the fair value of these securities. The methods for valuing these securities may include: fundamental analysis (sales, income, or earnings multiples, etc.), discounts from market prices of similar securities, purchase price of securities, subsequent private transactions in the security or related securities, or discounts applied to the nature and duration of restrictions on the disposition of the securities, as well as a combination of these and other factors. Because such valuations, and particularly valuations of private securities and private companies, are inherently uncertain, may fluctuate over short periods of time, and may be based on estimates, our determinations of fair value may differ materially from the values that would have been used if a ready market for these securities existed. Our net asset value could be adversely affected if our determinations regarding the fair value of our investments were materially higher than the values that we ultimately realize upon the disposal of such securities.

For more information, see “Business—Investment selection—Ongoing relationships with portfolio companies--Valuation process.”

Revenue Recognition

We record interest or dividend income on an accrual basis to the extent that we expect to collect such amounts. We do not accrue as a receivable interest on loans and debt securities if we have reason to doubt our ability to collect such interest. Loan origination fees, original issue discount, and market discount are capitalized, and we amortize any such amounts as interest income. Upon the prepayment of a loan or debt security, any unamortized loan origination is recorded as interest income. We will record prepayment premiums on loans and debt securities as interest income when we receive such amounts.

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

We measure realized gains or losses by the difference between the net proceeds from the repayment or sale and the cost basis of the investment, without regard to unrealized appreciation or depreciation previously recognized. Net change in unrealized appreciation or depreciation reflects the change in portfolio investment values during the reporting period, including any reversal of previously recorded unrealized appreciation or depreciation, when gains or losses are realized.

DISTRIBUTIONS

We intend to make annual distributions to our stockholders. The timing and amount of our annual distributions, if any, will be determined by our board of directors. Any distributions to our stockholders will be declared out of assets legally available for distribution. As of March 30, 2012, we have not made any distributions since our inception.

We intend to elect to be treated, and intend to qualify annually thereafter, as a RIC under Subchapter M of the Code. To obtain RIC tax benefits, we must distribute at least 90% of our ordinary income and realized net short-term capital gains in excess of realized net long-term capital losses, if any, out of the assets legally available for distribution. In order to avoid certain excise taxes imposed on RICs, we currently intend to distribute during each calendar year an amount at least equal to the sum of (1) 98% of our ordinary income for the calendar year, (2) 98.2% of our capital gains in excess of capital losses for the one-year period ending on October 31 of the calendar year, and (3) any ordinary income and net capital gains for preceding years that were not distributed during such years. In addition, although we currently intend to distribute realized net capital gains (i.e., net long-term capital gains in excess of short-term capital losses), if any, at least annually, out of the assets legally available for such distributions, we may in the future decide to retain such capital gains for investment. In such event, the consequences of our retention of net capital gains are as described under “Material U.S. Federal Income Tax Considerations.” We can offer no assurance that we will achieve results that will permit the payment of any cash distributions and, if we issue senior securities, we will be prohibited from making distributions if doing so causes us to fail to maintain the asset coverage ratios stipulated by the 1940 Act or if distributions are limited by the terms of any of our borrowings.

We intend to maintain an “opt out” dividend reinvestment plan for our common stockholders. As a result, if we declare a dividend or other distribution, then stockholders’ cash distributions will be automatically reinvested in additional shares of our common stock, unless they specifically “opt out” of the dividend reinvestment plan so as to receive cash distributions. See “Dividend Reinvestment Plan.”

CAPITALIZATION

The following table sets forth (1) our actual cash and capitalization as of December 31, 2011 and (2) our cash and capitalization as of December 31, 2011 as adjusted to reflect the effects of the sale of our common stock in this offering at an assumed public offering price of \$35.54 per share and offering expenses payable by us. You should read this table together with “Use of Proceeds” and our balance sheet included elsewhere in this prospectus.

	As of December 31, 2011	
	Actual	As Adjusted (1)
Assets:		
Cash	\$ 68,432,414	\$ 101,750,716
Total Assets	\$ 84,316,359	\$ 117,634,661