

PROSPECT CAPITAL CORP

Form 497

October 19, 2015

Prospect Capital Corporation

Prospect Capital InterNotes®

4.750% Senior Notes due 2020 (the "2020 Notes")

5.250% Senior Notes due 2022 (the "2022 Notes")

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

Filed under Rule 497, Registration Statement No. 333-198505

Pricing Supplement Nos. 393 and 394 — Dated Monday, October 19, 2015

(To: Prospectus Dated November 4, 2014, and Prospectus Supplement Dated August 28, 2015)

CUSIP Number	ISIN Number	Principal Amount	Selling Price	Gross Concession	Net Proceeds	Coupon Type	Coupon Rate	Coupon Frequency	Maturity Date	1st Coupon Date
74348YSF9	US74348YSF96	\$1,289,000.00	100.000%	1.250%	\$1,272,887.50	Fixed	4.750%	Semi-Annual	10/15/2020	4/15/2016

Redemption Information: Callable at 100.000% on 10/15/2016 and every coupon date thereafter.

CUSIP Number	ISIN Number	Principal Amount	Selling Price	Gross Concession	Net Proceeds	Coupon Type	Coupon Rate	Coupon Frequency	Maturity Date	1st Coupon Date
74348YSG7	US74348YSG79	\$923,000.00	100.000%	1.750%	\$906,847.50	Fixed	5.250%	Semi-Annual	4/15/2022	4/15/2016

Redemption Information: Callable at 100.000% on 10/15/2016 and every coupon date thereafter.

Trade Date: Monday, October 19, 2015 @ 12:00 PM ET

Settle Date: Thursday, October 22, 2015

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

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

The Notes will be issued pursuant to the Indenture, dated as of February 16, 2012, as amended and supplemented by that certain Three Hundred Ninety-Third Supplemental Indenture and Three Hundred Ninety-Fourth Supplemental Indenture, respectively, each dated as of October 22, 2015.

The date from which interest shall accrue on the Notes is Thursday, October 22, 2015. The "Interest Payment Dates" for the Notes shall be April 15 and October 15 of each year, commencing April 15, 2016; the interest payable on any Interest Payment Date, will be paid to the Person in whose name the Notes (or one or more predecessor Notes) is registered at the close of business on the Regular Record Date (as defined in the Indenture) for such interest, which shall be April 1 or October 1, as the case may be, next preceding such Interest Payment Date.

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

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

Prospect Capital Management L.P. manages our investments and Prospect Administration LLC provides the administrative services necessary for us to operate.

This pricing supplement relates only to the securities described in the accompanying prospectus supplement and prospectus, is only a summary of changes and should be read together with the accompanying prospectus supplement and prospectus, including among other things the section entitled "Risk Factors" beginning on page S-8 of such prospectus supplement and page 10 of such prospectus. This pricing supplement and the accompanying prospectus

supplement and prospectus contain important information you should know before investing in our securities. Please read it before you invest and keep it for future reference. We file annual, quarterly and current reports, proxy statements and other information about us with the Securities and Exchange Commission, or the "SEC." This information is available free of charge by contacting us at 10 East 40<sup>th</sup> Street, 42<sup>nd</sup> Floor, New York, NY 10016 or by telephone at (212) 448-0702. The SEC maintains a website at [www.sec.gov](http://www.sec.gov) where such information is available without charge upon written or oral request. Our internet website address is [www.prospectstreet.com](http://www.prospectstreet.com). Information contained on our website is not incorporated by reference into this prospectus supplement or the accompanying prospectus and you should not consider information contained on our website to be part of this prospectus supplement or the accompanying prospectus.

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

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Recent Developments:

On September 1, 2015, BNN Holdings Corp. repaid the \$42.9 million loans receivable to us.

On September 16, 2015, we made an investment of \$26.8 million to purchase 75.09% of the subordinated notes in Apidos CLO XXII in a co-investment transaction with Priority Income Fund, Inc., a closed-end fund managed by an affiliate of Prospect Capital Management L.P.

On September 16, 2015, GTP Operations, LLC repaid the \$116.4 million loan receivable to us.

On September 22, 2015, we sold 19.4% of the outstanding principal balance of the senior secured Term Loan A investment in Instant Web, LLC for \$29.4 million. There was no gain or loss realized on the sale.

On September 25, 2015, we sold an additional 8.39% of the total outstanding principal balance of the senior secured Term Loan A investment in InterDent, Inc. for \$10.5 million. There was no gain or loss realized on the sale.

On September 25, 2015, Therakos, Inc. repaid the \$13.0 million loan receivable to us.

On October 2, 2015, we provided \$17.5 million of first lien senior secured debt to Easy Gardener Products, Inc., a designer, marketer, and manufacturer of branded lawn and garden products.

On October 9, 2015, BAART Programs, Inc. repaid the \$42.9 million loans receivable to us.

On October 16, 2015, we made a \$37.0 million second lien secured debt investment in Universal Fiber Systems, LLC, a manufacturer of custom and specialty fiber products used in high performance applications.

During the period from September 11, 2015 through October 13, 2015, we issued \$18.7 million aggregate principal amount of Prospect Capital InterNotes® for net proceeds of \$18.4 million.

During the period from August 29, 2015 through October 19, 2015, we made six follow-on investments in National Property REIT Corp. (“NPRC”) totaling \$49.9 million to support the online consumer lending initiative. We invested \$7.5 million of equity through NPH Property Holdings, LLC and \$42.4 million of debt directly to ACL Loan Holdings, Inc., a wholly-owned subsidiary of NPRC.

During the period from September 4, 2015 through October 19, 2015 (with settlement dates of September 10, 2015 to October 21, 2015), we repurchased 350,000 shares of our common stock at an average price of \$7.65 per share, including commissions.

Legal Matters:

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

Prospect Capital Corporation  
10 East 40<sup>th</sup> Street, 42<sup>nd</sup> Floor  
New York, New York 10016

In the opinion of Venable LLP, as Maryland counsel to the Company, (i) the execution and delivery by the Company of the Indenture, dated as of February 16, 2012, as supplemented through the Three Hundred Ninety-Third Supplemental Indenture, between the Company and American Stock Transfer & Trust Company, and the Three

Hundred Ninety-Fourth Supplemental Indenture, between the Company and American Stock Transfer & Trust Company, and the global notes representing the Notes issued pursuant to such Supplemental Indentures, and the performance by the Company of its obligations thereunder, have been duly authorized by the Company and (ii) the issuance of the Notes has been duly authorized by the Company. This opinion is given to the Company as of October 19, 2015 and is limited to the laws of the State of Maryland as in effect on October 19, 2015. In addition, this opinion is subject to the same assumptions, qualifications and limitations stated in the opinion letter to the Company of Venable LLP, dated March 8, 2012, filed as Exhibit (I)(4) to the Company's Registration Statement on Form N-2 (File No. 333-176637). Capitalized terms used in this paragraph without definition have the meanings ascribed to them in the accompanying prospectus supplement.

Very truly yours,

/s/ Venable LLP

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Filed pursuant to Rule 497  
File No. 333-198505

PROSPECTUS SUPPLEMENT

(To Prospectus dated November 4, 2014)

Prospect Capital Corporation

Prospect Capital InterNotes®

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

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

The agents have advised us that from time to time they may purchase and sell notes in the secondary market, but they are not obligated to make a market in the notes and may suspend or completely stop that activity at any time. Unless otherwise specified in the applicable pricing supplement, we do not intend to list the notes on any stock exchange. Investing in the notes involves certain risks, including those described in the “Risk Factors” section beginning on page S-8 of this prospectus supplement and page 10 of the accompanying prospectus.

This prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus contain important information you should know before investing in our securities. Please read it before you invest and keep it for future reference. We file annual, quarterly and current reports, proxy statements and other information about us with the Securities and Exchange Commission, or the “SEC.” This information is available free of charge by contacting us at 10 East 40<sup>th</sup> Street, 42<sup>nd</sup> Floor, New York, NY 10016 or by telephone at (212) 448-0702. The SEC maintains a website at [www.sec.gov](http://www.sec.gov) where such information is available without charge upon written or oral request. Our internet website address is [www.prospectstreet.com](http://www.prospectstreet.com). Information contained on our website is not incorporated by reference into this prospectus supplement or the accompanying prospectus and you should not consider information contained on our website to be part of this prospectus supplement or the accompanying prospectus.

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

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

Incapital LLC

BofA Merrill Lynch

Citigroup

RBC Capital Markets

Prospectus Supplement dated August 28, 2015.

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## FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

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

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

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

Factors” and elsewhere in this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus, respectively. You should not place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements, which apply

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

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

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



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## PROSPECTUS SUMMARY

This section summarizes the legal and financial terms of the notes that are described in more detail in “Description of Notes” beginning on page S-15. Final terms of any particular notes will be determined at the time of sale and will be contained in the pricing supplement, which will be included with this prospectus supplement, relating to those notes. The terms in that pricing supplement may vary from and supersede the terms contained in this summary and in “Description of Notes.” In addition, you should read the more detailed information appearing elsewhere in this prospectus supplement, the accompanying prospectus and in that pricing supplement.

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

### The Company

Prospect Capital Corporation is a financial services company that primarily lends to and invests in middle market privately-held companies. We are a closed-end investment company incorporated in Maryland. We have elected to be regulated as a business development company (“BDC”) under the Investment Company Act of 1940 (the “1940 Act”). As a BDC, we have elected to be treated as a regulated investment company (“RIC”) under Subchapter M of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (the “Code”). We were organized on April 13, 2004 and were funded in an initial public offering completed on July 27, 2004. We are one of the largest BDCs with approximately \$6.8 billion of total assets as of June 30, 2015.

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

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

We currently have nine origination strategies in which we make investments: (1) lending in private equity sponsored transactions, (2) lending directly to companies not owned by private equity firms, (3) control investments in corporate operating companies, (4) control investments in financial companies, (5) investments in structured credit, (6) real estate investments, (7) investments in syndicated debt, (8) aircraft leasing and (9) online lending. We continue to evaluate other origination strategies in the ordinary course of business with no specific tops-down allocation to any single origination strategy.

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

**Lending Directly to Companies** – We provide debt financing to companies owned by non-private equity firms, the company founder, a management team or a family. Here, in addition to the strengths we look for in a sponsored transaction, we also look for the alignment with the management team with significant invested capital. This strategy often has less competition than the private equity sponsor strategy because such company financing needs are not easily addressed by banks and often require more diligence preparation. Direct lending can result in higher returns and lower leverage than sponsor transactions and may include warrants or equity to us. Historically, this strategy has comprised approximately 5%-15% of our business, but more recently it is less than 5% of our business.

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

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**Control Investments in Financial Companies** – This strategy involves acquiring controlling stakes in financial companies, including consumer direct lending, sub-prime auto lending and other strategies. Our investments in these companies are generally structured as a combination of yield-producing debt and equity. These investments are often structured in a tax-efficient RIC-compliant partnership, enhancing returns. This strategy has comprised approximately 5%-15% of our business.

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

**Real Estate Investments** – We make investments in real estate through our three wholly-owned tax-efficient real estate investment trusts (“REITs”), American Property REIT Corp. (“APRC”), National Property REIT Corp. (“NPRC”) and United Property REIT Corp. (“UPRC” and, collectively with APRC and NPRC, “our REITs”). Our real estate investments are in various classes of fully developed and occupied real estate properties that generate current yields. We seek to identify properties that have historically high occupancy and steady cash flow generation. Our REITs partner with established property managers with experience in managing the property type to manage such properties after acquisition. This is a more recent investment strategy that has comprised approximately 5%-10% of our business.

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

**Aircraft Leasing** – We invest debt as well as equity in aircraft assets subject to commercial leases to credit-worthy airlines across the globe. These investments present attractive return opportunities due to cash flow consistency from long-lived assets coupled with hard asset collateral. We seek to deliver risk-adjusted returns with strong downside protection by analyzing relative value characteristics across the spectrum of aircraft types of all vintages. Our target portfolio includes both in-production and out-of-production jet and turboprop aircraft and engines, operated by airlines across the globe. This strategy comprised approximately 1.5% of our business in the fiscal year ended June 30, 2014 and approximately 1% as of June 30, 2015.

**Online Lending** – We make investments in loans originated by certain consumer loan and small and medium sized business (“SME”) originators. We purchase each loan in its entirety (i.e., a “whole loan”). The borrowers are consumers and SMEs. The loans are typically serviced by the originators of the loans. This strategy comprised approximately 1% of our business in the fiscal year ended June 30, 2014 and less than 5% as of June 30, 2015.

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

As of June 30, 2015, we had investments in 131 portfolio companies. The aggregate fair value as of June 30, 2015 of investments in these portfolio companies held on that date is approximately \$6.6 billion. Our portfolio across all our

performing interest-bearing investments had an annualized current yield of 12.7% as of June 30, 2015.

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## Recent Developments

### Investment Transactions

On July 1, 2015, we provided \$31.0 million of first lien senior secured financing, of which \$30.2 million was funded at closing, to Intelius, Inc. (“Intelius”), an online information commerce company.

On July 8, 2015, we sold 27.45% of the outstanding principal balance of the senior secured Term Loan A investment in InterDent, Inc. for \$34.4 million. There was no gain or loss realized on the sale.

On July 23, 2015, we made an investment of \$38.0 million to purchase 80.73% of the subordinated notes in Halcyon Loan Advisors Funding 2015-3 Ltd. in a co-investment transaction with Priority Income Fund, Inc., a closed-end fund managed by an affiliate of Prospect Capital Management.

On July 24, 2015, TB Corp. repaid the \$23.6 million loan receivable to us.

On August 6, 2015, we provided \$92.5 million of first lien senior secured debt to support the refinancing of Crosman Corporation. Concurrent with the refinancing, we received repayment of the \$40.0 million second lien term loan previously outstanding.

On August 7, 2015, Ryan, LLC repaid the \$72.7 million loan receivable to us.

On August 11, 2015, we made a \$13.5 million follow-on first lien senior secured debt investment in Intelius, of which \$13.0 million was funded at closing, to support an acquisition.

On August 12, 2015, we made an investment of \$23.0 million to purchase 50.04% of the subordinated notes in Octagon Investment Partners XVIII, Ltd.

On August 12, 2015, we sold 780 of our small business whole loans purchased from OnDeck to Jefferies Asset Funding LLC for proceeds of \$26.6 million, net of related transaction expenses, and a trust certificate representing a 41.54% interest in the MarketPlace Loan Trust, Series 2015-OD2.

On August 21, 2015, we committed to funding a \$16.0 million second lien secured investment in a provider of customer care outsourcing services.

During the period from July 1, 2015 through August 28, 2015, we made seven follow-on investments in NPRC totaling \$52.9 million to support the online consumer lending initiative. We invested \$12.5 million of equity through NPH Property Holdings, LLC (“NPH”) and \$40.3 million of debt directly to ACL Loan Holdings, Inc., a wholly-owned subsidiary of NPRC.

During the period from July 1, 2015 through August 28, 2015, our wholly-owned subsidiary PSBL purchased \$14.5 million of small business whole loans from OnDeck.

### Debt Issuances and Conversion Rate Adjustments

On August 14, 2015, we announced the then current conversion rate on the convertible notes that mature on March 15, 2018 (the “2018 Notes”) as 84.1497 shares of common stock per \$1,000 principal amount of the 2018 Notes converted, which is equivalent to a conversion price of approximately \$11.88.

During the period from July 1, 2015 through August 28, 2015, we issued \$33.8 million aggregate principal amount of Prospect Capital InterNotes® for net proceeds of \$33.3 million.

### Common Stock Issuances and Repurchases

On July 23, 2015, we issued 193,892 shares of our common stock in connection with the dividend reinvestment plan.

On August 20, 2015, we issued 152,896 shares of our common stock in connection with the dividend reinvestment plan.

During the period from July 28, 2015 through August 28, 2015 (with settlement dates of July 31, 2015 to September 2, 2015), we repurchased 4,208,750 shares of our common stock at an average price of \$7.23 per share, including commissions.

## Dividends

On August 24, 2015, we announced the declaration of monthly dividends in the following amounts and with the following dates:

\$0.08333 per share for September 2015 to holders of record on September 30, 2015 with a payment date of October 22, 2015; and

\$0.08333 per share for October 2015 to holders of record on October 30, 2015 with a payment date of November 19, 2015.

## “Spin-Offs” of Certain Business Strategies

We previously announced that we intend to unlock value by “spinning off” certain “pure play” business strategies to our shareholders. We desire through these transactions to (i) transform some of the business strategies we have successfully grown and developed inside Prospect into pure play public companies with the potential for increased earnings multiples, (ii) allow for continued revenue and earnings growth through more flexible non-BDC formats (which are expected to benefit from not having one or more of the (a) 30% basket, (b) leverage, and (c) control basket constraints with which BDCs must comply), and (iii) free up our 30% basket and leverage capacity for new originations at Prospect. The business strategies we intend to enable our shareholders to participate in on a “pure play” basis have grown faster than our overall growth rate in the past few years, with outlets in less constraining structures required to continue this strong growth. We anticipate these non-BDC companies will have tax efficient structures. We initially intend on focusing these efforts on three separate companies consisting of portions of our (i) consumer online lending business, (ii) real estate business and (iii) structured credit business. We are seeking to divest these businesses in conjunction with rights offering capital raises in which existing Prospect shareholders could elect to participate in each offering or sell their rights. The goals of these dispositions include leverage and earnings neutrality for Prospect. Our primary objective is to maximize the valuation of each offering (declining to proceed with any offering if we find any valuation not to be attractive).

The sizes and likelihood of these dispositions, some of which are expected to be partial rather than complete spin-offs, remain to be determined, but we currently expect the collective size of these three dispositions to be approximately 10% of our asset base. We seek to complete the first of these dispositions late in calendar year 2015 and the others in 2016 in a sequential fashion. The consummation of any of the spin-offs depends upon, among other things: market conditions, regulatory and exchange listing approval, and sufficient investor demand, and there can be no guarantee that we will consummate any of these spin-offs.

On March 11, 2015, Prospect Yield Corporation, LLC (“Prospect Yield”), our wholly owned subsidiary, filed a registration statement with the SEC in connection with our rights offering disposition of a portion of our structured credit business, and Prospect Yield filed an amendment on April 17, 2015. We are a selling stockholder under the registration statement. We seek but cannot guarantee consummation of this disposition, which is subject to regulatory review, during calendar year 2016.

On May 6, 2015, Prospect Finance Company, LLC (“Prospect Finance”), our indirect wholly-owned subsidiary, filed a confidential registration statement with the SEC in connection with our rights offering disposition of our online consumer lending business, and Prospect Finance filed confidential amendments on June 16, July 20 and August 12, 2015. We are a selling stockholder under the registration statement. We seek but cannot guarantee consummation of this disposition, which is subject to regulatory review, late in calendar year 2015.

On May 6, 2015, Prospect Realty Income Trust Corp. (“Prospect Realty”), our wholly-owned subsidiary, filed a confidential registration statement with the SEC in connection with our rights offering disposition of a portion of our real estate business, and Prospect Realty filed confidential amendments on June 30, July 27 and August 12, 2015. We are a selling stockholder under the registration statement. We seek but cannot guarantee consummation of this disposition, which is subject to regulatory review, during calendar year 2016.

On May 19, 2015, the Company, Prospect Capital Management, Prospect Yield, Prospect Finance and Prospect Realty filed an application for an exemptive order authorizing certain joint transactions that may otherwise be prohibited by Section 57(a)(4) of the 40 Act in order to complete each of the rights offerings described above and are awaiting comments from the SEC.



We expect to continue as a BDC in the future to pursue our multi-line origination strategy (including continuing to invest in the businesses discussed above) as a value-added differentiating factor compared with other BDCs.

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The Offering Issuer	Prospect Capital Corporation
Purchasing Agent	Incapital LLC
Agents	Citigroup Global Markets Inc., Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated and RBC Capital Markets, LLC. From time to time, we may sell the notes to or through additional agents.
Title of Notes	Prospect Capital InterNotes®
Amount	We may issue notes from time to time in various offerings up to \$1.5 billion, the aggregate principal amount authorized by our board of directors for notes. As of August 27, 2015, \$997.0 million aggregate principal amount of notes has been issued. We have, from time to time, repurchased certain notes and, therefore, as of August 27, 2015, \$860.7 million aggregate principal amount of notes were outstanding. There are no limitations on our ability to issue additional indebtedness in the form of Prospect Capital InterNotes® or otherwise other than under the 1940 Act and the marginally more restrictive 175% asset coverage requirement under our credit facility.
Denominations	The notes will be issued and sold in denominations of \$1,000 and multiples of \$1,000 (unless otherwise stated in the pricing supplement).
Status	The notes will be our direct unsecured senior obligations and will rank equally in right of payment with all of our other unsecured senior indebtedness from time to time outstanding.
Maturities	Each note will mature 12 months or more from its date of original issuance.
Interest	Notes may be issued with a fixed or floating interest rate; a floating interest rate note will be based on the London Interbank Offered Rate (“LIBOR”). Interest on each fixed or floating interest rate note will be payable either monthly, quarterly, semi-annually or annually on each interest payment date and on the stated maturity date. Interest also will be paid on the date of redemption or repayment if a note is redeemed or repaid prior to its stated maturity in accordance with its terms. Interest on the notes will be computed on the basis of a 360-day year of twelve 30-day months, often referred to as the 30/360 (ISDA) day count convention.
Principal	The principal amount of each note will be payable on its stated maturity date at the corporate trust office of the paying agent or at any other place we may designate.
Redemption and Repayment	Unless otherwise stated in the applicable pricing supplement, a note will not be redeemable at our option or be repayable at the option of the holder prior to its stated maturity date. The notes will not be subject to any sinking fund.
Survivor’s Option	Specific notes may contain a provision permitting the optional repayment of those notes prior to stated maturity, if requested by the authorized representative of the beneficial owner of those notes, following the death of the beneficial owner of the notes, so long as the notes were owned by the beneficial owner or his or her estate at least six months prior to the request. This feature is referred to as a “Survivor’s Option.” Your notes will not

be repaid in this manner unless the pricing supplement for your notes provides for the Survivor's Option. If the pricing supplement for your notes provides for the Survivor's Option, your right to exercise the Survivor's Option will be subject to limits set by us on (1) the permitted dollar amount of total exercises by all holders of notes in any calendar year, and (2) the permitted dollar amount of an individual exercise by a holder of a note in any calendar year. Additional details on the Survivor's Option are described in the section entitled "Description of Notes—Survivor's Option."

Sale and Clearance

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

Trustee

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

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Selling Group

The agents and dealers comprising the selling group are broker-dealers and securities firms. Each of the Purchasing Agent, Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated, Citigroup Global Markets Inc. and RBC Capital Markets, LLC entered into a Fourth Amended and Restated Selling Agent Agreement with us dated November 7, 2014 (as amended, the “Selling Agent Agreement”). Additional agents appointed by us from time to time in connection with the offering of the notes contemplated by this prospectus supplement will become parties to the Selling Agent Agreement. Dealers who are members of the selling group have executed a Master Selected Dealer Agreement with the Purchasing Agent. The agents and the dealers have agreed to market and sell the notes in accordance with the terms of those respective agreements and all other applicable laws and regulations. You may contact the Purchasing Agent at [info@incapital.com](mailto:info@incapital.com) for a list of selling group members.

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## SELECTED CONDENSED FINANCIAL DATA

You should read the condensed consolidated financial information below with the Consolidated Financial Statements and notes thereto included in this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus. Financial information below for the years ended June 30, 2015, 2014, 2013, 2012 and 2011 has been derived from the financial statements that were audited by our independent registered public accounting firm. Certain reclassifications have been made to the prior period financial information to conform to the current period presentation. See “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations” starting on page S-24 for more information.

	Year Ended June 30,				
	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
	(in thousands except data relating to shares, per share and number of portfolio companies)				
<b>Summary of Operations</b>					
Total investment income	\$791,084	\$712,291	\$576,336	\$320,910	\$169,476
Total operating expenses	428,337	355,068	251,412	134,226	75,255
Net investment income	362,747	357,223	324,924	186,684	94,221
Net realized and unrealized (losses) gains on investments	(12,458 )	(38,203 )	(104,068 )	4,220	24,017
Net realized losses on extinguishment of debt	(3,950 )	—	—	—	—
Net increase in net assets resulting from operations	346,339	319,020	220,856	190,904	118,238
<b>Per Share Data</b>					
Net investment income(1)	\$1.03	\$1.19	\$1.57	\$1.63	\$1.10
Net increase in net assets resulting from operations(1)	0.98	1.06	1.07	1.67	1.38
Dividends to shareholders	(1.19 )	(1.32 )	(1.28 )	(1.22 )	(1.21 )
Net asset value at end of year	10.31	10.56	10.72	10.83	10.36
<b>Balance Sheet Data</b>					
Total assets	\$6,798,054	\$6,477,269	\$4,448,217	\$2,255,254	\$1,549,317
Total debt outstanding	2,983,736	2,773,051	1,683,002	664,138	406,700
Net assets	3,703,049	3,618,182	2,656,494	1,511,974	1,114,357
<b>Other Data</b>					
Investment purchases for the year	\$2,088,988	\$2,952,356	\$3,103,217	\$1,120,659	\$953,337
Investment sales and repayments for the year	\$1,633,073	\$786,969	\$931,534	\$500,952	\$285,562
Number of portfolio companies at year end	131	142	124	85	72
Total return based on market value(2)	(20.8 %)	10.9 %	6.2 %	27.2 %	17.2 %
Total return based on net asset value(2)	11.5 %	11.0 %	10.9 %	18.0 %	12.5 %
Weighted average yield on debt portfolio at year end(3)	12.7 %	12.1 %	13.6 %	13.9 %	12.8 %

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

(2) Total return based on market value is based on the change in market price per share between the opening and ending market prices per share in each period and assumes that dividends are reinvested in accordance with our dividend reinvestment plan. Total return based on net asset value is based upon the change in net asset value per

share between the opening and ending net asset values per share in each period and assumes that dividends are reinvested in accordance with our dividend reinvestment plan.

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

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## RISK FACTORS

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

You should, in consultation with your own financial and legal advisors, carefully consider the following discussion of risks before deciding whether an investment in the notes is suitable for you. The notes will not be an appropriate investment for you if you are not knowledgeable about significant features of the notes or financial matters in general. You should not purchase the notes unless you understand, and know that you can bear, these investment risks. Our amount of debt outstanding will increase as a result of this offering. Our current indebtedness could adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations and our ability to meet our payment obligations under the notes and our other debt.

As of August 27, 2015, we and our subsidiaries had \$294.7 million of secured indebtedness outstanding and approximately \$2.6 billion of unsecured senior indebtedness outstanding.

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

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

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

- reducing the availability of our cash flow to fund investments, acquisitions and other general corporate purposes, and

- limiting our ability to obtain additional financing for these purposes;

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

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

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

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

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

The notes will be our general, unsecured obligations and will rank equally in right of payment with all of our existing and future unsubordinated, unsecured indebtedness, including without limitation, the \$150.0 million aggregate principal amount of 6.25% Convertible Notes due 2015 (the “2015 Notes”), the \$167.5 million aggregate principal amount of 5.50% Convertible Notes due 2016 (the “2016 Notes”), the \$130.0 million aggregate principal amount of 5.375% Convertible Notes due 2017 (the “2017 Notes”), the \$200.0 million aggregate principal amount of 5.75% Convertible Notes due 2018 (the “2018 Notes”), the \$200.0 million aggregate principal amount of 5.875% Convertible Notes due 2019 (the “2019 Notes”), the \$300.0 million aggregate principal amount of 5.00% Unsecured Notes due 2019 (the “5.00% 2019 Notes”), the \$392.0 million aggregate principal amount of 4.75% Convertible Notes due 2020 (the “2020 Notes”) and the \$250.0 million aggregate principal amount of 5.875% Unsecured Notes due 2023 (the “2023 Notes”). As a result, the notes will be effectively subordinated to our existing and future secured indebtedness (including indebtedness that is initially unsecured to which we subsequently grant security) to the extent of the value of the assets securing such indebtedness and structurally subordinated to any existing and future liabilities and other indebtedness of our subsidiaries. Effective subordination means that in any liquidation, dissolution, bankruptcy or

other similar proceeding, the holders of any of our existing or future secured indebtedness and the secured indebtedness of our subsidiaries may assert rights against the assets pledged to secure that indebtedness in order to receive full payment of their indebtedness before the assets may be used to pay other creditors. Structural subordination means that creditors of a parent entity are subordinate to creditors of a subsidiary entity with respect to the subsidiary's assets. These

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liabilities may include indebtedness, trade payables, guarantees, lease obligations and letter of credit obligations. The notes do not restrict us or our subsidiaries from incurring indebtedness, including senior secured indebtedness in the future, nor do they limit the amount of indebtedness we can issue that is equal in right of payment to the notes. As of August 27, 2015, we had \$294.7 million borrowings under our credit facility. Our credit facility is secured by certain of our assets and the indebtedness thereunder is therefore effectively senior to the notes to the extent of the value of such assets.

Each of the 2015 Notes, the 2016 Notes, the 2017 Notes, the 2018 Notes, the 2019 Notes, the 5.00% 2019 Notes, the 2020 Notes and the 2023 Notes may be due prior to the notes. We do not currently know whether we will be able to replace any of the 2015 Notes, the 2016 Notes, the 2017 Notes, the 2018 Notes, the 2019 Notes, the 5.00% 2019 Notes, the 2020 Notes or the 2023 Notes upon their respective maturities, or if we do, whether we will be able to do so on terms that are as favorable as such notes. In the event that we are not able to replace the 2015 Notes, the 2016 Notes, the 2017 Notes, the 2018 Notes, the 2019 Notes, the 5.00% 2019 Notes, the 2020 Notes or the 2023 Notes at the time of their respective maturities, this could have a material adverse effect on our liquidity and ability to fund new investments, our ability to make distributions to our stockholders, our ability to repay the notes and our ability to qualify as a regulated investment company, or "RIC."

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

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

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

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

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

enter into transactions with affiliates;

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

make investments; or

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

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

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

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

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

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future could contain more protections for its holders than the indenture and the notes, including additional covenants and events of default. The issuance or incurrence of any such debt with incremental protections could affect the market for and trading levels and prices of the notes.

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

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

Survivor's Option may be limited in amount.

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

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

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

- the method of calculating the principal and interest for the notes;
- the time remaining to the stated maturity of the notes;
- the outstanding amount of the notes;
- the redemption or repayment features of the notes; and
- the level, direction and volatility of interest rates generally.

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

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

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

Actions by the BBA, regulators or law enforcement agencies as a result of these or future events, may result in changes to the manner in which LIBOR is determined. Potential changes, or uncertainty related to such potential changes may adversely affect the market for LIBOR-based securities, including our portfolio of LIBOR-indexed, floating-rate debt securities. In addition, any further changes or reforms to the determination or supervision of LIBOR may result in a sudden or prolonged increase or decrease in reported LIBOR, which could have an adverse impact on the market for LIBOR-based securities or the value of our portfolio of LIBOR-indexed, floating-rate debt securities. If that were to occur, the level of interest payments and the value of the floating rate notes may be adversely affected. If your floating rate notes are subject to a maximum rate specified in your pricing supplement, you may not benefit

from any such increase in LIBOR rates because the interest on your floating rate notes will be subject to the maximum rate. As a result, the amount of interest payable for your floating rate notes may be significantly less than it would have been had you invested in a similar investment instrument not subject to such a maximum interest rate.

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

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

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

The downgrade of the U.S. credit rating and economic crisis in Europe could negatively impact our business, financial condition and earnings.

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

In October 2014, the Federal Reserve announced that it was concluding its bond-buying program. It is unknown what effect, if any, the conclusion of this program will have on credit markets and the value of our investments. These and any future developments and reactions of the credit markets toward these developments could cause interest rates and borrowing costs to rise, which may negatively impact our ability to obtain debt financing on favorable terms.

Additionally, in January 2015, the Federal Reserve reaffirmed its view that the current target range for the federal funds rate was appropriate based on current economic conditions. However, if key economic indicators, such as the unemployment rate or inflation, do not progress at a rate consistent with the Federal Reserve's objectives, the target range for the federal funds rate may increase and cause interest rates and borrowing costs to rise, which may negatively impact our ability to access the debt markets on favorable terms.

Rising interest rates may adversely affect the value of our portfolio investments which could have an adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Our debt investments may be based on floating rates, such as London Interbank Offer Rate ("LIBOR"), EURIBOR, the Federal Funds Rate or the Prime Rate. General interest rate fluctuations may have a substantial negative impact on our investments, the value of our common stock and our rate of return on invested capital. A reduction in the interest rates on new investments relative to interest rates on current investments could also have an adverse impact on our net interest income. An increase in interest rates could decrease the value of any investments we hold which earn fixed interest rates, including subordinated loans, senior and junior secured and unsecured debt securities and loans and high

yield bonds, and also could increase our interest expense, thereby decreasing our net income. Also, an increase in interest rates available to investors could make investment in our common stock less attractive if we are not able to increase our dividend rate, which could reduce the value of our common stock.

Because we have borrowed money, and may issue preferred stock to finance investments, our net investment income depends, in part, upon the difference between the rate at which we borrow funds or pay distributions on preferred stock and the rate that our investments yield. As a result, we can offer no assurance that a significant change in market interest rates will not

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have a material adverse effect on our net investment income. In periods of rising interest rates, our cost of funds would increase except to the extent we have issued fixed rate debt or preferred stock, which could reduce our net investment income.

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

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

Actions by the BBA, regulators or law enforcement agencies as a result of these or future events, may result in changes to the manner in which LIBOR is determined. Potential changes, or uncertainty related to such potential changes may adversely affect the market for LIBOR-based securities, including our portfolio of LIBOR-indexed, floating-rate debt securities. In addition, any further changes or reforms to the determination or supervision of LIBOR may result in a sudden or prolonged increase or decrease in reported LIBOR, which could have an adverse impact on the market for LIBOR-based securities or the value of our portfolio of LIBOR-indexed, floating-rate debt securities. Volatility in the global financial markets resulting from relapse of the Eurozone crisis, geopolitical developments in Eastern Europe, turbulence in the Chinese stock markets and global commodity markets or otherwise could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Volatility in the global financial markets could have an adverse effect on the economic recovery in the United States and could result from a number of causes, including a relapse in the Eurozone crisis, geopolitical developments in Eastern Europe, turbulence in the Chinese stock markets and global commodity markets or otherwise. The effects of the Eurozone crisis, which began in late 2009 as part of the global economic and financial crisis, continued to impact the global financial markets through 2015. Numerous factors continued to fuel the Eurozone crisis, including continued high levels of government debt, the undercapitalization and liquidity problems of many banks in the Eurozone and relatively low levels of economic growth. These factors made it difficult or impossible for some countries in the Eurozone, including Greece, Ireland and Portugal, to repay or refinance their debt without the assistance of third parties. As a combination of austerity programs, debt write-downs and the European Central Bank's commitment to restore financial stability to the Eurozone and the finalization of the primary European Stability Mechanism bailout fund, in 2013 and into 2014 interest rates began to fall and stock prices began to increase. Although these trends helped to stabilize the effects of the Eurozone crisis in the first half of 2014, the underlying causes of the crisis were not completely eliminated. As a result, the financial markets relapsed toward the end of 2014. In particular, Greece's newly elected government, which campaigned against austerity measures, has been unable to reach an acceptable solution to the country's debt crisis with the European Union, and in June 2015, Greece failed to make a scheduled debt repayment to the International Monetary Fund, falling into arrears. Following further unsuccessful negotiations between the government of Greece and the European Union to solve the Greek debt crisis, on July 5, 2015, Greek voters rejected a bailout package submitted by the European Commission, the European Central Bank and the International Monetary Fund, and while the European Central Bank continues to extend credit to Greece, it is uncertain how long such support will last, whether Greece will receive and accept any future bailout packages and whether Greece will default on future payments. The result of continued defaults and the removal of credit support for Greek banks may cause Greece to exit the European Union, which could lead to significant economic uncertainty and abandonment of the Euro common currency, resulting in destabilization in the financial

markets. Continued financial instability in Greece and in other similarly situated Eurozone countries could have a continued contagion effect on the financial markets. Stock prices in China have experienced a significant drop in the second quarter of 2015, resulting primarily from continued sell-off of shares trading in Chinese markets. The volatility has been followed by volatility in stock markets around the world, including in the United States, as well as increased turbulence in commodity markets, such as reductions in prices of crude oil. Although the Chinese government has already taken steps to halt the collapse, it is uncertain what effect such measures will have, if any. Continued sell-off and price drops in the Chinese stock markets may have a contagion effect across the financial markets. In addition, Russian intervention in Ukraine during 2014 significantly increased regional geopolitical tensions. In response to Russian actions, U.S. and European governments have imposed

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sanctions on a limited number of Russian individuals and business entities. The situation remains fluid with potential for further escalation of geopolitical tensions, increased severity of sanctions against Russian interests, and possible Russian counter-measures. Further economic sanctions could destabilize the economic environment and result in increased volatility. Should the economic recovery in the United States be adversely impacted by increased volatility in the global financial markets caused by continued contagion from the Eurozone crisis, developments in respect of the Russian sanctions, further turbulence in Chinese stock markets and global commodity markets or for any other reason, loan and asset growth and liquidity conditions at U.S. financial institutions, including us, may deteriorate. If we fail to maintain an effective system of internal control over financial reporting, we may not be able to accurately report our financial results or prevent fraud. As a result, stockholders could lose confidence in our financial and other public reporting, which would harm our business.

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

We face cyber-security risks.

Our business operations rely upon secure information technology systems for data processing, storage and reporting. Despite careful security and controls design, implementation and updating, our information technology systems could become subject to cyber-attacks. Network, system, application and data breaches could result in operational disruptions or information misappropriation, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

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

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

We depend heavily upon computer systems to perform necessary business functions. Despite our implementation of a variety of security measures, our computer systems could be subject to cyber-attacks and unauthorized access, such as physical and electronic break-ins or unauthorized tampering. Like other companies, we may experience threats to our data and systems, including malware and computer virus attacks, unauthorized access, system failures and disruptions. If one or more of these events occurs, it could potentially jeopardize the confidential, proprietary and other information processed and stored in, and transmitted through, our computer systems and networks, or otherwise cause interruptions or malfunctions in our operations, which could result in damage to our reputation, financial losses, litigation, increased costs, regulatory penalties and/or customer dissatisfaction or loss.

We are dependent on information systems and systems failures could significantly disrupt our business, which may, in turn, negatively affect our financial condition and results of operations, and our ability to pay interest on the notes and repay principal of the notes

Our business is dependent on our and third parties' communications and information systems. Any failure or interruption of those systems, including as a result of the termination of an agreement with any third-party service providers, could cause delays or other problems in our activities. Our financial, accounting, data processing, backup or other operating systems and facilities may fail to operate properly or become disabled or damaged as a result of a

number of factors including events that are wholly or partially beyond our control and adversely affect our business.

There could be:

- sudden electrical or telecommunications outages;
- natural disasters such as earthquakes, tornadoes and hurricanes;

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disease pandemics;

events arising from local or larger scale political or social matters, including terrorist acts; and

cyber-attacks.

These events, in turn, could have a material adverse effect on our operating results and negatively affect the our financial condition, financial condition and results of operations, and our ability to pay interest on the notes and repay principal of the notes.

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## DESCRIPTION OF NOTES

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

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

The notes constitute a single series of debt securities for purposes of the indenture and are unlimited in aggregate principal amount under the terms of the indenture. Our board of directors has authorized the issuance and sale of the notes from time to time, up to an aggregate principal amount of \$1.5 billion. As of August 27, 2015, \$997.0 million aggregate principal amount of notes has been issued. We have, from time to time, repurchased certain notes and, therefore, as of August 27, 2015, \$860.7 million aggregate principal amount of notes were outstanding.

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### Types of Notes

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

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

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

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

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

#### Interest Rates

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

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

**Floating Rate Notes.** Floating rate notes will bear interest at rates that are determined by reference to an interest rate formula based on LIBOR. In some cases, the rates may also be adjusted by adding or subtracting a spread in relation

to LIBOR or multiplying by a spread multiplier and may be subject to a minimum rate and/or a maximum rate. If your note is a floating rate note, the formula and any adjustments that apply to the interest rate will be specified in your pricing supplement.

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

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

#### Initial Base Rate

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

#### Spread or Spread Multiplier

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

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

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

#### Maximum and Minimum Rates

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

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

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

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

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

#### Interest Reset Dates

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

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

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

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

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





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

#### Interest Determination Dates

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

#### Interest Calculation Date

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

#### Interest Rate Calculations

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

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

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

where:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### Sources and Corrections

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

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

#### LIBOR Calculation

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### Business Days

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

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**Business Day Convention**

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

**Payment of Principal and Interest**

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

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

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

**Payment and Record Dates for Interest**

Interest on the notes will be paid as follows:

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

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

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

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

**Redemption and Repayment**

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

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

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

specified in

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

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

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

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

#### Survivor’s Option

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

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

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

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

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



beneficial ownership interests in the applicable note during his or her lifetime.

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

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

An otherwise valid election to exercise the Survivor's Option may not be withdrawn. Each election to exercise the Survivor's Option will be accepted in the order that elections are received by the trustee, except for any note the acceptance of which would contravene any of the limitations described in the preceding paragraph. Notes accepted for repayment through the exercise of the Survivor's Option normally will be repaid on the first interest payment date that occurs 20 or more calendar days after the date of the acceptance. For example, if the acceptance date of a note tendered through a valid exercise of the Survivor's Option is September 1, 2016, and interest on that note is paid monthly, we would normally, at our option, repay that note on the interest payment date occurring on October 15, 2016, because the September 15, 2016 interest payment date would occur less than 20 days from the date of acceptance. Each tendered note that is not accepted in any calendar year due to the application of any of the limitations described in the preceding paragraph will be deemed to be tendered in the following calendar year in the order in which all such notes were originally tendered. If a note tendered through a valid exercise of the Survivor's Option is not accepted, the trustee will deliver a notice by first-class mail to the registered holder, at that holder's last known address as indicated in the note register, that states the reason that note has not been accepted for repayment. With respect to notes represented by a global note, DTC or its nominee is treated as the holder of the notes and will be the only entity that can exercise the Survivor's Option for such notes. To obtain repayment pursuant to exercise of the Survivor's Option for a note, the deceased beneficial owner's authorized representative must provide the following items to the broker or other entity through which the beneficial interest in the note is held by the deceased beneficial owner:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### Overview

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

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

Effective July 1, 2014, we began consolidating certain of our wholly-owned and substantially wholly-owned holding companies formed by us in order to facilitate our investment strategy. The following companies have been included in our consolidated financial statements since July 1, 2014: AMU Holdings Inc.; APH Property Holdings, LLC; Arctic Oilfield Equipment USA, Inc.; CCPI Holdings Inc.; CP Holdings of Delaware LLC; Credit Central Holdings of Delaware, LLC; Energy Solutions Holdings Inc.; First Tower Holdings of Delaware LLC; Harbortouch Holdings of Delaware Inc.; MITY Holdings of Delaware Inc.; Nationwide Acceptance Holdings LLC; NMMB Holdings, Inc.; NPH Property Holdings, LLC; STI Holding, Inc.; UPH Property Holdings, LLC; Valley Electric Holdings I, Inc.; Valley Electric Holdings II, Inc.; and Wolf Energy Holdings Inc. On October 10, 2014, concurrent with the sale of the operating company, our ownership increased to 100% of the outstanding equity of ARRM Services, Inc. which was renamed SB Forging Company, Inc. (“SB Forging”). As such, we began consolidating SB Forging on October 11, 2014. We collectively refer to these entities as the “Consolidated Holding Companies.”

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

Our investment objective is to generate both current income and long-term capital appreciation through debt and equity investments. We invest primarily in senior and subordinated debt and equity of private companies in need of capital for acquisitions, divestitures, growth, development, recapitalizations and other purposes. We work with the management teams or financial sponsors to seek investments with historical cash flows, asset collateral or contracted pro-forma cash flows.

We currently have nine origination strategies in which we make investments: (1) lending in private equity sponsored transactions, (2) lending directly to companies not owned by private equity firms, (3) control investments in corporate operating companies, (4) control investments in financial companies, (5) investments in structured credit, (6) real estate investments, (7) investments in syndicated debt, (8) aircraft leasing and (9) online lending. We continue to evaluate other origination strategies in the ordinary course of business with no specific tops-down allocation to any single origination strategy.

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

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**Lending Directly to Companies** – We provide debt financing to companies owned by non-private equity firms, the company founder, a management team or a family. Here, in addition to the strengths we look for in a sponsored transaction, we also look for the alignment with the management team with significant invested capital. This strategy often has less competition than the private equity sponsor strategy because such company financing needs are not easily addressed by banks and often require more diligence preparation. Direct lending can result in higher returns and lower leverage than sponsor transactions and may include warrants or equity to us. Historically, this strategy has comprised approximately 5%-15% of our business, but more recently it is less than 5% of our business.

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

**Control Investments in Financial Companies** – This strategy involves acquiring controlling stakes in financial companies, including consumer direct lending, sub-prime auto lending and other strategies. Our investments in these companies are generally structured as a combination of yield-producing debt and equity. These investments are often structured in a tax-efficient RIC-compliant partnership, enhancing returns. This strategy has comprised approximately 5%-15% of our business.

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

**Real Estate Investments** – We make investments in real estate through our three wholly-owned tax-efficient real estate investment trusts (“REITs”), American Property REIT Corp. (“APRC”), National Property REIT Corp. (“NPRC”) and United Property REIT Corp. (“UPRC” and collectively with APRC and NPRC, “our REITs”). Our real estate investments are in various classes of fully developed and occupied real estate properties that generate current yields. We seek to identify properties that have historically high occupancy and steady cash flow generation. Our REITs partner with established property managers with experience in managing the property type to manage such properties after acquisition. This is a more recent investment strategy that has comprised approximately 5%-10% of our business.

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

**Aircraft Leasing** – We invest debt as well as equity in aircraft assets subject to commercial leases to credit-worthy airlines across the globe. These investments present attractive return opportunities due to cash flow consistency from long-lived assets coupled with hard asset collateral. We seek to deliver risk-adjusted returns with strong downside protection by analyzing relative value characteristics across the spectrum of aircraft types of all vintages. Our target portfolio includes both in-production and out-of-production jet and turboprop aircraft and engines, operated by airlines across the globe. This strategy comprised approximately 1.5% of our business in the fiscal year ended June 30, 2014 and approximately 1% as of June 30, 2015.

**Online Lending** – We make investments in loans originated by certain consumer loan and small and medium sized business (“SME”) originators. We purchase each loan in its entirety (i.e., a “whole loan”). The borrowers are consumers and SMEs. The loans are typically serviced by the originators of the loans. This strategy comprised approximately 1% of our business in the fiscal year ended June 30, 2014 and less than 5% as of June 30, 2015.

We invest primarily in first and second lien secured loans and unsecured debt, which in some cases includes an equity component. First and second lien secured loans generally are senior debt instruments that rank ahead of unsecured debt of a given portfolio company. These loans also have the benefit of security interests on the assets of the portfolio company, which may rank ahead of or be junior to other security interests. Our investments in CLOs are subordinated

to senior loans and are generally unsecured. We invest in debt and equity positions of CLOs which are a form of securitization in which the cash flows of a portfolio of loans are pooled and passed on to different classes of owners in various tranches. Our CLO investments are derived from portfolios of corporate debt securities which are generally risk rated from BB to B.

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We hold many of our control investments in a two-tier structure consisting of a holding company and one or more related operating companies for tax purposes. These holding companies serve various business purposes including concentration of management teams, optimization of third party borrowing costs, improvement of supplier, customer, and insurance terms, and enhancement of co-investments by the management teams. In these cases, our investment in the holding company, generally as equity, its equity investment in the operating company and along with any debt from us directly to the operating company structure represents our total exposure for the investment. As of June 30, 2015, as shown in our Consolidated Schedule of Investments, the cost basis and fair value of our investments in controlled companies was \$1,894,644 and \$1,974,202, respectively. This structure gives rise to several of the risks described in our public documents and highlighted in Part I, Item 1A of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended June 30, 2015. On July 1, 2014, we began consolidating all wholly-owned and substantially wholly-owned holding companies formed by us for the purpose of holding our controlled investments in operating companies. There were no significant effects of consolidating these holding companies as they hold minimal assets other than their investments in the controlled operating companies. Investment company accounting prohibits the consolidation of any operating companies.

We seek to be a long-term investor with our portfolio companies. The aggregate fair value of our portfolio investments was \$6,609,558 and \$6,253,739 as of June 30, 2015 and June 30, 2014, respectively. During the year ended June 30, 2015, our net cost of investments increased by \$187,854, or 2.9%, as a result of the following: twenty-three new investments, several follow-on investments, and thirteen revolver advances totaling \$2,059,711 (including structuring fees of \$20,916); payment-in-kind interest of \$29,277; net amortization of discounts and premiums of \$87,638; and full repayments on eighteen investments, sale of twelve investments, and several partial prepayments and amortization payments totaling \$1,633,073, net of realized losses totaling \$180,423.

Compared to the end of last fiscal year (ended June 30, 2014), net assets increased by \$84,867, or 2.3%, during the year ended June 30, 2015, from \$3,618,182 to \$3,703,049. This increase resulted from the issuance of new shares of our common stock (less offering costs) in the amount of \$145,441, dividend reinvestments of \$14,681, and \$346,339 from operations. These increases, in turn, were offset by \$421,594 in dividend distributions to our stockholders. The \$346,339 from operations is net of the following: net investment income of \$362,747, net realized losses on investments of \$180,423, net change in unrealized appreciation on investments of \$167,965, and net realized losses on extinguishment of debt of \$3,950.

#### Fourth Quarter Highlights

##### Investment Transactions

During the three months ended June 30, 2015, we acquired \$257,053 of new investments, completed follow-on investments in existing portfolio companies totaling approximately \$171,426, funded \$18,696 of revolver advances, and recorded PIK interest of \$12,792, resulting in gross investment originations of \$459,967. During the three months ended June 30, 2015, we received full repayments on eight investments and received several partial prepayments and amortization payments totaling \$437,729, including realized losses totaling \$29,450. The more significant of these transactions are discussed in "Portfolio Investment Activity."

##### Debt Issuances and Redemptions

During the three months ended June 30, 2015, we issued \$50,729 aggregate principal amount of Prospect Capital InterNotes® for net proceeds of \$49,910. These notes were issued with stated interest rates ranging from 3.375% to 5.10% with a weighted average interest rate of 4.74%. These notes mature between August 15, 2020 and June 15, 2022. The following table summarizes the Prospect Capital InterNotes® issued during the three months ended June 30, 2015.

Tenor at Origination (in years)	Principal Amount	Interest Rate Range	Weighted Average Interest Rate	Maturity Date Range
5.25	\$7,126	4.625%	4.625	% August 15, 2020 – September 15, 2020
5.5	31,397	4.75%	4.75	% October 15, 2020 – November 15, 2020
6	2,197	3.375%	3.375	% April 15, 2021 – May 15, 2021
6.5	3,912	5.10%	5.10	% December 15, 2021

7	6,097 \$ 50,729	5.10%	5.10	% May 15, 2022 – June 15, 2022
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On May 15, 2015, we redeemed \$100,000 aggregate principal amount of the 2022 Notes (as defined below) at par. As a result of this transaction, we recorded a loss in the amount of the difference between the reacquisition price and the net carrying amount of the notes, net of the proportionate amount of unamortized debt issuance costs. The net loss on the extinguishment of the 2022 Notes in the three months ended June 30, 2015 was \$2,600.

During the three months ended June 30, 2015, we repaid \$2,005 aggregate principal amount of Prospect Capital InterNotes® at par in accordance with the Survivor's Option, as defined in the InterNotes® Offering prospectus. As a result of these transactions, we recorded a loss in the amount of the difference between the reacquisition price and the net carrying amount of the notes, net of the proportionate amount of unamortized debt issuance costs. The net loss on the extinguishment of Prospect Capital InterNotes® in the three months ended June 30, 2015 was \$126.

#### Equity Issuances

On April 23, 2015, May 21, 2015 and June 18, 2015, we issued 131,971, 137,878 and 159,469 shares of our common stock in connection with the dividend reinvestment plan, respectively.

#### “Spin-Offs” of Certain Business Strategies

We previously announced that we intend to unlock value by “spinning off” certain “pure play” business strategies to our shareholders. We desire through these transactions to (i) transform some of the business strategies we have successfully grown and developed inside Prospect into pure play public companies with the potential for increased earnings multiples, (ii) allow for continued revenue and earnings growth through more flexible non-BDC formats (which are expected to benefit from not having one or more of the (a) 30% basket, (b) leverage, and (c) control basket constraints with which BDCs must comply), and (iii) free up our 30% basket and leverage capacity for new originations at Prospect. The business strategies we intend to enable our shareholders to participate in on a “pure play” basis have grown faster than our overall growth rate in the past few years, with outlets in less constraining structures required to continue this strong growth. We anticipate these non-BDC companies will have tax efficient structures. We initially intend on focusing these efforts on three separate companies consisting of portions of our (i) consumer online lending business, (ii) real estate business and (iii) structured credit business. We are seeking to divest these businesses in conjunction with rights offering capital raises in which existing Prospect shareholders could elect to participate in each offering or sell their rights. The goals of these dispositions include leverage and earnings neutrality for Prospect. Our primary objective is to maximize the valuation of each offering (declining to proceed with any offering if we find any valuation not to be attractive).

The sizes and likelihood of these dispositions, some of which are expected to be partial rather than complete spin-offs, remain to be determined, but we currently expect the collective size of these three dispositions to be approximately 10% of our asset base. We seek to complete the first of these dispositions late in calendar year 2015 and the others in 2016 in a sequential fashion. The consummation of any of the spin-offs depends upon, among other things: market conditions, regulatory and exchange listing approval, and sufficient investor demand, and there can be no guarantee that we will consummate any of these spin-offs.

On March 11, 2015, Prospect Yield Corporation, LLC (“Prospect Yield”), our wholly-owned subsidiary, filed a registration statement with the SEC in connection with our rights offering disposition of a portion of our structured credit business, and Prospect Yield filed an amendment on April 17, 2015. We are a selling stockholder under the registration statement. We seek but cannot guarantee consummation of this disposition, which is subject to regulatory review, during calendar year 2016.

On May 6, 2015, Prospect Finance Company, LLC (“Prospect Finance”), our indirect wholly-owned subsidiary, filed a confidential registration statement with the SEC in connection with our rights offering disposition of our online consumer lending business, and Prospect Finance filed confidential amendments on June 16, July 20 and August 12, 2015. We are a selling stockholder under the registration statement. We seek but cannot guarantee consummation of this disposition, which is subject to regulatory review, late in calendar year 2015.

On May 6, 2015, Prospect Realty Income Trust Corp. (“Prospect Realty”), our wholly-owned subsidiary, filed a confidential registration statement with the SEC in connection with our rights offering disposition of a portion of our real estate business, and Prospect Realty filed confidential amendments on June 30, July 27 and August 12, 2015. We are a selling stockholder under the registration statement. We seek but cannot guarantee consummation of this disposition, which is subject to regulatory review, during calendar year 2016.

On May 19, 2015, Prospect, Prospect Capital Management, Prospect Yield, Prospect Finance and Prospect Realty filed an application for an exemptive order authorizing a joint transaction that may otherwise be prohibited by Section 57(a)(4) of the 1940 Act in order to complete each of the rights offerings described above and are awaiting comments from the SEC.

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We expect to continue as a BDC in the future to pursue our multi-line origination strategy (including continuing to invest in the businesses discussed above) as a value-added differentiating factor compared with other BDCs.

#### Investment Holdings

As of June 30, 2015, we continue to pursue our investment strategy. At June 30, 2015, approximately \$6,609,558, or 178.5%, of our net assets are invested in 131 long-term portfolio investments and CLOs.

During the year ended June 30, 2015, we originated \$2,088,988 of new investments, primarily composed of \$1,435,647 of debt and equity financing to non-controlled portfolio investments, \$432,562 of debt and equity financing to controlled investments, and \$220,779 of subordinated notes in CLOs. Our origination efforts are focused primarily on secured lending to non-control investments to reduce the risk in the portfolio by investing primarily in first lien loans, though we also continue to close select junior debt and equity investments. Our annualized current yield was 12.1% and 12.7% as of June 30, 2014 and June 30, 2015, respectively, across all performing interest bearing investments. The increase in our current yield is primarily the result of an increase in the interest rate for First Tower, LLC and increased investments in small business whole loans as well as online consumer lending. Monetization of equity positions that we hold and loans on non-accrual status are not included in this yield calculation. In many of our portfolio companies we hold equity positions, ranging from minority interests to majority stakes, which we expect over time to contribute to our investment returns. Some of these equity positions include features such as contractual minimum internal rates of returns, preferred distributions, flip structures and other features expected to generate additional investment returns, as well as contractual protections and preferences over junior equity, in addition to the yield and security offered by our cash flow and collateral debt protections.

We are a non-diversified company within the meaning of the 1940 Act. As required by the 1940 Act, we classify our investments by level of control. As defined in the 1940 Act, "Control Investments" are those where there is the ability or power to exercise a controlling influence over the management or policies of a company. Control is generally deemed to exist when a company or individual possesses or has the right to acquire within 60 days or less, a beneficial ownership of 25% or more of the voting securities of an investee company. Under the 1940 Act, "Affiliate Investments" are defined by a lesser degree of influence and are deemed to exist through the possession outright or via the right to acquire within 60 days or less, beneficial ownership of 5% or more of the outstanding voting securities of another person. "Non-Control/Non-Affiliate Investments" are those that are neither Control Investments nor Affiliate Investments.

As of June 30, 2015, we own controlling interests in the following portfolio companies: American Property REIT Corp.; Arctic Energy Services, LLC; CCPI Inc.; CP Energy Services Inc.; Credit Central Loan Company, LLC; Echelon Aviation LLC; Edmentum Ultimate Holdings, LLC; First Tower Finance Company LLC; Freedom Marine Solutions, LLC; Gulf Coast Machine & Supply Company; Harbortouch Payments, LLC; MITY, Inc.; National Property REIT Corp.; Nationwide Loan Company LLC (f/k/a Nationwide Acceptance LLC); NMMB, Inc.; R-V Industries, Inc.; United Property REIT Corp.; Valley Electric Company, Inc.; and Wolf Energy, LLC. We also own an affiliated interest in BNN Holdings Corp.

The following shows the composition of our investment portfolio by level of control as of June 30, 2015 and June 30, 2014:

Level of Control	June 30, 2015				June 30, 2014				
	Cost	% of Portfolio	Fair Value	% of Portfolio	Cost	% of Portfolio	Fair Value	% of Portfolio	
Control Investments	\$1,894,644	28.9	% \$1,974,202	29.9	% \$1,719,242	27.0	% \$1,640,454	26.2	%
Affiliate Investments	45,150	0.7	% 45,945	0.7	% 31,829	0.5	% 32,121	0.5	%
Non-Control/Non-Affiliate Investments	4,619,582	70.4	% 4,589,411	69.4	% 4,620,451	72.5	% 4,581,164	73.3	%
Total Investments	\$6,559,376	100.0	% \$6,609,558	100.0	% \$6,371,522	100.0	% \$6,253,739	100.0	%

The following shows the composition of our investment portfolio by type of investment as of June 30, 2015 and June 30, 2014:

Type of Investment	June 30, 2015				June 30, 2014				
	Cost	% of Portfolio	Fair Value	% of Portfolio	Cost	% of Portfolio	Fair Value	% of Portfolio	
Revolving Line of Credit	\$30,546	0.5	% \$30,546	0.5	% \$3,445	0.1	% \$2,786	—	%
Senior Secured Debt	3,617,111	55.1	% 3,533,447	53.5	% 3,578,339	56.2	% 3,514,198	56.2	%
Subordinated Secured Debt	1,234,701	18.8	% 1,205,303	18.2	% 1,272,275	20.0	% 1,200,221	19.2	%
Subordinated Unsecured Debt	145,644	2.2	% 144,271	2.2	% 85,531	1.3	% 85,531	1.4	%
Small Business Loans	50,558	0.8	% 50,892	0.8	% 4,637	0.1	% 4,252	0.1	%
CLO Debt	28,613	0.4	% 32,398	0.5	% 28,118	0.4	% 33,199	0.5	%
CLO Residual Interest	1,072,734	16.4	% 1,113,023	16.8	% 1,044,656	16.4	% 1,093,985	17.5	%
Preferred Stock	41,047	0.6	% 4,361	0.1	% 78,448	1.2	% 9,370	0.1	%
Common Stock	181,404	2.8	% 164,984	2.5	% 83,129	1.3	% 78,074	1.3	%
Membership Interest	148,192	2.3	% 278,537	4.2	% 190,671	3.0	% 221,168	3.6	%
Participating Interest(1)	—	—	% 42,787	0.6	% —	—	% 213	—	%
Escrow Receivable	7,144	0.1	% 5,984	0.1	% —	—	% 1,589	—	%
Warrants	1,682	—	% 3,025	—	% 2,273	—	% 9,153	0.1	%
Total Investments	\$6,559,376	100.0	% \$6,609,558	100.0	% \$6,371,522	100.0	% \$6,253,739	100.0	%

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

The following shows our investments in interest bearing securities by type of investment as of June 30, 2015 and June 30, 2014:

Type of Investment	June 30, 2015				June 30, 2014				
	Cost	% of Portfolio	Fair Value	% of Portfolio	Cost	% of Portfolio	Fair Value	% of Portfolio	
First Lien	\$3,642,761	58.9	% \$3,559,097	58.3	% \$3,581,784	59.5	% \$3,516,984	59.3	%
Second Lien	1,239,597	20.0	% 1,210,199	19.8	% 1,272,275	21.1	% 1,200,221	20.2	%
Unsecured	145,644	2.4	% 144,271	2.4	% 85,531	1.4	% 85,531	1.4	%
Small Business Loans	50,558	0.8	% 50,892	0.8	% 4,637	0.1	% 4,252	0.1	%
CLO Debt	28,613	0.5	% 32,398	0.5	% 28,118	0.5	% 33,199	0.6	%
CLO Residual Interest	1,072,734	17.4	% 1,113,023	18.2	% 1,044,656	17.4	% 1,093,985	18.4	%
Total Debt Investments	\$6,179,907	100.0	% \$6,109,880	100.0	% \$6,017,001	100.0	% \$5,934,172	100.0	%

The following shows the composition of our investment portfolio by geographic location as of June 30, 2015 and June 30, 2014:

Geographic Location	June 30, 2015				June 30, 2014				
	Cost	% of Portfolio	Fair Value	% of Portfolio	Cost	% of Portfolio	Fair Value	% of Portfolio	
Canada	\$ 15,000	0.2	% \$ 15,000	0.2	% \$ 15,000	0.2	% \$ 15,000	0.2	%
Cayman Islands	1,101,347	16.8	% 1,145,421	17.3	% 1,072,774	16.8	% 1,127,184	18.0	%
France	10,145	0.2	% 9,734	0.2	% 10,170	0.2	% 10,339	0.2	%
Midwest US	797,002	12.2	% 822,591	12.4	% 787,864	12.4	% 753,932	12.1	%
Northeast US	1,085,569	16.5	% 1,151,510	17.4	% 1,224,403	19.2	% 1,181,533	18.9	%
Puerto Rico	40,911	0.6	% 37,539	0.6	% 41,307	0.6	% 36,452	0.6	%
Southeast US	1,561,990	23.8	% 1,606,305	24.3	% 1,570,451	24.6	% 1,539,076	24.6	%
Southwest US	762,454	11.6	% 693,138	10.5	% 680,351	10.8	% 659,322	10.5	%
Western US	1,184,958	18.1	% 1,128,320	17.1	% 969,202	15.2	% 930,901	14.9	%
Total Investments	\$ 6,559,376	100.0	% \$ 6,609,558	100.0	% \$ 6,371,522	100.0	% \$ 6,253,739	100.0	%

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The following shows the composition of our investment portfolio by industry as of June 30, 2015 and June 30, 2014:

Industry	June 30, 2015				June 30, 2014					
	Cost	% of Portfolio	Fair Value	% of Portfolio	Cost	% of Portfolio	Fair Value	% of Portfolio		
Aerospace & Defense	\$70,860	1.1	%\$78,675	1.2	% \$102,803	1.6	%\$102,967	1.6	%	
Auto Finance	—	—	%—	—	% 11,139	0.2	%11,139	0.2	%	
Automobile	—	—	%—	—	% 22,296	0.3	%22,452	0.4	%	
Business Services	646,021	9.8	%711,541	10.8	% 598,940	9.4	%611,286	9.8	%	
Chemicals	4,963	0.1	%5,000	0.1	% 19,648	0.3	%19,713	0.3	%	
Commercial Services	245,913	3.8	%241,620	3.6	% 301,610	4.7	%301,610	4.8	%	
Construction & Engineering	58,837	0.9	%30,497	0.4	% 56,860	0.9	%33,556	0.5	%	
Consumer Finance	426,697	6.5	%486,977	7.4	% 425,497	6.7	%434,348	6.9	%	
Consumer Services	190,037	2.9	%190,216	2.9	% 502,862	7.9	%504,647	8.1	%	
Contracting	—	—	%—	—	% 3,831	0.1	%—	—	%	
Diversified Financial Services	120,327	1.8	%119,919	1.8	% 37,937	0.6	%37,937	0.6	%	
Durable Consumer Products	439,172	6.7	%422,033	6.4	% 377,205	5.9	%375,329	6.0	%	
Food Products	282,185	4.3	%281,365	4.3	% 173,375	2.7	%174,603	2.8	%	
Healthcare	435,893	6.6	%434,446	6.6	% 329,408	5.2	%326,142	5.2	%	
Hotels, Restaurants & Leisure	177,748	2.7	%177,926	2.7	% 132,193	2.1	%132,401	2.1	%	
Machinery	376	—	%563	—	% 396	—	%621	—	%	
Manufacturing	163,380	2.5	%126,921	1.9	% 204,394	3.2	%171,577	2.7	%	
Media	361,825	5.5	%350,365	5.3	% 362,738	5.7	%344,278	5.5	%	
Metal Services & Minerals	25,670	0.4	%23,745	0.4	% 48,402	0.8	%51,977	0.8	%	
Oil & Gas Production	3,000	—	%22	—	% 55,451	0.9	%3,599	0.1	%	
Oil & Gas Services	289,803	4.4	%246,817	3.7	% 305,418	4.8	%312,532	5.0	%	
Online Lending	213,143	3.2	%213,477	3.2	% 4,637	0.1	%4,252	0.1	%	
Personal & Nondurable Consumer Products	213,796	3.4	%193,046	2.8	% 10,604	0.2	%11,034	0.2	%	
Pharmaceuticals	74,951	1.1	%74,588	1.1	% 78,069	1.2	%73,690	1.2	%	
Property Management	5,880	0.1	%3,814	0.1	% 57,500	0.9	%45,284	0.7	%	
Real Estate	462,895	7.1	%512,245	7.8	% 353,506	5.5	%355,236	5.7	%	
Retail	63	—	%260	—	% 14,231	0.2	%14,625	0.2	%	
Software & Computer Services	217,429	3.3	%217,472	3.3	% 240,469	3.8	%241,260	3.9	%	
Telecommunication Services	4,573	0.1	%4,595	0.1	% 79,630	1.2	%79,654	1.3	%	
Textiles, Apparel & Luxury Goods	252,200	3.8	%252,200	3.8	% 275,023	4.3	%259,690	4.2	%	
Transportation	70,392	1.1	%63,792	1.0	% 112,676	1.8	%69,116	1.1	%	
Subtotal	\$5,458,029	83.2	%\$5,464,137	82.7	% \$5,298,748	83.2	%\$5,126,555	82.0	%	
Structured Finance(1)	1,101,347	16.8	%1,145,421	17.3	% 1,072,774	16.8	%1,127,184	18.0	%	
Total Investments	\$6,559,376	100.0	%\$6,609,558	100.0	% \$6,371,522	100.0	%\$6,253,739	100.0	%	

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



### Portfolio Investment Activity

During the year ended June 30, 2015, we acquired \$929,023 of new investments, completed follow-on investments in existing portfolio companies totaling approximately \$1,073,492, funded \$57,196 of revolver advances, and recorded PIK interest of \$29,277, resulting in gross investment originations of \$2,088,988. The more significant of these transactions are briefly described below.

On July 17, 2014, we restructured our investments in BXC Company, Inc. (“BXC”) and Boxercraft Incorporated (“Boxercraft”), a wholly-owned subsidiary of BXC. The existing Senior Secured Term Loan A and a portion of the existing Senior Secured Term Loan B were replaced with a new Senior Secured Term Loan A to Boxercraft. The remainder of the existing Senior Secured Term Loan B and the existing Senior Secured Term Loan C, Senior Secured Term Loan D, and Senior Secured Term Loan E were replaced with a new Senior Secured Term Loan B to Boxercraft. The existing Senior Secured Term Loan to Boxercraft was converted into Series D Preferred Stock in BXC.

On August 5, 2014, we made an investment of \$39,105 to purchase 70.94% of the subordinated notes in CIFC Funding 2014-IV Investor, Ltd. in a co-investment transaction with Priority Income Fund, Inc., a closed-end fund managed by an affiliate of Prospect Capital Management.

On August 13, 2014, we provided \$210,000 of first lien senior secured financing, of which \$200,000 was funded at closing, to support the recapitalization of Trinity Services Group, Inc. (“Trinity”), a leading food services company in the H.I.G. Capital portfolio. We invested \$100,000 in Term Loan A notes and \$100,000 in Term Loan B notes. The Term Loan A bears interest in cash at the greater of 6.5% or LIBOR plus 5.5% and has a final maturity of August 13, 2019. The Term Loan B bears interest in cash at the greater of 11.5% or LIBOR plus 10.5% and has a final maturity of August 13, 2019. The \$10,000 senior secured revolver, which was unfunded at closing, bore interest in cash at the greater of 9.0% or LIBOR plus 8.0% and was terminated upon maturity on June 5, 2015.

On August 19, 2014 and August 27, 2014, we made a combined \$10,670 follow-on investment in UPRC to acquire Michigan Storage, LLC, a portfolio of seven self-storage facilities located in Michigan. We invested \$1,281 of equity through UPH Property Holdings, LLC and \$9,389 of debt directly to UPRC. The senior secured term loan bears interest in cash at the greater of 6.0% or LIBOR plus 4.0% and payment-in-kind interest of 5.5% and has a final maturity of April 1, 2019. These properties were subsequently contributed to NPRC.

On August 29, 2014, we made a first lien senior secured investment of \$44,000 to support the recapitalization of BNN Holdings Corp. We invested an equal amount in Term Loan A notes and Term Loan B notes. The Term Loan A bears interest in cash at the greater of 6.5% or LIBOR plus 5.5% and has a final maturity of August 29, 2019. The Term Loan B bears interest in cash at the greater of 11.5% or LIBOR plus 10.5% and has a final maturity of August 29, 2019. As part of the recapitalization, we received repayment of the \$28,950 loan previously outstanding.

On September 10, 2014, we made a \$55,869 follow-on first lien senior secured debt investment in Onyx Payments (“Onyx”), of which \$50,869 was funded at closing, to fund an acquisition. We invested an additional \$25,028 in Term Loan A notes and \$25,841 in Term Loan B notes. The Term Loan A bears interest in cash at the greater of 6.5% or LIBOR plus 5.5% and has a final maturity of September 10, 2019. The Term Loan B bears interest in cash at the greater of 13.5% or LIBOR plus 12.5% and has a final maturity of September 10, 2019. The \$5,000 senior secured revolver, which was unfunded at closing, originally bore interest in cash at the greater of 9.0% or LIBOR plus 7.75%. Effective November 25, 2014, the terms of the revolver changed to the greater of 9.0% or LIBOR plus 8.0%. The revolver has a final maturity of September 10, 2015.

On September 26, 2014, we provided \$215,000 of first lien senior secured financing, of which \$202,500 was funded at closing, to Pacific World Corporation (“Pacific World”), a supplier of nail and beauty care products to food, drug, mass, and value retail channels worldwide. The \$200,000 term loan originally bore interest in cash at the greater of 8.0% or LIBOR plus 7.0%. On December 31, 2014, the outstanding \$200,000 term loan was split into equal tranches of Term Loan A notes and Term Loan B notes. The Term Loan A bears interest in cash at the greater of 6.0% or LIBOR plus 5.0% and has a final maturity of September 26, 2020. The Term Loan B bears interest in cash at the greater of 10.0% or LIBOR plus 9.0% and has a final maturity of September 26, 2020. The \$15,000 senior secured revolver, of which \$2,500 was funded at closing, bears interest in cash at the greater of 8.0% or LIBOR plus 7.0% and has a final maturity of September 26, 2020.

On September 29, 2014, we made a second lien secured investment of \$144,000 to support the recapitalization of PGX Holdings, Inc. (“Progrexion”). The second lien term loan bears interest in cash at the greater of 10.0% or LIBOR plus 9.0% and has a final maturity of September 29, 2021. As part of the recapitalization, we received repayment of the \$436,647 loan previously outstanding.

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On September 29, 2014, we made a \$22,618 follow-on investment in UPRC to acquire Canterbury Green Apartments Holdings, LLC, a multi-family property located in Fort Wayne, Indiana. We invested \$3,393 of equity through UPH and \$19,225 of debt directly to UPRC. The senior secured term loan bears interest in cash at the greater of 6.0% or LIBOR plus 4.0% and payment-in-kind interest of 5.5% and has a final maturity of April 1, 2019.

On September 30, 2014, we made a \$26,431 follow-on first lien senior secured debt investment in Harbortouch Payments, LLC (“Harbortouch”) to support an acquisition. The Term Loan C bears interest in cash at the greater of 13.0% or LIBOR plus 9.0% and has a final maturity of September 29, 2018.

On September 30, 2014, we made a \$42,200 follow-on first lien senior secured debt investment in PrimeSport, Inc. (“PrimeSport”) to fund a dividend recapitalization. We invested an equal amount in Term Loan A notes and Term Loan B notes. The Term Loan A originally bore interest in cash at the greater of 7.5% or LIBOR plus 6.5% and had a final maturity of December 23, 2019. The Term Loan B originally bore interest in cash at the greater of 11.5% or LIBOR plus 10.5% and payment-in-kind interest of 1.0% and had a final maturity of December 23, 2019. On February 11, 2015, we made a \$20,268 follow-on first lien senior secured debt investment in PrimeSport to support its acquisition by a new financial sponsor. We invested an additional \$10,680 in Term Loan A notes and \$9,588 in Term Loan B notes. In connection with the incremental funding, we amended the terms of the investments. The Term Loan A bears interest in cash at the greater of 7.0% or LIBOR plus 6.0% and has a final maturity of February 11, 2021. The Term Loan B bears interest in cash at the greater of 12.0% or LIBOR plus 11.0% and has a final maturity of February 11, 2021.

On September 30, 2014 and October 29, 2014, we made a combined \$22,688 follow-on investment in UPRC to acquire Columbus OH Apartment Holdco, LLC, a portfolio of eight multi-family residential properties located in Ohio. We invested \$3,398 of equity through UPH and \$19,290 of debt directly to UPRC. The senior secured term loan bears interest in cash at the greater of 6.0% or LIBOR plus 4.0% and payment-in-kind interest of 5.5% and has a final maturity of April 1, 2019.

On October 6, 2014, we made a \$35,221 follow-on first lien senior secured debt investment in Onyx to fund an acquisition. We invested an equal amount in Term Loan A notes and Term Loan B notes. The Term Loan A bears interest in cash at the greater of 6.5% or LIBOR plus 5.5% and has a final maturity of September 10, 2019. The Term Loan B bears interest in cash at the greater of 13.5% or LIBOR plus 12.5% and has a final maturity of September 10, 2019.

On October 8, 2014, we made a \$65,000 second lien secured debt investment in Capstone Logistics Acquisition, Inc. (“Capstone”), a logistics services portfolio company. The second lien term loan originally bore interest in cash at the greater of 8.75% or LIBOR plus 7.75%. On June 12, 2015, we made a \$37,500 follow-on second lien senior secured debt investment in Capstone to support an acquisition. In connection with the incremental funding, we amended the terms of this investment to the greater of 9.25% or LIBOR plus 8.25%. The investment has a final maturity of October 7, 2022.

On October 9, 2014, we made an investment of \$50,743 to purchase 83.60% of the subordinated notes in Babson CLO Ltd. 2014-III in a co-investment transaction with Priority Income Fund, Inc., a closed-end fund managed by an affiliate of Prospect Capital Management.

On October 17, 2014, we made an investment of \$48,994 to purchase 90.54% of the subordinated notes in Symphony CLO XV, Ltd.

On October 21, 2014, we made a \$22,500 first lien senior secured debt investment in Hollander Sleep Products, LLC, a manufacturer of bed pillows and mattress pads in the United States. The first lien term loan bears interest in cash at the greater of 9.0% or LIBOR plus 8.0% and has a final maturity of October 21, 2020.

On November 17, 2014, we made a \$35,000 follow-on first lien senior secured debt investment in System One Holdings, LLC, of which \$23,500 was funded at closing, to fund a dividend recapitalization. We invested an additional \$23,500 of first lien term loan which bears interest in cash at the greater of 10.5% or LIBOR plus 9.5% and has a final maturity of November 17, 2020. We also provided \$11,500 of delayed draw term loan commitment to support a future dividend recapitalization. The delayed draw term loan, which was unfunded at closing, would increase the existing first lien term loan and bear the same terms and conditions as the initial loan, if drawn.

On November 25, 2014, we made a \$127,000 follow-on first lien senior secured debt investment in InterDent, Inc. (“InterDent”), of which \$120,000 was funded at closing, as part of an add-on acquisition growth and recapitalization strategy. We invested an additional \$60,000 in Term Loan A notes and \$60,000 in Term Loan B notes. The Term Loan A bears interest in cash at the greater of 6.25% or LIBOR plus 5.25% and has a final maturity of August 3, 2017. The Term Loan B bears interest in cash at the greater of 11.25% or LIBOR plus 10.25% and has a final maturity of August 3, 2017. We also provided \$7,000 of delayed draw term loan commitment to support future acquisitions. The delayed draw term loan, which was unfunded at

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closing, was fully drawn on December 23, 2014, increasing the existing Term Loan A and Term Loan B on a pro rata basis and bearing the same terms and conditions as the initial loans.

On December 19, 2014, we provided a \$25,000 loan to support the growth of Security Alarm Financing Enterprises, L.P., a national security alarm company. The senior subordinated note bears interest in cash at the greater of 11.5% or LIBOR plus 9.5% and has a final maturity of December 19, 2020.

On January 16, 2015, we made a \$13,871 follow-on investment in NPRC to acquire five additional properties in Michigan Storage, LLC, a portfolio of twelve self-storage facilities located in Michigan. We invested \$2,061 of equity through NPH Property Holdings, LLC and \$11,810 of debt directly to NPRC. The senior secured Term Loan A bears interest in cash at the greater of 6.0% or LIBOR plus 4.0% and payment-in-kind interest of 5.5% and has a final maturity of April 1, 2019.

On March 30, 2015, we made a \$74,700 follow-on first lien senior secured debt investment in Instant Web, LLC (“IWCO”), of which \$58,700 was funded at closing, to support a recapitalization of the business. We invested an additional \$22,100 in Term Loan A notes, \$22,100 in Term Loan B notes, and \$14,500 in Term Loan C notes. The Term Loan A bears interest in cash at the greater of 5.5% or LIBOR plus 4.5% and has a final maturity of March 28, 2019. The Term Loan B bears interest in cash at the greater of 12.0% or LIBOR plus 11.0% and has a final maturity of March 28, 2019. The Term Loan C bears interest in cash at the greater of 12.75% or LIBOR plus 11.75% and has a final maturity of March 28, 2019. We also provided \$16,000 of delayed draw term loan commitment to support a future dividend recapitalization. The delayed draw term loan, which was unfunded at closing, would increase the existing Term Loan A and Term Loan B on a pro rata basis and bear the same terms and conditions as the initial loans, if drawn.

On April 15, 2015, we provided \$48,500 of first lien senior secured financing, of which \$43,500 was funded at closing, to USG Intermediate, LLC, an entrepreneur-owned direct marketing company. The Term Loan A bears interest in cash at the greater of 7.5% or LIBOR plus 6.5% and has a final maturity of April 15, 2020. The Term Loan B bears interest in cash at the greater of 12.5% or LIBOR plus 11.5% and has a final maturity of April 15, 2020. The \$5,000 senior secured revolver, which was unfunded at closing, bears interest in cash at the greater of 10.0% or LIBOR plus 9.0% and has a final maturity of April 15, 2016.

On April 16, 2015, we made a \$10,000 second lien secured debt investment in SESAC Holdco II LLC, a performance rights organization based in Nashville, Tennessee. The second lien term loan bears interest in cash at the greater of 9.0% or LIBOR plus 8.0% and has a final maturity of April 22, 2021.

On May 13, 2015, we made an investment of \$44,645 to purchase 81.48% of the subordinated notes in Mountain View CLO IX Ltd. in a co-investment transaction with Priority Income Fund, Inc., a closed-end fund managed by an affiliate of Prospect Capital Management.

On May 28, 2015, we made a \$15,000 follow-on first lien senior secured debt investment in Traeger Pellet Grills LLC in connection with a delayed purchase price payment. We invested an additional \$7,500 in Term Loan A notes and \$7,500 in Term Loan B notes. The Term Loan A bears interest in cash at the greater of 6.5% or LIBOR plus 4.5% and has a final maturity of June 18, 2018. The Term Loan B bears interest in cash at the greater of 11.5% or LIBOR plus 9.5% and has a final maturity of June 18, 2018.

On June 5, 2015, we made an investment of \$15,106 to purchase 50.07% of the subordinated notes in HarbourView CLO VII, Ltd. in a co-investment transaction with Priority Income Fund, Inc., a closed-end fund managed by an affiliate of Prospect Capital Management.

On June 9, 2015, we provided additional debt and equity financing to support the recapitalization of Edmentum, Inc. (“Edmentum”). As part of the recapitalization, we exchanged 100% of the \$50,000 second lien term loan previously outstanding for \$26,365 of junior PIK notes and 370,964.14 Class A common units representing 37.1% equity ownership in Edmentum Ultimate Holdings, LLC (“Edmentum Holdings”). In addition, we invested \$5,875 in senior PIK notes and committed \$7,834 as part of a second lien revolving credit facility, of which \$4,896 was funded at closing. The unsecured senior PIK note issued by Edmentum Holdings bears payment-in-kind interest of 8.5% and has a final maturity of June 9, 2020. The unsecured junior PIK note issued by Edmentum Holdings bears payment-in-kind interest of 10.0% and has a final maturity of June 9, 2020. The second lien revolver issued by Edmentum bears interest in cash at 5.0% and has a final maturity of June 9, 2020. On June 9, 2015, we determined that the impairment

of Edmentum was other-than-temporary and recorded a realized loss of \$22,116 for the amount that the amortized cost exceeded the fair value, reducing the amortized cost to \$37,216.

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On June 12, 2015, we made a second lien secured investment of \$5,000 to support the recapitalization of Royal Holdings, Inc., a manufacturer of high-value specialty adhesives and sealants. The second lien term loan bears interest in cash at the greater of 8.5% or LIBOR plus 7.5% and has a final maturity of June 19, 2023. As part of the recapitalization, on June 22, 2015, we received repayment of the \$20,000 loan previously outstanding from Royal Adhesives and Sealants, LLC, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Royal Holdings, Inc.

On June 19, 2015, we made a \$10,000 second lien secured investment in Prime Security Services Borrower, LLC to support the simultaneous acquisitions of two providers of alarm monitoring services in the United States. The second lien term loan bears interest in cash at the greater of 9.75% or LIBOR plus 8.75% and has a final maturity of July 1, 2022.

On June 23, 2015, we made a \$10,000 second lien secured investment in PlayPower, Inc., a global designer and manufacturer of commercial playgrounds as well as indoor and outdoor recreational equipment. The second lien term loan bears interest in cash at the greater of 9.75% or LIBOR plus 8.75% and has a final maturity of June 23, 2022.

On June 26, 2015, we made a \$21,400 follow-on first lien senior secured debt investment in Global Employment Solutions, Inc. to support an acquisition. In connection with the incremental funding, we amended the terms of this investment to the greater of 10.25% or LIBOR plus 9.25% and extended the final maturity to June 26, 2020.

On June 26, 2015, we made an investment of \$16,928 to purchase 56.52% of the subordinated notes in Jefferson Mill CLO Ltd. in a co-investment transaction with Priority Income Fund, Inc., a closed-end fund managed by an affiliate of Prospect Capital Management.

On June 30, 2015, we provided \$58,500 of first lien senior secured financing, of which \$44,000 was funded at closing, to BAART Programs, Inc., an operator of outpatient opioid treatment service clinics. We invested \$21,500 in Term Loan A notes and \$21,500 in Term Loan B notes. The Term Loan A bears interest in cash at the greater of 6.25% or LIBOR plus 5.75% and has a final maturity of June 30, 2020. The Term Loan B bears interest in cash at the greater of 11.25% or LIBOR plus 10.75% and has a final maturity of June 30, 2020. The \$5,000 senior secured revolver, of which \$1,000 was funded at closing, bears interest in cash at the greater of 8.75% or LIBOR plus 8.25% and has a final maturity of June 30, 2018. We also provided \$10,500 of delayed draw term loan commitment to fund a future earnout payment to the sellers. The delayed draw term loan, which was unfunded at closing, would increase the existing Term Loan A and Term Loan B on a pro rata basis and bear the same terms and conditions as the initial loans, if drawn.

In addition to the purchases noted above, during the year ended June 30, 2015, we made thirty-six follow-on investments in NPRC totaling \$224,200 to support the online consumer lending initiative. We invested \$52,350 of equity through NPH Property Holdings, LLC and \$171,850 of debt directly to NPRC and its wholly-owned subsidiaries.

Additionally, during the year ended June 30, 2015, our wholly-owned subsidiary PSBL purchased \$96,380 of small business whole loans from OnDeck and Direct Capital.

During the year ended June 30, 2015, we received full repayments on eighteen investments, sold twelve investments, and received several partial prepayments and amortization payments totaling \$1,633,073, net of realized losses totaling \$180,423. The more significant of these transactions are briefly described below.

On July 22, 2014, Injured Workers Pharmacy, LLC repaid the \$22,678 loan receivable to us.

On July 23, 2014, Correctional Healthcare Holding Company, Inc. repaid the \$27,100 loan receivable to us.

On July 28, 2014, Tectum Holdings, Inc. repaid the \$10,000 loan receivable to us.

On August 1, 2014, we sold our investments in Airmall Inc. ("Airmall") for net proceeds of \$51,379 and realized a loss of \$3,473 on the sale. In addition, there is \$6,000 being held in escrow, of which 98% is due to Prospect, which will be recognized as an additional realized loss if it is not received. On October 22, 2014, we received a tax refund of \$665 related to our investment in Airmall for which we realized a gain of the same amount.

On August 20, 2014, we sold the assets of Borga, Inc. ("Borga"), a wholly-owned subsidiary of STI Holding, Inc., for net proceeds of \$382 and realized a loss of \$2,589 on the sale. On December 29, 2014, Borga was dissolved.

On August 22, 2014, Byrider Systems Acquisition Corp. repaid the \$11,177 loan receivable to us.

On August 22, 2014, Capstone Logistics, LLC repaid the \$189,941 loans receivable to us.





On August 22, 2014, TriMark USA, LLC repaid the \$10,000 loan receivable to us.

On August 25, 2014, we sold Boxercraft, a wholly-owned subsidiary of BXC, for net proceeds of \$750 and realized a net loss of \$16,949 on the sale.

On September 15, 2014, Echelon Aviation LLC (“Echelon”) repaid \$37,313 of the \$78,121 loan receivable to us.

On October 3, 2014, we sold our \$35,000 investment in Babson CLO Ltd. 2011-I and realized a loss of \$6,410 on the sale.

On October 7, 2014, Grocery Outlet, Inc. repaid the \$14,457 loan receivable to us.

On October 10, 2014, ARRM Services, Inc. (“ARRM”) sold Ajax Rolled Ring & Machine, LLC (“Ajax”) to a third party and repaid the \$19,337 loan receivable to us and we recorded a realized loss of \$23,560 related to the sale. Concurrent with the sale, our ownership increased to 100% of the outstanding equity of ARRM Services, Inc. which was renamed SB Forging Company, Inc. (“SB Forging”). As such, we began consolidating SB Forging on October 11, 2014. In addition, there is \$3,000 being held in escrow of which \$802 was received on May 6, 2015 for which we realized a gain of the same amount. The remainder will be recognized as additional gain if and when received.

On October 20, 2014, we sold our \$22,000 investment in Galaxy XII CLO, Ltd. and realized a loss of \$2,435 on the sale.

On December 4, 2014, we sold our \$29,075 investment in Babson CLO Ltd. 2012-I and realized a loss of \$3,767 on the sale.

On December 4, 2014, we sold our \$27,850 investment in Babson CLO Ltd. 2012-II and realized a loss of \$2,949 on the sale.

On December 24, 2014, Focus Products Group International, LLC repaid the \$19,745 loan receivable to us.

On February 13, 2015, CRT MIDCO, LLC repaid the \$46,754 loan receivable to us.

On April 2, 2015, we sold our \$74,654 investment in American Broadband Holding Company. There was no gain or loss realized on the sale.

On April 8, 2015, we sold 60% of the outstanding principal balance of the senior secured Term Loan A investment in Trinity for \$59,253. There was no gain or loss realized on the sale.

On April 10, 2015, Sandow Media, LLC repaid the \$24,425 loan receivable to us.

On April 16, 2015, Ikaria, Inc. repaid the \$20,000 loan receivable to us.

On May 22, 2015, Blue Coat Systems, Inc. repaid the \$11,000 loan receivable to us.

On June 2, 2015, we sold 100% of the outstanding principal balance of the senior secured Term Loan A investment in Fleetwash, Inc. for \$24,079. There was no gain or loss realized on the sale.

On June 5, 2015, we sold our equity investment in Vets Securing America, Inc. (“VSA”) and realized a net loss of \$975 on the sale. In connection with the sale, VSA was released as a borrower on the secured promissory notes, leaving The Healing Staff, Inc. (“THS”) as the sole borrower. During the year ended June 30, 2015, THS ceased operations and we recorded a realized loss of \$2,956, reducing the amortized cost to zero.

On June 8, 2015, we sold an additional 10% of the total outstanding principal balance of the senior secured Term Loan A investment in Trinity for \$9,876. There was no gain or loss realized on the sale.

On June 22, 2015, IDQ Holdings, Inc. repaid the \$12,500 loan receivable to us.

On June 22, 2015, we sold 26.85% of the outstanding principal balance of the senior secured Term Loan A investment in PrimeSport for \$19,950. There was no gain or loss realized on the sale.

On June 22, 2015, we sold an additional 20% of the total outstanding principal balance of the senior secured Term Loan A investment in Trinity for \$19,751. There was no gain or loss realized on the sale.

On June 25, 2015, Deltek, Inc. repaid the \$12,000 loan receivable to us.

In addition to the repayments noted above, during the year ended June 30, 2015, we received partial repayments of \$31,365 of the NPRC loan previously outstanding and \$5,577 as a return of capital on the equity investment in NPRC. The following table provides a summary of our investment activity for each quarter within the three years ending June 30, 2015:

Quarter Ended	Acquisitions(1)	Dispositions(2)
September 30, 2012	\$ 747,937	\$ 158,123
December 31, 2012	772,125	349,269
March 31, 2013	784,395	102,527
June 30, 2013	798,760	321,615
September 30, 2013	556,843	164,167
December 31, 2013	608,153	255,238
March 31, 2014	1,343,256	197,947
June 30, 2014	444,104	169,617
September 30, 2014	887,205	863,144
December 31, 2014	522,705	224,076
March 31, 2015	219,111	108,124
June 30, 2015	459,967	437,729

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

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

#### Investment Valuation

In determining the fair value of our portfolio investments at June 30, 2015, the Audit Committee considered valuations from the independent valuation firms and from management having an aggregate range of \$6,304,870 to \$6,736,378, excluding money market investments.

In determining the range of value for debt instruments except CLOs and debt investments in controlled portfolio companies, management and the independent valuation firm generally estimate corporate and security credit ratings and identify corresponding yields to maturity for each loan from relevant market data. A discounted cash flow analysis was then prepared using the appropriate yield to maturity as the discount rate, to determine range of value. For non-traded equity investments, the enterprise value was determined by applying EBITDA multiples or book value multiples for similar guideline public companies and/or similar recent investment transactions. For stressed equity investments, a liquidation analysis was prepared.

In determining the range of value for our investments in CLOs, management and the independent valuation firm used a discounted cash flow model. The valuations were accomplished through the analysis of the CLO deal structures to identify the risk exposures from the modeling point of view as well as to determine an appropriate call date. For each CLO security, the most appropriate valuation approach was chosen from alternative approaches to ensure the most accurate valuation for such security. A waterfall engine is used to store the collateral data, generate collateral cash flows from the assets based on various assumptions for the risk factors, and distribute the cash flows to the liability structure based on the payment priorities, and discount them back using proper discount rates to anticipated maturity and call dates.

The Board of Directors looked at several factors in determining where within the range to value the asset including: recent operating and financial trends for the asset, independent ratings obtained from third parties, comparable multiples for recent sales of companies within the industry and discounted cash flow models for our investments in CLOs. The composite of all these analyses, applied to each investment, was a total valuation of \$6,609,558.

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



Control investments offer increased risk and reward over straight debt investments. Operating results and changes in market multiples can result in dramatic changes in values from quarter to quarter. Significant downturns in operations can further result in our looking to recoveries on sales of assets rather than the enterprise value of the investment. Transactions between our controlled investments and us have been detailed in Note 14 to the accompanying consolidated financial statements. Several control investments in our portfolio are under enhanced scrutiny by our senior management and our Board of Directors and are discussed below.

American Property REIT Corp.

APRC is a Maryland corporation and a qualified REIT for federal income tax purposes. APRC was formed to hold for investment, operate, finance, lease, manage, and sell a portfolio of real estate assets and engage in any and all other activities as may be necessary, incidental or convenient to carry out the foregoing. APRC acquires real estate assets, including, but not limited to, industrial, commercial, and multi-family properties. APRC may acquire real estate assets directly or through joint ventures by making a majority equity investment in a property-owning entity. As of June 30, 2015, we own 100% of the fully-diluted common equity of APRC.

During the year ended June 30, 2015, we provided \$1,381 and \$107 of debt and equity financing, respectively, to APRC for the acquisition of real estate properties and to fund capital expenditures for existing properties. During the year ended June 30, 2015, APRC transferred its investments in certain properties to NPRC. As a result, our investments in APRC related to these properties also transferred to NPRC. The investments transferred consisted of \$12,985 of equity and \$95,576 of debt. There was no gain or loss realized on these transactions. In addition, during the year ended June 30, 2015, we received \$8 as a return of capital on the equity investment in APRC.

As of June 30, 2015, APRC's real estate portfolio was comprised of twelve multi-family properties and one commercial property. The following table shows the location, acquisition date, purchase price, and mortgage outstanding due to other parties for each of the properties held by APRC as of June 30, 2015.

No.	Property Name	City	Acquisition Date	Purchase Price	Mortgage Outstanding
1	1557 Terrell Mill Road, LLC	Marietta, GA	12/28/2012	\$23,500	\$15,164
2	Lofton Place, LLC	Tampa, FL	4/30/2013	26,000	16,965
3	Vista Palma Sola, LLC	Bradenton, FL	4/30/2013	27,000	17,550
4	Arlington Park Marietta, LLC	Marietta, GA	5/8/2013	14,850	9,650
5	Cordova Regency, LLC	Pensacola, FL	11/15/2013	13,750	9,026
6	Crestview at Oakleigh, LLC	Pensacola, FL	11/15/2013	17,500	11,488
7	Inverness Lakes, LLC	Mobile, AL	11/15/2013	29,600	19,400
8	Kings Mill Pensacola, LLC	Pensacola, FL	11/15/2013	20,750	13,622
9	Plantations at Pine Lake, LLC	Tallahassee, FL	11/15/2013	18,000	11,817
10	Verandas at Rock Ridge, LLC	Birmingham, AL	11/15/2013	15,600	10,205
11	Plantations at Hillcrest, LLC	Mobile, AL	1/17/2014	6,930	4,972
12	Crestview at Cordova, LLC	Pensacola, FL	1/17/2014	8,500	4,950
13	Taco Bell, OK	Yukon, OK	6/4/2014	1,719	—
				\$223,699	\$144,809

Due to an increase in same property values driven by an increase in net operating income and a decrease in observed market capitalization rates for the properties, the Board of Directors increased the fair value of our investment in APRC to \$118,256 as of June 30, 2015, a premium of \$18,064 to its amortized cost, compared to the \$3,392 unrealized appreciation recorded at June 30, 2014.

#### First Tower Finance Company LLC

We own 80.1% of First Tower Finance Company LLC (“First Tower Finance”), which owns 100% of First Tower, LLC (“First Tower”), the operating company. First Tower is a multiline specialty finance company based in Flowood, Mississippi with over 170 branch offices.

On June 15, 2012, we acquired 80.1% of First Tower businesses for \$110,200 in cash and 14,518,207 unregistered shares of our common stock. Based on our share price of \$11.06 at the time of issuance, we acquired our 80.1% interest in First Tower for approximately \$270,771. The assets of First Tower acquired include, among other things, the subsidiaries owned by First Tower, which hold finance receivables, leaseholds, and tangible property associated with First Tower’s businesses. As part of the transaction, we received \$4,038 in structuring fee income from First Tower. On October 18, 2012, we funded an additional \$20,000 of senior secured debt to support seasonally high demand during the holiday season. On December 30, 2013, we funded an additional \$10,000 to again support seasonal demand and received \$8,000 of structuring fees related to the renegotiation and expansion of First Tower’s revolver with a third party which was recognized as other income. As of June 30, 2015, First Tower had total assets of approximately \$605,260 including \$400,451 of finance receivables net of unearned charges. As of June 30, 2015, First Tower’s total debt outstanding to parties senior to us was \$334,637.

Due to First Tower’s maintained positive momentum driven by strong volumes and historically low delinquencies, the Board of Directors increased the fair value of our investment in First Tower Finance to \$365,950 as of June 30, 2015, a premium of \$47,899 to its amortized cost, compared to the \$7,134 unrealized appreciation recorded at June 30, 2014.

#### Harbortouch Payments, LLC

Harbortouch is a merchant processor headquartered in Allentown, Pennsylvania. The company offers a range of payment processing equipment and services that facilitate the exchange of goods and services provided by small to medium-sized merchants located in the United States for payments made by credit, debit, prepaid, electronic gift, and loyalty cards. Harbortouch provides point-of-sale equipment free of cost to merchants and then manages the process whereby transaction information is sent to a consumer’s bank from the point-of-sale (front-end processing), and then funds are transferred from the consumer’s account to the merchant’s account (back-end processing).

On March 31, 2014, we acquired a controlling interest in Harbortouch for \$147,898 in cash and 2,306,294 unregistered shares of our common stock. We funded \$130,796 of senior secured term debt, \$123,000 of subordinated term debt and \$24,898 of equity at closing. As part of the transaction, we received \$7,536 of structuring fee income from Harbortouch. On April 1, 2014, we restructured our investment in Harbortouch and \$14,226 of equity was converted into additional debt investment. On September 30, 2014, we made a \$26,431 follow-on investment in Harbortouch to support an acquisition. As part of the transaction, we received \$529 of structuring fee income and \$50 of amendment fee income from Harbortouch which was recorded as other income. On December 19, 2014, we made an additional \$1,292 equity investment in Harbortouch Class C voting units. As of June 30, 2015, we own 100% of the Class C voting units of Harbortouch, which provide for a 53.5% residual profits allocation.

Due to improved operating results and a corresponding increase in Harbortouch’s enterprise value, the Board of Directors increased the fair value of our investment in Harbortouch to \$376,936 as of June 30, 2015, a premium of \$71,477 to its amortized cost, compared to the \$12,620 unrealized appreciation recorded at June 30, 2014.

#### National Property REIT Corp.

NPRC is a Maryland corporation and a qualified REIT for federal income tax purposes. NPRC was formed to hold for investment, operate, finance, lease, manage, and sell a portfolio of real estate assets and engage in any and all other activities as may be necessary, incidental or convenient to carry out the foregoing. NPRC acquires real estate assets, including, but not limited to, industrial, commercial, and multi-family properties. NPRC may acquire real estate assets directly or through joint ventures by making a majority equity investment in a property-owning entity. Additionally, through its wholly-owned subsidiaries, NPRC invests in online consumer loans. As of June 30, 2015, we own 100% of the fully-diluted common equity of NPRC.

During the year ended June 30, 2015, we provided \$171,850 and \$52,350 of debt and equity financing, respectively, to NPRC to enable certain of its wholly-owned subsidiaries to invest in online consumer loans. In addition, during the year ended June 30, 2015, we received partial repayments of \$32,883 of the loans previously outstanding and \$5,577

as a return of capital on the equity investment in NPRC.

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The online consumer loan investments held by certain of NPRC's wholly-owned subsidiaries are unsecured obligations of individual borrowers that are issued in amounts ranging from \$1 to \$35, with fixed interest rates and fixed terms of either 36 or 60 months. As of June 30, 2015, the investment in online consumer loans by certain of NPRC's wholly-owned subsidiaries had a fair value of \$366,014. The average outstanding individual loan balance is approximately \$9 and the loans mature on dates ranging from October 31, 2016 to June 29, 2020. Fixed interest rates range from 5.3% to 29.0% with a weighted-average current interest rate of 19.6%.

During the year ended June 30, 2015, we provided \$12,046 and \$2,077 of debt and equity financing, respectively, to NPRC for the acquisition of real estate properties and to fund capital expenditures for existing properties. During the year ended June 30, 2015, APRC and UPRC transferred their investments in certain properties to NPRC. As a result, our investments in APRC and UPRC related to these properties also transferred to NPRC. The investments transferred consisted of \$14,266 of equity and \$105,020 of debt. There was no gain or loss realized on these transactions.

As of June 30, 2015, NPRC's real estate portfolio was comprised of eleven multi-family properties and thirteen commercial properties. The following table shows the location, acquisition date, purchase price, and mortgage outstanding due to other parties for each of the properties held by NPRC as of June 30, 2015.

No.	Property Name	City	Acquisition Date	Purchase Price	Mortgage Outstanding
1	146 Forest Parkway, LLC	Forest Park, GA	10/24/2012	\$7,400	\$—
2	5100 Live Oaks Blvd, LLC	Tampa, FL	1/17/2013	63,400	39,600
3	NPRC Carroll Resort, LLC	Pembroke Pines, FL	6/24/2013	225,000	157,500
4	APH Carroll 41, LLC	Marietta, GA	11/1/2013	30,600	22,097
5	Matthews Reserve II, LLC	Matthews, NC	11/19/2013	22,063	17,571
6	City West Apartments II, LLC	Orlando, FL	11/19/2013	23,562	18,533
7	Vinings Corner II, LLC	Smyrna, GA	11/19/2013	35,691	26,640
8	Uptown Park Apartments II, LLC	Altamonte Springs, FL	11/19/2013	36,590	27,471
9	Mission Gate II, LLC	Plano, TX	11/19/2013	47,621	36,148
10	St. Marin Apartments II, LLC	Coppell, TX	11/19/2013	73,078	53,863
11	APH Carroll Bartram Park, LLC	Jacksonville, FL	12/31/2013	38,000	28,500
12	APH Carroll Atlantic Beach, LLC	Atlantic Beach, FL	1/31/2014	13,025	8,916
13	23 Mile Road Self Storage, LLC	Chesterfield, MI	8/19/2014	5,804	4,350
14	36th Street Self Storage, LLC	Wyoming, MI	8/19/2014	4,800	3,600
15	Ball Avenue Self Storage, LLC	Grand Rapids, MI	8/19/2014	7,281	5,460
16	Ford Road Self Storage, LLC	Westland, MI	8/29/2014	4,642	3,480
17	Ann Arbor Kalamazoo Self Storage, LLC	Ann Arbor, MI	8/29/2014	4,458	3,345
18	Ann Arbor Kalamazoo Self Storage, LLC	Scio, MI	8/29/2014	8,927	6,695
19	Ann Arbor Kalamazoo Self Storage, LLC	Kalamazoo, MI	8/29/2014	2,363	1,775
20	Jolly Road Self Storage, LLC	Okemos, MI	1/16/2015	7,492	5,620
21	Eaton Rapids Road Self Storage, LLC	Lansing West, MI	1/16/2015	1,741	1,305
22	Haggerty Road Self Storage, LLC	Novi, MI	1/16/2015	6,700	5,025
23	Waldon Road Self Storage, LLC	Lake Orion, MI	1/16/2015	6,965	5,225
24	Tyler Road Self Storage, LLC	Ypsilanti, MI	1/16/2015	3,507	2,630
				\$680,710	\$485,349

Due to an increase in same property values driven by an increase in net operating income and a decrease in observed market capitalization rates for the properties, the Board of Directors increased the fair value of our investment in NPRC to \$471,889 as of June 30, 2015, a premium of \$22,229 to its amortized cost, compared to the \$2,088 unrealized depreciation recorded at June 30, 2014.

## United Property REIT Corp.

UPRC is a Delaware limited liability company and a qualified REIT for federal income tax purposes. UPRC was formed to hold for investment, operate, finance, lease, manage, and sell a portfolio of real estate assets and engage in any and all other activities as may be necessary, incidental or convenient to carry out the foregoing. UPRC acquires real estate assets, including, but not limited to, industrial, commercial, and multi-family properties. UPRC may acquire real estate assets directly or through joint ventures by making a majority equity investment in a property-owning entity. As of June 30, 2015, we own 100% of the fully-diluted common equity of UPRC. During the year ended June 30, 2015, we provided \$53,022 and \$9,100 of debt and equity financing, respectively, to UPRC for the acquisition of certain properties and to fund capital expenditures for existing properties. During the year ended June 30, 2015, UPRC transferred its investments in certain properties to NPRC. As a result, our investments in UPRC related to these properties also transferred to NPRC. The investments transferred consisted of \$1,281 of equity and \$9,444 of debt. There was no gain or loss realized on the transaction.

As of June 30, 2015, UPRC's real estate portfolio was comprised of fifteen multi-families properties and one commercial property. The following table shows the location, acquisition date, purchase price, and mortgage outstanding due to other parties for each of the properties held by UPRC as of June 30, 2015.

No.	Property Name	City	Acquisition Date	Purchase Price	Mortgage Outstanding
1	Atlanta Eastwood Village LLC	Stockbridge, GA	12/12/2013	\$ 25,957	\$ 19,785
2	Atlanta Monterey Village LLC	Jonesboro, GA	12/12/2013	11,501	9,193
3	Atlanta Hidden Creek LLC	Morrow, GA	12/12/2013	5,098	3,619
4	Atlanta Meadow Springs LLC	College Park, GA	12/12/2013	13,116	10,180
5	Atlanta Meadow View LLC	College Park, GA	12/12/2013	14,354	11,141
6	Atlanta Peachtree Landing LLC	Fairburn, GA	12/12/2013	17,224	13,575
7	Taco Bell, MO	Marshall, MO	6/4/2014	1,405	—
8	Canterbury Green Apartments Holdings LLC	Fort Wayne, IN	9/29/2014	85,500	65,825
9	Abbie Lakes OH Partners, LLC	Canal Winchester, OH	9/30/2014	12,600	10,440
10	Kengary Way OH Partners, LLC	Reynoldsburg, OH	9/30/2014	11,500	11,000
11	Lakeview Trail OH Partners, LLC	Canal Winchester, OH	9/30/2014	26,500	20,142
12	Lakepoint OH Partners, LLC	Pickerington, OH	9/30/2014	11,000	10,080
13	Sunbury OH Partners, LLC	Columbus, OH	9/30/2014	13,000	10,480
14	Heatherbridge OH Partners, LLC	Blacklick, OH	9/30/2014	18,416	15,480
15	Jefferson Chase OH Partners, LLC	Blacklick, OH	9/30/2014	13,551	12,240
16	Goldenstrand OH Partners, LLC	Hilliard, OH	10/29/2014	7,810	8,040
				\$ 288,532	\$ 231,220

Due to an increase in same property values driven by an increase in net operating income and a decrease in observed market capitalization rates for the properties, the Board of Directors increased the fair value of our investment in UPRC to \$84,685 as of June 30, 2015, a premium of \$9,057 to its amortized cost, compared to the \$426 unrealized appreciation recorded at June 30, 2014.



Valley Electric Company, Inc.

We own 94.99% of Valley Electric Company, Inc. (“Valley Electric”) as of June 30, 2015. Valley Electric owns 100% of the equity of VE Company, Inc., which owns 100% of the equity of Valley Electric Co. of Mt. Vernon, Inc. (“Valley”). Valley is a leading provider of specialty electrical services in the state of Washington and is among the top 50 electrical contractors in the U.S. The company, with its headquarters in Everett, Washington, offers a comprehensive array of contracting services, primarily for commercial, industrial, and transportation infrastructure applications, including new installation, engineering and design, design-build, traffic lighting and signalization, low to medium voltage power distribution, construction management, energy management and control systems, 24-hour electrical maintenance and testing, as well as special projects and tenant improvement services. Valley was founded in 1982 by the Ward family, who held the company until the end of 2012.

On December 31, 2012, we acquired 96.3% of the outstanding shares of Valley. We funded the recapitalization of Valley with \$42,572 of debt and \$9,526 of equity financing. Through the recapitalization, we acquired a controlling interest in Valley for \$7,449 in cash and 4,141,547 unregistered shares of our common stock. On June 24, 2014, Prospect and management of Valley formed Valley Electric and contributed their shares of Valley stock to Valley Electric. Valley management made an additional equity investment in Valley Electric, reducing our ownership to 94.99%.

Due to soft operating results, the Board of Directors decreased the fair value of our investment in Valley Electric to \$30,497 as of June 30, 2015, a discount of \$28,340 from its amortized cost, compared to the \$23,304 unrealized depreciation recorded at June 30, 2014.

Equity positions in the portfolio are susceptible to potentially significant changes in value, both increases as well as decreases, due to changes in operating results. Several of our controlled companies experienced such volatility and we recorded corresponding fluctuations in valuations during the year ended June 30, 2015. See above for discussions regarding the fluctuations in APRC, First Tower, Harbortouch, NPRC, UPRC, and Valley Electric. During the year ended June 30, 2015, the value of our investment in CP Energy Services Inc. (“CP Energy”) decreased by \$41,927 as a result of depressed earnings resulting from softness of the energy markets; Gulf Coast Machine & Supply Company (“Gulf Coast”) decreased by \$16,041 due to a decline in operating results; and R-V Industries, Inc. (“R-V”) decreased by \$16,052 due to lower sales profitability. In total, thirteen of the controlled investments are valued at the original investment amounts or higher, and six of the controlled investments have been valued at discounts to the original investment. Overall, at June 30, 2015, control investments are valued at \$79,558 above their amortized cost.

We hold one affiliate investment at June 30, 2015. Our affiliate portfolio company did not experience a significant change in valuation during the year ended June 30, 2015.

With the non-control/non-affiliate investments, generally, there is less volatility related to our total investments because our equity positions tend to be smaller than with our control/affiliate investments, and debt investments are generally not as susceptible to large swings in value as equity investments. For debt investments, the fair value is generally limited on the high side to each loan’s par value, plus any prepayment premia that could be imposed. Many of the debt investments in this category have not experienced a significant change in value, as they were previously valued at or near par value. Non-control/non-affiliate investments did not experience significant changes and are generally performing as expected or better than expected. During the year ended June 30, 2015, the value of our investment in Pacific World decreased by \$21,328 due to a decline in operating results. Overall, at June 30, 2015, non-control/non-affiliate investments are valued at \$30,171 below their amortized cost.

#### Capitalization

Our investment activities are capital intensive and the availability and cost of capital is a critical component of our business. We capitalize our business with a combination of debt and equity. Our debt as of June 30, 2015 consists of: a Revolving Credit Facility availing us of the ability to borrow debt subject to borrowing base determinations; Convertible Notes which we issued in December 2010, February 2011, April 2012, August 2012, December 2012 and April 2014; Public Notes which we issued in March 2013 and April 2014; and Prospect Capital InterNotes® which we may issue from time to time. Our equity capital is comprised entirely of common equity.



The following table shows the maximum draw amounts and outstanding borrowings of our Revolving Credit Facility, Convertible Notes, Public Notes and Prospect Capital InterNotes® as of June 30, 2015 and June 30, 2014.

	June 30, 2015		June 30, 2014	
	Maximum Draw Amount	Amount Outstanding	Maximum Draw Amount	Amount Outstanding
Revolving Credit Facility	\$ 885,000	\$ 368,700	\$ 857,500	\$ 92,000
Convertible Notes	1,239,500	1,239,500	1,247,500	1,247,500
Public Notes	548,094	548,094	647,881	647,881
Prospect Capital InterNotes®	827,442	827,442	785,670	785,670
Total	\$ 3,500,036	\$ 2,983,736	\$ 3,538,551	\$ 2,773,051

The following table shows the contractual maturities of our Revolving Credit Facility, Convertible Notes, Public Notes and Prospect Capital InterNotes® as of June 30, 2015.

	Payments Due by Period				
	Total	Less than 1 Year	1 – 3 Years	3 – 5 Years	After 5 Years
Revolving Credit Facility	\$ 368,700	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 368,700	\$ —
Convertible Notes	1,239,500	150,000	497,500	592,000	—
Public Notes	548,094	—	—	300,000	248,094
Prospect Capital InterNotes®	827,442	—	54,509	369,938	402,995
Total Contractual Obligations	\$ 2,983,736	\$ 150,000	\$ 552,009	\$ 1,630,638	\$ 651,089

The following table shows the contractual maturities of our Revolving Credit Facility, Convertible Notes, Public Notes and Prospect Capital InterNotes® as of June 30, 2014.

	Payments Due by Period				
	Total	Less than 1 Year	1 – 3 Years	3 – 5 Years	After 5 Years
Revolving Credit Facility	\$ 92,000	\$ —	\$ 92,000	\$ —	\$ —
Convertible Notes	1,247,500	—	317,500	530,000	400,000
Public Notes	647,881	—	—	—	647,881
Prospect Capital InterNotes®	785,670	—	8,859	261,456	515,355
Total Contractual Obligations	\$ 2,773,051	\$ —	\$ 418,359	\$ 791,456	\$ 1,563,236

Historically, we have funded a portion of our cash needs through borrowings from banks, issuances of senior securities, including secured, unsecured and convertible debt securities, or issuances of common equity. For flexibility, we maintain a universal shelf registration statement that allows for the public offering and sale of our debt securities, common stock, preferred stock, subscription rights, and warrants and units to purchase such securities in an amount up to \$5,000,000 less issuances to date. As of June 30, 2015, we can issue up to \$4,822,626 of additional debt and equity securities in the public market under this shelf registration. We may from time to time issue securities pursuant to the shelf registration statement or otherwise pursuant to private offerings. The issuance of debt or equity securities will depend on future market conditions, funding needs and other factors and there can be no assurance that any such issuance will occur or be successful.

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

### Revolving Credit Facility

On March 27, 2012, we closed on an extended and expanded credit facility with a syndicate of lenders through PCF (the "2012 Facility"). The lenders had extended commitments of \$857,500 under the 2012 Facility as of June 30, 2014, which was increased to \$877,500 in July 2014. The 2012 Facility included an accordion feature which allowed commitments to be increased up to \$1,000,000 in the aggregate. Interest on borrowings under the 2012 Facility was one-month LIBOR plus 275 basis points with no minimum LIBOR floor. Additionally, the lenders charged a fee on the unused portion of the 2012 Facility equal to either 50 basis points if at least half of the credit facility is drawn or 100 basis points otherwise.

On August 29, 2014, we renegotiated the 2012 Facility and closed an expanded five and a half year revolving credit facility (the "2014 Facility" and collectively with the 2012 Facility, the "Revolving Credit Facility"). The lenders have extended commitments of \$885,000 under the 2014 Facility as of June 30, 2015. The 2014 Facility includes an accordion feature which allows commitments to be increased up to \$1,500,000 in the aggregate. The revolving period of the 2014 Facility extends through March 2019, with an additional one year amortization period (with distributions allowed) after the completion of the revolving period. During such one year amortization period, all principal payments on the pledged assets will be applied to reduce the balance. At the end of the one year amortization period, the remaining balance will become due, if required by the lenders.

The 2014 Facility contains restrictions pertaining to the geographic and industry concentrations of funded loans, maximum size of funded loans, interest rate payment frequency of funded loans, maturity dates of funded loans and minimum equity requirements. The 2014 Facility also contains certain requirements relating to portfolio performance, including required minimum portfolio yield and limitations on delinquencies and charge-offs, violation of which could result in the early termination of the 2014 Facility. The 2014 Facility also requires the maintenance of a minimum liquidity requirement. As of June 30, 2015, we were in compliance with the applicable covenants.

Interest on borrowings under the 2014 Facility is one-month LIBOR plus 225 basis points with no minimum LIBOR floor. Additionally, the lenders charge a fee on the unused portion of the 2014 Facility equal to either 50 basis points if at least 35% of the credit facility is drawn or 100 basis points otherwise. The 2014 Facility requires us to pledge assets as collateral in order to borrow under the credit facility.

As of June 30, 2015 and June 30, 2014, we had \$721,800 and \$780,620, respectively, available to us for borrowing under the Revolving Credit Facility, of which the amount outstanding was \$368,700 and \$92,000, respectively. As additional eligible investments are transferred to PCF and pledged under the Revolving Credit Facility, PCF will generate additional availability up to the current commitment amount of \$885,000. As of June 30, 2015, the investments, including money market funds, used as collateral for the Revolving Credit Facility had an aggregate fair value of \$1,539,763, which represents 22.9% of our total investments and money market funds. These assets are held and owned by PCF, a bankruptcy remote special purpose entity, and as such, these investments are not available to our general creditors. The release of any assets from PCF requires the approval of the facility agent.

In connection with the origination and amendments of the Revolving Credit Facility, we incurred \$8,866 of new fees and \$3,539 of fees carried over for continuing participants from the previous facility, which are being amortized over the term of the facility in accordance with ASC 470-50, of which \$10,280 remains to be amortized and is included within deferred financing costs on the Consolidated Statement of Assets and Liabilities as of June 30, 2015. In accordance with ASC 470-50, we expensed \$332 of fees relating to credit providers in the 2012 Facility who did not commit to the 2014 Facility.

During the years ended June 30, 2015, 2014 and 2013, we recorded \$14,424, \$12,216 and \$9,082, respectively, of interest costs, unused fees and amortization of financing costs on the Revolving Credit Facility as interest expense.

### Convertible Notes

On December 21, 2010, we issued \$150,000 aggregate principal amount of convertible notes that mature on December 15, 2015 (the "2015 Notes"), unless previously converted or repurchased in accordance with their terms. The 2015 Notes bear interest at a rate of 6.25% per year, payable semi-annually on June 15 and December 15 of each year, beginning June 15, 2011. Total proceeds from the issuance of the 2015 Notes, net of underwriting discounts and offering costs, were \$145,200.

On February 18, 2011, we issued \$172,500 aggregate principal amount of convertible notes that mature on August 15, 2016 (the "2016 Notes"), unless previously converted or repurchased in accordance with their terms. The 2016 Notes bear interest at a rate of 5.50% per year, payable semi-annually on February 15 and August 15 of each year, beginning August 15, 2011. Total proceeds from the issuance of the 2016 Notes, net of underwriting discounts and offering costs, were \$167,325. Between January 30, 2012 and February 2, 2012, we repurchased \$5,000 aggregate principal amount of the 2016 Notes at a price of 97.5, including commissions. The transactions resulted in our recognizing \$10 of loss in the year ended June 30, 2012.

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On April 16, 2012, we issued \$130,000 aggregate principal amount of convertible notes that mature on October 15, 2017 (the “2017 Notes”), unless previously converted or repurchased in accordance with their terms. The 2017 Notes bear interest at a rate of 5.375% per year, payable semi-annually on April 15 and October 15 of each year, beginning October 15, 2012. Total proceeds from the issuance of the 2017 Notes, net of underwriting discounts and offering costs, were \$126,035.

On August 14, 2012, we issued \$200,000 aggregate principal amount of convertible notes that mature on March 15, 2018 (the “2018 Notes”), unless previously converted or repurchased in accordance with their terms. The 2018 Notes bear interest at a rate of 5.75% per year, payable semi-annually on March 15 and September 15 of each year, beginning March 15, 2013. Total proceeds from the issuance of the 2018 Notes, net of underwriting discounts and offering costs, were \$193,600.

On December 21, 2012, we issued \$200,000 aggregate principal amount of convertible notes that mature on January 15, 2019 (the “2019 Notes”), unless previously converted or repurchased in accordance with their terms. The 2019 Notes bear interest at a rate of 5.875% per year, payable semi-annually on January 15 and July 15 of each year, beginning July 15, 2013. Total proceeds from the issuance of the 2019 Notes, net of underwriting discounts and offering costs, were \$193,600.

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

Certain key terms related to the convertible features for the 2015 Notes, the 2016 Notes, the 2017 Notes, the 2018 Notes, the 2019 Notes and the 2020 Notes (collectively, the “Convertible Notes”) are listed below.

	2015 Notes	2016 Notes	2017 Notes	2018 Notes	2019 Notes	2020 Notes
Initial conversion rate(1)	88.0902	78.3699	85.8442	82.3451	79.7766	80.6647
Initial conversion price	\$ 11.35	\$ 12.76	\$ 11.65	\$ 12.14	\$ 12.54	\$ 12.40
Conversion rate at June 30, 2015(1)(2)	89.9752	80.2196	87.7516	83.6661	79.8248	80.6670
Conversion price at June 30, 2015(2)(3)	\$ 11.11	\$ 12.47	\$ 11.40	\$ 11.95	\$ 12.53	\$ 12.40
Last conversion price calculation date	12/21/2014	2/18/2015	4/16/2015	8/14/2014	12/21/2014	4/11/2015
Dividend threshold amount (per share)(4)	\$ 0.101125	\$ 0.101150	\$ 0.101500	\$ 0.101600	\$ 0.110025	\$ 0.110525

(1) Conversion rates denominated in shares of common stock per \$1 principal amount of the Convertible Notes converted.

(2) Represents conversion rate and conversion price, as applicable, taking into account certain de minimis adjustments that will be made on the conversion date.

(3) The conversion price in effect at June 30, 2015 was calculated on the last anniversary of the issuance and will be adjusted again on the next anniversary, unless the exercise price shall have changed by more than 1% before the anniversary.

(4) The conversion rate is increased if monthly cash dividends paid to common shares exceed the monthly dividend threshold amount, subject to adjustment.

In no event will the total number of shares of common stock issuable upon conversion exceed 96.8992 per \$1 principal amount of the 2015 Notes (the “conversion rate cap”), except that, to the extent we receive written guidance or a no-action letter from the staff of the Securities and Exchange Commission (the “Guidance”) permitting us to adjust the conversion rate in certain instances without regard to the conversion rate cap and to make the 2015 Notes convertible

into certain reference property in accordance with certain reclassifications, business combinations, asset sales and corporate events by us without regard to the conversion rate cap, we will make such adjustments without regard to the conversion rate cap and will also, to the extent that we make any such adjustment without regard to the conversion rate cap pursuant to the Guidance, adjust the conversion rate cap accordingly. We will use our commercially reasonable efforts to obtain such Guidance as promptly as practicable.

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

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

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

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

In connection with the issuance of the Convertible Notes, we incurred \$39,678 of fees which are being amortized over the terms of the notes, of which \$21,274 remains to be amortized and is included within deferred financing costs on the Consolidated Statement of Assets and Liabilities as of June 30, 2015.

During the years ended June 30, 2015, 2014 and 2013, we recorded \$74,365, \$58,042 and \$45,880, respectively, of interest costs and amortization of financing costs on the Convertible Notes as interest expense.

#### Public Notes

On May 1, 2012, we issued \$100,000 aggregate principal amount of unsecured notes that were scheduled to mature on November 15, 2022 (the "2022 Notes"). The 2022 Notes bore interest at a rate of 6.95% per year, payable quarterly on February 15, May 15, August 15 and November 15 of each year, beginning August 15, 2012. Total proceeds from the issuance of the 2022 Notes, net of underwriting discounts and offering costs, were \$97,000. On May 15, 2015, we redeemed \$100,000 aggregate principal amount of the 2022 Notes at par. As a result of this transaction, we recorded a loss in the amount of the difference between the reacquisition price and the net carrying amount of the notes, net of the proportionate amount of unamortized debt issuance costs. The net loss on the extinguishment of the 2022 Notes in the year ended June 30, 2015 was \$2,600.

On March 15, 2013, we issued \$250,000 aggregate principal amount of unsecured notes that mature on March 15, 2023 (the "2023 Notes"). The 2023 Notes bear interest at a rate of 5.875% per year, payable semi-annually on March 15 and September 15 of each year, beginning September 15, 2013. Total proceeds from the issuance of the 2023 Notes, net of underwriting discounts and offering costs, were \$245,885.

On April 7, 2014, we issued \$300,000 aggregate principal amount of unsecured notes that mature on July 15, 2019 (the "5.00% 2019 Notes"). Included in the issuance is \$45,000 of Prospect Capital InterNotes® that were exchanged for the 5.00% 2019 Notes. The 5.00% 2019 Notes bear interest at a rate of 5.00% per year, payable semi-annually on January 15 and July 15 of each year, beginning July 15, 2014. Total proceeds from the issuance of the 5.00% 2019 Notes, net of underwriting discounts and offering costs, were \$250,775.

The 2022 Notes, the 2023 Notes and the 5.00% 2019 Notes (collectively, the "Public Notes") are direct unsecured obligations and rank equally with all of our unsecured indebtedness from time to time outstanding.

In connection with the issuance of the 2023 Notes and the 5.00% 2019 Notes, we incurred \$8,036 of fees which are being amortized over the term of the notes, of which \$6,604 remains to be amortized and is included within deferred financing costs on the Consolidated Statement of Assets and Liabilities as of June 30, 2015.

During the years ended June 30, 2015, 2014 and 2013, we recorded \$37,063, \$25,988 and \$11,672, respectively, of interest costs and amortization of financing costs on the Public Notes as interest expense.





## Prospect Capital InterNotes®

On February 16, 2012, we entered into a selling agent agreement (the “Selling Agent Agreement”) with Incapital LLC, as purchasing agent for our issuance and sale from time to time of up to \$500,000 of Prospect Capital InterNotes® (the “InterNotes® Offering”), which was increased to \$1,500,000 in May 2014. Additional agents may be appointed by us from time to time in connection with the InterNotes® Offering and become parties to the Selling Agent Agreement.

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

During the year ended June 30, 2015, we issued \$125,696 aggregate principal amount of Prospect Capital InterNotes® for net proceeds of \$123,641. These notes were issued with stated interest rates ranging from 3.375% to 5.10% with a weighted average interest rate of 4.65%. These notes mature between May 15, 2020 and June 15, 2022. The following table summarizes the Prospect Capital InterNotes® issued during the year ended June 30, 2015.

Tenor at Origination (in years)	Principal Amount	Interest Rate Range	Weighted Average Interest Rate	Maturity Date Range
5.25	\$7,126	4.625%	4.625	% August 15, 2020 – September 15, 2020
5.5	106,364	4.25%–4.75%	4.63	% May 15, 2020 – November 15, 2020
6	2,197	3.375%	3.375	% April 15, 2021 – May 15, 2021
6.5	3,912	5.10%	5.10	% December 15, 2021
7	6,097	5.10%	5.10	% May 15, 2022 – June 15, 2022
	\$125,696			

During the year ended June 30, 2014, we issued \$473,762 aggregate principal amount of Prospect Capital InterNotes® for net proceeds of \$465,314. These notes were issued with stated interest rates ranging from 3.75% to 6.75% with a weighted average interest rate of 5.12%. These notes mature between October 15, 2016 and October 15, 2043. The following table summarizes the Prospect Capital InterNotes® issued during the year ended June 30, 2014.

Tenor at Origination (in years)	Principal Amount	Interest Rate Range	Weighted Average Interest Rate	Maturity Date Range
3	\$5,710	4.00%	4.00	% October 15, 2016
3.5	3,149	4.00%	4.00	% April 15, 2017
4	45,751	3.75%–4.00%	3.92	% November 15, 2017 – May 15, 2018
5	207,915	4.25%–5.00%	4.92	% July 15, 2018 – May 15, 2019
5.5	53,820	4.75%–5.00%	4.86	% February 15, 2019 – August 15, 2019
6.5	1,800	5.50%	5.50	% February 15, 2020
7	62,409	5.25%–5.75%	5.44	% July 15, 2020 – May 15, 2021
7.5	1,996	5.75%	5.75	% February 15, 2021
10	23,850	5.75%–6.50%	5.91	% January 15, 2024 – May 15, 2024
12	2,978	6.00%	6.00	% November 15, 2025 – December 15, 2025
15	2,495	6.00%	6.00	% August 15, 2028 – November 15, 2028
18	4,062	6.00%–6.25%	6.21	% July 15, 2031 – August 15, 2031
20	2,791	6.00%	6.00	% September 15, 2033 – October 15, 2033
25	34,886	6.25%–6.50%	6.39	% August 15, 2038 – May 15, 2039
30	20,150	6.50%–6.75%	6.60	% July 15, 2043 – October 15, 2043
	\$473,762			

During the year ended June 30, 2015, we redeemed \$76,931 aggregate principal amount of Prospect Capital InterNotes® at par with a weighted average interest rate of 6.06% in order to replace debt with higher interest rates with debt with lower rates. During the year ended June 30, 2015, we repaid \$6,993 aggregate principal amount of Prospect Capital InterNotes® at par in accordance with the Survivor's Option, as defined in the InterNotes® Offering prospectus. As a result of these transactions, we recorded a loss in the amount of the difference between the reacquisition price and the net carrying amount of the notes, net of the proportionate amount of unamortized debt issuance costs. The net loss on the extinguishment of Prospect Capital InterNotes® in the year ended June 30, 2015 was \$1,682. The following table summarizes the Prospect Capital InterNotes® outstanding as of June 30, 2015.

Tenor at Origination (in years)	Principal Amount	Interest Rate Range	Weighted Average Interest Rate	Maturity Date Range
3	\$ 5,710	4.00%	4.00	% October 15, 2016
3.5	3,109	4.00%	4.00	% April 15, 2017
4	45,690	3.75%–4.00%	3.92	% November 15, 2017 – May 15, 2018
5	207,719	4.25%–5.00%	4.92	% July 15, 2018 – May 15, 2019
5.25	7,126	4.625%	4.63	% August 15, 2020 – September 15, 2020
5.5	115,184	4.25%–5.00%	4.65	% February 15, 2019 – November 15, 2020
6.0	2,197	3.375%	3.38	% April 15, 2021 – May 15, 2021
6.5	5,712	5.10%–5.50%	5.23	% February 15, 2020 – December 15, 2021
7	191,549	4.00%–5.85%	5.13	% September 15, 2019 – June 15, 2022
7.5	1,996	5.75%	5.75	% February 15, 2021
10	36,925	3.29%–7.00%	6.11	% March 15, 2022 – May 15, 2024
12	2,978	6.00%	6.00	% November 15, 2025 – December 15, 2025
15	17,385	5.00%–6.00%	5.14	% May 15, 2028 – November 15, 2028
18	22,729	4.125%–6.25%	5.52	% December 15, 2030 – August 15, 2031
20	4,530	5.75%–6.00%	5.89	% November 15, 2032 – October 15, 2033
25	36,320	6.25%–6.50%	6.39	% August 15, 2038 – May 15, 2039
30	120,583	5.50%–6.75%	6.23	% November 15, 2042 – October 15, 2043
	\$ 827,442			

During the year ended June 30, 2014, we repaid \$6,869 aggregate principal amount of Prospect Capital InterNotes® in accordance with the Survivor's Option, as defined in the InterNotes® Offering prospectus. In connection with the issuance of the 5.00% 2019 Notes, \$45,000 of previously-issued Prospect Capital InterNotes® were exchanged for the 5.00% 2019 Notes. The following table summarizes the Prospect Capital InterNotes® outstanding as of June 30, 2014.

Tenor at Origination (in years)	Principal Amount	Interest Rate Range	Weighted Average Interest Rate	Maturity Date Range
3	\$ 5,710	4.00%	4.00	% October 15, 2016
3.5	3,149	4.00%	4.00	% April 15, 2017
4	45,751	3.75%–4.00%	3.92	% November 15, 2017 – May 15, 2018
5	207,915	4.25%–5.00%	4.92	% July 15, 2018 – August 15, 2019
5.5	8,820	5.00%	4.86	% February 15, 2019
6.5	1,800	5.50%	5.50	% February 15, 2020
7	256,903	4.00%–6.55%	5.39	% June 15, 2019 – May 15, 2021
7.5	1,996	5.75%	5.75	% February 15, 2021
10	41,952	3.23%–7.00%	6.18	% March 15, 2022 – May 15, 2024
12	2,978	6.00%	6.00	% November 15, 2025 – December 15, 2025
15	17,465	5.00%–6.00%	5.14	% May 15, 2028 – November 15, 2028
18	25,435	4.125%–6.25%	5.49	% December 15, 2030 – August 15, 2031
20	5,847	5.625%–6.00%	5.85	% November 15, 2032 – October 15, 2033
25	34,886	6.25%–6.50%	6.39	% August 15, 2038 – May 15, 2039
30	125,063	5.50%–6.75%	6.22	% November 15, 2042 – October 15, 2043
	\$785,670			

In connection with the issuance of Prospect Capital InterNotes®, we incurred \$20,168 of fees which are being amortized over the term of the notes, of which \$16,262 remains to be amortized and is included within deferred financing costs on the Consolidated Statement of Assets and Liabilities as of June 30, 2015.

During the years ended June 30, 2015, 2014 and 2013, we recorded \$44,808, \$33,857 and \$9,707, respectively, of interest costs and amortization of financing costs on the Prospect Capital InterNotes® as interest expense.

#### Net Asset Value

During the year ended June 30, 2015, we issued \$160,122 of additional equity, net of underwriting and offering costs, by issuing 16,464,122 shares of our common stock. During the year ended June 30, 2015, we sold 14,845,556 shares of our common stock at an average price of \$9.89 per share, and raised \$146,827 of gross proceeds, under our at-the-market offering program (the "ATM Program"). Net proceeds were \$145,441 after commissions to the broker-dealer on shares sold and offering costs. During the year ended June 30, 2015, we issued 1,618,566 shares of our common stock in connection with the dividend reinvestment plan. The following table shows the calculation of net asset value per share as of June 30, 2015 and June 30, 2014.

	June 30, 2015	June 30, 2014
Net assets	\$3,703,049	\$3,618,182
Shares of common stock issued and outstanding	359,090,759	342,626,637
Net asset value per share	\$10.31	\$10.56

#### Results of Operations

Net increase in net assets resulting from operations for the years ended June 30, 2015, 2014 and 2013 was \$346,339, \$319,020 and \$220,856, respectively. During the year ended June 30, 2015, the significant increase in the asset base resulted in an additional \$135,233 of interest income which was partially offset by increased interest costs from the leverage utilized of \$40,557 and increased base management fees of \$25,600. Also reducing the net increase in net assets resulting from operations for the year ended June 30, 2015 versus June 30, 2014 were significant declines in the dividends received from Airmall, Borga, and Credit Central, and a decrease in other income of \$37,266. The decrease in other income is primarily from a reduction in structuring fees from lower origination levels and purchases of online

consumer and commercial loans, which do not generate structuring fees. (See "Investment Income" for more details on our originations in each period.) These decreases were partially offset by a \$25,745

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favorable decrease in net realized and unrealized losses on investments. (See “Net Realized Losses” and “Net Change in Unrealized Appreciation (Depreciation)” for further discussion.)

During the year ended June 30, 2014, the significant increase in the asset base resulted in an additional \$178,286 of interest income which was partially offset by increased interest costs from the leverage utilized of \$53,762 and increased base management fees of \$39,190. Also reducing the net increase in net assets resulting from operations for the year ended June 30, 2014 versus June 30, 2013 were significant declines in the dividends received from Energy Solutions. These decreases were partially offset by a \$65,865 favorable decrease in net realized and unrealized losses on investments. (See “Net Realized Losses” and “Net Change in Unrealized Appreciation (Depreciation)” for further discussion.)

Net increase in net assets resulting from operations for the years ended June 30, 2015, 2014 and 2013 was \$0.98, \$1.06 and \$1.07 per weighted average share, respectively. During the year ended June 30, 2015, the decrease is primarily due to a \$0.14 per weighted average share decrease in other income driven by reduced structuring fees and a \$0.07 per weighted average share decrease in dividend income received from our investments in Airmall, Borga, and Credit Central. These decreases were partially offset by a \$0.04 per weighted average share decrease in income incentive fees and a \$0.09 per weighted average share favorable decrease in net realized and unrealized losses on investments.

During the year ended June 30, 2014, the decrease is primarily due to a \$0.41 per weighted average share decrease in investment income driven by a \$0.31 per weighted average share decrease in dividend income received from our investment in Energy Solutions. The decrease is also attributable to a \$0.06 per weighted average share increase in interest costs from the leverage utilized. These decreases were partially offset by a \$0.09 per weighted average share decrease in income incentive fees and a \$0.37 per weighted average share favorable decrease in net realized and unrealized losses on investments.

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

#### Investment Income

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

Investment income, which consists of interest income, including accretion of loan origination fees and prepayment penalty fees, dividend income and other income, including settlement of net profits interests, overriding royalty interests and structuring fees, was \$791,084, \$712,291 and \$576,336 for the years ended June 30, 2015, 2014 and 2013, respectively. The increases are primarily the result of a larger income producing portfolio. The following table describes the various components of investment income and the related levels of debt investments:

	Year Ended June 30,		
	2015	2014	2013
Interest income	\$ 748,974	\$ 613,741	\$ 435,455
Dividend income	7,663	26,837	82,705
Other income	34,447	71,713	58,176
Total investment income	\$ 791,084	\$ 712,291	\$ 576,336

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Average debt principal of performing investments	\$6,183,163	\$4,886,910	\$2,878,417	
Weighted average interest rate earned on performing debt and equity investments	12.11	% 12.56	% 15.13	%

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Average interest income producing assets increased from \$2,878,417 for the year ended June 30, 2013 to \$4,886,910 for the year ended June 30, 2014 to \$6,183,163 for the year ended June 30, 2015. The average interest earned on interest bearing performing assets decreased from 15.13% for the year ended June 30, 2013 to 12.56% for the year ended June 30, 2014 to 12.11% for the year ended June 30, 2015. The decrease in returns during the respective periods is primarily due to originations at lower rates than our average existing portfolio yield and, to a lesser extent, a decline in prepayment penalty income. Excluding the adjustment for prepayment penalty income, our annual return would have been 14.13% for the year ended June 30, 2013, 12.28% for the year ended June 30, 2014, and 11.97% for the year ended June 30, 2015.

Investment income is also generated from dividends and other income. Dividend income decreased from \$26,837 for the year ended June 30, 2014 to \$7,663 for the year ended June 30, 2015. The decrease in dividend income is primarily attributed to a \$12,000 decrease in the level of dividends received from our investment in Airmall. We received dividends of \$12,000 from Airmall during the year ended June 30, 2014. No such dividends were received from Airmall during the year ended June 30, 2015. The decrease in dividend income is further attributed to a \$4,682 and \$3,246 decrease in the level of dividends received from our investments in Credit Central and Borga (f/k/a STI Holding, Inc.), respectively. We received dividends of \$159 and \$4,841 from Credit Central during the years ended June 30, 2015 and June 30, 2014, respectively. We received dividends of \$3,246 from Borga during the year ended June 30, 2014. No dividends were received from Borga during the year ended June 30, 2015. The decrease in dividend income was partially offset by dividends of \$1,929 received from our investment in First Tower during the year ended June 30, 2015. No dividends were received from First Tower during the year ended June 30, 2014.

Dividend income decreased from \$82,705 for the year ended June 30, 2013 to \$26,837 for the year ended June 30, 2014. The decrease in dividend income is primarily attributed to a \$53,820 decrease in the level of dividends received from our investment in Energy Solutions. The sale of Gas Solutions by Energy Solutions resulted in significant earnings and profits, as defined by the Code, at Energy Solutions for calendar year 2012. In accordance with ASC 946, the distributions we received from Energy Solutions during calendar year 2012 were required to be recognized as dividend income, as there were current year earnings and profits sufficient to support such recognition. As a result, we recognized dividends of \$53,820 from Energy Solutions during the year ended June 30, 2013. No such dividends were received from Energy Solutions during the year ended June 30, 2014. The decrease in dividend income is also attributed to a \$23,362 decrease in the level of dividends received from our investment in R-V. We received dividends of \$1,100 and \$24,462 from R-V during the years ended June 30, 2014 and June 30, 2013, respectively. The dividends from R-V during the year ended June 30, 2013 included a distribution received as part of the portfolio company's recapitalization in November 2012 for which we provided an additional \$9,500 of senior secured financing. The decrease in dividend income was partially offset by dividends of \$12,000, \$4,841 and \$5,000 received from our investments in Airmall, Credit Central and Nationwide, respectively, during the year ended June 30, 2014. The dividends from Credit Central and Nationwide included distributions received as part of the portfolio companies' recapitalizations in March 2014 for which we provided an additional \$2,500 and \$4,000 of financing, respectively. No dividends were received from Airmall, Credit Central or Nationwide during the year ended June 30, 2013.

Other income has come primarily from structuring fees, royalty interests, and settlement of net profits interests. Income from other sources decreased from \$71,713 for the year ended June 30, 2014 to \$34,447 for the year ended June 30, 2015. The decrease is primarily due to a \$30,568 decrease in structuring fees. These fees are primarily generated from originations and will fluctuate as levels of originations and types of originations fluctuate. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 2015, we elected to suspend our equity raising activities. The curtailment of capital raising activities suppressed our levels of origination. Total originations decreased from \$2,952,356 in the year ended June 30, 2014 to \$2,088,988 in the year ended June 30, 2015. As a result, structuring fees fell from \$57,697 in the year ended June 30, 2014 to \$27,129 in the year ended June 30, 2015. Included within the \$27,129 of structuring fees recognized during the year ended June 30, 2015 is a \$3,000 fee from Airmall related to the sale of the operating company for which a fee was received in August 2014 and a \$2,000 fee from Ajax related to the sale of the operating company for which a fee was received in October 2014. The remaining \$22,129 of structuring fees recognized during the year ended June 30, 2015 resulted from follow-on investments in existing portfolio companies and new originations, primarily from our investments in InterDent, IWCO, Pacific World, PrimeSport, Trinity, and UPRC, as



discussed above. To a lesser extent, the decrease in other income resulted from a decrease in miscellaneous income due to the receipt of \$5,825 of legal cost reimbursement from a litigation settlement during the year ended June 30, 2014 which had been expensed in prior years. No such income was received during the year ended June 30, 2015. Income from other sources increased from \$58,176 for the year ended June 30, 2013 to \$71,713 for the year ended June 30, 2014. The increase is primarily due to a \$4,998 increase in structuring fees, \$5,825 of legal cost reimbursement from a litigation settlement which had been expensed in prior years, and a \$1,771 increase in royalty interests from our controlled investments, particularly APH, Credit Central, First Tower, Nationwide, NPH and UPH. During the years ended June 30, 2014 and June 30, 2013, we recognized structuring fees of \$57,697 and \$52,699, respectively, from new originations, restructurings and follow-on investments. Included within the \$57,697 of structuring fees recognized during the year ended June 30, 2014 is an \$8,000 fee from First Tower Delaware related to the renegotiation and expansion of First Tower's third party revolver for which a fee was received

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in December 2013. The remaining \$49,697 of structuring fees recognized during the year ended June 30, 2014 resulted from follow-on investments and new originations, primarily from our investments in Echelon, Harbortouch, IWCO and Matrixx.

#### Operating Expenses

Our primary operating expenses consist of investment advisory fees (base management and income incentive fees), borrowing costs, legal and professional fees and other operating and overhead-related expenses. These expenses include our allocable portion of overhead under the Administration Agreement with Prospect Administration under which Prospect Administration provides administrative services and facilities for us. Our investment advisory fees compensate the Investment Adviser for its work in identifying, evaluating, negotiating, closing and monitoring our investments. We bear all other costs and expenses of our operations and transactions. Operating expenses were \$428,337, \$355,068 and \$251,412 for the years ended June 30, 2015, 2014 and 2013, respectively.

The base management fee was \$134,590, \$108,990 and \$69,800 for the years ended June 30, 2015, 2014 and 2013, respectively (\$0.38, \$0.36 and \$0.34 per weighted average share, respectively). The increases are directly related to our growth in total assets and the per weighted average share increase is also attributable to our increase in leverage year-over-year.

For the years ended June 30, 2015, 2014 and 2013, we incurred \$90,687, \$89,306 and \$81,231 of income incentive fees, respectively (\$0.26, \$0.30 and \$0.39 per weighted average share, respectively). Income incentive fees remained stable year-over-year on a dollars basis, but the per share decreases were driven by corresponding decreases in pre-incentive fee net investment income from \$1.96 per weighted average share for the year ended June 30, 2013 to \$1.49 per weighted average share for the year ended June 30, 2014 to \$1.28 per weighted average share for the year ended June 30, 2015, primarily due to decreases in dividend and other income per share. No capital gains incentive fee has yet been incurred pursuant to the Investment Advisory Agreement.

During the years ended June 30, 2015, 2014 and 2013, we incurred \$170,660, \$130,103 and \$76,341, respectively, of interest expenses related to our Revolving Credit Facility, Convertible Notes, Public Notes and Prospect Capital InterNotes® (collectively, our "Notes"). These expenses are related directly to the leveraging capacity put into place for each of those periods and the levels of indebtedness actually undertaken in those periods.

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

	Year Ended June 30,		
	2015	2014	2013
Interest on borrowings	\$ 149,312	\$ 111,900	\$ 62,657
Amortization of deferred financing costs	14,266	11,491	8,232
Accretion of discount on Public Notes	213	156	50
Facility commitment fees	6,869	6,556	5,402
Total interest and credit facility expenses	\$ 170,660	\$ 130,103	\$ 76,341
Average principal debt outstanding	\$ 2,830,727	\$ 1,984,164	\$ 1,066,368
Weighted average stated interest rate on borrowings(1)	5.27	% 5.64	% 5.88
Weighted average interest rate on borrowings(2)	6.03	% 6.56	% 7.16
Revolving Credit Facility amount at beginning of period	\$ 857,500	\$ 552,500	\$ 492,500

(1) Includes only the stated interest expense.

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

The increase in interest expense during the year ended June 30, 2015 is primarily due to utilizing more debt in 2015 and late 2014 including the issuance of additional Prospect Capital InterNotes®, the 5.00% 2019 Notes and the 2020 Notes, for which we incurred an incremental \$38,898 of collective interest expense. The weighted average stated interest rate on borrowings (excluding amortization, accretion and undrawn facility fees) decreased from 5.64% for the year ended June 30, 2014 to 5.27% for the year ended June 30, 2015. This decrease is primarily due to issuances of debt at lower rates.

The increase in interest expense during the year ended June 30, 2014 compared to the year ended June 30, 2013 is primarily due to the issuance of additional Prospect Capital InterNotes®, the 2019 Notes, the 5.00% 2019 Notes, the 2020 Notes and the

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2023 Notes, for which we incurred an incremental \$49,101 of collective interest expense. The weighted average interest rate on borrowings (excluding amortization, accretion and undrawn facility fees) decreased from 5.88% for the year ended June 30, 2013 to 5.64% for the year ended June 30, 2014. This decrease is primarily due to issuances of debt at lower coupon rates.

The allocation of overhead expense from Prospect Administration was \$21,906, \$14,373 and \$8,737 for the years ended June 30, 2015, 2014 and 2013, respectively. During the year ended June 30, 2015, Prospect Administration received payments of \$6,929 directly from our portfolio companies for legal, tax and portfolio level accounting services. We were given a credit for these payments as a reduction of the administrative services cost payable by us to Prospect Administration, resulting in net overhead expense of \$14,977 during the year ended June 30, 2015. Had Prospect Administration not received these payments, Prospect Administration's charges for its administrative services would have increased by these amounts. As our portfolio continues to grow, we expect Prospect Administration to continue to increase the size of its administrative and financial staff.

We accrued an expense of \$6,500 for excise taxes for the year ended June 30, 2013. During the year ended June 30, 2014, we amended our excise tax returns resulting in the \$4,200 reversal of previously recognized expense and we recorded a \$2,200 prepaid asset for the amount our \$4,500 excise tax payment exceeded the excise tax liability estimated through June 30, 2014. During the year ended June 30, 2015, we amended our historical excise tax returns which resulted in the increased excise tax expense of \$2,505 and we recorded an excise tax payable of \$305.

Total operating expenses, net of investment advisory fees, interest and credit facility expenses, allocation of overhead from Prospect Administration and excise tax ("Other Operating Expenses") were \$14,918, \$16,496 and \$8,803 for the years ended June 30, 2015, 2014 and 2013, respectively. The decrease of \$1,578 during the year ended June 30, 2015 is primarily due to a decrease in the expenses related to potential investments that did not materialize. The increase of \$7,693 during the year ended June 30, 2014 is primarily due to an increase in our investor relations expense which is included within other general and administrative expenses. Investor relations expense increased due to increased proxy costs incurred for our larger investor base.

#### Net Investment Income

Net investment income represents the difference between investment income and operating expenses. Net investment income was \$362,747, \$357,223 and \$324,924 for the years ended June 30, 2015, 2014 and 2013, respectively. During the year ended June 30, 2015, the significant increase in the asset base resulted in an additional \$135,233 of interest income which was offset by increased interest costs from the leverage utilized of \$40,557 and increased base management fees of \$25,600. Also reducing net investment income for the year ended June 30, 2015 versus June 30, 2014 were significant declines in the dividends received from Airmall, Borga, and Credit Central, and a decrease in other income of \$37,266. The decrease in other income is primarily from a reduction in structuring fees from lower origination levels and purchases of online consumer and commercial loans, which do not generate structuring fees. During the year ended June 30, 2014, the significant increase in the asset base resulted in an additional \$178,286 of interest income which was partially offset by increased interest costs from the leverage utilized of \$53,762 and increased base management fees of \$39,190. Also reducing net investment income for the year ended June 30, 2014 versus June 30, 2013 were significant declines in the dividends received from Energy Solutions.

Net investment income for the years ended June 30, 2015, 2014 and 2013 was \$1.03, \$1.19 and \$1.57 per weighted average share, respectively. During the year ended June 30, 2015, the decrease is primarily due to a \$0.14 per weighted average share decrease in other income driven by reduced structuring fees and a \$0.07 per weighted average share decrease in dividend income received from our investments in Airmall, Borga, and Credit Central. These decreases were partially offset by a \$0.04 per weighted average share decrease in income incentive fees.

During the year ended June 30, 2014, the decrease is primarily due to a \$0.41 per weighted average share decrease in investment income driven by a \$0.31 per weighted average share decrease in dividend income received from our investment in Energy Solutions. The decrease is also attributable to a \$0.06 per weighted average share increase in interest costs from the leverage utilized. These decreases were partially offset by a \$0.09 per weighted average share decrease in income incentive fees.



### Net Realized Losses

During the years ended June 30, 2015, 2014 and 2013, we recognized net realized losses on investments of \$180,423, \$3,346 and \$26,234, respectively. The net realized loss during the year ended June 30, 2015 was primarily due to the sale of our investments in Airmall, Ajax, Borga, BXC and VSA for which we recognized total realized losses of \$47,546, and the sale of four of our CLO investments for which we realized total losses of \$15,561, as discussed above. During the year ended June 30, 2015, we determined that the impairments of several of our investments (e.g., Appalachian Energy, Change Clean Energy Company, Coalbed, Edmentum, Manx, New Century Transportation, Stryker Energy, THS, Wind River Resources Corporation, and Yatesville Coal Company) were other-than-temporary and recorded total realized losses of \$123,555 (which were previously recognized as unrealized losses) for the amount that the amortized cost exceeded the fair value. These losses were partially offset by net realized gains from the proceeds collected on warrants redeemed from Snacks Parent Corporation, litigation settlements, partial sales, and the release of escrowed amounts due to us from several portfolio companies, for which we recognized total realized gains of \$6,239.

The net realized loss during the year ended June 30, 2014 was due primarily to realized losses of \$7,853 and \$1,669 related to the sale of our investments in National Bankruptcy Services, LLC and ICON Health & Fitness, Inc. (“ICON”), respectively. These losses were partially offset by net realized gains from the redemption of the Apidos CLO VIII subordinated notes, partial sales, and the release of escrowed amounts due to us from several portfolio companies, for which we recognized total realized gains of \$6,176. The net realized loss during the year ended June 30, 2013 was primarily due to the H&M debt restructuring which resulted in a capital loss of \$19,647 in connection with the foreclosure on the assets, and the sale of our investment in New Meatco Provisions, LLC for which we recognized a realized loss of \$10,814. During the year ended June 30, 2013, we determined that the impairment of THS/VSA was other-than-temporary and recorded a realized loss of \$12,117 (which was previously recognized as unrealized losses) for the amount that the amortized cost exceeded the fair value. These losses were partially offset by net realized gains from the sale of the assets formerly held by H&M, partial sales, and the release of escrowed amounts due to us from several portfolio companies, for which we recognized total realized gains of \$16,344.

During the year ended June 30, 2015, we repurchased \$8,000 aggregate principal amount of the 2020 Notes, redeemed \$100,000 aggregate principal amount of the 2022 Notes, and redeemed \$83,924 aggregate principal amount of Prospect Capital InterNotes® (including amounts repaid in accordance with the Survivor’s Option). As a result of these transactions, we recognized net realized losses on debt extinguishment of \$3,950 in the year ended June 30, 2015. We did not recognize any gains or losses on debt extinguishment during the years ended June 30, 2014 and June 30, 2013.

### Net Change in Unrealized Appreciation (Depreciation)

Net change in unrealized appreciation (depreciation) was \$167,965, \$(34,857) and \$(77,834) for the years ended June 30, 2015, 2014 and 2013, respectively. The variability in results is primarily due to the valuation of equity positions in our portfolio susceptible to significant changes in value, both increases as well as decreases, due to operating results. For the year ended June 30, 2015, the \$202,822 increase in net change in unrealized appreciation was primarily the result of realizing losses that were previously unrealized related to the sale of our investments in Airmall, Ajax, Borga, BXC and VSA, and the impairment of certain investments for which we eliminated the unrealized depreciation balances related to these investments. We also experienced significant write-ups in our investments in APRC, First Tower, Harbortouch, NPRC, and UPRC. These instances of unrealized appreciation were partially offset by unrealized depreciation related to CP Energy, Gulf Coast, Pacific World, R-V, and Valley Electric. For the year ended June 30, 2014, the \$42,977 increase in net change in unrealized depreciation was primarily the result of significant write-ups in our investments in CP Well, First Tower, Harbortouch, and our CLO equity investments. These instances of unrealized appreciation were partially offset by the significant write-down of our investment in NCT, which filed for bankruptcy in June 2014. As we held a second lien position and did not expect liquidation proceeds to exceed the first lien liability, we decreased the fair value of our debt investment in NCT to zero. We also experienced significant write-downs in our investments in Airmall, Ajax, Gulf Coast, and Valley Electric.

### Financial Condition, Liquidity and Capital Resources

For the years ended June 30, 2015, 2014 and 2013, our operating activities provided (used) \$45,464, \$(1,725,231) and \$(1,786,158) of cash, respectively. There were no investing activities for the years ended June 30, 2015, 2014 and 2013. Financing activities (used) provided \$(69,663), \$1,656,220 and \$1,868,200 of cash during the years ended June 30, 2015, 2014 and 2013, respectively, which included dividend payments of \$414,833, \$377,070 and \$242,301, respectively.

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

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Our primary sources of funds have historically been issuances of debt and equity. More recently, we have and may continue to fund a portion of our cash needs through repayments and opportunistic sales of our existing investment portfolio. We may also securitize a portion of our investments in unsecured or senior secured loans or other assets. Our objective is to put in place such borrowings in order to enable us to expand our portfolio. During the year ended June 30, 2015, we borrowed \$1,567,000 and made repayments totaling \$1,290,300 under our Revolving Credit Facility. As of June 30, 2015, we had \$368,700 outstanding on our Revolving Credit Facility, \$1,239,500 outstanding on the Convertible Notes, Public Notes with a carrying value of \$548,094, and \$827,442 outstanding on the Prospect Capital InterNotes®. (See “Capitalization” above.)

Undrawn committed revolvers and delayed draw term loans to our portfolio companies incur commitment and unused fees ranging from 0.00% to 2.00%. As of June 30, 2015 and June 30, 2014, we had \$88,288 and \$72,118, respectively, of undrawn revolver and delayed draw term loan commitments to our portfolio companies.

Our shareholders’ equity accounts as of June 30, 2015 and June 30, 2014 reflect cumulative shares issued as of those respective dates. Our common stock has been issued through public offerings, a registered direct offering, the exercise of over-allotment options on the part of the underwriters, our dividend reinvestment plan and in connection with the acquisition of certain controlled portfolio companies. When our common stock is issued, the related offering expenses have been charged against paid-in capital in excess of par. All underwriting fees and offering expenses were borne by us.

On August 24, 2011, our Board of Directors approved a share repurchase plan (the “Repurchase Program”) under which we may repurchase up to \$100,000 of our common stock at prices below our net asset value per share. Prior to any repurchase, we are required to notify shareholders of our intention to purchase our common stock. Our last notice was delivered on June 16, 2015. This notice lasts for six months after notice is given. We did not make any purchases of our common stock during the period from August 24, 2011 to June 30, 2015 pursuant to the Repurchase Program. See “Recent Developments” for shares purchased under the Repurchase Program subsequent to June 30, 2015.

Our Board of Directors, pursuant to the Maryland General Corporation Law, executed Articles of Amendment to increase the number of shares authorized for issuance from 500,000,000 to 1,000,000,000 in the aggregate. The amendment became effective May 6, 2014.

On November 4, 2014, our Registration Statement on Form N-2 was declared effective by the SEC. Under this Shelf Registration Statement, we can issue up to \$4,822,626 of additional debt and equity securities in the public market as of June 30, 2015.

On August 29, 2014, we entered into an ATM Program with BB&T Capital Markets, Goldman Sachs, KeyBanc Capital Markets, and RBC Capital Markets through which we could sell, by means of at-the-market offerings from time to time, up to 50,000,000 shares of our common stock. During the period from September 8, 2014 through October 29, 2014 (with settlement dates of September 11, 2014 to November 3, 2014), we sold 9,490,975 shares of our common stock at an average price of \$10.03 per share and raised \$95,149 of gross proceeds under the ATM Program. Net proceeds were \$94,500 after commissions to the broker-dealer on shares sold and offering costs.

On November 7, 2014, we entered into an ATM Program with BB&T Capital Markets, Goldman Sachs, KeyBanc Capital Markets, RBC Capital Markets and Santander Investment Securities through which we could sell, by means of at-the-market offerings from time to time, up to 50,000,000 shares of our common stock. During the period from November 12, 2014 through November 28, 2014 (with settlement dates of November 17, 2014 to December 3, 2014), we sold 5,354,581 shares of our common stock at an average price of \$9.65 per share and raised \$51,678 of gross proceeds under the ATM Program. Net proceeds were \$50,941 after commissions to the broker-dealer on shares sold and offering costs. There have been no issuances under the ATM Program subsequent to December 3, 2014.

#### Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

As of June 30, 2015, we did not have any off-balance sheet liabilities or other contractual obligations that are reasonably likely to have a current or future material effect on our financial condition, other than those which originate from 1) the investment advisory and management agreement and the administration agreement and 2) the portfolio companies.

#### Recent Developments



On July 1, 2015, we provided \$31,000 of first lien senior secured financing, of which \$30,200 was funded at closing, to Intelius, Inc. (“Intelius”), an online information commerce company.

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On July 8, 2015, we sold 27.45% of the outstanding principal balance of the senior secured Term Loan A investment in InterDent for \$34,415. There was no gain or loss realized on the sale.

On July 23, 2015, we made an investment of \$37,969 to purchase 80.73% of the subordinated notes in Halcyon Loan Advisors Funding 2015-3 Ltd. in a co-investment transaction with Priority Income Fund, Inc., a closed-end fund managed by an affiliate of Prospect Capital Management.

On July 23, 2015, we issued 193,892 shares of our common stock in connection with the dividend reinvestment plan.

On July 24, 2015, TB Corp. repaid the \$23,628 loan receivable to us.

On August 6, 2015, we provided \$92,500 of first lien senior secured debt to support the refinancing of Crosman Corporation. Concurrent with the refinancing, we received repayment of the \$40,000 second lien term loan previously outstanding.

On August 7, 2015, Ryan, LLC repaid the \$72,701 loan receivable to us.

On August 11, 2015, we made a \$13,500 follow-on first lien senior secured debt investment in Intelius, of which \$13,000 was funded at closing, to support an acquisition.

On August 12, 2015, we made an investment of \$22,898 to purchase 50.04% of the subordinated notes in Octagon Investment Partners XVIII, Ltd.

On August 12, 2015, we sold 780 of our small business whole loans purchased from OnDeck to Jefferies Asset Funding LLC for proceeds of \$26,562, net of related transaction expenses, and a trust certificate representing a 41.54% interest in the MarketPlace Loan Trust, Series 2015-OD2.

On August 14, 2015, we announced the then current conversion rate on the 2018 Notes as 84.1497 shares of common stock per \$1 principal amount of the 2018 Notes converted, which is equivalent to a conversion price of approximately \$11.88.

On August 20, 2015, we issued 152,896 shares of our common stock in connection with the dividend reinvestment plan.

On August 21, 2015, we committed to funding a \$16,000 second lien secured investment in a provider of customer care outsourcing services.

During the period from July 1, 2015 through August 26, 2015, we made seven follow-on investments in NPRC totaling \$52,852 to support the online consumer lending initiative. We invested \$12,508 of equity through NPH and \$40,344 of debt directly to ACL Loan Holdings, Inc., a wholly-owned subsidiary of NPRC.

During the period from July 1, 2015 through August 26, 2015, our wholly-owned subsidiary PSBL purchased \$14,101 of small business whole loans from OnDeck.

During the period from July 1, 2015 through August 26, 2015, we issued \$32,362 aggregate principal amount of Prospect Capital InterNotes® for net proceeds of \$31,870. In addition, we sold \$1,425 aggregate principal amount of Prospect Capital InterNotes® for net proceeds of \$1,405 with expected closing on August 27, 2015.

During the period from July 28, 2015 through August 14, 2015 (with settlement dates of July 31, 2015 to August 19, 2015), we repurchased 4,158,750 shares of our common stock at an average price of \$7.22 per share, including commissions.

On August 24, 2015, we announced the declaration of monthly dividends in the following amounts and with the following dates:

\$0.08333 per share for September 2015 to holders of record on September 30, 2015 with a payment date of October 22, 2015; and

\$0.08333 per share for October 2015 to holders of record on October 30, 2015 with a payment date of November 19, 2015.

#### Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

##### Basis of Presentation and Consolidation

The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with United States generally accepted accounting principles (“GAAP”) pursuant to the requirements for reporting on Form 10-K, ASC 946, Financial Services—Investment Companies (“ASC 946”), and Articles 6, 10 and 12 of Regulation S-X. Under the 1940 Act, ASC 946, and the regulations



pursuant to Article 6 of Regulation S-X, we are precluded from consolidating any entity other than another investment company or an operating company which provides substantially all of its services to benefit us. Our consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Prospect, PCF, PSBL, PYC, and the Consolidated Holding Companies. All intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation. The financial results of our non-substantially wholly-owned holding companies and operating portfolio company investments are not consolidated in the financial statements. Any operating companies owned by the Consolidated Holding Companies are not consolidated.

#### Use of Estimates

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

#### Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include funds deposited with financial institutions and short-term, highly-liquid overnight investments in money market funds. Cash and cash equivalents are carried at cost which approximates fair value.

#### Investment Classification

We are a non-diversified company within the meaning of the 1940 Act. As required by the 1940 Act, we classify our investments by level of control. As defined in the 1940 Act, "Control Investments" are those where there is the ability or power to exercise a controlling influence over the management or policies of a company. Control is generally deemed to exist when a company or individual possesses or has the right to acquire within 60 days or less, a beneficial ownership of more than 25% of the voting securities of an investee company. Under the 1940 Act, "Affiliate Investments" are defined by a lesser degree of influence and are deemed to exist through the possession outright or via the right to acquire within 60 days or less, beneficial ownership of 5% or more of the outstanding voting securities of another person. "Non-Control/Non-Affiliate Investments" are those that are neither Control Investments nor Affiliate Investments.

Investments are recognized when we assume an obligation to acquire a financial instrument and assume the risks for gains or losses related to that instrument. Investments are derecognized when we assume an obligation to sell a financial instrument and forego the risks for gains or losses related to that instrument. Specifically, we record all security transactions on a trade date basis. Amounts for investments recognized or derecognized but not yet settled are reported in due to broker for investments purchased or as a receivable for investments sold in the consolidated statements of assets and liabilities.

#### Investment Risks

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

##### Market Risk

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

##### Credit Risk

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

##### Liquidity Risk

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

##### Interest Rate Risk

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

### Prepayment Risk

Many of our debt investments allow for prepayment of principal without penalty. Downward changes in interest rates may cause prepayments to occur at a faster than expected rate, thereby effectively shortening the maturity of the security and making the security less likely to be an income producing instrument.

### Investment Valuation

To value our investments, we follow the guidance of ASC 820, Fair Value Measurement (“ASC 820”), that defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value in conformity with GAAP, and requires disclosures about fair value measurements. In accordance with ASC 820, the fair value of our investments is defined as the price that we would receive upon selling an investment in an orderly transaction to an independent buyer in the principal or most advantageous market in which that investment is transacted.

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

- Level 1: Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities, accessible by us at the measurement date.
- Level 2: Quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets, or quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in markets that are not active, or other observable inputs other than quoted prices.
- Level 3: Unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

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

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

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

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

1. Each portfolio company or investment is reviewed by our investment professionals with independent valuation firms engaged by our Board of Directors.
2. The independent valuation firms conduct independent valuations and make their own independent assessments.
3. The Audit Committee of our Board of Directors reviews and discusses the preliminary valuation of the Investment Adviser and that of the independent valuation firms.

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

Our non-CLO investments are valued utilizing a yield analysis, enterprise value (“EV”) analysis, net asset value analysis, liquidation analysis, discounted cash flow analysis, or a combination of methods, as appropriate. The yield analysis uses loan spreads, dividend yields for certain investments and other relevant information implied by market data involving identical or comparable assets or liabilities. Under the EV analysis, the EV of a portfolio company is first determined and allocated over the portfolio company’s securities in order of their preference relative to one another (i.e., “waterfall” allocation). To determine the EV, we typically use a market multiples approach that considers relevant and applicable market trading data of guideline public companies, transaction metrics from precedent M&A transactions and/or a discounted cash flow analysis. The net asset value analysis is used to derive a value of an underlying investment (such as real estate property) by dividing a relevant earnings stream by an appropriate capitalization rate. For this purpose, we consider capitalization rates for similar properties as may be obtained from guideline public companies and/or relevant transactions. The liquidation analysis is intended to approximate the net recovery value of an investment based on, among other things, assumptions regarding liquidation proceeds based on a hypothetical liquidation of a portfolio company’s assets. The discounted cash flow analysis uses valuation techniques to convert future cash flows or earnings to a range of fair values from which a single estimate may be derived utilizing an appropriate discount rate. The measurement is based on the net present value indicated by current market expectations about those future amounts.

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

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

#### Valuation of Other Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities

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

#### Convertible Notes

We have recorded the Convertible Notes at their contractual amounts. The Convertible Notes were analyzed for any features that would require bifurcation and such features were determined to be immaterial. See Note 5 for further discussion.

#### Revenue Recognition

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

Interest income, adjusted for amortization of premium and accretion of discount, is recorded on an accrual basis.

Origination, closing and/or commitment fees associated with investments in portfolio companies are accreted into interest income over the respective terms of the applicable loans. Accretion of such purchase discounts or amortization of premiums is calculated by the effective interest method as of the purchase date and adjusted only for material amendments or prepayments. Upon the prepayment of a loan or debt security, any prepayment penalties and unamortized loan origination, closing and commitment fees are recorded as interest income. The purchase discount for portfolio investments acquired from Patriot Capital Funding, Inc. ("Patriot") was determined based on the difference between par value and fair value as of December 2, 2009, and continued to accrete until maturity or repayment of the respective loans. As of December 31, 2013, the purchase discount for the assets acquired from Patriot had been fully accreted. See Note 3 for further discussion.

Loans are placed on non-accrual status when there is reasonable doubt that principal or interest will be collected.

Unpaid accrued interest is generally reversed when a loan is placed on non-accrual status. Interest payments received on non-accrual loans may be recognized as income or applied to principal depending upon management's judgment.

Non-accrual loans are restored to accrual status when past due principal and interest is paid and in management's judgment, is likely to remain current. As of June 30, 2015, approximately 0.1% of our total assets are in non-accrual status.

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

Dividend income is recorded on the ex-dividend date.

Structuring fees and similar fees are recognized as income as earned, usually when paid. Structuring fees, excess deal deposits, net profits interests and overriding royalty interests are included in other income. See Note 10 for further

discussion.

Federal and State Income Taxes

We have elected to be treated as a regulated investment company and intend to continue to comply with the requirements of the Code applicable to regulated investment companies. We are required to distribute at least 90% of our investment company taxable income and intend to distribute (or retain through a deemed distribution) all of our investment company taxable income

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

If we do not distribute (or are not deemed to have distributed) at least 98% of our annual ordinary income and 98.2% of our capital gains in the calendar year earned, we will generally be required to pay an excise tax equal to 4% of the amount by which 98% of our annual ordinary income and 98.2% of our capital gains exceed the distributions from such taxable income for the year. To the extent that we determine that our estimated current year annual taxable income will be in excess of estimated current year dividend distributions from such taxable income, we accrue excise taxes, if any, on estimated excess taxable income. For the calendar year ended December 31, 2014, we incurred an excise tax expense of \$461 because our annual taxable income exceeded our distributions. As of June 30, 2015, we had a payable of \$305 for excise taxes as our expected excise tax liability exceeded our excise tax payments through June 30, 2015. This amount is included within accrued expenses on the Consolidated Statement of Assets and Liabilities as of June 30, 2015.

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

We follow ASC 740, Income Taxes ("ASC 740"). ASC 740 provides guidance for how uncertain tax positions should be recognized, measured, presented, and disclosed in the consolidated financial statements. ASC 740 requires the evaluation of tax positions taken or expected to be taken in the course of preparing our tax returns to determine whether the tax positions are "more-likely-than-not" of being sustained by the applicable tax authority. Tax positions not deemed to meet the more-likely-than-not threshold are recorded as a tax benefit or expense in the current year. As of June 30, 2014 and June 30, 2015 and for the years then ended, we did not have a liability for any tax benefits.

Management's determinations regarding ASC 740 may be subject to review and adjustment at a later date based upon factors including, but not limited to, an on-going analysis of tax laws, regulations and interpretations thereof.

Although we file both federal and state income tax returns, our major tax jurisdiction is federal. Our tax returns for our federal tax years ending August 31, 2012 and thereafter remain subject to examination by the Internal Revenue Service.

#### Dividends and Distributions

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

#### Financing Costs

We record origination expenses related to our Revolving Credit Facility and Convertible Notes, Public Notes and Prospect Capital InterNotes® (collectively, our "Unsecured Notes") as deferred financing costs. These expenses are deferred and amortized as part of interest expense using the straight-line method for our Revolving Credit Facility and the effective interest method for our Unsecured Notes over the respective expected life or maturity. In the event that we modify or extinguish our debt before maturity, we follow the guidance in ASC 470-50, Modification and Extinguishments ("ASC 470-50"). For modifications to or exchanges of our Revolving Credit Facility, any unamortized

deferred costs relating to lenders who are not part of the new lending group are expensed. For extinguishments of our Unsecured Notes, any unamortized deferred costs are deducted from the carrying amount of the debt in determining the gain or loss from the extinguishment.

We record registration expenses related to shelf filings as prepaid assets. These expenses consist principally of SEC registration fees, legal fees and accounting fees incurred. These prepaid assets are charged to capital upon the receipt of proceeds from an equity offering or charged to expense if no offering is completed.

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#### Guarantees and Indemnification Agreements

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

#### Per Share Information

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

#### Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In August 2014, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update 2014-15, Disclosure of Uncertainties about an Entity’s Ability to Continue as a Going Concern (“ASU 2014-15”). ASU 2014-15 will explicitly require management to assess an entity’s ability to continue as a going concern, and to provide related footnote disclosure in certain circumstances. ASU 2014-15 is effective for annual and interim periods ending after December 15, 2016. Early application is permitted. The adoption of the amended guidance in ASU 2014-15 is not expected to have a significant effect on our consolidated financial statements and disclosures.

In January 2015, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update 2015-01, Simplifying Income Statement Presentation by Eliminating the Concept of Extraordinary Items (“ASU 2015-01”). ASU 2015-01 simplifies income statement presentation by eliminating the need to determine whether to classify an item as an extraordinary item. ASU 2015-01 is effective for annual and interim periods beginning after December 15, 2015. Early adoption is permitted; however, adoption must occur at the beginning of an annual period. The adoption of the amended guidance in ASU 2015-01 is not expected to have a significant effect on our consolidated financial statements and disclosures.

In February 2015, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update 2015-02, Amendments to the Consolidation Analysis (“ASU 2015-02”). ASU 2015-02 eliminates the deferral of FAS 167, which allowed reporting entities with interests in certain investment funds to follow the previous consolidation guidance in FIN 46(R), and makes other changes to both the variable interest model and the voting model. ASU 2015-02 is effective for annual and interim periods beginning after December 15, 2015. Early adoption is permitted, including adoption in an interim period. A reporting entity may apply the amendments using a modified retrospective approach by recording a cumulative-effect adjustment to equity as of the beginning of the period of adoption or may apply the amendments retrospectively. We are currently evaluating the effect the adoption of the amended guidance in ASU 2015-02 may have on our consolidated financial statements and disclosures.

In April 2015, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update 2015-03, Simplifying the Presentation of Debt Issuance Costs (“ASU 2015-03”). ASU 2015-03 requires debt issuance costs related to a recognized debt liability to be presented in the balance sheet as a direct deduction from the debt liability rather than as an asset. The new guidance will make the presentation of debt issuance costs consistent with the presentation of debt discounts or premiums. ASU 2015-03 is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2015, and interim periods within those fiscal years. Early adoption is permitted for financial statements that have not been previously issued. The new guidance must be applied on a retrospective basis to all prior periods presented in the financial statements. The adoption of the amended guidance in ASU 2015-03 is not expected to have a significant effect on our consolidated financial statements and disclosures.

**QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK**

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

We may hedge against interest rate fluctuations by using standard hedging instruments such as futures, options and forward contracts subject to the requirements of the 1940 Act. While hedging activities may insulate us against adverse changes in interest rates, they may also limit our ability to participate in the benefits of higher interest rates with respect to our portfolio of investments. During the year ended June 30, 2015, we did not engage in hedging activities.

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## REGISTRATION AND SETTLEMENT

### The Depository Trust Company

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

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

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

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

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

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

The following is based on information furnished by DTC:

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

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

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

participants are on file with the SEC. More information about DTC can be found at [www.dtcc.com](http://www.dtcc.com). Purchases of the notes under the DTC system must be made by or through direct participants, which will receive a credit for the notes on DTC's records. The beneficial interest of each actual purchaser of each note is in turn to be recorded on the direct and indirect participants' records. Beneficial owners will not receive written confirmation from DTC of their purchase.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

successor securities depository). In that event, we will print and deliver certificated notes.

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

Registration, Transfer and Payment of Certificated Notes

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

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

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

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## SUPPLEMENT TO MATERIAL U.S. FEDERAL INCOME TAX CONSIDERATIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

### Consequences to U.S. Noteholders

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

Stated interest and OID on the notes

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

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

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

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

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

#### Short-term notes

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

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

#### Floating rate notes

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Medicare tax**

Certain U.S. noteholders who are individuals, estates or trusts and whose income exceeds certain thresholds will be required to pay a 3.8% Medicare tax on all or a portion of their "net investment income," which includes interest on the notes and capital gains from the sale or other disposition of the notes.

**Information reporting and backup withholding**

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

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

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

#### Consequences to Non-U.S. Noteholders

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

#### Stated interest and OID on the notes

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



corporation, it may also be subject to a 30% (or lower applicable treaty rate) branch profits tax on its effectively connected earnings and profits for the taxable year, subject to adjustments. If a non-U.S. noteholder is a holder described in the second bullet point above, it will be subject to a flat 30% U.S. federal income tax on the gain derived from the sale, exchange, redemption or other taxable

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

#### Information Reporting and Backup Withholding

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

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

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

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

#### Other withholding rules

Withholding at a rate of 30% will be required on interest in respect of, and after December 31, 2016, on gross proceeds from the sale of, notes held by or through certain foreign financial institutions (including investment funds), unless such institution enters into an agreement with the Secretary of the Treasury to report, on an annual basis, information with respect to shares in, and accounts maintained by, the institution to the extent such shares or accounts are held by certain United States persons or by certain non-U.S. entities that are wholly or partially owned by United States persons and to withhold on certain payments. Accordingly, the entity through which notes are held will affect the determination of whether such withholding is required. An intergovernmental agreement between the United States and an applicable foreign country, or future guidance, may modify these requirements. Similarly, interest in respect of, and gross proceeds from the sale of, notes held by an investor that is a non-financial non-U.S. entity will be subject to withholding at a rate of 30%, unless such entity either (i) certifies to us that such entity does not have any “substantial United States owners” or (ii) provides certain information regarding the entity’s “substantial United States owners,” which we will in turn provide to the Secretary of the Treasury. Non-U.S. noteholders are encouraged to consult with their tax advisors regarding the possible implications of these requirements on their investment in notes. Non-U.S. noteholders should consult any applicable income tax treaties that may provide for different rules. In addition, non-U.S. noteholders are urged to consult their tax advisors regarding the tax consequences of the purchase, ownership and disposition of the notes.

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

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

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

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

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

Employee benefit plans that are governmental plans and non-U.S. plans are not subject to ERISA requirements.

However, non-U.S., federal, state or local laws or regulations governing the investment and management of the assets of governmental or non-U.S. plans may contain fiduciary and prohibited transaction requirements similar to those under ERISA and Section 4975 of the Code discussed above. By purchasing and holding the notes, the person making the decision to invest on behalf of such plans is representing that the purchase and holding of the notes will not violate any law applicable to such governmental or non-U.S. plan that is similar to the prohibited transaction provisions of ERISA or the Code.

If you are the fiduciary of an employee benefit plan or ERISA plan and you propose to invest in the notes with the assets of such employee benefit plan or ERISA plan, you should consult your own legal counsel for further guidance. The sale of notes to an employee benefit plan is in no respect a representation by us, the Purchasing Agent or any other person that such an investment meets all relevant legal requirements with respect to investments by employee benefit plans generally or any particular plan or that such an investment is appropriate for employee benefit plans generally or any particular plan.

#### USE OF PROCEEDS

Unless otherwise indicated in a pricing supplement for the notes, we expect to use the net proceeds from the sale of the notes initially to maintain balance sheet liquidity, involving repayment of debt under our credit facility, if any, and redemption of outstanding Prospect Capital InterNotes® and other debt, investments in high quality short-term debt instruments or a combination thereof, and thereafter to make long-term investments in accordance with our investment objective. We anticipate that substantially all of the net proceeds from each offering will be used for the above purposes within six months, depending on the availability of appropriate investment opportunities consistent with our investment objective and market conditions.

As of August 27, 2015, we had \$294.7 million of borrowings under our credit facility and, based on the assets currently pledged as collateral on the facility, a total of approximately \$703.9 million was available to us for borrowing under our credit facility. Interest on borrowings under the credit facility is one-month LIBOR plus 225 basis points, with no minimum LIBOR floor. Additionally, the lenders charge a fee on the unused portion of the credit facility equal to either 50 basis points if at least 35% of the credit facility is used or 100 basis points otherwise.

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## SENIOR SECURITIES

Information about our senior securities is shown in the following table as of each fiscal year ended June 30 since the Company commenced operations and as of June 30, 2015.

Credit Facility	Total Amount Outstanding(1)	Asset Coverage per Unit(2)	Involuntary Liquidating Preference per Unit(3)	Average Market Value per Unit(4)
Fiscal 2015 (as of June 30, 2015)	\$368,700	\$18,136	—	—
Fiscal 2014 (as of June 30, 2014)	92,000	69,470	—	—
Fiscal 2013 (as of June 30, 2013)	124,000	34,996	—	—
Fiscal 2012 (as of June 30, 2012)	96,000	22,668	—	—
Fiscal 2011 (as of June 30, 2011)	84,200	18,065	—	—
Fiscal 2010 (as of June 30, 2010)	100,300	8,093	—	—
Fiscal 2009 (as of June 30, 2009)	124,800	5,268	—	—
Fiscal 2008 (as of June 30, 2008)	91,167	5,712	—	—
Fiscal 2007 (as of June 30, 2007)	—	N/A	—	—
Fiscal 2006 (as of June 30, 2006)	28,500	4,799	—	—
2015 Notes				
Fiscal 2015 (as of June 30, 2015)	\$150,000	\$44,579	—	—
Fiscal 2014 (as of June 30, 2014)	150,000	42,608	—	—
Fiscal 2013 (as of June 30, 2013)	150,000	28,930	—	—
Fiscal 2012 (as of June 30, 2012)	150,000	14,507	—	—
Fiscal 2011 (as of June 30, 2011)	150,000	10,140	—	—
2016 Notes				
Fiscal 2015 (as of June 30, 2015)	\$167,500	\$39,921	—	—
Fiscal 2014 (as of June 30, 2014)	167,500	38,157	—	—
Fiscal 2013 (as of June 30, 2013)	167,500	25,907	—	—
Fiscal 2012 (as of June 30, 2012)	167,500	12,992	—	—
Fiscal 2011 (as of June 30, 2011)	172,500	8,818	—	—
2017 Notes				
Fiscal 2015 (as of June 30, 2015)	\$130,000	\$51,437	—	—
Fiscal 2014 (as of June 30, 2014)	130,000	49,163	—	—
Fiscal 2013 (as of June 30, 2013)	130,000	33,381	—	—
Fiscal 2012 (as of June 30, 2012)	130,000	16,739	—	—
2018 Notes				
Fiscal 2015 (as of June 30, 2015)	\$200,000	\$33,434	—	—
Fiscal 2014 (as of June 30, 2014)	200,000	31,956	—	—
Fiscal 2013 (as of June 30, 2013)	200,000	21,697	—	—
2019 Notes				
Fiscal 2015 (as of June 30, 2015)	\$200,000	\$33,434	—	—
Fiscal 2014 (as of June 30, 2014)	200,000	31,956	—	—
Fiscal 2013 (as of June 30, 2013)	200,000	21,697	—	—

5.00% 2019 Notes

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Fiscal 2015 (as of June 30, 2015)	\$300,000	\$22,289	—	—
Fiscal 2014 (as of June 30, 2014)	300,000	21,304	—	—

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	Total Amount Outstanding(1)	Asset Coverage per Unit(2)	Involuntary Liquidating Preference per Unit(3)	Average Market Value per Unit(4)
<b>2020 Notes</b>				
Fiscal 2015 (as of June 30, 2015)	\$392,000	\$17,058	—	—
Fiscal 2014 (as of June 30, 2014)	400,000	15,978	—	—
<b>2022 Notes(5)</b>				
Fiscal 2015 (as of June 30, 2015)	\$—	N/A	N/A	N/A
Fiscal 2014 (as of June 30, 2014)	100,000	63,912	—	103,920
Fiscal 2013 (as of June 30, 2013)	100,000	43,395	—	101,800
Fiscal 2012 (as of June 30, 2012)	100,000	21,761	—	99,560
<b>2023 Notes</b>				
Fiscal 2015 (as of June 30, 2015)	\$248,094	\$26,953	—	—
Fiscal 2014 (as of June 30, 2014)	247,881	25,783	—	—
Fiscal 2013 (as of June 30, 2013)	247,725	17,517	—	—
<b>Prospect Capital InterNotes®</b>				
Fiscal 2015 (as of June 30, 2015)	\$827,442	\$8,081	—	—
Fiscal 2014 (as of June 30, 2014)	785,670	8,135	—	—
Fiscal 2013 (as of June 30, 2013)	363,777	11,929	—	—
Fiscal 2012 (as of June 30, 2012)	20,638	105,442	—	—
<b>All Senior Securities</b>				
Fiscal 2015 (as of June 30, 2015)(6)	\$2,983,736	\$2,241	—	—
Fiscal 2014 (as of June 30, 2014)	2,773,051	2,305	—	—
Fiscal 2013 (as of June 30, 2013)	1,683,002	2,578	—	—
Fiscal 2012 (as of June 30, 2012)	664,138	3,277	—	—
Fiscal 2011 (as of June 30, 2011)	406,700	3,740	—	—

(1) Total amount of each class of senior securities outstanding at the end of the year/period presented (in 000's).

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

(2) This column is inapplicable.

(3) This column is inapplicable, except for the 2022 Notes. The average market value per unit is presented in thousands.

(4) We redeemed the 2022 Notes on May 15, 2015.

While we do not consider commitments to fund under revolving arrangements to be Senior Securities, if we were to elect to treat such unfunded commitments as Senior Securities for purposes of Section 18 of the 1940 Act, our asset coverage per unit would be \$2,205.





**RATIO OF EARNINGS TO FIXED CHARGES**

For the years ended June 30, 2015, 2014, 2013, 2012 and 2011, the ratios of earnings to fixed charges of the Company, computed as set forth below, were as follows:

	For the Year Ended June 30, 2015	For the Year Ended June 30, 2014	For the Year Ended June 30, 2013	For the Year Ended June 30, 2012	For the Year Ended June 30, 2011
Earnings to Fixed Charges(1)	3.04	3.45	3.89	5.95	7.72

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

Earnings include the net change in unrealized appreciation or depreciation. Net change in unrealized appreciation or depreciation can vary substantially from year to year. Excluding the net change in unrealized appreciation or (1) depreciation, the earnings to fixed charges ratio would be 2.06 for the year ended June 30, 2015, 3.72 for the year ended June 30, 2014, 4.91 for the year ended June 30, 2013, 6.79 for the year ended June 30, 2012, and 7.29 for the year ended June 30, 2011.

## PLAN OF DISTRIBUTION

Under the terms of the Fourth Amended and Restated Selling Agent Agreement dated November 7, 2014, which we refer to as the “Selling Agent Agreement,” the notes will be offered from time to time by us to the Purchasing Agent for subsequent resale to agents, including Citigroup Global Markets Inc., Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated, and RBC Capital Markets, LLC and other dealers who are broker-dealers and securities firms. The agents, including the Purchasing Agent, and the additional agents named from time to time pursuant to the Selling Agent Agreement, are, or will be, parties to the Selling Agent Agreement. The notes will be offered for sale in the United States only. Dealers who are members of the selling group have executed a Master Selected Dealer Agreement with the Purchasing Agent. We also may appoint additional agents to sell the notes. Any sale of the notes through those additional agents, however, will be on the same terms and conditions to which the original agents have agreed. The Purchasing Agent will purchase the notes at a discount ranging from 0.4% to 3.8% of the non-discounted price for each note sold. However, we also may sell the notes to the Purchasing Agent at a discount greater than or less than the range specified above. The discount at which we sell the notes to the Purchasing Agent will be set forth in the applicable pricing supplement. The Purchasing Agent also may sell notes to dealers at a concession not in excess of the discount it received from us. In certain cases, the Purchasing Agent and the other agents and dealers may agree that the Purchasing Agent will retain the entire discount. We will disclose any particular arrangements in the applicable pricing supplement.

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

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

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

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

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

these activities at any time.

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

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

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may involve securities and/or instruments of ours or our affiliates. The agents and their affiliates may also make investment recommendations and/or publish or express independent research views in respect of such securities or financial instruments and may hold, or recommend to clients that they acquire, long and/or short positions in such securities and instruments.

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## LEGAL MATTERS

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

## INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

BDO USA, LLP is the independent registered public accounting firm for the Company.

## AVAILABLE INFORMATION

We have filed with the SEC a registration statement on Form N-2, together with all amendments and related exhibits, under the Securities Act, with respect to the notes offered by this prospectus supplement and accompanying prospectus. The registration statement contains additional information about us and the notes being registered by this prospectus supplement and accompanying prospectus. We file with or submit to the SEC annual, quarterly and current periodic reports, proxy statements and other information meeting the informational requirements of the Exchange Act. This information and the information specifically regarding how we voted proxies relating to portfolio securities for the period ended June 30, 2015, are available free of charge by contacting us at 10 East 40<sup>th</sup> Street, 42<sup>nd</sup> floor, New York, NY 10016 or by telephone at toll-free (888) 748-0702. You may inspect and copy these reports, proxy statements and other information, as well as the registration statement and related exhibits and schedules, at the Public Reference Room of the SEC at 100 F Street NE, Washington, D.C. 20549. You may obtain information on the operation of the Public Reference Room by calling the SEC at (202) 551-8090. The SEC maintains an Internet site that contains reports, proxy and information statements and other information filed electronically by us with the SEC which are available on the SEC’s Internet site at <http://www.sec.gov>. Copies of these reports, proxy and information statements and other information may be obtained, after paying a duplicating fee, by electronic request at the following E-mail address: [publicinfo@sec.gov](mailto:publicinfo@sec.gov), or by writing the SEC’s Public Reference Section, Washington, D.C. 20549-0102.

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

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## Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

Board of Directors and Stockholders

Prospect Capital Corporation

New York, New York

We have audited the accompanying consolidated statements of assets and liabilities of Prospect Capital Corporation (the "Company"), including the consolidated schedules of investments, as of June 30, 2015 and June 30, 2014, and the related consolidated statements of operations, changes in net assets, and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended June 30, 2015, and the financial highlights for each of the five years in the period ended June 30, 2015. These consolidated financial statements and financial highlights are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements and financial highlights based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements and financial highlights are free of material misstatement. An audit also includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. Our procedures included confirmation of securities owned as of June 30, 2015 and June 30, 2014 by correspondence with the custodian, trustees, online lending servicers and portfolio companies, or by other appropriate auditing procedures where replies were not received. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements and financial highlights referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Prospect Capital Corporation at June 30, 2015 and June 30, 2014, the results of its operations, the changes in its net assets, and its cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended June 30, 2015, and the financial highlights for each of the five years in the period ended June 30, 2015, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), Prospect Capital Corporation's internal control over financial reporting as of June 30, 2015, based on criteria established in Internal Control—Integrated Framework (2013) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO) and our report dated August 26, 2015 expressed an unqualified opinion thereon.

/s/ BDO USA, LLP

BDO USA, LLP

New York, New York

August 26, 2015

	June 30, 2015	June 30, 2014
Assets		
Investments at fair value:		
Control investments (amortized cost of \$1,894,644 and \$1,719,242, respectively)	\$ 1,974,202	\$ 1,640,454
Affiliate investments (amortized cost of \$45,150 and \$31,829, respectively)	45,945	32,121
Non-control/non-affiliate investments (amortized cost of \$4,619,582 and \$4,620,451, respectively)	4,589,411	4,581,164
Total investments at fair value (amortized cost of \$6,559,376 and \$6,371,522, respectively)	6,609,558	6,253,739
Cash and cash equivalents	110,026	134,225
Receivables for:		
Interest, net	20,408	21,997
Other	2,885	2,587
Prepaid expenses	757	2,828
Deferred financing costs	54,420	61,893
Total Assets	6,798,054	6,477,269

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Liabilities

Revolving Credit Facility (Notes 4 and 8)	368,700	92,000
Convertible Notes (Notes 5 and 8)	1,239,500	1,247,500
Public Notes (Notes 6 and 8)	548,094	647,881
Prospect Capital InterNotes® (Notes 7 and 8)	827,442	785,670
Due to broker	26,778	—
Dividends payable	29,923	37,843
Due to Prospect Administration (Note 13)	4,238	2,208
Due to Prospect Capital Management (Note 13)	2,550	3
Accrued expenses	3,408	4,790
Interest payable	39,659	37,459
Other liabilities	4,713	3,733
Total Liabilities	3,095,005	2,859,087
Net Assets	\$3,703,049	\$3,618,182

Components of Net Assets

Common stock, par value \$0.001 per share (1,000,000,000 common shares authorized; 359,090,759 and 342,626,637 issued and outstanding, respectively) (Note 9)	\$359	\$343
Paid-in capital in excess of par (Note 9)	3,975,672	3,814,634
Accumulated (overdistributed) underdistributed net investment income	(21,077	) 42,086
Accumulated net realized loss on investments and extinguishment of debt	(302,087	) (121,098 )
Net unrealized appreciation (depreciation) on investments	50,182	(117,783 )
Net Assets	\$3,703,049	\$3,618,182
Net Asset Value Per Share (Note 16)	\$10.31	\$10.56