GLADSTONE INVESTMENT CORPORATION\DE
Form N-2/A
July 17, 2012
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As filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on July 17, 2012

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

1933 Act File No. 333-181879

Form N-2

REGISTRATION STATEMENT

UNDER

THE SECURITIES ACT OF 1933

x **PRE-EFFECTIVE AMENDMENT NO. 1**
¨ **POST-EFFECTIVE AMENDMENT NO.**

GLADSTONE INVESTMENT CORPORATION

(Exact name of registrant as specified in charter)

1521 Westbranch Drive, Suite 200

McLean, VA 22102

(Address of principal executive offices)

Registrant s telephone number, including area code: (703) 287-5800

David Gladstone

Chairman and Chief Executive Officer

Gladstone Investment Corporation

1521 Westbranch Drive, Suite 200

McLean, Virginia 22102

(Name and address of agent for service)

COPIES TO:

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RESTON, VIRGINIA 20190

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Approximate date of proposed public offering: From time to time after the effective date of this registration statement.

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

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

x when declared effective pursuant to section 8(c).

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

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The information in this prospectus is not complete and may be changed. We may not sell these securities until the registration statement filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission is effective. This prospectus is not an offer to sell these securities and is not soliciting an offer to buy these securities in any state where the offer or sale is not permitted.

SUBJECT TO COMPLETION, DATED JULY 17, 2012

PROSPECTUS

$300,000,000

COMMON STOCK

PREFERRED STOCK

SUBSCRIPTION RIGHTS

WARRANTS

DEBT SECURITIES

We may offer, from time to time, up to $300,000,000 aggregate initial offering price of our common stock, $0.001 par value per share, preferred stock, $0.001 par value per share, subscription rights, warrants representing rights to purchase shares of our common stock, or debt securities, or a combined offering of these securities, which we refer to in this prospectus collectively as our Securities, in one or more offerings. The Securities may be offered at prices and on terms to be disclosed in one or more supplements to this prospectus. In the case of our common stock and warrants or rights to acquire such common stock hereunder, the offering price per share of our common stock by us, less any underwriting commissions or discounts, will not be less than the net asset value per share of our common stock at the time of the offering except (i) in connection with a rights offering to our existing stockholders, (ii) with the consent of the holders of the majority of our outstanding stock, or (iii) under such other circumstances as the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) may permit. You should read this prospectus and the applicable prospectus supplement carefully before you invest in our Securities.

Our Securities may be offered directly to one or more purchasers, including existing stockholders in a rights offering, through agents designated from time to time by us, or to or through underwriters or dealers. The prospectus supplement relating to the offering will identify any agents or underwriters involved in the sale of our Securities, and will disclose any applicable purchase price, fee, commission or discount arrangement between us and our agents or underwriters or among our underwriters or the basis upon which such amount may be calculated. See Plan of Distribution. We may not sell any of our Securities through agents, underwriters or dealers without delivery of a prospectus supplement describing the method and terms of the offering of such Securities. Our common stock is traded on The NASDAQ Global Select Market (NASDAQ) under the symbol GAIN. As of July 16, 2012, the last reported sales price of our common stock was $7.67. Our 7.125% Series A Cumulative Term Preferred Stock is traded on NASDAQ under the symbol GAINP. As of July 16, 2012, the last reported sales price of our 7.125% Series A Cumulative Term Preferred Stock was $25.40.

This prospectus contains information you should know before investing, including information about risks. Please read it before you invest and keep it for future reference. Additional information about us, including our annual, quarterly and current reports, has been filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission. This information is available free of charge on our corporate website located at *http://www.gladstoneinvestment.com*. See Additional Information. This prospectus may not be used to consummate sales of securities unless accompanied by a prospectus supplement.

An investment in our Securities involves certain risks, including, among other things, risks relating to investments in securities of small, private and developing businesses. We describe some of these risks in the section entitled Risk Factors , which begins on page 7. Common shares of closed-end investment companies frequently trade at a discount to their net asset value per share and this may increase the risk of loss of purchasers of our Securities. You should carefully consider these risks together with all of the other information contained in this prospectus and any prospectus supplement before making a decision to purchase our Securities.

The Securities being offered have not been approved or disapproved by the Securities and Exchange Commission or any state securities commission nor has the Securities and Exchange Commission or any state securities commission passed upon the accuracy or adequacy of this prospectus. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

, 2012

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We have not authorized any dealer, salesman or other person to give any information or to make any representation other than those contained in this prospectus or any accompanying supplement to this prospectus. You must not rely upon any information or representation not contained in this prospectus or the accompanying prospectus supplement as if we had authorized it. This prospectus and any prospectus supplement do not constitute an offer to sell or a solicitation of any offer to buy any security other than the registered securities to which they relate, nor do they constitute an offer to sell or a solicitation of an offer to buy any securities in any jurisdiction to any person to whom it is unlawful to make such an offer or solicitation in such jurisdiction. The information contained in this prospectus and any prospectus supplement is accurate as of the dates on their respective covers only. Our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects may have changed since such dates.

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PROSPECTUS SUMMARY

The following summary contains basic information about this offering. It likely does not contain all the information that is important to an investor. For a more complete understanding of this offering, we encourage you to read this entire document and the documents to which we have referred. Except where the context suggests otherwise, the terms we, us, our, the Company and Gladstone Investment refer to Gladston Investment Corporation; Adviser refers to Gladstone Management Corporation; Administrator refers to Gladstone Administration, LLC; Gladstone Commercial refers to Gladstone Commercial Corporation; Gladstone Capital refers to Gladstone Capital Corporation; Gladstone Land refers to Gladstone Land Corporation; Gladstone Securities refers to Gladstone Securities, LLC; and Gladstone Companies refers to our Adviser and its affiliated companies.

GLADSTONE INVESTMENT CORPORATION

General

We were incorporated under the General Corporation Laws of the State of Delaware on February 18, 2005. On June 22, 2005, we completed an initial public offering and commenced operations. We were primarily established for the purpose of investing in subordinated loans, mezzanine debt, preferred stock and warrants to purchase common stock of small and medium-sized United States, or U.S., companies in connection with buyouts and other recapitalizations. When we invest in buyouts we generally do so with the management team of the portfolio companies and with other buyout funds. We also sometimes invest in senior secured loans, common stock and, to a much lesser extent, senior and subordinated syndicated loans. Our investment objective is to generate both current income and capital gains through these debt and equity instruments. We operate as a closed-end, non-diversified management investment company and have elected to be treated as a business development company, or BDC, under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended, which we refer to as the 1940 Act. For federal income tax purposes, we have elected to be treated as a regulated investment company, or RIC, under Subchapter M of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, which we refer to as the Code.

Our Investment Adviser and Administrator

Gladstone Management Corporation, our Adviser, is our affiliate and investment adviser, led by a management team which has extensive experience in our line of business. One of our Adviser s affiliates, Gladstone Administration, LLC, a privately-held company that we refer to as our Administrator, employs our chief financial officer, chief compliance officer, internal legal counsel and their respective staffs. All of our executive officers serve as either directors or executive officers, or both, of Gladstone Capital, a publicly traded BDC and RIC. Excluding our chief financial officer and treasurer, all of our executive officers serve as either directors or executive officers, or both, of Gladstone Commercial, a publicly traded real estate investment trust; our Adviser; and our Administrator.

Our Adviser and Administrator also provide investment advisory and administrative services, respectively, to certain of our affiliates, including, but not limited to, Gladstone Commercial; Gladstone Capital; Gladstone Partners Fund, L.P. (Gladstone Partners), a private partnership fund formed primarily to co-invest with us and Gladstone Capital; Gladstone Land, a private agricultural real estate company owned by David Gladstone, our chairman and chief executive officer; and Gladstone Lending Corporation (Gladstone Lending), a private corporation that was formed primarily to invest in first and second lien term loans and has filed a registration statement on Form N-2 with the Securities and Exchange Commission, or SEC, but has not yet commenced operations. In the future, our Adviser and Administrator may provide investment advisory and administrative services, respectively, to other funds, both public and private.

We have been externally managed by our Adviser pursuant to an investment advisory and management agreement since our inception (Advisory Agreement). Our Adviser was organized as a corporation under the laws of the State of Delaware on July 2, 2002, and is a registered investment adviser under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended. Our Adviser is headquartered in McLean, Virginia, a suburb of Washington, D.C., and our Adviser also has offices in several other states.

Our Investment Strategy

We seek to achieve returns through current income generated from senior, subordinated and mezzanine debt, and capital gains from the sale of preferred stock, warrants to purchase common stock and common stock that we purchase in connection with buyouts and recapitalizations of small and mid-sized companies with established management teams. We seek to make investments that generally range between $10 million and $40 million, although investment size may vary proportionately as the size of our capital base changes. Typically, our

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investments mature in no more than seven years and accrue interest at fixed or variable rates with floors in place. We invest either by ourselves or jointly with other buyout funds and/or management of the portfolio company, depending on the opportunity. If we are participating in an investment with one or more co-investors, our investment is likely to be smaller than if we were to be investing alone. Because we expect that the majority of our portfolio loans will consist of term debt of private companies that typically cannot or will not expend the resources to have their debt securities rated by a credit rating agency, we expect that most of the debt securities we acquire will be unrated. We cannot accurately predict what ratings these loans might receive if they were rated, and thus cannot determine whether or not they could be considered investment grade quality. However, for loans that lack a rating by a credit rating agency, investors should assume that these loans will be below what is today considered investment grade quality. Investments rated below investment grade are often referred to as high yield securities or junk bonds, and may be considered high risk compared to investment grade debt instruments.

We expect that our target portfolio over time will include mostly subordinated loans, mezzanine debt, preferred stock, common stock and warrants to buy common stock. Structurally, subordinated loans and mezzanine loans usually rank lower in priority of payment to senior debt, such as senior bank debt, and may be unsecured. However, subordinated debt and mezzanine loans rank senior to common and preferred equity in a borrower s capital structure. Typically, subordinated debt and mezzanine loans have elements of both debt and equity instruments, offering returns in the form of interest payments associated with senior debt, while providing lenders an opportunity to participate in the capital appreciation of a borrower, if any, through an equity position. Due to its higher risk profile and often less restrictive covenants as compared to senior debt, mezzanine debt generally earns a higher return than senior secured debt. Any warrants associated with mezzanine loans are typically detachable, which allows lenders to receive repayment of their principal on an agreed amortization schedule while retaining their equity interest in the borrower. Warrants associated with mezzanine debt also may include a put feature, which permits the holder to sell the warrants back to the borrower at a price determined through a pre-determined formula.

THE OFFERING

We may offer, from time to time, up to $300,000,000 of our Securities, on terms to be determined at the time of the offering. Our Securities may be offered at prices and on terms to be disclosed in one or more prospectus supplements. In the case of our common stock and warrants or rights to acquire such common stock hereunder in any offering, the offering price per share, exclusive of any distribution commission or discount, will not be less than the net asset value (NAV) per share of our common stock at the time of the offering except (i) in connection with a rights offering to our existing stockholders, (ii) with the consent of the majority of our common stockholders, or (iii) under such other circumstances as the SEC may permit. If we were to sell shares of our common stock below our then current NAV per share, such sales would result in an immediate dilution to the NAV per share. Such a share issuance would also cause a proportionately greater decrease in a stockholder s interest in our earnings and assets and voting interest in us than the increase in our assets resulting from such issuance.

Our Securities may be offered directly to one or more purchasers, including existing stockholders in a rights offering, by us or through agents designated from time to time by us, or to or through underwriters or dealers. The prospectus supplement relating to the offering will disclose the terms of the offering, including the name or names of any agents or underwriters involved in the sale of our Securities by us, the purchase price, and any fee, commission or discount arrangement between us and our agents or underwriters or among our underwriters or the basis upon which such amount may be calculated. See Plan of Distribution. We may not sell any of our Securities through agents, underwriters or dealers without delivery of a prospectus supplement describing the method and terms of the offering of our Securities.

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

Common Stock Trading Symbol (NASDAQ)	GAIN
7.125% Series A Cumulative Term Preferred Stock Trading Symbol (NASDAQ)	GAINP
Use of Proceeds	Unless otherwise specified in a prospectus supplement, we intend to use the net proceeds from the sale of our Securities first to pay down existing short-term debt, then to make investments in buyouts and recapitalizations of small and mid-sized companies in accordance with our investment objectives, with any remaining proceeds to be used for other general corporate purposes. See Use of Proceeds.

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Dividends and Distributions	We have paid monthly distributions to the holders of our common stock since July 2005 and intend to continue to do so. We made our first distribution on our term preferred stock in March 2012, and have made monthly distributions thereafter. The amount of the monthly distribution on our common stock is determined by our Board of Directors on a quarterly basis and is based on our estimate of our annual investment company taxable income and net short-term taxable capital gains, if any. See Price Range of Common Stock and Distributions. Certain additional amounts may be deemed as distributed to stockholders for income tax purposes. Other types of Securities will likely pay distributions in accordance with their terms.
Taxation	We intend to continue to elect to be treated for federal income tax purposes as a RIC. So long as we continue to qualify, we generally will pay no corporate-level federal income taxes on any ordinary income or capital gains that we distribute to our stockholders. To maintain our RIC status, we must meet specified source-of-income and asset diversification requirements and distribute annually at least 90% of our taxable ordinary income and realized net short-term capital gains in excess of realized net long-term capital losses, if any, out of assets legally available for distribution. See Material U.S. Federal Income Tax Considerations.
Trading at a Discount	Shares of closed-end investment companies frequently trade at a discount to their NAV. The possibility that our shares may trade at such discount to our NAV is separate and distinct from the risk that our NAV per share may decline. We cannot predict whether our shares will trade above, at or below NAV, although during the past three years, our common stock has consistently traded, and at times significantly, below net asset value.
Certain Anti-Takeover Provisions	Our Board of Directors is divided into three classes of directors serving staggered three-year terms. This structure is intended to provide us with a greater likelihood of continuity of management, which may be necessary for us to realize the full value of our investments. A staggered board of directors also may serve to deter hostile takeovers or proxy contests, as may certain provisions of Delaware law and other measures we have adopted. See Certain Provisions of Delaware Law and of Our Certificate of Incorporation and Bylaws.
Dividend Reinvestment Plan	We have a dividend reinvestment plan for our common stockholders. This is an opt in dividend reinvestment plan, meaning that stockholders may elect to have their cash dividends automatically reinvested in additional shares of our common stock. Stockholders who do not so elect will receive their dividends in cash. Stockholders who receive distributions in the form of stock will be subject to the same federal, state and local tax consequences as stockholders who elect to receive their distributions in cash. See Dividend Reinvestment Plan.
Management Arrangements	Gladstone Management Corporation serves as our investment adviser, and Gladstone Administration, LLC serves serve as our administrator. For a description of our Adviser, our Administrator, the Gladstone Companies and our contractual arrangements with these companies, see Management Certain Transactions Investment Advisory and Management Agreement, Management Certain Transactions Administration Agreement and Management Certain Transactions Loan Servicing Agreement.
Risks of Losing Tax Status and External Financing Constraints	For each quarter end since June 30, 2009, we satisfied the 50% threshold of the asset diversification test applicable to RICs under the Code to maintain RIC status, in part, through the purchase of short-term qualified securities, which was funded primarily through a short-term loan agreement. Subsequent to each of the measurement dates, the short-term qualified securities matured and we repaid the short-term loan, at which time we again fell below the 50% threshold. As a result, we may become subject to corporate-level taxation. See Risk Factors We currently do not meet the 50% threshold of the asset diversification test applicable to RICs under the Code. If we make any additional investment in the future, including advances under outstanding lines of credit to our portfolio companies, and remain below this threshold as of September 30, 2012, or any subsequent quarter end, we would lose

our RIC status unless we are able to cure such failure within 30 days of the quarter end. and Risk Factors In recent years, creditors have significantly curtailed their lending to BDCs, including us. Any inability to renew, extend or replace our line of credit on terms favorable to us, or at all, could adversely impact our liquidity and ability to fund new investments or maintain distributions to our stockholders.

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FEES AND EXPENSES

The following table is intended to assist you in understanding the costs and expenses that an investor in this offering will bear directly or indirectly. We caution you that some of the percentages indicated in the table below are estimates and may vary. Except where the context suggests otherwise, whenever this prospectus contains a reference to fees or expenses paid by us or Gladstone Investment, or that we will pay fees or expenses, stockholders will indirectly bear such fees or expenses as investors in Gladstone Investment. The following percentages were calculated based on actual expenses incurred in the quarter ended March 31, 2012, and average net assets for the quarter ended March 31, 2012.

Stockholder Transaction Expenses:	
Sales load (as a percentage of offering price)(1)	%
Offering expenses (as a percentage of offering price)(1)	%
Dividend reinvestment plan expenses(2)	None
Total stockholder transaction expenses(1)	%
Annual expenses (as a percentage of net assets attributable to common stock):	
Management fees(3)	2.08
Incentive fees payable under investment advisory and management agreement (20% of realized capital gains and 20% of pre-incentive fee net investment income)(4)	
Interest payments on borrowed funds(5)	0.35
Dividend expense on mandatorily redeemable preferred stock (6)	1.55
Other expenses(7)	1.24%
Total annual expenses(7)	5.20%

(1) The amounts set forth in the table above do not reflect the impact of any sales load or other offering expenses borne by Gladstone Investment and its stockholders. The prospectus supplement relating to an offering of securities pursuant to this prospectus will disclose the estimated offering price and the estimated offering expenses and total stockholder transaction expenses borne by Gladstone Investment and its stockholders as a percentage of the offering price. In the event that securities to which this prospectus relates are sold to or through underwriters, the prospectus supplement will also disclose the applicable sales load.

(2) The expenses of the reinvestment plan are included in stock record expenses, a component of Other expenses. We do not have a cash purchase plan. The participants in the dividend reinvestment plan will bear a pro rata share of brokerage commissions incurred with respect to open market purchases, if any. See Dividend Reinvestment Plan for information on the dividend reinvestment plan.

(3) Our annual base management fee is 2% (0.5% quarterly) of our average gross assets, which are defined as total assets of Gladstone Investment, including investments made with proceeds of borrowings, less any uninvested cash or cash equivalents resulting from borrowings. For the quarter ended March 31, 2012, our Adviser voluntarily agreed to waive the annual base management fee of 2% to 0.5% for those senior syndicated loans that we purchase using borrowings from our credit facility. However, because we held no senior syndicated loans purchased using borrowings under our credit facility during the quarter ended March 31, 2012, the waiver did not impact our expenses for that period, as reflected in the table above. See Management Certain Transactions Investment Advisory and Management Agreement and footnote 4 below.

(4) The incentive fee consists of two parts: an income-based fee and a capital gains-based fee. The income-based fee is payable quarterly in arrears, and equals 20% of the excess, if any, of our pre-incentive fee net investment income that exceeds a 1.75% quarterly (7% annualized) hurdle rate of our net assets, subject to a catch-up provision measured as of the end of each calendar quarter. The catch-up provision requires us to pay 100% of our pre-incentive fee net investment income with respect to that portion of such income, if any, that exceeds the hurdle rate but is less than 125% of the quarterly hurdle rate (or 2.1875%) in any calendar quarter (8.75% annualized). The catch-up provision is meant to provide our Adviser with 20% of our pre-incentive fee net investment income as if a hurdle rate did not apply when our pre-incentive fee net investment income exceeds 125% of the quarterly hurdle rate in any calendar quarter (8.75% annualized). The income-based incentive fee is computed and paid on income that may include interest that is accrued but not yet received in cash. Our pre-incentive fee net investment income used to calculate this part of the income-based incentive fee is also included in the amount of our gross assets used to calculate the 2% base management fee (see footnote 3 above). The capital gains-based incentive fee equals 20% of our net realized capital gains since our inception, if any, computed net of all realized capital losses and unrealized capital depreciation since our inception, less any prior payments, and is payable at the end of each fiscal year. For the quarter ended March 31, 2012, we did not generate sufficient pre-incentive fee net investment income to trigger the payment of an income-based incentive fee, nor capital gains sufficient to trigger a capital gains-based incentive fee. As a result, there was no incentive fee payable for the quarter ended March 31, 2012.

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Examples of how the incentive fee would be calculated are as follows:

Assuming pre-incentive fee net investment income of 0.55%, there would be no income-based incentive fee because such income would not exceed the hurdle rate of 1.75%.

Assuming pre-incentive fee net investment income of 2.00%, the income-based incentive fee would be as follows:
= 100% × (2.00% 1.75%)

= 0.25%

Assuming pre-incentive fee net investment income of 2.30%, the income-based incentive fee would be as follows:
= (100% × (catch-up : 2.1875% 1.75%)) + (20%× (2.30% 2.1875%))

= (100% × 0.4375%) + (20% × 0.1125%)

= 0.4375% + 0.0225%

= 0.46%

Assuming net realized capital gains of 6% and realized capital losses and unrealized capital depreciation of 1%, the capital gains-based incentive fee would be as follows:
= 20% × (6% 1%)

= 20% × 5%

= 1%

For a more detailed discussion of the calculation of the two-part incentive fee, see Management Certain Transactions Investment Advisory and Management Agreement.

(5) Includes deferred financing costs. We renewed our revolving credit facility for a three year period, effective October 26, 2011, under which our borrowing capacity is $60 million (Credit Facility). We have drawn down on this Credit Facility and we expect to borrow additional funds in the future up to an amount so that our asset coverage, as defined in the 1940 Act, is at least 200% after each issuance of our senior securities. Interest expense for the quarter assumes that no borrowings were outstanding during the quarter, reflecting the assumptions that (i) the Term Preferred Stock (defined in footnote 5) was outstanding over the entire period, and the (ii) a portion of the net proceeds from the offering of the Term Preferred Stock was used to repay all outstanding borrowings under the Credit Facility (the balance on the Credit Facility during the quarter never exceeded the net proceeds from the Term Preferred Stock offering). Assuming that we borrowed $60 million throughout the quarter, based on the interest rate of 1-month LIBOR plus an additional fee related to borrowings of 3.75%, for an aggregate rate of 4.08% under the renewed terms of our Credit Facility, interest payments and amortization of deferred financing costs on borrowed funds would have been 1.38% of our average net assets for the quarter ended March 31, 2012.

(6) In March 2012, we completed a public offering of 7.125% Series A Cumulative Term Preferred Stock, par value $0.001 per share, or the Term Preferred Stock, at a public offering price of $25.00 per share. In the offering, we issued 1.6 million shares of Term Preferred Stock. Dividend expense assumes the Term Preferred Stock was outstanding over the entire period. Also included in this line item is the amortization of the offering costs related to our term preferred stock offering. In addition, See Description of Our Securities Series A Term Preferred Stock for additional information.

(7) Includes our overhead expenses, including payments under the administration agreement based on our projected allocable portion of overhead and other expenses incurred by our Administrator in performing its obligations under the administration agreement. See Management Certain Transactions Administration Agreement.

Example

The following examples demonstrate the projected dollar amount of total cumulative expenses that would be incurred over various periods with respect to a hypothetical investment in our Securities. In calculating the following expense amounts, we have assumed that our annual operating expenses would remain at the levels set

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forth in the table above. The amounts set forth below do not reflect the impact of any sales load or offering expenses to be borne by Gladstone Investment and its stockholders. In the prospectus supplement relating to an offering of securities pursuant to this prospectus, the examples below will be restated to reflect the impact of the estimated offering expenses borne by Gladstone Investment and its stockholders and, in the event that securities to which this prospectus relates are sold to or through underwriters, the impact of the applicable sales load. The examples below and the expenses in the table above should not be considered a representation of our future expenses, and actual expenses (including the cost of debt, incentive fees, if any, and other expenses) may be greater or less than those shown.

	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
You would pay the following expenses on a $1,000 investment:				
assuming a 5% annual return consisting entirely of ordinary income(1)(2)	$ 55	$ 163	$ 271	$ 535
assuming a 5% annual return consisting entirely of capital gains(2)(3)	$ 64	$ 190	$ 312	$ 602

(1) While the example assumes, as required by the SEC, a 5% annual return, our performance will vary and may result in a return greater or less than 5%. For purposes of this example, we have assumed that the entire amount of such 5% annual return would constitute ordinary income as we have not historically realized positive capital gains (computed net of all realized capital losses) on our investments. Because the assumed 5% annual return is significantly below the hurdle rate of 7% (annualized) that we must achieve under the investment advisory and management agreement to trigger the payment of an income-based incentive fee, we have assumed, for purposes of this example, that no income-based incentive fee would be payable if we realized a 5% annual return on our investments.

(2) While the example assumes reinvestment of all dividends and distributions at NAV, participants in our dividend reinvestment plan will receive a number of shares of our common stock, determined by dividing the total dollar amount of the dividend payable to a participant by the market price per share of our common stock at the close of trading on the valuation date for the dividend. See Dividend Reinvestment Plan for additional information regarding our dividend reinvestment plan.

(3) While the example assumes, as required by the SEC, a 5% annual return, our performance will vary and may result in a return greater or less than 5%. For purposes of this example, we have assumed that the entire amount of such 5% annual return would constitute capital gains.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

We have filed with the SEC a registration statement on Form N-2 under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, which we refer to as the Securities Act, with respect to the Securities offered by this prospectus. This prospectus, which is a part of the registration statement, does not contain all of the information set forth in the registration statement or exhibits and schedules thereto. For further information with respect to our business and our Securities, reference is made to the registration statement, including the amendments, exhibits and schedules thereto.

We also file reports, proxy statements and other information with the SEC under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, which we refer to as the Exchange Act. Such reports, proxy statements and other information, as well as the registration statement and the amendments, exhibits and schedules thereto, can be inspected at the public reference facilities maintained by the SEC at 100 F Street, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20549. Information about the operation of the public reference facilities may be obtained by calling the SEC at 1-202-551-8090. The SEC maintains a website that contains reports, proxy statements and other information regarding registrants, including us, that file such information electronically with the SEC. The address of the SEC s web site is *http://www.sec.gov*. Copies of such material may also be obtained from the Public Reference Section of the SEC at 100 F Street, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20549, at prescribed rates. Our common stock is listed on NASDAQ and our corporate website is located at *http://www.gladstoneinvestment.com*. The information contained on, or accessible through, our website is not a part of this prospectus.

We make available free of charge on our website our annual report on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, current reports on Form 8-K, and all amendments to those reports as soon as reasonably practicable after such material is electronically filed with or furnished to the SEC.

We also furnish to our stockholders annual reports, which registered include annual financial information that has been examined and reported on, with an opinion expressed, by our independent registered public accounting firm. See Experts.

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RISK FACTORS

You should carefully consider the risks described below and all other information provided in this prospectus (or any prospectus supplement) before making a decision to purchase our Securities. The risks and uncertainties described below are not the only ones facing us. Additional risks and uncertainties not presently known to us, or not presently deemed material by us, may also impair our operations and performance.

If any of the following risks actually occur, our business, financial condition or results of operations could be materially adversely affected. If that happens, the trading price of our Securities could decline, and you may lose all or part of your investment.

Risks Related to the Economy

The current state of the economy and the capital markets increases the possibility of adverse effects on our financial position and results of operations. Continued economic adversity could impair our portfolio companies financial positions and operating results and affect the industries in which we invest, which could, in turn, harm our operating results. Continued adversity in the capital markets could impact our ability to raise capital and reduce our volume of new investments.

The U.S. is beginning to recover from the recession that largely began in late 2007. While economic conditions generally appear to be improving, we remain cautious about a long-term economic recovery. The recent recession in general, and the disruptions in the capital markets in particular, have impacted our liquidity options and increased the cost of debt and equity capital. We do not know if adverse conditions will again intensify, and we are unable to gauge the full extent to which the disruptions will affect us. The longer these uncertain conditions persist, the greater the probability that these factors could continue to increase our costs of, and significantly limit our access to, debt and equity capital and, thus, have an adverse effect on our operations and financial results. Many of our current portfolio companies and the companies in which we may invest in the future are also susceptible to these unstable economic conditions, which may affect the ability of one or more of our portfolio companies to repay our loans or engage in a liquidity event, such as a sale, recapitalization or initial public offering. These unstable economic conditions could also disproportionately impact some of the industries in which we invest, causing us to be more vulnerable to losses in our portfolio, which could cause the number of non-performing assets to increase and the fair value of our portfolio to decrease. The unstable economic conditions may also decrease the value of collateral securing some of our loans as well as the value of our equity investments, which would decrease our ability to borrow under our line of credit or raise equity capital, thereby further reducing our ability to make new investments.

The unstable economic conditions have affected the availability of credit generally. Our Credit Facility limits our distributions to stockholders and, as a result, we decreased our monthly cash distribution rate by 50%, starting in April 2009, in an effort to more closely align our distributions to our net investment income, though we have subsequently increased our distributions by 25% over the past fiscal year. We do not know when market conditions will stabilize, if adverse conditions will intensify or the full extent to which the disruptions will continue to affect us. Also, it is possible that persistent instability of the financial markets could have other unforeseen material effects on our business.

The downgrade of the United States credit rating and the ongoing economic crisis in Europe could negatively impact our liquidity, financial condition and earnings.

Recent U.S. debt ceiling and budget deficit concerns, together with signs of deteriorating sovereign debt conditions in Europe, have increased the possibility of additional credit-rating downgrades and economic slowdowns. Although U.S. lawmakers passed legislation to raise the federal debt ceiling, Standard & Poor s Ratings Services lowered its long-term sovereign credit rating on the U.S. from AAA to AA+ in August 2011. The impact of this or any further downgrades to the U.S. government s sovereign credit rating, or its perceived creditworthiness, and the impact of the current crisis in Europe with respect to the ability of certain European Union countries to continue to service their sovereign debt obligations is inherently unpredictable and could adversely affect the U.S. and global financial markets and economic conditions. There can be no assurance that governmental or other measures to aid economic recovery will be effective. These developments, and the government s credit concerns in general, 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.

We may experience fluctuations in our quarterly and annual results based on the impact of inflation in the United States.

The majority of our portfolio companies are in industries that are directly impacted by inflation, such as consumer goods and services and manufacturing. Our portfolio companies may not be able to pass on to customers increases in their costs of operations due to inflation, which could greatly affect their operating results, impacting their ability to repay our loans. In addition, any projected future decreases in our portfolio companies operating results due to inflation could adversely impact the fair value of those investments. Any decreases in the fair value of our investments could result in future unrealized losses and therefore reduce our net assets resulting from operations.

Risks Related to Our External Management

We are dependent upon our key management personnel and the key management personnel of our Adviser, particularly David Gladstone, George Stelljes III, Terry Lee Brubaker and David Dullum, and on the continued operations of our Adviser, for our future success.

We have no employees. Our chief executive officer, president and chief investment officer, chief operating officer and chief financial officer and treasurer, and the employees of our Adviser do not spend all of their time managing our activities and our investment portfolio. We are particularly dependent upon David Gladstone, George Stelljes III, Terry Lee Brubaker and David Dullum in this regard. Our executive officers and the employees of our Adviser allocate some, and in some cases a material portion, of their time to businesses and activities that are not related to our business. We have no separate facilities and are completely reliant on our Adviser, which has significant discretion as to the implementation and execution of our business strategies and risk management practices. We are subject to the risk of discontinuation of our Adviser s operations or termination of the Advisory Agreement and the risk that, upon such event, no suitable replacement will be found. We believe that our success depends to a significant extent upon our Adviser and that discontinuation of its operations could have a material adverse effect on our ability to achieve our investment objectives.

Our incentive fee may induce our Adviser to make certain investments, including speculative investments.

The management compensation structure that has been implemented under the Advisory Agreement may cause our Adviser to invest in high-risk investments or take other risks. In addition to its management fee, our Adviser is entitled under the Advisory Agreement to receive incentive compensation based in part upon our achievement of specified levels of income. In evaluating investments and other management strategies, the opportunity to earn incentive compensation based on net income may lead our Adviser to place undue emphasis on the maximization of net income at the expense of other criteria, such as preservation of capital, maintaining sufficient liquidity, or management of credit risk or market risk, in order to achieve higher incentive compensation. Investments with higher yield potential are generally riskier or more speculative. This could result in increased risk to the value of our investment portfolio.

We may be obligated to pay our Adviser incentive compensation even if we incur a loss and we may be required to pay an incentive fee on paid-in-kind interest that we never receive in cash.

The Advisory Agreement entitles our Adviser to incentive compensation for each fiscal quarter in an amount equal to a percentage of the excess of our investment income for that quarter (before deducting incentive compensation, net operating losses and certain other items) above a threshold return for that quarter. When calculating our incentive compensation, our pre-incentive fee net investment income excludes realized and unrealized capital losses that we may incur in the fiscal quarter, even if such capital losses result in a net loss on our statement of operations for that quarter. Thus, we may be required to pay our Adviser incentive compensation for a fiscal quarter even if there is a decline in the value of our portfolio or we incur a net loss for that quarter.

Additionally, net investment income includes any paid-in-kind (PIK) interest income that accrues on loans but is not paid currently in cash. Therefore, under our Advisory Agreement, we could be required to pay incentive fees to our Adviser on PIK interest income, even if we later determine that the PIK interest is uncollectible. During the three years ended March 31, 2012, we accrued aggregate PIK income of $19,000. Although PIK interest has historically not been material to our results of operations, it may become more significant in the future. Because our Advisory Agreement does not provide a mechanism for us to recover incentive fees that are paid with respect to PIK interest that we later determine is uncollectible in cash, if PIK interest becomes material to our operations in the future, we could be required to pay incentive fees on PIK interest that we never receive in cash.

Our Adviser s failure to identify and invest in securities that meet our investment criteria or perform its responsibilities under the Advisory Agreement may adversely affect our ability for future growth.

Our ability to achieve our investment objectives will depend on our ability to grow, which in turn will depend on our Adviser s ability to identify and invest in securities that meet our investment criteria. Accomplishing this result on a cost-effective basis will be largely a function of our

Adviser s structuring of the investment process, its ability to provide competent and efficient services to us, and our access to financing on acceptable terms. The senior management team of our Adviser has substantial responsibilities under the Advisory Agreement. In order to grow, our Adviser will need to hire, train supervise and manage new employees successfully. Any failure to manage our future growth effectively could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

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

Our executive officers and directors, and the officers and directors of our Adviser, serve or may serve as officers, directors or principals of entities that operate in the same or a related line of business as we do or of investment funds managed by our affiliates. Accordingly, they may have obligations to investors in those entities, the fulfillment of which might not be in the best interests of us or our stockholders. For example, Mr. Gladstone, our chairman and chief executive officer, is the chairman and chief executive officer of our Adviser, Gladstone Capital, Gladstone Commercial, Gladstone Lending and the chairman, chief executive officer and the sole stockholder of Gladstone Land. In addition, Mr. Brubaker, our co-vice chairman, chief operating officer and secretary, is the vice chairman, chief operating officer and secretary of our Adviser, Gladstone Capital, Gladstone Land and Gladstone Lending and co-vice chairman, chief operating officer and secretary of Gladstone Commercial. Mr. Stelljes, co-vice chairman and chief investment officer, is also the president and chief investment officer of our Adviser, Gladstone Capital, Gladstone Lending and Gladstone Land, and co-vice chairman and chief investment officer of Gladstone Commercial. Mr. Dullum, our president and a director, is a director of Gladstone Capital and Gladstone Commercial. Moreover, our Adviser may establish or sponsor other investment vehicles which from time to time may have potentially overlapping investment objectives with those of ours and accordingly may invest in, whether principally or secondarily, asset classes similar to those we target. While our Adviser generally has broad authority to make investments on behalf of the investment vehicles that it advises, our Adviser has adopted investment allocation procedures to address these potential conflicts and intends to direct investment opportunities to the Gladstone affiliate with the investment strategy that most closely fits the investment opportunity. Nevertheless, the management of our Adviser may face conflicts in the allocation of investment opportunities to other entities managed by our Adviser. As a result, it is possible that we may not be given the opportunity to participate in certain investments made by other members of the Gladstone Companies or investment funds managed by investment managers affiliated with our Adviser.

In certain circumstances, we may make investments in a portfolio company in which one of our affiliates has or will have an investment, subject to satisfaction of any regulatory restrictions and, where required, to the prior approval of our Board of Directors. As of March 31, 2012, our Board of Directors has approved the following types of co-investment transactions:

- Our affiliate, Gladstone Commercial, may, under certain circumstances, lease property to portfolio companies that we do not control. We may pursue such transactions only if (i) the portfolio company is not controlled by us or any of our affiliates, (ii) the portfolio company satisfies the tenant underwriting criteria of Gladstone Commercial and (iii) the transaction is approved by a majority of our independent directors and a majority of the independent directors of Gladstone Commercial. We expect that any such negotiations between Gladstone Commercial and our portfolio companies would result in lease terms consistent with the terms that the portfolio companies would be likely to receive were they not portfolio companies of ours.

- We may invest simultaneously with our affiliate Gladstone Capital in senior syndicated loans whereby neither we nor any affiliate has the ability to dictate the terms of the loans.

- Additionally, pursuant to an exemptive order granted by the SEC, our Adviser may sponsor a private investment fund to co-invest with us or Gladstone Capital in accordance with the terms and conditions of the order. We have also submitted an application for an exemptive order from the SEC that, if granted would expand our ability to co-invest with certain affiliates by permitting us, under certain circumstances, to co-invest with Gladstone Capital, Gladstone Partners, Gladstone Lending and any future BDC or closed-end management investment company that is advised by our Adviser (or sub-advised by our Adviser if it controls the fund) or any combination of the foregoing. We have received notification from the Commission that it intends to grant the order unless an interested person requests a hearing contesting any issues under our application by July 25, 2012. However, there is no assurance that the Commission will grant the order.

Certain of our officers who are also officers of our Adviser may from time to time serve as directors of certain of our portfolio companies. If an officer serves in such capacity with one of our portfolio companies, such officer will owe fiduciary duties to all stockholders of the portfolio company, which duties may from time to time conflict with the interests of our stockholders.

In the course of our investing activities, we will pay management and incentive fees to our Adviser and will reimburse our Administrator for certain expenses it incurs. As a result, investors in our common stock will invest on a gross basis and receive distributions on a net basis after expenses, resulting in, among other things, a lower rate of return than one might achieve through our investors themselves making direct investments. As a result of this arrangement, there may be times when the management team of our Adviser has interests that differ from those of our stockholders, giving rise to a conflict. In addition, as a BDC, we make available significant managerial assistance to our portfolio companies and may provide other services to such portfolio companies. Although neither we nor our Adviser currently receives fees in connection with managerial assistance, our Adviser may provide other services to our portfolio companies and receive fees for these other services.

Our Adviser is not obligated to provide a waiver of the base management fee, which could negatively impact our earnings and our ability to maintain our current level of distributions to our stockholders.

The Advisory Agreement provides for a base management fee based on our gross assets. Since our 2008 fiscal year, our Board of Directors has accepted on a quarterly basis voluntary, unconditional and irrevocable waivers to reduce the annual 2.0% base management fee on senior syndicated loan participations to 0.5% to the extent that proceeds resulting from borrowings were used to purchase such syndicated loan participations, and any waived fees may not be recouped by our Adviser in the future. However, our Adviser is not required to issue these or other waivers of fees under the Advisory Agreement, and to the extent our investment portfolio grows in the future, we expect these fees will increase. If our Adviser does not issue these waivers in future quarters, it could negatively impact our earnings and may compromise our ability to maintain our current level of distributions to our stockholders, which could have a material adverse impact on our stock price.

Our business model is dependent upon developing and sustaining strong referral relationships with investment bankers, business brokers and other intermediaries.

We are dependent upon informal relationships with investment bankers, business brokers and traditional lending institutions to provide us with deal flow. If we fail to maintain our relationship with such funds or institutions, or if we fail to establish strong referral relationships with other funds, we will not be able to grow our portfolio of investments and fully execute our business plan.

Risks Related to Our External Financing

In addition to regulatory limitations on our ability to raise capital, our line of credit contains various covenants which, if not complied with, could accelerate our repayment obligations under the facility, thereby materially and adversely affecting our liquidity, financial condition, results of operations and ability to pay distributions.

We will have a continuing need for capital to finance our loans. Our line of credit permits us to fund additional loans and investments as long as we are within the conditions set forth in the credit agreement. Pursuant to the terms of our line of credit, we are subject to certain limitations on the type of loan investments we make, including restrictions on geographic concentrations, sector concentrations, loan size, dividend payout, payment frequency and status, average life and lien property. The credit agreement also requires us to comply with other financial and operational covenants, which require us to, among other things, maintain certain financial ratios, including asset and interest coverage and a minimum net worth and a minimum number of obligors required in the borrowing base of the credit agreement. As of March 31, 2012, we were in compliance with these covenants; however, our continued compliance depends on many factors, some of which are beyond our control.

The minimum net worth covenant contained in the credit agreement requires our net assets to be at least $155.0 million plus 50.0% of all equity and subordinated debt raised after October 26, 2011. Given the continued uncertainty in the capital markets, the cumulative unrealized depreciation in our portfolio may increase in future periods and threaten our ability to comply with the minimum net worth covenant and other covenants under our line of credit. Under our line of credit, we are also required to maintain our status as a BDC under the 1940 Act and as a RIC under the Code. Because of changes in our asset portfolio, due to significant sales of Non-Control/Non-Affiliate investments during fiscal 2010, there is a significant possibility that we may not meet the asset diversification threshold under the Code s rules applicable to a RIC as of our next quarterly testing date, September 30, 2012. Although this failure alone, in our current situation, will not cause us to lose our RIC status, our status could be jeopardized if we make any new investments, including additional investments in our portfolio companies (such as advances under our outstanding lines of credit). Our failure to satisfy these covenants could result in foreclosure by our lenders, which would accelerate our repayment obligations under the facility and thereby have a material adverse effect on our business, liquidity, financial condition, results of operations and ability to pay distributions to our stockholders.

In recent years, creditors have significantly curtailed their lending to BDCs, including us. Any inability to renew, extend or replace our line of credit on terms favorable to us, or at all, could adversely impact our liquidity and ability to fund new investments or maintain distributions to our stockholders.

Committed lending under our revolving line of credit was significantly reduced, from $125.0 million to $50.0 million, in 2009. On October 26, 2011, through Business Investment, we entered into a fourth amended and restated credit agreement providing for a $60.0 million revolving Credit Facility, jointly arranged by BB&T and Key Equipment Finance Company, Inc. (Keybank), with BB&T as administrative agent and both BB&T and Keybank as committed lenders. Subject to certain terms and conditions, the Credit Facility may be expanded to a total of $175 million through the addition of other committed lenders to the facility. However, if additional lenders are unwilling to join the facility on its terms, we will be unable to expand the facility and thus will continue to have limited availability to finance new investments under our line of credit. The Credit Facility matures on October 25, 2014 (the Maturity Date), and, if not renewed or extended by the Maturity Date, all principal and interest will be due and payable on or before October 25, 2015 (one year after the Maturity Date). Between the maturity date and October 25, 2015, our lenders have the right to apply all interest income to amounts outstanding under the Credit Facility. As of July 16, 2012, there was $21.0 million in borrowings outstanding on the Credit Facility and $38.3 million of borrowing capacity under the Credit Facility. There can be no guarantee that we will be able to renew, extend or replace the Credit Facility upon its maturity in 2014 on terms that are favorable to us, if at all. Our ability to expand the Credit Facility, and to obtain replacement financing at the time of its maturity, will be constrained by then-current economic conditions affecting the credit markets. In the event that we are not able to expand the Credit Facility, or to renew, extend or refinance the Credit Facility at the time of its maturity, this could have a material adverse effect on our liquidity and ability to fund new investments, our ability to make distributions to our stockholders and our ability to qualify as a RIC under the Code.

If we are unable to secure replacement financing, we may be forced to sell certain assets on disadvantageous terms, which may result in realized losses, and such realized losses could materially exceed the amount of any unrealized depreciation on these assets as of our most recent balance sheet date, which would have a material adverse effect on our results of operations. In addition to selling assets, or as an alternative, we may issue equity in order to repay amounts outstanding under the line of credit. Based on the recent trading prices of our stock, such an equity offering may have a substantial dilutive impact on our existing stockholders interest in our earnings, assets and voting interest in us. If we are able to renew, extend or refinance our Credit Facility prior to maturity, any renewal, extension or refinancing of the Credit Facility will potentially result in significantly higher interest rates and related charges and may impose significant restrictions on the use of borrowed funds to fund investments or maintain distributions to stockholders.

Our business plan is dependent upon external financing, which is constrained by the limitations of the 1940 Act.

Although we completed an offering of 7.125% Series A Cumulative Term Preferred Stock (the Term Preferred Stock) in March 2012, there can be no assurance that we will be able to raise capital through issuing equity in the near future. Our business requires a substantial amount of cash to operate and grow. We may acquire such additional capital from the following sources:

Senior Securities. We may issue debt securities, other evidences of indebtedness (including borrowings under our line of credit), senior securities representing indebtedness, and senior securities that are stock up to the maximum amount permitted by the 1940 Act. The 1940 Act currently permits us, as a BDC, to issue senior securities representing indebtedness and senior securities which are stock (collectively Senior Securities), in amounts such that our asset coverage, as defined in Section 18(h) of the 1940 Act, is at least 200% immediately after each issuance of Senior Securities. As a result of incurring indebtedness (in whatever form), we will be exposed to the risks associated with leverage. Although borrowing money for investments increases the potential for gain, it also increases the risk of a loss. A decrease in the value of our investments will have a greater impact on the value of our common stock to the extent that we have borrowed money to make investments. There is a possibility that the costs of borrowing could exceed the income we receive on the investments we make with such borrowed funds. In addition, our ability to pay distributions, issue Senior Securities or repurchase shares of our common stock would be restricted if the asset coverage on our Senior Securities is not at least 200%. If the value of our assets declines, we might be unable to satisfy that 200% requirement. To satisfy the 200% asset coverage requirement in the event that we are seeking to pay a distribution, we might either have to (i) liquidate a portion of our loan portfolio to repay a portion of our indebtedness or (ii) issue common stock. This may occur at a time when a sale of a portfolio asset may be disadvantageous, or when we have limited access to capital markets on agreeable terms. In addition, any amounts that we use to service our indebtedness or for offering expenses will not be available for distributions to our stockholders. Furthermore, if we have to issue common stock at below NAV per share, any non-participating shareholders will be subject to dilution, as described below. Pursuant to Section 61(a)(2) of the 1940 Act, we are permitted, under specified conditions, to issue multiple classes of senior securities representing indebtedness. However, pursuant to Section 18(c) of the 1940 Act, we are permitted to issue only one class of senior securities that is stock.

Common and Convertible Preferred Stock. Because we are constrained in our ability to issue debt or senior securities for the reasons given above, we are dependent on the issuance of equity as a financing source. If we raise additional funds by issuing more common stock, the percentage ownership of our stockholders at the time of the issuance would decrease and our common stock may experience dilution. In addition, under the 1940 Act, we will generally not be able to issue additional shares of our common stock at a price below NAV per share to purchasers, other than to our existing stockholders through a rights offering, without first obtaining the approval of our stockholders and our independent directors. If we were to sell shares of our common stock below our then current NAV per share, such sales would result in an immediate dilution to the NAV per share. This dilution would occur as a result of the sale of shares at a price below the then current NAV per share of our common stock and a proportionately greater decrease in a stockholder s interest in our earnings, assets and voting interest in us than the increase in our assets resulting from such issuance. For example, if we issue and sell an additional 10% of our common stock at a 5% discount from NAV, a stockholder who does not participate in that offering for its proportionate interest will suffer NAV dilution of up to 0.5%, or $5 per $1,000 of NAV. This imposes constraints on our ability to raise capital when our common stock is trading at below NAV, as it has for the last year. As noted above, the 1940 Act prohibits the issuance of multiple classes of senior securities that are stock. As a result, we would be prohibited from issuing convertible preferred stock to the extent that such a security was deemed to be a separate class of stock from our recently issued Term Preferred Stock.

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We finance our investments with borrowed money and senior securities, which will magnify the potential for gain or loss on amounts invested and may increase the risk of investing in us.

The following table illustrates the effect of leverage on returns from an investment in our common stock assuming various annual returns on our portfolio, net of expenses. The calculations in the table below are hypothetical, and actual returns may be higher or lower than those appearing in the table below.

	Assumed Return on Our Portfolio (Net of Expenses)				
	(10)%	(5)%	0%	5%	10%
Corresponding return to common stockholder(1)	(17.22)%	(9.37)%	(1.52)%	6.33%	14.18%

(1) The hypothetical return to common stockholders is calculated by multiplying our total assets as of March 31, 2012 by the assumed rates of return and subtracting all interest accrued on our debt for the quarter ended March 31, 2012, adjusted for the dividends on our preferred stock (as if our Term Preferred Stock had been outstanding for the entire quarter ended March 31, 2012); and then dividing the resulting difference by our total assets attributable to common stock. Based on $325.3 million in total assets, $76.0 million in debt, $40.0 million in aggregate liquidation preference of preferred stock, and $207.2 million in net assets, each as of March 31, 2012.

Based on an outstanding indebtedness of $0.0 million as of March 31, 2012, which excludes $76.0 million of short-term borrowings that was outstanding for a total duration of nine days, and aggregate liquidation prefrence of our Term Preferred Stock of $40.0 million, our investment portfolio at fair value would have been required to experience an annual return of at least 1.4% to cover the unused commitment fee related to our Credit Facility and dividends on the Term Preferred Stock.

A change in interest rates may adversely affect our profitability and our hedging strategy may expose us to additional risks.

We anticipate using a combination of equity and long-term and short-term borrowings to finance our investment activities. As a result, a portion of our income will depend upon the difference between the rate at which we borrow funds and the rate at which we loan these funds. Higher interest rates on our borrowings will decrease the overall return on our portfolio.

Ultimately, we expect approximately 80% of the loans in our portfolio to be at variable rates determined on the basis of a LIBOR rate and approximately 20% to be at fixed rates. As of March 31, 2012, based on the total principal balance of debt outstanding, our portfolio consisted of approximately 76.7% of loans at variable rates with floors and 23.3% at fixed rates.

We currently hold one interest rate cap agreement. While hedging activities may insulate us against adverse fluctuations in interest rates, they may also limit our ability to participate in the benefits of lower interest rates with respect to the hedged portfolio. Adverse developments resulting from changes in interest rates or any future hedging transactions could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. Our ability to receive payments pursuant to an interest rate cap agreement is linked to the ability of the counter-party to that agreement to make the required payments. To the extent that the counter-party to the agreement is unable to pay pursuant to the terms of the agreement, we may lose the hedging protection of the interest rate cap agreement.

Risks Related to Our Investments

We operate in a highly competitive market for investment opportunities.

A large number of entities compete with us and make the types of investments that we seek to make in small and mid-sized companies. We compete with public and private buyout funds, commercial and investment banks, commercial financing companies, and, to the extent they provide an alternative form of financing, hedge funds. Many of our competitors are substantially larger and have considerably greater financial, technical and marketing resources than we do. For example, some competitors may have a lower cost of funds and access to funding sources that are not available to us. In addition, some of our competitors may have higher risk tolerances or different risk assessments, which would allow them to consider a wider variety of investments and establish more relationships than us. Furthermore, many of our competitors are not subject to the regulatory restrictions that the 1940 Act imposes on us as a BDC. The competitive pressures we face could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. Also, as a result of this competition, we may not be able to take advantage of attractive investment opportunities from time to time and we can offer no assurance that we will be able to identify and make investments that are consistent with our investment objective. We do not seek to compete based on the interest rates we offer, and we believe that some of our competitors may make loans with interest rates that will be comparable to or lower than the rates we offer. We may lose investment opportunities if we do not match our competitors pricing, terms, and structure. However, if we match our competitors pricing, terms, and structure, we may experience decreased net interest income and increased risk of credit loss.

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Our investments in small and medium-sized portfolio companies are extremely risky and could cause you to lose all or a part of your investment.

Investments in small and medium-sized portfolio companies are subject to a number of significant risks including the following:

- *Small and medium-sized businesses are likely to have greater exposure to economic downturns than larger businesses.* Our portfolio companies may have fewer resources than larger businesses, and thus the recent recession, and any further economic downturns or recessions, are more likely to have a material adverse effect on them. If one of our portfolio companies is adversely impacted by a recession, its ability to repay our loan or engage in a liquidity event, such as a sale, recapitalization or initial public offering would be diminished.

- *Small and medium-sized businesses may have limited financial resources and may not be able to repay the loans we make to them.* Our strategy includes providing financing to portfolio companies that typically is not readily available to them. While we believe that this provides an attractive opportunity for us to generate profits, this may make it difficult for the portfolio companies to repay their loans to us upon maturity. A borrower s ability to repay its loan may be adversely affected by numerous factors, including the failure to meet its business plan, a downturn in its industry or negative economic conditions. A deterioration in a borrower s financial condition and prospects usually will be accompanied by a deterioration in the value of any collateral and a reduction in the likelihood of us realizing on any guarantees we may have obtained from the borrower s management. Although we will sometimes seek to be the senior, secured lender to a borrower, in most of our loans we expect to be subordinated to a senior lender, and our interest in any collateral would, accordingly, likely be subordinate to another lender s security interest.

- *Small and medium-sized businesses typically have narrower product lines and smaller market shares than large businesses.* Because our target portfolio companies are smaller businesses, they will tend to be more vulnerable to competitors actions and market conditions, as well as general economic downturns. In addition, our portfolio companies may face intense competition, including competition from companies with greater financial resources, more extensive development, manufacturing, marketing and other capabilities and a larger number of qualified managerial and technical personnel.

- *There is generally little or no publicly available information about these businesses.* Because we seek to invest in privately-owned businesses, there is generally little or no publicly available operating and financial information about our potential portfolio companies. As a result, we rely on our officers, our Adviser and its employees and consultants to perform due diligence investigations of these portfolio companies, their operations and their prospects. We may not learn all of the material information we need to know regarding these businesses through our investigations.

- *Small and medium-sized businesses generally have less predictable operating results.* We expect that our portfolio companies may have significant variations in their operating results, may from time to time be parties to litigation, may be engaged in rapidly changing businesses with products subject to a substantial risk of obsolescence, may require substantial additional capital to support their operations, to finance expansion or to maintain their competitive position, may otherwise have a weak financial position or may be adversely affected by changes in the business cycle. Our portfolio companies may not meet net income, cash flow and other coverage tests typically imposed by their senior lenders. A borrower s failure to satisfy financial or operating covenants imposed by senior lenders could lead to defaults and, potentially, foreclosure on its senior credit facility, which could additionally trigger cross-defaults in other agreements. If this were to occur, it is possible that the borrower s ability to repay our loan would be jeopardized.

- *Small and medium-sized businesses are more likely to be dependent on one or two persons.* Typically, the success of a small or medium-sized business also depends on the management talents and efforts of one or two persons or a small group of persons. The death, disability or resignation of one or more of these persons could have a material adverse impact on our borrower and, in turn, on us.

Small and medium-sized businesses may have limited operating histories. While we intend to target stable companies with proven track records, we may make loans to new companies that meet our other investment criteria. Portfolio companies with limited operating histories will be exposed to all of the operating risks that new businesses face and may be particularly susceptible to, among other risks, market downturns, competitive pressures and the departure of key executive officers.

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Because the loans we make and equity securities we receive when we make loans are not publicly traded, there is uncertainty regarding the value of our privately held securities that could adversely affect our determination of our NAV.

Our portfolio investments are, and we expect will continue to be, in the form of securities that are not publicly traded. The fair value of securities and other investments that are not publicly traded may not be readily determinable. Our Board of Directors has established an investment valuation policy and consistently applied valuation procedures used to determine the fair value of these securities quarterly. These procedures for the determination of value of many of our debt securities rely on the opinions of value submitted to us by SPSE or the use of internally developed discounted cash flow (DCF) methodologies or indicative bid prices (IBP) offered by the respective originating syndication agent s trading desk, or secondary desk, specifically for our syndicated loans, or internal methodologies based on the total enterprise value (TEV) of the issuer used for certain of our equity investments. SPSE will only evaluate the debt portion of our investments for which we specifically request evaluation, and SPSE may decline to make requested evaluations for any reason in its sole discretion. However, to date, SPSE has accepted each of our requests for evaluation.

Our use of these fair value methods is inherently subjective and is based on estimates and assumptions of each security. In the event that we are required to sell a security, we may ultimately sell for an amount materially less than the estimated fair value calculated by Standard & Poor s Securities Evaluations, Inc. (SPSE), or utilizing the TEV, IBP or the DCF methodology.

Our procedures also include provisions whereby our Adviser will establish the fair value of any equity securities we may hold where SPSE or third-party agent banks are unable to provide evaluations. The types of factors that may be considered in determining the fair value of our debt and equity securities include some or all of the following:

- the nature and realizable value of any collateral;
- the portfolio company s earnings and cash flows and its ability to make payments on its obligations;
- the markets in which the portfolio company does business;
- the comparison to publicly-traded companies; and
- discounted cash flow and other relevant factors.

Because such valuations, particularly valuations of private securities and private companies, are not susceptible to precise determination, may fluctuate over short periods of time, and may be based on estimates, our determinations of fair value may differ from the values that might have actually resulted had a readily available market for these securities been available.

A portion of our assets are, and will continue to be, comprised of equity securities that are valued based on internal assessment using our own valuation methods approved by our Board of Directors, without the input of SPSE or any other third-party evaluator. We believe that our equity valuation methods reflect those regularly used as standards by other professionals in our industry who value equity securities. However, determination of fair value for securities that are not publicly traded, whether or not we use the recommendations of an independent third-party evaluator, necessarily involves the exercise of subjective judgment. Our NAV could be adversely affected if our determinations regarding the fair value of our investments were materially higher than the values that we ultimately realize upon the disposal of such securities.

The lack of liquidity of our privately held investments may adversely affect our business.

We will generally make investments in private companies whose securities are not traded in any public market. Substantially all of the investments we presently hold and the investments we expect to acquire in the future are, and will be, subject to legal and other restrictions on resale and will otherwise be less liquid than publicly-traded securities. The illiquidity of our investments may make it difficult for us to quickly obtain cash equal to the value at which we record our investments if the need arises. This could cause us to miss important investment opportunities. In addition, if we are required to liquidate all or a portion of our portfolio quickly, we may record substantial realized losses upon liquidation. We may also face other restrictions on our ability to liquidate an investment in a portfolio company to the extent that we, our

Adviser, or our respective officers, employees or affiliates have material non-public information regarding such portfolio company.

Due to the uncertainty inherent in valuing these securities, our determinations of fair value may differ materially from the values that could be obtained if a ready market for these securities existed. Our NAV could be materially affected if our determinations regarding the fair value of our investments are materially different from the values that we ultimately realize upon our disposal of such securities.

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Our financial results could be negatively affected if a significant portfolio investment fails to perform as expected.

Our total investment in companies may be significant individually or in the aggregate. As a result, if a significant investment in one or more companies fails to perform as expected, our financial results could be more negatively affected and the magnitude of the loss could be more significant than if we had made smaller investments in more companies. Our five largest investments represented 52.9% of the fair value of our total portfolio at March 31, 2012, compared to 58.1% at March 31, 2011. Any disposition of a significant investment in one or more companies may negatively impact our net investment income and limit our ability to pay distributions.

When we are a debt or minority equity investor in a portfolio company, we may not be in a position to control the entity, and its management may make decisions that could decrease the value of our investment.

We anticipate that some of our investments will continue to be either debt or minority equity investments in our portfolio companies. Therefore, we are and will remain subject to risk that a portfolio company may make business decisions with which we disagree, and the shareholders and management of such company may take risks or otherwise act in ways that do not serve our best interests. As a result, a portfolio company may make decisions that could decrease the value of our portfolio holdings. In addition, we will generally not be in a position to control any portfolio company by investing in its debt securities.

We typically invest in transactions involving acquisitions, buyouts and recapitalizations of companies, which will subject us to the risks associated with change in control transactions.

Our strategy includes making debt and equity investments in companies in connection with acquisitions, buyouts and recapitalizations, which subjects us to the risks associated with change in control transactions. Change in control transactions often present a number of uncertainties. Companies undergoing change in control transactions often face challenges retaining key employees and maintaining relationships with customers and suppliers. While we hope to avoid many of these difficulties by participating in transactions where the management team is retained and by conducting thorough due diligence in advance of our decision to invest, if our portfolio companies experience one or more of these problems, we may not realize the value that we expect in connection with our investments, which would likely harm our operating results and financial condition.

Our portfolio companies may incur debt that ranks equally with, or senior to, our investments in such companies.

We invest in debt securities issued by our portfolio companies. In some cases portfolio companies will be permitted to have other debt that ranks equally with, or senior to, the debt securities in which we invest. By their terms, such debt instruments may provide that the holders thereof are entitled to receive payment of interest and principal on or before the dates on which we are entitled to receive payments in respect of the debt securities in which we invest. Also, in the event of insolvency, liquidation, dissolution, reorganization, or bankruptcy of a portfolio company, holders of debt instruments ranking senior to our investment in that portfolio company would typically be entitled to receive payment in full before we receive any distribution in respect of our investment. After repaying such senior creditors, such portfolio company may not have any remaining assets to use for repaying its obligation to us. In the case of debt ranking equally with debt securities in which we invest, we would have to share on an equal basis any distributions with other creditors holding such debt in the event of an insolvency, liquidation, dissolution, reorganization, or bankruptcy of a portfolio company.

Prepayments of our investments by our portfolio companies could adversely impact our results of operations and reduce our return on equity.

In addition to risks associated with delays in investing our capital, we are also subject to the risk that investments that we make in our portfolio companies may be repaid prior to maturity. We will first use any proceeds from prepayments to repay any borrowings outstanding on our Credit Facility. In the event that funds remain after repayment of our outstanding borrowings, then we will generally reinvest these proceeds in government securities, pending their future investment in new debt and/or equity securities. These government securities will typically have substantially lower yields than the debt securities being prepaid and we could experience significant delays in reinvesting these amounts. As a result, our results of operations could be materially adversely affected if one or more of our portfolio companies elect to prepay amounts owed to us. Additionally, prepayments could negatively impact our return on equity, which could result in a decline in the market price of our common stock.

Higher taxation of our portfolio companies may impact our quarterly and annual operating results.

The recession s adverse effect on federal, state and municipality revenues may induce these government entities to raise various taxes to make up for lost revenues. Additional taxation may have an adverse affect on our portfolio companies earnings and reduce their ability to repay our loans to them, thus affecting our quarterly and annual operating results.

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Our portfolio is concentrated in a limited number of companies and industries, which subjects us to an increased risk of significant loss if any one of these companies does not repay us or if the industries experience downturns.

As of March 31, 2012, we had investments in 17 portfolio companies, of which there were three investments, SOG Specialty K&T, LLC (SOG), Acme Cryogenics, Inc. (Acme) and Venyu Solutions, Inc. (Venyu) that comprised approximately $81.7 million or 36.2% of our total investment portfolio, at fair value. A consequence of a limited number of investments is that the aggregate returns we realize may be substantially adversely affected by the unfavorable performance of a small number of such loans or a substantial write-down of any one investment. Beyond our regulatory and income tax diversification requirements, we do not have fixed guidelines for industry concentration and our investments could potentially be concentrated in relatively few industries. In addition, while we do not intend to invest 25% or more of our total assets in a particular industry or group of industries at the time of investment, it is possible that as the values of our portfolio companies change, one industry or a group of industries may comprise in excess of 25% of the value of our total assets. As of March 31, 2012, our largest industry concentration was in chemicals, plastics, and rubber, representing 20.7% of our total investments, at fair value. As a result, a downturn in an industry in which we have invested a significant portion of our total assets could have a materially adverse effect on us.

Our investments are typically long term and will require several years to realize liquidation events.

Since we generally make five to seven year term loans and hold our loans and related warrants or other equity positions until the loans mature, you should not expect realization events, if any, to occur over the near term. In addition, we expect that any warrants or other equity positions that we receive when we make loans may require several years to appreciate in value and we cannot give any assurance that such appreciation will occur.

The disposition of our investments may result in contingent liabilities.

Currently, all of our investments involve private securities. In connection with the disposition of an investment in private securities, we may be required to make representations about the business and financial affairs of the underlying portfolio company typical of those made in connection with the sale of a business. We may also be required to indemnify the purchasers of such investment to the extent that any such representations turn out to be inaccurate or with respect to certain potential liabilities. These arrangements may result in contingent liabilities that ultimately yield funding obligations that must be satisfied through our return of certain distributions previously made to us.

There may be circumstances where our debt investments could be subordinated to claims of other creditors or we could be subject to lender liability claims.

Even though we have structured some of our investments as senior loans, if one of our portfolio companies were to go bankrupt, depending on the facts and circumstances, including the extent to which we actually provided managerial assistance to that portfolio company, a bankruptcy court might re-characterize our debt investments and subordinate all, or a portion, of our claims to that of other creditors. Holders of debt instruments ranking senior to our investments typically would be entitled to receive payment in full before we receive any distributions. After repaying such senior creditors, such portfolio company may not have any remaining assets to use to repay its obligation to us. We may also be subject to lender liability claims for actions taken by us with respect to a borrower s business or in instances in which we exercised control over the borrower. It is possible that we could become subject to a lender s liability claim, including as a result of actions taken in rendering significant managerial assistance.

Portfolio company litigation could result in additional costs and the diversion of management time and resources.

In the course of providing significant managerial assistance to our portfolio companies, our executive officers sometimes serve as directors on the boards of such companies. To the extent that litigation arises out of our investments in these companies, such executive officers may be named as defendants in such litigation, which could result in additional costs and the diversion of management time and resources.

We may not realize gains from our equity investments and other yield enhancements.

When we make a subordinated loan, we may receive warrants to purchase stock issued by the borrower or other yield enhancements, such as success fees. Our goal is to ultimately dispose of these equity interests and realize gains upon our disposition of such interests. We expect that, over time, the gains we realize on these warrants and other yield enhancements will offset any losses we experience on loan defaults. However, any warrants we receive may not appreciate in value and, in fact, may decline in value and any other yield enhancements, such as success fees, may not be realized. Accordingly, we may not be able to realize gains from our equity interests or other yield enhancements and any gains we do recognize may not be sufficient to offset losses we experience on our loan portfolio.

During the fiscal year ended March 31, 2012, we recapitalized our investment in Cavert II Holdings Corp (Cavert), receiving $8.5 million in proceeds and realizing a gain of $5.5 million, and, during the fiscal year ended March 31, 2011, we achieved realized gains of $23.5 million in aggregate with the sale of A. Stucki Holding Corp.

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(A. Stucki) in June 2010 and Chase II Holding Corp. (Chase) in December 2010. These were the first management-supported buyout liquidity events since our inception in 2005. There can be no guarantees that such realized gains can be achieved in future periods and the impact of such sales on our results of operations for the fiscal years 2012 and 2011 should not be relied upon as being indicative of performance in future periods.

Any unrealized depreciation we experience on our investment portfolio may be an indication of future realized losses, which could reduce our income available for distribution.

As a BDC we are required to carry our investments at market value or, if no market value is ascertainable, at fair value as determined in good faith by or under the direction of our Board of Directors. We will record decreases in the market values or fair values of our investments as unrealized depreciation. Since our inception, we have, at times, incurred a cumulative net unrealized depreciation of our portfolio. Any unrealized depreciation in our investment portfolio could result in realized losses in the future and ultimately in reductions of our income available for distribution to stockholders in future periods.

Risks Related to Our Regulation and Structure

We currently do not meet the 50% threshold of the asset diversification test applicable to RICs under the Code. If we make any additional investment in the future, including advances under outstanding lines of credit to our portfolio companies, and remain below this threshold as of September 30, 2012, or any subsequent quarter end, we would lose our RIC status unless we are able to cure such failure within 30 days of the quarter end.

In order to maintain RIC status under the Code, in addition to other requirements, as of the close of each quarter of our taxable year, we must meet the asset diversification test, which requires that at least 50% of the value of our assets consist of cash, cash items, U.S. government securities, the securities of other RICs and other securities to the extent such other securities of any one issuer do not represent more than 5% of our total assets or more than 10% of the voting securities of such issuer. As a result of changes in the makeup of our assets during 2009, we fell below the 50% threshold. At June 30, 2012, as with each quarterly measurement since June 30, 2009, we satisfied the 50% threshold through the purchase of short-term qualified securities, which was funded primarily through a short-term loan agreement. Subsequent to the June 30 measurement date, the short-term qualified securities matured, and we repaid the short-term loan, at which time we again fell below the 50% threshold. Until the composition of our assets is above the required 50% threshold, we will continue to seek to deploy similar purchases of qualified securities using short-term loans that would allow us to satisfy the asset diversification test, thereby allowing us to make new or additional investments. There can be no assurance, however, that we will be able to enter into such a transaction on reasonable terms, if at all. Failure to meet this threshold alone does not result in loss of our RIC status in our current situation. In circumstances where the failure to meet the 50% threshold as of a quarterly measurement date is the result of fluctuations in the value of assets, including in our case as a result of the sale of assets, we are still deemed under the rules to have satisfied the asset diversification test and, therefore, maintain our RIC status, as long as we have not made any new investments, including additional investments in our portfolio companies (such as advances under outstanding lines of credit), since the time that we fell below the 50% threshold. Thus, while we currently qualify as a RIC despite our current inability to meet the 50% threshold and potential inability to do so in the future, if we make any new or additional investments before regaining compliance with the asset diversification test, our RIC status will be threatened. Because, in most circumstances, we are contractually required to advance funds on outstanding lines of credit upon the request of our portfolio companies, we may have a limited ability to avoid adding to existing investments in a manner that would cause us to fail the asset diversification test as of September 30, 2012 or as of subsequent quarterly measurement dates.

If we were to make a new or additional investment before regaining compliance with the 50% threshold, and we did not regain compliance prior to the next quarterly measurement date following such investment, we would have thirty days to cure our failure to meet the 50% threshold to avoid our loss of RIC status. Potential cures for failure of the asset diversification test include raising additional equity or debt capital as we have done, or changing the composition of our assets, which could include full or partial divestitures of investments, such that we would once again meet or exceed the 50% threshold. Our ability to implement any of these cures would be subject to market conditions and a number of risks and uncertainties that would be, in part, beyond our control. Accordingly, we cannot guarantee you that we would be successful in curing any failure of the asset diversification test, which would subject us to corporate level tax.

We will be subject to corporate-level tax if we are unable to satisfy Code requirements for RIC qualification.

To maintain our qualification as a RIC, we must meet income source, asset diversification and annual distribution requirements. The annual distribution requirement is satisfied if we distribute at least 90% of our ordinary income and short-term capital gains to our stockholders on an annual basis. Because we use leverage, we are subject to certain asset coverage ratio requirements under the 1940 Act and could, under certain circumstances, be restricted from making distributions necessary to qualify as a RIC. Warrants we receive with respect to debt investments will create original issue discount, which we must recognize as ordinary income, increasing the amounts we are

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required to distribute to maintain RIC status. Because such warrants will not produce distributable cash for us at the same time as we are required to make distributions in respect of the related original issue discount, we will need to use cash from other sources to satisfy such distribution requirements. The asset diversification requirements must be met at the end of each calendar quarter. If we fail to meet these tests, we may need to quickly dispose of certain investments to prevent the loss of RIC status. Since most of our investments will be illiquid, such dispositions, if even possible, may not be made at prices advantageous to us and, in fact, may result in substantial losses. If we fail to qualify as a RIC for any reason and become fully subject to corporate income tax, the resulting corporate taxes could substantially reduce our net assets, the amount of income available for distribution, and the actual amount distributed. Such a failure would have a material adverse effect on us and our shares.

From time to time, some of our debt investments may include success fees that would generate payments to us if the business is ultimately sold. Because the satisfaction of these success fees, and the ultimate payment of these fees, is uncertain, we do not recognize them as income until we have received payment. We sought and received approval for a change in accounting method from the IRS related to our tax treatment for success fees. As a result, we, in effect, will continue to account for the recognition of income from the success fees upon receipt, or when the amounts become fixed. Prior to January 1, 2011, we treated the success fee amounts as a capital gain for tax characterization purposes. However, beginning January 1, 2011, the success fee amounts are characterized as ordinary income for tax purposes. The approved change in accounting method does not require us to retroactively change the capital gains treatment of the success fees received prior to January 1, 2011. As a result, we are required to distribute such amounts to our stockholders in order to maintain RIC status for success fees we receive after January 1, 2011.

Changes in laws or regulations governing our operations, or changes in the interpretation thereof, and any failure by us to comply with laws or regulations governing our operations may adversely affect our business.

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

Provisions of the Delaware General Corporation Law and of our certificate of incorporation and bylaws could restrict a change in control and have an adverse impact on the price of our common stock.

We are subject to provisions of the Delaware General Corporation Law that, in general, prohibit any business combination with a beneficial owner of 15% or more of our common stock for three years unless the holder s acquisition of our stock was either approved in advance by our Board of Directors or ratified by the Board of Directors and stockholders owning two-thirds of our outstanding stock not owned by the acquiring holder. Although we believe these provisions collectively provide for an opportunity to receive higher bids by requiring potential acquirers to negotiate with our Board of Directors, they would apply even if the offer may be considered beneficial by some stockholders.

We have also adopted other measures that may make it difficult for a third party to obtain control of us, including provisions of our certificate of incorporation classifying our Board of Directors in three classes serving staggered three-year terms, and provisions of our certificate of incorporation authorizing our Board of Directors to induce the issuance of additional shares of our stock. These provisions, as well as other provisions of our certificate of incorporation and bylaws, may delay, defer, or prevent a transaction or a change in control that might otherwise be in the best interests of our stockholders.

Risks Related to an Investment in Our Common or Preferred Stock

We may experience fluctuations in our quarterly and annual operating results.

We may experience fluctuations in our quarterly and annual operating results due to a number of factors, including, among others, variations in our investment income, the interest rates payable on the debt securities we acquire, the default rates on such securities, the level of our expenses, variations in and the timing of the recognition of realized and unrealized gains or losses, the level of our expenses, the degree to which we encounter competition in our markets, and general economic conditions, including the impacts of inflation. The majority of our portfolio companies are in industries that are directly impacted by inflation, such as manufacturing and consumer goods and services. Our portfolio companies may not be able to pass on to customers increases in their costs of production which could greatly affect their operating results, impacting their ability to repay our loans. In addition, any projected future decreases in our portfolio companies operating results due to inflation could adversely impact the fair value of those investments. Any decreases in the fair value of our investments could result in future realized and unrealized losses and therefore reduce our net assets resulting from operations. As a result of these factors, results for any period should not be relied upon as being indicative of performance in future periods and may impact the share prices of our common stock and preferred stock.

There is a risk that you may not receive distributions.

Our current intention is to distribute at least 90% of our ordinary income and short-term capital gains to our stockholders on a quarterly basis by paying monthly distributions. We expect to retain net realized long-term capital gains through a deemed distribution to supplement our equity capital and support the growth of our portfolio, although our Board of Directors may determine in certain cases to distribute these gains to our common stockholders. In addition, our line of credit restricts the amount of distributions we are permitted to make. We cannot assure you that we will achieve investment results or maintain a tax status that will allow or require any specified level of cash distributions.

Distributions to our stockholders have included and may in the future include a return of capital.

Our Board of Directors declares monthly distributions based on estimates of taxable income for each fiscal year, which may differ, and in the past have differed, from actual results. Because our distributions are based on estimates of taxable income that may differ from actual results, future distributions payable to our stockholders may also include a return of capital. Moreover, to the extent that we distribute amounts that exceed our accumulated earnings and profits, these distributions constitute a return of capital. A return of capital represents a return of a stockholder s original investment in shares of our stock and should not be confused with a distribution from earnings and profits. Although return of capital distributions may not be taxable, such distributions may increase an investor s tax liability for capital gains upon the sale of our shares by reducing the investor s tax basis for such shares. Such returns of capital reduce our asset base and also adversely impact our ability to raise debt capital as a result of the leverage restrictions under the 1940 Act, which could have a material adverse impact on our ability to make new investments.

The market price of our shares may fluctuate significantly.

The trading prices of our common stock and our preferred stock may fluctuate substantially. Due to the extreme volatility and disruption that have affected the capital and credit markets over the past few years, we have experienced greater than usual stock price volatility.

The market price and marketability of our shares may from time to time be significantly affected by numerous factors, including many over which we have no control and that may not be directly related to us. These factors include, but are not limited to, the following:

- general economic trends and other external factors;
- price and volume fluctuations in the stock market from time to time, which are often unrelated to the operating performance of particular companies;
- significant volatility in the market price and trading volume of shares of RICs, BDCs or other companies in our sector, which is not necessarily related to the operating performance of these companies;
- changes in regulatory policies or tax guidelines, particularly with respect to RICs or BDCs;
- loss of BDC status;
- loss of RIC status;
- changes in prevailing interest rates;

- changes in our earnings or variations in our operating results;
- changes in the value of our portfolio of investments;
- any shortfall in our revenue or net income or any increase in losses from levels expected by securities analysts;
- departure of key personnel;
- operating performance of companies comparable to us;
- short-selling pressure with respect to our shares or BDCs generally;
- the announcement of proposed, or completed, offerings of our securities, including a rights offering; and
- loss of a major funding source.

Fluctuations in the trading prices of our shares may adversely affect the liquidity of the trading market for our shares and, if we seek to raise capital through future equity financings, our ability to raise such equity capital.

The issuance of subscription rights to our existing stockholders may dilute the ownership and voting powers by existing stockholders in our common stock, dilute the NAV of their shares and have a material adverse effect on the trading price of our common stock.

In April 2008, we completed an offering of transferable rights to subscribe for additional shares of our common stock, or subscription rights. We raised equity in this manner primarily due to the capital raising constraints applicable to us under the 1940 Act when our stock is trading below its NAV per share, as it was at the time of the rights offering. In the event that we again issue subscription rights to our existing stockholders, there is a significant possibility that the rights offering will dilute the ownership interest and voting power of stockholders who do not fully exercise their subscription rights. Stockholders who do not fully exercise their subscription rights should expect that they will, upon completion of the rights offering, own a smaller proportional interest in Gladstone Investment than would otherwise be the case if they fully exercised their subscription rights. In addition, because the subscription price of the rights offering is likely to be less than our most recently determined NAV per share, our stockholders are likely to experience an immediate dilution of the per share NAV of their shares as a result of the offer. As a result of these factors, any future rights offerings of our common stock, or our announcement of our intention to conduct a rights offering, could have a material adverse impact on the trading price of our common stock.

Shares of closed-end investment companies frequently trade at a discount from NAV.

Shares of closed-end investment companies frequently trade at a discount from NAV. Since our inception, our common stock has at times traded above NAV, and at times traded below NAV. During the past year, our common stock has consistently, and at times significantly, traded below NAV. Subsequent to March 31, 2012, our common stock has traded at discounts of up to 26.4% of our NAV per share, which was $9.38 as of March 31, 2012. This characteristic of shares of closed-end investment companies is separate and distinct from the risk that our NAV per share will decline. As with any stock, the price of our shares will fluctuate with market conditions and other factors. If shares are sold, the price received may be more or less than the original investment. Whether investors will realize gains or losses upon the sale of our shares will not depend directly upon our NAV, but will depend upon the market price of the shares at the time of sale. Since the market price of our shares will be affected by such factors as the relative demand for and supply of the shares in the market, general market and economic conditions and other factors beyond our control, we cannot predict whether the shares will trade at, below or above our NAV. Under the 1940 Act, we are generally not able to issue additional shares of our common stock at a price below NAV per share to purchasers other than our existing stockholders through a rights offering without first obtaining the approval of our stockholders and our independent directors. Additionally, at times when our stock is trading below its NAV per share, our dividend yield may exceed the weighted average returns that we would expect to realize on new investments that would be made with the proceeds from the sale of such stock, making it unlikely that we would determine to issue additional shares in such circumstances. Thus, for as long as our common stock trades below NAV we will be subject to significant constraints on our ability to raise capital through the issuance of common stock. Additionally, an extended period of time in which we are unable to raise capital may restrict our ability to grow and adversely impact our ability to increase or maintain our distributions.

Stockholders may incur dilution if we sell shares of our common stock in one or more offerings at prices below the then current NAV per share of our common stock.

At our most recent annual meeting, our stockholders approved a proposal designed to allow us to access the capital markets in a way that absent stockholder approval, we are generally unable to due to restrictions applicable to BDCs under the 1940 Act. Specifically, our stockholders approved a proposal that authorizes us to sell shares of our common stock below the then current NAV per share of our common stock in one or more offerings for a period of one year, subject to certain conditions (including, but not limited to, that the cumulative number of shares issued and sold pursuant to such authority does not exceed 25% of our then outstanding common stock immediately prior to each such sale). At the upcoming annual stockholders meeting scheduled for August 9, 2012, our stockholders will again be asked to vote in favor of renewing this proposal for another year. During the past year, our common stock has consistently, and at times significantly, traded below NAV. Any decision to sell shares of our common stock below the then current NAV per share of our common stock would be subject to the determination by our Board of Directors that such issuance is in our and our stockholders best interests.

If we were to sell shares of our common stock below NAV per share, such sales would result in an immediate dilution to the NAV per share. This dilution would occur as a result of the sale of shares at a price below the then current NAV per share of our common stock and a proportionately greater decrease in a stockholder s interest in our earnings and assets and voting interest in us than the increase in our assets resulting from such issuance. The greater the difference between the sale price and the NAV per share at the time of the offering, the more significant the dilutive impact would be. Because the number of shares of common stock that could be so issued and the timing of any issuance is not currently known, the actual dilutive effect, if any, cannot be currently predicted. However, if, for example, we sold an additional 10% of our common stock at a 5% discount from NAV, a stockholder who did not participate in that offering for its proportionate interest would suffer NAV dilution of up to 0.5% or $5 per $1,000 of NAV.

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If we fail to pay dividends on our Term Preferred Stock for two years, the holders of our Term Preferred Stock will be entitled to elect a majority of our directors.

The terms of our Term Preferred Stock provide for annual dividends in the amount of $1.7813 per share. If such dividends are not paid for a period of two years, the holders of Term Preferred Stock will be entitled to elect a majority of our Board of Directors.

Our Term Preferred Stock magnifies the potential for gains or losses for holders of our common stock and the risks of investing in our common stock in the same way as our borrowings.

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

An investment in Term Preferred Stock with a fixed interest rate bears interest rate risk.

Our Term Preferred Stock pays dividends at a fixed dividend rate of 7.125% per year. Prices of fixed income investments generally vary inversely with changes in market yields. The market yields on securities comparable to the Term Preferred Stock may increase, which would likely result in a decline in the secondary market price of the Term Preferred Stock prior to the term redemption date. This risk may be even more significant in light of the low nature of the currently prevailing market interest rates.

A liquid secondary trading market for our Term Preferred Stock may not develop.

Because we had no prior trading history for exchange-listed preferred stock until our recent offering of Term Preferred Stock, we cannot predict the long-term trading patterns of the Term Preferred Stock, including the effective costs of trading the stock. Although our Term Preferred Stock is listed for trading on the NASDAQ, there is a risk that such shares may be thinly traded, and the market for such shares may be relatively illiquid compared to the market for other types of securities, with the spread between the bid and asked prices considerably greater than the spreads of other securities with comparable terms and features.

The Term Preferred Stock is not rated.

We have not had the Term Preferred Stock rated by any rating agency. Unrated securities usually trade at a discount to similarly rated securities. As a result, there is a risk that the shares of our Term Preferred Stock may trade at a price that is lower than they might otherwise trade if they were rated by a rating agency.

The Term Preferred Stock bears a risk of early redemption by us.

We may voluntarily redeem some or all of the Term Preferred Stock on or after February 28, 2016, which is one year prior to its mandatory redemption date of February 28, 2017. We also may be forced to redeem some or all of the Term Preferred Stock to meet regulatory requirements and the asset coverage requirements of such shares, and any such redemption may occur at a time that is unfavorable to holders of the Term Preferred Stock. We may have an incentive to redeem the Term Preferred Stock voluntarily before the mandatory redemption date if market conditions allow us to issue other preferred stock or debt securities at a rate that is lower than the fixed dividend rate on the Term Preferred Stock.

Claims of holders of our Term Preferred Stock are subject to a risk of subordination relative to holders of our debt instruments.

Rights of holders of our Term Preferred Stock are subordinated to the rights of holders of our indebtedness. Therefore, dividends, distributions and other payments to holders of Term Preferred Stock in liquidation or otherwise may be subject to prior payments due to the holders of our indebtedness. In addition, under some circumstances the 1940 Act may provide debt holders with voting rights that are superior to the voting rights of holders of the Term Preferred Stock.

Holders of our Term Preferred Stock are subject to inflation risk.

Inflation is the reduction in the purchasing power of money resulting from the increase in the price of goods and services. Inflation risk is the risk that the inflation-adjusted, or real, value of an investment in Term Preferred Stock or the income from that investment will be worth less in the future. As inflation occurs, the real value of the Term Preferred Stock and dividends payable on such shares declines.

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Holders of our Term Preferred Stock bear reinvestment risk.

Given the five-year term and potential for early redemption of the Term Preferred Stock, holders of such shares may face an increased reinvestment risk, which is the risk that the return on an investment purchased with proceeds from the sale or redemption of the Term Preferred Stock may be lower than the return previously obtained from the investment in such shares.

Holders of our Term Preferred Stock bear dividend risk.

We may be unable to pay dividends on the Term Preferred Stock under some circumstances. The terms of our indebtedness preclude the payment of dividends in respect of equity securities, including the Term Preferred Stock, under certain conditions.

There is a risk of delay in our redemption of our Term Preferred Stock, and we may fail to redeem such securities as required by their terms.

We will generally make investments in private companies whose securities are not traded in any public market. Substantially all of the investments we presently hold and the investments we expect to acquire in the future are, and will be, subject to legal and other restrictions on resale and will otherwise be less liquid than publicly-traded securities. The illiquidity of our investments may make it difficult for us to obtain cash equal to the value at which we record our investments quickly if a need arises. If we are unable to obtain sufficient liquidity prior to the term redemption date, we may be forced to engage in a partial redemption or to delay a required redemption. If such a partial redemption or delay were to occur, the market price of the Term Preferred Stock might be adversely affected.

Other Risks

We could face losses and potential liability if intrusion, viruses or similar disruptions to our technology jeopardize our confidential information, whether through breach of our network security or otherwise.

Maintaining our network security is of critical importance because our systems store highly confidential financial models and portfolio company information. Although we have implemented, and will continue to implement, security measures, our technology platform is and will continue to be vulnerable to intrusion, computer viruses or similar disruptive problems caused by transmission from unauthorized users. The misappropriation of proprietary information could expose us to a risk of loss or litigation.

Terrorist attacks, acts of war, or national disasters may affect any market for our common stock, impact the businesses in which we invest, and harm our business, operating results, and financial conditions.

Terrorist acts, acts of war, or national disasters have created, and continue to create, economic and political uncertainties and have contributed to global economic instability. Future terrorist activities, military or security operations, or national disasters could further weaken the domestic/global economies and create additional uncertainties, which may negatively impact the businesses in which we invest directly or indirectly and, in turn, could have a material adverse impact on our business, operating results, and financial condition. Losses from terrorist attacks and national disasters are generally uninsurable.

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SPECIAL NOTE REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

All statements contained in this prospectus or any accompanying prospectus supplement, other than historical facts, may constitute forward-looking statements. These statements may relate to, among other things, future events or our future performance or financial condition. In some cases, you can identify forward-looking statements by terminology such as may, might, believe, will, provided, anticipate, futur growth, plan, intend, expect, should, would, if, seek, possible, potential, likely or the negative of such terms or comparable forward-looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause our actual results, levels of activity, performance or achievements to be materially different from any future results, levels of activity, performance or achievements expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. Such factors include, among others: (1) adverse changes in the economy and the capital markets; (2) risks associated with negotiation and consummation of pending and future transactions; (3) the loss of one or more of our executive officers, in particular David Gladstone, Terry Lee Brubaker, George Stelljes III or David Dullum; (4) changes in our business strategy; (5) availability, terms and deployment of capital; (6) changes in our industry, interest rates, exchange rates or the general economy; (7) the degree and nature of our competition; and (8) those factors described in the Risk Factors sections of this prospectus and any accompanying prospectus supplement. We caution readers not to place undue reliance on any such forward-looking statements, which speak only as of the date 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, after the date of this prospectus. The forward-looking statements contained in this prospectus or any accompanying prospectus supplement are excluded from the safe harbor protection provided by the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 and Section 27A of the Securities Act.

USE OF PROCEEDS

Unless otherwise specified in any prospectus supplement accompanying this prospectus, we intend to use the net proceeds from the sale of the Securities first to pay down existing short-term debt, then to make investments in small and mid-sized businesses in accordance with our investment objectives, with any remaining proceeds to be used for other general corporate purposes. Indebtedness under our Credit Facility currently accrues interest at the rate of approximately 4% and matures on October 25, 2014. We anticipate that substantially all of the net proceeds of any offering of Securities will be utilized in the manner described above within three months of the completion of such offering. Pending such utilization, we intend to invest the net proceeds of any offering of Securities primarily in cash, cash equivalents, U.S. government securities, and other high-quality debt investments that mature in one year or less from the date of investment, consistent with the requirements for continued qualification as a RIC for federal income tax purposes.

PRICE RANGE OF COMMON STOCK AND DISTRIBUTIONS

We currently intend to distribute in the form of cash dividends, a minimum of 90% of our ordinary income and short-term capital gains, if any, on a quarterly basis to our stockholders in the form of monthly dividends. We intend to retain long-term capital gains and treat them as deemed distributions for tax purposes. We report the estimated tax characteristics of each distribution when declared while the actual tax characteristics of distributions are reported annually to each stockholder on Form 1099 DIV. There is no assurance that we will achieve investment results or maintain a tax status that will permit any specified level of cash distributions or year-to-year increases in cash distributions. At the option of a holder of record of common stock, all cash distributions can be reinvested automatically under our dividend reinvestment plan in additional whole and fractional shares. A stockholder whose shares are held in the name of a broker or other nominee should contact the broker or nominee regarding participation in our dividend reinvestment plan on the stockholder s behalf. See Risk Factors We will be subject to corporate-level tax if we are unable to satisfy Code requirements for RIC qualification; Dividend Reinvestment Plan; and Material U.S. Federal Income Tax Considerations.

Our common stock is traded on the NASDAQ under the symbol GAIN The following table reflects, by quarter, the high and low sales prices per share of our common stock on the NASDAQ, the sales prices as a percentage of NAV and quarterly distributions declared per share for each fiscal quarter during the last two fiscal years and the current fiscal year through July 16, 2012.

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COMMON SHARE PRICE DATA

	Net Asset Value Per Share (1)	Sales Price High	Sales Price Low	Dividend Declared	Premium or (Discount) of High Sales Price to Net Asset Value (2)	Premium or (Discount) of Low Sales Price to Net Asset Value (2)
Fiscal Year ended March 31, 2011						
First Quarter	$ 8.86	$ 6.91	$ 5.07	$ 0.120	(22)%	(43)%
Second Quarter	8.43	6.94	5.50	0.120	(18)	(35)
Third Quarter	9.00	8.00	6.50	0.120	(11)	(28)
Fourth Quarter	9.00	8.55	6.81	0.120	(5)	(24)
Fiscal Year ended March 31, 2012						
First Quarter	9.06	7.92	6.75	0.135	(13)	(25)
Second Quarter	9.48	7.68	6.22	0.150	(19)	(34)
Third Quarter	9.58	7.72	6.06	0.150	(19)	(37)
Fourth Quarter	9.38	8.50	7.22	0.180	(9)	(23)
Fiscal Year ending March 31, 2013						
First Quarter	*	7.81	6.90	0.150	*	*
Second Quarter (through July 16, 2012)	*	7.72	7.36	0.150	*	*

(1) NAV per share is determined as of the last day in the relevant quarter and therefore may not reflect the NAV per share on the date of the high and low sales prices. The NAVs shown are based on outstanding shares at the end of each period.

(2) The discounts set forth in these columns represent the high or low, as applicable, sale prices per share for the relevant quarter minus the NAV per share as of the end of such quarter, and therefore may not reflect the discount to NAV per share on the date of the high and low sales prices.

* Not yet available, as the NAV per share as of the end of this quarter has not yet been determined.

As of July 13, 2012, there were approximately 27 record owners of our common stock.

The following are our outstanding classes of securities as of March 31, 2012.

(1) Title of Class	(2) Amount Authorized	(3) Amount Held by us or for Our Account	(4) Amount Outstanding Exclusive of Amounts Shown Under(3)
Common Stock	100,000,000		22,080,133
Preferred Stock	10,000,000		1,600,000

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RATIOS OF EARNINGS TO FIXED CHARGES

For the years ended March 31, 2012, 2011, 2010, 2009 and 2008 the ratios of three income metrics to fixed charges of the Company, computed as set forth below, were as follows:

	Year Ended March 31,				
	2012	**2011**	**2010**	**2009**	**2008**
Net investment income plus fixed charges to fixed charges	10.7x	14.6x	3.9x	3.4x	2.5x
Net investment income plus realized gains (losses) plus fixed charges to fixed charges	14.2x	34.3x	(6.0x)	2.5x	2.3x
Net increase (decrease) in net assets resulting from operations plus fixed charges to fixed charges	16.4x	14.8x	(2.1x)	(1.0x)	0.9x

For purposes of computing the ratios, fixed charges include interest expense on borrowings, dividend expense on mandatorily redeemable preferred stock and amortization of deferred financing fees.

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CONSOLIDATED SELECTED FINANCIAL AND OTHER DATA

The following tables summarize our consolidated selected financial data and other data. The consolidated selected financial data as of March 31, 2012 and 2011 and for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010 is derived from our audited consolidated financial statements included in this prospectus. The consolidated selected financial data as of March 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008 and for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2009 and 2008 is derived from our audited consolidated financial statements that are not included in this prospectus. The other data included in the second table below is unaudited. You should read the data in the tables below together with our consolidated financial statements and notes thereto presented elsewhere in this prospectus and the information under Management s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations for more information.

	Year Ended March 31,				
	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008
Statement of operations data:					
Total investment income	**$ 21,242**	$ 26,064	$ 20,785	$ 25,812	$ 27,894
Total expenses net of credits from Adviser	**7,499**	9,893	10,187	12,424	14,842
Net investment income	**13,743**	16,171	10,598	13,388	13,052
Net gain (loss) on investments	**8,223**	268	(21,669)	(24,837)	(13,993)
Net increase (decrease) in net assets resulting from operations	**$ 21,966**	$ 16,439	$ (11,071)	$ (11,449)	$ (941)
Per share data[(1)]:					
Net increase (decrease) in net assets resulting from operations per common share basic and diluted	**$ 0.99**	$ 0.74	$ (0.50)	$ (0.53)	$ (0.06)
Net investment income before net gain (loss) on investments per common share basic and diluted	**0.62**	0.73	0.48	0.62	0.79
Weighted common shares outstanding basic and diluted	**22,080,133**	22,080,133	22,080,133	21,545,936	16,560,100
Cash distributions declared per share	**0.61**	0.48	0.48	0.96	0.93
Statement of assets and liabilities data:					
Total assets	**$ 325,297**	$ 241,109	$ 297,161	$ 326,843	$ 352,293
Net assets	**207,216**	198,829	192,978	214,802	206,445
NAV per share	**9.38**	9.00	8.74	9.73	12.47
Common shares outstanding	**22,080,133**	22,080,133	22,080,133	22,080,133	16,560,100
Senior securities data:					
Borrowings under Credit Facility[(2)]	**$**	$	$ 27,812	$ 110,265	$ 144,835
Short term loan[(2)]	**76,005**	40,000	75,000		
Mandatorily redeemable preferred stock[(2)]	**40,000**				
Asset coverage ratio[(3)]	**268%**	534%	281%	293%	242%
Asset coverage per unit[(4)]	**$ 2,676**	$ 5,344	$ 2,814	$ 2,930	$ 2,422
Other unaudited data:					
Number of portfolio companies	**17**	17	16	46	52
Average size of portfolio company investment at cost	**$ 15,670**	$ 11,600	$ 14,223	$ 7,586	$ 6,746
Principal amount of new investments	**91,298**	43,634	4,788	49,959	175,255
Proceeds from loan repayments and investments sold	**27,185**	97,491	90,240	46,742	96,437
Weighted average yield on investments[(5)]	**12.32%**	11.36%	11.02%	8.22%	8.91%
Total return[(6)]	**5.58**	38.56	79.80	(51.65)	(31.54)

(1) Per share data for net increase (decrease) in net assets resulting from operations is based on the weighted average common stock outstanding for both basic and diluted.

(2) See Management s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations for more information regarding our level of indebtedness.

(3) As a BDC, we are generally required to maintain an asset coverage ratio (as defined in Section 18(h) of the 1940 Act) of at least 200% on our Senior Securities representing indebtedness and our Senior Securities that are stock. Our Term Preferred Stock is a Senior Security that is stock.

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(4) Asset coverage per unit is the asset coverage ratio expressed in terms of dollar amounts per one thousand dollars of indebtedness.
(5) Weighted average yield on investments equals interest income on investments divided by the weighted average interest-bearing debt investment balance throughout the year.
(6) Total return equals the increase (decrease) of the ending market value over the beginning market value plus monthly distributions divided by the monthly beginning market value.

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MANAGEMENT S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF

FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

(dollar amounts in thousands, except per share data and as otherwise indicated)

The following analysis of our financial condition and results of operations should be read in conjunction with our consolidated financial statements and the notes thereto contained elsewhere herein.

OVERVIEW

General

We were incorporated under the General Corporation Laws of the State of Delaware on February 18, 2005. We were primarily established for the purpose of investing in subordinated loans, mezzanine debt, preferred stock and warrants to purchase common stock of small and medium-sized companies in connection with buyouts and other recapitalizations. We also invest in senior secured loans, common stock and, to a much lesser extent, senior and subordinated syndicated loans. Our investment objective is to generate both current income and capital gains through these debt and equity instruments. We operate as a closed-end, non-diversified management investment company and have elected to be treated as a business development company (BDC) under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the 1940 Act). In addition, for tax purposes, we have elected to be treated as a regulated investment company (RIC) under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the Code).

We focus on investing in small and medium-sized private U.S. businesses that meet certain criteria, including some but not all of the following: the potential for growth in cash flow, adequate assets for loan collateral, experienced management teams with a significant ownership interest in the borrower, profitable operations based on the borrower s cash flow, reasonable capitalization of the borrower (usually by leveraged buyout funds or venture capital funds) and the potential to realize appreciation and gain liquidity in our equity position, if any. We anticipate that liquidity in our equity position will be achieved through a merger or acquisition of the borrower, a public offering of the borrower s stock or by exercising our right to require the borrower to repurchase our warrants, though there can be no assurance that we will always have these rights. We lend to borrowers that need funds to finance growth, restructure their balance sheets or effect a change of control.

Business Environment

While economic conditions generally appear to be improving, we remain cautious about a long-term economic recovery. The recent recession in general, and the disruptions in the capital markets in particular, have impacted our liquidity options and increased the cost of debt and equity capital. Many of our portfolio companies, as well as those that we evaluate for possible investments, are impacted by these economic conditions. If these conditions persist, it may affect their ability to repay our loans or engage in a liquidity event, such as a sale, recapitalization or initial public offering.

Despite the challenges in these uncertain economic times, during the fiscal year ended March 31, 2012, we have been able to complete both a preferred stock public offering and a renewal and increase in borrowing capacity under our line of credit (our Credit Facility). In March 2012, we issued 1,600,000 shares of 7.125% Series A Cumulative Term Preferred Stock (our Term Preferred Stock) for gross proceeds of $40.0 million. In addition, in October 2012 we entered into a fourth amended and restated credit agreement that increased the commitment amount to $60.0 million, reduced the interest rate and extended the maturity of our Credit Facility until 2014. We discuss each of the foregoing in detail below under *Recent Developments.*

While conditions remain challenging, we are seeing an increase in the number of new investment opportunities consistent with our investing strategy of providing subordinated debt with equity enhancement features and direct equity in support of management and sponsor-led buyouts of small and medium-sized companies. These new investment opportunities translated into four new proprietary debt and equity deals during the year ended March 31, 2012. In April 2011, we invested $16.4 million in Mitchell Rubber Products, Inc. (Mitchell), which develops, mixes and molds rubber compounds for specialized applications in the non-tire rubber market. In August 2011, we invested $28.1 million in SOG Specialty K&T, LLC (SOG), which designs and produces specialty knives and tools for the hunting/outdoors, military/law enforcement and industrial markets. In September 2011, we invested $14.1 million in SBS Industries, Inc. (SBS), a manufacturer and value-added distributor of special fasteners and threaded screw products. In December 2011, we invested $19.6 million in Channel Technologies Group, LLC (Channel Technologies), which designs and manufactures products used in military, commercial and medical applications. Subsequent to our fiscal year end, in May 2012, we invested $9.5 million in Packerland Whey Products, Inc. (Packerland), a processor of raw fluid whey, specializing in the production of protein supplements for dairy and beef cattle, and in July 2012, we invested $22.5 million in Ginsey Holdings, Inc. (Ginsey), which designs and markets a broad line of branded juvenile and adult bath products. Over the past two years, we have invested approximately $145.9 million into eight new proprietary transactions.

The increased investing opportunities in the marketplace also presented opportunities for us to achieve realized gains and other income. In April 2011, we sold our equity investment in and received partial redemption of our preferred stock, while investing new subordinated debt, in Cavert II Holding Corporation (Cavert) as part of a recapitalization. The gross cash proceeds to us from the sale of our equity in Cavert were $5.6 million, resulting in a realized gain of $5.5 million. At the

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same time, we received $2.3 million in a partial redemption of our preferred stock, received $0.7 million in preferred dividends and invested $5.7 million in new subordinated debt of Cavert. In fiscal year 2011, we achieved a significant amount of liquidity and realized gains with the sales of A. Stucki Holding Corp. (A. Stucki) and Chase II Holding Corp. (Chase) for total proceeds of $83.9 million and an aggregate realized gain of $23.5 million. In addition, we recorded $9.1 million of other income, including success fee and dividend income, resulting from these exits.

The A. Stucki, Chase, and Cavert sales were our first management-supported buyout liquidity events, and each was an equity investment success, highlighting our investment strategy of striving to achieve returns through current income from debt investments and capital gains from equity investments. We will strive to utilize the resulting borrowing availability under our Credit Facility to make new investments to potentially increase our net investment income and generate capital gains to enhance our ability to pay dividends to our stockholders.

Due to losses realized during the fiscal year ended March 31, 2010, which occurred in connection with the Syndicated Loan Sales, described below, which were available to offset future realized gains, we were not required to distribute the realized gains from the A. Stucki, Chase and Cavert sales to stockholders during the fiscal years ended March 31, 2012 and 2011. The economic conditions in 2008 and 2009 had affected the general availability of credit, and, as a result, during the quarter ended June 30, 2009, we sold 29 senior syndicated loans that were held in our portfolio of investments at March 31, 2009, to various investors in the syndicated loan market (the Syndicated Loan Sales) to repay amounts outstanding under our prior line of credit with Deutsche Bank AG (the Prior Credit Facility), which matured in April 2009. These loans, in aggregate, had a cost value of approximately $104.2 million, or 29.9% of the cost of our total investments, and an aggregate fair value of approximately $69.8 million, or 22.2% of the fair value of our total investments, at March 31, 2009. As a result of the settlement of the Syndicated Loan Sales and other exits, at March 31, 2012, we no longer have any syndicated loan investments. Collectively, these sales have changed our asset composition in a manner that has affected our ability to satisfy certain elements of the Code s rules for maintenance of our RIC status. To maintain our status as a RIC, in addition to other requirements, as of the close of each quarter of our taxable year, we must meet the asset diversification test, which requires that at least 50% of the value of our assets consist of cash, cash items, U.S. government securities or certain other qualified securities (the 50% threshold). During the quarter ended March 31, 2012, we again fell below the 50% threshold.

Failure to meet the 50% threshold alone will not result in our loss of RIC status. In circumstances where the failure to meet the 50% threshold is the result of fluctuations in the value of assets, including as a result of the sale of assets, we will still be deemed to have satisfied the 50% threshold and, therefore, maintain our RIC status, provided that we have not made any new investments, including additional investments in our existing portfolio companies (such as advances under outstanding lines of credit), since the time that we fell below the 50% threshold. At March 31, 2012, we satisfied the 50% threshold primarily through the purchase of short-term qualified securities, which was funded through a short-term loan agreement. Subsequent to the March 31, 2012 measurement date, the short-term qualified securities matured and we repaid the short-term loan. See Recent Developments Short-Term Loan for more information regarding this transaction. As of the date of this filing, we remain below the 50% threshold.

Thus, while we currently qualify as a RIC despite our recent inability to meet the 50% threshold and potential inability to do so in the future, if we make any new or additional investments before regaining compliance with the asset diversification test, our RIC status will be threatened. If we make a new or additional investment and fail to regain compliance with the 50% threshold on the next quarterly measurement date following such investment, we will be in non-compliance with the RIC rules and will have thirty days to cure our failure to meet the 50% threshold to avoid the loss of our RIC status. Potential cures for failure of the asset diversification test include raising additional equity or debt capital, or changing the composition of our assets, which could include full or partial divestitures of investments, such that we would once again exceed the 50% threshold on a consistent basis.

Until the composition of our assets is above the required 50% threshold on a consistent basis, we will continue to seek to employ similar purchases of qualified securities using short-term loans that would allow us to satisfy the 50% threshold, thereby allowing us to make additional investments. There can be no assurance, however, that we will be able to enter into such a transaction on reasonable terms, if at all. We also continue to explore a number of other strategies, including changing the composition of our assets, which could include full or partial divestitures of investments, and raising additional equity or debt capital, such that we would once again exceed the 50% threshold on a consistent basis. Our ability to implement any of these strategies will be subject to market conditions and a number of risks and uncertainties that are, in part, beyond our control.

Challenges in the current market are intensified for us by certain regulatory limitations under the Code and the 1940 Act, as well as contractual restrictions under the agreement governing our Credit Facility that further constrain our ability to access the capital markets. To maintain our qualification as a RIC, we must satisfy, among other requirements, an annual distribution requirement to pay out at least 90% of our ordinary income and short-term capital gains to our stockholders. Because we are required to distribute our income in this manner, and because the illiquidity of many of our investments makes it difficult for us to finance new investments through the sale of current investments, our ability to make new investments is highly dependent upon external financing. Our external financing sources include the issuance of equity securities, debt securities or other leverage, such as borrowings under our Credit Facility. Our ability to seek external debt financing, to the extent that it is available under current market conditions, is further subject to the asset coverage limitations of the 1940 Act, which require us to have an asset coverage ratio (as defined in Section 18(h) of the 1940 Act), of at least 200% on our Senior Securities.

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Market conditions have also affected the trading price of our common stock and thus our ability to finance new investments through the issuance of equity. On July 16, 2012, the closing market price of our common stock was $7.67, which represented a 18.2% discount to our March 31, 2012, net asset value (NAV) per share of $9.38. When our stock trades below NAV, our ability to issue equity is constrained by provisions of the 1940 Act, which generally prohibits the issuance and sale of our common stock at an issuance price below NAV per share without stockholder approval other than through sales to our then-existing stockholders pursuant to a rights offering. At our annual meeting of stockholders held on August 4, 2011, our stockholders approved a proposal which authorizes us to sell shares of our common stock at a price below our then current NAV per share, subject to certain limitations, including that the cumulative number of shares issued and sold pursuant to such authority does not exceed 25% of our then outstanding common stock immediately prior to each such sale, for a period of one year from the date of approval, provided that our Board of Directors makes certain determinations prior to any such sale. This proposal is in effect for one year from the date of stockholder approval. At our next annual stockholders meeting scheduled to take place on August 9, 2012, we will ask our stockholders to vote in favor of this proposal for another year.

The unsteady economic recovery may also continue to decrease the value of collateral securing some of our loans, as well as the value of our equity investments, which has impacted and may continue to impact our ability to borrow under our Credit Facility. Additionally, our Credit Facility contains covenants regarding the maintenance of certain minimum loan concentrations and net worth covenants, which are affected by the decrease in value of our portfolio. Failure to meet these requirements would result in a default which, if we are unable to obtain a waiver from our lenders, would result in the acceleration of our repayment obligations under our Credit Facility. As of March 31, 2012, we were in compliance with all of the Credit Facility s covenants.

We expect that, given these regulatory and contractual constraints in combination with current market conditions, debt and equity capital may be costly or difficult for us to access in the near term. However, in light of the general stabilization of our portfolio valuations over the past two years and increased investing opportunities that we see in our target markets, as demonstrated by our seven originated investments totaling $123.5 million, we are cautiously optimistic about the long-term prospects for the U.S. economy and will continue our strategy of making conservative investments in businesses that we believe will weather the current economic conditions and that are likely to produce attractive long-term returns for our stockholders. Despite the liquidity that we were able to generate with the A. Stucki, Chase and Cavert transactions, our recent public offering of Term Preferred Stock and the increased commitment on our Credit Facility, a significant amount of this liquidity has been used in our origination activity. Future investment activity may be dependent on our access to capital, which may be limited or challenged and other events beyond our control may still encumber our ability to make new investments in the future.

Investment Highlights

During the fiscal year ended March 31, 2012, we disbursed $76.9 million in new debt and equity investments and extended $14.4 million of investments to existing portfolio companies through revolver draws or additions to term notes. Since our initial public offering in June 2005 through March 31, 2012, we have made 168 investments in 94 companies for a total of approximately $716.5 million, before giving effect to principal repayments on investments and divestitures.

Investment Activity

During our fiscal year ended March 31, 2012, the following significant transactions occurred:

- In April 2011, we recapitalized our investment in Cavert, from which we received gross cash proceeds of $5.6 million from the sale of our common equity, resulting in a realized gain of $5.5 million, $2.3 million in a partial redemption of our preferred stock and $0.7 million in preferred dividends. At the same time, we invested $5.7 million in new subordinated debt in Cavert. Cavert was reclassified from a Control investment to an Affiliate investment during the three months ended June 30, 2011.

- In April 2011, we invested $16.4 million in a new Control investment, Mitchell, consisting of subordinated debt and preferred and common equity. Mitchell, headquartered in Mira Loma, California, develops, mixes and molds rubber compounds for specialized applications in the non-tire rubber market.

- In May 2011, we received full repayment of our syndicated loan to Fifth Third Processing Solutions, LLC, resulting in net cash proceeds of $0.5 million.

In July 2011, we received full repayment of our last remaining syndicated loan, to Survey Sampling, LLC (Survey Sampling), resulting in net cash proceeds of $2.3 million.

In August 2011, we invested $28.1 million in a new Control investment, SOG, consisting of senior debt and preferred equity. SOG, headquartered in Lynnwood, Washington, designs and produces specialty knives and tools for the hunting/outdoors, military/law enforcement and industrial markets.

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In September 2011, we invested $14.1 million in a new Control investment, SBS, consisting of senior debt and preferred and common equity. SBS, headquartered in Tulsa, Oklahoma, is a manufacturer and value-added distributor of special fasteners and threaded screw products.

In October 2011, we received full repayment of our senior subordinated term loan to Quench Holdings Corp. (Quench), resulting in gross proceeds of $8.0 million. We still hold preferred and common equity in Quench.

In November 2011, we sold Neville Limited (Neville) for gross proceeds of approximately $0.3 million, recognizing a realized loss of $0.3 million on the sale. Neville was property we received in connection with the A. Stucki sale in June 2010.

In December 2011, we restructured our investment in Country Club Enterprises, LLC (CCE), converting $4.0 million of senior subordinated debt into preferred shares of CCE in a non-cash transaction. We also received additional preferred shares as consideration for past-due interest and other receivables owed from CCE.

In December 2011, we received full repayment of our senior notes to American Greetings Corporation (AMG), resulting in gross cash proceeds of $3.0 million.

In December 2011, we invested $19.6 million in a new Affiliate investment, Channel Technologies, consisting of senior debt and preferred and common equity. Channel Technologies, headquartered in Santa Barbara, California, designs and manufactures products used in military, commercial and medical applications.

Refer to Note 15, Subsequent Events, in our *Consolidated Financial Statements* included elsewhere in this prospectus for investment activity occurring subsequent to March 31, 2012.

Recent Developments

Renewal of Credit Facility

On October 26, 2011, we entered into a fourth amended and restated credit agreement through Gladstone Business Investment, LLC (Business Investment) with Branch Banking and Trust Company (BB&T) as administrative agent and BB&T and KeyBank National Association (Keybank) as joint lead arrangers, managing agents and committed lenders to renew our Credit Facility. The commitment amount of our revolving line of credit was increased to $60 million, the interest rate was reduced and the maturity was extended. Subject to certain terms and conditions, the Credit Facility may be expanded to a total of $175.0 million through the addition of other committed lenders to the facility. The Credit Facility matures on October 25, 2014, and, if not renewed or extended by the Maturity Date, all principal and interest will be due and payable on or before October 25, 2015 (one year after the Maturity Date). Advances under the Credit Facility will generally bear interest at 30-day LIBOR plus 3.75% per annum, with an unused fee of 0.50% on undrawn amounts. There are two one-year extension options, to be agreed upon by all parties, which may be exercised, subject to compliance with the covenants set forth in the credit agreement, on or before October 26, 2012 and October 26, 2013, as applicable. We incurred fees of $0.7 million in connection with this amendment.

Short-Term Loan

For each quarter end since June 30, 2009 (the measurement dates), we satisfied the 50% threshold to maintain our status as a RIC, in part, through the purchase of short-term qualified securities, which were funded primarily through a short-term loan agreement. Subsequent to each of the measurement dates, the short-term qualified securities matured, and we repaid the short-term loan, at which time we again fell below the 50% threshold.

Therefore, similar to previous quarter ends, to maintain our status as a RIC, we purchased $85.0 million of short-term United States Treasury Bills (T-Bills) through Jefferies & Company, Inc. (Jefferies) on March 28, 2012. As these T-Bills have a maturity of less than three months, we consider them to be cash equivalents and include them in cash and cash equivalents on our accompanying *Consolidated Statement of Assets and Liabilities* as of March 31, 2012. The T-Bills were purchased on margin using $9.0 million in cash and the proceeds from a $76.0 million short-term loan from Jefferies with an effective annual interest rate of approximately 0.64%. On April 5, 2012, when the T-Bills matured, we repaid the $76.0 million loan from Jefferies and received the $9.0 million margin payment sent to Jefferies to complete the transaction.

Similarly, on June 28, 2012, we purchased $85.0 million of T-Bills through Jefferies. The T-Bills were purchased on margin using $9.0 million in cash and the proceeds from a $76.0 million short-term loan from Jefferies with an effective annual interest rate of approximately 0.67%. On July 5, 2012, when the T-Bills matured, we repaid the $76.0 million loan from Jefferies, and on July 6, 2012, we received the $9.0 million margin payment sent to Jefferies to complete the transaction.

Term Preferred Stock Offering

On March 6, 2012, we completed an offering of 1,400,000 shares of Term Preferred Stock, at a public offering price of $25.00 per share under a shelf registration statement on Form N-2 (File No. 333-160720). Net proceeds of the offering, after deducting underwriting discounts and offering expenses borne by us were approximately $33.2 million, a portion of which was used to repay borrowings under our Credit Facility, with the remaining proceeds being held to make additional investments and for general corporate purposes. On March 13, 2012, the underwriters purchased an additional 200,000 shares of our Term Preferred Stock to cover over-allotments, for which we received net proceeds, after deducting underwriting discounts, of $4.8 million. Refer to Note 7 *Mandatorily Redeemable Preferred Stock* in our *Consolidated Financial Statements* included elsewhere in this prospectus for further discussion of our Term Preferred Stock offering.

Our Adviser and Administrator

Investment Advisory and Management Agreement

Under the amended and restated investment advisory and management agreement with our Adviser (the Advisory Agreement), we pay our Adviser an annual base management fee of 2% of our average gross assets, which is defined as total assets, including investments made with proceeds of borrowings, less any uninvested cash or cash equivalents resulting from borrowings, valued at the end of the two most recently completed quarters and appropriately adjusted for any share issuances or repurchases during the current quarter.

We also pay our Adviser a two-part incentive fee under the Advisory Agreement. The first part of the incentive fee is an income-based incentive fee which rewards our Adviser if our quarterly net investment income (before giving effect to any incentive fee) exceeds 1.75% of our net assets (the hurdle rate). The second part of the incentive fee is a capital gains-based incentive fee that is determined and payable in arrears as of the end of each fiscal year (or upon termination of the Advisory Agreement, as of the termination date) and equals 20% of our realized capital gains as of the end of the fiscal year. In determining the capital gains-based incentive fee payable to our Adviser, we will calculate the cumulative aggregate realized capital gains and cumulative aggregate realized capital losses since our inception and the aggregate unrealized capital depreciation as of the date of the calculation, as applicable, with respect to each of the investments in our portfolio. The Adviser has not earned the capital gains-based portion of the incentive fee since our inception.

We pay our direct expenses, including, but not limited to, directors fees, legal and accounting fees, stockholder-related expenses and directors and officers insurance under the Advisory Agreement.

Since April 2008, our Board of Directors has accepted from our Adviser unconditional and irrevocable voluntary waivers on a quarterly basis to reduce the annual 2.0% base management fee on senior syndicated loans to 0.5% to the extent that proceeds resulting from borrowings were used to purchase such syndicated loan participations. In addition to the base management and incentive fees under the Advisory Agreement, 50% of certain fees and 100% of others received by the Adviser from our portfolio companies are credited against the investment advisory fee paid to the Adviser.

The Adviser also services our loan portfolio pursuant to a loan servicing agreement with Business Investment in return for a 2.0% annual fee, based on the monthly aggregate outstanding loan balance of the loans pledged under our Credit Facility.

On July 10, 2012, our Board of Directors approved the renewal of the Advisory Agreement with our Adviser through August 31, 2013.

Administration Agreement

We have entered into an administration agreement with our Administrator (the Administration Agreement), whereby we pay separately for administrative services. The Administration Agreement provides for payments equal to our allocable portion of the Administrator s overhead expenses in performing its obligations under the Administration Agreement, including, but not limited to, rent and salaries and benefits expenses of our chief financial officer and treasurer, chief compliance officer, internal counsel and their respective staffs. Our allocable portion of expenses is generally derived by multiplying our Administrator s total allocable expenses by the percentage of our total assets at the beginning of the quarter in comparison to the total assets at the beginning of the quarter of all companies managed by the Adviser under similar agreements. On July 10, 2012, our Board of Directors approved the renewal of this Administration Agreement with our Administrator through August 31, 2013.

Critical Accounting Policies

The preparation of financial statements and related disclosures in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP) requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported consolidated amounts of assets and liabilities, including disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, and revenues and expenses during the period reported. Actual results could differ materially from those estimates. We have identified our investment valuation process as our most critical accounting policy.

Investment Valuation

The most significant estimate inherent in the preparation of our consolidated financial statements is the valuation of investments and the related amounts of unrealized appreciation and depreciation of investments recorded.

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General Valuation Policy: We value our investments in accordance with the requirements of the 1940 Act. As discussed more fully below, we value securities for which market quotations are readily available and reliable at their market value. We value all other securities and assets at fair value, as determined in good faith by our Board of Directors. Such determination of fair values may involve subjective judgments and estimates.

The Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) Accounting Standards Codification (ASC) 820, Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures, defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value and expands disclosures about assets and liabilities measured at fair value. ASC 820 provides a consistent definition of fair value that focuses on exit price in the principal, or most advantageous, market and prioritizes, within a measurement of fair value, the use of market-based inputs over entity-specific inputs. ASC 820 also establishes the following three-level hierarchy for fair value measurements based upon the transparency of inputs to the valuation of an asset or liability as of the measurement date.

- *Level 1* inputs to the valuation methodology are quoted prices (unadjusted) for identical assets or liabilities in active markets;

- *Level 2* inputs to the valuation methodology include quoted prices for similar assets and liabilities in active or inactive markets and inputs that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly, for substantially the full term of the financial instrument. Level 2 inputs are in those markets for which there are few transactions, the prices are not current, little public information exists or instances where prices vary substantially over time or among brokered market makers; and

- *Level 3* inputs to the valuation methodology are unobservable and significant to the fair value measurement. Unobservable inputs are those inputs that reflect assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability and can include our own assumptions based upon the best available information.

As of March 31, 2012 and 2011, all of our investments were valued using Level 3 inputs. See Note 3 *Investments* in our accompanying notes to our *Consolidated Financial Statements* included elsewhere in this prospectus for additional information regarding fair value measurements and our application of ASC 820.

We use generally accepted valuation techniques to value our portfolio unless we have specific information about the value of an investment to determine otherwise. From time to time we may accept an appraisal of a business in which we hold securities. These appraisals are expensive and occur infrequently but provide a third-party valuation opinion that may differ in results, techniques and scope used to value our investments. When these specific, third-party appraisals are obtained, we would use estimates of value provided by such appraisals and our own assumptions, including estimated remaining life, current market yield and interest rate spreads of similar securities as of the measurement date, to value our investments.

In determining the value of our investments, our Adviser has established an investment valuation policy (the Policy). The Policy has been approved by our Board of Directors, and each quarter, our Board of Directors reviews whether our Adviser has applied the Policy consistently and votes whether or not to accept the recommended valuation of our investment portfolio.

The Policy, which is summarized below, applies to the following categories of securities:

- Publicly-traded securities;

- Securities for which a limited market exists; and

- Securities for which no market exists.

Valuation Methods:

Publicly-traded securities: We determine the value of publicly-traded securities based on the closing price for the security on the exchange or securities market on which it is listed and primarily traded on the valuation date. To the extent that we own restricted securities that are not freely tradable but for which a public market otherwise exists, we will use the market value of that security adjusted for any decrease in value resulting from the restrictive feature.

Securities for which a limited market exists: We value securities that are not traded on an established, secondary securities market but for which a limited market for the security exists, such as certain participations in, or assignments of, syndicated loans, at the quoted bid price, which are non-binding. In valuing these assets, we assess trading activity in the asset class and evaluate variances in prices and other market insights to determine if any available quoted prices are reliable. In general, if we conclude that quotes based on active markets or trading activity may be relied upon, firm bid-ask price ranges are requested; however, if firm bid-ask prices are unavailable, we base the value of the security upon the indicative bid price (IBP) offered by the respective, originating syndication agent s trading desk or secondary desk on or near the valuation date. To the extent that we use the IBP as a basis for valuing the security, our Adviser may take further steps to consider additional information to validate that price in accordance with the Policy.

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In the event these limited markets become illiquid to a degree that market prices are no longer readily available, we will value our syndicated loans using alternative methods, such as estimated net present values of the future cash flows, or discounted cash flows (DCF). The use of a DCF methodology follows that prescribed by ASC 820, which provides guidance on the use of a reporting entity s own assumptions about future cash flows and risk-adjusted discount rates when relevant, observable inputs, such as quotes in active markets, are not available. When relevant, observable market data does not exist, an alternative outlined in ASC 820 is the valuation of investments based on DCF. For the purposes of using DCF to provide fair value estimates, we consider multiple inputs, such as a risk-adjusted discount rate that incorporates adjustments that market participants would make, both for nonperformance and liquidity risks. As such, we develop a modified discount rate approach that incorporates risk premiums, including, among other things, increased probability of default, higher loss given default and increased liquidity risk. The DCF valuations applied to the syndicated loans provide an estimate of what we believe a market participant would pay to purchase a syndicated loan in an active market, thereby establishing a fair value. We will apply the DCF methodology in illiquid markets until quoted prices are available or are deemed reliable based on trading activity.

At March 31, 2011, we determined that IBPs were reliable indicators of fair value for our syndicated investments. However, because of the private nature of this marketplace (meaning actual transactions are not publicly reported), we determined that these valuation inputs were classified as Level 3 within the fair value hierarchy as defined in ASC 820. As of March 31, 2012, we had no syndicated investments.

Securities for which no market exists: The valuation methodology for securities for which no market exists falls into three categories: (A) portfolio investments comprised solely of debt securities; (B) portfolio investments in controlled companies comprised of a bundle of securities, which can include debt and equity securities; and (C) portfolio investments in non-controlled companies comprised of a bundle of investments, which can include debt and equity securities.

(A) Portfolio investments comprised solely of debt securities: Debt securities that are not publicly-traded on an established securities market or for which a limited market does not exist (Non-Public Debt Securities) and that are issued by portfolio companies in which we have no equity or equity-like securities are fair valued in accordance with the terms of the Policy, which utilize opinions of value submitted to us by Standard & Poor s Securities Evaluations, Inc. (SPSE). We may also submit paid-in-kind (PIK) interest to SPSE for its evaluation when it is determined that PIK interest is likely to be received.

In the case of Non-Public Debt Securities, we have engaged SPSE to submit opinions of value for our debt securities that are issued by portfolio companies in which we own no equity or equity-like securities. SPSE will only evaluate the debt portion of our investments for which we specifically request evaluation and may decline to make requested evaluations for any reason, at its sole discretion. Quarterly, we collect data with respect to the investments (which includes portfolio company financial and operational performance and the information described below under Credit Information, the risk ratings of the loans, described below under Loan Grading and Risk Rating and the factors described hereunder). This portfolio company data is forwarded to SPSE for review and analysis. SPSE makes its independent assessment of the data that we have assembled and assesses its independent data to form an opinion as to what they consider to be the market values for the securities. With regard to its work, SPSE has issued the following paragraph:

SPSE provides evaluated price opinions which are reflective of what SPSE believes the bid side of the market would be for each loan after careful review and analysis of descriptive, market and credit information. Each price reflects SPSE s best judgment based upon careful examination of a variety of market factors. Because of fluctuation in the market and in other factors beyond its control, SPSE cannot guarantee these evaluations. The evaluations reflect the market prices, or estimates thereof, on the date specified. The prices are based on comparable market prices for similar securities. Market information has been obtained from reputable secondary market sources. Although these sources are considered reliable, SPSE cannot guarantee their accuracy.

SPSE opinions of the value of our debt securities that are issued by portfolio companies in which we do not own equity or equity-like securities are submitted to our Board of Directors along with our Adviser s supplemental assessment and recommendation regarding valuation of each of these investments. Our Adviser generally accepts the opinion of value given by SPSE; however, in certain limited circumstances, such as when our Adviser may learn new information regarding an investment between the time of submission to SPSE and the date of our Board of Directors assessment, our Adviser s conclusions as to value may differ from the opinion of value delivered by SPSE. Our Board of Directors then reviews whether our Adviser has followed its established procedures for determinations of fair value, and votes to accept or reject the recommended valuation of our investment portfolio. Our Adviser and our management recommended, and our Board of Directors voted to accept, the opinions of value delivered by SPSE on the loans in our portfolio as denoted on the Schedule of Investments included in our accompanying *Consolidated Financial Statements*.

Because there is a delay between when we close an investment and when the investment can be evaluated by SPSE, new loans are not valued immediately by SPSE; rather, management makes its own determination about the value of these investments in accordance with our valuation policy using the methods described herein.

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(B) Portfolio investments in controlled companies comprised of a bundle of investments, which can include debt and equity securities: The fair value of these investments is determined based on the total enterprise value (TEV) of the portfolio company, or issuer, utilizing a liquidity waterfall approach under ASC 820 for our Non-Public Debt Securities and equity or equity-like securities (e.g., preferred equity, common equity or other equity-like securities) that are purchased together as part of a package where we have control or could gain control through an option or warrant security; both the debt and equity securities of the portfolio investment would exit in the mergers and acquisitions market as the principal market, generally through a sale of the portfolio company. We manage our risk related to these investments at the aggregated issuer level and generally exit the debt and equity securities together. Applying the liquidity waterfall approach to all of the investments of an issuer, we first calculate the TEV of the issuer by incorporating some or all of the following factors:

- the issuer s ability to make payments;
- the earnings of the issuer;
- recent sales to third parties of similar securities;
- the comparison to publicly-traded securities; and
- DCF or other pertinent factors.

In gathering the sales to third parties of similar securities, we may reference industry statistics and use outside experts. TEV is only an estimate of value and may not be the value received in an actual sale. Once we have estimated the TEV of the issuer, we will subtract the value of all the debt securities of the issuer, which are valued at the contractual principal balance. Fair values of these debt securities are discounted for any shortfall of TEV over the total debt outstanding for the issuer. Once the values for all outstanding senior securities, which include all the debt securities, have been subtracted from the TEV of the issuer, the remaining amount, if any, is used to determine the value of the issuer s equity or equity-like securities. If, in the Adviser s judgment, the liquidity waterfall approach does not accurately reflect the value of the debt component, the Adviser may recommend that we use a valuation by SPSE, or, if that is unavailable, a DCF valuation technique.

(C) Portfolio investments in non-controlled companies comprised of a bundle of investments, which can include debt and equity securities: We value Non-Public Debt Securities that are purchased together with equity or equity-like securities from the same portfolio company, or issuer, for which we do not control or cannot gain control as of the measurement date, using a hypothetical, secondary market as our principal market. In accordance with ASC 820 (as amended by the FASB s Accounting Standards Update No. 2011-04, Fair Value Measurement (Topic 820): Amendments to Achieve Common Fair Value Measurement and Disclosure Requirements in U.S. GAAP and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), (ASU 2011-04)), we have defined our unit of account at the investment level (either debt or equity), and thus determine our fair value of these non-control investments assuming the sale of an individual security using the standalone premise of value. As such, we estimate the fair value of the debt component using estimates of value provided by SPSE and our own assumptions in the absence of observable market data, including synthetic credit ratings, estimated remaining life, current market yield and interest rate spreads of similar securities as of the measurement date. For equity or equity-like securities of investments for which we do not control or cannot gain control as of the measurement date, we estimate the fair value of the equity based on factors such as the overall value of the issuer, the relative fair value of other units of account including debt, or other relative value approaches. Consideration also is given to capital structure and other contractual obligations that may impact the fair value of the equity. Furthermore, we may utilize comparable values of similar companies, recent investments and indices with similar structures and risk characteristics or DCF valuation techniques and, in the absence of other observable market data, our own assumptions.

Due to the uncertainty inherent in the valuation process, such estimates of fair value may differ significantly and materially from the values that would have been obtained had a ready market for the securities existed. Additionally, changes in the market environment and other events that may occur over the life of the investments may cause the gains or losses ultimately realized on these investments to be different than the valuations currently assigned. There is no single standard for determining fair value in good faith, as fair value depends upon circumstances of each individual case. In general, fair value is the amount that we might reasonably expect to receive upon the current sale of the security in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

Valuation Considerations: From time to time, depending on certain circumstances, the Adviser may use the following valuation considerations, including, but not limited to:

- the nature and realizable value of the collateral;
- the portfolio company s earnings and cash flows and its ability to make payments on its obligations;
- the markets in which the portfolio company does business;
- the comparison to publicly-traded companies; and
- DCF and other relevant factors.

Because such valuations, particularly valuations of private securities and private companies, are not susceptible to precise determination, may fluctuate over short periods of time, and may be based on estimates, our determinations of fair value may differ from the values that might have actually resulted had a readily available market for these securities been available.

Credit Information: Our Adviser monitors a wide variety of key credit statistics that provide information regarding our portfolio companies to help us assess credit quality and portfolio performance. We and our Adviser generally participate in the periodic board meetings of our portfolio companies in which we hold Control and Affiliate investments and also require them to provide annual audited and monthly unaudited financial statements. Using these statements or comparable information and board discussions, our Adviser calculates and evaluates the credit statistics.

Loan Grading and Risk Rating: As part of our valuation procedures above, we risk rate all of our investments in debt securities. For syndicated loans that have been rated by a Nationally Recognized Statistical Rating Organization (NRSRO), we use the NRSRO s risk rating for such security. For all other debt securities, we use a proprietary risk rating system. Our risk rating system uses a scale of 0 to 10, with 10 being the lowest probability of default. This system is used to estimate the probability of default on debt securities and the probability of loss if there is a default. These types of systems are referred to as risk rating systems and are used by banks and rating agencies. The risk rating system covers both qualitative and quantitative aspects of the business and the securities we hold.

For the debt securities for which we do not use a third-party NRSRO risk rating, we seek to have our risk rating system mirror the risk rating systems of major risk rating organizations, such as those provided by an NRSRO. While we seek to mirror the NRSRO systems, we cannot provide any assurance that our risk rating system will provide the same risk rating as an NRSRO for these securities. The following chart is an estimate of the relationship of our risk rating system to the designations used by two NRSROs as they risk rate debt securities of major companies. Because our system rates debt securities of companies that are unrated by any NRSRO, there can be no assurance that the correlation to the NRSRO set out below is accurate. We believe our risk rating would be significantly higher than a typical NRSRO risk rating because the risk rating of the typical NRSRO is designed for larger businesses. However, our risk rating has been designed to risk rate the securities of smaller businesses that are not rated by a typical NRSRO. Therefore, when we use our risk rating on larger business securities, the risk rating is higher than a typical NRSRO rating. The primary difference between our risk rating and the rating of a typical NRSRO is that our risk rating uses more quantitative determinants and includes qualitative determinants that we believe are not used in the NRSRO rating. It is our understanding that most debt securities of medium-sized companies do not exceed the grade of BBB on an NRSRO scale, so there would be no debt securities in the middle market that would meet the definition of AAA, AA or A. Therefore, our scale begins with the designation >10 as the best risk rating which may be equivalent to a BBB or Baa2 from an NRSRO, however, no assurance can be given that a >10 on our scale is equal to a BBB or Baa2 on an NRSRO scale.

Company s System	First NRSRO	Second NRSRO	Gladstone Investment s Description (a)
>10	Baa2	BBB	Probability of Default (PD) during the next 10 years is 4% and the Expected Loss upon Default (EL) is 1% or less
10	Baa3	BBB-	PD is 5% and the EL is 1% to 2%
9	Ba1	BB+	PD is 10% and the EL is 2% to 3%
8	Ba2	BB	PD is 16% and the EL is 3% to 4%
7	Ba3	BB-	PD is 17.8% and the EL is 4% to 5%
6	B1	B+	PD is 22% and the EL is 5% to 6.5%
5	B2	B	PD is 25% and the EL is 6.5% to 8%
4	B3	B-	PD is 27% and the EL is 8% to 10%
3	Caa1	CCC+	PD is 30% and the EL is 10% to 13.3%
2	Caa2	CCC	PD is 35% and the EL is 13.3% to 16.7%
1	Caa3	CC	PD is 65% and the EL is 16.7% to 20%
0	N/A	D	PD is 85% or there is a payment default and the EL is greater than 20%

(a) The default rates set forth are for a 10-year term debt security. If a debt security is less than 10 years, then the probability of default is adjusted to a lower percentage for the shorter period, which may move the security higher on our risk rating scale

The above scale gives an indication of the probability of default and the magnitude of the loss if there is a default. Generally, our policy is to stop accruing interest on an investment if we determine that interest is no longer collectable. As of March 31, 2012, two control investments, ASH and CCE, were on non-accrual with an aggregate fair value of $0. At March 31, 2011, one Control investment, ASH, was on non-accrual with a fair value of $0. Additionally, we do not risk rate our equity securities.

The following table lists the risk ratings for all proprietary loans in our portfolio as of March 31, 2012 and 2011, representing approximately 100.0% and 95.8%, respectively, of the principal balance of all loans in our portfolio at the end of each period:

	As of March 31,	
Rating	**2012**	**2011**
Highest	**7.9**	9.2
Average	**5.0**	5.6
Weighted Average	**5.3**	5.7
Lowest	**2.4**	2.6

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As of March 31, 2012, we did not have any non-proprietary loans in our investment portfolio. At March 31, 2011, the risk rating for our syndicated loan that was not rated by an NRSRO, Survey Sampling, was 7.0, representing approximately 1.7% of the principal balance of all loans in our portfolio at March 31, 2011. Survey Sampling was repaid at par in July 2011. We do not currently have any loans that are rated by an NRSRO, but if we did, we would risk rate such loans in accordance with the risk rating systems of major risk rating organizations, such as those provided by an NRSRO. At March 31, 2011, the weighted average risk ratings for all loans in our portfolio that were rated by an NRSRO were BB+/Ba2, representing approximately 2.5% of the principal balance of all loans in our portfolio at March 31, 2011. Our last remaining non-proprietary loans rated by an NRSRO, Fifth Third Processing Solutions, LLC, and American Greetings Corporation, were repaid at premiums in May and December 2011, respectively.

Tax Status

Federal Income Taxes

We intend to continue to qualify for treatment as a RIC under Subtitle A, Chapter 1 of Subchapter M of the Code. As a RIC, we are not subject to federal income tax on the portion of our taxable income and gains distributed to stockholders. To qualify as a RIC, we must meet certain source-of-income, asset diversification and annual distribution requirements. For more information regarding the requirements we must meet as a RIC, see Business Environment. Under the annual distribution requirements, we are required to distribute to stockholders at least 90% of our investment company taxable income, as defined by the Code. Our practice has been to pay out as distributions up to 100% of that amount.

In an effort to limit certain excise taxes imposed on RICs, we generally distribute during each calendar year, an amount at least equal to the sum of (1) 98% of our ordinary income for the calendar year, (2) 98.2% of our capital gains in excess of capital losses for the one-year period ending on October 31 of the calendar year and (3) any ordinary income and net capital gains for preceding years that were not distributed during such years. However, we did incur an excise tax of $30 and $24 for the calendar years ended December 31, 2011 and 2010, respectively. Under the RIC Modernization Act (the RIC Act), we will be permitted to carry forward capital losses incurred in taxable years beginning after March 31, 2011, for an unlimited period. However, any losses incurred during those future taxable years will be required to be utilized prior to the losses incurred in pre-enactment taxable years, which carry an expiration date. As a result of this ordering rule, pre-enactment capital loss carryforwards may be more likely to expire unused. Additionally, post-enactment capital loss carryforwards will retain their character as either short-term or long-term capital losses rather than only being considered short-term as permitted under previous regulation.

We currently do not meet the 50% threshold of the asset diversification test applicable to RICs under the Code. If we make any additional investment in the future, including advances under outstanding lines of credit to our portfolio companies, and remain below this threshold as of September 30, 2012, or any subsequent quarter end, we would lose our RIC status unless we are able to cure such failure within 30 days of the quarter end. See Risks Factors Risks Related to Our Regulation and Structure.

We sought and received approval for a change in accounting method from the IRS related to our tax treatment for success fees. As a result, we will continue to account for the recognition of income from the success fees upon receipt, or when the amount becomes fixed. However, starting January 1, 2011, the tax characterization of the success fee amount was and will continue to be treated as ordinary income. Prior to January 1, 2011, we had treated the success fee amount as a capital gain for tax characterization purposes. The approved change in accounting method does not require us to retroactively change the capital gains treatment of the success fees received prior to January 1, 2011.

Revenue Recognition

Interest Income Recognition

Interest income, adjusted for amortization of premiums and acquisition costs, the accretion of discounts and the amortization of amendment fees, is recorded on the accrual basis to the extent that such amounts are expected to be collected. Generally, when a loan becomes 90 days or more past due, or if our qualitative assessment indicates that the debtor is unable to service its debt or other obligations, we will place the loan on non-accrual status and cease recognizing interest income on that loan until the borrower has demonstrated the ability and intent to pay contractual amounts due. However, we remain contractually entitled to this interest. Interest payments received on non-accrual loans may be recognized as income or applied to the cost basis, depending upon management s judgment. Generally, non-accrual loans are restored to accrual status when past-due principal and interest are paid, and, in management s judgment, are likely to remain current, or due to a restructuring such that the interest income is deemed to be collectible. At March 31, 2012, ASH and CCE were on non-accrual. These non-accrual loans had an aggregate cost value of $16.4 million, or 8.6% of the cost basis of debt investments in our portfolio, and an aggregate fair value of $0. At March 31, 2011, ASH was on non-accrual with a debt cost basis of $9.3 million, or 6.7% of the cost basis of debt investments in our portfolio, and a fair value of $0.

We did not hold any loans in our portfolio that contained a PIK provision at March 31, 2012; however, during the year ended March 31, 2012, we recorded PIK income of $7. PIK interest, computed at the contractual rate specified in the loan agreement, is added to the principal balance of the loan and recorded as interest income. To maintain our status as a RIC, this non-cash source of income must be included in our calculation of distributable income for purposes of complying with our distribution requirements, even though we have not yet collected the cash. The sole loan which had a PIK provision was paid off, at par, during the quarter ended September 30, 2011. We recorded PIK income of $12 for the year ended March 31, 2011.

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Other Income Recognition

We record success fees upon receipt. Success fees are contractually due upon a change of control in a portfolio company and are recorded in other income in our accompanying *Consolidated Statements of Operations*. We recorded $0.7 million of success fees during the year ended March 31, 2012, representing prepayments received from Mathey and Cavert. During the year ended March 31, 2011, we recorded success fees of $5.4 million, including $2.3 million from the exit and payoff of Chase, $1.9 million from the exit and payoff of A. Stucki, $0.8 million from a prepayment received from Cavert and $0.4 million from a prepayment received from Mathey.

Dividend income on preferred equity securities is accrued to the extent that such amounts are expected to be collected and if we have the option to collect such amounts in cash, and it is recorded in other income in our accompanying Consolidated Statements of Operations. We recorded and collected $0.7 million of dividends on accrued preferred shares in connection with the recapitalization of Cavert in the year ended March 31, 2012. During the year ended March 31, 2011, we recorded and collected $4.0 million of dividends accrued on preferred shares of Chase, recorded and collected $0.3 million of dividends on preferred shares of A. Stucki and accrued and received a special dividend of property valued at $0.5 million in connection with the A. Stucki sale.

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RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Comparison of the Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 2012 to the Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 2011

	For the Fiscal Years Ended March 31,			
	2012	**2011**	**$ Change**	**% Change**
INVESTMENT INCOME				
Interest income	**$ 19,588**	$ 15,722	$ 3,866	24.6%
Other income	**1,654**	10,342	(8,688)	(84.0)
Total investment income	**21,242**	26,064	(4,822)	(18.5)
EXPENSES				
Base management fee	**4,386**	3,979	407	10.2
Incentive fee	**19**	2,949	(2,930)	(99.4)
Administration fee	**684**	753	(69)	(9.2)
Interest and dividend expense	**966**	690	276	40.0
Amortization of deferred financing costs	**459**	491	(32)	(6.5)
Other	**2,145**	1,711	434	25.4
Expenses before credits from Adviser	**8,659**	10,573	(1,914)	(18.1)
Credits to fees	**(1,160)**	(680)	(480)	70.6
Total expenses net of credits to fees	**7,499**	9,893	(2,394)	(24.2)
NET INVESTMENT INCOME	**13,743**	16,171	(2,428)	(15.0)
REALIZED AND UNREALIZED GAIN (LOSS) ON:				
Net realized gain on investments	**5,091**	23,489	(18,398)	(78.3)
Net realized loss on other	**(40)**		(40)	NM
Net unrealized appreciation (depreciation) of investments	**3,163**	(23,197)	26,360	NM
Net unrealized appreciation (depreciation) of other	**9**	(24)	33	NM
Net realized and unrealized gain on investments and other	**8,223**	268	7,955	2968.3
NET INCREASE IN NET ASSETS RESULTING FROM OPERATIONS	**$ 21,966**	$ 16,439	$ 5,527	33.6%
NET INCREASE IN NET ASSETS RESULTING FROM OPERATIONS PER COMMON SHARE BASIC AND DILUTED	**$ 0.99**	$ 0.74	0.25	33.8%

NM = Not Meaningful

Investment Income

Total investment income decreased by 18.5% for the year ended March 31, 2012, as compared to the prior year. This decrease was primarily due to a significant amount of other income, including success fee and dividend income, that we recorded in the prior year as part of the A. Stucki and Chase exits in June and December 2010, respectively, partially offset by an overall increase in interest income in the year ended March 31, 2012 as a result of an increase in the size of our loan portfolio and holding higher-yielding debt investments during the year ended March 31, 2012.

Interest income from our investments in debt securities increased 24.6% for the year ended March 31, 2012, as compared to the prior year. The level of interest income from investments is directly related to the principal balance of our interest-bearing investment portfolio outstanding during the period multiplied by the weighted average yield. The weighted average principal balance of our interest-bearing investment portfolio during the year ended March 31, 2012, was approximately $159.0 million, compared to approximately $138.1 million for the prior year. This increase was primarily due to originated investments in Venyu Solutions, Inc. (Venyu), Precision Southeast, Inc. (Precision), Mitchell, SOG, SBS and Channel Technologies and the recapitalization of Cavert, partially offset by the exits from A. Stucki and Chase and the restructurings of Galaxy and CCE. At March 31, 2012, two loans, ASH Holdings Corp. (ASH) and CCE, were on non-accrual, with an aggregate weighted average principal balance of $14.3 million during the year ended March 31, 2012. CCE was put on non-accrual during the three months ended September 30, 2011. At March 31, 2011, one loan, ASH, was on non-accrual, with a weighted average principal balance of $8.4 million during the year ended March 31, 2011.

The weighted average yield on our interest-bearing investments, excluding cash and cash equivalents and excluding receipts recorded as other income, for the year ended March 31, 2012, was 12.3%, compared to 11.4% for the prior year. The weighted average yield varies from period to period, based on the current stated interest rate on interest-bearing investments. The increase in the weighted average yield for the year ended March 31, 2012, is a result of the exits of lower interest-bearing debt investments, such as A. Stucki,

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Chase, Survey Sampling, Quench and AMG, which had an aggregate, weighted-average interest rate of 9.7% at the time of their respective exits, and the addition of higher-yielding debt investments in Venyu, Precision, Mitchell, SOG, SBS and Channel Technologies, which had an aggregate, weighted average interest rate of 13.1% as of March 31, 2012.

The following table lists the investment income for our five largest portfolio company investments at fair value during the respective years:

	As of March 31, 2012		Year Ended March 31, 2012	
Company	**Fair Value**	**% of Portfolio**	**Investment Income**	**% of Total Investment Income**
SOG Specialty Knives and Tools, LLC(A)	$ 30,096	13.3%	$ 1,725	8.1%
Acme Cryogenics, Inc.	28,301	12.6	1,704	8.0
Venyu Solutions, Inc.	23,330	10.3	2,509	11.8
Channel Technologies Group, LLC (A)	19,066	8.5	484	2.3
Mitchell Rubber Products, Inc. (A)	18,491	8.2	1,758	8.3
Subtotal five largest investments	**119,284**	**52.9**	**8,180**	**38.5**
Other portfolio companies	106,368	47.1	13,062	61.5
Total investment portfolio	**$ 225,652**	**100.0%**	**$ 21,242**	**100.0%**

	As of March 31, 2011		Year Ended March 31, 2011	
Company	**Fair Value**	**% of Portfolio**	**Investment Income**	**% of Total Investment Income**
Venyu Solutions, Inc. (A)	$ 25,012	16.3%	$ 1,056	4.1%
Acme Cryogenics, Inc.	19,906	13.0	1,737	6.7
Cavert II Holding Corp.	18,252	11.9	1,675	6.4
Noble Logistics, Inc.	13,183	8.6	1,468	5.6
Danco Acquisition Corp.	12,746	8.3	1,599	6.1
Subtotal five largest investments	**89,099**	**58.1**	**7,535**	**28.9**
Other portfolio companies	64,186	41.9	18,529	71.1
Total investment portfolio	**$ 153,285**	**100.0%**	**$ 26,064**	**100.0%**

(A) New investment during the applicable year.

Other income decreased 84.0% from the prior year, primarily due to an aggregate of $9.1 million of other income, including success fee and dividend income, that we recorded in the prior year as a result of our exits from A. Stucki and Chase in June 2010 and December 2010, respectively, in addition to $1.2 million of success fee income resulting from prepayments from Cavert and Mathey during the year ended March 31, 2011. Other income for the year ended March 31, 2012 primarily consisted of $0.7 million of cash dividends received on preferred shares of Cavert, in connection with its recapitalization in April 2011, as well as an aggregate of $0.7 million of success fee income resulting from prepayments received from Mathey and Cavert during the year ended March 31, 2012.

Expenses

Total expenses, excluding any voluntary and irrevocable credits to the base management and incentive fees, decreased 24.2% for the year ended March 31, 2012, primarily due to a decrease in the incentive fee expense, as compared to the prior year.

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The base management fee increased for the year ended March 31, 2012, as compared to the prior year, which is reflective of the increased size of our loan portfolio over the respective periods. The increase in the credit we received from our Adviser was a result of additional fees earned by our Adviser during the year ended March 31, 2012, related to the closings of our investments in Mitchell, SOG, SBS and Channel Technologies. The Adviser earned an incentive fee of $19 during the three months ended June 30, 2011, because net investment income for the quarter was above the hurdle rate. The incentive fee earned during the prior year was primarily due to other income recorded in connection with the sales of A. Stucki and Chase. The base management and incentive fees are computed quarterly, as described under Investment Advisory and Management Agreement in Note 4 of the notes to our accompanying *Consolidated Financial Statements* and are summarized in the following table:

	Year Ended March 31, 2012	Year Ended March 31, 2011
Average total assets subject to base management fee(A)	**$ 219,300**	$ 198,950
Multiplied by annual base management fee of 2%	**2.0%**	2.0%
Base management fee(B)	**4,386**	3,979
Reduction for loan servicing fees	**(3,031)**	(2,743)
Adjusted base management fee	**$ 1,355**	$ 1,236
Credits to base management fee from Adviser:		
Fee reduction for the waiver of 2.0% fee on senior syndicated loans to 0.5%		(15)
Credit for fees received by Adviser from the portfolio companies	**(1,106)**	(665)
Credit to base management fee from Adviser	**(1,106)**	(680)
Net base management fee	**$ 249**	$ 556
Incentive fee(B)	**$ 19**	$ 2,949
Credit from voluntary, irrevocable waiver issued by Adviser s board of directors(C)	**(54)**	
Net incentive fee	**$ (35)**	$ 2,949
Total credits to fees:		
Fee reduction for the voluntary, irrevocable waiver of 2.0% fee on senior syndicated loans to 0.5%	**$**	$ (15)
Credit for fees received by Adviser from portfolio companies	**(1,106)**	(665)
Incentive fee credit	**(54)**	
Credit to base management and incentive fees from Adviser(B)	**$ (1,160)**	$ (680)

(A) Average total assets subject to the base management fee is defined as total assets, including investments made with proceeds of borrowings, less any uninvested cash or cash equivalents resulting from borrowings, valued at the end of the applicable quarters within the respective periods and adjusted appropriately for any share issuances or repurchases during the periods.

(B) Reflected as a line item on our accompanying *Consolidated Statement of Operations*.

(C) The credit to the incentive fee for the year ended March 31, 2012, was due to a payment of the incentive fee during the three months ended June 30, 2010, in relation to the dividend income recognized based on a best-efforts valuation of Neville, the property received in connection with the A. Stucki sale in June 2010. This property was sold during November 2011, resulting in an exit at a lower amount than the dividend recognized during the three months ended June 30, 2010. The Adviser determined to retroactively apply the exit value to the incentive fee calculation for the three months ended June 30, 2010, resulting in an additional credit of $54, which was recorded during the three months ended December 31, 2011.

Interest and dividend expense increased 40.0% for the year ended March 31, 2012, as compared to the prior year, primarily due to $0.2 million of dividends we paid on our Term Preferred Stock during fiscal year 2012. Removing the effect of the preferred stock dividend payment, interest expense for the year ended March 31, 2012, increased 11.3% over the prior year, due mainly to increased average borrowings under the Credit Facility, partially offset by a decreased average borrowing rate upon renewal of the Credit Facility in October 2011. The average balance outstanding on our Credit Facility during the year ended March 31, 2012, was $7.3 million, as compared to $2.9 million in the prior year. The effective interest rate charged on our borrowings for the year ended March 31, 2012, excluding the impact of deferred financing fees, was 10.0%, as compared to 22.7% for the prior year, which was inflated upward due to an ongoing unused commitment fee being allocated against minimal borrowings outstanding on our Credit Facility during fiscal year 2011.

Other expenses increased 25.4% for the year ended March 31, 2012, as compared to the prior year, primarily due to increases in stockholder-related costs and bad debt expense. We were required to write off certain deferred offering costs in connection with our registration statement during the year ended March 31, 2012, because we had not raised equity capital for a specified period of time. The increase in bad debt expense was due to the write-off of receivables from CCE, which we placed on non-accrual during the three months ended September 30, 2011.

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Realized and Unrealized Gain (Loss) on Investments

Realized Gain

In April 2011, we recapitalized our investment in Cavert, receiving $8.5 million in proceeds and realizing a gain of $5.5 million. In November 2011, we sold Neville, the property we received as a dividend from A. Stucki in June 2010, for total proceeds of $0.3 million, which resulted in a realized loss of $0.3 million. We also recorded post-closing adjustments related to the A. Stucki exit in June 2010 and the Chase exit in December 2010, which we realized as a net loss of $0.1 million during the year ended March 31, 2012. During the year ended March 31, 2011, we exited two proprietary investments, A. Stucki and Chase, and one syndicated loan, Interstate FiberNet, Inc., for total proceeds of $92.5 million and recorded an aggregate realized gain of $23.5 million.

Unrealized Appreciation and Depreciation

During the year ended March 31, 2012, we recorded net unrealized appreciation on investments in the aggregate amount of $3.2 million, which included the reversal of $6.0 million in aggregate unrealized appreciation, primarily related to the Cavert recapitalization. Excluding reversals, we had $9.2 million in net unrealized appreciation for the year ended March 31, 2012.

The realized gains (losses) and unrealized appreciation (depreciation) across our investments for the year ended March 31, 2012, were as follows:

		Year Ended March 31, 2012			
Portfolio Company	**Investment Classification**	**Realized Gain (Loss)**	**Unrealized Appreciation (Depreciation)**	**Reversal of Unrealized (Appreciation) Depreciation**	**Net Gain (Loss)**
Acme Cryogenics, Inc.	Control	$	$ 8,811	$	$ 8,811
Mathey Investments, Inc.	Control		4,366		4,366
SBS, Industries, LLC	Control		3,434		3,434
Mitchell Rubber Products, Inc.	Control		2,114		2,114
Tread Corp.	Control		2,003		2,003
Quench Holdings Corp.	Affiliate		1,996		1,996
SOG Specialty K&T, LLC	Control		1,948		1,948
Survey Sampling, LLC	Non-Control/ Non-Affiliate	(1)	807	1	807
A. Stucki Holding Corp.	Control	412			412
Cavert II Holding Corp.	Affiliate	5,507	351	(6,194)	(336)
Noble Logistics, Inc.	Affiliate		(460)	95	(365)
Chase II Holding Corp.	Control	(563)			(563)
Precision Southeast, Inc.	Control		(619)		(619)
Venyu Solutions, Inc.	Control		(1,682)		(1,682)
Danco Acquisition Corp.	Affiliate		(3,077)		(3,077)
ASH Holdings Corp.	Control		(3,147)		(3,147)
Country Club Enterprises, LLC	Control		(7,560)		(7,560)
Other, net (<$250 Net)	Various	(264)	(101)	77	(288)
Total		**$ 5,091**	**$ 9,184**	**$ (6,021)**	**$ 8,254**

The primary changes in our net unrealized appreciation for the year ended March 31, 2012, were notable appreciation in our equity investments in Acme Cryogenics, Inc. (Acme), Mathey and SBS, primarily due to both improved performance and an increase in multiples, and appreciation of our debt investment to Quench, which was paid off at par during the three months ended December 31, 2011. This appreciation was partially offset by increased depreciation in CCE, ASH and Danco Acquisition Corp. (Danco), primarily due to decreased performance, as well as the reversal of previously-recorded unrealized appreciation on the Cavert recapitalization. Excluding the impact of the aforementioned portfolio companies, the net unrealized appreciation of $4.2 million recognized on our investments was primarily due to an increase in certain comparable multiples used to estimate the fair value of our investments, partially offset by decreases in the performance of certain of our portfolio companies.

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During the year ended March 31, 2011, we had net unrealized depreciation of investments in the aggregate amount of $23.2 million, which included the reversal of $21.9 million in unrealized appreciation, primarily related to the A. Stucki and Chase sales. Excluding reversals, we had $1.3 million in net unrealized depreciation for the year ended March 31, 2011. The realized gains (losses) and unrealized appreciation (depreciation) across our investments for the year ended March 31, 2011, were as follows:

		Year Ended March 31, 2011			
Portfolio Company	Investment Classification	Realized Gain (Loss)	Unrealized Appreciation (Depreciation)	Reversal of Unrealized (Appreciation) Depreciation	Net Gain (Loss)
Chase II Holding Corp.	Control	$ 6,856	$ 3,753	$ (4,444)	$ 6,165
Acme Cryogenics, Inc.	Control		5,906		5,906
Noble Logistics, Inc.	Affiliate		4,489		4,489
Cavert II Holding Corp.	Control		2,446		2,446
Survey Sampling, LLC	Non-Control/ Non-Affiliate		507		507
Precision Southeast, Inc.	Control		253		253
Country Club Enterprises, LLC	Control		(309)		(309)
Quench Holdings Corp.	Affiliate		(747)		(747)
A. Stucki Holding Corp.	Control	16,614		(17,405)	(791)
ASH Holdings Corp.	Control		(3,718)		(3,718)
Galaxy Tool Holding Corp.	Control		(13,956)		(13,956)
Other, net (<$250 Net)	Various	19	47	(19)	47
Total		**$ 23,489**	**$ (1,329)**	**$ (21,868)**	**$ 292**

The primary changes in our net unrealized depreciation for the year ended March 31, 2011, were the reversal of previously-recorded unrealized appreciation on the A. Stucki and Chase sales, the unrealized depreciation recorded on Galaxy Tool Holding Corp. (Galaxy), which underwent a restructuring that resulted in the conversion of $12.1 million of debt at fair value as of June 30, 2010, into preferred and common equity, and a full markdown in fair value of ASH, which had a fair value of $0 as of March 31, 2011. Noteworthy appreciation was experienced in our equity holdings of Acme, Noble Logistics, Inc. (Noble) and Cavert. Excluding the impact of Galaxy, A. Stucki and Chase, the net unrealized appreciation recognized on our portfolio investments was primarily due to an increase in certain comparable multiples and, to a lesser extent, the performance of some of our portfolio companies used to estimate the fair value of our investments.

Over our entire investment portfolio, we recorded, in the aggregate, approximately $7.6 million of net unrealized depreciation and $10.8 million of net unrealized appreciation on our debt positions and equity holdings, respectively, for the year ended March 31, 2012. At March 31, 2012, the fair value of our investment portfolio was less than our cost basis by approximately $40.7 million, as compared to $43.9 million at March 31, 2011, representing net unrealized appreciation of approximately $3.2 million for fiscal year 2012. We believe that our aggregate investment portfolio was valued at a depreciated value due to the general instability of the loan markets and lingering effects of the recent recession on the performance of certain of our portfolio companies. Even though valuations have generally stabilized over the past year, our entire portfolio was fair valued at 84.7% of cost as of March 31, 2012. The unrealized depreciation of our investments does not have an impact on our current ability to pay distributions to stockholders; however, it may be an indication of future realized losses, which could ultimately reduce our income available for distribution.

Realized and Unrealized Gain and Loss on Other

Realized Loss

For the year ended March 31, 2012, we recorded a net realized loss of $40 due to the expiration of one of our interest rate cap agreements. There were no non-investment realized gains or losses during the year ended March 31, 2011.

Unrealized Appreciation and Depreciation

For the year ended March 31, 2012, we recorded a minimal amount of unrealized appreciation due to the reversal of previously-recorded unrealized depreciation on an interest rate cap upon its expiration and the resulting realized loss, partially offset by the decrease in fair value of our interest rate cap agreements. For the year ended March 31, 2011, we recorded unrealized depreciation of $24 due to the decrease in fair value of our interest rate cap agreements.

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Comparison of the Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 2011 to the Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 2010

	For the fiscal year ended March 31,			
	2011	**2010**	**$ Change**	**% Change**
INVESTMENT INCOME				
Interest income	**$ 15,722**			