PROSPECT CAPITAL CORP
Form 497
April 07, 2017
PROSPECTUS SUPPLEMENT
(To Prospectus dated November 3, 2016)
$225,000,000

Prospect Capital Corporation
4.95% Convertible Notes due 2022

This is an offering by Prospect Capital Corporation of $225,000,000 aggregate principal amount of its 4.95% Convertible Notes due 2022 (the “Notes”). The Notes will be convertible, at your option, into shares of our common stock initially at a conversion rate of 100.2305 shares per $1,000 principal amount of Notes (equivalent to an initial conversion price of approximately $9.98 per share), subject to adjustment as described in this prospectus supplement, at any time on or prior to the close of business on the business day immediately preceding the maturity date.

In the case of Notes that are converted in connection with certain types of fundamental changes, we will, in certain circumstances, increase the conversion rate by a number of additional shares.

We may not redeem the Notes prior to April 15, 2022. On or after April 15, 2022, we may redeem the Notes for cash, in whole or from time to time in part, at our option at a redemption price equal to the sum of (i) 100% of the principal amount of the Notes to be redeemed, (ii) accrued and unpaid interest thereon to, but excluding, the redemption date and (iii) the make whole premium, each as further discussed in “Description of the Notes-Redemption During Final Three Month Term of the Notes.” No sinking fund will be provided for the Notes.

The Notes will bear interest at a rate of 4.95% per year, payable on January 15 and July 15 of each year, commencing July 15, 2017. The Notes will mature on July 15, 2022, unless earlier converted, repurchased or redeemed.

You may require us to repurchase all or a portion of your Notes upon a fundamental change at a cash repurchase price equal to 100% of the principal amount plus accrued and unpaid interest (including additional interest, if any) to, but excluding, the repurchase date. See “Description of the Notes - Fundamental Change Put.”

The Notes will be among our senior unsecured obligations. As of April 5, 2017, we and our subsidiaries had approximately $2.7 billion of unsecured senior indebtedness outstanding, and as our credit facility was undrawn, no secured indebtedness outstanding.

Our common stock is listed on The Nasdaq Global Select Market under the symbol “PSEC.” The last reported sale price of our common stock on April 5, 2017 was $9.07 per share. Our most recently estimated NAV per share is $9.62 on an as adjusted basis solely to give effect to our issuance of common stock since December 31, 2016 in connection with our dividend reinvestment plan, consistent with the $9.62 determined by us as of December 31, 2016.

We do not intend to apply for listing of the Notes on any securities exchange or for inclusion of the Notes in any automated quotation system.

Investing in the Notes involves certain risks, including those described in the “Risk Factors” section beginning on page S-11 of this prospectus supplement and page 10 of the accompanying prospectus.

	Per Note	Total
Public offering price[1]	98.0 %	$220,500,000
Underwriting discounts and commissions (sales load)	1.0 %	$2,250,000
Proceeds to Prospect Capital Corporation (before expenses)[2]	97.0 %	$218,250,000

(1) Plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, from April 11, 2017.
(2) Expenses payable by us related to this offering are estimated to be $500,000.

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

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

Obligations of Prospect Capital Corporation and any subsidiary of Prospect Capital Corporation are not guaranteed by the full faith and credit of the United States of America. Neither Prospect Capital Corporation nor any subsidiary of Prospect Capital Corporation is a government-sponsored enterprise or an instrumentality of the United States of America.

Goldman, Sachs & Co. expects to deliver the Notes on or about April 11, 2017.

Goldman, Sachs & Co.

Prospectus Supplement dated April 6, 2017.

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

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

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

Although we believe that the assumptions on which these forward-looking statements are based are reasonable, any of those assumptions could prove to be inaccurate, and as a result, the forward-looking statements based on those assumptions also could be inaccurate. Important assumptions include our ability to originate new loans and investments, ability to obtain certain margins and levels of profitability and the availability of additional capital. In light of these and other uncertainties, the inclusion of a projection or forward-looking statement in this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus, respectively, should not be regarded as a representation by us that our plans and objectives will be achieved. These risks and uncertainties include those described or identified in "Risk Factors" and elsewhere in this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus, respectively. You should not place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements, which apply only as of the date of this prospectus supplement or the accompanying prospectus, as applicable. These forward-looking statements do not meet the safe harbor for forward-looking statements pursuant to Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, or the "Securities Act."

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

This prospectus supplement supersedes the accompanying prospectus to the extent it contains information that is different from or in addition to the information in that prospectus.

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PROSPECTUS SUMMARY

This section summarizes the legal and financial terms of the Notes that are described in more detail in “Description of the Notes” beginning on page S-18. It does not contain all the information that may be important to an investor. For a more complete understanding of this offering, we encourage you to read the more detailed information appearing elsewhere in this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus.

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

Our $129.5 million aggregate principal amount of 5.375% Senior Convertible Notes due 2017 are referred to as the ‘‘2017 Notes.’’ Our $200.0 million aggregate principal amount of 5.75% Senior Convertible Notes due 2018 are referred to as the ‘‘2018 Notes.’’ Our $200.0 million aggregate principal amount of 5.875% Senior Convertible Notes due 2019 are referred to as the ‘‘2019 Notes.’’ Our $392.0 million aggregate principal amount of 4.75% Senior Convertible Notes due 2020 are referred to as the ‘‘2020 Notes,’’ and collectively with the 2017 Notes, the 2018 Notes and the 2019 Notes, the ‘‘Senior Convertible Notes.’’ Our $300 million aggregate principal amount of 5.00% Senior Notes due 2019 are referred to as the ‘‘5.00% 2019 Notes.’’ Our $250.0 million aggregate principal amount of 5.875% Senior Notes due 2023 are referred to as the ‘‘2023 Notes.’’ Our $199.3 million aggregate principal amount of 6.25% Notes due 2024 are referred to as the ‘‘2024 Notes,’’ and collectively with the 5.00% 2019 Notes and the 2023 Notes, the ‘‘Public Notes.’’ Any Prospect Capital InterNotes® issued pursuant to our medium term notes program are referred to as the ‘‘Prospect Capital InterNotes.’’ The Senior Convertible Notes, the Public Notes and the Prospect Capital InterNotes are referred to as the ‘‘Unsecured Notes.’’

The Company

Prospect Capital Corporation is a financial services company that primarily lends to and invests in middle market privately-held companies. We are a closed-end investment company incorporated in Maryland. We have elected to be regulated as a business development company (“BDC”) under the Investment Company Act of 1940 (the “1940 Act”). As a BDC, we have elected to be treated as a regulated investment company (“RIC”) under Subchapter M of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (the “Code”). We were organized on April 13, 2004 and were funded in an initial public offering completed on July 27, 2004. We are one of the largest BDCs with approximately $6.2 billion of total assets as of December 31, 2016.

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

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

We currently have nine strategies that guide our origination of investment opportunities: (1) lending to companies controlled by private equity sponsors, (2) lending to companies not controlled by private equity sponsors, (3) purchasing control equity and lending to operating companies, (4) purchasing control equity and lending to financial services companies, (5) investing in structured credit, (6) investing in real estate, (7) investing in syndicated debt, (8) investing in online loans and (9) aircraft leasing. We may also invest in other strategies and opportunities from time to time that we view as attractive. We continue to evaluate other origination strategies in the ordinary course of business with no specific top-down allocation to any single origination strategy.

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

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

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

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

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

Investing in Real Estate - We make investments in real estate through our wholly-owned tax-efficient real estate investment trust (“REIT”) National Property REIT Corp. (“NPRC”), the surviving entity of the May 23, 2016 merger with American Property REIT Corp. (“APRC”) and United Property REIT Corp. (“UPRC”). Our real estate investments are in various classes of significantly developed and occupied real estate properties that generate current yields, including multi-family properties, student housing, and self-storage. We seek to identify properties that have historically significant occupancy and recurring cash flow generation. NPRC generally co-invests with established and experienced property management teams that manage such properties after acquisition. This investment strategy has comprised approximately 5%-10% of our business.

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

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

Aircraft Leasing - We invest in debt as well as equity in aircraft assets subject to commercial leases to airlines across the globe. These investments can present attractive return opportunities due to cash flow consistency from long-lived assets coupled with hard asset residual value. We seek to deliver risk-adjusted returns with strong downside protection by analyzing relative value characteristics across a variety of aircraft types and vintages. Our target portfolio includes both in-production and out-of-production jet and turboprop aircraft and engines. This strategy historically has comprised less than 5% of our portfolio.

We invest primarily in first and second lien secured loans and unsecured debt, which in some cases includes an equity component. First and second lien secured loans generally are senior debt instruments that rank ahead of unsecured debt of a given portfolio company. These loans also have the benefit of security interests on the assets of the portfolio company, which may rank ahead of or be junior to other security interests. Our investments in CLOs are subordinated to senior loans and are generally unsecured. We invest in debt and equity positions of CLOs which are a form of securitization in which the cash flows of a portfolio of loans are pooled and passed on to different classes of owners in various tranches. Our CLO investments are derived from portfolios of corporate debt securities which are generally risk rated from BB to B.

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We hold many of our control investments in a two-tier structure consisting of a holding company and one or more related operating companies for tax purposes. These holding companies serve various business purposes including concentration of management teams, optimization of third party borrowing costs, improvement of supplier, customer, and insurance terms, and enhancement of co-investments by the management teams. In these cases, our investment, which is generally equity in the holding company, the holding company's equity investment in the operating company and any debt from us directly to the operating company structure represents our total exposure for the investment. As of December 31, 2016, as shown in our Consolidated Schedule of Investments, the cost basis and fair value of our investments in controlled companies were each $1.9 billion. This structure gives rise to several of the risks described in our public documents and highlighted elsewhere in this prospectus supplement. We consolidate all wholly-owned and substantially wholly-owned holding companies formed by us for the purpose of holding our controlled investments in operating companies. There is no significant effect of consolidating these holding companies as they hold minimal assets other than their investments in the controlled operating companies. Investment company accounting prohibits the consolidation of any operating companies.

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

Recent Developments

Recent Investment Activity

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

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

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

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

On February 7, 2017, we received a partial repayment of $17.9 million of our loans previously outstanding with NPRC and its wholly-owned subsidiaries and $3.2 million as a return of capital on our equity investment in NPRC.

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

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

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

On February 28, 2017, Generation Brands Holdings, Inc. (''Generation Brands'') repaid the $19.0 million loan receivable to us.

On March 8, 2017, we made a $20.0 million second lien secured investment to support Generation Brand's refinancing and acquisition of VC GB Holdings II Corp.

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

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

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

On March 28, 2017, we made a $15.0 million of Senior Secured Term Loan A and $15.0 million of Senior Secured Term Loan B debt investment to support an acquisition of EZShield, Parent Inc., a provider of fraud and identify theft protection services.

On March 31, 2017, ALG USA Holdings, LLC repaid the $11.8 million loan receivable to us.

Debt and Equity

During the period from January 1, 2017 through March 31, 2017 we issued $44.5 million aggregate principal amount of Prospect Capital InterNotes® for net proceeds of $43.9 million. In addition, we sold $8.0 million aggregate principal amount of Prospect Capital InterNotes® for net proceeds of $7.9 million with expected closing on April 6, 2017.

Dividends

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

- $0.08333 per share for February 2017 to holders of record on February 28, 2017 with a payment date of March 23, 2017.
- $0.08333 per share for March 2017 to holders of record on March 31, 2017 with a payment date of April 20, 2017.
- $0.08333 per share for April 2017 to holders of record on April 28, 2017 with a payment date of May 18, 2017.

The Offering	
Issuer	Prospect Capital Corporation
Securities Offered	$225.0 million aggregate principal amount of 4.95% Convertible Notes due 2022, which we refer to as Notes.
Price at Issuance	98.0%
Maturity	July 15, 2022, unless earlier converted, repurchased or redeemed.
Interest Rate	4.95% per year. Interest will be payable in cash on January 15, and July 15 of each year, beginning July 15, 2017.
Ranking	The Notes will be our general, unsecured obligations and will rank equal in right of payment with all of our existing and future senior, unsecured indebtedness (including the Unsecured Notes) and senior in right of payment to any of our subordinated indebtedness. As a result, the Notes will be effectively subordinated to our existing and future secured indebtedness to the extent of the value of the assets securing such indebtedness and structurally subordinated to any existing and future liabilities and other indebtedness of our consolidated subsidiary. As of April 5, 2017, we and our subsidiaries had approximately $2.7 billion of unsecured senior indebtedness outstanding, and as our credit facility was undrawn, no secured indebtedness outstanding.
Redemption During Final Three Month Term of the Notes	We may not redeem the Notes prior to April 15, 2022. On or after April 15, 2022, we may redeem the Notes for cash, in whole or from time to time in part, at our option at a redemption price equal to the sum of (i) 100% of the principal amount of the Notes to be redeemed, (ii) accrued and unpaid interest (including additional interest, if any) to, but excluding, the redemption date and (iii) the make whole premium. We will give notice of any redemption not less than 10 nor more than 30 calendar days before the redemption date by mail or electronic delivery to the trustee, the paying agent and each holder of Notes. See "Description of the Notes-Redemption During Final Three Month Term of the Notes." No sinking fund will be provided for the Notes, which means that we are not required to redeem or retire the Notes periodically.
Conversion Rights	You may convert your Notes into shares of our common stock at any time on or prior to the close of business on the business day immediately preceding the maturity date. The Notes will be convertible at an initial conversion rate of 100.2305 shares of common stock per $1,000 principal amount of the Notes (equivalent to an initial conversion price of approximately $9.98 per share). The conversion rate, and thus the conversion price, may be adjusted under certain circumstances as described under "Description of the Notes - Conversion Rights - Conversion Rate Adjustments." Upon any conversion, unless you convert after a record date for an interest payment but prior to the corresponding interest payment date, you will receive a cash payment representing accrued and unpaid interest to, but not including, the conversion date. See "Description of the Notes - Conversion Rights."
Limitation on Beneficial Ownership	Notwithstanding the foregoing, no holder of Notes will be entitled to receive shares of our common stock upon conversion to the extent (but only to the extent) that such receipt would cause such converting holder to become, directly or indirectly, a "beneficial owner" (within the meaning of Section 13(d) of the Exchange Act and the rules and regulations promulgated thereunder) of more than 5.0% of the shares of our common stock outstanding at such time (the "Limitation"). Any purported delivery of shares of our common stock upon conversion of Notes shall be void and have no effect to the extent (but only to the extent) that such delivery would result in the converting holder becoming the beneficial owner of more than 5.0% of the shares of common stock outstanding at such time. If any delivery of shares of our common stock owed to a holder upon conversion of Notes is not made, in whole or in part, as a result of the Limitation, our obligation to make such delivery shall not be extinguished and we shall deliver such shares as promptly as practicable after any such converting

holder gives notice to us that such delivery would not result in it being the beneficial owner of more than 5.0% of the shares of common stock outstanding at such time. The Limitation shall no longer apply following the effective date of any Fundamental Change, as defined in "Description of the Notes - Fundamental Change Put."

Adjustment to Conversion Rate Upon a Non Stock Change of Control	If and only to the extent holders elect to convert the Notes in connection with a transaction described under clause (1), (3) (without reference to the third bullet thereunder) or (4) of the definition of fundamental change as described in "Description of the Notes - Fundamental Change Put" pursuant to which 10% or more of the consideration for our common stock (other than cash payments for fractional shares and cash payments made in respect of dissenters' appraisal rights) consists of cash or securities (or other property) that are not shares of common stock traded or scheduled to be traded immediately following such transaction on the New York Stock Exchange, the NASDAQ Global Market or the NASDAQ Global Select Market (or their respective successors), which we refer to as a "non stock change of control," we will increase the conversion rate by a number of additional shares determined by reference to the table in "Description of the Notes - Conversion Rights - Adjustment to Conversion Rate Upon a Non Stock Change of Control," based on the effective date and the price paid per share of our common stock in such non stock change of control. If the price paid per share of our common stock in a non stock change of control is less than $9.07 or more than $11.50 (subject to adjustment), there will be no such adjustment. If holders of our common stock receive only cash in the type of transaction described above, the price paid per share will be the cash amount paid per share. Otherwise, the stock price shall be the average of the last reported sale prices of our common stock over the five trading day period ending on, and including, the trading day immediately preceding the effective date of the non stock change of control.
Fundamental Change Repurchase Right of Holders	If we undergo a fundamental change (as defined in this prospectus supplement) prior to maturity, you will have the right, at your option, to require us to repurchase for cash some or all of your Notes at a repurchase price equal to 100% of the principal amount of the Notes being repurchased, plus accrued and unpaid interest to, but not including, the repurchase date. See "Description of the Notes - Fundamental Change Put."
Events of Default	If an event of default on the Notes occurs, the principal amount of the Notes, plus accrued and unpaid interest (including additional interest, if any) may be declared immediately due and payable, subject to certain conditions set forth in the indenture (as defined in this prospectus supplement). These amounts automatically become due and payable in the case of certain types of bankruptcy or insolvency events of default involving the Company.
Absence of a Public Market for the Notes	The Notes will be a new issue of securities. We cannot assure you that any active or liquid market will develop for the Notes. See "Plan of Distribution."
The NASDAQ Global Select Market Symbol for Our Common Stock	Our common stock is traded on the NASDAQ Global Select Market under the symbol "PSEC."
Trustee, Paying Agent and Conversion Agent	U.S. Bank National Association
Use of Proceeds	We estimate that the net proceeds from this offering will be approximately $217.75 million after deducting fees and estimated offering expenses of approximately $500,000 payable by us. We expect to use a portion of the net proceeds from the sale of the Notes to repurchase from time to time a portion of our 2017 Notes and 2018 Notes. We intend to use the remainder of the net proceeds of the offering to invest in high quality short term debt investments, and/or to make long term investments in accordance with our investment objective. See "Use of Proceeds."
U.S. Federal Income Tax Considerations	You should consult your tax advisor with respect to the U.S. federal income tax consequences of the holding, disposition or conversion of the Notes and with respect to any tax consequences arising under the laws of any state, local, foreign or other taxing jurisdiction. See "Supplement to Material

U.S. Federal Income Tax Considerations" and "Material U.S. Federal Income Tax Considerations" in this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus.

FEES AND EXPENSES

The following tables are intended to assist you in understanding the costs and expenses that an investor in this offering will bear directly or indirectly on an as converted basis. We caution you that some of the percentages indicated in the table below are estimates and may vary. In these tables, we assume that we have borrowed $3.7 billion. Except where the context suggests otherwise, whenever this prospectus supplement or the accompanying prospectus contains a reference to fees or expenses paid by "you" or "us" or that "we" will pay fees or expenses, the Company will pay such fees and expenses out of our net assets and, consequently, you will indirectly bear such fees or expenses as an investor in the Company. However, you will not be required to deliver any money or otherwise bear personal liability or responsibility for such fees or expenses.

Stockholder transaction expenses:	
Sales load (as a percentage of offering price)(1)	1.00 %
Offering expenses borne by us (as a percentage of offering price)(2)	0.22 %
Dividend reinvestment plan expenses(3)	None
Total stockholder transaction expenses (as a percentage of offering price)	1.22 %
Annual expenses (as a percentage of net assets attributable to common stock)(4):	
Management Fees(5)	4.18 %
Incentive fees payable under Investment Advisory Agreement (20% of realized capital gains and 20% of pre incentive fee net investment income)(6)	2.36%
Total advisory fees	6.54 %
Total interest expense (other than the Notes offered hereby)(7)	5.22%
Interest payments on the Notes offered hereby	0.32 %
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses(8)	0.01%
Other expenses(9)	0.86%
Total annual expenses(6)(9)	12.95 %

(1) Represents the commission with respect to our Notes being sold in this offering, which we will pay to the underwriter in connection with sales of Notes effected by the underwriter in this offering.

(2) The expenses of this offering are estimated to be approximately $500,000.

(3) The expenses of the dividend reinvestment plan are included in "other expenses."

(4) Net assets attributable to our common stock equal net assets (i.e., total assets less liabilities other than liabilities for money borrowed for investment purposes) at December 31, 2016. See "Capitalization" in this prospectus supplement.

(5) Our base management fee is 2% of our gross assets (which include any amount borrowed, i.e., total assets without deduction for any liabilities, including any borrowed amounts for non investment purposes, for which purpose we have not borrowed and have no intention of borrowing). Although we have no intent to borrow the entire amount available under our line of credit, assuming that we borrowed $3.5 billion, the 2% management fee of gross assets equals approximately 4.18% of net assets. Based on our borrowings as of April 5, 2017 of $2.7 billion, the 2% management fee of gross assets equals approximately 3.68% of net assets. See "Business - Management Services - Investment Advisory Agreement" in the accompanying prospectus and footnote 6 below.

(6) Based on an annualized incentive fee paid during our six months ended December 31, 2016, all of which consisted of an income incentive fee. The capital gain incentive fee is paid without regard to pre incentive fee income. For a more detailed discussion of the calculation of the two part incentive fee, see "Business - Management Services - Investment Advisory Agreement" in the accompanying prospectus.

(7) As of April 5, 2017, we have $2.7 billion outstanding of our Unsecured Notes in various maturities, ranging from April 15, 2017 to October 15, 2043, and interest rates, ranging from 3.375% to 7.00%, some of which are convertible into shares of our common stock at various conversion rates. See "Business - Convertible Notes, Business - Public Notes," "Business - Prospect Capital InterNotes®," and "Risk Factors - Risks Related to Our Business" in the accompanying prospectus for more details on the Unsecured Notes.

(8) Our stockholders indirectly bear the expenses of underlying investment companies in which we invest. This amount includes the fees and expenses of investment companies in which we are invested in as of December 31, 2016. When applicable, fees and expenses are based on historic fees and expenses for the investment companies and for those investment companies with little or no operating history, fees and expenses are based on expected fees and expenses stated in the investment companies' prospectus or other similar communication without giving effect to any performance. Future fees and expenses for certain investment companies may be substantially higher or lower because certain fees and expenses are based on the performance of the investment companies, which may fluctuate over time. The amount of our average net assets used in calculating this percentage was based on net assets of approximately $3.45 billion as of December 31, 2016.

(9) "Other expenses" are based on estimated amounts for the current fiscal year. The amount shown above represents annualized expenses during our six months ended December 31, 2016 representing all of our estimated recurring operating expenses (except fees and expenses reported in other items of this table) that are deducted from its operating income and reflected as expenses in our Statement of Operations. The estimate of our overhead expenses, including payments under an administration agreement with Prospect Administration, or the "Administration Agreement," based on our projected allocable portion of overhead and other expenses incurred by Prospect Administration in performing its obligations under the Administration Agreement. "Other expenses" does not include non recurring expenses. See "Business - Management Services - Administration Agreement" in the accompanying prospectus.

Example

The following table demonstrates the projected dollar amount of cumulative expenses we would pay out of net assets and that you would indirectly bear over various periods with respect to a hypothetical investment in our common stock. In calculating the following expense amounts, we have assumed we would have borrowed $3.7 billion, that its annual operating expenses would remain at the levels set forth in the table above and that we would pay the costs shown in the table above. You would pay the following expenses on a $1,000 investment, assuming a 5% annual return:

	1 Years	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
You would pay the following expenses on a $1,000 investment, assuming a 5% annual return(1)	$116.82	$308.80	$479.92	$830.74
You would pay the following expenses on a $1,000 investment, assuming a 5% annual return(2)	$126.70	$336.51	$523.12	$903.73

(1) Assumes that we will not realize any capital gains computed net of all realized capital losses and unrealized capital depreciation

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

The foregoing table is to assist you in understanding the various costs and expenses that an investor in our common stock will bear directly or indirectly. 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%. If we achieve sufficient returns on our investments, including through the realization of capital gains, to trigger an incentive fee of a material amount, our expenses, and returns to our investors, would be higher. In addition, while the example assumes reinvestment of all dividends and distributions at net asset value, if our board of directors authorizes and we declare a cash dividend, participants in our dividend reinvestment plan who have not otherwise elected to receive cash 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 and Direct Stock Purchase Plan" in the accompanying prospectus for additional information regarding our dividend reinvestment plan.

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

SELECTED CONDENSED FINANCIAL DATA

You should read the condensed consolidated financial information below with the Consolidated Financial Statements and notes thereto included in this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus. Financial information below for the years ended June 30, 2016, 2015, 2014, 2013 and 2012 has been derived from the financial statements that were audited by our independent registered public accounting firm. The selected consolidated financial data at and for the three and six months ended December 31, 2016 and 2015 has been derived from unaudited financial data. Interim results for the three and six months ended December 31, 2016 are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be expected for the year ending June 30, 2017. Certain reclassifications have been made to the prior period financial information to conform to the current period presentation. See "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" for more information.

	For the Three Months Ended December 31,		For the Six Months Ended December 31,		For the Year Ended June 30,			
	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2014	2013
	(in thousands except data relating to shares, per share and number of portfolio companies)							
Performance Data:								
Interest income	$174,791	$186,503	$346,441	$377,806	$731,618	$748,974	$613,741	$435
Dividend income	1,379	13,546	3,763	16,761	26,501	7,663	26,837	82,7
Other income	7,310	9,142	13,108	14,875	33,854	34,447	71,713	58,1
Total investment income	183,480	209,191	363,312	409,442	791,973	791,084	712,291	576,
Interest and credit facility expenses	(40,848)	(42,205)	(82,517)	(84,162)	(219,305)	(170,660)	(130,103)	(76,3
Investment advisory expense	(51,987)	(57,005)	(102,509)	(112,769)	(167,719)	(225,277)	(198,296)	(151
Other expenses	(6,240)	(9,088)	(14,962)	(20,376)	(33,821)	(32,400)	(26,669)	(24,0
Total expenses	(99,075)	(108,298)	(199,988)	(217,307)	(420,845)	(428,337)	(355,068)	(251
Net investment income	84,405	100,893	163,324	192,135	371,128	362,747	357,223	324,
Realized and unrealized (losses) gains	16,475	(196,013)	18,922	(259,438)	(267,766)	(16,408)	(38,203)	(104
Net increase (decrease) in net assets from operations	$100,880	$(95,120)	$182,246	$(67,303)	$103,362	$346,339	$319,020	$220
Per Share Data:								
Net increase (decrease) in net assets from operations(1)	$0.28	$(0.27)	$0.51	$(0.19)	$0.29	$0.98	$1.06	$1.0
Distributions declared per share	$(0.25)	$(0.25)	$(0.50)	$(0.50)	$(1.00)	$(1.19)	$(1.32)	$(1.
	358,494,783	355,241,104	358,011,031	356,101,673	356,134,297	353,648,522	300,283,941	207,

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

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

(2) Total return based on market value is based on the change in market price per share between the opening and ending market prices per share in each period and assumes that dividends are reinvested in accordance with our dividend reinvestment plan. Total return based on net asset value is based upon the change in net asset value per share between the opening and ending net asset values per share in each period and assumes that dividends are reinvested in accordance with our dividend reinvestment plan. For a period less than one year, the return is not annualized.

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

(4) We have changed our method of presentation relating to debt issuance costs in accordance with ASU 2015-03, Interest - Imputation of Interest (Subtopic 835-30). Unamortized deferred financing costs of $40,526, $44,140, $57,010, $37,607, and $15,693 previously reported as an asset on the Consolidated Statements of Assets and Liabilities as of June 30, 2016, 2015, 2014, 2013, and 2012, respectively, and $45,095 as of December 31, 2015 have been reclassified as a direct deduction to the respective Unsecured Notes. See Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates for further discussion.

RISK FACTORS

Investing in our Notes involves a high degree of risk. You should carefully consider the risks described below, together with all of the other information included in this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus , before you decide whether to make an investment in the Notes. If any of the adverse events or conditions described below or in the accompanying prospectus occur, our business, financial condition and results of operations could be materially adversely affected. In such case, our net asset value, or NAV, and the value of the Notes and the trading price of our common stock could decline, and you may lose all or part of your investment.

Risks Relating to the Notes

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

As of April 5, 2017, we and our subsidiaries had approximately $2.7 billion of unsecured senior indebtedness outstanding, and as our credit facility was undrawn, no secured indebtedness outstanding.

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

- making it more difficult for us to meet our payment and other obligations under the Notes and our other outstanding debt;
- resulting in an event of default if we fail to comply with the financial and other restrictive covenants contained in our debt agreements, which event of default could result in substantially all of our debt becoming immediately due and payable;
- reducing the availability of our cash flow to fund investments, acquisitions and other general corporate purposes, and limiting our ability to obtain additional financing for these purposes;
- subjecting us to the risk of increased sensitivity to interest rate increases on our indebtedness with variable interest rates, including borrowings under our credit facility; and
- limiting our flexibility in planning for, or reacting to, and increasing our vulnerability to, changes in our business, the industry in which we operate and the general economy.

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

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

An increase in market interest rates could result in a decrease in the market value of the Notes.

The condition of the financial markets and prevailing interest rates have fluctuated in the past and are likely to fluctuate in the future, which could have an adverse effect on the market prices of the Notes. In general, as market interest rates rise, debt securities bearing interest at fixed rates of interest decline in value. Consequently, if you purchase notes bearing interest at fixed rates of interest and market interest rates increase, the market values of those notes may decline. We cannot predict the future level of market interest rates.

The Notes will be effectively subordinated to any existing and future secured indebtedness and structurally subordinated to existing and future liabilities and other indebtedness of our subsidiary, and are due after our other outstanding notes.

The Notes will be our general, unsecured obligations and will rank equally in right of payment with all of our existing and future unsubordinated, unsecured senior indebtedness, including without limitation, the Unsecured Notes. As a result, the Notes will be effectively subordinated to our existing and future secured indebtedness (including indebtedness that is initially unsecured to which we subsequently grant security) to the extent of the value of the assets securing such indebtedness and structurally subordinated to any existing and future liabilities and other indebtedness of our subsidiaries. Effective subordination means that in any liquidation, dissolution, bankruptcy or other similar proceeding, the holders of any of our existing or future secured indebtedness and the secured indebtedness of our subsidiaries may assert rights against the assets pledged to secure that indebtedness in order to receive full payment of their indebtedness before the assets may be used to pay other creditors. Structural subordination means that creditors of a parent entity are subordinate to creditors of a subsidiary entity with respect to the subsidiary's assets. These liabilities may include indebtedness, trade payables, guarantees, lease obligations and letter of credit obligations. The Notes do not restrict us or our subsidiaries from incurring indebtedness, including senior secured indebtedness in the future, nor do they limit the amount of indebtedness we can issue that is equal in right of payment to the Notes. As of April 5, 2017, we did not have any outstanding borrowings under our credit facility. Our credit facility is secured by certain of our assets and the indebtedness thereunder is therefore effectively senior to the Notes to the extent of the value of such assets.

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

The indenture governing the Notes will not contain restrictive covenants and will provide only limited protection, in the event of a change of control.

The indenture under which the Notes will be issued will not contain any financial or operating covenants or any other restrictive covenants that would limit our ability to engage in certain transactions that may adversely affect you. In particular, the indenture will not contain covenants that limit our ability to pay dividends or make distributions on or redeem our capital stock or that limit our ability to incur additional indebtedness, including in a highly leveraged transaction or other similar transaction. We will only be required to offer to repurchase the Notes upon a change of control in the case of the transactions specified in the definition of a "fundamental change" under "Description of the Notes - Fundamental Change Put." Similarly, we will only be required to adjust the conversion rate upon the occurrence of a "non stock change of control" in circumstances where a Note is converted in connection with such a transaction as set forth under "Description of the Notes - Conversion Rights - Adjustment to Conversion Rate Upon a Non Stock Change of Control."

Accordingly, subject to restrictions contained in our other debt agreements, we will be permitted to engage in certain transactions, such as acquisitions, refinancings or recapitalizations, that could affect our capital structure and the value of the Notes and our common stock but would not constitute a fundamental change or a non stock change of control under the Notes.

The conversion rate of the Notes may not be adjusted for all dilutive events that may adversely affect the trading price of the Notes or the common stock issuable upon conversion of the Notes.

The conversion rate of the Notes is subject to adjustment upon certain events, including the issuance of certain stock dividends on our common stock, certain issuance of rights or warrants, subdivisions, combinations, certain distributions of capital stock, indebtedness or assets, certain cash dividends and certain issuer tender or exchange offers as described under "Description of the Notes - Conversion Rights - Conversion Rate Adjustments." The conversion rate will not be adjusted for certain other events, including cash dividends below the dividend threshold amount (as defined clause (4) of “Description of the Notes - Conversion Rights - Conversion Rate Adjustments”), that may adversely affect the trading price of the Notes or the common stock issuable upon conversion of the Notes.

We may be unable to repurchase the Notes following a fundamental change.

Holders of the Notes have the right to require us to repurchase their Notes prior to their maturity upon the occurrence of a fundamental change as described under "Description of the Notes - Fundamental Change Put." Any of our future debt agreements may contain similar provisions. We may not have sufficient funds or the ability to arrange necessary financing on acceptable terms at the time we are required to make repurchases of tendered Notes. In addition, our ability to repurchase the Notes may be limited by law or the terms of other agreements relating to our debt outstanding at the time, including our credit facility. If we fail to repurchase the Notes as required by the indenture, it would constitute an event of default under the indenture governing the Notes, which, in turn, would constitute an event of default under our credit facility.

Some significant restructuring transactions may not constitute a fundamental change, in which case we would not be obligated to offer to repurchase the Notes.

Upon the occurrence of a fundamental change, you have the right to require us to offer to repurchase the Notes. However, the fundamental change provisions will not afford protection to holders of the Notes in the event of certain transactions. For example, transactions such as leveraged recapitalizations, refinancings, restructurings or acquisitions initiated by us would not constitute a fundamental change event which may require us to repurchase the Notes. In the event of any such transaction, the holders would not have the right to require us to repurchase the Notes, even though each of these transactions could increase the amount of our indebtedness, or otherwise adversely affect our capital structure or any credit ratings, thereby adversely affecting the holders of the Notes.

Provisions of the Notes could discourage an acquisition of us by a third party.

Certain provisions of the Notes could make it more difficult or more expensive for a third party to acquire us. Upon the occurrence of certain transactions constituting a fundamental change, holders of the Notes will have the right, at their option, to require us to repurchase all of their Notes or any portion of the principal amount of such Notes in integral multiples of $1,000. We may also be required to increase the conversion rate or provide for conversion into the acquirer's capital stock in the event of certain fundamental changes constituting a non stock change of control. These provisions could discourage an acquisition of us by a third party.

The adjustment to the conversion rate upon the occurrence of certain types of fundamental changes may not adequately compensate you for the lost option time value of your Notes as a result of such fundamental change.

If certain types of fundamental changes constituting a non stock change of control occur on or prior to the maturity date of the Notes, we may increase the conversion rate by an additional number of shares for holders that elect to convert their Notes in connection with the non stock change of control. The number of additional shares to be added to the conversion rate will be determined based on the date on which a non stock change of control becomes effective and the price paid per share of our common stock in the non stock change of control as described under "Description of the Notes - Conversion Rights - Adjustment to Conversion Rate Upon a Non Stock Change of Control." Although this adjustment is designed to compensate you for the lost option value of your Notes as a result of a non stock change of control, the adjustment is only an approximation of such lost value based upon assumptions made on the date of this prospectus supplement and may not adequately compensate you for such loss. In addition, if the price paid per share of our common stock in the non stock change of control is less than $9.07 or more than $11.50 (subject to adjustment), there will be no such adjustment.

There is currently no public market for the Notes, and an active trading market may not develop for the Notes. The failure of a market to develop for the Notes could adversely affect the liquidity and value of your Notes.

The Notes are a new issue of securities, and there is no existing market for the Notes. We do not intend to apply for listing of the Notes on any securities exchange or for quotation of the Notes on any automated dealer quotation system. We have been advised by the underwriter that following the completion of the offering, the underwriter currently intends to make a market in the Notes. However, the underwriter is not obligated to do so, and any market making activities with respect to the Notes may be discontinued by it at any time without notice. In addition, any market making activity will be subject to limits imposed by law. A market may not develop for the Notes, and there can be no assurance as to the liquidity of any market that may develop for the Notes. If an active, liquid market does not develop for the Notes, the market price and liquidity of the Notes may be adversely affected. If any of the Notes are traded after their initial issuance, they may trade at a discount from their initial discounted offering price.

The liquidity of the trading market, if any, and the future trading prices of the Notes will depend on many factors, including, among other things, the market price of our common stock, prevailing interest rates, our operating results, financial performance and prospects, the market for similar securities and the overall securities market, and may be adversely affected by unfavorable changes in these factors. Historically, the market for convertible debt has been subject to disruptions that have caused volatility in prices. It is possible that the market for the Notes will be subject to disruptions which may have a negative effect on the holders of the Notes, regardless of our operating results, financial performance or prospects.

Regulatory actions and the inability of investors in the Notes to borrow our common stock may adversely affect the trading price and liquidity of the Notes.

We expect that many investors in, and potential purchasers of, the Notes will employ, or seek to employ, a convertible arbitrage strategy with respect to the Notes. Investors would typically implement this strategy by selling short the common stock underlying the Notes and dynamically adjusting their short position while they hold the Notes. Investors may also implement this strategy by entering into swaps on our common stock in lieu of or in addition to short selling the common stock.

The SEC and other regulatory and self regulatory authorities have implemented various rules and may adopt additional rules in the future that may impact those engaging in short selling activity involving equity securities (including our common stock), including Rule 201 of SEC regulation SHO, the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, Inc.'s "Limit Up Limit Down" program, market wide circuit breaker systems that halt trading of securities for certain periods following specific market declines, and rules stemming from the implementation of the Dodd Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act. Past regulatory actions, including emergency actions or regulations have had a significant impact on the trading prices and liquidity of equity linked instruments. Any governmental action that similarly restricts the ability of investors in, or potential purchasers of, the Notes to effect short sales of our common stock or enter into swaps on our common stock could similarly adversely affect the trading price and the liquidity of the Notes.

In addition, if investors and potential purchasers seeking to employ a convertible arbitrage strategy are unable to borrow or enter into swaps on our common stock, in each case on commercially reasonable terms, the trading price and liquidity of the Notes may be adversely effected.

The accounting for convertible debt securities is subject to uncertainty.

The accounting for convertible debt securities is subject to frequent scrutiny by the accounting regulatory bodies and is subject to change. We cannot predict if or when any such change could be made and any such change could have an adverse impact on our reported or future financial results. Any such impacts could adversely affect the market price of our common stock and in turn negatively impact the trading price of the Notes.

The price of our common stock and of the Notes may fluctuate significantly, and this may make it difficult for you to resell the Notes or common stock issuable upon conversion of the Notes when you want or at prices you find attractive.

The price of our common stock on The NASDAQ Global Select Market constantly changes. We expect that the market price of our common stock will continue to fluctuate. In addition, because the Notes are convertible into our common stock, volatility or depressed prices for our common stock could have a similar effect on the trading price of the Notes.

Our stock price may fluctuate as a result of a variety of factors, many of which are beyond our control. These factors include:

- quarterly variations in our investment results;
- operating results that vary from the expectations of management, securities analysts and investors;
- changes in expectations as to our future financial performance;
- the operating and securities price performance of other companies that investors believe are comparable to us;
- future sales of our equity or equity related securities;
- changes in general conditions in our industry and in the economy and the financial markets; and

- departures of key personnel.

In addition, in recent years, the stock market in general has experienced extreme price and volume fluctuations. This volatility has had a significant effect on the market price of securities issued by many companies for reasons often unrelated to their operating performance. These broad market fluctuations may adversely affect our stock price, regardless of our operating results.

Future sales of our common stock in the public market or the issuance of securities senior to our common stock could adversely affect the trading price of our common stock and the value of the Notes and our ability to raise funds in new stock offerings.

Future sales of substantial amounts of our common stock or equity related securities in the public market, or the perception that such sales could occur, could adversely affect prevailing trading prices of our common stock and the value of the Notes and could impair our ability to raise capital through future offerings of equity or equity related securities. Upon completion of this offering, we may not, unless otherwise agreed to by the underwriter, commence any sales of shares of our common stock until 30 days following the date of this prospectus supplement. No prediction can be made as to the effect, if any, that future sales of shares of common stock or the availability of shares of common stock for future sale, will have on the trading price of our common stock or the value of the Notes.

Holders of the Notes will not be entitled to any rights with respect to our common stock, but will be subject to all changes made with respect to our common stock.

Holders of the Notes will not be entitled to any rights with respect to our common stock (including, without limitation, voting rights or rights to receive any dividends or other distributions on our common stock), but will be subject to all changes affecting our common stock. Holders will only be entitled to rights in respect of our common stock if and when we deliver shares of our common stock upon conversion for their Notes and, to a limited extent, under the conversion rate adjustments applicable to the Notes. For example, in the event that an amendment is proposed to our certificate of incorporation or bylaws requiring stockholder approval and the record date for determining the stockholders of record entitled to vote on the amendment occurs prior to a holder’s conversion of Notes, the holder will not be entitled to vote on the amendment, although the holder will nevertheless be subject to any changes in the powers, preferences or rights of our common stock that result from such amendment.

The Notes are being issued with original issue discount for U.S. federal income tax purposes.

The Notes are being issued with original issue discount (“OID”) for U.S. federal income tax purposes because the difference between their stated principal amount and their “issue price” (the first price at which a substantial amount of the Notes is sold for cash, other than to bond houses, brokers or similar persons or organizations acting in the capacity of underwriters, placement agents or wholesalers) exceeds a statutorily defined de minimis threshold. Accordingly, a U.S. Holder (as defined in “Supplement to Material U.S. Federal Income Tax Considerations”), as well as a Non U.S. Holder (as defined in “Supplement to Material U.S. Federal Income Tax Considerations”) that is subject to U.S. federal income taxation on a net basis, generally will be required to include the OID in gross income as ordinary interest income in advance of the receipt of cash attributable to that income and regardless of such holder’s regular method of tax accounting. See “Supplement to Material U.S. Federal Income Tax Considerations.”

You may be deemed to receive a taxable distribution without the receipt of any cash or property.

The conversion rate of the Notes will be adjusted in certain circumstances. See the discussion under the headings “Description of the Notes - Conversion Rights - Conversion Rate Adjustments” and “- Adjustment to Conversion Rate Upon a Non Stock Change of Control.” Adjustments to the conversion rate of the Notes that have the effect of increasing your proportionate interest in our assets or earnings may in some circumstances result in a taxable constructive distribution to you for U.S. federal income tax purposes, notwithstanding the fact that you do not receive an actual distribution of cash or property. In addition, if you are a Non U.S. Holder, you may be subject to U.S. federal withholding taxes in connection with such a constructive distribution. If we pay withholding taxes on your behalf as a result of an adjustment to the conversion rate of the Notes, we may, at our option, set off such payments against payments of cash and common stock on the Notes. You are urged to consult your tax advisors with respect to the U.S. federal income tax consequences resulting from an adjustment to the conversion rate of the Notes. See the discussions under the headings “Supplement to Material U.S. Federal Income Tax Considerations - The Notes - Consequences to U.S. Holders - Constructive distributions” and “- Consequences to Non U.S. Holders - Constructive distributions.”

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

Our credit ratings are an assessment by rating agencies of our ability to pay our debts when due. Consequently, real or anticipated changes in our credit ratings will generally affect the market value of the Notes. These credit ratings may not reflect the potential impact of risks relating to the structure or marketing of the Notes. Credit ratings are not a recommendation to buy, sell or hold any security, and may be revised or withdrawn at any time by the issuing organization in its sole discretion. We do not undertake any obligation to maintain our rating, if any, or to advise holders of Notes of any changes in ratings.

The Notes will be rated by Standard & Poor's Ratings Services, or "S&P", and Kroll Bond Rating Agency, Inc., or "Kroll." There can be no assurance that their rating will remain for any given period of time or that such rating will not be lowered or withdrawn entirely by S&P or Kroll if in their respective judgment future circumstances relating to the basis of the rating, such as adverse changes in our company, so warrant.

We may be subject to certain corporate level taxes, which could adversely affect our cash flow and consequently adversely affect our ability to make payments on the Notes.

We may be subject to certain corporate level taxes regardless of whether we continue to qualify as a regulated investment company, or RIC. Additionally, should we fail to qualify as a RIC, we would be subject to corporate level taxes on all of our taxable income. The imposition of corporate level taxes could adversely affect our cash flow and consequently adversely affect our ability to make payments on the Notes.

The indenture under which the Notes will be issued will contain limited protection for holders of the Notes.

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

- issue securities or otherwise incur additional indebtedness or other obligations, including (1) any indebtedness or other obligations that would be equal in right of payment to the Notes, (2) any indebtedness or other obligations that would be secured and therefore rank effectively senior in right of payment to the Notes to the extent of the values of the assets securing such debt, (3) indebtedness of ours that is guaranteed by one or more of our subsidiary and which therefore is structurally senior to the Notes and (4) securities, indebtedness or obligations issued or incurred by our subsidiary that would be senior to our equity interests in our subsidiary and therefore rank structurally senior to the Notes with respect to the assets of our subsidiary, in each case other than an incurrence of indebtedness or other obligation that would cause a violation of Section 18(a)(1)(A) as modified by Section 61(a)(1) of the 1940 Act or any successor provisions;
- pay dividends on, or purchase or redeem or make any payments in respect of, capital stock or other securities ranking junior in right of payment to the Notes;
- sell assets (other than certain limited restrictions on our ability to consolidate, merge or sell all or substantially all of our assets);
- enter into transactions with affiliates;
- create liens (including liens on the shares of our subsidiary) or enter into sale and leaseback transactions;
- make investments; or
- create restrictions on the payment of dividends or other amounts to us from our consolidated subsidiary.

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

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

Certain of our current debt instruments include more protections for their holders than the indenture and the Notes. In addition, other debt we issue or incur in the future could contain more protections for its holders than the indenture and the Notes, including additional covenants and events of default. The issuance or incurrence of any such debt with incremental protections could affect the market for and trading levels and prices of the Notes.

DESCRIPTION OF THE NOTES

The Notes will be issued under an indenture, dated as of February 16, 2012, between the Company and U.S. Bank National Association, as trustee (the "trustee"), as amended by that certain Agreement of Resignation, Appointment and Acceptance, dated March 12, 2012, by and among the Company, the trustee, and American Stock Transfer & Trust Company, LLC (so amended, the "base indenture"), as supplemented by a supplemental indenture establishing the terms of the Notes, to be dated as of April 11, 2017 (the "supplemental indenture" and, together with the base indenture, the "indenture"). The terms of the Notes include those expressly set forth in the indenture and those made part of the indenture by reference to the Trust Indenture Act of 1939, as amended (the "Trust Indenture Act").

The following description is only a summary of the material provisions of the Notes and the indenture. We urge you to read the indenture in its entirety because it, and not this description, defines your rights as a holder of the Notes. You may request copies of these documents as set forth under the caption "Available Information". Our other senior unsecured indebtedness are described under the headings "Business - Convertible Notes, Business - Public Notes and Business - Prospect Capital InterNotes®."

When we refer to "Prospect Capital Corporation," the "Company," "we," "our" or "us" in this section, we refer only to Prospec Capital Corporation and not its consolidated subsidiary. In addition, all references to interest in this prospectus supplement include additional interest, if any, payable as the sole remedy relating to the failure to comply with our reporting obligations pursuant to the provisions set forth below under the heading "- Events of Default; Notice and Waiver."

Brief Description of the Notes

The Notes will:

- initially be limited to $225.0 million aggregate principal amount;
- bear interest at a rate of 4.95% per year, payable semi annually in arrears, on January 15 and July 15 of each year, commencing on July 15, 2017;
- be our general unsecured obligations, ranking equally with all of our other unsecured senior indebtedness (including the Unsecured Notes) and senior in right of payment to any of our subordinated indebtedness, effectively subordinated in right of payment to our existing and future secured indebtedness and structurally subordinated to all existing and future debt of our subsidiaries;
- be convertible by you at any time on or prior to 5:00 p.m., New York City time, on the business day immediately preceding the maturity date, into shares of our common stock (together with cash in lieu of fractional shares) initially at a conversion rate of 100.2305 shares of our common stock per $1,000 principal amount of Notes (subject to adjustment as set forth in this prospectus supplement), which represents an initial conversion price of approximately $9.98 per share. In the event of a non stock change of control, we will, in certain circumstances, increase the conversion rate as described herein;
- be subject to redemption at our option, in whole or from time to time in part, on or after April 15, 2022 at a redemption price equal to the sum of (i) 100% of the principal amount of the Notes to be redeemed, (ii) accrued and unpaid interest (including additional interest, if any) to, but not including, the redemption date and (iii) the make whole premium;
- be subject to repurchase by us at your option if a fundamental change occurs, at a cash repurchase price equal to 100% of the principal amount of the Notes, plus accrued and unpaid interest (including additional interest, if any) to, but not including, the repurchase date; and
- be due on July 15, 2022, unless earlier converted, repurchased or redeemed.

Neither we nor any of our subsidiaries will be subject to any financial covenants under the indenture. In addition, neither we nor our consolidated subsidiary will be restricted under the indenture from paying dividends, incurring debt or issuing or repurchasing our securities. You are not afforded protection under the indenture in the event of a highly leveraged transaction or a change in control of us, except to the extent described below under "- Adjustment to Conversion Rate Upon a Non Stock Change of Control" and "- Fundamental Change Put."

No sinking fund is provided for the Notes, and the Notes will not be subject to defeasance.

The Notes initially will be issued in book entry form only in denominations of $1,000 principal amount and integral multiples thereof. Beneficial interests in the Notes will be shown on, and transfers of beneficial interests in the Notes will be effected only through, records maintained by The Depository Trust Company, or DTC, or its nominee, and any such interests may not be exchanged for certificated Notes except in limited circumstances. For information regarding conversion, registration of transfer and exchange of global Notes held in DTC, see "- Form, Denomination and Registration - Global Notes Book Entry Form."

If certificated Notes are issued, you may present them for conversion, registration of transfer and exchange, without service charge, at our office or agency in New York City, which will initially be the office or agency of the trustee in New York City.

Additional Notes

We may, without the consent of the holders of the Notes, increase the principal amount of the Notes by issuing additional Notes in the future on the same terms and conditions, except for any differences in the issue price and interest accrued prior to the issue date of the additional Notes; provided that such differences do not cause the additional Notes to constitute a different class of securities than the Notes for U.S. federal income tax purposes. The Notes offered by this prospectus supplement and any additional Notes would rank equally and ratably and would be treated as a single class for all purposes under the indenture. No additional Notes may be issued if any event of default has occurred with respect to the Notes.

Payment at Maturity

On the maturity date, each holder will be entitled to receive on such date $1,000 in cash for each $1,000 in principal amount of Notes, together with accrued and unpaid interest (including additional interest, if any) to, but not including, the maturity date. With respect to global Notes, principal and interest (including additional interest, if any) will be paid to DTC in immediately available funds. With respect to any certificated Notes, principal and interest (including additional interest, if any) will be payable at our office or agency in New York City, which initially will be the office or agency of the trustee in New York City.

Interest

The Notes will bear interest at a rate of 4.95% per year. Interest will accrue from the date of original issuance of the Notes or from the most recent date to which interest has been paid or duly provided for. We will pay interest (including additional interest, if any) semi annually, in arrears on January 15 and July 15 of each year, commencing on July 15, 2017, to holders of record at 5:00 p.m., New York City time, on the preceding January 1 and July 1, respectively. However, there are two exceptions to the preceding sentence:

- holders will be entitled to a cash payment representing accrued and unpaid interest to, but not including, the conversion date on any Notes unless the Notes are converted after a record date for an interest payment but prior to the corresponding interest payment date, as described under "- Conversion Rights;" and
- on the maturity date, we will pay accrued and unpaid interest to the person to whom we pay the principal amount.

We will pay interest on:

- global Notes to DTC in immediately available funds;
- any certificated Notes having a principal amount of less than $2,000,000, by check mailed to the holders of those Notes; provided, however, at maturity, interest will be payable as described under "- Payment at Maturity;" and
- any certificated Notes having a principal amount of $2,000,000 or more, by wire transfer in immediately available funds at the election of the holders of these Notes duly delivered to the trustee at least five business days prior to the relevant interest payment date; provided, however, at maturity, interest will be payable as described under "- Payment at Maturity."

Interest will be calculated on the basis of a 360 day year consisting of twelve 30 day months. If a payment date is not a business day, payment will be made on the next succeeding business day, and no additional interest will accrue thereon. The term “business day” means any day other than a Saturday, a Sunday or a day on which the Federal Reserve Bank of New York is authorized or required by law or executive order to close or be closed.

To the extent lawful, payments of principal or interest (including additional interest, if any) on the Notes that are not made when due will accrue interest at the annual rate of 1% above the then applicable interest rate from the required payment date.

Redemption During Final Three Month Term of the Notes

We may not redeem the Notes prior to April 15, 2022. On or after April 15, 2022, we may redeem the Notes for cash, in whole or from time to time in part, at our option at a redemption price equal to the sum of (i) 100% of the principal amount of the Notes to be redeemed, (ii) accrued and unpaid interest thereon to, but excluding, the redemption date and (iii) an amount equal to the present value of the interest that would accrue on such Notes from, and including, the redemption date until the maturity date, with such present value computed using a discount rate equal to the yield to maturity of United States Treasury securities with three months of remaining maturity (as determined in a commercially reasonable manner by us prior to providing the applicable notice of redemption) plus 50 basis points (such present value, the “make whole premium”); provided, however, that if the redemption date falls after a record date and on or prior to the interest payment date to which such record date relates, we will instead pay the full amount of accrued and unpaid interest to the holder of record on such record date and the redemption price will be equal to 100% of the principal amount of the Notes to be redeemed. In the case of any such redemption, we will provide not less than 10 nor more than 30 calendar days’ notice before the redemption date to each holder of the Notes. The redemption date must be a business day. If we call the Notes for redemption, a holder of the Notes may convert all or any portion of its Notes called for redemption only until 5:00 p.m., New York City time, on the business day immediately preceding the redemption date and, if the conversion date falls after April 15, 2022 and prior to the next record date, such holder shall receive, in addition to any accrued and unpaid interest to, but excluding the conversion date, the make whole premium.

If we decide to redeem fewer than all of the outstanding Notes, the Notes shall be selected to be redeemed (in principal amounts of $1,000 or multiples thereof) in accordance with the applicable procedures of DTC, in the case of global Notes, and by lot, in the case of certificated Notes.

If a portion of your Note is selected for partial redemption and you convert a portion of the same Note, the converted portion will be deemed to be from the portion selected for redemption.

In the event of any redemption in part, we will not be required to register the transfer of or exchange of any Notes so selected for redemption, in whole or in part, except the unredeemed portion of any Note being redeemed in part.

No Notes may be redeemed if the principal amount of the Notes has been accelerated, and such acceleration has not been rescinded, on or prior to the redemption date (except in the case of an acceleration resulting from a default by us in the payment of the redemption price with respect to such Notes).

Conversion Rights

Holders may convert their Notes prior to 5:00 p.m., New York City time, on the business day preceding the maturity date at an initial conversion rate of 100.2305 shares of common stock per $1,000 principal amount of Notes (equivalent to an initial conversion price of approximately $9.98 per share). The conversion rate will be subject to adjustment as described below. You will have the right to convert any portion of the principal amount of any Notes that is an integral multiple of $1,000 at any time on or prior to the close of business on the business day immediately preceding the maturity date.

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

If we call the Notes for redemption, a holder of the Notes may convert all or any portion of its Notes called for redemption only until 5:00 p.m., New York City time, on the business day immediately preceding the redemption date and, if the conversion date falls after April 15, 2022, and prior to the next record date, such holder shall receive, in addition to any accrued and unpaid interest to, but excluding the conversion date, the make whole premium.

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Except as described under "- Conversion Rate Adjustments," we will not make any payment or other adjustment for dividends on any common stock issued upon conversion of the Notes.

Conversion Procedures

Procedures to be Followed by a Holder

If you hold a beneficial interest in a global Note, to convert you must deliver to DTC the appropriate instruction form for conversion pursuant to DTC's conversion program and, if required, pay all taxes or duties, if any.

If you hold a certificated Note, to convert you must:

- complete and manually sign the conversion notice on the back of the Notes or a facsimile of the conversion notice;
- deliver the completed conversion notice and the Notes to be converted to the conversion agent;
- if required, furnish appropriate endorsements and transfer documents; and
- if required, pay all transfer or similar taxes, if any.

The conversion date will be the date on which you have satisfied all of the foregoing requirements. The Notes will be deemed to have been converted immediately prior to 5:00 p.m., New York City time, on the conversion date.

You will not be required to pay any taxes or duties relating to the issuance or delivery of our common stock if you exercise your conversion rights, but you will be required to pay any tax or duty that may be payable relating to any transfer involved in the issuance or delivery of the common stock in a name other than your own. Certificates representing common stock will be issued and delivered only after all applicable taxes and duties, if any, payable by you have been paid in full.

We will not issue fractional shares of our common stock upon conversion of the Notes. Instead, we will pay cash in lieu of fractional shares based on the closing sale price of our common stock on the conversion date.

Limitation on Beneficial Ownership

Notwithstanding the foregoing, no holder of Notes will be entitled to receive shares of our common stock upon conversion to the extent (but only to the extent) that such receipt would cause such converting holder to become, directly or indirectly, a "beneficial owner" (within the meaning of Section 13(d) of the Exchange Act and the rules and regulations promulgated thereunder) of more than 5.0% of the shares of our common stock outstanding at such time (the "Limitation"). Any purported delivery of shares of our common stock upon conversion of Notes shall be void and have no effect to the extent (but only to the extent) that such delivery would result in the converting holder becoming the beneficial owner of more than the Limitation. If any delivery of shares of our common stock owed to a holder upon conversion of Notes is not made, in whole or in part, as a result of the Limitation, our obligation to make such delivery shall not be extinguished and we shall deliver such shares as promptly as practicable after any such converting holder gives notice to us that such delivery would not result in it being the beneficial owner of more than 5.0% of the shares of common stock outstanding at such time. The Limitation shall no longer apply following the effective date of any Fundamental Change, as defined in "- Fundamental Change Put."

Conversion Rate Adjustments

We will adjust the conversion rate for the following events:

(1) If we issue shares of our common stock as a dividend or distribution on shares of our common stock, or if we effect a share split or share combination of our common stock, the conversion rate will be adjusted based on the following formula:

where,

CR_1 = the conversion rate in effect immediately prior to the open of business on the record date for such dividend or distribution or the effective date of such share split or combination, as the case may be;

CR_0 = the conversion rate in effect at 5:00 p.m., New York City time, on the trading day immediately preceding the record date for such dividend or distribution or the effective date of such share split or combination, as the case may be;

OS_0 = the number of shares of our common stock outstanding at 5:00 p.m., New York City time, on the trading day immediately preceding the record date for such dividend or distribution or the effective date of such share split or combination; and

OS_1 = the number of shares of our common stock that would be outstanding immediately after, and solely as a result of, such dividend, distribution, share split or combination, as the case may be.

(2)If we distribute to all or substantially all holders of our common stock any rights or warrants (other than rights issued pursuant to a stockholders' right plan) entitling them for a period of not more than 60 days from the issuance date for such distribution to subscribe for or purchase shares of our common stock, at a price per share less than the last reported sale price of our common stock on the trading day immediately preceding the declaration date of such distribution, the conversion rate will be increased based on the following formula; provided that the conversion rate will be readjusted to the extent that such rights or warrants are not exercised prior to their expiration:

where,

CR_1 = the conversion rate in effect immediately prior to the open of business on the record date for such distribution;

CR_0 = the conversion rate in effect at 5:00 p.m., New York City time, on the trading day immediately preceding the record date for such distribution;

OS_0 = the number of shares of our common stock outstanding at 5:00 p.m. New York City time, on the trading day immediately preceding the record date for such distribution;

X = the total number of shares of our common stock issuable pursuant to such rights or warrants; and

Y = the number of shares of our common stock equal to the aggregate price payable to exercise such rights or warrants, divided by the average of the last reported sale prices of our common stock over the 10 consecutive trading day period ending on the trading day immediately preceding the record date for such distribution.

(3)(a) If we distribute shares of our capital stock, evidences of our indebtedness or other of our assets or property to all or substantially all holders of our common stock, excluding:

dividends or distributions as to which adjustment is required to be effected in clause (1) or (2) above;

dividends or distributions paid exclusively in cash; and

spin offs described below in clause (3)(b),

then the conversion rate will be increased based on the following formula:

where,

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CR_1	=	the conversion rate in effect immediately prior to the open of business on the record date for such distribution;
CR_0	=	the conversion rate in effect at 5:00 p.m., New York City time, on the trading day immediately preceding the record date for such distribution;
SP_0	=	the average of the last reported sale prices of our common stock over the 10 consecutive trading day period ending on the trading day immediately preceding the record date for such distribution; and
FMV	=	the fair market value (as determined by our board of directors or a committee thereof) of the shares of capital stock, evidences of indebtedness, assets or property distributed, with respect to each outstanding share of our common stock as of the open of business on the record date for such distribution.

(b)With respect to an adjustment pursuant to this clause (3) where there has been a payment of a dividend or other distribution on our common stock in shares of capital stock of any class or series, or similar equity interest, of or relating to a subsidiary or other business unit of ours that are listed on a national or regional securities exchange, which is referred to in this prospectus supplement as a “spin off,” the conversion rate will be increased based on the following formula:

where,

CR_1	=	the conversion rate in effect immediately prior to the open of business on the record date for the spin off;
CR_0	=	the conversion rate in effect at 5:00 p.m., New York City time, on the trading day immediately preceding the record date for the spin off;
FMV	=	the average of the last reported sale prices of the capital stock or similar equity interest distributed to holders of our common stock applicable to one share of our common stock over the first 10 consecutive trading day period immediately following, and including, the third trading day after the record date for such spin off (such period, the “valuation period”); and
MP_0	=	the average of the last reported sale prices of our common stock over the valuation period.

Any adjustment to the conversion rate under this clause (3)(b) will be made immediately after the open of business on the day after the last day of the valuation period, but will be given effect as of the open of business on the record date for the spin off. Because we will make the adjustment to the conversion rate at the end of the valuation period with retroactive effect, we will delay the settlement of any Notes where the conversion date occurs during the valuation period. In such event, we will deliver shares of our common stock, if any, and any cash in lieu thereof (based on the adjusted conversion rate as described above) on the third business day immediately following the last day of the valuation period.

(4) If we pay any cash dividends or make distributions paid exclusively in cash to all or substantially all holders of our common stock (other than dividends or distributions made in connection with our liquidation, dissolution or winding up or upon a merger, consolidation or sale, lease, transfer, conveyance or other disposition resulting in a change in the conversion consideration as described under “- Change in the Conversion Rights upon Certain Reclassification, Business Combinations, Asset Sales and Corporate Events”), the conversion rate will be increased based on the following formula:

where,

CR_1	=	the conversion rate in effect immediately prior to the open of business on the record date for such dividend or distribution;
CR_0	=	the conversion rate in effect at 5:00 p.m., New York City time, on the trading day immediately preceding the record date for such distribution;
SP_0	=	the average of the last reported sale prices of our common stock over the 10 consecutive trading day period ending on the trading day immediately preceding the record date for such distribution;
DTA	=	the dividend threshold amount, which will initially equal $0.08333 per share in any month; provided that if there is not a record date for a dividend in any month, the DTA may be carried forward by us to the next subsequent month and to the extent the aggregate amount of any dividends with record dates in such subsequent month is less than $0.08333 such difference may be carried forward to the second subsequent month, subject to a maximum DTA at any time of $0.25; and
C	=	the amount in cash per share we distribute to holders of our common stock in any dividend

The dividend threshold amount is subject to adjustment on an inversely proportional basis whenever the conversion rate is adjusted other than adjustments made pursuant to this clause (4). If an adjustment is required to be made as set forth in this clause (4) as a result of a distribution that is not a regular monthly or quarterly dividend, the dividend threshold amount will be deemed to be zero. For the avoidance of doubt, a distribution that relates to a prior monthly or quarterly period during which the record date for a regular distribution did not occur (such distribution, a "delayed distribution") shall constitute a regular monthly or quarterly dividend (whether paid separately or together with the regular monthly or quarterly distribution with respect to the period in which such delayed distribution occurs), notwithstanding the fact that the record date for such delayed distribution occurs after the monthly or quarterly period to which the delayed distribution relates.

If "C" (as defined above) is equal to or greater than "SP_0" (as defined above), or if the difference between "SP_0" and "C" is less than $0.01, in lieu of the foregoing increase, each holder of a Note shall receive, in respect of each $1,000 principal amount thereof, at the same time and upon the same terms as holders of shares of our common stock, the amount of cash that such holder would have received as if such holder owned a number of shares of our common stock equal to the conversion rate on the record date for such cash dividend or distribution.

(5) If we or any of our subsidiaries makes a payment in respect of a tender offer or exchange offer for our common stock, to the extent that the cash and value of any other consideration included in the payment per share of our common stock exceeds the last reported sale price of our common stock on the trading day next succeeding the last date on which tenders or exchanges may be made pursuant to such tender or exchange offer, the conversion rate will be increased based on the following formula:

where,

CR_1	=	the conversion rate in effect at 5:00 p.m. on the day such tender offer or exchange offer expires;
CR_0	=	the conversion rate in effect immediately prior to the open of business on the trading day next succeeding the date such tender offer or exchange offer expires;
AC	=	the aggregate value of all cash and any other consideration (as determined by our board of directors or a committee thereof) paid or payable for shares purchased in such tender or exchange offer;
SP_1	=	the average of the last reported sale prices of our common stock over the 10 consecutive trading day period commencing on, and including, the trading day next succeeding the date such tender or exchange offer expires (the "averaging period");
OS_1	=	the number of shares of our common stock outstanding immediately after the close of business on the date such tender or exchange offer expires (after giving effect to such tender offer or exchange offer); and
OS_0	=	the number of shares of our common stock outstanding immediately prior to the date such tender or exchange offer expires (prior to giving effect to such tender offer or exchange offer).

Any adjustment to the conversion rate under this clause (5) will be made immediately prior to the open of business on the day following the last day of the averaging period, but will be given effect as of the open of business on the trading day next succeeding the date such tender offer or exchange offer expires. Because we will make the adjustment to the conversion rate at

the end of the averaging period with retroactive effect, we will delay the settlement of any Notes where the conversion date occurs during the averaging period. In such event, we will deliver shares of our common stock, if any, and any cash in lieu thereof (based on the adjusted conversion rate as described above) on the third business day immediately following the last day of the averaging period.

To the extent that any future stockholders' rights plan adopted by us is in effect upon conversion of the Notes into common stock, you will receive, in addition to the common stock, the rights under the applicable rights agreement unless the rights have separated from our common stock at the time of conversion of the Notes, in which case, the conversion rate will be adjusted as if we distributed to all holders of our common stock shares of our capital stock, evidences of indebtedness or assets as described above in clause (3), subject to readjustment in the event of the expiration, termination or redemption of such rights.

We will not make any adjustment if holders may participate in the transaction or in certain other cases. Except with respect to a spin off, in cases where the fair market value of assets, debt securities or certain rights, warrants or options to purchase our securities, applicable to one share of common stock, distributed to stockholders:

- equals or exceeds the average closing price of the common stock over the 10 consecutive trading day period ending on the record date for such distribution, or
- such average closing price exceeds the fair market value of such assets, debt securities or rights, warrants or options so distributed by less than $0.01,

rather than being entitled to an adjustment in the conversion price, the holder of Notes will be entitled to receive upon conversion, in addition to the shares of common stock, the kind and amount of assets, debt securities or rights, warrants or options comprising the distribution that such holder would have received if such holder had converted such Notes immediately prior to the record date for determining the stockholders entitled to receive the distribution.

To the extent that we are required to make an adjustment pursuant to a distribution that qualifies under two or more of the clauses above, we will adjust the conversion rate pursuant to clause (3)(a) above.

Except as stated above, we will not adjust the conversion rate for the issuance of our common stock or any securities convertible into or exchangeable for our common stock or carrying the right to purchase any of the foregoing.

If a taxable distribution to holders of our common stock or other transaction occurs that results in any adjustment of the conversion rate (including an adjustment at our option), you may, in certain circumstances, be deemed to have received a distribution subject to U.S. federal income tax as a dividend. In certain other circumstances, the absence of an adjustment may result in a taxable dividend to the holders of our common stock. See "Supplement to Material U.S. Federal Income Tax Considerations."

We will not be required to make an adjustment in the conversion rate unless the adjustment would require a change of at least 1% in the conversion rate. However, we will carry forward any adjustment that is less than 1% of the conversion rate, take such carried forward adjustments into account in any subsequent adjustment, and make such carried forward adjustments, regardless of whether the aggregate adjustment is less than 1%, (a) annually on the anniversary of the first date of issue of the Notes and otherwise (b)(1) 10 business days prior to the maturity date of the Notes or (2) 10 business days prior to any repurchase date or redemption date, unless such adjustment has already been made.

Without limiting the foregoing, no adjustment to the conversion rate need be made:

(i) upon the issuance of any shares of common stock pursuant to any present or future plan providing for the reinvestment of dividends or interest payable on our securities and the investment of additional optional amounts in shares of common stock under any plan;

(ii) upon the issuance of any shares of common stock or options or rights to purchase shares of common stock pursuant to any present or future employee, director or consultant benefit plan or program or employee stock purchase plan of, or assumed by, us or any of our subsidiaries;

(iii) upon the issuance of any shares of common stock pursuant to any option, warrant, right, or exercisable, exchangeable or convertible security not described in clause (ii) above and outstanding as of the issue date;

(iv) for a change in the par value of the common stock; or
(v) for accrued and unpaid interest (including any additional interest, if applicable).

Change in the Conversion Rights upon Certain Reclassifications, Business Combinations, Asset Sales and Corporate Events

If we:

- reclassify or change our common stock (other than changes resulting from a subdivision or combination), or
- consolidate or merge with or into any person or sell, lease, transfer, convey or otherwise dispose of all or substantially all of our assets and those of our subsidiaries taken as a whole to another person,

and in either case holders of our common stock receive stock, other securities or other property or assets (including cash or any combination thereof) with respect to or in exchange for their common stock, then from and after the effective date of such transaction, each outstanding Note will, without the consent of any holders of the Notes, upon the occurrence of such transaction, become convertible in accordance with the procedures described in "- Conversion Procedures," into the consideration the holders of our common stock received in such reclassification, change, consolidation, merger, sale, lease, transfer, conveyance or other disposition (such consideration, the "reference property"). If the transaction causes our common stock to be converted into the right to receive more than a single type of consideration (determined based in part upon any form of stockholder election), the reference property into which the Notes will become convertible will be deemed to be the kind and amount of consideration elected to be received by a majority of our common stock voted for such an election (if electing between two types of consideration) or a plurality of our common stock voted for such an election (if electing between more than two types of consideration), as the case may be. We may not become a party to any such transaction unless its terms are consistent with the foregoing in all material respects.

Adjustment to Conversion Rate Upon a Non Stock Change of Control

If and only to the extent you elect to convert your Notes in connection with a transaction described under clause (1), (3) (without reference to the third bullet thereunder) or (4) under the definition of a fundamental change described below under "- Fundamental Change Put" pursuant to which 10% or more of the consideration for our common stock (other than cash payments for fractional shares and cash payments made in respect of dissenters' appraisal rights) in such fundamental change transaction consists of cash or securities (or other property) that are not shares of common stock traded or scheduled to be traded immediately following such transaction on the New York Stock Exchange, the NASDAQ Global Market or the NASDAQ Global Select Market (or any of their respective successors), which we refer to as a "non stock change of control" we will increase the conversion rate as described below (subject to the limitations described below). The number of additional shares by which the conversion is increased (the "additional shares") will be determined by reference to the table below, based on the date on which the non stock change of control becomes effective (the "effective date") and the price (the "stock price") paid per share for our common stock in such non stock change of control. If holders of our common stock receive only cash in such transaction, the price paid per share will be the cash amount paid per share. Otherwise, the stock price shall be the average of the last reported sale prices of our common stock over the five trading day period ending on, and including, the trading day immediately preceding the effective date of the non stock change of control. We will notify you of the effective date of any fundamental change no later than such time that the fundamental change occurs.

A conversion of the Notes by a holder will be deemed for these purposes to be "in connection with" a non stock change of control if the conversion notice is received by the conversion agent following the effective date of the non stock change of control but before the close of business on the business day immediately preceding the related repurchase date (as specified in the repurchase notice described under "- Fundamental Change Put").

The number of additional shares will be adjusted in the same manner as and as of any date on which the conversion rate of the Notes is adjusted as described above under "- Conversion Rate Adjustments." The stock prices set forth in the first row of the table below (i.e., the column headers) will be simultaneously adjusted to equal the stock prices immediately prior to such adjustment, multiplied by a fraction, the numerator of which is the conversion rate immediately prior to the adjustment and the denominator of which is the conversion rate as so adjusted.

The following table sets forth the number of additional shares by which the conversion rate shall be increased:

	Stock Price									
Effective Date	$ 9.07	$ 9.25	$ 9.75	$ 9.98	$ 10.25	$ 10.50	$ 10.75	$ 11.00	$ 11.25	$ 11.50
April 11, 2017	10.0230	9.8822	6.1823	4.7809	3.3659	2.2723	1.3865	0.7134	0.2491	0.0000
July 15, 2017	10.0230	9.5527	5.8239	4.4097	2.9788	1.8684	0.9541	0.2279	0.0000	0.0000
July 15, 2018	10.0230	9.3826	5.6876	4.2896	2.8786	1.7842	0.8858	0.1737	0.0000	0.0000
July 15, 2019	10.0230	9.4543	5.7392	4.3344	2.9173	1.8189	0.9155	0.1985	0.0000	0.0000
July 15, 2020	10.0230	9.5866	5.8026	4.3771	2.9430	1.8343	0.9247	0.2033	0.0000	0.0000
July 15, 2021	10.0230	9.3671	5.4659	4.0246	2.6007	1.5248	0.6642	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
July 15, 2022	10.0230	7.8776	2.3336	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000

The exact stock price and effective dates may not be set forth on the table, in which case, if the stock price is:

- between two stock price amounts on the table or the effective date is between two dates on the table, the number of additional shares will be determined by straight line interpolation between the number of additional shares set forth for the higher and lower stock price amounts and the two dates, as applicable, based on a 360 day year;
- in excess of $11.50 per share (subject to adjustment), no additional shares will be issued upon conversion; and
- less than $9.07 per share (subject to adjustment), no additional shares will be issued upon conversion.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, in no event will the total number of shares of common stock issuable upon conversion exceed 110.2535 per $1,000 principal amount of the Notes, subject to the same adjustments as the conversion rate as set forth above under "- Conversion Rate Adjustments."

Additional shares deliverable as described in this section "- Adjustment to Conversion Rate Upon a Non Stock Change of Control," will be delivered on the settlement date applicable to the relevant conversion.

Fundamental Change Put

If a fundamental change (as defined below) occurs at any time prior to the maturity of the Notes, you will have the right to require us to repurchase, at the repurchase price described below, all or part of your Notes for which you have properly delivered and not withdrawn a written repurchase notice. The Notes submitted for repurchase must be $1,000 in principal amount or integral multiples thereof.

The repurchase price will be payable in cash and will equal 100% of the principal amount of the Notes being repurchased, plus accrued and unpaid interest (including additional interest, if any) to, but excluding, the repurchase date. However, if the repurchase date is after a record date and on or prior to the corresponding interest payment date, the interest (including additional interest, if any) will be paid on the repurchase date to the holder of record on the record date.

We may be unable to repurchase your Notes in cash upon a fundamental change. Our ability to repurchase the Notes in cash in the future may be limited by the terms of our then existing borrowing agreements. In addition, the occurrence of a fundamental change could cause an event of default under the terms of our then existing borrowing agreements. We cannot assure you that we would have the financial resources, or would be able to arrange financing, to pay the repurchase price in cash.

A "fundamental change" will be deemed to have occurred when any of the following has occurred:

1. the consummation of any transaction (including, without limitation, any merger or consolidation other than those excluded under clause (3) below) the result of which is that any "person" becomes the "beneficial owner" (as these terms are defined in Rule 13d 3 and Rule 13d 5 under the Exchange Act), directly or indirectly, of more than 50% of our capital stock that is at the time entitled to vote by the holder thereof in the election of our board of directors (or comparable body); or
2. the adoption of a plan relating to our liquidation or dissolution; or

3. the consolidation or merger of us with or into any other person, or the sale, lease, transfer, conveyance or other disposition, in one or a series of related transactions, of all or substantially all of our assets and those of our subsidiaries taken as a whole to any "person" (as this term is used in Section 13(d)(3) of the Exchange Act), other than:

- any transaction that does not result in any reclassification, conversion, exchange or cancellation of all or substantially all of the outstanding shares of our capital stock;
- any changes resulting from a subdivision or combination or a change solely in par value;
- any transaction pursuant to which the holders of 50% or more of the total voting power of all shares of our capital stock entitled to vote generally in elections of directors immediately prior to such transaction have the right to exercise, directly or indirectly, 50% or more of the total voting power of all shares of capital stock of the continuing or surviving person immediately after giving effect to such transaction entitled to vote generally in elections of directors; or
- any merger primarily for the purpose of changing our jurisdiction of incorporation and resulting in a reclassification, conversion or exchange of outstanding shares of common stock solely into shares of common stock of the surviving entity; or

4. the termination of trading of our common stock, which will be deemed to have occurred if our common stock or other common stock into which the Notes are convertible is neither listed for trading on the New York Stock Exchange, the NASDAQ Global Market or the NASDAQ Global Select Market (or any of their respective successors).

Notwithstanding the foregoing, any transaction or event described above also will not constitute a fundamental change if, in connection with such transaction or event, or as a result therefrom, a transaction described in clauses (1) or (3) above occurs (without regard to any exclusion to such clause described in the bullets thereunder) and at least 90% of the consideration paid for our common stock (excluding cash payments for fractional shares, cash payments made pursuant to dissenters' appraisal rights and cash dividends) consists of shares of common stock (or depositary receipts in respect thereof) traded on the New York Stock Exchange, the NASDAQ Global Market or the NASDAQ Global Select Market (or any of their respective successors) (or will be so traded or quoted immediately following the completion of the merger or consolidation or such other transaction) and, as a result of such transaction, the Notes become convertible into the reference property as described under "- Conversion Rate Adjustments - Change in the Conversion Rights upon Certain Reclassifications, Business Combinations, Asset Sales and Corporate Events" above.

The definition of "fundamental change" includes a phrase relating to the sale, lease, transfer, conveyance or other disposition, in one or a series of related transactions, of all or substantially all of our assets and those of our subsidiaries taken as a whole. Although there is a developing body of case law interpreting the phrase "substantially all," there is no precise established definition of the phrase under applicable law. Accordingly, the ability of a holder of Notes to require us to repurchase the Notes as a result of a sale, lease, transfer, conveyance or other disposition of less than all of our assets and those of our subsidiaries taken as a whole to another person or group may be uncertain.

On or before the fifth calendar day after the occurrence of a fundamental change, we will provide to all record holders of the Notes on the date of the fundamental change at their addresses shown in the register of the registrar and to beneficial owners to the extent required by applicable law, the trustee and the paying agent, a written notice of the occurrence of the fundamental change and the resulting repurchase right. Such notice shall state, among other things, the event causing the fundamental change and the procedures you must follow to require us to repurchase your Notes.

The repurchase date will be a date specified by us in the notice of a fundamental change that is not less than 20 nor more than 35 calendar days after the date of the notice of a fundamental change.

To exercise your repurchase right, you must deliver, prior to 5:00 p.m., New York City time, on the repurchase date, a written notice to the paying agent of your exercise of your repurchase right (together with the Notes to be repurchased, if certificated Notes have been issued). The repurchase notice must state:

- if you hold a beneficial interest in a global Note, your repurchase notice must comply with appropriate DTC procedures; if you hold certificated Notes, the Notes certificate numbers;

- the portion of the principal amount of the Notes to be repurchased, which must be $1,000 or integral multiples thereof; and
- that the Notes are to be repurchased by us pursuant to the applicable provisions of the Notes and the indenture.

You may withdraw your repurchase notice at any time prior to 5:00 p.m., New York City time, on the repurchase date by delivering a written notice of withdrawal to the paying agent. If a repurchase notice is given and withdrawn during that period, we will not be obligated to repurchase the Notes listed in the repurchase notice. The withdrawal notice must state:

- if you hold a beneficial interest in a global Note, your withdrawal notice must comply with appropriate DTC procedures; if you hold certificated Notes, the certificate numbers of the withdrawn Notes;
- the principal amount of the withdrawn Notes; and
- the principal amount, if any, which remains subject to the repurchase notice.

Payment of the repurchase price for Notes for which a repurchase notice has been delivered and not withdrawn is conditioned upon book entry transfer or delivery of the Notes, together with necessary endorsements, to the paying agent, as the case may be. Payment of the repurchase price for the Notes will be made promptly following the later of the repurchase date and the time of book entry transfer or delivery of the Notes, as the case may be.

If the paying agent holds on the business day immediately following the repurchase date cash sufficient to pay the repurchase price of the Notes that holders have elected to require us to repurchase, then, as of the repurchase date:

- the Notes will cease to be outstanding and interest (including additional interest, if any) will cease to accrue, whether or not book entry transfer of the Notes has been made or the Notes have been delivered to the paying agent, as the case may be; and
- all other rights of the holders of Notes will terminate, other than the right to receive the repurchase price upon delivery or transfer of the Notes.

In connection with any repurchase, we will, to the extent applicable:

- comply with the provisions of Rule 13e 4 and any other tender offer rules under the Exchange Act that may be applicable at the time of the offer to repurchase the Notes;
- file a Schedule TO or any other schedule required in connection with any offer by us to repurchase the Notes; and
- comply with all other federal and state securities laws in connection with any offer by us to repurchase the Notes.

This fundamental change repurchase right could discourage a potential acquirer of the Company. However, this fundamental change repurchase feature is not the result of management’s knowledge of any specific effort to obtain control of us by means of a merger, tender offer, solicitation or otherwise, or part of a plan by management to adopt a series of anti takeover provisions.

Our obligation to repurchase the Notes upon a fundamental change would not necessarily afford you protection in the event of a highly leveraged or other transaction involving us that may adversely affect holders. We also could, in the future, enter into certain transactions, including certain recapitalizations, that would not constitute a fundamental change but would increase the amount of our (or our subsidiaries’) outstanding debt. The incurrence of significant amounts of additional debt could adversely affect our ability to service our then existing debt, including the Notes.

Consolidation, Merger and Sale of Assets by the Company

The indenture will provide that we may not, in a single transaction or a series of related transactions, consolidate with or merge with or into any other person or sell, convey, transfer or lease our property and assets substantially as an entirety to another person, unless:

- either (a) we are the continuing corporation or (b) the resulting, surviving or transferee person (if other than us) is a corporation or limited liability company organized and existing under the laws of the United States, any state thereof or the District of Columbia and such person assumes, by a supplemental indenture in a form reasonably satisfactory to the trustee, all of our obligations under the Notes and the indenture;
- immediately after giving effect to such transaction, no default or event of default has occurred and is continuing; and
- we have delivered to the trustee certain certificates and opinions of counsel if so requested by the trustee.

In the event of any transaction described in and complying with the conditions listed in the immediately preceding paragraph in which the Company is not the continuing corporation, the successor person formed or remaining shall succeed, and be substituted for, and may exercise every right and power of, the Company, and the Company shall be discharged from its obligations, under the Notes and the indenture.

This covenant includes a phrase relating to the sale, conveyance, transfer and lease of the property and assets of the Company “substantially as an entirety”. There is no precise, established definition of the phrase “substantially as an entirety” under New York law, which governs the indenture and the Notes, or under the laws of Maryland, the Company’s state of incorporation. Accordingly, the ability of a holder of the Notes to require us to repurchase the Notes as a result of a sale, conveyance, transfer or lease of less than all of the property and assets of the Company may be uncertain.

An assumption by any person of the Company’s obligations under the Notes and the indenture might be deemed for U.S. federal income tax purposes to be an exchange of the Notes for new Notes by the holders thereof, resulting in recognition of gain or loss for such purposes and possibly other adverse tax consequences to the holders. Holders should consult their own tax advisors regarding the tax consequences of such an assumption.

Events of Default; Notice and Waiver

The following will be events of default under the indenture:

- we fail to pay any interest (including additional interest, if any) on the Notes when due and such failure continues for a period of 30 calendar days;
- we fail to pay principal of the Notes when due at maturity, or we fail to pay the repurchase price or redemption price payable, in respect of any Notes when due;
- we fail to deliver shares of common stock upon the conversion of any Notes and such failure continues for five business days following the scheduled settlement date for such conversion;
- we fail to provide notice of the effective date or actual effective date of a fundamental change on a timely basis as required in the indenture;
- we fail to perform or observe any other term, covenant or agreement in the Notes or the indenture for a period of 60 calendar days after written notice of such failure is given to us by the trustee or to us and the trustee by the holders of at least 25% in aggregate principal amount of the Notes then outstanding;
- a failure to pay principal when due (whether at stated maturity or otherwise) or an uncured default that results in the acceleration of maturity, of any indebtedness for borrowed money of the Company or any of our “significant subsidiaries”, which term shall have the meaning specified in Rule 1 02(w) of Regulation S X), other than subsidiaries that are non recourse or limited recourse subsidiaries, bankruptcy remote special purpose vehicles and any subsidiaries that are not consolidated with us for GAAP purposes, in an aggregate amount in excess of $50,000,000 (or its foreign currency equivalent), unless such indebtedness is discharged, or such acceleration is rescinded, stayed or annulled, within a period of 30 calendar days after written notice of such failure is given to us by the trustee or to us and the trustee by the holders of at least 25% in aggregate principal amount of the Notes then outstanding; or
- certain events involving our bankruptcy, insolvency or reorganization of the Company or any of our “significant subsidiaries”, which term shall have the meaning specified in Rule 1 02(w) of Regulation S X), other than

subsidiaries that are non recourse or limited recourse subsidiaries, bankruptcy remote special purpose vehicles and any subsidiaries that are not consolidated with us for GAAP purposes.

We are required to notify the trustee promptly upon becoming aware of the occurrence of any default under the indenture known to us. The trustee is then required within 90 calendar days of being notified by us of the occurrence of any default to give to the registered holders of the Notes notice of all uncured defaults known to it. However, the trustee may withhold notice to the holders of the Notes of any default, except defaults in payment of principal or interest (including additional interest, if any) on the Notes, if the trustee, in good faith, determines that the withholding of such notice is in the interests of the holders. We are also required to deliver to the trustee, on or before a date not more than 120 calendar days after the end of each fiscal year, a written statement as to compliance with the indenture, including whether or not any default has occurred.

If an event of default specified in the last bullet point listed above occurs and continues, the principal amount of the Notes and accrued and unpaid interest (including additional interest, if any) on the outstanding Notes will automatically become due and payable. If any other event of default occurs and is continuing, the trustee or the holders of at least 25% in aggregate principal amount of the outstanding Notes may declare the principal amount of the Notes and accrued and unpaid interest (including additional interest, if any) on the outstanding Notes to be due and payable. Thereupon, the trustee may, in its discretion, proceed to protect and enforce the rights of the holders of the Notes by appropriate judicial proceedings.

After a declaration of acceleration, but before a judgment or decree for payment of the money due has been obtained by the trustee, the holders of a majority in aggregate principal amount of the Notes outstanding, by written notice to us and the trustee, may rescind and annul such declaration if:

- we have paid (or deposited with the trustee a sum sufficient to pay) (1) all overdue interest (including additional interest, if any) on all Notes; (2) the principal amount of any Notes that have become due otherwise than by such declaration of acceleration; (3) to the extent that payment of such interest is lawful, interest upon overdue interest (including additional interest, if any); and (4) all sums paid or advanced by the trustee under the indenture and the reasonable compensation, expenses, disbursements and advances of the trustee, its agents and counsel; and
- all events of default, other than the non payment of the principal amount and any accrued and unpaid interest (including additional interest, if any) that have become due solely by such declaration of acceleration, have been cured or waived.

The holders of a majority in aggregate principal amount of the outstanding Notes will have the right to direct the time, method and place of any proceedings for any remedy available to the trustee, subject to limitations specified in the indenture.

No holder of the Notes may pursue any remedy under the indenture, except in the case of a default in the payment of principal or interest (including additional interest, if any) on the Notes, unless:

- the holder has given the trustee written notice of an event of default;
- the holders of at least 25% in aggregate principal amount of the outstanding Notes make a written request to the trustee to pursue the remedy, and offer reasonable security or indemnity against any costs, liability or expense of the trustee;
- the trustee fails to comply with the request within 60 calendar days after receipt of the request and offer of indemnity; and
- the trustee does not receive an inconsistent direction from the holders of a majority in aggregate principal amount of the outstanding Notes.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, the indenture will provide, if we so elect, that the sole remedy for an event of default relating to the failure to comply with the reporting obligations in the indenture, which are described below under the caption "- Reports," and for any failure to comply with the requirements of Section 314(a)(1) of the Trust Indenture Act (which also relate to the provision of reports), will, at our option, for the 365 days after the occurrence of such an event of default consist exclusively of the right to receive additional interest on the Notes at an annual rate equal to 0.50% of the principal amount of the Notes. In the event we do not elect to pay the additional interest upon an event of default in accordance with this paragraph, the Notes will be subject to acceleration as provided above. This additional interest will be payable in arrears on each interest

payment date in the same manner as regular interest on the Notes. The additional interest will accrue on all outstanding Notes from and including the date on which an event of default relating to a failure to comply with the reporting obligations in the indenture first occurs to but not including the 365th day thereafter (or such earlier date on which the event of default relating to the reporting obligations shall have been cured or waived). On such 365th day (or earlier, if the event of default relating to the reporting obligations is cured or waived prior to such 365th day), such additional interest will cease to accrue and the Notes will be subject to acceleration as provided above if the event of default is continuing. The provisions of the indenture described in this paragraph will not affect the rights of holders of Notes in the event of the occurrence of any other event of default.

Waiver

The holders of a majority in aggregate principal amount of the Notes outstanding may, on behalf of the holders of all the Notes, waive any past default or event of default under the indenture and its consequences, except:

- our failure to pay principal of or interest (including additional interest, if any) on any Notes when due;
- our failure to convert any Notes into common stock as required by the indenture;
- our failure to pay the repurchase price on the repurchase date in connection with a holder exercising its repurchase rights; or
- our failure to comply with any of the provisions of the indenture that would require the consent of the holder of each outstanding Notes affected.

Modification

Changes Requiring Approval of Each Affected Holder

The indenture (including the terms and conditions of the Notes) may not be modified or amended without the written consent or the affirmative vote of the holder of each Note affected by such change to:

- change the maturity of any Notes;
- reduce the rate or extend the time for payment of interest (including additional interest, if any) on any Notes;
- reduce the principal amount of any Notes;
- reduce any amount payable upon repurchase or redemption of any Notes;
- impair the right of a holder to receive payment with respect to any Notes or to institute suit for payment of any Notes;
- change the currency in which any Notes is payable;
- change our obligation to repurchase any Notes upon a fundamental change in a manner adverse to the rights of the holders;
- affect the right of a holder to convert any Notes into shares of our common stock or reduce the number of shares of our common stock or any other property, receivable upon conversion pursuant to the terms of the indenture;
- change our obligation to maintain an office or agency in New York City;
- subject to specified exceptions, modify certain provisions of the indenture relating to modification of the indenture or waiver under the indenture; or
- reduce the percentage of the Notes required for consent to any modification of the indenture that does not require the consent of each affected holder.

Changes Requiring Majority Approval

The indenture (including the terms and conditions of the Notes) may be modified or amended, except as described above, with the written consent or affirmative vote of the holders of a majority in aggregate principal amount of the Notes then outstanding.

Changes Requiring No Approval

The indenture (including the terms and conditions of the Notes) may be modified or amended by us and the trustee, without the consent of the holder of any Notes, to, among other things:

- provide for conversion rights of holders of the Notes and our repurchase obligations in connection with a fundamental change in the event of any reclassification of our common stock, merger or consolidation, or sale, conveyance, transfer or lease of our property and assets substantially as an entity;
- secure the Notes;
- provide for the assumption of our obligations to the holders of the Notes in the event of a merger or consolidation, or sale, conveyance, transfer or lease of our property and assets substantially as an entirety;
- surrender any right or power conferred upon us;
- add to our covenants for the benefit of the holders of the Notes;
- cure any ambiguity or correct or supplement any inconsistent or otherwise defective provision contained in the indenture;
- conform the provisions of the indenture to the description of the Notes contained in the preliminary prospectus supplement, as supplemented by the relating pricing term sheet;
- make any provision with respect to matters or questions arising under the indenture that we may deem necessary or desirable and that shall not be inconsistent with provisions of the indenture; provided that such change or modification does not, in the good faith opinion of our board of directors, adversely affect the interests of the holders of the Notes in any material respect;
- increase the conversion rate; provided, that the increase will not adversely affect the interests of the holders of the Notes;
- adding guarantees of obligations under the Notes;
- comply with any requirement of the SEC in connection with the qualification of the indenture under the Trust Indenture Act;
- make such changes as may be necessary or desirable to allow us to issue additional Notes as described under "-Additional Notes" provided, that any such change will not materially adversely affect the interests of the holders of the Notes; and
- provide for a successor trustee.

Other

The consent of the holders of Notes is not necessary under the indenture to approve the particular form of any proposed modification or amendment. It is sufficient if such consent approves the substance of the proposed modification or amendment. After a modification or amendment under the indenture becomes effective, we are required to mail to the holders a notice briefly describing such modification or amendment. However, the failure to give such notice to all the holders, or any defect in the notice, will not impair or affect the validity of the modification or amendment.

Notes Not Entitled to Consent

Any Notes held by us or by any person directly or indirectly controlling or controlled by or under direct or indirect common control with us shall be disregarded (from both the numerator and the denominator) for purposes of determining whether the holders of the requisite aggregate principal amount of the outstanding Notes have consented to a modification, amendment or waiver of the terms of the indenture.

Repurchase and Cancellation

We may, to the extent permitted by law, repurchase any Notes in the open market or by tender offer at any price or by private agreement. Any Notes repurchased by us may, at our option, be surrendered to the trustee for cancellation, but may not be reissued or resold by us. Any Notes surrendered for cancellation may not be reissued or resold and will be promptly cancelled.

Reports

We shall deliver to the trustee, within 15 days after filing with the SEC, copies of the annual reports and of the information, documents and other reports (or copies of such portions of any of the foregoing as the SEC may by rules and regulations prescribe) that we are required to file with the SEC pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Exchange Act.

Information Concerning the Trustee and Common Stock Transfer Agent and Registrar

We have appointed U.S. Bank National Association, the trustee under the indenture, as paying agent, conversion agent, Notes registrar and custodian for the Notes. The trustee or its affiliates may also provide other services to us in the ordinary course of their business. The indenture contains certain limitations on the rights of the trustee, if it or any of its affiliates is then our creditor, to obtain payment of claims in certain cases or to realize on certain property received on any claim as security or otherwise. The trustee and its affiliates will be permitted to engage in other transactions with us. However, if the trustee or any affiliate continues to have any conflicting interest and a default occurs with respect to the Notes, the trustee must eliminate such conflict or resign.

American Stock Transfer & Trust Company, LLC is the transfer agent and registrar for our common stock.

Governing Law

The Notes and the indenture shall be governed by, and construed in accordance with, the laws of the State of New York.

Calculations in Respect of the Notes

Except as otherwise provided herein, we will be responsible for making all calculations called for under the Notes. These calculations include, but are not limited to, determinations of the sale price of our common stock, accrued interest payable on the Notes and the conversion rate and conversion price. We or our agents will make all these calculations in good faith and, absent manifest error, such calculations will be final and binding on holders of the Notes. We will provide a schedule of these calculations to each of the trustee and the conversion agent, and each of the trustee and conversion agent is entitled to rely upon the accuracy of our calculations without independent verification. The trustee will forward these calculations to any holder of the Notes upon the request of that holder.

Form, Denomination and Registration

The Notes will be issued:

- in fully registered form;
- without interest coupons; and
- in denominations of $1,000 principal amount and integral multiples of $1,000.

Global Notes, Book Entry Form

The Notes will be evidenced by one or more global Notes. We will deposit the global Notes with DTC and register the global Notes in the name of Cede & Co. as DTC's nominee. Except as set forth below, a global Note may be transferred, in whole or in part, only to another nominee of DTC or to a successor of DTC or its nominee.

Beneficial interests in a global Note may be held through organizations that are participants in DTC (called "participants"). Transfers between participants will be effected in the ordinary way in accordance with DTC rules and will be settled in clearing house funds. The laws of some states require that certain persons take physical delivery of securities in definitive form. As a result, the ability to transfer beneficial interests in the global Notes to such persons may be limited.

Beneficial interests in a global Note held by DTC may be held only through participants, or certain banks, brokers, dealers, trust companies and other parties that clear through or maintain a custodial relationship with a participant, either directly or indirectly (called "indirect participants"). So long as Cede & Co., as the nominee of DTC, is the registered owner of a global Notes, Cede & Co. for all purposes will be considered the sole holder of such global Notes. Except as provided below, owners of beneficial interests in a global Note will:

- not be entitled to have certificates registered in their names;
- not receive physical delivery of certificates in definitive registered form; and
- not be considered holders of the global Notes.

We will pay principal of and interest (including additional interest, if any) on, and the repurchase price or redemption price of, a global Note to Cede & Co., as the registered owner of the global Notes, by wire transfer of immediately available funds on the maturity date, each interest payment date, redemption date or repurchase date, as the case may be. Neither we, the trustee nor any paying agent will be responsible or liable:

- for any aspect of the records relating to, or payments made on account of, beneficial ownership interests in a global Note; or
- for maintaining, supervising or reviewing any records relating to the beneficial ownership interests.

DTC has advised us that it will take any action permitted to be taken by a holder of the Notes, including the presentation of the Notes for conversion, only at the direction of one or more participants to whose account with DTC interests in the global Notes are credited, and only in respect of the principal amount of the Notes represented by the global Notes as to which the participant or participants has or have given such direction.

DTC has advised us that it is:

- a limited purpose trust company organized under the laws of the State of New York, and a member of the Federal Reserve System;
- a "clearing corporation" within the meaning of the Uniform Commercial Code; and
- a "clearing agency" registered pursuant to the provisions of Section 17A of the Exchange Act.

DTC was created to hold securities for its participants and to facilitate the clearance and settlement of securities transactions between participants through electronic book entry changes to the accounts of its participants. Participants include securities brokers, dealers, banks, trust companies and clearing corporations and other organizations. Some of the participants or their representatives, together with other entities, own DTC. Indirect access to the DTC system is available to others such as banks, brokers, dealers and trust companies that clear through or maintain a custodial relationship with a participant, either directly or indirectly.

DTC has agreed to the foregoing procedures to facilitate transfers of interests in a global Note among participants. However, DTC is under no obligation to perform or continue to perform these procedures, and may discontinue these procedures at any time. We will issue the Notes in definitive certificated form if DTC notifies us that it is unwilling or unable to continue as depositary or DTC ceases to be a clearing agency registered under the Exchange Act and a successor depositary is not appointed by us within 90 days. In addition, beneficial interests in a global Note may be exchanged for definitive certificated notes upon request by or on behalf of DTC in accordance with customary procedures following the request of a beneficial owner seeking to enforce its rights under such Notes or the indenture. The indenture permits us to determine at any time and in our sole discretion that Notes shall no longer be represented by global Notes. DTC has advised us that, under its current practices, it would notify its participants of our request, but will only withdraw beneficial interests from the global note at the request of each DTC participant. We would issue definitive certificates in exchange for any such beneficial interests withdrawn.

Neither we, the trustee, registrar, paying agent nor conversion agent will have any responsibility or liability for the performance by DTC or its participants or indirect participants of their respective obligations under the rules and procedures governing their operations.

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

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

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

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

Overview

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

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

We consolidate certain of our wholly-owned and substantially wholly-owned holding companies formed by us in order to facilitate our investment strategy. The following companies are included in our consolidated financial statements: AMU Holdings Inc.; APH Property Holdings, LLC ("APH"); Arctic Oilfield Equipment USA, Inc.; CCPI Holdings Inc.; CP Holdings of Delaware LLC ("CP Holdings"); Credit Central Holdings of Delaware, LLC; Energy Solutions Holdings Inc. ("Energy Solutions"); First Tower Holdings of Delaware LLC ("First Tower Delaware"); Harbortouch Holdings of Delaware Inc.; MITY Holdings of Delaware Inc.; Nationwide Acceptance Holdings LLC; NMMB Holdings, Inc. ("NMMB Holdings"); NPH Property Holdings, LLC ("NPH"); STI Holding, Inc.; UPH Property Holdings, LLC ("UPH"); Valley Electric Holdings I, Inc.; Valley Electric Holdings II, Inc.; and Wolf Energy Holdings Inc. On October 10, 2014, concurrent with the sale of the operating company, our ownership increased to 100% of the outstanding equity of ARRM Services, Inc. which was renamed SB Forging Company, Inc. ("SB Forging"). As such, we began consolidating SB Forging on October 11, 2014. Effective May 23, 2016, in connection with the merger of American Property REIT Corp. ("APRC") and United Property REIT Corp. ("UPRC") with and into National Property REIT Corp. ("NPRC"), APH and UPH merged with and into NPH, and were dissolved. We collectively refer to these entities as the "Consolidated Holding Companies."

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

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

We currently have nine strategies that guide our origination of investment opportunities: (1) lending to companies controlled by private equity sponsors, (2) lending to companies not controlled by private equity sponsors, (3) purchasing control equity and lending to operating companies, (4) purchasing control equity and lending to financial services companies, (5) investing in structured credit, (6) investing in real estate, (7) investing in syndicated debt, (8) investing in online loans and (9) aircraft leasing. We may also invest in other strategies and opportunities from time to time that we view as attractive. We continue to evaluate other origination strategies in the ordinary course of business with no specific top-down allocation to any single origination strategy.

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

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

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

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

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

Investing in Real Estate - We make investments in real estate through our wholly-owned tax-efficient real estate investment trust (“REIT”) NPRC, the surviving entity of the May 23, 2016 merger with APRC and UPRC. Our real estate investments are in various classes of significantly developed and occupied real estate properties that generate current yields, including multi-family properties, student housing, and self-storage. We seek to identify properties that have historically significant occupancy and recurring cash flow generation. NPRC generally co-invests with established and experienced property management teams that manage such properties after acquisition. This investment strategy has comprised approximately 5%-10% of our business.

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

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

Aircraft Leasing - We invest in debt as well as equity in aircraft assets subject to commercial leases to airlines across the globe. These investments can present attractive return opportunities due to cash flow consistency from long-lived assets coupled with hard asset residual value. We seek to deliver risk-adjusted returns with strong downside protection by analyzing relative value characteristics across a variety of aircraft types and vintages. Our target portfolio includes both in-production and out-of-production jet and turboprop aircraft and engines. This strategy historically has comprised less than 5% of our portfolio.

We invest primarily in first and second lien secured loans and unsecured debt, which in some cases includes an equity component. First and second lien secured loans generally are senior debt instruments that rank ahead of unsecured debt of a given portfolio company. These loans also have the benefit of security interests on the assets of the portfolio company, which may rank ahead of or be junior to other security interests. Our investments in CLOs are subordinated to senior loans and are generally unsecured. We invest in debt and equity positions of CLOs which are a form of securitization in which the cash flows of a portfolio of loans are pooled and passed on to different classes of owners in various tranches. Our CLO investments are derived from portfolios of corporate debt securities which are generally risk rated from BB to B.

We hold many of our control investments in a two-tier structure consisting of a holding company and one or more related operating companies for tax purposes. These holding companies serve various business purposes including concentration of management teams, optimization of third party borrowing costs, improvement of supplier, customer, and insurance terms, and enhancement of co-investments by the management teams. In these cases, our investment, which is generally equity in the holding company, the holding company's equity investment in the operating company and any debt from us directly to the operating company structure represents our total exposure for the investment. As of December 31, 2016, as shown in our Consolidated Schedule of Investments, the cost basis and fair value of our investments in controlled companies was $1,880,883 and $1,867,410, respectively. This structure gives rise to several of the risks described in our public documents and highlighted elsewhere in this prospectus supplement. We consolidate all wholly-owned and substantially wholly-owned holding companies formed by us for the purpose of holding our controlled investments in operating companies. There is no significant effect of consolidating these holding companies as they hold minimal assets other than their investments in the controlled operating companies. Investment company accounting prohibits the consolidation of any operating companies.

Second Quarter Highlights

Investment Transactions

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

Debt Issuances and Redemptions

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

During the three months ended December 31, 2016, we repaid $3,751 aggregate principal amount of Prospect Capital InterNotes® at par in accordance with the Survivor's Option, as defined in the InterNotes® Offering prospectus. As a result of these transactions, we recorded a loss in the amount of the unamortized debt issuance costs. The net loss on the extinguishment of Prospect Capital InterNotes® in the three months ended December 31, 2016 was $124.

Equity Issuances

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

Investment Holdings

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

During the six months ended December 31, 2016, we originated $816,687 of new investments, primarily composed of $493,501 of debt and equity financing to non-controlled portfolio investments, $220,866 of debt and equity financing to controlled investments, and $102,320 of subordinated notes in CLOs. Our origination efforts are focused primarily on secured lending to non-control investments to reduce the risk in the portfolio by investing primarily in first lien loans, though we also continue to close select junior debt and equity investments. Our annualized current yield was 13.2% as of June 30, 2016 and 13.2% December 31, 2016, across all performing interest bearing investments. Monetization of equity positions that we hold and loans on non-accrual status are not included in this yield calculation. In many of our portfolio companies we hold equity positions, ranging from minority interests to majority stakes, which we expect over time to contribute to our investment returns. Some of these equity positions include features such as contractual minimum internal rates of returns, preferred distributions, flip structures and other features expected to generate additional investment returns, as well as contractual protections and preferences over junior equity, in addition to the yield and security offered by our cash flow and collateral debt protections.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The following shows our investments in interest bearing securities by type of investment as of December 31, 2016 and June 30, 2016:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Portfolio Investment Activity

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

On October 4, 2016, we made a $40,000 second lien senior secured investment to support the recapitalization of Outerwall Inc., an automated network of self-service coin counting machines. The second lien term loan bears interest at the greater of 9.75% or LIBOR plus 8.75% and has a final maturity of September 27, 2024.

On October 7, 2016, we made an $11,500 second lien senior secured debt investment in Dunn Paper, Inc, a leading specialty packaging supplier, in support of an acquisition of the company. The second lien term loan bears interest at the greater of 9.75% or LIBOR plus 8.75% and has a final maturity of August 26, 2023.

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

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

On November 1, 2016, we made a $13,000 second lien secured investment to support an acquisition of K&N Parent, Inc., a leader in aftermarket automotive performance filtration products. The second lien term loan bears interest at the greater of 9.75% or LIBOR plus 8.75% and has a final maturity of October 20, 2024.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

On September 28, 2016, Rocket repaid the $20,000 loan receivable to us.
On October 5, 2016, Focus Brands, Inc. repaid the $18,000 loan receivable to us.
On October 13, 2016, Harbortouch Payments LLC (“Harbortouch”) repaid the $27,711 loan receivable to us.
On October 14, 2016, Security Alarm Financing Enterprise, L.P. repaid the $25,000 loan receivable to us.
On October 14, 2016, Trinity Services Group, Inc. repaid the $134,576 loan receivable to us.
During the six months ended December 31, 2016, we received a partial repayment of $69,982 for the NPRC and its wholly-owned subsidiaries’ loan previously outstanding and $21,371 as a return of capital on the equity investment in NPRC.
On October 31, 2016, System One Holdings, LLC repaid the $104,553 loan receivable to us.
On December 19, 2016, Empire Today, LLC repaid the $50,426 loan receivable to us.
On December 20, 2016, Onyx Payments repaid the $70,130 Senior Secured Term Loan A and $81,889 Senior Secured Term Loan B receivable to us.
The following table provides a summary of our investment activity for each quarter within the three years ending June 30, 2017:

Quarter Ended	Acquisitions(1)	Dispositions(2)
September 30, 2014	714,255	690,194
December 31, 2014	522,705	224,076
March 31, 2015	219,111	108,124
June 30, 2015	411,406	389,168
September 30, 2015	345,743	436,919
December 31, 2015	316,145	354,855
March 31, 2016	23,176	163,641
June 30, 2016	294,038	383,460
September 30, 2016	347,150	114,331
December 31, 2016	469,537	644,995

(1) Includes investments in new portfolio companies, follow-on investments in existing portfolio companies, refinancings and PIK interest.
(2) Includes sales, scheduled principal payments, prepayments, refinancings and realized losses.

Investment Valuation

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

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

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

Our portfolio companies are generally lower middle market companies, outside of the financial sector, with less than $100,000 of annual EBITDA. We believe our market has experienced less volatility than others because we believe there are more buy and hold investors who own these less liquid investments.

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

Arctic Energy Services, LLC

Prospect owns 100% of the equity of Arctic Oilfield Equipment USA, Inc. (“Arctic Equipment”), a Consolidated Holding Company. Arctic Equipment owns 70% of the equity of Arctic Energy, with Ailport Holdings, LLC (100% owned and controlled by Arctic Energy management) owning the remaining 30% of the equity of Arctic Energy. Arctic Energy provides oilfield service personnel, well testing flowback equipment, frac support systems and other services to exploration and development companies in the Rocky Mountains.

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

CP Energy Services Inc.

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

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

First Tower Finance Company LLC

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

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

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

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

Freedom Marine Solutions, LLC
Prospect owns 100% of the equity of Energy Solutions, a Consolidated Holding Company. Energy Solutions owns 100% of Freedom Marine. Freedom Marine owns 100% of each of Vessel Company, LLC, Vessel Company II, LLC, and Vessel Company III, LLC. Freedom Marine owns, manages, and operates offshore supply vessels to provide transportation and support services for the oil and gas exploration and production industries in the Gulf of Mexico.
On October 30, 2015, we restructured our investment in Freedom Marine. Concurrent with the restructuring, we exchanged our $32,500 senior secured loans for additional membership interest in Freedom Marine.
The Board of Directors decreased the fair value of our investment in Freedom Marine to $26,671 as of December 31, 2016, a discount of $14,740 to its amortized cost, compared to a discount of $14,192 to its amortized cost as of June 30, 2016. The fair value was driven by the continuing challenging environment for the oil and gas industry, which in turn decreased use of Freedom Marine's vessels.

Gulf Coast Machine & Supply Company
We own 100% of the preferred equity of Gulf Coast. Gulf Coast is a provider of value-added forging solutions to energy and industrial end markets.
On November 8, 2013, Gulf Coast issued $25,950 of convertible preferred stock to Prospect (representing 99.9% of the voting securities of Gulf Coast) in exchange for crediting the same amount to the first lien term loan previously outstanding, leaving a first lien loan balance of $15,000.
Due to the continued depressed energy markets coupled with lower steel prices and lower margins from increased competition in non-oil and gas forging markets, the Board of Directors decreased the fair value of our investment in Gulf Coast to $7,487 as of December 31, 2016, a discount of $53,866 to its amortized cost, compared to the discount of $53,063 to its amortized cost at June 30, 2016.

National Property REIT Corp.
NPRC is a Maryland corporation and a qualified REIT for federal income tax purposes. NPRC is held for purposes of investing, operating, financing, leasing, managing and selling a portfolio of real estate assets and engages in any and all other activities that may be necessary, incidental, or convenient to perform the foregoing. NPRC acquires real estate assets, including, but not limited to, industrial, commercial, and multi-family properties. NPRC may acquire real estate assets directly or through joint ventures by making a majority equity investment in a property-owning entity. Additionally, through its wholly-owned subsidiaries, NPRC invests in online consumer loans. Effective May 23, 2016, APRC and UPRC merged with and into NPRC, to consolidate all of our real estate holdings, with NPRC as the surviving entity. As of December 31, 2016, we own 100% of the fully-diluted common equity of NPRC.
During the six months ended December 31, 2016, we provided $44,948 of debt and $14,479 of equity financing to NPRC for the acquisition of real estate properties and $6,467 of equity financing to NPRC to fund capital expenditures for existing properties. In addition, during the six months ended December 31, 2016, we received partial repayments of $9,204 of our loans previously outstanding and $19,149 as a return of capital on our equity investment.
During the six months ended December 31, 2016, we provided $89,051 and $19,285 of debt and equity financing, respectively, to NPRC and its wholly-owned subsidiaries to support the online consumer lending initiative. In addition, during the six months ended December 31, 2016, we received partial repayments of $60,778 of our loans previously outstanding with NPRC and its wholly-owned subsidiaries and $2,222 as a return of capital on our equity investment in NPRC.
The online consumer loan investments held by certain of NPRC's wholly-owned subsidiaries are unsecured obligations of individual borrowers that are issued in amounts ranging from $1 to $50, with fixed terms ranging from 18 to 84 months. As of December 31, 2016, the outstanding investment in online consumer loans by certain of NPRC's wholly-owned subsidiaries was comprised of 113,282 individual loans and had an aggregate fair value of $759,589. The average outstanding individual loan balance is approximately $7 and the loans mature on dates ranging from January 2, 2017 to January 5, 2024 with a weighted-average outstanding term of 32 months as of December 31, 2016.

Fixed interest rates

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

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

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

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

As of December 31, 2016, our investment in NPRC and its wholly-owned subsidiaries had an amortized cost of $810,254 and a fair value of $948,621, including our investment in online consumer lending as discussed above. The fair value of $554,304 related to NPRC's real estate portfolio was comprised of thirty eight multi-families properties, twelve self-storage units, eight student housing properties and three commercial properties. The following table shows the location, acquisition date, purchase price, and mortgage outstanding due to other parties for each of the properties held by NPRC as of December 31, 2016.

No.	Property Name	City	Acquisition Date	Purchase Price	Mortgage Outstanding
1	Filet of Chicken	Forest Park, GA	10/24/2012	$ 7,400	$ —
2	5100 Live Oaks Blvd, LLC	Tampa, FL	1/17/2013	63,400	46,700
3	Lofton Place, LLC	Tampa, FL	4/30/2013	26,000	20,376
4	Arlington Park Marietta, LLC	Marietta, GA	5/8/2013	14,850	9,650
5	NPRC Carroll Resort, LLC	Pembroke Pines, FL	6/24/2013	225,000	180,475
6	APH Carroll 41, LLC	Marietta, GA	11/1/2013	30,600	32,468
7	Cordova Regency, LLC	Pensacola, FL	11/15/2013	13,750	11,375
8	Crestview at Oakleigh, LLC	Pensacola, FL	11/15/2013	17,500	13,845
9	Inverness Lakes, LLC	Mobile, AL	11/15/2013	29,600	24,700
10	Kings Mill Pensacola, LLC	Pensacola, FL	11/15/2013	20,750	17,550
11	Plantations at Pine Lake, LLC	Tallahassee, FL	11/15/2013	18,000	14,092
12	Verandas at Rocky Ridge, LLC	Birmingham, AL	11/15/2013	15,600	10,205
13	Matthews Reserve II, LLC	Matthews, NC	11/19/2013	22,063	19,949
14	City West Apartments II, LLC	Orlando, FL	11/19/2013	23,562	23,324
15	Vinings Corner II, LLC	Smyrna, GA	11/19/2013	35,691	32,986
16	Uptown Park Apartments II, LLC	Altamonte Springs, FL	11/19/2013	36,590	29,824
17	Mission Gate II, LLC	Plano, TX	11/19/2013	47,621	41,677
18	St. Marin Apartments II, LLC	Coppell, TX	11/19/2013	73,078	62,498
19	Atlanta Eastwood Village LLC	Stockbridge, GA	12/12/2013	25,957	23,058
20	Atlanta Monterey Village LLC	Jonesboro, GA	12/12/2013	11,501	11,219
21	Atlanta Hidden Creek LLC	Morrow, GA	12/12/2013	5,098	4,804
22	Atlanta Meadow Springs LLC	College Park, GA	12/12/2013	13,116	13,210
23	Atlanta Meadow View LLC	College Park, GA	12/12/2013	14,354	13,264
24	Atlanta Peachtree Landing LLC	Fairburn, GA	12/12/2013	17,224	15,710
25	APH Carroll Bartram Park, LLC	Jacksonville, FL	12/31/2013	38,000	27,874
26	Plantations at Hillcrest, LLC	Mobile, AL	1/17/2014	6,930	4,834
27	Crestview at Cordova, LLC	Pensacola, FL	1/17/2014	8,500	8,044

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

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

NMMB, Inc.

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

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

USES Corp.

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

On June 15, 2016, we provided additional $1,300 debt financing to USES and its subsidiaries in the form of additional Term Loan A debt and, in connection with such Term Loan A debt financing, USES issued to us 99,900 shares of its common stock. On June 29, 2016, we provided additional $2,200 debt financing to USES and its subsidiaries in the form of additional Term Loan A debt and, in connection with such Term Loan A debt financing, USES issued to us 169,062 shares of its common stock. As a result of such debt financing and recapitalization, as of June 29, 2016, we held 268,962 shares of USES common stock representing a 99.96% common equity ownership interest in USES.

The first half of calendar year 2016 saw the company's revenue suffer due to a pullback in capital and maintenance spending across the energy sector. In addition the company did not benefit from any large emergency response projects. As a result a number of changes have been made to position the company for growth again. The company has replaced the CEO and CFO. Under the new leadership, the company is now operating under a right-sized cost structure. The company is also improving its fleet of equipment with support from Prospect and other financing sources. Management has implemented a new sales strategy that is helping build the company's revenue backlog across multiple end markets and service lines.

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

Valley Electric Company, Inc.

We own 94.99% of Valley Electric as of December 31, 2016. Valley Electric owns 100% of the equity of VE Company, Inc., which owns 100% of the equity of Valley Electric Co. of Mt. Vernon, Inc. ("Valley"). Valley is a leading provider of specialty electrical services in the state of Washington and is among the top 50 electrical contractors in the U.S. The company, with its headquarters in Everett, Washington, offers a comprehensive array of contracting services, primarily for commercial, industrial, and transportation infrastructure applications, including new installation, engineering and design, design-build, traffic lighting and signalization, low to medium voltage power distribution, construction management, energy management and control systems, 24-hour electrical maintenance and testing, as well as special projects and tenant improvement services. Valley was founded in 1982 by the Ward family, who held the company until the end of 2012.

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

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

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

Equity positions in our portfolio are susceptible to potentially significant changes in value, both increases as well as decreases, due to changes in operating results and market multiples. Several of our controlled companies experienced such volatility and we recorded corresponding fluctuations in valuations during the six months ended December 31, 2016. See above for discussions regarding the fluctuations in Arctic Energy, CP Energy, First Tower Finance, Freedom Marine, Gulf Coast, NMMB, NPRC, USES and Valley Electric. In total, eight of the controlled investments are valued at the original investment amounts or higher, and nine of the controlled investments have been valued at discounts to the current amortized cost basis. Overall, at December 31, 2016, control investments are valued at $13,473 below their amortized cost.

Our one affiliate investment, Targus, did not experience a significant change in valuation during the six months ended December 31, 2016 and was valued at $711 below its amortized cost.

With the non-control/non-affiliate investments, generally, there is less volatility related to our total investments because our equity positions tend to be smaller than with our control/affiliate investments, and debt investments are generally not as susceptible to large swings in value as equity investments. For debt investments, the fair value is generally limited on the high side to each loan’s par value, plus any prepayment premium that could be imposed. Many of the debt investments in this category have not experienced a significant change in value, as they were previously valued at or near par value. Non-control/non-affiliate investments did not experience significant changes and are generally performing as expected or better. As of December 31, 2016, three of our non-control/non-affiliate investments, Ark-La-Tex Wireline Services (“Ark-La-Tex”), LLC, Pacific World Corporation (“Pacific World”) and Spartan Energy Services, Inc. (“Spartan”), are valued at discounts to amortized cost of $34,518, $31,626 and $15,439, respectively. As of December 31, 2016, our CLO portfolio is valued at a $57,818 discount to amortized cost. Excluding our investments in Ark-La-Tex, Pacific World, Spartan, and CLO investments, non-control/non-affiliate investments at December 31, 2016 are valued $21,332 below their amortized cost.

Capitalization

Our investment activities are capital intensive and the availability and cost of capital is a critical component of our business. We capitalize our business with a combination of debt and equity. Our debt as of December 31, 2016 consists of: a Revolving Credit Facility availing us of the ability to borrow debt subject to borrowing base determinations; Convertible Notes which we issued in April 2012, August 2012, December 2012 and April 2014; Public Notes which we issued in March 2013, April 2014, December 2015, and from time to time, through our 2024 Notes Follow-on Program; and Prospect Capital InterNotes® which we issue from time to time. Our equity capital is comprised entirely of common equity.

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

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

(1)As permitted by ASC 825-10-25, we have not elected to value our Revolving Credit Facility, Convertible Notes, Public Notes and Prospect Capital InterNotes® at fair value. The fair value of these debt obligations are categorized as Level 2 under ASC 820 as of December 31, 2016.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Historically, we have funded a portion of our cash needs through borrowings from banks, issuances of senior securities, including secured, unsecured and convertible debt securities, or issuances of common equity. For flexibility, we maintain a universal shelf registration statement that allows for the public offering and sale of our debt securities, common stock, preferred stock, subscription rights, and warrants and units to purchase such securities in an amount up to $5,000,000 less issuances to date. As of December 31, 2016, we can issue up to $4,990,363 of additional debt and equity securities in the public market under this shelf registration. We may from time to time issue securities pursuant to the shelf registration statement or otherwise pursuant to private offerings. The issuance of debt or equity securities will depend on future market conditions, funding needs and other factors and there can be no assurance that any such issuance will occur or be successful.

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

Revolving Credit Facility

On August 29, 2014, we renegotiated our previous credit facility and closed an expanded five and a half year revolving credit facility (the “2014 Facility” or the “Revolving Credit Facility”). The lenders have extended commitments of $885,000 under the 2014 Facility as of December 31, 2016. The 2014 Facility includes an accordion feature which allows commitments to be increased up to $1,500,000 in the aggregate. The revolving period of the 2014 Facility extends through March 2019, with an additional one year amortization period (with distributions allowed) after the completion of the revolving period. During such one year amortization period, all principal payments on the pledged assets will be applied to reduce the balance. At the end of the one year amortization period, the remaining balance will become due, if required by the lenders.

The 2014 Facility contains restrictions pertaining to the geographic and industry concentrations of funded loans, maximum size of funded loans, interest rate payment frequency of funded loans, maturity dates of funded loans and minimum equity requirements. The 2014 Facility also contains certain requirements relating to portfolio performance, including required minimum portfolio yield and limitations on delinquencies and charge-offs, violation of which could result in the early termination of the 2014 Facility. The 2014 Facility also requires the maintenance of a minimum liquidity requirement. As of December 31, 2016, we were in compliance with the applicable covenants.

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

As of December 31, 2016 and June 30, 2016, we had $560,646 and $538,456, respectively, available to us for borrowing under the Revolving Credit Facility, of which the amount outstanding was $0 and $0, respectively. As additional eligible investments are transferred to PCF and pledged under the Revolving Credit Facility, PCF will generate additional availability up to the current commitment amount of $885,000. As of December 31, 2016, the investments, including cash and money market funds, used as collateral for the Revolving Credit Facility had an aggregate fair value of $1,361,116, which represents 22.2% of our total investments, including cash and money market funds. These assets are held and owned by PCF, a bankruptcy remote special purpose entity, and as such, these investments are not available to our general creditors. The release of any assets from PCF requires the approval of the facility agent.

In connection with the origination and amendments of the Revolving Credit Facility, we incurred $12,405 of new fees and $3,539 of fees were carried over for continuing participants from the previous facility, all of which are being amortized over the term of the facility in accordance with ASC 470-50. $6,141 remains to be amortized and is reflected as deferred financing costs on the Consolidated Statements of Assets and Liabilities as of December 31, 2016.

During the three months ended December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, we recorded $3,066 and $3,544, respectively, of interest costs, unused fees and amortization of financing costs on the Revolving Credit Facility as interest expense. During the six months ended December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, we recorded $6,029 and $7,245, respectively, of interest costs, unused fees and amortization of financing costs on the Revolving Credit Facility as interest expense.

Convertible Notes

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

On February 18, 2011, we issued $172,500 aggregate principal amount of convertible notes that mature on August 15, 2016 (the “2016 Notes”), unless previously converted or repurchased in accordance with their terms. The 2016 Notes bore interest at a rate of 5.50% per year, payable semi-annually on February 15 and August 15 of each year, beginning August 15, 2011. Total proceeds from the issuance of the 2016 Notes, net of underwriting discounts and offering costs, were $167,325. Between January 30, 2012 and February 2, 2012, we repurchased $5,000 aggregate principal amount of the 2016 Notes at a price of 97.5, including commissions. The transactions resulted in our recognizing $10 of loss in the year ended June 30, 2012. On August 15, 2016, we repaid the outstanding principal amount of the 2016 Notes, plus interest. No gain or loss was realized on the transaction.

On April 16, 2012, we issued $130,000 aggregate principal amount of convertible notes that mature on October 15, 2017 (the “2017 Notes”), unless previously converted or repurchased in accordance with their terms. The 2017 Notes bear interest at a rate of 5.375% per year, payable semi-annually on April 15 and October 15 of each year, beginning October 15, 2012. Total proceeds from the issuance of the 2017 Notes, net of underwriting discounts and offering costs, were $126,035. On March 28, 2016, we repurchased $500 aggregate principal amount of the 2017 Notes at a price of 98.25, including commissions. The transaction resulted in our recognizing a $9 gain for the period ended March 31, 2016.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Public Notes

On March 15, 2013, we issued $250,000 aggregate principal amount of unsecured notes that mature on March 15, 2023 (the “2023 Notes”). The 2023 Notes bear interest at a rate of 5.875% per year, payable semi-annually on March 15 and September 15 of each year, beginning September 15, 2013. Total proceeds from the issuance of the 2023 Notes, net of underwriting discounts and offering costs, were $243,641.

On April 7, 2014, we issued $300,000 aggregate principal amount of unsecured notes that mature on July 15, 2019 (the “5.00% 2019 Notes”). Included in the issuance is $45,000 of Prospect Capital InterNotes® that were exchanged for the 5.00% 2019 Notes. The 5.00% 2019 Notes bear interest at a rate of 5.00% per year, payable semi-annually on January 15 and July 15 of each year, beginning July 15, 2014. Total proceeds from the issuance of the 5.00% 2019 Notes, net of underwriting discounts and offering costs, were $295,998.

On December 10, 2015, we issued $160,000 aggregate principal amount of unsecured notes that mature on June 15, 2024 (the “2024 Notes”). The 2024 Notes bear interest at a rate of 6.25% per year, payable quarterly on March 15, June 15, September 15 and December 15 of each year, beginning March 15, 2016. Total proceeds from the issuance of the 2024 Notes, net of underwriting discounts and offering costs, were $155,043. On June 16, 2016, we entered into an at-the-market program with FBR Capital Markets & Co. through which we could sell, by means of at-the-market offerings, from time to time, up to $100,000 in aggregate principal amount of our existing 2024 Notes (“2024 Notes Follow-on Program”). As of December 31, 2016, we issued $199,281 in aggregate principal amount of our 2024 Notes for net proceeds of $193,253 after commissions and offering costs.

The 2023 Notes, the 5.00% 2019 Notes, and the 2024 Notes (collectively, the “Public Notes”) are direct unsecured obligations and rank equally with all of our unsecured indebtedness from time to time outstanding.

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

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

Prospect Capital InterNotes®

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

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

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

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

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

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

During the six months ended December 31, 2016, we repaid $5,730 aggregate principal amount of Prospect Capital InterNotes® at par in accordance with the Survivor's Option, as defined in the InterNotes® Offering prospectus. As a result of these transactions, we recorded a loss in the amount of the difference between the reacquisition price and the net carrying amount of the notes, net of the proportionate amount of unamortized debt issuance costs. The net loss on the extinguishment of Prospect Capital InterNotes® in the six months ended December 31, 2016 was $185. The following table summarizes the Prospect Capital InterNotes® outstanding as of December 31, 2016.

Tenor at Origination (in years)	Principal Amount	Interest Rate Range	Weighted Average Interest Rate	Maturity Date Range
3.5	3,109	4.00%	4.00 %	April 15, 2017
4	45,690	3.75%–4.00%	3.92 %	November 15, 2017 – May 15, 2018
5	323,619	4.25%–5.50%	5.01 %	July 15, 2018 – December 15, 2021
5.2	4,440	4.63%	4.63 %	August 15, 2020 – September 15, 2020
5.3	2,686	4.63%	4.63 %	September 15, 2020
5.4	5,000	4.75%	4.75 %	August 15, 2019
5.5	109,343	4.25%–5.00%	4.65 %	February 15, 2019 – November 15, 2020
6	2,182	3.38%	3.38 %	April 15, 2021 – May 15, 2021
6.5	40,762	5.10%–5.50%	5.24 %	February 15, 2020 – May 15, 2022
7	191,521	4.00%–6.55%	5.13 %	June 15, 2019 – December 15, 2022
7.5	1,996	5.75%	5.75 %	February 15, 2021
10	37,509	3.85%–7.00%	6.14 %	March 15, 2022 – December 15, 2025
12	2,978	6.00%	6.00 %	November 15, 2025 – December 15, 2025
15	17,300	5.25%–6.00%	5.36 %	May 15, 2028 – November 15, 2028
18	21,817	4.13%–6.25%	5.53 %	December 15, 2030 – August 15, 2031
20	4,292	5.63%–6.00%	5.89 %	November 15, 2032 – October 15, 2033
25	34,544	6.25%–6.50%	6.39 %	August 15, 2038 – May 15, 2039
30	113,311	5.50%–6.75%	6.23 %	November 15, 2042 – October 15, 2043
	$962,099			

During the six months ended December 31, 2015, we repaid $2,606 aggregate principal amount of Prospect Capital InterNotes® at par in accordance with the Survivor's Option, as defined in the InterNotes® Offering prospectus. As a result of these transactions, we recorded a loss in the amount of the difference between the reacquisition price and the net carrying amount of the notes, net of the proportionate amount of unamortized debt issuance costs. The net loss on the extinguishment of Prospect Capital InterNotes® in the six months ended December 31, 2015 was $63.

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

Tenor at Origination (in years)	Principal Amount	Interest Rate Range	Weighted Average Interest Rate		Maturity Date Range
3	$5,710	4.00%	4.00	%	October 15, 2016
3.5	3,109	4.00%	4.00	%	April 15, 2017
4	45,690	3.75%–4.00%	3.92	%	November 15, 2017 – May 15, 2018
5	259,191	4.25%–5.75%	4.95	%	July 15, 2018 – June 15, 2021
5.2	4,440	4.63%	4.63	%	August 15, 2020 – September 15, 2020
5.3	2,686	4.63%	4.63	%	September 15, 2020
5.4	5,000	4.75%	4.75	%	August 15, 2019
5.5	109,808	4.25%–5.00%	4.65	%	February 15, 2019 – November 15, 2020
6	2,197	3.38%	3.38	%	April 15, 2021 – May 15, 2021
6.5	40,867	5.10%–5.50%	5.24	%	February 15, 2020 – May 15, 2022
7	192,076	4.00%–6.55%	5.13	%	June 15, 2019 – December 15, 2022
7.5	1,996	5.75%	5.75	%	February 15, 2021
10	37,533	3.62%–7.00%	6.11	%	March 15, 2022 – December 15, 2025
12	2,978	6.00%	6.00	%	November 15, 2025 – December 15, 2025
15	17,325	5.25%–6.00%	5.36	%	May 15, 2028 – November 15, 2028
18	22,303	4.13%–6.25%	5.53	%	December 15, 2030 – August 15, 2031
20	4,462	5.63%–6.00%	5.89	%	November 15, 2032 – October 15, 2033
25	35,110	6.25%–6.50%	6.39	%	August 15, 2038 – May 15, 2039
30	116,327	5.50%–6.75%	6.23	%	November 15, 2042 – October 15, 2043
	$908,808				

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

Net Asset Value

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

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

Results of Operations

Net increase (decrease) in net assets from operations for the three months ended December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015 was $100,880 and $(95,120). The $196,000 increase is primarily due to net unrealized gains of $16,681 recognized during the three months ended December 31, 2016 compared to $190,647 of net unrealized losses recognized during the three months ended December 31, 2015. This fluctuation is primarily due to non-credit related macro changes in the capital markets impacting our valuations in late calendar year 2015. The $207,328 favorable increase in the net change in unrealized gains (losses) is partially offset by a $16,488, or $0.04 per weighted average share, decline in net investment income primarily due to a $11,712 decline in interest income driven by a reduced interest earning asset base and a $12,167 decline in dividend income primarily from our investment in APRC. These changes were partially offset by a $9,223 reduction in operating expenses, including $5,018 of advisory fees.

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

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

Investment Income

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

Investment income, which consists of interest income, including accretion of loan origination fees and prepayment penalty fees, dividend income and other income, including settlement of net profits interests, overriding royalty interests and structuring fees, was $183,480 and $209,191 for the three months ended December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively. Investment income was $363,312 and $409,442 for the six months ended December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively. The decreases are primarily the result of a reduced interest earning asset base as repayments exceeded originations for the six months ended December 31, 2016. The following table describes the various components of investment income and the related levels of debt investments:

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

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

Average interest income producing assets decreased from $6,224,977 for the six months ended December 31, 2015 to $5,683,930 for the six months ended December 31, 2016. The average interest earned on interest bearing performing assets increased from 11.88% for the six months ended December 31, 2015 to 11.93% for the six months ended December 31, 2016. This increase is primarily due to repayments of lower yielding portfolio investments.

Investment income is also generated from dividends and other income which is less predictable than interest income. Dividend income decreased from $13,546 for the three months ended December 31, 2015 to $1,379 for the three months ended December 31, 2016. The $12,167 decrease in dividend income is primarily attributed to an $11,016 dividend received during the three months ended December 31, 2015 from our investment in APRC resulting from the sale of APRC's Vista Palma Sola property. No such dividend was received from NPRC during the three months ended December 31, 2016. The level of dividends received from our investment in Nationwide and MITY decreased by $392 and $242, respectively, during the three months ended December 31, 2016 as compared to the same period in the prior year. We also received a dividend of $413 related to our investment in CCPI during the three months ended December 31, 2015. No such dividend was received from CCPI during the three months ended December 31, 2016.

Dividend income decreased from $16,761 for the six months ended December 31, 2015 to $3,763 for the six months ended December 31, 2016. The $12,998 decrease in dividend income is primarily attributed to an $11,016 dividend received during the three months ended December 31, 2015 from our investment in APRC resulting from the sale of APRC's Vista Palma Sola property. No such dividend was received from NPRC during the six months ended December 31, 2016. Additionally, the level of dividends received from our investment in CCPI and MITY decreased by $3,072 and $242, respectively, during the six months ended December 31, 2016 as compared to the same period in the prior year. This decrease was partially offset by an increase of $893 in dividends received from Nationwide for the six months ended December 31, 2016.

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

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

Operating Expenses

Our primary operating expenses consist of investment advisory fees (base management and income incentive fees), borrowing costs, legal and professional fees and other operating and overhead-related expenses. These expenses include our allocable portion of overhead under the Administration Agreement with Prospect Administration under which Prospect Administration provides administrative services and facilities for us. Our investment advisory fees compensate the Investment Adviser for its work in identifying, evaluating, negotiating, closing and monitoring our investments. We bear all other costs and expenses of our operations and transactions. Operating expenses were $99,075 and $108,298 for the three months ended December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively. Operating expenses were $199,988 and $217,307 for the six months ended December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively.

The net base management fee was $30,886 and $31,781 for the three months ended December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively (holding constant at $0.09 per weighted average share). Total gross base management fee was $31,095 and $32,251 for the three months ended December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively. The $1,156 decrease in total gross base management fee is directly related a decrease in average total assets. The Investment Adviser has entered into a servicing agreement with certain institutions who purchased loans with us, where we serve as the agent and collect a servicing fee on behalf of the Investment Adviser. During the three months ended December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, we received payments of $209 and $470, respectively, from these institutions, on behalf of the Investment Adviser, for providing such services under the servicing agreement. We were given a credit for these payments, which reduced the base management fee payable to $30,886 and $31,781 for the three months ended December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively.

The net base management fee was $61,678 and $64,735 for the six months ended December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively ($0.17 and $0.18 per weighted average share, respectively). Total gross base management fee was $62,435 and $65,667 for the six months ended December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively. The $3,232 decrease in total gross base management fee is directly related a decrease in average total assets. The Investment Adviser has entered into a servicing agreement with certain institutions, where we serve as the agent and collect a servicing fee on behalf of the Investment Adviser. We received payments of $757 and $932 from these institutions for the six months ended December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively, on behalf of the Investment Adviser, for providing such services under the servicing agreement. We were given a credit for these payments as a reduction of base management fee payable by us to the Investment Adviser resulting in net base management fees of $61,678 and $64,735 for the six months ended December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015.

For the three months ended December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, we incurred $21,101 and $25,224 of income incentive fees, respectively ($0.06 and $0.07 per weighted average share, respectively). This decrease was driven by a corresponding decrease in pre-incentive fee net investment income from $126,117 for the three months ended December 31, 2015 to $105,506 for the three months ended December 31, 2016, primarily due to a decrease in interest and dividend income from a reduced level of investments. No capital gains incentive fee has yet been incurred pursuant to the Investment Advisory Agreement.

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

During the three months ended December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, we incurred $40,848 and $42,205, respectively, of interest expenses related to our Revolving Credit Facility, Convertible Notes, Public Notes and Prospect Capital InterNotes® (collectively, our “Notes”). During the six months ended December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, we incurred $82,517 and $84,162, respectively, of expenses related to our Notes. These expenses are related directly to the leveraging capacity put into place for each of those periods and the levels of indebtedness actually undertaken in those periods.

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

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

(1)Includes only the stated interest expense.

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

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

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

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

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

The allocation of gross overhead expense from Prospect Administration was $9,313 and $9,249 for the six months ended December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively. Prospect Administration received estimated payments of $2,247 and $2,849 directly from our portfolio companies and certain funds managed by the Investment Adviser for legal, tax and portfolio level accounting services during the six months ended December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively. We were given a credit for these payments as a reduction of the administrative services cost payable by us to Prospect Administration. Additionally, during the six months ended December 31, 2016, certain other operating expenses incurred by us which were attributable to CCPI have been reimbursed by CCPI and are reflected as an offset of $876 to our overhead allocation. No such reimbursement occurred during the six months ended December 31, 2015. During the six months ended December 31, 2015, we renegotiated the managerial assistance agreement with First Tower and reversed $1,200 of previously accrued managerial assistance at First Tower Delaware, $600 of which was expensed during the three months ended December 31, 2015, as the fee was paid by First Tower, which decreased our overhead expense. During the six months ended December 31, 2015, we also incurred $378 of overhead expense related to our consolidated entity SB Forging. Therefore, net overhead during the six months ended December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015 totaled $6,190 and $6,178, respectively.

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

Net Investment Income

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

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

Net Realized Gains/Losses

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

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

Net Change in Unrealized Gains (Losses)

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

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

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

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

Financial Condition, Liquidity and Capital Resources

For the six months ended December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, our operating activities provided $128,165 and $413,521 of cash, respectively. There were no investing activities for the six months ended December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015. Financing activities used $242,052 and $445,193 of cash during the six months ended December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively, which included dividend payments of $163,409 and $170,605, respectively.

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

Our primary sources of funds have historically been issuances of debt and equity. More recently, we have and may continue to fund a portion of our cash needs through repayments and opportunistic sales of our existing investment portfolio. We may also securitize a portion of our investments in unsecured or senior secured loans or other assets. Our objective is to put in place such borrowings in order to enable us to expand our portfolio. During the six months ended December 31, 2016, we borrowed $210,000 and made repayments totaling $210,000 under the Revolving Credit Facility. As of December 31, 2016, we had, net of unamortized discount and debt issuance costs, $909,505 outstanding on the Convertible Notes, $737,311 outstanding on the Public Notes and $947,172 outstanding on the Prospect Capital InterNotes®, and no outstanding balance on the Revolving Credit Facility. (See “Capitalization” above.)

Undrawn committed revolvers and delayed draw term loans to our portfolio companies incur commitment and unused fees ranging from 0.00% to 4.00%. As of December 31, 2016 and June 30, 2016, we had $36,984 and $40,560, respectively, of undrawn revolver and delayed draw term loan commitments to our portfolio companies. The fair value of our undrawn committed revolvers and delayed draw term loans was zero as of December 31, 2016 and June 30, 2016.

Our shareholders’ equity accounts as of December 31, 2016 and June 30, 2016 reflect cumulative shares issued, net of shares repurchased, as of those respective dates. Our common stock has been issued through public offerings, a registered direct offering, the exercise of over-allotment options on the part of the underwriters, our dividend reinvestment plan and in connection with the acquisition of certain controlled portfolio companies. When our common stock is issued, the related offering expenses have been charged against paid-in capital in excess of par. All underwriting fees and offering expenses were borne by us.

As part of our Repurchase Program, we delivered a notice with our annual proxy mailing on September 21, 2016 and our most recent notice was delivered with a shareholder letter mailing on January 13, 2017. This notice extends for six months after the date that notice is delivered. We did not repurchase any shares of our common stock for the six months ended December 31, 2016. During the six months ended December 31, 2015, we repurchased 4,708,750 shares of our common stock pursuant to our publicly announced Repurchase Program for $34,140, or approximately $7.25 weighted average price per share at approximately a 30% discount to net asset value as of June 30, 2015. Our NAV per share was increased by approximately $0.03 for the six months ended December 31, 2015 as a result of the share repurchases.

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

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

As of December 31, 2016, we did not have any off-balance sheet liabilities or other contractual obligations that are reasonably likely to have a current or future material effect on our financial condition, other than those which originate from 1) the investment advisory and management agreement and the administration agreement and 2) the portfolio companies.

Recent Developments

On January 17, 2017, we invested an additional $8,000 of Senior Secured Term Loan A and $8,000 of Senior Secured Term Loan B debt investments in MITY, to fund an acquisition.

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

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

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

On February 17, 2017, we made a $14,500 second lien secured investment in Turning Point Brands, Inc., a provider of other tobacco products.

On February 23, 2017, SESAC Holdco II LLC repaid the $10,000 loan receivable to us.

On February 24, 2017, we made an additional $33,000 of Senior Secured Term Loan A and $7,000 of Senior Secured Term Loan B debt investment in Matrixx Initiatives, Inc. to fund a dividend recapitalization.

On February 28, 2017, Generation Brands Holdings, Inc. (“Generation Brands”) repaid the $19,000 loan receivable to us. On March 8, 2017, we made a $20,000 second lien secured investment to support Generation Brand’s refinancing and acquisition of VC GB Holdings II Corp.

On March 16, 2017, we made a first lien senior secured investment of $38,000 to support the recapitalization of Memorial MRI & Diagnostic, L.L.C., a provider of multi modality diagnostic imaging and pain management services.

On March 17, 2017, CURO Group Holdings Corp (f/k/a Speedy Cash Holdings Corp.) repaid the $25,000 loan receivable to us.

On March 20, 2017, Arctic Glacier U.S.A, Inc. repaid the $150,000 loan receivable to us.

On March 28, 2017, we made a $15,000 of Senior Secured Term Loan A and $15,000 of Senior Secured Term Loan B debt investment to support an acquisition of EZShield, Parent Inc., a provider of fraud and identify theft protection services.

On March 31, 2017, ALG USA Holdings, LLC repaid the $11,771 loan receivable to us.

During the period from February 6, 2017 through February 27, 2017, we received a partial repayment of $35,850 of our loans previously outstanding with National Property REIT Corp. (“NPRC”), and its wholly owned subsidiaries and $14,798 as a return of capital on our equity investment in NPRC.

During the period from January 12, 2017 through March 15, 2017, we made a follow on investment in NPRC totaling $15,171 to support the online consumer lending initiative. We invested $3,793 of equity through NPH Property Holdings, LLC (“NPH”) and $11,378 of debt directly to NPRC and its wholly owned subsidiaries. We also provided $30,644 of debt and $10,721 of equity financing to NPRC, which was utilized for the acquisition of a property. In addition, we provided $4,561 of equity investment which was used to fund capital expenditures for existing properties.

During the period from January 1, 2017 through March 31, 2017, we issued $44,490 in aggregate principal amount of our Prospect Capital InterNotes® for net proceeds of $43,934 million. In addition, we sold $8,006 aggregate principal amount of Prospect Capital InterNotes® for net proceeds of $7,906 with expected closing on April 6, 2017.

During the period from January 3, 2017 through March 30, 2017, our wholly owned subsidiary Prospect Small Business Lending, LLC purchased $11,521 of whole loans from On Deck Capital, Inc., an online small business lender.

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

- $0.08333 per share for February 2017 to holders of record on February 28, 2017 with a payment date of March 23, 2017.
- $0.08333 per share for March 2017 to holders of record on March 31, 2017 with a payment date of April 20, 2017.
- $0.08333 per share for April 2017 to holders of record on April 28, 2017 with a payment date of May 18, 2017.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

Basis of Presentation and Consolidation

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

Reclassifications

Certain reclassifications have been made in the presentation of prior consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes to conform to the presentation as of and for the three and six months ended December 31, 2016.

Use of Estimates

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

Investment Classification

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

Investment Transactions

Investments are recognized when we assume an obligation to acquire a financial instrument and assume the risks for gains or losses related to that instrument. Investments are derecognized when we assume an obligation to sell a financial instrument and forego the risks for gains or losses related to that instrument. Specifically, we record all security transactions on a trade date basis. Amounts for investments traded but not yet settled are reported in Due to Broker or Due from Broker, respectively, in the Consolidated Statements of Assets and Liabilities.

Foreign Currency

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

i.fair value of investment securities, other assets and liabilities—at the spot exchange rate on the last business day of the period; and

ii.purchases and sales of investment securities, income and expenses—at the rates of exchange prevailing on the respective dates of such investment transactions, income or expenses.

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

Investment Risks

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

Market Risk

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

Credit Risk

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

Liquidity Risk

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

Interest Rate Risk

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

Prepayment Risk

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

Structured Credit Related Risk

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

Online consumer and Small-and-Medium-Sized Business Lending Risk

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

Foreign Currency

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

Investment Valuation

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

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

Level 1: Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities, accessible by us at the measurement date.

Level 2: Quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets, or quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in markets that are not active, or other observable inputs other than quoted prices.

Level 3: Unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

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

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

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

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

1.Each portfolio company or investment is reviewed by our investment professionals with independent valuation firms engaged by our Board of Directors.

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

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

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

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

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

Our investments in CLOs are classified as ASC 820 Level 3 securities and are valued using a discounted cash flow model. The valuations have been accomplished through the analysis of the CLO deal structures to identify the risk exposures from the modeling point of view as well as to determine an appropriate call date (i.e., expected maturity). To value a CLO, both the assets and the liabilities of the CLO capital structure are modeled. Our valuation agent utilizes additional methods to validate

the results from the discounted cash flow method, such as Monte Carlo simulations of key model variables, analysis of relevant data observed in the CLO market, and review of certain benchmark credit indices. We use a waterfall engine to store the collateral data, generate collateral cash flows from the assets based on various assumptions for the risk factors, distribute the cash flows to the liability structure based on the payment priorities, and discount them back using appropriate market discount rates. We are not responsible for and have no influence over the asset management of the portfolios underlying the CLO investments we hold as those portfolios are managed by non-affiliated third party CLO collateral managers. The main risk factors are: default risk, interest rate risk, downgrade risk, and credit spread risk.

Valuation of Other Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities

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

Convertible Notes

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

Revenue Recognition

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

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

Loans are placed on non-accrual status when there is reasonable doubt that principal or interest will be collected. Unpaid accrued interest is generally reversed when a loan is placed on non-accrual status. Interest payments received on non-accrual loans may be recognized as income or applied to the cost basis depending upon management’s judgment of the collectibility of the loan receivable. Non-accrual loans are restored to accrual status when past due principal and interest is paid and in management’s judgment, is likely to remain current. As of December 31, 2016, approximately 1.5% of our total assets at fair value are in non-accrual status.

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

Dividend income is recorded on the ex-dividend date.

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

Federal and State Income Taxes

We have elected to be treated as a RIC and intend to continue to comply with the requirements of the Code applicable to regulated investment companies. We are required to distribute at least 90% of our investment company taxable income and intend to distribute (or retain through a deemed distribution) all of our investment company taxable income and net capital gain to stockholders; therefore, we have made no provision for income taxes. The character of income and gains that we will distribute is determined in accordance with income tax regulations that may differ from GAAP. Book and tax basis differences relating to stockholder dividends and distributions and other permanent book and tax differences are reclassified to paid-in capital.

If we do not distribute (or are not deemed to have distributed) at least 98% of our annual ordinary income and 98.2% of our capital gains in the calendar year earned, we will generally be required to pay an excise tax equal to 4% of the amount by which 98% of our annual ordinary income and 98.2% of our capital gains exceed the distributions from such taxable income for the year. To the extent that we determine that our estimated current year annual taxable income will be in excess of estimated current year dividend distributions from such taxable income, we accrue excise taxes, if any, on estimated excess taxable income. As of December 31, 2016, we do not expect to have any excise tax due for the 2016 calendar year. Thus, we have not accrued any excise tax for this period.

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

We follow ASC 740, Income Taxes (“ASC 740”). ASC 740 provides guidance for how uncertain tax positions should be recognized, measured, presented, and disclosed in the consolidated financial statements. ASC 740 requires the evaluation of tax positions taken or expected to be taken in the course of preparing our tax returns to determine whether the tax positions are “more-likely-than-not” of being sustained by the applicable tax authority. Tax positions not deemed to meet the more-likely-than-not threshold are recorded as a tax benefit or expense in the current year. As of December 2016 and for the three and six months then ended, we did not record any unrecognized tax benefits or liabilities. Management’s determinations regarding ASC 740 may be subject to review and adjustment at a later date based upon factors including, but not limited to, an on-going analysis of tax laws, regulations and interpretations thereof. Although we file both federal and state income tax returns, our major tax jurisdiction is federal. Our tax returns for our federal tax years ended August 31, 2013 and thereafter remain subject to examination by the Internal Revenue Service.

Dividends and Distributions

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

Financing Costs

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

For the year ending June 30, 2017, we have changed our method of presentation relating to debt issuance costs in accordance with ASU 2015-03, Interest - Imputation of Interest (Subtopic 835-30). Prior to July 1, 2016, our policy was to present debt issuance costs in Deferred financing costs as an asset on the Consolidated Statements of Assets and Liabilities, net of accumulated amortization. Beginning with the period ended September 30, 2016, we have presented these costs, except those incurred by the Revolving Credit Facility, as a direct deduction to our Unsecured Notes. Unamortized deferred financing costs of $40,526, $44,140, $57,010, $37,607, and $15,693 previously reported as an asset on the Consolidated Statements of Assets and Liabilities for the years ended June 30, 2016, 2015, 2014, 2013, and 2012, respectively, have been reclassified as a direct deduction to the respective Unsecured Notes (see Notes 5, 6, and 7 in the accompanying Consolidated Financial Statements for further discussion).

We may record registration expenses related to shelf filings as prepaid expenses. These expenses consist principally of SEC registration fees, legal fees and accounting fees incurred. These prepaid expenses are charged to capital upon the receipt of proceeds from an equity offering or charged to expense if no offering is completed. As of December 31, 2016 and June 30, 2016, there are no prepaid expenses related to registration expenses and all amounts incurred have been expensed.

Guarantees and Indemnification Agreements

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

Per Share Information

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

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

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

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

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

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In August 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-15, Statement of Cash Flows (Topic 230): Classification of Certain Cash Receipts and Cash Payments ("ASU 2016-15"), which addresses certain aspects of cash flow statement classification. One such amendment requires cash payments for debt prepayment or debt extinguishment costs to be classified as cash outflows for financing activities. ASU 2016-15 is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2017, and interim periods within those fiscal years. Early adoption is permitted, including adoption in an interim period. If an entity early adopts the amendments in an interim period, any adjustments should be reflected as of the beginning of the fiscal year that includes that interim period. An entity that elects early adoption must adopt all of the amendments in the same period. The adoption of the amended guidance in ASU 2016-15 is not expected to have a significant effect on our consolidated financial statements and disclosures.

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

QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

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

Our debt investments may be based on floating rates or fixed rates. For our floating rate loans the rates are determined from the LIBOR, EURO Interbank Offer Rate, the Federal Funds Rate or the Prime Rate. The floating interest rate loans may be subject to a LIBOR floor. Our loans typically have durations of one to three months after which they reset to current market interest rates. As of December 31, 2016, 90.4% of the interest earning investments in our portfolio, at fair value, bore interest at floating rates.

We also have a revolving credit facility and certain Prospect Capital InterNotes® issuances that are based on floating LIBOR rates. Interest on borrowings under the revolving credit facility is one-month LIBOR plus 225 basis points with no minimum LIBOR floor and there is no outstanding balance as of December 31, 2016. Interest on five Prospect Capital InterNotes® is three-month LIBOR plus a range of 350 to 300 basis points with no minimum LIBOR floor. The Convertible Notes, Public Notes and remaining Prospect Capital InterNotes® bear interest at fixed rates.

The following table shows the approximate annual impact on net investment income of base rate changes in interest rates (considering interest rate flows for floating rate instruments, excluding our investments in CLO residual interests) to our loan portfolio and outstanding debt as of December 31, 2016, assuming no changes in our investment and borrowing structure:

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

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

(2) As of December 31, 2016, one and three month LIBOR was 0.77% and 1.00%, respectively.

We may hedge against interest rate fluctuations by using standard hedging instruments such as futures, options and forward contracts subject to the requirements of the 1940 Act. While hedging activities may insulate us against adverse changes in interest rates, they may also limit our ability to participate in the benefits of higher interest rates with respect to our portfolio of investments. During the three months ended December 31, 2016, we did not engage in hedging activities.

SUPPLEMENT TO MATERIAL U.S. FEDERAL INCOME TAX CONSIDERATIONS

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

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

- banks, insurance companies or other financial institutions;
- persons subject to the alternative minimum tax;
- cooperatives;
- tax exempt organizations;
- dealers in securities;
- expatriates;
- foreign persons or entities (except to the extent set forth below);
- persons deemed to sell the Notes or our common stock under the constructive sale provisions of the Code; or
- persons that hold the Notes or our common stock as part of a straddle, hedge, conversion transaction or other integrated investment.

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

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

The Notes

Consequences to U.S. Holders

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

Stated interest and OID on the Notes

A U.S. Holder generally will be required to recognize interest as ordinary income at the time it is paid or accrued on the Notes in accordance with its regular method of accounting for U.S. federal income tax purposes. In addition, because the Notes' "issue price" (the first price at which a substantial amount of the Notes is sold for cash, other than to bond houses, brokers or similar persons or organizations acting in the capacity as underwriters, placement agents or wholesalers) is less than their stated principal amount by more than a statutorily defined de minimis threshold, the Notes are being issued with OID for U.S. federal income tax purposes. Accordingly, a U.S. Holder generally will be required to include such OID in gross income as ordinary interest income in advance of the receipt of cash attributable to that income and regardless of such holder's regular method of tax accounting. Such OID will be included in gross income for each day during each taxable year in which the Note is held using a constant yield to maturity method that reflects the compounding of interest. This means that the U.S. Holder will have to include in income increasingly greater amounts of OID over time. A U.S. Holder's adjusted tax basis in a Note will equal the amount the U.S. Holder pays for the Note, increased by any OID included in income with respect to the Note.

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

Except as provided below under "The Notes - Consequences to U.S. Holders - Conversion of the Notes," upon the sale, exchange, redemption or other taxable disposition of a Note, a U.S. Holder generally will recognize capital gain or loss in an amount equal to the difference between (1) the sum of cash plus the fair market value of all other property received on such disposition (except to the extent such cash or property is attributable to accrued but unpaid interest, which, to the extent not previously included in income, generally will be taxable as ordinary income) and (2) its adjusted tax basis in the Note. Such capital gain or loss will be long term capital gain or loss if, at the time of such taxable disposition, the U.S. Holder has held the Note for more than one year. The deductibility of capital losses is subject to limitations.

Conversion of the Notes

A U.S. Holder generally will not recognize any gain or loss upon the conversion of the Notes (other than upon the receipt of cash in lieu of a fractional share and upon the receipt of common stock attributable to accrued but unpaid interest, which will be taxable as such). The U.S. Holder's adjusted tax basis in the common stock received in such a conversion (excluding any common stock attributable to accrued interest) generally will be the same as its adjusted tax basis in the Notes surrendered (other than tax basis that is properly allocable to a fractional share). The U.S. Holder's holding period for such common stock (other than common stock attributable to accrued interest) will include its holding period for the Notes that were converted.

The amount of gain or loss recognized on the receipt of cash in lieu of a fractional share generally will be equal to the difference between the amount of such cash received in respect of the fractional share and the portion of the U.S. Holder's adjusted tax basis in the common stock received in the conversion (as described above) that is properly allocable to the fractional share. The U.S. Holder's tax basis in a fractional share will be determined by allocating its tax basis in the Notes surrendered between the common stock received upon conversion and the fractional share, in accordance with their respective fair market values.

The value of any portion of our common stock that is attributable to accrued interest on the Notes not previously recognized in income will be taxed as ordinary income. The tax basis in any shares of common stock attributable to accrued interest will equal the fair market value of such shares when received. The holding period for any shares of common stock attributable to accrued interest will begin the day after the date of conversion.

Constructive distributions

The conversion rate of the Notes will be adjusted in certain circumstances. Under Section 305(c) of the Code, an adjustment (or the failure to make an adjustment) that has the effect of increasing a U.S. Holder's proportionate interest in our assets or earnings may in some circumstances result in a deemed distribution to such U.S. Holder for U.S. federal income tax purposes. Adjustments to the conversion rate made pursuant to a bona fide reasonable adjustment formula that has the effect of preventing the dilution of the interest of the U.S. Holders of the Notes, however, generally will not be deemed to result in such a distribution.

Certain of the possible conversion rate adjustments provided in the Notes will not qualify as being pursuant to such a bona fide reasonable adjustment formula. If such adjustments occur, a U.S. Holder will be deemed to have received a distribution even though it has not received any cash or property as a result of such adjustments. Generally, deemed

distributions on the Notes would constitute dividends (and would be included in income as ordinary dividend income) to the extent made out of our current and accumulated earnings and profits, as determined under U.S. federal income tax rules. It is unclear whether such dividends would be eligible for the dividends received deduction or the reduced maximum rate applicable to qualified dividend income. Distributions in excess of our current and accumulated earnings and profits first will reduce a U.S. Holder's adjusted tax basis in the Notes and, after the adjusted basis is reduced to zero, will constitute capital gains to such U.S. Holder. U.S. Holders are urged to consult their tax advisors concerning the tax treatment of such constructive dividends.

Medicare tax

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

Ownership and Disposition of Common Stock Received Upon Conversion

The tax consequences of owning and disposing of common stock received upon conversion of the notes are generally described in the accompanying prospectus under "Material U.S. Federal Income Tax Considerations."

Consequences to Non U.S. Holders

The following is a summary of certain U.S. federal income tax consequences that will apply to you if you are a Non U.S. Holder of the Notes. A beneficial owner of a Note that is not a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes or a U.S. Holder is referred to herein as a "Non U.S. Holder".

Stated interest and OID on the Notes

Stated interest and OID paid or accrued to a Non U.S. Holder will generally not be subject to U.S. federal income or withholding tax if the interest or OID is not effectively connected with the Non U.S. Holder's conduct of a trade or business within the United States, and the Non U.S. Holder:

- does not own, actually or constructively, 10% or more of the total combined voting power of all classes of our stock entitled to vote;
- is not a "controlled foreign corporation" with respect to which we are, directly or indirectly, a "related person";
- is not a bank whose receipt of interest on the Notes is described in Section 881(c)(3)(A) of the Code; and
- provides its name and address, and certifies, under penalties of perjury, that it is not a U.S. person (on a properly executed IRS Form W 8BEN or W 8BEN E (or suitable successor or substitute form)), or holds its Notes through certain foreign intermediaries and satisfies the certification requirements of applicable Treasury Regulations.

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

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

Any gain recognized on the sale, exchange, redemption or other taxable disposition of the Notes (except with respect to accrued and unpaid interest, which would be taxed as described under "The Notes - Consequences to Non U.S. Holders -

Stated interest and OID on the Notes" above) generally will not be subject to U.S. federal income or withholding tax unless any of the following is true:

- the Non U.S. Holder's investment in the Notes is effectively connected with its conduct of a U.S. trade or business;
- the Non U.S. Holder is a nonresident alien individual present in the U.S. for 183 or more days in the taxable year within which the sale, exchange, redemption or other disposition takes place and certain other requirements are met; or
- we are or have been a "U.S. real property holding corporation" (a "USRPHC") for U.S. federal income tax purposes at any time during the shorter of your holding period and the 5 year period ending on the date of disposition of the Notes.

If a Non U.S. Holder is a holder described in the first bullet point above, the net gain derived from the sale, exchange, redemption or other taxable disposition of its Notes generally will be subject to U.S. federal income tax on a net basis at the rates applicable to U.S. persons generally. In addition, if such Non U.S. Holder is a foreign corporation, it may also be subject to a 30% (or lower applicable treaty rate) branch profits tax on its effectively connected earnings and profits for the taxable year, subject to adjustments. If a Non U.S. Holder is a holder described in the second bullet point above, it will be subject to a flat 30% U.S. federal income tax on the gain derived from the sale, exchange, redemption or other taxable disposition of its Notes, which may be offset by U.S. source capital losses, even though it is not considered a resident of the United States.

With respect to the third bullet point above, we believe that we are not and do not anticipate becoming a USRPHC for U.S. federal income tax purposes. If we were to be treated as a USRPHC either presently or in the future, any gain realized upon a sale, exchange or other disposition (including potentially a conversion) of a Note would be subject to tax in the same manner as an investment described in the first bullet point above (excluding branch profits tax for foreign corporations), unless the requirements for certain exceptions prescribed under the Treasury Regulations applicable to USRPHCs are met. The remainder of this discussion assumes that we have not been and will not become a USRPHC.

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

Conversion of the Notes

Subject to the discussion below of cash received in lieu of a fractional share and common stock attributable to accrued but unpaid interest, a Non U.S. Holder generally will not recognize any gain or loss upon the conversion of the Notes. Such Non U.S. Holder's adjusted tax basis in the common stock received in such a conversion (excluding any common stock attributable to accrued interest) generally will be the same as its adjusted tax basis in the Notes surrendered (other than tax basis that is properly allocable to a fractional share). The Non U.S. Holder's holding period for such common stock (other than common stock attributable to accrued interest) will include its holding period for the Notes that were converted.

To the extent a Non U.S. Holder recognizes any gain on the receipt of cash in lieu of a fractional share, such gain would be treated as described in "The Notes - Consequences to Non U.S. Holders - Sale, exchange, redemption or other taxable disposition of the Notes". The Non U.S. Holder's tax basis in a fractional share will be determined by allocating its tax basis in the Notes surrendered between the common stock received upon conversion and the fractional share, in accordance with their respective fair market values.

The value of any portion of our common stock that is attributable to accrued interest on the Notes not previously recognized in income will be treated as described above in "The Notes - Consequences to Non U.S. Holders - Stated interest and OID on the Notes". The tax basis in any shares of common stock attributable to accrued interest will equal the fair market value of such shares when received. The holding period for any shares of common stock attributable to accrued interest will begin the day after the date of conversion.

Constructive distributions

As described above in "The Notes - Consequences to U.S. Holders - Constructive distributions," certain of the possible conversion rate adjustments provided in the Notes may result in a deemed distribution to a Non U.S. Holder for U.S. federal

income tax purposes, notwithstanding the fact that the Non U.S. Holder did not receive an actual distribution of cash or property. Any such constructive distribution received by a Non U.S. Holder with respect to the Notes will be subject to withholding of U.S. federal income tax at a 30% rate (or lower applicable treaty rate), unless the deemed distribution is effectively connected with a U.S. trade or business of the Non U.S. Holder and the Non U.S. Holder satisfies applicable certification requirements (generally on IRS Form W 8ECI), in which case the deemed distributions will be subject to U.S. federal income tax on a net basis at the rates applicable to U.S. persons generally. If we pay withholding taxes on a Non U.S. Holder’s behalf as a result of an adjustment to the conversion rate of the Notes, we may, at our option, set off such payments against payments of cash and common stock on the Notes. Non U.S. Holders are urged to consult their tax advisors with respect to the U.S. federal income tax consequences resulting from an adjustment to the conversion rate of the Notes.

Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act

In addition, withholding at a rate of 30% will be required on dividends in respect of, and after December 31, 2018, withholding at a rate of 30% will be required on gross proceeds from the sale of our notes held by or through certain foreign financial institutions (including investment funds), unless such institution enters into an agreement with the Secretary of the Treasury to report, on an annual basis, information with respect to interests in, and accounts maintained by, the institution to the extent such interests or accounts are held by certain U.S. persons or by certain non U.S. entities that are wholly or partially owned by U.S. persons and to withhold on certain payments. Accordingly, the entity through which our notes are held will affect the determination of whether such withholding is required. Similarly, payments of interest in respect of, and after December 31, 2018, gross proceeds from the sale of, our notes held by an investor that is a non-financial non-U.S. entity, will be subject to withholding at a rate of 30%, unless such entity either (i) certifies to the applicable withholding agent that such entity does not have any “substantial U.S. owners” or (ii) provides certain information regarding the entity’s “substantial U.S. owners,” which we will in turn provide to the Secretary of the Treasury. An intergovernmental agreement between the United States and an applicable foreign country, or future Treasury regulations or other guidance, may modify these requirements. We will not pay an additional amount to investors in respect of any amounts withheld. Non U.S. Holders are encouraged to consult with their tax advisors regarding the possible implications of these rules on their investment.

Ownership and Disposition of Common Stock Received Upon Conversion

The tax consequences of owning and disposing of common stock received upon conversion of the notes are generally described in the accompanying prospectus under "Material U.S. Federal Income Tax Considerations."

USE OF PROCEEDS

We estimate that the net proceeds from this offering will be approximately $217.75 million after deducting fees and estimated offering expenses of approximately $500,000 payable by us.

We expect to use a portion of the net proceeds from the sale of the Notes to repurchase from time to time a portion of our 2017 Notes and 2018 Notes. We intend to use the remainder of the net proceeds of the offering to invest in high quality short term debt investments, and/or to make long term investments in accordance with our investment objective.

As of December 31, 2016, the aggregate outstanding principal amount of the 2017 Notes was $129.5 million, which will mature on October 15, 2017. As of December 31, 2016, the conversion rate applicable to the 2017 Notes was 87.7516 shares of common stock per $1,000 principal amount of the 2017 Notes (equivalent to a conversion price of approximately $11.40 per share of common stock).

As of December 31, 2016, the aggregate outstanding principal amount of the 2018 Notes was $200.0 million, which will mature on March 15, 2018. As of December 31, 2016, the conversion rate applicable to the 2018 Notes was 84.1497 shares of common stock per $1,000 principal amount of the 2018 Notes (equivalent to a conversion price of approximately $11.88 per share of common stock).

As of April 5, 2017, we did not have any outstanding borrowings under our credit facility and, based on the assets currently pledged as collateral on the facility, a total of approximately $668.0 million was available to us for borrowing under our credit facility net of outstanding borrowings. Interest on borrowings under the credit facility is one-month LIBOR plus 225 basis points, with no minimum LIBOR floor. Additionally, the lenders charge a fee on the unused portion of the credit facility equal to either 50 basis points if at least 35% of the credit facility is used or 100 basis points otherwise.

PRICE RANGE OF COMMON STOCK

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

	NAV(1)	Stock Price High(2)	Stock Price Low(2)	Premium (Discount) of High to NAV	Premium (Discount) of Low to NAV	Dividends Declared
Twelve Months Ending June 30, 2015						
First quarter	$10.47	$11.00	$9.90	5.1%	(5.4)%	$0.331500
Second quarter	10.35	9.92	8.11	(4.2)%	(21.6)%	0.331725
Third quarter	10.30	8.81	8.23	(14.5)%	(20.1)%	0.277285
Fourth quarter	10.31	8.65	7.22	(16.1)%	(30.0)%	0.249990
Twelve Months Ending June 30, 2016						
First quarter	$10.17	$7.99	$6.98	(21.4)%	(31.4)%	$0.249990
Second quarter	9.65	7.63	6.20	(20.9)%	(35.8)%	0.249990
Third quarter	9.61	7.48	5.26	(22.2)%	(45.3)%	0.249990
Fourth quarter	9.62	7.86	7.15	(18.3)%	(25.7)%	0.249990
Twelve Months Ending June 30, 2017						
First quarter	$9.60	$8.65	$7.80	(9.9)%	(18.8)%	$0.249990
Second quarter	9.62	8.50	7.46	(11.6)%	(22.5)%	0.249990
Third quarter	(3)(4)	9.53	8.42	(4)	(4)	0.249990
Fourth quarter (through April 5, 2017)	(3)(4)	9.15	9.07	(4)	(4)	N/A(5)

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

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

(3) Our most recently estimated NAV per share is $9.62 on December 31, 2016. NAV per share as of March 31, 2017, may be higher or lower than $9.62 based on potential changes in valuations, issuances of securities, dividends paid and earnings for the quarters then ended.

(4) NAV has not yet been finally determined for any day after December 31, 2016.

(5) On February 7, 2017, we announced the declaration of monthly dividends in the following amount and with the following dates:

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

On April 5, 2017, the last reported sales price of our common stock was $9.07 per share.

As of April 5, 2017, we had approximately 152 stockholders of record.

The below table sets forth each class of our outstanding securities as of April 5, 2017.

Title of Class	Amount Authorized	Amount Held by Registrant or for its Account	Amount Outstanding
Common Stock	1,000,000,000	0	359,885,703

CAPITALIZATION

The following table sets forth our consolidated capitalization (i) as of December 31, 2016 and (ii) as of December 31, 2016, as adjusted to give effect to the assumed sale of $225.0 million aggregate principal amount of Notes but without giving effect to the use of the cash proceeds from such sale as described in "Use of Proceeds".

This table should be read in conjunction with "Use of Proceeds" and our "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" and our financial statements and notes thereto included in this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus. The adjusted information is illustrative only.

	As of December 31, 2016 (In thousands, except shares and per share data) (Unaudited)	
	Actual	As Adjusted for this Offering
Long term debt, including current maturities:		
Credit facility payable	$—	$—
Senior convertible notes	921,500	921,500
Senior unsecured notes	749,281	749,281
Prospect Capital InterNotes®	962,099	962,099
Notes offered hereby	—	225,000
Amount owed to affiliates	55,222	55,222
Total long term debt	$2,688,102	$2,913,102
Stockholders' equity:		
Common stock, par value $0.001 per share (1,000,000,000 common shares authorized; 359,000,280 shares outstanding actual and 359,000,280 shares outstanding as adjusted)	$359	$359
Paid in capital in excess of par value	3,981,732	3,981,732
Accumulated overdistributed net investment income	(16,907)	(16,907)
Accumulated realized losses on investments	(335,671)	(335,671)
Net unrealized loss on investments	(174,917)	(174,917)
Total stockholders' equity	3,454,596	3,454,596
Total capitalization	$6,142,698	$6,367,698

SENIOR SECURITIES

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

	Total Amount Outstanding(1)	Asset Coverage per Unit(2)	Involuntary Liquidating Preference per Unit(3)	Average Market Value per Unit(4)
Credit Facility				
Fiscal 2017 (as of December 31, 2016, unaudited)	$ —	$ —	—	—
Fiscal 2016 (as of June 30, 2016)	—	—	—	—
Fiscal 2015 (as of June 30, 2015)	368,700	18,136	—	—
Fiscal 2014 (as of June 30, 2014)	92,000	69,470	—	—
Fiscal 2013 (as of June 30, 2013)	124,000	34,996	—	—
Fiscal 2012 (as of June 30, 2012)	96,000	22,668	—	—
Fiscal 2011 (as of June 30, 2011)	84,200	18,065	—	—
Fiscal 2010 (as of June 30, 2010)	100,300	8,093	—	—
Fiscal 2009 (as of June 30, 2009)	124,800	5,268	—	—
Fiscal 2008 (as of June 30, 2008)	91,167	5,712	—	—
Fiscal 2007 (as of June 30, 2007)	—	N/A	—	—
2015 Notes(5)				
Fiscal 2015 (as of June 30, 2015)	$ 150,000	$ 44,579	—	—
Fiscal 2014 (as of June 30, 2014)	150,000	42,608	—	—
Fiscal 2013 (as of June 30, 2013)	150,000	28,930	—	—
Fiscal 2012 (as of June 30, 2012)	150,000	14,507	—	—
Fiscal 2011 (as of June 30, 2011)	150,000	10,140	—	—
2016 Notes(6)				
Fiscal 2016 (as of June 30, 2016)	$ 167,500	$ 36,677	—	—
Fiscal 2015 (as of June 30, 2015)	167,500	39,921	—	—
Fiscal 2014 (as of June 30, 2014)	167,500	38,157	—	—
Fiscal 2013 (as of June 30, 2013)	167,500	25,907	—	—
Fiscal 2012 (as of June 30, 2012)	167,500	12,992	—	—
Fiscal 2011 (as of June 30, 2011)	172,500	8,818	—	—
2017 Notes				
Fiscal 2017 (as of December 31, 2016, unaudited)	$ 129,500	$ 47,008	—	—
Fiscal 2016 (as of June 30, 2016)	129,500	47,439	—	—
Fiscal 2015 (as of June 30, 2015)	130,000	51,437	—	—
Fiscal 2014 (as of June 30, 2014)	130,000	49,163	—	—
Fiscal 2013 (as of June 30, 2013)	130,000	33,381	—	—
Fiscal 2012 (as of June 30, 2012)	130,000	16,739	—	—
2018 Notes				
Fiscal 2017 (as of December 31, 2016, unaudited)	$ 200,000	$ 30,437	—	—
Fiscal 2016 (as of June 30, 2016)	200,000	30,717	—	—
Fiscal 2015 (as of June 30, 2015)	200,000	33,434	—	—
Fiscal 2014 (as of June 30, 2014)	200,000	31,956	—	—

Fiscal 2013 (as of June 30, 2013)	200,000	21,697	—	—

	Total Amount Outstanding(1)	Asset Coverage per Unit(2)	Involuntary Liquidating Preference per Unit(3)	Average Market Value per Unit(4)
2019 Notes				
Fiscal 2017 (as of December 31, 2016, unaudited)	$ 200,000	$ 30,437	—	—
Fiscal 2016 (as of June 30, 2016)	200,000	30,717	—	—
Fiscal 2015 (as of June 30, 2015)	200,000	33,434	—	—
Fiscal 2014 (as of June 30, 2014)	200,000	31,956	—	—
Fiscal 2013 (as of June 30, 2013)	200,000	21,697	—	—
5.00% 2019 Notes				
Fiscal 2017 (as of December 31, 2016, unaudited)	$ 300,000	$ 20,292	—	—
Fiscal 2016 (as of June 30, 2016)	300,000	20,478	—	—
Fiscal 2015 (as of June 30, 2015)	300,000	22,289	—	—
Fiscal 2014 (as of June 30, 2014)	300,000	21,304	—	—
2020 Notes				
Fiscal 2017 (as of December 31, 2016, unaudited)	$ 392,000	$ 15,529	—	—
Fiscal 2016 (as of June 30, 2016)	392,000	15,672	—	—
Fiscal 2015 (as of June 30, 2015)	392,000	17,058	—	—
Fiscal 2014 (as of June 30, 2014)	400,000	15,978	—	—
2022 Notes(7)				
Fiscal 2014 (as of June 30, 2014)	$ 100,000	$ 63,912	—	$ 1,038
Fiscal 2013 (as of June 30, 2013)	100,000	43,395	—	1,036
Fiscal 2012 (as of June 30, 2012)	100,000	21,761	—	996
2023 Notes(8)				
Fiscal 2017 (as of December 31, 2016, unaudited)	$ 250,000	$ 24,350	—	—
Fiscal 2016 (as of June 30, 2016)	248,293	24,742	—	—
Fiscal 2015 (as of June 30, 2015)	248,094	26,953	—	—
Fiscal 2014 (as of June 30, 2014)	247,881	25,783	—	—
Fiscal 2013 (as of June 30, 2013)	247,725	17,517	—	—
2024 Notes				
Fiscal 2017 (as of December 31, 2016, unaudited)	$ 199,281	$ 30,547	—	$ 1,015
Fiscal 2016 (as of June 30, 2016)	161,364	38,072	—	951
Prospect Capital InterNotes®				
Fiscal 2017 (as of December 31, 2016, unaudited)	$ 962,099	$ 6,327	—	—
Fiscal 2016 (as of June 30, 2016)	908,808	6,760	—	—
Fiscal 2015 (as of June 30, 2015)	827,442	8,081	—	—
Fiscal 2014 (as of June 30, 2014)	785,670	8,135	—	—
Fiscal 2013 (as of June 30, 2013)	363,777	11,929	—	—
Fiscal 2012 (as of June 30, 2012)	20,638	105,442	—	—
All Senior Securities(8)(9)				
Fiscal 2017 (as of December 31, 2016, unaudited)	$ 2,632,880	$ 2,312	—	—

Fiscal 2016 (as of June 30, 2016)	2,707,465	2,269	—	—
Fiscal 2015 (as of June 30, 2015)	2,983,736	2,241	—	—
Fiscal 2014 (as of June 30, 2014)	2,773,051	2,305	—	—
Fiscal 2013 (as of June 30, 2013)	1,683,002	2,578	—	—
Fiscal 2012 (as of June 30, 2012)	664,138	3,277	—	—

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

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

(3) This column is inapplicable.

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

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

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

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

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

(9) While we do not consider commitments to fund under revolving arrangements to be senior securities, if we were to elect to treat such unfunded commitments, which were $36,984 as of December 31, 2016, as senior securities for purposes of Section 18 of the 1940 Act, our asset coverage per unit would be $2,294.

RATIO OF EARNINGS TO FIXED CHARGES

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

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

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

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

UNDERWRITING

We and Goldman, Sachs & Co., which is acting as the sole underwriter for this offering, have entered into an underwriting agreement with respect to the Notes. Subject to certain conditions, the underwriter has agreed to purchase from us $225,000,000 aggregate principal amount of Notes.

The underwriter is committed to take and pay for all of the Notes being offered, if any are taken.

Notes sold by the underwriter to the public will initially be offered at the initial public offering price set forth on the cover of this prospectus supplement. If all the Notes are not sold at the initial public offering price, the underwriter may change the offering price and the other selling terms. Any Notes sold by the underwriter to securities dealers may be sold at a discount from the initial public offering price set forth on the cover of this prospectus supplement. Any such securities dealers may resell any Notes purchased from the underwriter to certain other brokers or dealers at a discount from the initial public offering price set forth on the cover of this prospectus supplement. The offering of the Notes by the underwriter is subject to receipt and acceptance and subject to the underwriter's right to reject any order in whole or in part.

The following table shows the underwriting discount and commission to be received by the underwriter in connection with the sale of the Notes.

Per Note	1.0 %
Total	$2,250,000

We and each of our directors and executive officers have agreed, without the prior written consent of Goldman, Sachs & Co., not to, during the period ending 30 days after the date of this prospectus supplement:

- offer, pledge, sell, or otherwise dispose of any shares of common stock or securities convertible into or exercisable or exchangeable for common stock; or
- enter into any swap or other arrangement that transfers to another, in whole or in part, any of the economic consequences of ownership of the common stock;

whether any transaction described above is to be settled by delivery of common stock or other securities, in cash or otherwise;

- make any demand for, or exercise any right with respect to, the registration of any shares of common stock or any security convertible into or exercisable or exchangeable for common stock; or
- publicly disclose the intention to do any of the foregoing.

The lock-up restrictions described above do not apply to, among other things:

- the issuance and sale by us of the Notes offered by this prospectus supplement;
- the issuance of shares of common stock by us upon conversion of the Notes, if applicable;
- the issuance and sale by us of common stock pursuant to any at-the-market offering program, provided that we may not offer or sell more than 1,000,000 shares of common stock in any trading day under any such at-the-market offering program;
- the grant of options or other equity-based awards for common stock pursuant to employee benefit plans existing on the date of the purchase agreement; and
- the issuance by us of shares of common stock upon the exercise of an option or warrant or the conversion of a security outstanding on the date of the purchase agreement.

The Company may issue up to 7.5% of its then current outstanding shares of common stock in a transaction for consideration in connection with portfolio investments by the Company or its subsidiaries where such shares of common stock may be issued only to the selling entities or parties in any such investment transaction. In connection with any portfolio transaction, the Company may file, and issue shares of common stock pursuant to, a registration statement on Form N-14 under the Securities Act.

The Notes are a new issue of securities with no established trading market. We have been advised by the underwriter that it currently intends to make a market in the Notes but is not obligated to do so and may discontinue market making at any time without notice. No assurance can be given as to the liquidity of the trading market for the Notes.

In connection with the offering, the underwriter may purchase and sell Notes in the open market. These transactions may include short sales, stabilizing transactions and purchases to cover positions created by short sales. Short sales involve the sale by the underwriter of a greater number of Notes than it is required to purchase in the offering.

Stabilizing transactions consist of certain bids or purchases made for the purpose of preventing or retarding a decline in the market price of the Notes while the offering is in progress.

These activities by the underwriter, as well as other purchases by the underwriter for its own account, may stabilize, maintain or otherwise affect the market price of the Notes. As a result, the price of the Notes may be higher than the price that otherwise might exist in the open market. If these activities are commenced, they may be discontinued by the underwriter at any time. These transactions may be effected in the over-the-counter market or otherwise.

We estimate our total expenses of the offering, excluding the underwriting discounts and commissions, will be approximately $500,000.

We have agreed to indemnify the underwriter against certain liabilities, including liabilities under the Securities Act.

Other Relationships

The underwriter and its affiliates are full service financial institutions engaged in various activities, which may include sales and trading, commercial and investment banking, advisory, investment management, investment research, principal investment, hedging, market making, brokerage, lending and other financial and non-financial activities and services. The underwriter and its affiliates have provided, and may in the future provide, a variety of these services to us and to persons and entities with relationships with us, for which they received or will receive customary fees and expenses.

In the ordinary course of their various business activities, the underwriter and its affiliates, officers, directors and employees may purchase, sell or hold a broad array of investments, including serving as counterparties to certain derivative and hedging arrangements, and actively trade securities, derivatives, loans, commodities, currencies, credit default swaps and other financial instruments for their own account and for the accounts of their customers, and such investment and trading activities may involve or relate to assets, securities and/or instruments of ours (directly, as collateral securing other obligations or otherwise) and/or persons and entities with relationships with us. The underwriter and its affiliates may also communicate independent investment recommendations, market color or trading ideas and/or publish or express independent research views in respect of such assets, securities or instruments and may at any time hold, or recommend to clients that they should acquire, long and/or short positions in such assets, securities and instruments.

Notice to Prospective Investors in Hong Kong

The Notes may not be offered or sold in Hong Kong by means of any document other than (i) in circumstances which do not constitute an offer to the public within the meaning of the Companies (Winding Up and Miscellaneous Provisions) Ordinance (Cap. 32 of the Laws of Hong Kong) ("Companies (Winding Up and Miscellaneous Provisions) Ordinance") or which do not constitute an invitation to the public within the meaning of the Securities and Futures Ordinance (Cap. 571 of the Laws of Hong Kong) ("Securities and Futures Ordinance"), or (ii) to "professional investors" as defined in the Securities and Futures Ordinance and any rules made thereunder, or (iii) in other circumstances which do not result in the document being a "prospectus" as defined in the Companies (Winding Up and Miscellaneous Provisions) Ordinance, and no advertisement, invitation or document relating to the Notes may be issued or may be in the possession of any person for the purpose of issue (in each case whether in Hong Kong or elsewhere), which is directed at, or the contents of which are likely to be accessed or read by, the public in Hong Kong (except if permitted to do so under the securities laws of Hong Kong) other than with respect to Notes which are or are intended to be disposed of only to persons outside Hong Kong or only to "professional investors" in Hong Kong as defined in the Securities and Futures Ordinance and any rules made thereunder.

Notice to Prospective Investors in Singapore

Neither this prospectus supplement nor the accompanying prospectus has been registered as a prospectus with the Monetary Authority of Singapore. Accordingly, this prospectus supplement, the accompanying prospectus and any other document or material in connection with the offer or sale, or invitation for subscription or purchase, of the Notes may not be circulated or distributed, nor may the Notes be offered or sold, or be made the subject of an invitation for subscription or purchase, whether directly or indirectly, to persons in Singapore other than (i) to an institutional investor (as defined in Section 4A of the Securities and Futures Act, Chapter 289 of Singapore (the "SFA")) under Section 274 of the SFA, (ii) to a relevant person (as defined in Section 275(2) of the SFA) pursuant to Section 275(1) of the SFA, or any person pursuant to Section 275(1A) of the SFA, and in accordance with the conditions specified in Section 275 of the SFA or (iii) otherwise pursuant to, and in accordance with the conditions of, any other applicable provision of the SFA, in each case subject to conditions set forth in the SFA.

Where the Notes are subscribed or purchased under Section 275 of the SFA by a relevant person which is a corporation (which is not an accredited investor (as defined in Section 4A of the SFA)) the sole business of which is to hold investments and the entire share capital of which is owned by one or more individuals, each of whom is an accredited investor, the securities (as defined in Section 239(1) of the SFA) of that corporation shall not be transferable for six months after that corporation has acquired the Notes under Section 275 of the SFA except: (1) to an institutional investor under Section 274 of the SFA or to a relevant person (as defined in Section 275(2) of the SFA), (2) where such transfer arises from an offer in that corporation's securities pursuant to Section 275(1A) of the SFA, (3) where no consideration is or will be given for the transfer, (4) where the transfer is by operation of law, (5) as specified in Section 276(7) of the SFA, or (6) as specified in Regulation 32 of the Securities and Futures (Offers of Investments) (Shares and Debentures) Regulations 2005 of Singapore ("Regulation 32").

Where the Notes are subscribed or purchased under Section 275 of the SFA by a relevant person which is a trust (where the trustee is not an accredited investor (as defined in Section 4A of the SFA)) whose sole purpose is to hold investments and each beneficiary of the trust is an accredited investor, the beneficiaries' rights and interest (howsoever described) in that trust shall not be transferable for six months after that trust has acquired the Notes under Section 275 of the SFA except: (1) to an institutional investor under Section 274 of the SFA or to a relevant person (as defined in Section 275(2) of the SFA), (2) where such transfer arises from an offer that is made on terms that such rights or interest are acquired at a consideration of not less than S$200,000 (or its equivalent in a foreign currency) for each transaction (whether such amount is to be paid for in cash or by exchange of securities or other assets), (3) where no consideration is or will be given for the transfer, (4) where the transfer is by operation of law, (5) as specified in Section 276(7) of the SFA, or (6) as specified in Regulation 32.

LEGAL MATTERS

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

INDEPENDENT ACCOUNTING FIRMS

BDO USA, LLP is the independent registered public accounting firm of the Company and National Property REIT Corp. MSPC is the independent registered public accounting firm of Harbortouch Payments, LLC. Hood & Strong LLP is the independent registered public accounting firm of NPH McDowell, LLC. Tidwell Group, LLC is the independent public accounting firm of Michigan Storage, LLC. RSM US LLP is the independent registered public accounting firm of First Tower Finance Company LLC.

AVAILABLE INFORMATION

We have filed with the SEC a registration statement on Form N-2, together with all amendments and related exhibits, under the Securities Act, with respect to the Notes offered by this prospectus supplement and accompanying prospectus. The registration statement contains additional information about us and the Notes being registered by this prospectus supplement and accompanying prospectus. We file with or submit to the SEC annual, quarterly and current periodic reports, proxy statements and other information meeting the informational requirements of the Exchange Act. This information and the information specifically regarding how we voted proxies relating to portfolio securities for the period ended June 30, 2016, are available free of charge by contacting us at 10 East 40th Street, 42nd floor, New York, NY 10016 or by telephone at toll-free (888) 748-0702. You may inspect and copy these reports, proxy statements and other information, as well as the registration statement and related exhibits and schedules, at the Public Reference Room of the SEC at 100 F Street NE, Washington, D.C. 20549. You may obtain information on the operation of the Public Reference Room by calling the SEC at (202) 551-8090. The SEC maintains an Internet site that contains reports, proxy and information statements and other information filed electronically by us with the SEC which are available on the SEC's Internet site at http://www.sec.gov. Copies of these reports, proxy and information statements and other information may be obtained, after paying a duplicating fee, by electronic request at the following E-mail address: publicinfo@sec.gov, or by writing the SEC's Public Reference Section, Washington, D.C. 20549-0102.

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

INDEX TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Financial Statements

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

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

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

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

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

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

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

PROSPECT CAPITAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS
(in thousands, except share data)
(Unaudited)

	Six Months Ended December 31,	
	2016	2015
Operations		
Net investment income	$163,324	$192,135
Net realized gains (losses)	447	(7,516)
Net change in unrealized gains (losses)	18,475	(251,922)
Net Increase (Decrease) in Net Assets Resulting from Operations	182,246	(67,303)
Distributions to Shareholders		
Distribution from net investment income	(179,097)	(177,942)
Net Decrease in Net Assets Resulting from Distributions to Shareholders	(179,097)	(177,942)
Common Stock Transactions		
Offering costs from issuance of common stock	—	118
Repurchase of common stock under stock repurchase program	—	(34,140)
Value of shares issued through reinvestment of dividends	15,530	7,645
Net Increase (Decrease) in Net Assets Resulting from Common Stock Transactions	15,530	(26,377)
Total Increase (Decrease) in Net Assets	18,679	(271,622)
Net assets at beginning of period	3,435,917	3,703,049
Net Assets at End of Period (Accumulated Overdistributed Net Investment Income of $(16,907) and $(3,623), respectively)	$3,454,596	$3,431,427
Common Stock Activity		
Shares repurchased under stock repurchase program	—	(4,708,750)
Shares issued through reinvestment of dividends	1,893,049	1,029,703
Net shares issued (repurchased) due to common stock activity	1,893,049	(3,679,047)
Shares issued and outstanding at beginning of period	357,107,231	359,090,759
Shares Issued and Outstanding at End of Period	359,000,280	355,411,712

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

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

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

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

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

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

Portfolio Company	Locale / Industry	Investments(1)	December 31, 2016 (Unaudited) Principal Value / Amortized Cost	Fair Value(2)	% of Net Assets
LEVEL 3 PORTFOLIO INVESTMENTS					
Control Investments (greater than 25.00% voting control)(41)					
Arctic Energy Services, LLC(15)	Wyoming / Energy Equipment & Services	Class D Units (32,915 units)(39)	$ 31,640	$ 18,555	0.5%
		Class E Units (21,080 units)(39)	20,230	—	—%
		Class A Units (700 units)(39)	9,006	—	—%
		Class C Units (10 units)(39)	—	—	—%
			60,876	18,555	0.5%
CCPI Inc.(16)	Ohio / Metals & Mining	Senior Secured Term Loan A (10.00%, due 12/31/2017)(3)	12,088	12,088	0.3%
		Senior Secured Term Loan B (12.00% plus 7.00% PIK, due 12/31/2017)(40)	9,320	9,320	0.3%
		Common Stock (14,857 shares)	6,759	21,469	0.6%
			28,167	42,877	1.2%
CP Energy Services Inc.(17)	Oklahoma / Energy Equipment & Services	Series B Convertible Preferred Stock (1,043 shares)(39)	98,272	73,048	2.1%
		Common Stock (2,924 shares)(39)	15,227	—	—%
			113,499	73,048	2.1%
Credit Central Loan Company, LLC(18)	South Carolina / Consumer Finance	Subordinated Term Loan (10.00% plus 10.00% PIK, due 6/26/2019)(13)(40)	51,370 / 44,112	51,370	1.5%
		Class A Units (10,640,642 units)(13)(39)	13,731	8,312	0.2%
		Net Revenues Interest (25% of Net Revenues)(13)(39)	—	3,299	0.1%
			57,843	62,981	1.8%
Echelon Aviation LLC	New York / Diversified Financial Services	Senior Secured Term Loan (11.75% (LIBOR + 9.75% with 2.00% LIBOR floor) plus 2.25% PIK, due 3/31/2022)(10)(12)(40)	31,055	31,055	0.9%
		Senior Secured Term Loan (11.00% (LIBOR + 9.00% with 2.00% LIBOR floor) plus 1.00% PIK, due 12/7/2024)(10)(12)(39)(40)	16,044	16,044	0.5%
		Membership Interest (99%)	22,738	29,760	0.8%
			69,837	76,859	2.2%
Edmentum Ultimate Holdings, LLC(19)	Minnesota / Internet Software & Services	Second Lien Revolving Credit Facility to Edmentum, Inc. – $7,834 Commitment (5.00%, due 6/9/2020)(14)	— / —	—	—%
		Unsecured Senior PIK Note (8.50% PIK, due 6/9/2020)(40)	6,619	6,619	0.2%
		Unsecured Junior PIK Note (10.00% PIK, due 6/9/2020)(40)	30,826 / 20,820	26,561	0.8%

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

See notes to consolidated financial statements.
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PROSPECT CAPITAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED SCHEDULES OF INVESTMENTS (CONTINUED)
(in thousands, except share data)

Portfolio Company	Locale / Industry	Investments(1)	December 31, 2016 (Unaudited) Principal Value	Amortized Cost	Fair Value(2)	% of Net Assets
LEVEL 3 PORTFOLIO INVESTMENTS						
Control Investments (greater than 25.00% voting control)(41)						
Gulf Coast Machine & Supply Company	Texas / Energy Equipment & Services	Senior Secured Term Loan (10.50% (LIBOR + 8.50% with 2.00% LIBOR floor), in non-accrual status effective 1/1/2015, due 10/12/2017)(10)(11)	$41,980	$ 35,403	$ 7,487	0.2%
		Series A Convertible Preferred Stock (99,900 shares)(39)		25,950	—	—%
		Common Stock (100 shares)(39)	—	—	—	—%
				61,353	7,487	0.2%
MITY, Inc.(22)	Utah / Commercial Services & Supplies	Senior Secured Note A (10.00% (LIBOR + 7.00% with 3.00% LIBOR floor), due 1/30/2020)(3)(10)(11)	18,250	18,250	18,250	0.5%
		Senior Secured Note B (10.00% (LIBOR + 7.00% with 3.00% LIBOR floor) plus 10.00% PIK, due 1/30/2020)(3)(10)(11)(40)	16,442	16,442	16,442	0.5%
		Subordinated Unsecured Note to Broda Enterprises ULC (10.00%, due on demand)(13)	5,478	7,200	5,478	0.2%
		Common Stock (42,053 shares)		6,849	16,789	0.4%
				48,741	56,959	1.6%
National Property REIT Corp.(23)	Various / Equity Real Estate Investment Trusts (REITs) / Online Lending	Senior Secured Term Loan A (6.00% (LIBOR + 4.00% with 2.00% LIBOR floor) plus 5.50% PIK, due 4/1/2019)(10)(11)(40)	284,421	284,421	284,421	8.2%
		Senior Secured Term Loan E (11.00% (LIBOR + 9.00% with 2.00% LIBOR floor) plus 5.00% PIK, due 4/1/2019)(10)(11)(40)	205,591	205,591	205,591	6.0%
		Senior Secured Term Loan C to ACL Loan Holdings, Inc. (11.00% (LIBOR + 9.00% with 2.00% LIBOR floor) plus 5.00% PIK, due 4/1/2019)(10)(11)(13)(40)	88,556	88,556	88,556	2.6%
		Senior Secured Term Loan C to American Consumer Lending Limited (11.00% (LIBOR + 9.00% with 2.00% LIBOR floor) plus 5.00% PIK, due 12/15/2020)(10)(11)(13)(40)	46,918	46,918	46,918	1.4%
		Common Stock (1,743,534 shares)(39)	—	184,768	254,187	7.4%

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

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

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

Portfolio Company	Locale / Industry	Investments(1)	December 31, 2016 (Unaudited) Principal Value	Amortized Cost	Fair Value(2)	% of Net Assets
LEVEL 3 PORTFOLIO INVESTMENTS						
Control Investments (greater than 25.00% voting control)(41)						
USES Corp.(26)	Texas / Commercial Services & Supplies	Senior Secured Term Loan A (9.00% PIK, in non-accrual status effective 4/1/2016, due 3/31/2019)	$27,091	$26,158	$27,091	0.8%
		Senior Secured Term Loan B (15.50% PIK, in non-accrual status effective 4/1/2016, due 3/31/2019)	37,880	35,568	16,013	0.4%
		Common Stock (268,962 shares)(39)		—	—	—%
				61,726	43,104	1.2%
Valley Electric Company, Inc.(27)	Washington / Construction & Engineering	Senior Secured Note to Valley Electric Co. of Mt. Vernon, Inc. (8.00% (LIBOR + 5.00% with 3.00% LIBOR floor) plus 2.50% PIK, due 12/31/2019)(3)(10)(11)(40)	10,430	10,430	10,430	0.3%
		Senior Secured Note (10.00% plus 8.50% PIK, due 6/23/2019)(40)	24,568	24,568	20,491	0.6%
		Common Stock (50,000 shares)(39)		26,204	—	—%
				61,202	30,921	0.9%
Wolf Energy, LLC	Kansas / Energy Equipment & Services	Senior Secured Promissory Note secured by assets formerly owned by H&M (18.00%, in non-accrual status effective 4/15/2013, due 4/15/2018)	41,758	—	—	—%
		Membership Interest (100%)(39)		—	—	—%
		Net Profits Interest (8% of Equity Distributions)(4)(39)		—	15	—%
				—	15	—%
				$1,880,883	$1,867,410	54.0%
Affiliate Investments (5.00% to 24.99% voting control)(42)						
Targus International, LLC(28)	California / Leisure Products	Senior Secured Term Loan A (15.00% PIK, in non-accrual status effective 10/1/15, due 12/31/2019)(8)	$1,422	$1,263	$1,422	—%
		Senior Secured Term Loan B (15.00% PIK, in non-accrual status effective 10/1/15, due 12/31/2019)(8)	4,267	3,788	4,267	0.1%
		Common Stock (1,262,737 shares)(39)		3,479	2,130	0.1%
				8,530	7,819	0.2%
				$8,530	$7,819	0.2%

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

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

			December 31, 2016 (Unaudited)			
Portfolio Company	Locale / Industry	Investments(1)	Principal Value	Amortized Cost	Fair Value(2)	% of Net Assets
LEVEL 3 PORTFOLIO INVESTMENTS						
Non-Control/Non-Affiliate Investments (less than 5.00% voting control)						
AFI Shareholder, LLC (f/k/a Aircraft Fasteners International, LLC)	California / Trading Companies & Distributors	Class A Units (32,500 units)(39)		$ 289	$ 679	—%
				289	679	—%
ALG USA Holdings, LLC	Pennsylvania / Hotels, Restaurants & Leisure	Second Lien Term Loan (10.25% (LIBOR + 9.00% with 1.25% LIBOR floor), due 2/28/2020)(8)(10)(11)	11,771	11,649	11,771	0.3%
				11,649	11,771	0.3%
American Gilsonite Company(29)	Utah / Metals & Mining	Membership Interest (1.93%)(39)		—	—	—%
				—	—	—%
Apidos CLO IX	Cayman Islands / Structured Finance	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 9.57%, due 7/15/2023)(5)(13)	23,525	19,276	17,295	0.5%
				19,276	17,295	0.5%
Apidos CLO XI	Cayman Islands / Structured Finance	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 12.96%, due 1/17/2023)(5)(13)	40,500	30,870	26,902	0.8%
				30,870	26,902	0.8%
Apidos CLO XII	Cayman Islands / Structured Finance	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 13.28%, due 4/15/2025)(5)(13)	44,063	32,596	29,821	0.9%
				32,596	29,821	0.9%
Apidos CLO XV	Cayman Islands / Structured Finance	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 10.36%, due 10/20/2025)(5)(13)	36,515	29,887	24,655	0.7%
				29,887	24,655	0.7%
Apidos CLO XXII	Cayman Islands / Structured Finance	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 18.08%, due 10/20/2027)(5)(6)(13)	31,350	26,710	26,752	0.8%
				26,710	26,752	0.8%
Arctic Glacier U.S.A., Inc.	Minnesota / Food Products	Second Lien Term Loan (10.50% (LIBOR + 9.25% with 1.25% LIBOR floor), due 11/10/2019)(3)(10)(11)	150,000	150,000	150,000	4.3%
				150,000	150,000	4.3%
Ark-La-Tex Wireline Services, LLC	Louisiana / Energy Equipment & Services	Senior Secured Term Loan A (6.50% (LIBOR + 5.50% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), in non-accrual status effective 4/1/2016, due 4/8/2019)(10)(12)	21,322	20,353	9,074	0.3%
		Senior Secured Term Loan B (12.50% (LIBOR + 11.50% with 1.00% LIBOR floor),	25,289	23,282	—	—%

		in non-accrual status effective 4/1/2016, due 4/8/2019)(10)(12)			
			43,592	9,074	0.3%
Armor Holding II LLC	New York / Commercial Services & Supplies	Second Lien Term Loan (10.25% (LIBOR + 9.00% with 1.25% LIBOR floor), due 12/26/2020)(3)(8)(10)(11)	7,000 6,918	6,918	0.2%
			6,918	6,918	0.2%
Atlantis Health Care Group (Puerto Rico), Inc.	Puerto Rico / Health Care Providers & Services	Revolving Line of Credit – $7,000 Commitment (9.50% (LIBOR + 8.00% with 1.50% LIBOR floor), due 8/21/2018)(10)(11)(14)	2,350	2,350	0.1%
		Senior Term Loan (9.50% (LIBOR + 8.00% with 1.50% LIBOR floor), due 2/21/2020)(3)(10)(11)	79,968	79,968	2.3%
			82,318	82,318	2.4%
Babson CLO Ltd. 2014-III	Cayman Islands / Structured Finance	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 15.56%, due 1/15/2026)(5)(6)(13)	52,250 42,034	41,223	1.2%
			42,034	41,223	1.2%

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

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

Portfolio Company	Locale / Industry	Investments(1)	December 31, 2016 (Unaudited) Principal Value	Amortized Cost	Fair Value(2)	% of Net Assets
LEVEL 3 PORTFOLIO INVESTMENTS						
Non-Control/Non-Affiliate Investments (less than 5.00% voting control)						
Broder Bros., Co.	Pennsylvania / Textiles, Apparel & Luxury Goods	Senior Secured Term Loan A (7.00% (LIBOR + 5.75% with 1.25% LIBOR floor), due 6/03/2021)(3)(10)(12)	$119,262	$119,262	$119,262	3.5%
		Senior Secured Term Loan B (13.50% (LIBOR + 12.25% with 1.25% LIBOR floor), due 6/03/2021)(10)(12)	120,491	120,491	120,491	3.4%
				239,753	239,753	6.9%
Brookside Mill CLO Ltd.	Cayman Islands / Structured Finance	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 6.98%, due 4/17/2025)(5)(13)	26,000	18,734	15,918	0.5%
				18,734	15,918	0.5%
California Street CLO IX Ltd. (f/k/a Symphony CLO IX Ltd.)	Cayman Islands / Structured Finance	Preference Shares (Residual Interest, current yield 13.15%, due 10/16/2028)(5)(13)	58,915	40,253	34,799	1.0%
				40,253	34,799	1.0%
Capstone Logistics Acquisition, Inc.	Georgia / Commercial Services & Supplies	Second Lien Term Loan (9.25% (LIBOR + 8.25% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 10/7/2022)(3)(8)(10)(11)	101,828	101,340	100,698	2.9%
				101,340	100,698	2.9%
Carlyle Carlyle Global Market Strategies CLO 2016-3, Ltd.	Cayman Islands / Structured Finance	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 18.30%, due 10/20/2029)(5)(6)(13)	32,200	31,153	30,160	0.9%
				31,153	30,160	0.9%
Cent CLO 17 Limited	Cayman Islands / Structured Finance	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 13.59%, due 1/30/2025)(5)(13)	24,870	18,364	16,768	0.5%
				18,364	16,768	0.5%
Cent CLO 20 Limited	Cayman Islands / Structured Finance	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 9.64%, due 1/25/2026)(5)(13)	40,275	31,752	25,771	0.7%
				31,752	25,771	0.7%
Cent CLO 21 Limited	Cayman Islands / Structured Finance	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 11.61%, due 7/27/2026)(5)(6)(13)	48,528	36,287	30,756	0.9%
				36,287	30,756	0.9%

CIFC Funding 2013-III, Ltd.	Cayman Islands / Structured Finance	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 17.38%, due 10/24/2025)(5)(13)	44,100	31,347	30,928	0.9%
				31,347	30,928	0.9%
CIFC Funding 2013-IV, Ltd.	Cayman Islands / Structured Finance	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 18.13%, due 11/27/2024)(5)(13)	45,500	32,561	34,499	1.0%
				32,561	34,499	1.0%
CIFC Funding 2014-IV Investor, Ltd.	Cayman Islands / Structured Finance	Income Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 18.31%, due 10/17/2026)(5)(6)(13)	41,500	30,480	31,494	0.9%
				30,480	31,494	0.9%
CIFC Funding 2016-I, Ltd.	Cayman Islands / Structured Finance	Income Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 17.14%, due 10/21/2028)(5)(6)(13)	34,000	30,091	29,879	0.9%
				30,091	29,879	0.9%
Cinedigm DC Holdings, LLC	New York / Media	Senior Secured Term Loan (11.00% (LIBOR + 9.00% with 2.00% LIBOR floor) plus 2.50% PIK, due 3/31/2021)(10)(11)(40)	62,442	62,392	62,442	1.8%
				62,392	62,442	1.8%

See notes to consolidated financial statements.
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PROSPECT CAPITAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED SCHEDULES OF INVESTMENTS (CONTINUED)
(in thousands, except share data)

Portfolio Company	Locale / Industry	Investments(1)	December 31, 2016 (Unaudited) Principal Value	Amortized Cost	Fair Value(2)	% of Net Assets
LEVEL 3 PORTFOLIO INVESTMENTS						
Non-Control/Non-Affiliate Investments (less than 5.00% voting control)						
Coverall North America, Inc.	Florida / Commercial Services & Supplies	Senior Secured Term Loan A (7.00% (LIBOR + 6.00% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 11/02/2020)(3)(10)(11)	$23,750	$ 23,750	$23,750	0.7%
		Senior Secured Term Loan B (12.00% (LIBOR + 11.00% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 11/02/2020)(3)(10)(11)	25,000	25,000	25,000	0.7%
				48,750	48,750	1.4%
Crosman Corporation	New York / Leisure Products	Senior Secured Term Loan A (9.31% (LIBOR + 8.70% with .30% LIBOR floor) plus 4.00% PIK, due 8/5/2020)(3)(10)(12)(40)	54,673	54,673	54,673	1.6%
		Senior Secured Term Loan B (16.31% (LIBOR + 15.70% with .30% LIBOR floor) plus 4.00% PIK, due 8/5/2020)(10)(12)(40)	41,656	41,656	41,656	1.2%
				96,329	96,329	2.8%
CURO Group Holdings Corp (f/k/a Speedy Cash Holdings Corp.)	Canada / Consumer Finance	Senior Unsecured Notes (12.00%, due 11/15/2017)(8)(13)	15,000	15,000	11,988	0.3%
		Subordinated Secured Term Loan (10.75%, due 5/15/2018)(8)(13)	10,000	9,546	9,575	0.3%
				24,546	21,563	0.6%
Digital Room LLC	California / Commercial Services & Supplies	Second Lien Term Loan (11.00% (LIBOR + 10.00% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 5/21/2023)(8)(10)(12)	34,000	33,337	33,337	1.0%
				33,337	33,337	1.0%
Dunn Paper, Inc.	Georgia / Paper & Forest Products	Second Lien Term Loan (9.75% (LIBOR + 8.75% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 8/26/2023)(3)(8)(10)(11)	11,500	11,278	11,295	0.3%
				11,278	11,295	0.3%
Easy Gardener Products, Inc.	Texas / Commercial Services & Supplies	Senior Secured Term Loan (10.84% (LIBOR + 10.00% with .25% LIBOR floor), due 09/30/2020)(3)(10)(11)	17,281	17,281	16,481	0.5%
				17,281	16,481	0.5%
Fleetwash, Inc.	New Jersey / Commercial Services &	Senior Secured Term Loan B (10.50% (LIBOR + 9.50% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 4/30/2019)(3)(10)(11)	23,402	23,402	23,402	0.7%

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

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

Portfolio Company	Locale / Industry	Investments(1)	December 31, 2016 (Unaudited) Principal Value	Amortized Cost	Fair Value(2)	% of Net Assets
LEVEL 3 PORTFOLIO INVESTMENTS						
Non-Control/Non-Affiliate Investments (less than 5.00% voting control)						
Global Employment Solutions, Inc.	Colorado / Commercial Services & Supplies	Senior Secured Term Loan (10.25% (LIBOR + 9.25% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 6/26/2020)(3)(10)(12)	$49,250	$ 49,250	$49,250	1.4%
				49,250	49,250	1.4%
Halcyon Loan Advisors Funding 2012-1 Ltd.	Cayman Islands / Structured Finance	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 5.30%, due 8/15/2023)(5)(13)	23,188	16,595	13,952	0.4%
				16,595	13,952	0.4%
Halcyon Loan Advisors Funding 2013-1 Ltd.	Cayman Islands / Structured Finance	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 14.56%, due 4/15/2025)(5)(13)	40,400	29,554	28,782	0.8%
				29,554	28,782	0.8%
Halcyon Loan Advisors Funding 2014-1 Ltd.	Cayman Islands / Structured Finance	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 14.69%, due 4/18/2026)(5)(13)	24,500	17,056	16,417	0.5%
				17,056	16,417	0.5%
Halcyon Loan Advisors Funding 2014-2 Ltd.	Cayman Islands / Structured Finance	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 15.95%, due 4/28/2025)(5)(6)(13)	41,164	28,625	28,563	0.8%
				28,625	28,563	0.8%
Halcyon Loan Advisors Funding 2015-3 Ltd.	Cayman Islands / Structured Finance	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 16.68%, due 10/18/2027)(5)(6)(13)	39,598	35,167	35,569	1.0%
				35,167	35,569	1.0%
Harbortouch Payments, LLC	Pennsylvania / Commercial Services & Supplies	Escrow Receivable(39)		—	2,173	0.1%
				—	2,173	0.1%
HarbourView CLO VII, Ltd.	Cayman Islands / Structured Finance	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 18.57%, due 11/18/2026)(5)(6)(13)	19,025	14,475	13,980	0.4%
				14,475	13,980	0.4%
Harley Marine Services, Inc.	Washington / Oil, Gas & Consumable Fuels	Second Lien Term Loan (10.50% (LIBOR + 9.25% with 1.25% LIBOR floor), due 12/20/2019)(3)(8)(10)(11)	9,000	8,902	8,323	0.2%
				8,902	8,323	0.2%

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

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

Portfolio Company	Locale / Industry	Investments(1)	December 31, 2016 (Unaudited) Principal Value	Amortized Cost	Fair Value(2)	% of Net Assets
LEVEL 3 PORTFOLIO INVESTMENTS						
Non-Control/Non-Affiliate Investments (less than 5.00% voting control)						
InterDent, Inc.	California / Health Care Providers & Services	Senior Secured Term Loan A (6.27% (LIBOR + 5.50% with 0.75% LIBOR floor), due 8/3/2017)(10)(12)	$79,097	$ 79,097	$79,097	2.3%
		Senior Secured Term Loan B (11.27% (LIBOR + 10.50% with 0.75% LIBOR floor), due 8/3/2017)(3)(10)(12)	131,125	131,125	131,125	3.8%
				210,222	210,222	6.1%
JD Power and Associates	California / Professional Services	Second Lien Term Loan (9.50% (LIBOR + 8.50% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 9/7/2024)(3)(8)(10)(11)	15,000	14,784	15,000	0.4%
				14,784	15,000	0.4%
Jefferson Mill CLO Ltd.	Cayman Islands / Structured Finance	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 15.32%, due 7/20/2027)(5)(6)(13)	19,500	16,946	15,376	0.4%
				16,946	15,376	0.4%
K&N Parent, Inc.	California / Auto Components	Second Lien Term Loan (9.75% (LIBOR + 8.75% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 10/20/2024)(8)(10)(11)	13,000	12,745	12,745	0.4%
				12,745	12,745	0.4%
Keystone Peer Review Organization Holdings, Inc.	Pennsylvania / Health Care Providers & Services	Second Lien Term Loan (11.75% (PRIME + 8.00%) with 3.75% PRIME floor), due 7/28/2023)(8)(10)	45,000	45,000	45,000	1.3%
				45,000	45,000	1.3%
LaserShip, Inc.	Virginia / Road & Rail	Senior Secured Term Loan A (10.25% (LIBOR + 8.25% with 2.00% LIBOR floor), due 3/18/2019)(3)(10)(12)	34,189	34,189	34,189	1.0%
		Senior Secured Term Loan B (10.25% (LIBOR + 8.25% with 2.00% LIBOR floor), due 3/18/2019)(3)(10)(12)	20,990	20,990	20,990	0.6%
				55,179	55,179	1.6%
LCM XIV Ltd.	Cayman Islands / Structured Finance	Income Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 16.91%, due	30,500	22,027	22,226	0.6%

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

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

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

Portfolio Company	Locale / Industry	Investments(1)	December 31, 2016 (Unaudited) Principal Value	Amortized Cost	Fair Value(2)	% of Net Assets
LEVEL 3 PORTFOLIO INVESTMENTS						
Non-Control/Non-Affiliate Investments (less than 5.00% voting control)						
Mountain View CLO IX Ltd.	Cayman Islands / Structured Finance	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 17.21%, due 7/15/2027)(5)(6)(13)	$47,830	$ 41,924	$41,550	1.2%
				41,924	41,550	1.2%
National Home Healthcare Corp.	Michigan / Health Care Providers & Services	Second Lien Term Loan (11.75% (PRIME + 8.00%) with 3.75% PRIME floor), due 12/8/2022)(8)(10)	15,400	15,172	15,172	0.4%
				15,172	15,172	0.4%
NCP Finance Limited Partnership(31)	Ohio / Consumer Finance	Subordinated Secured Term Loan (11.00% (LIBOR + 9.75% with 1.25% LIBOR floor), due 9/30/2018)(3)(8)(10)(12)(13)	27,039	26,486	25,687	0.7%
				26,486	25,687	0.7%
Nixon, Inc.	California / Textiles, Apparel & Luxury Goods	Senior Secured Term Loan (9.50% plus 3.00% PIK, plus 2.00% default interest, in non-accrual status effective 7/1/2016, due 4/16/2018)(8)	15,413	14,197	7,334	0.2%
				14,197	7,334	0.2%
Octagon Investment Partners XV, Ltd.	Cayman Islands / Structured Finance	Income Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 12.23%, due 1/19/2025)(5)(13)	32,921	24,984	22,018	0.6%
				24,984	22,018	0.6%
Octagon Investment Partners XVIII, Ltd.	Cayman Islands / Structured Finance	Income Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 17.44%, due 12/16/2024)(5)(6)(13)	28,200	18,856	17,946	0.5%
				18,856	17,946	0.5%
Outerwall Inc.	Washington / Diversified Consumer Services	Senior Secured Term Loan B (9.75% (LIBOR + 8.75% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 9/27/2024)(3)(8)(10)(11)	40,000	39,421	40,000	1.2%
				39,421	40,000	1.2%
Pacific World Corporation	California / Personal Products	Revolving Line of Credit – $15,000 Commitment (8.00% (LIBOR + 7.00% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 9/26/2020)(10)(12)(14)	8,000	8,000	8,000	0.2%

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

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

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

Portfolio Company	Locale / Industry	Investments(1)	December 31, 2016 (Unaudited) Principal Value	Amortized Cost	Fair Value(2)	% of Net Assets
LEVEL 3 PORTFOLIO INVESTMENTS						
Non-Control/Non-Affiliate Investments (less than 5.00% voting control)						
Photonis Technologies SAS	France / Aerospace & Defense	First Lien Term Loan (8.50% (LIBOR + 7.50% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 9/18/2019)(8)(10)(11)(13)	$9,927	$ 9,783	$ 8,731	0.3%
				9,783	8,731	0.3%
Pinnacle (US) Acquisition Co. Limited	Texas / Energy Equipment & Services	Second Lien Term Loan (10.50% (LIBOR + 9.25% with 1.25% LIBOR floor), due 8/3/2020)(8)(10)(11)	7,037	6,932	5,317	0.2%
				6,932	5,317	0.2%
PlayPower, Inc.	North Carolina / Commercial Services & Supplies	Second Lien Term Loan (9.75% (LIBOR + 8.75% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 6/23/2022)(3)(8)(10)(11)	11,000	10,868	11,000	0.3%
				10,868	11,000	0.3%
PrimeSport, Inc.	Georgia / Hotels, Restaurants & Leisure	Senior Secured Term Loan A (8.00% (LIBOR + 7.00% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 2/11/2021)(3)(10)(11)	53,546	53,546	53,546	1.5%
		Senior Secured Term Loan B (13.00% (LIBOR + 12.00% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 2/11/2021)(3)(10)(11)	74,500	74,500	71,696	2.1%
				128,046	125,242	3.6%
Prince Mineral Holding Corp.	New York / Metals & Mining	Senior Secured Term Loan (11.50%, due 12/15/2019)(8)	10,000	9,944	9,635	0.3%
				9,944	9,635	0.3%
Rocket Software, Inc.	Massachusetts / Software	Second Lien Term Loan (10.50% (LIBOR + 9.50% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 10/14/2024)(8)(10)(11)	50,000	49,045	50,000	1.4%
				49,045	50,000	1.4%
Royal Holdings, Inc.	Indiana / Chemicals	Second Lien Term Loan (8.50% (LIBOR + 7.50% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 6/19/2023)(3)(8)(10)(11)	5,000	4,969	5,000	0.1%
				4,969	5,000	0.1%
SCS Merger Sub, Inc.	Texas / IT Services	Second Lien Term Loan (10.50% (LIBOR + 9.50% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 10/30/2023)(3)(8)(10)(12)	20,000	19,495	20,000	0.6%
				19,495	20,000	0.6%
SESAC Holdco II LLC	Tennessee / Media	Second Lien Term Loan (9.00% (LIBOR + 8.00% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 4/22/2021)(3)(8)(10)(12)	10,000	9,892	9,892	0.3%
				9,892	9,892	0.3%

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

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

Portfolio Company	Locale / Industry	Investments(1)	December 31, 2016 (Unaudited) Principal Value	Amortized Cost	Fair Value(2)	% of Net Assets
LEVEL 3 PORTFOLIO INVESTMENTS						
Non-Control/Non-Affiliate Investments (less than 5.00% voting control)						
Sudbury Mill CLO Ltd.	Cayman Islands / Structured Finance	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 11.89%, due 1/17/2026)(5)(13)	$28,200	$ 19,846	$ 17,003	0.5%
				19,846	17,003	0.5%
Symphony CLO XIV Ltd.	Cayman Islands / Structured Finance	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 13.82%, due 7/14/2026)(5)(6)(13)	49,250	37,520	35,460	1.0%
				37,520	35,460	1.0%
Symphony CLO XV, Ltd.	Cayman Islands / Structured Finance	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 14.33%, due 10/17/2026)(5)(13)	50,250	41,807	38,872	1.1%
				41,807	38,872	1.1%
TouchTunes Interactive Networks, Inc.	New York / Media	Second Lien Term Loan (9.25% (LIBOR + 8.25% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 5/29/2022)(3)(8)(10)(11)	14,000	13,897	13,897	0.4%
				13,897	13,897	0.4%
Traeger Pellet Grills LLC	Oregon / Household Durables	Senior Secured Term Loan A (6.50% (LIBOR + 4.50% with 2.00% LIBOR floor), due 6/18/2018)(3)(10)(11)	33,956	33,956	33,956	1.0%
		Senior Secured Term Loan B (11.50% (LIBOR + 9.50% with 2.00% LIBOR floor), due 6/18/2018)(3)(10)(11)	36,319	36,319	36,319	1.0%
				70,275	70,275	2.0%
Transaction Network Services, Inc.	Virginia / IT Services	Second Lien Term Loan (9.00% (LIBOR + 8.00% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 8/14/2020)(3)(8)(10)(11)	4,410	4,394	4,394	0.1%
				4,394	4,394	0.1%
United Sporting Companies, Inc.(38)	South Carolina / Leisure Products	Second Lien Term Loan (12.75% (LIBOR + 11.00% with 1.75% LIBOR floor), due 5/16/2018)(3)(10)(12)	140,847	140,847	140,847	4.1%
				140,847	140,847	4.1%
Universal Fiber Systems, LLC	Virginia / Chemicals	Second Lien Term Loan (10.50% (LIBOR + 9.50% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 10/02/2022)(3)(8)(10)(12)	37,000	36,393	37,000	1.1%
				36,393	37,000	1.1%
Universal Turbine Parts, LLC	Alabama / Aerospace & Defense	Senior Secured Term Loan A (6.75% (LIBOR + 5.75% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 7/22/2021)(3)(10)(11)	32,338	32,338	32,338	0.9%
			32,500	32,500	32,500	1.0%

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

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

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

Portfolio Company	Locale / Industry	Investments(1)	December 31, 2016 (Unaudited) Principal Value	Amortized Cost	Fair Value(2)	% of Net Assets
LEVEL 3 PORTFOLIO INVESTMENTS						
Non-Control/Non-Affiliate Investments (less than 5.00% voting control)						
Vivid Seats LLC	Illinois / Internet & Direct Marketing Retail	Second Lien Term Loan (10.75% (LIBOR + 9.75% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 10/12/2023)(8)(10)(11)	$22,500	$22,066	$22,066	0.6%
				22,066	22,066	0.6%
Voya CLO 2012-2, Ltd.	Cayman Islands / Structured Finance	Income Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 14.82%, due 10/15/2022)(5)(13)	38,070	27,292	26,744	0.8%
				27,292	26,744	0.8%
Voya CLO 2012-3, Ltd.	Cayman Islands / Structured Finance	Income Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 13.27%, due 10/15/2022)(5)(13)	46,632	33,421	30,889	0.9%
				33,421	30,889	0.9%
Voya CLO 2012-4, Ltd.	Cayman Islands / Structured Finance	Income Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 18.91%, due 10/15/2023)(5)(13)	40,613	31,376	33,740	1.0%
				31,376	33,740	1.0%
Voya CLO 2014-1, Ltd.	Cayman Islands / Structured Finance	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 19.53%, due 4/18/2026)(5)(6)(13)	32,383	25,028	27,638	0.8%
				25,028	27,638	0.8%
Voya CLO 2016-3, Ltd.	Cayman Islands / Structured Finance	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 17.31%, due 10/18/2027%)(5)(6)(13)	28,100	27,216	26,529	0.8%
				27,216	26,529	0.8%
Washington Mill CLO Ltd.	Cayman Islands / Structured Finance	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 10.20%, due 4/20/2026)(5)(6)(13)	22,600	17,289	14,997	0.4%
				17,289	14,997	0.4%
Water Pik, Inc.	Colorado / Personal Products	Second Lien Term Loan (9.75% (LIBOR + 8.75% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 1/8/2021)(3)(8)(10)(11)	14,448	14,143	14,448	0.5%
				14,143	14,448	0.5%
Wheel Pros, LLC	Colorado / Auto Components	Senior Subordinated Secured Note (11.00% (LIBOR + 7.00% with 4.00% LIBOR floor), due 6/29/2020)(3)(10)(11)	12,000	12,000	11,941	0.4%
			5,460	5,460	5,460	0.2%

	Senior Subordinated Secured Note (11.00% (LIBOR + 7.00% with 4.00% LIBOR floor), due 6/29/2020)(3)(10)(11)	17,460	17,401	0.6%
Total Non-Control/Non-Affiliate Investments (Level 3)		$4,222,503	$4,061,770	117.6%
Total Portfolio Investments		$6,111,916	$5,936,999	171.8%

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

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

			June 30, 2016		
Portfolio Company	Locale / Industry	Investments(1)	Principal Value / Amortized Cost	Fair Value(2)	% of Net Assets
LEVEL 3 PORTFOLIO INVESTMENTS					
Control Investments (greater than 25.00% voting control)(43)					
Arctic Energy Services, LLC(15)	Wyoming / Energy Equipment & Services	Class D Units (32,915 units)(39)	$ 31,640	$ 35,815	1.0%
		Class E Units (21,080 units)(39)	20,230	2,525	0.1%
		Class A Units (700 units)(39)	9,006	—	—%
		Class C Units (10 units)(39)	—	—	—%
			60,876	38,340	1.1%
CCPI Inc.(16)	Ohio / Metals & Mining	Senior Secured Term Loan A (10.00%, due 12/31/2017)(3)	12,313	12,313	0.4%
		Senior Secured Term Loan B (12.00% plus 7.00% PIK, due 12/31/2017)(40)	9,320	9,320	0.3%
		Common Stock (14,857 shares)	6,635	19,723	0.5%
			28,268	41,356	1.2%
CP Energy Services Inc.(17)	Oklahoma / Energy Equipment & Services	Series B Convertible Preferred Stock (1,043 shares)(39)	98,273	76,002	2.2%
		Common Stock (2,924 shares)(39)	15,227	—	—%
			113,500	76,002	2.2%
Credit Central Loan Company, LLC(18)	South Carolina / Consumer Finance	Subordinated Term Loan (10.00% plus 10.00% PIK, due 6/26/2019)(13)(40)	36,931	36,931	1.1%
		Class A Units (7,500,000 units)(13)(39)	11,633	11,707	0.3%
		Net Revenues Interest (25% of Net Revenues)(13)(39)	—	3,616	0.1%
			48,564	52,254	1.5%
Echelon Aviation LLC	New York / Diversified Financial Services	Senior Secured Term Loan (11.75% (LIBOR + 9.75% with 2.00% LIBOR floor) plus 2.25% PIK, due 3/31/2022)(10)(12)(40)	37,855	37,855	1.1%
		Membership Interest (99%)	19,907	22,966	0.7%
			57,762	60,821	1.8%
Edmentum Ultimate Holdings, LLC(19)	Minnesota / Internet Software & Services	Second Lien Revolving Credit Facility to Edmentum, Inc. – $7,834 Commitment (5.00%, due 6/9/2020)(14)	6,424	6,424	0.2%
		Unsecured Senior PIK Note (8.50% PIK, due 6/9/2020)(40)	6,341	6,341	0.2%
		Unsecured Junior PIK Note (10.00% PIK, due 6/9/2020)(40)	28,834 / 22,337	25,569	0.7%
		Class A Units (370,964 units)(39)	6,576	6,012	0.2%
			41,678	44,346	1.3%
First Tower Finance Company LLC(20)	Mississippi / Consumer Finance	Subordinated Term Loan to First Tower, LLC (10.00% plus 12.00% PIK, due 6/24/2019)(13)(40)	255,762	255,762	7.4%

		Class A Units (86,711,625 units)(13)(39)	70,476	96,904	2.8%
			326,238	352,666	10.2%
Freedom Marine Solutions, LLC(21)	Louisiana / Energy Equipment & Services	Membership Interest (100%)(39)	40,810	26,618	0.8%
			40,810	26,618	0.8%
Gulf Coast Machine & Supply Company	Texas / Energy Equipment & Services	Senior Secured Term Loan (10.50% (LIBOR + 8.50% with 2.00% LIBOR floor), in non-accrual status effective 1/1/2015, due 10/12/2017)(10)(11)	38,892 34,425	7,312	0.2%
		Series A Convertible Preferred Stock (99,900 shares)(39)	25,950	—	—%
			60,375	7,312	0.2%

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

Portfolio Company	Locale / Industry	Investments(1)	June 30, 2016 Principal Value	Amortized Cost	Fair Value(2)	% of Net Assets
LEVEL 3 PORTFOLIO INVESTMENTS						
Control Investments (greater than 25.00% voting control)(43)						
MITY, Inc.(22)	Utah / Commercial Services & Supplies	Senior Secured Note A (10.00% (LIBOR + 7.00% with 3.00% LIBOR floor), due 3/19/2019)(3)(10)(11)	$18,250	$ 18,250	$18,250	0.5%
		Senior Secured Note B (10.00% (LIBOR + 7.00% with 3.00% LIBOR floor) plus 10.00% PIK, due 3/19/2019)(3)(10)(11)(40)	16,442	16,442	16,442	0.5%
		Subordinated Unsecured Note to Broda Enterprises ULC (10.00%, due on demand)(13)	7,200	7,200	5,667	0.2%
		Common Stock (42,053 shares)		6,848	13,690	0.4%
				48,740	54,049	1.6%
National Property REIT Corp.(23)	Various / Equity Real Estate Investment Trusts (REITs) / Online Lending	Senior Secured Term Loan A (6.00% (LIBOR + 4.00% with 2.00% LIBOR floor) plus 5.50% PIK, due 4/1/2019)(10)(11)(40)	248,677	248,677	248,677	7.2%
		Senior Secured Term Loan E (11.00% (LIBOR + 9.00% with 2.00% LIBOR floor) plus 5.00% PIK, due 4/1/2019)(10)(11)(40)	212,819	212,819	212,819	6.2%
		Senior Secured Term Loan C to ACL Loan Holdings, Inc. (11.00% (LIBOR + 9.00% with 2.00% LIBOR floor) plus 5.00% PIK, due 4/1/2019)(10)(11)(13)(40)	99,972	99,972	99,972	2.9%
		Common Stock (1,533,899 shares)(39)		165,908	215,491	6.3%
		Net Operating Income Interest (5% of Net Operating Income)(39)		—	66,974	2.0%
				727,376	843,933	24.6%
Nationwide Loan Company LLC(24)	Illinois / Consumer Finance	Senior Subordinated Term Loan to Nationwide Acceptance LLC (10.00% plus 10.00% PIK, due 6/18/2019)(13)(40)	16,696	16,696	16,696	0.5%
		Class A Units (29,343,795 units)(13)		16,201	19,117	0.5%
				32,897	35,813	1.0%
NMMB, Inc.(25)	New York / Media	Senior Secured Note (14.00%, due 5/6/2021)	3,714	3,714	3,442	0.1%
		Senior Secured Note to Armed Forces Communications, Inc. (14.00%, due	7,000	7,000	6,487	0.2%

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

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

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

Portfolio Company	Locale / Industry	Investments(1)	June 30, 2016 Principal Value	Amortized Cost	Fair Value(2)	% of Net Assets
LEVEL 3 PORTFOLIO INVESTMENTS						
Control Investments (greater than 25.00% voting control)(43)						
Valley Electric Company, Inc.(27)	Washington / Construction & Engineering	Senior Secured Note to Valley Electric Co. of Mt. Vernon, Inc. (8.00% (LIBOR + 5.00% with 3.00% LIBOR floor) plus 2.50% PIK, due 12/31/2019)(3)(10)(11)(40)	$10,430	$10,430	$10,430	0.3%
		Senior Secured Note (10.00% plus 8.50% PIK, due 6/23/2019)(40)	23,802	23,802	20,661	0.6%
		Common Stock (50,000 shares)(39)		26,204	—	—%
				60,436	31,091	0.9%
Wolf Energy, LLC	Kansas / Energy Equipment & Services	Senior Secured Promissory Note secured by assets formerly owned by H&M (18.00%, in non-accrual status effective 4/15/2013, due 4/15/2018)	38,257	—	659	—%
		Membership Interest (100%)(39)		—	—	—%
		Net Profits Interest (8% of Equity Distributions)(4)(39)		—	19	—%
				—	678	—%
				$1,768,220	$1,752,449	51.0%
Affiliate Investments (5.00% to 24.99% voting control)(44)						
BNN Holdings Corp.	Michigan / Health Care Equipment & Supplies	Series A Preferred Stock (9,925.455 shares)(7)(39)		$1,780	$2,270	0.1%
		Series B Preferred Stock (1,753.636 shares)(7)(39)		448	572	—%
				2,228	2,842	0.1%
Targus International, LLC(28)	California / Leisure Products	Senior Secured Term Loan A (15.00% PIK, in non-accrual status effective 10/1/15, due 12/31/2019)(8)	1,319	1,263	1,319	—%
		Senior Secured Term Loan B (15.00% PIK , in non-accrual status effective 10/1/15, due 12/31/2019)(8)	3,957	3,788	3,957	0.1%
		Common Stock (1,262,737 shares)(39)		3,479	3,202	0.1%
				8,530	8,478	0.2%
				$10,758	$11,320	0.3%

See notes to consolidated financial statements.
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PROSPECT CAPITAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED SCHEDULES OF INVESTMENTS (CONTINUED)
(in thousands, except share data)

Portfolio Company	Locale / Industry	Investments(1)	June 30, 2016 Principal Value	Amortized Cost	Fair Value(2)	% of Net Assets
LEVEL 3 PORTFOLIO INVESTMENTS						
Non-Control/Non-Affiliate Investments (less than 5.00% voting control)						
AFI Shareholder, LLC (f/k/a Aircraft Fasteners International, LLC)	California / Trading Companies & Distributors	Class A Units (32,500 units)(39)		$ 330	$ 511	—%
				330	511	—%
Airmall Inc.	Pennsylvania / Multiline Retail	Escrow Receivable		3,916	3,900	0.1%
				3,916	3,900	0.1%
Ajax Rolled Ring & Machine, LLC(35)	South Carolina / Machinery	Escrow Receivable		—	608	—%
				—	608	—%
ALG USA Holdings, LLC	Pennsylvania / Hotels, Restaurants & Leisure	Second Lien Term Loan (10.25% (LIBOR + 9.00% with 1.25% LIBOR floor), due 2/28/2020)(8)(10)(11)	11,730	11,630	11,771	0.3%
				11,630	11,771	0.3%
American Gilsonite Company(29)	Utah / Metals & Mining	Membership Interest (1.93%)(39)		—	—	—%
				—	—	—%
Apidos CLO IX	Cayman Islands / Structured Finance	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 16.98%, due 7/15/2023)(5)(13)	23,525	19,997	19,966	0.6%
				19,997	19,966	0.6%
Apidos CLO XI	Cayman Islands / Structured Finance	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 11.95%, due 1/17/2023)(5)(13)	38,340	29,763	26,057	0.8%
				29,763	26,057	0.8%
Apidos CLO XII	Cayman Islands / Structured Finance	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 13.39%, due 4/15/2025)(5)(13)	44,008	34,598	30,638	0.9%
				34,598	30,638	0.9%
Apidos CLO XV	Cayman Islands / Structured Finance	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 10.72%, due 10/20/2025)(5)(13)	36,515	31,479	25,335	0.7%
				31,479	25,335	0.7%
Apidos CLO XXII	Cayman Islands / Structured Finance	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 17.29%, due 10/20/2027)(5)(6)(13)	31,350	26,948	25,369	0.7%
				26,948	25,369	0.7%
Arctic Glacier U.S.A., Inc.	Minnesota / Food Products	Second Lien Term Loan (10.50% (LIBOR + 9.25% with 1.25% LIBOR floor), due 11/10/2019)(3)(10)(11)		150,000	145,546	4.2%
				150,000	145,546	4.2%
			[illegible]	[illegible]	11,779	0.3%

Ark-La-Tex Wireline Services, LLC	Louisiana / Energy Equipment & Services	Senior Secured Term Loan A (6.50% (LIBOR + 5.50% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), in non-accrual status effective 4/1/2016, due 4/8/2019)(10)(12)				
		Senior Secured Term Loan B (12.50% (LIBOR + 11.50% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), in non-accrual status effective 4/1/2016, due 4/8/2019)(10)(12)	23,981	23,289	—	—%
				44,327	11,779	0.3%
Armor Holding II LLC	New York / Commercial Services & Supplies	Second Lien Term Loan (10.25% (LIBOR + 9.00% with 1.25% LIBOR floor), due 12/26/2020)(3)(8)(10)(11)	7,000	6,907	6,907	0.2%
				6,907	6,907	0.2%

See notes to consolidated financial statements.
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PROSPECT CAPITAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED SCHEDULES OF INVESTMENTS (CONTINUED)
(in thousands, except share data)

Portfolio Company	Locale / Industry	Investments(1)	June 30, 2016 Principal Value	Amortized Cost	Fair Value(2)	% of Net Assets
LEVEL 3 PORTFOLIO INVESTMENTS						
Non-Control/Non-Affiliate Investments (less than 5.00% voting control)						
Atlantis Health Care Group (Puerto Rico), Inc.	Puerto Rico / Health Care Providers & Services	Revolving Line of Credit – $7,000 Commitment (10.25% (LIBOR + 8.25% with 2.00% LIBOR floor), due 8/21/2017)(10)(11)(14)	$2,350	$ 2,350	$ 2,350	0.1%
		Senior Term Loan (10.25% (LIBOR + 8.25% with 2.00% LIBOR floor), due 2/21/2018)(3)(10)(11)	38,166	38,166	38,166	1.1%
				40,516	40,516	1.2%
Babson CLO Ltd. 2014-III	Cayman Islands / Structured Finance	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 12.25%, due 1/15/2026)(5)(6)(13)	52,250	44,075	40,312	1.2%
				44,075	40,312	1.2%
Broder Bros., Co.	Pennsylvania / Textiles, Apparel & Luxury Goods	Senior Secured Term Loan A (7.00% (LIBOR + 5.75% with 1.25% LIBOR floor), due 6/03/2021)(3)(10)(12)	120,737	120,737	120,737	3.5%
		Senior Secured Term Loan B (13.50% (LIBOR + 12.25% with 1.25% LIBOR floor), due 6/03/2021)(10)(12)	121,475	121,475	121,475	3.5%
				242,212	242,212	7.0%
Brookside Mill CLO Ltd.	Cayman Islands / Structured Finance	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 14.44%, due 4/17/2025)(5)(13)	26,000	19,875	18,990	0.6%
				19,875	18,990	0.6%
California Street CLO IX Ltd. (f/k/a Symphony CLO IX Ltd.)	Cayman Islands / Structured Finance	Preference Shares (Residual Interest, current yield 14.11%, due 4/16/2022)(5)(13)	45,500	32,629	29,267	0.9%
				32,629	29,267	0.9%
Capstone Logistics Acquisition, Inc.	Georgia / Commercial Services & Supplies	Second Lien Term Loan (9.25% (LIBOR + 8.25% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 10/7/2022)(3)(8)(10)(12)	101,828	101,298	97,752	2.8%
				101,298	97,752	2.8%
Cent CLO 17 Limited	Cayman Islands / Structured Finance	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 12.64%, due 1/30/2025)(5)(13)	24,870	18,839	16,695	0.5%
				18,839	16,695	0.5%
Cent CLO 20 Limited	Cayman Islands / Structured Finance	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 10.19%, due 1/25/2026)(5)(13)	40,275	32,835	26,501	0.8%

				32,835	26,501	0.8%
Cent CLO 21 Limited	Cayman Islands / Structured Finance	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 11.64%, due 7/27/2026)(5)(6)(13)	48,528	38,125	31,467	0.9%
				38,125	31,467	0.9%
CIFC Funding 2013-III, Ltd.	Cayman Islands / Structured Finance	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 15.72%, due 10/24/2025)(5)(13)	44,100	32,338	29,634	0.9%
				32,338	29,634	0.9%
CIFC Funding 2013-IV, Ltd.	Cayman Islands / Structured Finance	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 16.13%, due 11/27/2024)(5)(13)	45,500	33,414	32,752	0.9%
				33,414	32,752	0.9%
CIFC Funding 2014-IV Investor, Ltd.	Cayman Islands / Structured Finance	Income Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 15.05%, due 10/17/2026)(5)(6)(13)	41,500	31,729	30,378	0.9%
				31,729	30,378	0.9%
Cinedigm DC Holdings, LLC	New York / Media	Senior Secured Term Loan (11.00% (LIBOR + 9.00% with 2.00% LIBOR floor) plus 2.50% PIK, due 3/31/2021)(10)(11)(40)	65,990	65,940	65,990	1.9%
				65,940	65,990	1.9%

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

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

Portfolio Company	Locale / Industry	Investments(1)	June 30, 2016 Principal Value	Amortized Cost	Fair Value(2)	% of Net Assets
LEVEL 3 PORTFOLIO INVESTMENTS						
Non-Control/Non-Affiliate Investments (less than 5.00% voting control)						
Coverall North America, Inc.	Florida / Commercial Services & Supplies	Senior Secured Term Loan A (7.00% (LIBOR + 6.00% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 11/02/2020)(3)(10)(11)	$24,250	$ 24,250	$24,250	0.7%
		Senior Secured Term Loan B (12.00% (LIBOR + 11.00% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 11/02/2020)(3)(10)(11)	25,000	25,000	25,000	0.7%
				49,250	49,250	1.4%
Crosman Corporation	New York / Leisure Products	Senior Secured Term Loan A (9.16% (LIBOR + 8.70% with .30% LIBOR floor) plus 4.00% PIK, due 8/5/2020)(3)(10)(12)(40)	54,185	54,185	53,935	1.6%
		Senior Secured Term Loan B (16.16% (LIBOR + 15.70% with .30% LIBOR floor) plus 4.00% PIK, due 8/5/2020)(10)(12)(40)	41,284	41,284	40,458	1.1%
				95,469	94,393	2.7%
CURO Group Holdings Corp. (f/k/a Speedy Cash Holdings Corp.)	Canada / Consumer Finance	Senior Unsecured Notes (12.00%, due 11/15/2017)(8)(13)	15,000	15,000	8,081	0.2%
				15,000	8,081	0.2%
Easy Gardener Products, Inc.	Texas / Commercial Services & Supplies	Senior Secured Term Loan (10.63% (LIBOR + 10.00% with .25% LIBOR floor), due 09/30/2020)(3)(10)(11)	17,369	17,369	17,369	0.5%
				17,369	17,369	0.5%
Empire Today, LLC	Illinois / Household Durables	Senior Secured Note (11.375%, due 2/1/2017)(8)	50,426	49,988	49,938	1.4%
				49,988	49,938	1.4%
Fleetwash, Inc.	New Jersey / Commercial Services & Supplies	Senior Secured Term Loan B (10.50% (LIBOR + 9.50% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 4/30/2019)(3)(10)(11)	23,402	23,402	23,402	0.7%
		Delayed Draw Term Loan – $15,000 Commitment (9.50% (LIBOR + 8.50% with 1.00% LIBOR floor)expires 4/30/2019)(10)(11)(14)	—	—	—	—%
				23,402	23,402	0.7%
Focus Brands, Inc.			18,000	17,876	18,000	0.5%

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

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

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

Portfolio Company	Locale / Industry	Investments(1)	June 30, 2016 Principal Value	Amortized Cost	Fair Value(2)	% of Net Assets
LEVEL 3 PORTFOLIO INVESTMENTS						
Non-Control/Non-Affiliate Investments (less than 5.00% voting control)						
				49,312	49,312	1.4%
Halcyon Loan Advisors Funding 2012-1 Ltd.	Cayman Islands / Structured Finance	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 17.90%, due 8/15/2023)(5)(13)	$23,188	$ 18,245	$ 18,140	0.5%
				18,245	18,140	0.5%
Halcyon Loan Advisors Funding 2013-1 Ltd.	Cayman Islands / Structured Finance	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 18.01%, due 4/15/2025)(5)(13)	40,400	31,897	32,212	0.9%
				31,897	32,212	0.9%
Halcyon Loan Advisors Funding 2014-1 Ltd.	Cayman Islands / Structured Finance	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 13.66%, due 4/18/2026)(5)(13)	24,500	18,255	17,076	0.5%
				18,255	17,076	0.5%
Halcyon Loan Advisors Funding 2014-2 Ltd.	Cayman Islands / Structured Finance	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 16.91%, due 4/28/2025)(5)(6)(13)	41,164	30,795	30,532	0.9%
				30,795	30,532	0.9%
Halcyon Loan Advisors Funding 2015-3 Ltd.	Cayman Islands / Structured Finance	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 15.86%, due 10/18/2027)(5)(6)(13)	39,598	36,746	35,202	1.0%
				36,746	35,202	1.0%
Harbortouch Payments, LLC	Pennsylvania / Commercial Services & Supplies	Second Lien Term Loan (10.00% (LIBOR + 9.00% with 1.00% LIBOR floor) plus 3.00% PIK, due 5/31/2023)(10)(11)(40)	27,500	27,500	27,500	0.8%
		Escrow Receivable(39)		—	1,602	—%
				27,500	29,102	0.8%
HarbourView CLO VII, Ltd.	Cayman Islands / Structured Finance	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 17.35%, due 11/18/2026)(5)(6)(13)	19,025	14,454	13,005	0.4%
				14,454	13,005	0.4%
Harley Marine Services, Inc.	Washington / Oil, Gas & Consumable Fuels	Second Lien Term Loan (10.50% (LIBOR + 9.25% with 1.25% LIBOR floor), due 12/20/2019)(3)(8)(10)(11)	9,000	8,886	8,886	0.3%
				8,886	8,886	0.3%
Hollander Sleep Products, LLC	Florida / Household Durables	Senior Secured Term Loan (9.00% (LIBOR + 8.00% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 10/21/2020)(3)(10)(12)	21,860	21,860	21,098	0.6%
				21,860	21,098	0.6%

ICV-CAS Holdings, LLC	New York / Transportation Infrastructure	Escrow Receivable		—	6	—%
				—	6	—%
Inpatient Care Management Company, LLC	Florida / Health Care Providers & Services	Senior Secured Term Loan (11.50% (LIBOR + 10.50% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 6/8/2021(10)(12)	17,000	17,000	17,000	0.5%
				17,000	17,000	0.5%
Instant Web, LLC	Minnesota / Media	Senior Secured Term Loan A (5.50% (LIBOR + 4.50% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 3/28/2019)(10)(11)	122,943	122,943	122,943	3.6%
		Senior Secured Term Loan B (12.00% (LIBOR + 11.00% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 3/28/2019)(3)(10)(11)	158,100	158,100	158,100	4.6%
		Senior Secured Term Loan C-1 (12.75% (LIBOR + 11.75% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 3/28/2019)(10)(11)	27,000	27,000	27,000	0.8%
		Senior Secured Term Loan C-2 (13.50% (LIBOR + 12.50% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 3/28/2019)(10)(11)	25,000	25,000	25,000	0.7%

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

Portfolio Company	Locale / Industry	Investments(1)	June 30, 2016 Principal Value	Amortized Cost	Fair Value(2)	% of Net Assets
LEVEL 3 PORTFOLIO INVESTMENTS						
Non-Control/Non-Affiliate Investments (less than 5.00% voting control)						
				333,043	333,043	9.7%
InterDent, Inc.	California / Health Care Providers & Services	Senior Secured Term Loan A (6.25% (LIBOR + 5.50% with 0.75% LIBOR floor), due 8/3/2017)(10)(12)	$79,538	$ 79,538	$79,538	2.3%
		Senior Secured Term Loan B (11.25% (LIBOR + 10.50% with 0.75% LIBOR floor), due 8/3/2017)(3)(10)(12)	131,125	131,125	130,582	3.8%
				210,663	210,120	6.1%
JAC Holding Corporation	Michigan / Auto Components	Senior Secured Note (11.50%, due 10/1/2019)(8)	2,868	2,868	2,868	0.1%
				2,868	2,868	0.1%
Jefferson Mill CLO Ltd.	Cayman Islands / Structured Finance	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 9.75%, due 7/20/2027)(5)(6)(13)	19,500	16,915	13,072	0.4%
				16,915	13,072	0.4%
JHH Holdings, Inc.	Texas / Health Care Providers & Services	Second Lien Term Loan (11.25% (LIBOR + 10.00% with 1.25% LIBOR floor) plus 0.50% PIK, due 3/30/2019)(3)(10)(11)(40)	35,477	35,477	35,477	1.0%
				35,477	35,477	1.0%
LaserShip, Inc.	Virginia / Road & Rail	Senior Secured Term Loan A (10.25% (LIBOR + 8.25% with 2.00% LIBOR floor) plus 2.00% PIK, due 3/18/2019)(3)(10)(12)(40)	34,570	34,570	32,113	0.9%
		Senior Secured Term Loan B (10.25% (LIBOR + 8.25% with 2.00% LIBOR floor) plus 2.00% PIK, due 3/18/2019)(3)(10)(12)(40)	21,214	21,214	19,705	0.6%
				55,784	51,818	1.5%
LCM XIV Ltd.	Cayman Islands / Structured Finance	Income Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 18.80%, due 7/15/2025)(5)(13)	30,500	22,890	23,376	0.7%
				22,890	23,376	0.7%
Madison Park Funding IX, Ltd.	Cayman Islands / Structured Finance	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 21.15%, due 8/15/2022)(5)(13)	31,110	22,259	21,174	0.6%
				22,259	21,174	0.6%
Matrixx Initiatives, Inc.	New Jersey / Pharmaceuticals	Senior Secured Term Loan A (7.50% (LIBOR + 6.00% with 1.50% LIBOR	30,177	30,177	30,177	0.9%

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

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

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

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

See notes to consolidated financial statements.
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PROSPECT CAPITAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED SCHEDULES OF INVESTMENTS (CONTINUED)
(in thousands, except share data)

Portfolio Company	Locale / Industry	Investments(1)	June 30, 2016 Principal Value	Amortized Cost	Fair Value(2)	% of Net Assets
LEVEL 3 PORTFOLIO INVESTMENTS						
Non-Control/Non-Affiliate Investments (less than 5.00% voting control)						
				135,000	135,000	3.9%
Photonis Technologies SAS	France / Aerospace & Defense	First Lien Term Loan (8.50% (LIBOR + 7.50% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 9/18/2019)(8)(10)(12)(13)	$9,927	$ 9,756	$ 9,015	0.3%
				9,756	9,015	0.3%
Pinnacle (US) Acquisition Co. Limited	Texas / Energy Equipment & Services	Second Lien Term Loan (10.50% (LIBOR + 9.25% with 1.25% LIBOR floor), due 8/3/2020)(8)(10)(11)	7,037	6,918	5,425	0.2%
				6,918	5,425	0.2%
PlayPower, Inc.	North Carolina / Commercial Services & Supplies	Second Lien Term Loan (9.75% (LIBOR + 8.75% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 6/23/2022)(3)(8)(10)(11)	11,000	10,856	10,911	0.3%
				10,856	10,911	0.3%
Prime Security Services Borrower, LLC	Illinois / Diversified Consumer Services	Second Lien Term Loan (9.75% (LIBOR + 8.75% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 7/1/2022)(8)(10)(12)	10,000	9,870	10,000	0.3%
				9,870	10,000	0.3%
PrimeSport, Inc.	Georgia / Hotels, Restaurants & Leisure	Senior Secured Term Loan A (7.00% (LIBOR + 6.00% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 2/11/2021)(3)(10)(11)	53,683	53,683	53,683	1.6%
		Senior Secured Term Loan B (12.00% (LIBOR + 11.00% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 2/11/2021)(3)(10)(11)	74,500	74,500	74,500	2.1%
				128,183	128,183	3.7%
Prince Mineral Holding Corp.	New York / Metals & Mining	Senior Secured Term Loan (11.50%, due 12/15/2019)(8)	10,000	9,934	8,701	0.3%
				9,934	8,701	0.3%
Rocket Software, Inc.	Massachusetts / Software	Second Lien Term Loan (10.25% (LIBOR + 8.75% with 1.50% LIBOR floor), due 2/8/2019)(3)(8)(10)(12)	20,000	19,854	20,000	0.6%
				19,854	20,000	0.6%
Royal Holdings, Inc.	Indiana / Chemicals	Second Lien Term Loan (8.50% (LIBOR + 7.50% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 6/19/2023)(8)(10)(11)	5,000	4,967	4,819	0.1%
				4,967	4,819	0.1%
SCS Merger Sub, Inc.	Texas / IT Services	Second Lien Term Loan (10.50% (LIBOR + 9.50% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 10/30/2023)(3)(8)(10)(12)	20,000	19,456	19,655	0.6%

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

See notes to consolidated financial statements.
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PROSPECT CAPITAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED SCHEDULES OF INVESTMENTS (CONTINUED)
(in thousands, except share data)

Portfolio Company	Locale / Industry	Investments(1)	June 30, 2016 Principal Value	Amortized Cost	Fair Value(2)	% of Net Assets
LEVEL 3 PORTFOLIO INVESTMENTS						
Non-Control/Non-Affiliate Investments (less than 5.00% voting control)						
Spartan Energy Services, Inc.	Louisiana / Energy Equipment & Services	Senior Secured Term Loan A (7.00% (LIBOR + 6.00% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), in non-accrual status effective 4/1/2016, due 12/28/2017)(10)(12)	$13,156	$ 12,923	$ 11,368	0.3%
		Senior Secured Term Loan B (13.00% (LIBOR + 12.00% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), in non-accrual status effective 4/1/2016, due 12/28/2017)(10)(12)	14,123	13,669	984	0.1%
				26,592	12,352	0.4%
Stryker Energy, LLC	Ohio / Oil, Gas & Consumable Fuels	Overriding Royalty Interests(9)	—	—	—	—%
				—	—	—%
Sudbury Mill CLO Ltd.	Cayman Islands / Structured Finance	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 12.64%, due 1/17/2026)(5)(13)	28,200	20,865	17,395	0.5%
				20,865	17,395	0.5%
Symphony CLO XIV Ltd.	Cayman Islands / Structured Finance	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 13.12%, due 7/14/2026)(5)(6)(13)	49,250	39,602	35,703	1.0%
				39,602	35,703	1.0%
Symphony CLO XV, Ltd.	Cayman Islands / Structured Finance	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 13.76%, due 10/17/2026)(5)(13)	50,250	44,141	39,523	1.2%
				44,141	39,523	1.2%
System One Holdings, LLC	Pennsylvania / Commercial Services & Supplies	Senior Secured Term Loan (11.25% (LIBOR + 10.50% with 0.75% LIBOR floor), due 11/17/2020)(3)(10)(12)	104,553	104,553	104,553	3.0%
				104,553	104,553	3.0%
TouchTunes Interactive Networks, Inc.	New York / Media	Second Lien Term Loan (9.25% (LIBOR + 8.25% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 5/29/2022)(8)(10)(12)	5,000	4,936	4,936	0.1%
				4,936	4,936	0.1%
Traeger Pellet Grills LLC	Oregon / Household Durables	Senior Secured Term Loan A (6.50% (LIBOR + 4.50% with 2.00% LIBOR floor), due 6/18/2018)(3)(10)(11)	34,519	34,519	34,519	1.0%
		Senior Secured Term Loan B (11.50% (LIBOR + 9.50% with 2.00% LIBOR	36,506	36,506	36,506	1.1%

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

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

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

Portfolio Company	Locale / Industry	Investments(1)	June 30, 2016 Principal Value	Amortized Cost	Fair Value(2)	% of Net Assets
LEVEL 3 PORTFOLIO INVESTMENTS						
Non-Control/Non-Affiliate Investments (less than 5.00% voting control)						
USG Intermediate, LLC	Texas / Leisure Products	Revolving Line of Credit – $2,500 Commitment (10.75% (LIBOR + 9.75% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 4/15/2017)(10)(12)(14)	$1,000	$1,000	$1,000	—%
		Senior Secured Term Loan A (8.25% (LIBOR + 7.25% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 4/15/2020)(3)(10)(12)	16,779	16,779	16,779	0.5%
		Senior Secured Term Loan B (13.25% (LIBOR + 12.25% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 4/15/2020)(3)(10)(12)	19,960	19,960	19,960	0.6%
		Equity(39)		1	—	—%
				37,740	37,739	1.1%
Venio LLC	Pennsylvania / Diversified Consumer Services	Second Lien Term Loan (12.00% (LIBOR + 9.50% with 2.50% LIBOR floor) plus 2.00% default interest, in non-accrual status effective 12/31/15, due 2/19/2020)(10)(11)	17,000	17,000	12,876	0.4%
				17,000	12,876	0.4%
Voya CLO 2012-2, Ltd.	Cayman Islands / Structured Finance	Income Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 18.84%, due 10/15/2022)(5)(13)	38,070	28,112	28,982	0.8%
				28,112	28,982	0.8%
Voya CLO 2012-3, Ltd.	Cayman Islands / Structured Finance	Income Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 18.51%, due 10/15/2022)(5)(13)	46,632	34,597	34,319	1.0%
				34,597	34,319	1.0%
Voya CLO 2012-4, Ltd.	Cayman Islands / Structured Finance	Income Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 19.09%, due 10/15/2023)(5)(13)	40,613	30,772	30,756	0.9%
				30,772	30,756	0.9%
Voya CLO 2014-1, Ltd.	Cayman Islands / Structured Finance	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 19.32%, due 4/18/2026)(5)(6)(13)	32,383	26,133	26,741	0.8%
				26,133	26,741	0.8%
Washington Mill CLO Ltd.	Cayman Islands / Structured Finance	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 9.52%, due 4/20/2026)(5)(6)(13)	22,600	18,406	15,056	0.4%
				18,406	15,056	0.4%
Water Pik, Inc.			15,439	15,097	15,097	0.4%

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

See notes to consolidated financial statements.
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PROSPECT CAPITAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED SCHEDULES OF INVESTMENTS (CONTINUED)
(in thousands, except share data)

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

(1) The terms "Prospect," "we," "us" and "our" mean Prospect Capital Corporation and its subsidiaries unless the context specifically requires otherwise. The securities in which Prospect has invested were acquired in transactions that were exempt from registration under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the "Securities Act"). These securities may be resold only in transactions that are exempt from registration under the Securities Act.

(2) Fair value is determined by or under the direction of our Board of Directors. As of December 31, 2016 and June 30, 2016, all of our investments were classified as Level 3. ASC 820 classifies such unobservable inputs used to measure fair value as Level 3 within the valuation hierarchy. See Notes 2 and 3 within the accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements for further discussion.

(3) Security, or a portion thereof, is held by Prospect Capital Funding LLC ("PCF"), our wholly-owned subsidiary and a bankruptcy remote special purpose entity, and is pledged as collateral for the Revolving Credit Facility and such security is not available as collateral to our general creditors (see Note 4). The fair values of the investments held by PCF at December 31, 2016 and June 30, 2016 were $1,318,623 and $1,348,577, respectively, representing 22.2% and 22.9% of our total investments, respectively.

(4) In addition to the stated returns, the net profits interest held will be realized upon sale of the borrower or a sale of the interests.

(5) This investment is in the equity class of a collateralized loan obligation ("CLO") security. The CLO equity investments are entitled to recurring distributions which are generally equal to the excess cash flow generated from the underlying investments after payment of the contractual payments to debt holders and fund expenses. The current estimated yield is based on the current projections of this excess cash flow taking into account assumptions which have been made regarding expected prepayments, losses and future reinvestment rates. These assumptions are periodically reviewed and adjusted. Ultimately, the actual yield may be higher or lower than the estimated yield if actual results differ from those used for the assumptions.

(6) Co-investment with another fund managed by an affiliate of our investment adviser, Prospect Capital Management L.P. See Note 13 for further discussion.

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

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

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

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

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

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

(13) Investment has been designated as an investment not "qualifying" under Section 55(a) of the Investment Company Act of 1940 (the "1940 Act"). Under the 1940 Act, we may not acquire any non-qualifying asset unless, at the time such acquisition is made, qualifying assets represent at least 70% of our total assets. As of December 31, 2016 and June 30, 2016, our qualifying assets as a percentage of total assets, stood at 71.82% and 74.58%, respectively. We monitor the status of these assets on an ongoing basis.

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

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

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

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

(15) Arctic Oilfield Equipment USA, Inc. ("Arctic Oilfield"), a consolidated entity in which we own 100% of the common equity, owns 70% of the equity units of Arctic Energy Services, LLC ("Arctic Energy"), the operating company. We report Arctic Energy as a separate controlled company. On September 30, 2015, we restructured our investment in Arctic Energy. Concurrent with the restructuring, we exchanged our $31,640 senior secured loan and our $20,230 subordinated loan for Class D and Class E Units in Arctic Energy. Our ownership of Arctic Oilfield includes a preferred interest in their holdings of all the Class D, Class E, Class C, and Class A Units (in order of priority returns). These unit classes are senior to management's interests in the F and B Units.

(16) CCPI Holdings Inc., a consolidated entity in which we own 100% of the common stock, owns 94.59% of CCPI Inc. ("CCPI"), the operating company, as of December 31, 2016 and June 30, 2016. We report CCPI as a separate controlled company.

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

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

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

(20) First Tower Holdings of Delaware LLC, a consolidated entity in which we own 100% of the membership interests, owns 80.1% of First Tower Finance Company LLC ("First Tower Finance"), which owns 100% of First Tower, LLC, the operating company as of December 31, 2016 and June 30, 2016. We report First Tower Finance as a separate controlled company.

(21) Energy Solutions Holdings Inc., a consolidated entity in which we own 100% of equity, owns 100% of Freedom Marine Solutions, LLC ("Freedom Marine"), which owns Vessel Company, LLC, Vessel Company II, LLC and Vessel Company III, LLC. We report Freedom Marine as a separate controlled company. On October 30, 2015, we restructured our investment in Freedom Marine. Concurrent with the restructuring, we exchanged our $32,500 senior secured loans for additional membership interest in Freedom Marine.

(22) MITY Holdings of Delaware Inc. ("MITY Delaware"), a consolidated entity in which we own 100% of the common stock, owns 95.48% and 95.83% of the equity of MITY, Inc. (f/k/a MITY Enterprises, Inc.) ("MITY"), as of December 31, 2016 and June 30, 2016, respectively. MITY owns 100% of each of MITY-Lite, Inc. ("Mity Lite"); Broda Enterprises USA, Inc.; and Broda Enterprises ULC ("Broda Canada"). We report MITY as a separate controlled company. MITY Delaware has a subordinated unsecured note issued and outstanding to Broda Canada that is denominated in Canadian Dollars (CAD). As of December 31, 2016 and June 30, 2016, the principal balance of this note was CAD 7,371. In accordance with ASC 830, Foreign Currency Matters ("ASC 830"), this note was remeasured into our functional currency, US Dollars (USD), and is presented on our

Consolidated Schedule of Investments in USD. We formed a separate legal entity, MITY FSC, Inc., (“MITY FSC”) in which Prospect owns 96.88% of the equity, and MITY-Lite management owns the remaining portion. MITY FSC does not have material operations. This entity earns commission payments from MITY-Lite based on its sales to foreign customers, and distribute it to its shareholders based on pro-rata ownership. During the three months ended December 31, 2016, we received $406 of such commission, which we recognized as other income.

(23) NPH Property Holdings, LLC, a consolidated entity in which we own 100% of the membership interests, owns 100% of the common equity of National Property REIT Corp. (“NPRC”) (f/k/a National Property Holdings Corp.), a property REIT which holds investments in several real estate properties. Additionally, NPRC invests in online consumer loans through ACL Loan Holdings, Inc.(“ACLLH”) and American Consumer Lending Limited (“ACLL”), its wholly-owned subsidiaries. We report NPRC as a separate controlled company. See Note 3 for further discussion of the properties held by NPRC. On August 1, 2016, we made an investment into ACLL, under the ACLL credit agreement, for senior secured term loans, Term Loan C, with the same terms as the existing ACLLH Term Loan C due to us.

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

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

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

(24) Nationwide Acceptance Holdings LLC, a consolidated entity in which we own 100% of the membership interests, owns 94.48% and 93.79% of Nationwide Loan Company LLC (f/k/a Nationwide Acceptance LLC), the operating company, as of December 31, 2016 and June 30, 2016, respectively. We report Nationwide Loan Company LLC as a separate controlled company. On June 1, 2015, Nationwide Acceptance LLC completed a reorganization and was renamed Nationwide Loan Company LLC ("Nationwide") and formed two new wholly-owned subsidiaries: Pelican Loan Company LLC ("Pelican") and Nationwide Consumer Loans LLC. Nationwide assigned 100% of the equity interests in its other subsidiaries to Pelican which, in turn, assigned these interests to a new operating company wholly-owned by Pelican named Nationwide Acceptance LLC ("New Nationwide"). New Nationwide also assumed the existing senior subordinated term loan due to Prospect.

(25) NMMB Holdings, a consolidated entity in which we own 100% of the equity, owns 96.33% of the fully diluted equity of NMMB, Inc. ("NMMB") as of December 31, 2016 and June 30, 2016. NMMB owns 100% of Refuel Agency, Inc., which owns 100% of Armed Forces Communications, Inc. We report NMMB as a separate controlled company.

(26) Prospect owns 99.96% of the equity of USES Corp. as of December 31, 2016 and June 30, 2016.

(27) Valley Electric Holdings I, Inc., a consolidated entity in which we own 100% of the common stock, owns 100% of Valley Electric Holdings II, Inc. ("Valley Holdings II"), another consolidated entity. Valley Holdings II owns 94.99% of Valley Electric Company, Inc. ("Valley Electric"). Valley Electric owns 100% of the equity of VE Company, Inc., which owns 100% of the equity of Valley Electric Co. of Mt. Vernon, Inc.. We report Valley Electric as a separate controlled company.

(28) Prospect owns 12.63% of the equity in Targus Cayman HoldCo Limited, the parent company of Targus International LLC as of December 31, 2016 and June 30, 2016.

(29) We own 99.9999% of AGC/PEP, LLC. AGC/PEP, LLC owns 2,038 out of a total of 93,485 shares (including 7,456 vested and unvested management options) of American Gilsonite Holding Company which owns 100% of American Gilsonite Company.

(30) As of December 31, 2016 and June 30, 2016, we own 1.43% (13,220 shares) of the common and preferred interest of Mineral Fusion Natural, LLC, a subsidiary of Caleel + Hayden, LLC.

(31) NCP Finance Limited Partnership, NCP Finance Ohio, LLC, and certain affiliates thereof are joint borrowers on the subordinated secured term loan.

(32) Pegasus Business Intelligence, LP, Paycom Acquisition, LLC, and Paycom Acquisition Corp. are joint borrowers on the senior secured loan facilities. Paycom Intermediate Holdings, Inc. is the parent guarantor of this debt investment. These entities transact business internationally under the trade name Onyx Payments.

(33) As of December 31, 2016 and June 30, 2016, PGX Holdings, Inc. is the sole borrower on the second lien term loan.

(34) Security Alarm Financing Enterprises, L.P. and California Security Alarms, Inc. are joint borrowers on the senior subordinated note.

(35) SB Forging Company, Inc., a consolidated entity in which we own 100% of the equity, owned 100% of Ajax Rolled Ring & Machine, LLC, the operating company, which was sold on October 10, 2014. As part of the sale there was $3,000 being held in escrow of which $802 and $1,750 was received on May 6, 2015 and May 31, 2016, respectively, for which Prospect realized a gain of the same amount. During the quarter ended September 30, 2016, we determined that the remaining balance of the escrow will not be collected.

(36) Our wholly-owned subsidiary Prospect Small Business Lending, LLC purchases small business whole loans from small business loan originators, including On Deck Capital, Inc.

(37) Trinity Services Group, Inc. and Trinity Services I, LLC are joint borrowers on the senior secured loan facility.

(38)

Ellett Brothers, LLC, Evans Sports, Inc., Jerry's Sports, Inc., Simmons Gun Specialties, Inc., Bonitz Brothers, Inc., and Outdoor Sports Headquarters, Inc. are joint borrowers on the second lien term loan. United Sporting Companies, Inc. is a parent guarantor of this debt investment.

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

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

See notes to consolidated financial statements.
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PROSPECT CAPITAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED SCHEDULES OF INVESTMENTS (CONTINUED)
(in thousands, except share data)

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

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

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

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

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

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

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

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

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

* Gross additions include increases in the cost basis of the investments resulting from new portfolio investments, OID accretion and PIK interest.
** Gross reductions include decreases in the cost basis of investments resulting from principal collections related to investments repayments or sales and impairments.

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

Portfolio Company	Fair Value at June 30, 2016	Gross Additions (Cost)*	Gross Reductions (Cost)**	Net unrealized gains (losses)	Fair Value at December 31, 2016	Interest income	Dividend income	Other income	Net realized gains (losses)

BNN Holdings Corp.	2,842	—	(2,228)	(614)	—	—	—	—	137
Targus International LLC	8,478	—	—	(659)	7,819	—	—	—	—
Total	$ 11,320	$ —	$ (2,228)	$ (1,273)	$ 7,819	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ 137

* Gross additions include increases in the cost basis of the investments resulting from new portfolio investments and PIK interest.
** Gross reductions include decreases in the cost basis of investments resulting from principal collections related to investments repayments or sales and impairments.

See notes to consolidated financial statements.
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PROSPECT CAPITAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED SCHEDULES OF INVESTMENTS (CONTINUED)
(in thousands, except share data)

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

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

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

* Gross additions include increases in the cost basis of the investments resulting from new portfolio investments and PIK interest.
** Gross reductions include decreases in the cost basis of investments resulting from principal collections related to investments repayments or sales and impairments.
***Effective May 23, 2016, APRC and UPRC merged with and into NPRC, to consolidate all of our real estate holdings, with NPRC as the surviving entity. No gain or loss was recognized upon the merger.
****NPRC's gross reductions include the amortized amounts of $73,314 and $75,592 transferred in from APRC and UPRC, respectively, in conjunction with the merger described above.

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

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

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

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

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

* Gross additions include increases in the cost basis of the investments resulting from new portfolio investments and PIK interest.
** Gross reductions include decreases in the cost basis of investments resulting from principal collections related to investments repayments or sales and impairments.

See notes to consolidated financial statements.
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PROSPECT CAPITAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(in thousands, except share and per share data)
(Unaudited)

Note 1. Organization

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

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

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

We consolidate certain of our wholly-owned and substantially wholly-owned holding companies formed by us in order to facilitate our investment strategy. The following companies are included in our consolidated financial statements: AMU Holdings Inc.; APH Property Holdings, LLC (“APH”); Arctic Oilfield Equipment USA, Inc.; CCPI Holdings Inc.; CP Holdings of Delaware LLC; Credit Central Holdings of Delaware, LLC; Energy Solutions Holdings Inc.; First Tower Holdings of Delaware LLC; Harbortouch Holdings of Delaware Inc.; MITY Holdings of Delaware Inc.; Nationwide Acceptance Holdings LLC; NMMB Holdings, Inc.; NPH Property Holdings, LLC (“NPH”); STI Holding, Inc.; UPH Property Holdings, LLC (“UPH”); Valley Electric Holdings I, Inc.; Valley Electric Holdings II, Inc.; and Wolf Energy Holdings Inc. On October 10, 2014, concurrent with the sale of the operating company, our ownership increased to 100% of the outstanding equity of ARRM Services, Inc. (“ARRM”) which was renamed SB Forging Company, Inc. (“SB Forging”). As such, we began consolidating SB Forging on October 11, 2014. Effective May 23, 2016, in connection with the merger of American Property REIT Corp. (“APRC”) and United Property REIT Corp. (“UPRC”) with and into National Property REIT Corp. (“NPRC”), APH and UPH merged with and into NPH, and were dissolved. We collectively refer to these entities as the “Consolidated Holding Companies.”

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

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

Note 2. Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of Presentation and Consolidation

The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with United States generally accepted accounting principles (“GAAP”) pursuant to the requirements for reporting on Form 10-Q, ASC 946, Financial

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

Reclassifications

Certain reclassifications have been made in the presentation of prior consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes to conform to the presentation as of and for the three and six months ended December 31, 2016.

Use of Estimates

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

Investment Classification

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

Investment Transactions

Investments are recognized when we assume an obligation to acquire a financial instrument and assume the risks for gains or losses related to that instrument. Investments are derecognized when we assume an obligation to sell a financial instrument and forego the risks for gains or losses related to that instrument. Specifically, we record all security transactions on a trade date basis. Amounts for investments traded but not yet settled are reported in Due to Broker or Due from Broker, respectively, in the Consolidated Statements of Assets and Liabilities.

Foreign Currency

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

i. fair value of investment securities, other assets and liabilities—at the spot exchange rate on the last business day of the period; and

ii. purchases and sales of investment securities, income and expenses—at the rates of exchange prevailing on the respective dates of such investment transactions, income or expenses.

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

Investment Risks

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

Market Risk

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

Credit Risk

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

Liquidity Risk
Liquidity risk represents the possibility that we may not be able to rapidly adjust the size of our investment positions in times of high volatility and financial stress at a reasonable price.
Interest Rate Risk
Interest rate risk represents a change in interest rates, which could result in an adverse change in the fair value of an interest-bearing financial instrument.
Prepayment Risk
Many of our debt investments allow for prepayment of principal without penalty. Downward changes in interest rates may cause prepayments to occur at a faster than expected rate, thereby effectively shortening the maturity of the security and making us less likely to fully earn all of the expected income of that security and reinvesting in a lower yielding instrument.
Structured Credit Related Risk

CLO investments may be riskier and less transparent to us than direct investments in underlying companies. CLOs typically will have no significant assets other than their underlying senior secured loans. Therefore, payments on CLO investments are and will be payable solely from the cash flows from such senior secured loans.
Online consumer and Small-and-Medium-Sized Business Lending Risk
With respect to our online consumer and small-and-medium-sized business (“SME”) lending initiative, we invest primarily in marketplace loans through marketplace lending facilitators. We do not conduct loan origination activities ourselves. Therefore, our ability to purchase consumer and SME loans, and our ability to grow our portfolio of consumer and SME loans, are directly influenced by the business performance and competitiveness of the marketplace loan origination business of the marketplace lending facilitators from which we purchase consumer and SME loans. In addition, our ability to analyze the risk-return profile of consumer and SME loans is significantly dependent on the marketplace facilitator's ability to effectively evaluate a borrower's credit profile and likelihood of default. If we are unable to effectively evaluate borrowers' credit profiles or the credit decisioning and scoring models implemented by each facilitator, we may incur unanticipated losses which could adversely impact our operating results.
Foreign Currency
Investments denominated in foreign currencies and foreign currency transactions may involve certain considerations and risks not typically associated with those of domestic origin. These risks include, but are not limited to, currency fluctuations and revaluations and future adverse political, social and economic developments, which could cause investments in foreign markets to be less liquid and prices more volatile than those of comparable U.S. companies or U.S. government securities.
Investment Valuation
To value our investments, we follow the guidance of ASC 820, Fair Value Measurement (“ASC 820”), that defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value in conformity with GAAP, and requires disclosures about fair value measurements. In accordance with ASC 820, the fair value of our investments is defined as the price that we would receive upon selling an investment in an orderly transaction to an independent buyer in the principal or most advantageous market in which that investment is transacted.
ASC 820 classifies the inputs used to measure these fair values into the following hierarchy:
Level 1: Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities, accessible by us at the measurement date.
Level 2: Quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets, or quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in markets that are not active, or other observable inputs other than quoted prices.
Level 3: Unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.
In all cases, the level in the fair value hierarchy within which the fair value measurement in its entirety falls has been determined based on the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement. Our assessment of the significance of a particular input to the fair value measurement in its entirety requires judgment and considers factors specific to each investment.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Our investments in CLOs are classified as ASC 820 Level 3 securities and are valued using a discounted cash flow model. The valuations have been accomplished through the analysis of the CLO deal structures to identify the risk exposures from the modeling point of view as well as to determine an appropriate call date (i.e., expected maturity). To value a CLO, both the assets and the liabilities of the CLO capital structure are modeled. Our valuation agent utilizes additional methods to validate the results from the discounted cash flow method, such as Monte Carlo simulations of key model variables, analysis of relevant data observed in the CLO market, and review of certain benchmark credit indices. We use a waterfall engine to store the collateral data, generate collateral cash flows from the assets based on various assumptions for the risk factors, distribute the cash flows to the liability structure based on the payment priorities, and discount them back using appropriate market discount rates. We are not responsible for and have no influence over the asset management of the portfolios underlying the CLO investments we hold as those portfolios are managed by non-affiliated third party CLO collateral managers. The main risk factors are: default risk, interest rate risk, downgrade risk, and credit spread risk.

Valuation of Other Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities

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

Convertible Notes
We have recorded the Convertible Notes at their contractual amounts. The Convertible Notes were analyzed for any features that would require bifurcation and such features were determined to be immaterial. See Note 5 for further discussion.
Revenue Recognition
Realized gains or losses on the sale of investments are calculated using the specific identification method.
Interest income, adjusted for amortization of premium and accretion of discount, is recorded on an accrual basis. Loan origination fees, original issue discount, and market discounts are capitalized and accreted into interest income over the respective terms of the applicable loans using the effective interest method or straight-line, as applicable, and adjusted only for material amendments or prepayments. Upon a prepayment of a loan, prepayment premiums, OID, or market discounts are recorded as interest income. Other income generally includes amendment fees, commitment fees, administrative agent fees and structuring fees which are recorded when earned.
Loans are placed on non-accrual status when there is reasonable doubt that principal or interest will be collected. Unpaid accrued interest is generally reversed when a loan is placed on non-accrual status. Interest payments received on non-accrual loans may be recognized as income or applied to the cost basis depending upon management's judgment of the collectibility of the loan receivable. Non-accrual loans are restored to accrual status when past due principal and interest is paid and in management's judgment, is likely to remain current. As of December 31, 2016, approximately 1.5% of our total assets at fair value are in non-accrual status.
Interest income from investments in the "equity" class of security of CLO funds (typically preferred shares, income notes or subordinated notes) and "equity" class of security of securitized trust is recorded based upon an estimation of an effective yield to expected maturity utilizing assumed cash flows in accordance with ASC 325-40, Beneficial Interests in Securitized Financial Assets. We monitor the expected cash inflows from our CLO and securitized trust equity investments, including the expected residual payments, and the effective yield is determined and updated periodically.
Dividend income is recorded on the ex-dividend date.
Structuring fees and similar fees are recognized as income is earned, usually when paid. Structuring fees, excess deal deposits, net profits interests and overriding royalty interests are included in other income. See Note 10 for further discussion.
Federal and State Income Taxes
We have elected to be treated as a RIC and intend to continue to comply with the requirements of the Code applicable to regulated investment companies. We are required to distribute at least 90% of our investment company taxable income and intend to distribute (or retain through a deemed distribution) all of our investment company taxable income and net capital gain to stockholders; therefore, we have made no provision for income taxes. The character of income and gains that we will distribute is determined in accordance with income tax regulations that may differ from GAAP. Book and tax basis differences relating to stockholder dividends and distributions and other permanent book and tax differences are reclassified to paid-in capital.
If we do not distribute (or are not deemed to have distributed) at least 98% of our annual ordinary income and 98.2% of our capital gains in the calendar year earned, we will generally be required to pay an excise tax equal to 4% of the amount by which 98% of our annual ordinary income and 98.2% of our capital gains exceed the distributions from such taxable income for the year. To the extent that we determine that our estimated current year annual taxable income will be in excess of estimated current year dividend distributions from such taxable income, we accrue excise taxes, if any, on estimated excess taxable income. As of December 31, 2016, we do not expect to have any excise tax due for the 2016 calendar year. Thus, we have not accrued any excise tax for this period.
If we fail to satisfy the annual distribution requirement or otherwise fail to qualify as a RIC in any taxable year, we would be subject to tax on all of our taxable income at regular corporate income tax rates. We would not be able to deduct distributions to stockholders, nor would we be required to make distributions. Distributions would generally be taxable to our individual and other non-corporate taxable stockholders as ordinary dividend income eligible for the reduced maximum rate applicable to qualified dividend income to the extent of our current and accumulated earnings and profits, provided certain holding period and other requirements are met. Subject to certain limitations under the Code, corporate distributions would be eligible for the dividends-received deduction. To qualify again to be taxed as a RIC in a subsequent year, we would be required to distribute to our shareholders our accumulated earnings and profits

attributable to non-RIC years. In addition, if we failed to qualify as a RIC for a period greater than two taxable years, then, in order to qualify as a RIC in a subsequent year, we would be required to elect to recognize and pay tax on any net built-in gain (the excess of aggregate gain, including items of income, over aggregate loss that would have been realized if we had been liquidated) or, alternatively, be subject to taxation on such built-in gain recognized for a period of ten years.

We follow ASC 740, Income Taxes ("ASC 740"). ASC 740 provides guidance for how uncertain tax positions should be recognized, measured, presented, and disclosed in the consolidated financial statements. ASC 740 requires the evaluation of tax positions taken or expected to be taken in the course of preparing our tax returns to determine whether the tax positions are "more-likely-than-not" of being sustained by the applicable tax authority. Tax positions not deemed to meet the more-likely-than-not threshold are recorded as a tax benefit or expense in the current year. As of December 2016 and for the three and six months then ended, we did not record any unrecognized tax benefits or liabilities. Management's determinations regarding ASC 740 may be subject to review and adjustment at a later date based upon factors including, but not limited to, an on-going analysis of tax laws, regulations and interpretations thereof. Although we file both federal and state income tax returns, our major tax jurisdiction is federal. Our tax returns for our federal tax years ended August 31, 2013 and thereafter remain subject to examination by the Internal Revenue Service.

Dividends and Distributions

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

Financing Costs

We record origination expenses related to our Revolving Credit Facility, and Convertible Notes, Public Notes and Prospect Capital InterNotes® (collectively, our "Unsecured Notes") as deferred financing costs. These expenses are deferred and amortized as part of interest expense using the straight-line method over the stated life of the obligation for our Revolving Credit Facility. The same methodology is used to approximate the effective yield method for our Prospect Capital InterNotes® and our at-the-market offering of our existing unsecured notes that mature on June 15, 2024 ("2024 Notes Follow-on Program"). The effective interest method is used for our remaining Unsecured Notes over the respective expected life or maturity. In the event that we modify or extinguish our debt before maturity, we follow the guidance in ASC 470-50, Modification and Extinguishments ("ASC 470-50"). For modifications to or exchanges of our Revolving Credit Facility, any unamortized deferred costs relating to lenders who are not part of the new lending group are expensed. For extinguishments of our Unsecured Notes, any unamortized deferred costs are deducted from the carrying amount of the debt in determining the gain or loss from the extinguishment.

For the year ending June 30, 2017, we have changed our method of presentation relating to debt issuance costs in accordance with ASU 2015-03, Interest - Imputation of Interest (Subtopic 835-30). Prior to July 1, 2016, our policy was to present debt issuance costs in Deferred financing costs as an asset on the Consolidated Statements of Assets and Liabilities, net of accumulated amortization. Beginning with the period ended September 30, 2016, we have presented these costs, except those incurred by the Revolving Credit Facility, as a direct deduction to our Unsecured Notes. Unamortized deferred financing costs of $40,526, $44,140, $57,010, $37,607, and $15,693 previously reported as an asset on the Consolidated Statements of Assets and Liabilities for the years ended June 30, 2016, 2015, 2014, 2013, and 2012, respectively, have been reclassified as a direct deduction to the respective Unsecured Notes (see Notes 5, 6, and 7).

We may record registration expenses related to shelf filings as prepaid expenses. These expenses consist principally of SEC registration fees, legal fees and accounting fees incurred. These prepaid expenses are charged to capital upon the receipt of proceeds from an equity offering or charged to expense if no offering is completed. As of December 31, 2016 and June 30, 2016, there are no prepaid expenses related to registration expenses and all amounts incurred have been expensed.

Guarantees and Indemnification Agreements

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

Per Share Information

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

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

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

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

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

In August 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-15, Statement of Cash Flows (Topic 230): Classification of Certain Cash Receipts and Cash Payments (“ASU 2016-15”), which addresses certain aspects of cash flow statement classification. One such amendment requires cash payments for debt prepayment or debt extinguishment costs to be classified as cash outflows for financing activities. ASU 2016-15 is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2017, and interim periods within those fiscal years. Early adoption is permitted, including adoption in an interim period. If an entity early adopts the amendments in an interim period, any adjustments should be reflected as of the beginning of the fiscal year that includes that interim period. An entity that elects early adoption must adopt all of the amendments in the same period. The adoption of the amended guidance in ASU 2016-15 is not expected to have a significant effect on our consolidated financial statements and disclosures.

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

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Note 3. Portfolio Investments

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

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

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

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

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

- Revolving Line of Credit includes our investments in delayed draw term loans.
- Senior Secured Debt includes investments listed on the SOI such as senior secured term loans, senior term loans, secured promissory notes, senior demand notes, and first lien term loans.
- Subordinated Secured Debt includes investments listed on the SOI such as subordinated secured term loans, subordinated term loans, senior subordinated notes, and second lien term loans.
- Subordinated Unsecured Debt includes investments listed on the SOI such as subordinated unsecured notes and senior unsecured notes.
- Small Business Loans includes our investments in SME whole loans purchased from OnDeck.
- CLO Residual Interest includes our investments in the “equity” class of security of CLO funds such as income notes, preference shares, and subordinated notes.
- Equity, unless specifically stated otherwise, includes our investments in preferred stock, common stock, membership interests, net profits interests, net operating income interests, net revenue interests, overriding royalty interests, escrows receivable, and warrants.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(1) Transfers are assumed to have occurred at the beginning of the quarter during which the asset was transferred.

The following tables show the aggregate changes in the fair value of our Level 3 investments during the six months ended December 31, 2015.

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

Transfers within Level 3(1)	—	—	—	—
Transfers in (out) of Level 3(1)	—	—	—	—
Fair value as of December 31, 2015	$ 2,008,634	$ 3,368	$ 4,167,668	$ 6,179,670

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

(1) Transfers are assumed to have occurred at the beginning of the quarter during which the asset was transferred.

The net change in unrealized appreciation (depreciation) on the investments that use Level 3 inputs was $17,737 and $(261,955) for investments still held as of December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively.

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

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

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

(1) Represents an investment in a Real Estate Investment subsidiary. The Enterprise Value analysis includes the fair value of our investments in such indirect subsidiary's consumer loans purchased from online consumer lending platforms, which are valued using a discounted cash flow valuation technique. The key unobservable input to the discounted cash flow analysis is noted above. In addition, the valuation also used projected loss rates as an unobservable input ranging from 0.36-22.58%, with a weighted average of 10.92%.

(2) Represents our REIT investments. EV waterfall methodology uses both the net asset value analysis and discounted cash flow analysis, which are weighted equally (50%).

(3) Represents investments in consumer finance subsidiaries. The enterprise value waterfall methodology utilizes book value and earnings multiples, as noted above. In addition, the valuation of certain consumer finance companies utilizes the discounted cash flow technique whereby the significant unobservable input is the discount rate. For these companies each observable input (book value multiple, earnings multiple and discount rate) is weighted equally. For these companies the discount rate ranged from 14.5% to 18.0% with a weighted average of 15.6%.

(4) Includes our investments in small business whole loans purchased from OnDeck. Valuation also used projected loss rates as an unobservable input ranging from 0.17%-0.92%, with a weighted average of 0.60%.

(5) Represents net operating income interests in our REIT investments.

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

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

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

(1) Represents an investment in a Real Estate Investment subsidiary. The Enterprise Value analysis includes the fair value of our investments in such indirect subsidiary's consumer loans purchased from online consumer lending platforms, which are valued using a discounted cash flow valuation technique. The key unobservable input to the discounted cash flow analysis is noted above. In addition, the valuation also used projected loss rates as an unobservable input ranging from 1.07%-24.50%, with a weighted average of 10.58%.

(2) Represents our REIT investments. EV waterfall methodology uses both the net asset value analysis and discounted cash flow analysis, which are weighted equally (50%).

(3) Represents investments in consumer finance subsidiaries. The enterprise value waterfall methodology utilizes book value and earnings multiples, as noted above. In addition, the valuation of certain consumer finance companies utilizes the discounted cash flow technique whereby the significant unobservable input is the discount rate. For these companies each observable input (book value multiple, earnings multiple and discount rate) is weighted equally. For these companies the discount rate ranged from 14.5% to 18.0% with a weighted average of 15.7%.

(4) Includes our investments in small business whole loans purchased from OnDeck. Valuation also used projected loss rates as an unobservable input ranging from 0.71%-5.25%, with a weighted average of 1.22%.

(5) Represents net operating income interests in our REIT investments.

(6) In addition, the valuation of certain controlled energy companies utilizes the discounted cash flow technique whereby the significant unobservable input is the discount rate. For these companies each observable input is weighted equally. For these companies the discounted rate ranged from 20.0% to 21.0% with a weighted average of 20.5%.

(7) In addition, the valuation of certain energy companies utilizes the discounted cash flow technique whereby the significant unobservable input is the discount rate. For these companies each observable input is weighted equally. For these companies the discounted rate ranged from 20.5% to 21.5% with a weighted average of 21.0%.

In determining the range of values for debt instruments, except CLOs and debt investments in controlling portfolio companies, management and the independent valuation firm estimated corporate and security credit ratings and identified corresponding yields to maturity for each loan from relevant market data. A discounted cash flow analysis was then prepared using the appropriate yield to maturity as the discount rate, to determine a range of values. In determining the range of values for debt investments of controlled companies and equity investments, the enterprise value was determined by applying earnings before income tax, interest, depreciation and amortization ("EBITDA") multiples, the discounted cash flow technique, net income and/or book value multiples for similar guideline public companies and/or similar recent investment transactions. For stressed debt and equity investments, a liquidation analysis was prepared. During the year ended June 30, 2016, we changed the valuation methodology for our REITs portfolio (APRC, NPRC, and UPRC) from averaging the net asset value and dividend yield method to averaging the net asset value and discounted cash flow method utilizing capitalization rates for similar guideline companies and/or similar recent investment transactions.

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

Our portfolio consists of residual interests in CLOs, which involve a number of significant risks. CLOs are typically very highly levered (10 - 14 times), and therefore the residual interest tranches that we invest in are subject to a higher degree of risk of total loss. In particular, investors in CLO residual interests indirectly bear risks of the underlying loan investments held by such CLOs. We generally have the right to receive payments only from the CLOs, and generally do not have direct rights against the underlying borrowers or the entity that sponsored the CLOs. While the CLOs we target generally enable the investor to acquire interests in a pool of senior loans without the expenses associated with directly holding the same investments, our prices of indices and securities underlying our CLOs will rise or fall. These prices (and, therefore, the prices of the CLOs) will be influenced by the same types of political and economic events that affect issuers of securities and capital markets generally. The failure by a CLO investment in which we invest to satisfy financial covenants, including with respect to adequate collateralization and/or interest coverage tests, could lead to a reduction in its payments to us. In the event that a CLO fails certain tests, holders of debt senior to us would be entitled to additional payments that would, in turn, reduce the payments we would otherwise be entitled to receive. Separately, we may incur expenses to the extent necessary to seek recovery upon default or to negotiate new terms with a defaulting CLO or any other investment we may make. If any of these occur, it could materially and adversely affect our operating results and cash flows.

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

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

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

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

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

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

The significant unobservable input used to value our investments based on the yield analysis and discounted cash flow analysis is the market yield (or applicable discount rate) used to discount the estimated future cash flows expected to be received from the underlying investment, which includes both future principal and interest/dividend payments. Increases or decreases in the market yield (or applicable discount rate) would result in a decrease or increase, respectively, in the fair value measurement. Management and the independent valuation firms consider the following factors when selecting market yields or discount rates: risk of default, rating of the investment and comparable company investments, and call provisions.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

During the six months ended December 31, 2016, we provided $44,948 of debt and $14,479 of equity financing to NPRC for the acquisition of real estate properties and $6,467 of equity financing to NPRC to fund capital expenditures for existing properties. In addition, during the six months ended December 31, 2016, we received partial repayments of $9,204 of our loans previously outstanding and $19,149 as a return of capital on our equity investment.

During the six months ended December 31, 2016, we provided $89,051 and $19,285 of debt and equity financing, respectively, to NPRC and its wholly-owned subsidiaries to support the online consumer lending initiative. In addition, during the six months ended December 31, 2016, we received partial repayments of $60,778 of our loans previously outstanding with NPRC and its wholly-owned subsidiaries and $2,222 as a return of capital on our equity investment in NPRC.

The online consumer loan investments held by certain of NPRC's wholly-owned subsidiaries are unsecured obligations of individual borrowers that are issued in amounts ranging from $1 to $50, with fixed terms ranging from 18 to 84 months. As of December 31, 2016, the outstanding investment in online consumer loans by certain of NPRC's wholly-owned subsidiaries was comprised of 113,282 individual loans and had an aggregate fair value of $759,589. The average outstanding individual loan balance is approximately $7 and the loans mature on dates ranging from January 2, 2017 to January 5, 2024 with a weighted-average outstanding term of 32 months as of December 31, 2016. Fixed interest rates range from 4.0% to 36.0% with a weighted-average current interest rate of 23.4%. As of December 31, 2016, our investment in NPRC and its wholly-owned subsidiaries relating to online consumer lending had a fair value of $394,317.

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

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

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

As of December 31, 2016, our investment in NPRC and its wholly-owned subsidiaries had an amortized cost of $810,254 and a fair value of $948,621, including our investment in online consumer lending as discussed above. The fair value of $554,304 related to NPRC's real estate portfolio was comprised of thirty eight multi-families properties, twelve self-storage units, eight student housing properties and three commercial properties. The following table shows the location, acquisition date, purchase price, and mortgage outstanding due to other parties for each of the properties held by NPRC as of December 31, 2016.

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

2	5100 Live Oaks Blvd, LLC	Tampa, FL	1/17/2013	63,400	46,700
3	Lofton Place, LLC	Tampa, FL	4/30/2013	26,000	20,376
4	Arlington Park Marietta, LLC	Marietta, GA	5/8/2013	14,850	9,650
5	NPRC Carroll Resort, LLC	Pembroke Pines, FL	6/24/2013	225,000	180,475
6	APH Carroll 41, LLC	Marietta, GA	11/1/2013	30,600	32,468

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Undrawn committed revolvers and delayed draw term loans to our portfolio companies incur commitment and unused fees ranging from 0.00% to 4.00%. As of December 31, 2016 and June 30, 2016, we had $36,984 and $40,560, respectively, of undrawn revolver and delayed draw term loan commitments to our portfolio companies. The fair value of our undrawn committed revolvers and delayed draw term loans was zero as of December 31, 2016 and June 30, 2016.

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

Unconsolidated Significant Subsidiaries

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Note 4. Revolving Credit Facility

On August 29, 2014, we renegotiated our previous credit facility and closed an expanded five and a half year revolving credit facility (the “2014 Facility” or the “Revolving Credit Facility”). The lenders have extended commitments of $885,000 under the 2014 Facility as of December 31, 2016. The 2014 Facility includes an accordion feature which allows commitments to be increased up to $1,500,000 in the aggregate. The revolving period of the 2014 Facility extends through March 2019, with an additional one year amortization period (with distributions allowed) after the completion of the revolving period. During such one year amortization period, all principal payments on the pledged assets will be applied to reduce the balance. At the end of the one year amortization period, the remaining balance will become due, if required by the lenders.

The 2014 Facility contains restrictions pertaining to the geographic and industry concentrations of funded loans, maximum size of funded loans, interest rate payment frequency of funded loans, maturity dates of funded loans and minimum equity requirements. The 2014 Facility also contains certain requirements relating to portfolio performance, including required minimum portfolio yield and limitations on delinquencies and charge-offs, violation of which could result in the early termination of the 2014 Facility. The 2014 Facility also requires the maintenance of a minimum liquidity requirement. As of December 31, 2016, we were in compliance with the applicable covenants.

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

As of December 31, 2016 and June 30, 2016, we had $560,646 and $538,456, respectively, available to us for borrowing under the Revolving Credit Facility, of which the amount outstanding was $0 and $0, respectively. As additional eligible investments are transferred to PCF and pledged under the Revolving Credit Facility, PCF will generate additional availability up to the current commitment amount of $885,000. As of December 31, 2016, the investments, including cash and money market funds, used as collateral for the Revolving Credit Facility had an aggregate fair value of $1,361,116, which represents 22.2% of our total investments, including cash and money market funds. These assets are held and owned by PCF, a bankruptcy remote special purpose entity, and as such, these investments are not available to our general creditors. The release of any assets from PCF requires the approval of the facility agent.

In connection with the origination and amendments of the Revolving Credit Facility, we incurred $12,405 of new fees and $3,539 of fees were carried over for continuing participants from the previous facility, all of which are being amortized over the term of the facility in accordance with ASC 470-50. $6,141 remains to be amortized and is reflected as deferred financing costs on the Consolidated Statements of Assets and Liabilities as of December 31, 2016.

During the three months ended December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, we recorded $3,066 and $3,544, respectively, of interest costs, unused fees and amortization of financing costs on the Revolving Credit Facility as interest expense. During the six months ended December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, we recorded $6,029 and $7,245, respectively, of interest costs, unused fees and amortization of financing costs on the Revolving Credit Facility as interest expense.

Note 5. Convertible Notes

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

On February 18, 2011, we issued $172,500 aggregate principal amount of convertible notes that mature on August 15, 2016 (the "2016 Notes"), unless previously converted or repurchased in accordance with their terms. The 2016 Notes bore interest at a rate of 5.50% per year, payable semi-annually on February 15 and August 15 of each year, beginning August 15, 2011. Total proceeds from the issuance of the 2016 Notes, net of underwriting discounts and offering costs, were $167,325. Between January 30, 2012 and February 2, 2012, we repurchased $5,000 aggregate principal amount of the 2016 Notes at a price of 97.5, including commissions. The transactions resulted in our recognizing $10 of loss in the year ended June 30, 2012. On August 15, 2016, we repaid the outstanding principal amount of the 2016 Notes, plus interest. No gain or loss was realized on the transaction.

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

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

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

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

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

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

(1)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Note 6. Public Notes

On March 15, 2013, we issued $250,000 aggregate principal amount of unsecured notes that mature on March 15, 2023 (the “2023 Notes”). The 2023 Notes bear interest at a rate of 5.875% per year, payable semi-annually on March 15 and September 15 of each year, beginning September 15, 2013. Total proceeds from the issuance of the 2023 Notes, net of underwriting discounts and offering costs, were $243,641.

On April 7, 2014, we issued $300,000 aggregate principal amount of unsecured notes that mature on July 15, 2019 (the “5.00% 2019 Notes”). Included in the issuance is $45,000 of Prospect Capital InterNotes® that were exchanged for the 5.00% 2019 Notes. The 5.00% 2019 Notes bear interest at a rate of 5.00% per year, payable semi-annually on January 15 and July 15 of each year, beginning July 15, 2014. Total proceeds from the issuance of the 5.00% 2019 Notes, net of underwriting discounts and offering costs, were $295,998.

On December 10, 2015, we issued $160,000 aggregate principal amount of unsecured notes that mature on June 15, 2024 (the “2024 Notes”). The 2024 Notes bear interest at a rate of 6.25% per year, payable quarterly on March 15, June 15, September 15 and December 15 of each year, beginning March 15, 2016. Total proceeds from the issuance of the 2024 Notes, net of underwriting discounts and offering costs, were $155,043. On June 16, 2016, we entered into an at-the-market program with FBR Capital Markets & Co. through which we could sell, by means of at-the-market offerings, from time to time, up to $100,000 in aggregate principal amount of our existing 2024 Notes. As of December 31, 2016, we issued $199,281 in aggregate principal amount of our 2024 Notes for net proceeds of $193,253 after commissions and offering costs.

The 2023 Notes, the 5.00% 2019 Notes, and the 2024 Notes (collectively, the “Public Notes”) are direct unsecured obligations and rank equally with all of our unsecured indebtedness from time to time outstanding.

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

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

Note 7. Prospect Capital InterNotes®

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

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

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

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

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

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

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During the six months ended December 31, 2016, we repaid $5,730 aggregate principal amount of Prospect Capital InterNotes® at par in accordance with the Survivor's Option, as defined in the InterNotes® Offering prospectus. As a result of these transactions, we recorded a loss in the amount of the unamortized debt issuance costs. The net loss on the extinguishment of Prospect Capital InterNotes® in the six months ended December 31, 2016 was $185. The following table summarizes the Prospect Capital InterNotes® outstanding as of December 31, 2016.

Tenor at Origination (in years)	Principal Amount	Interest Rate Range	Weighted Average Interest Rate		Maturity Date Range
3.5	3,109	4.00%	4.00	%	April 15, 2017
4	45,690	3.75%–4.00%	3.92	%	November 15, 2017 – May 15, 2018
5	323,619	4.25%–5.50%	5.01	%	July 15, 2018 – December 15, 2021
5.2	4,440	4.63%	4.63	%	August 15, 2020 – September 15, 2020
5.3	2,686	4.63%	4.63	%	September 15, 2020
5.4	5,000	4.75%	4.75	%	August 15, 2019
5.5	109,343	4.25%–5.00%	4.65	%	February 15, 2019 – November 15, 2020
6	2,182	3.38%	3.38	%	April 15, 2021 – May 15, 2021
6.5	40,762	5.10%–5.50%	5.24	%	February 15, 2020 – May 15, 2022
7	191,521	4.00%–6.55%	5.13	%	June 15, 2019 – December 15, 2022
7.5	1,996	5.75%	5.75	%	February 15, 2021
10	37,509	3.85%–7.00%	6.14	%	March 15, 2022 – December 15, 2025
12	2,978	6.00%	6.00	%	November 15, 2025 – December 15, 2025
15	17,300	5.25%–6.00%	5.36	%	May 15, 2028 – November 15, 2028
18	21,817	4.13%–6.25%	5.53	%	December 15, 2030 – August 15, 2031
20	4,292	5.63%–6.00%	5.89	%	November 15, 2032 – October 15, 2033
25	34,544	6.25%–6.50%	6.39	%	August 15, 2038 – May 15, 2039
30	113,311	5.50%–6.75%	6.23	%	November 15, 2042 – October 15, 2043
	$962,099				

During the six months ended December 31, 2015, we repaid $2,606 aggregate principal amount of Prospect Capital InterNotes® at par in accordance with the Survivor's Option, as defined in the InterNotes® Offering prospectus. As a result of these transactions, we recorded a loss in the amount of the difference between the reacquisition price and the net carrying amount of the notes, net of the proportionate amount of unamortized debt issuance costs. The net loss on the extinguishment of Prospect Capital InterNotes® in the six months ended December 31, 2015 was $63.

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

Tenor at Origination (in years)	Principal Amount	Interest Rate Range	Weighted Average Interest Rate		Maturity Date Range
3	$5,710	4.00%	4.00	%	October 15, 2016
3.5	3,109	4.00%	4.00	%	April 15, 2017
4	45,690	3.75%–4.00%	3.92	%	November 15, 2017 – May 15, 2018
5	259,191	4.25%–5.75%	4.95	%	July 15, 2018 – June 15, 2021
5.2	4,440	4.63%	4.63	%	August 15, 2020 – September 15, 2020
5.3	2,686	4.63%	4.63	%	September 15, 2020
5.4	5,000	4.75%	4.75	%	August 15, 2019
5.5	109,808	4.25%–5.00%	4.65	%	February 15, 2019 – November 15, 2020
6	2,197	3.38%	3.38	%	April 15, 2021 – May 15, 2021
6.5	40,867	5.10%–5.50%	5.24	%	February 15, 2020 – May 15, 2022
7	192,076	4.00%–6.55%	5.13	%	June 15, 2019 – December 15, 2022
7.5	1,996	5.75%	5.75	%	February 15, 2021
10	37,533	3.62%–7.00%	6.11	%	March 15, 2022 – December 15, 2025
12	2,978	6.00%	6.00	%	November 15, 2025 – December 15, 2025
15	17,325	5.25%–6.00%	5.36	%	May 15, 2028 – November 15, 2028
18	22,303	4.13%–6.25%	5.53	%	December 15, 2030 – August 15, 2031
20	4,462	5.63%–6.00%	5.89	%	November 15, 2032 – October 15, 2033
25	35,110	6.25%–6.50%	6.39	%	August 15, 2038 – May 15, 2039
30	116,327	5.50%–6.75%	6.23	%	November 15, 2042 – October 15, 2043
	$908,808				

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

Note 8. Fair Value and Maturity of Debt Outstanding

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

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

(1) As permitted by ASC 825-10-25, we have not elected to value our Revolving Credit Facility, Convertible Notes, Public Notes and Prospect Capital InterNotes® at fair value. The fair value of these debt obligations are categorized as Level 2 under ASC 820 as of December 31, 2016.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

	Principal Outstanding	Unamortized Discount & Debt Issuance Costs	Net Carrying Value		Fair Value (1)		Effective Interest Rate	
Revolving Credit Facility (2)	$ —	$ 7,525	$—	(3)	$—		1ML+2.25%	(6)
2016 Notes	167,500	141	167,359		167,081	(4)	6.18	% (7)
2017 Notes	129,500	852	128,648		130,762	(4)	5.91	% (7)
2018 Notes	200,000	2,162	197,838		204,000	(4)	6.42	% (7)
2019 Notes	200,000	2,952	197,048		202,000	(4)	6.51	% (7)
2020 Notes	392,000	8,532	383,468		376,881	(4)	5.38	% (7)
Convertible Notes	1,089,000		1,074,361		1,080,724			
2023 Notes	250,000	4,670	245,330		252,355	(4)	6.22	% (7)
5.00% 2019 Notes	300,000	2,476	297,524		302,442	(4)	5.29	% (7)
2024 Notes	161,380	4,866	156,514		159,250	(4)	6.52	% (7)
Public Notes	711,380		699,368		714,047			
Prospect Capital InterNotes®	908,808	15,598	893,210		894,840	(5)	5.51	% (8)
Total	$ 2,709,188		$ 2,666,939		$ 2,689,611			

(1) As permitted by ASC 825-10-25, we have not elected to value our Revolving Credit Facility, Convertible Notes, Public Notes and Prospect Capital InterNotes® at fair value. The fair value of these debt obligations are categorized as Level 2 under ASC 820 as of June 30, 2016.
(2) The maximum draw amount of the Revolving Credit facility as of June 30, 2016 is $885,000.
(3) Net Carrying Value excludes deferred financing costs associated with the Revolving Credit Facility. See Note 2 for accounting policy details.
(4) We use available market quotes to estimate the fair value of the Convertible Notes and Public Notes.
(5) The fair value of Prospect Capital InterNotes® is estimated by discounting remaining payments using current Treasury rates plus spread.
(6) Represents the rate on drawn down and outstanding balances. Deferred debt issuance costs are amortized on a straight-line method over the stated life of the obligation.
(7) The effective interest rate is equal to the effect of the stated interest, the accretion of original issue discount and amortization of debt issuance costs. For the 2024 Notes, the rate presented is a combined effective interest rate of the 2024 Notes and 2024 Notes Follow-on Program.
(8) For the Prospect Capital InterNotes®, the rate presented is the weighted average effective interest rate.

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

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

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

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

Note 9. Stock Repurchase Program, Equity Offerings, Offering Expenses, and Distributions

On August 24, 2011, our Board of Directors approved a share repurchase plan (the "Repurchase Program") under which we may repurchase up to $100,000 of our common stock at prices below our net asset value per share. Prior to any repurchase, we are required to notify shareholders of our intention to purchase our common stock. Our last notice was delivered with our annual proxy mailing on September 21, 2016. This notice extends for six months after the date that notice is delivered.

We did not repurchase any shares of our common stock for the six months ended December 31, 2016. During the six months ended December 31, 2015, we repurchased 4,708,750 shares of our common stock pursuant to the Repurchase Program. Our NAV per share was increased by approximately $0.03 for the six months ended December 31, 2015 as a result of the share repurchases.

The following table summarizes our share repurchases under our Repurchase Program for the three and six months ended December 31, 2015.

Repurchases of Common Stock	Three Months Ended December 31, 2015	Six Months Ended December 31, 2015
Dollar amount repurchased	$2,610	$34,140
Shares Repurchased	350,000	4,708,750
Weighted average price per share	$7.46	$7.25
Weighted average discount to June 30, 2015 Net Asset Value	27 %	30 %

As of December 31, 2016, the approximate dollar value of shares that may yet be purchased under the plan is $65,860.

Excluding dividend reinvestments, during the six months ended December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, we did not issue any shares of our common stock.

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

During the six months ended December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, we distributed approximately $179,097 and $177,942, respectively, to our stockholders. The following table summarizes our distributions declared and payable for the six months ended December 31, 2015 and December 31, 2016.

Declaration Date	Record Date	Payment Date	Amount Per Share	Amount Distributed (in thousands)
5/6/2015	7/31/2015	8/20/2015	$0.083330	$ 29,909
5/6/2015	8/31/2015	9/17/2015	0.083330	29,605
8/24/2015	9/30/2015	10/22/2015	0.083330	29,601
8/24/2015	10/30/2015	11/19/2015	0.083330	29,600
11/4/2015	11/30/2015	12/24/2015	0.083330	29,611
11/4/2015	12/31/2015	1/21/2016	0.083330	29,616
Total declared and payable for the six months ended December 31, 2015				$ 177,942
5/9/2016	7/29/2016	8/18/2016	$0.083330	$ 29,783
5/9/2016	8/31/2016	9/22/2016	0.083330	29,809
8/25/2016	9/30/2016	10/20/2016	0.083330	29,837
8/25/2016	10/31/2016	11/17/2016	0.083330	29,863
11/8/2016	11/30/2016	12/22/2016	0.083330	29,890
11/8/2016	12/30/2016	1/19/2017	0.083330	29,915
Total declared and payable for the six months ended December 31, 2016				$ 179,097

Dividends and distributions to common stockholders are recorded on the ex-dividend date. As such, the table above includes distributions with record dates during six months ended December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015. It does not include distributions previously declared to stockholders of record on any future dates, as those amounts are not yet determinable. The following dividends were previously declared and will be recorded and payable subsequent to December 31, 2016:

- $0.08333 per share for January 2017 to holders of record on January 31, 2017 with a payment date of February 16, 2017.

During the six months ended December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, we issued 1,893,049 and 1,029,703 shares of our common stock, respectively, in connection with the dividend reinvestment plan.

On February 9, 2016, we amended our dividend reinvestment plan that already provides for reinvestment of our dividends or distributions on behalf of our stockholders, unless a stockholder elects to receive cash, to add the ability of stockholders to purchase additional shares by making optional cash investments. Under the revised dividend reinvestment and direct stock repurchase plan, stockholders may elect to purchase additional shares through our transfer agent in the open market or in negotiated transactions.

During the six months ended December 31, 2016, Prospect officers purchased 1,390,661 shares of our stock, or 0.4% of total outstanding shares as of December 31, 2016, both through the open market transactions and shares issued in connection with our dividend reinvestment plan.

As of December 31, 2016, we have reserved 75,782,455 shares of our common stock for issuance upon conversion of the Convertible Notes (see Note 5).

Note 10. Other Income

Other income consists of structuring fees, overriding royalty interests, revenue receipts related to net profit interests, deal deposits, administrative agent fees, and other miscellaneous and sundry cash receipts. The following table shows income from such sources during the three and six months ended December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015.

	Three Months Ended December 31,		Six Months Ended December 31,	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Structuring and amendment fees (refer to Note 3)	$5,797	$7,112	$10,273	$10,754
Royalty and Net Revenue interests	1,333	1,836	2,503	3,739
Administrative agent fees	180	194	332	382
Total Other Income	$7,310	$9,142	$13,108	$14,875

Note 11. Net Increase in Net Assets per Share

The following information sets forth the computation of net increase in net assets resulting from operations per share during the three and six months ended December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015.

	Three Months Ended December 31,		Six Months Ended December 31,	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Net increase (decrease) in net assets resulting from operations	$100,880	$(95,120)	$182,246	$(67,303)
Weighted average common shares outstanding	358,494,783	355,241,104	358,011,031	356,101,673
Net increase (decrease) in net assets resulting from operations per share	$0.28	$(0.27)	$0.51	$(0.19)

Note 12. Income Taxes

While our fiscal year end for financial reporting purposes is June 30 of each year, our tax year end is August 31 of each year. The information presented in this footnote is based on our tax year end for each period presented, unless otherwise specified. The tax return for the tax year ended August 31, 2016 has not been filed. Taxable income and all amounts related to taxable income for the tax year ended August 31, 2016 are estimates and will not be fully determined until our tax return is filed.

For income tax purposes, dividends paid and distributions made to shareholders are reported as ordinary income, capital gains, non-taxable return of capital, or a combination thereof. The tax character of dividends paid to shareholders during the tax years ended August 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014 were as follows:

	Tax Year Ended August 31,		
	2016	2015	2014
Ordinary income	$355,985	$413,640	$413,051
Capital gain	—	—	—
Return of capital	—	—	—
Total dividends paid to shareholders	$355,985	$413,640	$413,051

We generate certain types of income that may be exempt from U.S. withholding tax when distributed to non-U.S shareholders. Under IRC Section 871(K), a RIC is permitted to designate distributions of qualified interest income and short-term capital gains as exempt from U.S. withholding tax when paid to non-U.S. shareholders with proper documentation. For the 2016 calendar year, 48.18% of our distributions qualified as interest related dividends which are exempt from U.S. withholding tax applicable to non U.S. shareholders.

For the tax year ending August 31, 2017, the tax character of dividends paid to shareholders through December 31, 2016 is expected to be ordinary income. Because of the difference between our fiscal and tax year ends, the final determination of the tax character of dividends will not be made until we file our tax return for the tax year ending August 31, 2017.

Taxable income generally differs from net increase in net assets resulting from operations for financial reporting purposes due to temporary and permanent differences in the recognition of income and expenses, and generally excludes net unrealized gains or losses, as unrealized gains or losses are generally not included in taxable income until they are realized. The following reconciles the net increase in net assets resulting from operations to taxable income for the tax years ended August 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014:

	Tax Year Ended August 31,		
	2016	2015	2014
Net increase in net assets resulting from operations	$262,832	$360,572	$317,671
Net realized loss on investments	22,666	164,230	28,244
Net unrealized (appreciation) depreciation on investments	73,181	(157,745)	24,638
Other temporary book-to-tax differences	(52,887)	98,289	(9,122)
Permanent differences	2,489	2,436	(4,317)
Taxable income before deductions for distributions	$308,281	$467,782	$357,114

Capital losses in excess of capital gains earned in a tax year may generally be carried forward and used to offset capital gains, subject to certain limitations. The Regulated Investment Company Modernization Act (the "RIC Modernization Act") was enacted on December 22, 2010. Under the RIC Modernization Act, capital losses incurred by taxpayers in taxable years beginning after the date of enactment will be allowed to be carried forward indefinitely and are allowed to retain their character as either short-term or long-term losses. As such, the capital loss carryforwards generated by us after the August 31, 2011 tax year will not be subject to expiration. Any losses incurred in post-enactment tax years will be required to be utilized prior to the losses incurred in pre-enactment tax years. As of August 31, 2016, we had capital loss carryforwards of approximately $314,624 available for use in later tax years. Of the amount available as of August 31, 2016, $32,612 and $46,156 will expire on August 31, 2017 and 2018, respectively, and $235,857 is not subject to expiration. The unused balance each year will be carried forward and utilized as gains are realized, subject to limitations. While our ability to utilize losses in the future depends upon a variety of factors that cannot be known in advance, substantially all of the Company's capital loss carryforwards may become permanently unavailable due to limitations by the Code.

For the tax year ended August 31, 2016, we had cumulative taxable income in excess of cumulative distributions of $55,907 for which we elected a spillback dividend.

As of December 31, 2016, the cost basis of investments for tax purposes was $6,200,239 resulting in estimated gross unrealized appreciation and depreciation of $266,746 and $529,986, respectively. As of June 30, 2016, the cost basis of investments for tax purposes was $6,175,709 resulting in estimated gross unrealized appreciation and depreciation of $192,035 and $470,036, respectively. Due to the difference between our fiscal year end and tax year end, the cost basis of our investments for tax purposes as of December 31, 2016 and June 30, 2016 was calculated based on the book cost of investments as of December 31, 2016 and June 30, 2016, respectively, with cumulative book-to-tax adjustments for investments through August 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

In general, we may make certain adjustments to the classification of net assets as a result of permanent book-to-tax differences, which may include merger-related items, differences in the book and tax basis of certain assets and liabilities, and nondeductible federal excise taxes, among other items. During the tax year ended August 31, 2016, we decreased overdistributed net investment income by $2,489, increased accumulated net realized loss on investments by $1,296 and decreased capital in excess of par value by $1,193. During the tax year ended August 31, 2015, we decreased overdistributed net investment income by $2,435, increased accumulated net realized loss on investments by $8,542 and increased capital in excess of par value by $6,107. Due to the difference between our fiscal and tax year end, the reclassifications for the taxable year ended August 31, 2016 is being recorded in the fiscal year ending June 30, 2017 and the reclassifications for the taxable year ended August 31, 2015 were recorded in the fiscal year ended June 30, 2016.

Note 13. Related Party Agreements and Transactions

Investment Advisory Agreement

We have entered into an investment advisory and management agreement with the Investment Adviser, Prospect Capital Management L.P., (the "Investment Advisory Agreement") under which the Investment Adviser, subject to the overall supervision of our Board of Directors, manages the day-to-day operations of, and provides investment advisory services to, us. Under the terms of the Investment Advisory Agreement, the Investment Adviser: (i) determines the composition of our portfolio, the nature and timing of the changes to our portfolio and the manner of implementing such changes, (ii) identifies, evaluates and negotiates the structure of the investments we make (including performing due diligence on our prospective portfolio companies); and (iii) closes and monitors investments we make.

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

The total gross base management fee incurred to the favor of the Investment Adviser was $31,095 and $32,251 during the three months ended December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively. The total gross base management fee incurred to the favor of the Investment Adviser was $62,435 and $65,667 during the six months ended December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively.

The Investment Adviser has entered into a servicing agreement with certain institutions who purchased loans with us, where we serve as the agent and collect a servicing fee on behalf of the Investment Adviser. During the three months ended December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, we received payments of $209 and $470, respectively, from these institutions, on behalf of the Investment Adviser, for providing such services under the servicing agreement. We were given a credit for these payments, which reduced the base management fee payable to $30,886 and $31,781 for the three months ended December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively. During the six months ended December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, we received payments of $757 and $932, respectively, from these institutions, on behalf of the Investment Adviser, for providing such services under the servicing agreement. We were given a credit for these payments, which reduced the base management fee payable to $61,678 and $64,735 for the six months ended December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively.

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

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

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- No incentive fee in any calendar quarter in which our pre-incentive fee net investment income does not exceed the hurdle rate;
- 100.00% of our pre-incentive fee net investment income with respect to that portion of such pre-incentive fee net investment income, if any, that exceeds the hurdle rate but is less than 125.00% of the quarterly hurdle rate in any calendar quarter (8.75% annualized assuming a 7.00% annualized hurdle rate); and

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

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

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

The total income incentive fee incurred was $21,101 and $25,224 during the three months ended December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively. The fees incurred for the six months ended December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015 were $40,831 and $48,034, respectively. No capital gains incentive fee was incurred during the three or six months ended December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015.

Administration Agreement

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

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

services under the Administration Agreement or otherwise as administrator for us. Our payments to Prospect Administration are periodically reviewed by our Board of Directors.
The allocation of gross overhead expense from Prospect Administration was $4,442 and $4,351 for the three months ended December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively. Prospect Administration received estimated payments of $909 and $1,151 directly from our portfolio companies and certain funds managed by the Investment Adviser for legal, tax and portfolio level accounting services during the three months ended December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively. We were given a credit for these payments as a reduction of the administrative services cost payable by us to Prospect Administration. Had Prospect

Administration not received these payments, Prospect Administration's charges for its administrative services would have increased by these amounts. (See Managerial Assistance below and Note 14 for further discussion.) Additionally, during the three months ended December 31, 2016, other operating expenses in the amount of $876 incurred by us, which were attributable to CCPI Inc ("CCPI"), have been reimbursed by CCPI and are reflected as an offset to our overhead allocation. No such reimbursement occurred during the three months ended December 31, 2015. During the three months ended December 31, 2015, we renegotiated the managerial assistance agreement with First Tower LLC and reversed $1,200 of previously accrued managerial assistance at First Tower Holdings of Delaware LLC as the fee was paid by First Tower LLC, which decreased our overhead expense. Therefore, net overhead during the three months ended December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015 totaled $2,657 and $2,000, respectively.

The allocation of gross overhead expense from Prospect Administration was $9,313 and $9,249 for the six months ended December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively. Prospect Administration received estimated payments of $2,247 and $2,849 directly from our portfolio companies and certain funds managed by the Investment Adviser for legal, tax and portfolio level accounting services during the six months ended December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively. We were given a credit for these payments as a reduction of the administrative services cost payable by us to Prospect Administration. Had Prospect Administration not received these payments, Prospect Administration's charges for its administrative services would have increased by these amounts. (See Managerial Assistance section below and Note 14 for further discussion.) Additionally, during the six months ended December 31, 2016, other operating expenses in the amount of $876 incurred by us, which were attributable to CCPI, have been reimbursed by CCPI and are reflected as an offset to our overhead allocation. No such reimbursement occurred during the six months ended December 31, 2015. During the six months ended December 31, 2015, we renegotiated the managerial assistance agreement with First Tower LLC and reversed $1,200 of previously accrued managerial assistance at First Tower Delaware, $600 of which was expensed during the three months ended December 31, 2015, as the fee was paid by First Tower LLC, which decreased our overhead expense. During the six months ended December 31, 2015, we also incurred $378 of overhead expense related to our consolidated entity SB Forging. Therefore, net overhead during the six months ended December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015 totaled $6,190 and $6,178, respectively.

Managerial Assistance

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

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

During the three months ended December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, we received payments of $1,179 and $1,352, respectively, from our portfolio companies for managerial assistance and subsequently remitted these amounts to Prospect Administration. During the six months ended December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, we received payments of $2,898 and $2,620, respectively, from our portfolio companies for managerial assistance and subsequently remitted these amounts to Prospect Administration. During the six months ended December 31, 2015, we reversed $1,200 of managerial assistance expense related to our consolidated entity First Tower Delaware which was included within allocation from Prospect Administration on our Consolidated Statement of Operations for the six months ended December 31, 2015. The $1,200 was subsequently paid to Prospect Administration by First Tower LLC, the operating company. See Note 14 for further discussion.

Co-Investments

On February 10, 2014, we received an exemptive order from the SEC (the “Order”) that gave us the ability to negotiate terms other than price and quantity of co-investment transactions with other funds managed by the Investment Adviser or certain affiliates, including Priority Income Fund, Inc. and Pathway Energy Infrastructure Fund, Inc., subject to the conditions included therein. Under the terms of the relief permitting us to co-invest with other funds managed by our Investment Adviser or its affiliates, a “required majority” (as defined in Section 57(o) of the 1940 Act) of our independent directors must make certain conclusions in connection with a co-investment transaction, including that (1) the terms of the proposed transaction, including the consideration to be paid, are reasonable and fair to us and our stockholders and do not involve overreaching of us or our stockholders on the part of any person concerned and (2) the transaction is consistent with the interests of our stockholders and is consistent with our investment objective and strategies. In certain situations where co-investment with one or more funds managed by the Investment Adviser or its affiliates is not covered by the Order, such as when there is an opportunity to invest in different securities of the same issuer, the personnel of the Investment Adviser or its affiliates will need to decide which fund will proceed with the investment. Such personnel will make these determinations based on policies and procedures, which are designed to reasonably ensure that investment opportunities are allocated fairly and equitably among affiliated funds over time and in a manner that is consistent with applicable laws, rules and regulations. Moreover, except in certain circumstances, when relying on the Order, we will be unable to invest in any issuer in which one or more funds managed by the Investment Adviser or its affiliates has previously invested.

We reimburse CLO investment valuation service fees initially borne by Priority Income Fund, Inc. During the three months ended December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, we recognized expenses that were reimbursed for valuation services of $28 and $29, respectively. During the six months ended December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, we recognized expenses that were reimbursed for valuation services of $52 and $58, respectively.

As of December 31, 2016, we had co-investments with Priority Income Fund, Inc. in the following CLO funds: Apidos CLO XXII, Babson CLO Ltd. 2014-III, Carlyle Global Market Strategies CLO 2016-3, Ltd., Cent CLO 21 Limited, CIFC Funding 2014-IV Investor, Ltd., CIFC Funding 2016-I, Ltd., Galaxy XVII CLO, Ltd., Halcyon Loan Advisors Funding 2014-2 Ltd., Halcyon Loan Advisors Funding 2015-3 Ltd., HarbourView CLO VII, Ltd., Jefferson Mill CLO Ltd., Mountain View CLO IX Ltd., Octagon Investment Partners XVIII, Ltd., Symphony CLO XIV Ltd., Voya IM CLO 2014-1 Ltd., Voya CLO 2016-3, Ltd. and Washington Mill CLO Ltd; however HarbourView CLO VII, Ltd. and Octagon Investment Partners XVIII, Ltd. are not considered co-investments pursuant to the Order as they were purchased on the secondary market.

Note 14. Transactions with Controlled Companies

The descriptions below detail the transactions which Prospect Capital Corporation (“Prospect”) has entered into with each of our controlled companies. Certain of the controlled entities discussed below were consolidated effective July 1, 2014 (see Note 1). As such, transactions with these Consolidated Holding Companies for the three and six months ended December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015 are presented on a consolidated basis.

Airmall Inc.

Prospect owned 100% of the equity of AMU Holdings Inc. (“AMU”), a Consolidated Holding Company. AMU owned 98% of Airmall Inc. (f/k/a Airmall USA Holdings, Inc.) (“Airmall”). Airmall is a developer and manager of airport retail operations.

On August 1, 2014, Prospect sold its investments in Airmall. On March 21, 2016, Prospect received $1,720 of the escrow proceeds which reduced the cost basis of the escrow receivable held on the balance sheet. On August 2, 2016, Prospect received the remaining escrow proceeds of $3,916, reducing the cost basis to zero.

American Property REIT Corp.

APH Property Holdings, LLC (“APH”) owned 100% of the common equity of American Property REIT Corp. (f/k/a American Property Holdings Corp.) (“APRC”). Effective May 23, 2016, in connection with the merger of APRC and United Property REIT Corp. (“UPRC”) with and into National Property REIT Corp. (f/k/a National Property Holdings Corp.) (“NPRC”), APH and UPH Property Holdings, LLC (“UPH”) merged with and into NPH Property Holdings, LLC (“NPH”). Prospect owns 100% of the equity of NPH, a Consolidated Holding Company, and NPH owns 100% of the common equity of NPRC.

APRC was formed to hold for investment, operate, finance, lease, manage, and sell a portfolio of real estate assets and engage in any and all other activities as may be necessary, incidental or convenient to carry out the foregoing. APRC acquires real estate assets, including, but not limited to, industrial, commercial, and multi-family properties. APRC may acquire real estate assets directly or through joint ventures by making a majority equity investment in a property-owning entity (the “JV”).

On September 9, 2015, Prospect made a $799 investment in APRC used to purchase additional common equity of APRC through APH. The proceeds were utilized by APRC to purchase additional ownership interest in its twelve multi-family properties for $799. The minority interest holder also invested an additional $12 in the JVs. The proceeds were used by the JVs to fund $811 of capital expenditures.

On December 23, 2015, Prospect made a $1,469 investment in APRC used to purchase additional common equity of APRC through APH. The proceeds were utilized by APRC to purchase additional ownership interest in its eleven multi-family properties for $1,468 and pay $1 of legal services provided by attorneys at Prospect Administration. The minority interest holder also invested an additional $20 in the JVs. The proceeds were used by the JVs to fund $1,488 of capital expenditures.

On December 31, 2015, APRC made a partial repayment on the Senior Term Loan of $9,000 and declared a dividend of $11,016 that Prospect recorded as dividend income in connection with the sale of the Vista Palma Sola property.

On March 3, 2016, APRC used supplemental proceeds to make a partial repayment on the Senior Term Loan of $14,621.

On March 28, 2016, APRC used supplemental proceeds to make a partial repayment on the Senior Term Loan of $3,109.

On April 9, 2016, APRC used supplemental proceeds to make a partial repayment on the Senior Term Loan of $2,973.

Effective May 23, 2016, APRC and UPRC merged with and into NPRC, to consolidate all of our real estate holdings, with NPRC as the surviving entity. APRC and UPRC have been dissolved. No gain or loss was recognized upon the merger.

The following amounts were paid from APRC to Prospect and recorded by Prospect as repayment of loan receivable:

Three Months Ended December 31, 2015	$ —
Three Months Ended December 31, 2016	—
Six Months Ended December 31, 2015	9,000
Six Months Ended December 31, 2016	—

The following interest payments were accrued and paid from APRC to Prospect and recognized by Prospect as interest income:

Three Months Ended December 31, 2015	$2,308
Three Months Ended December 31, 2016	—
Six Months Ended December 31, 2015	4,603
Six Months Ended December 31, 2016	—

Included above, the following payment-in-kind interest from APRC was capitalized and recognized by Prospect as interest income:

Three Months Ended December 31, 2015	$ —
Three Months Ended December 31, 2016	—
Six Months Ended December 31, 2015	558
Six Months Ended December 31, 2016	—

The following net revenue interest payments were paid from APRC to Prospect and recognized by Prospect as other income:

Three Months Ended December 31, 2015	$243
Three Months Ended December 31, 2016	—
Six Months Ended December 31, 2015	474
Six Months Ended December 31, 2016	—

The following managerial assistance payments were paid from APRC to Prospect and subsequently remitted to Prospect Administration (no income was recognized by Prospect):

Three Months Ended December 31, 2015	$148
Three Months Ended December 31, 2016	—
Six Months Ended December 31, 2015	295
Six Months Ended December 31, 2016	—

The following managerial assistance payments received by Prospect had not yet been remitted to Prospect Administration and were included by Prospect within due to Prospect Administration:

June 30, 2016	$86
December 31, 2016	—

The following payments were paid from APRC to Prospect Administration as reimbursement for legal, tax and portfolio level accounting services provided directly to APRC (no direct income was recognized by Prospect, but Prospect was given credit for these payments as a reduction of the administrative services costs payable by Prospect to Prospect Administration):

Three Months Ended December 31, 2015	$61
Three Months Ended December 31, 2016	—
Six Months Ended December 31, 2015	222
Six Months Ended December 31, 2016	—

Arctic Energy Services, LLC

Prospect owns 100% of the equity of Arctic Oilfield Equipment USA, Inc. ("Arctic Equipment"), a Consolidated Holding Company. Arctic Equipment owns 70% of the equity of Arctic Energy Services, LLC ("Arctic Energy"), with Ailport Holdings, LLC ("Ailport") (100% owned and controlled by Arctic Energy management) owning the remaining 30% of the equity of Arctic Energy. Arctic Energy provides oilfield service personnel, well testing flowback equipment, frac support systems and other services to exploration and development companies in the Rocky Mountains.

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

During the three months ended December 31, 2016, Arctic Energy and CP Well Testing, LLC, a wholly owned subsidiary of CP Energy Services, Inc., entered into a loan agreement with each other. CP Well Testing, LLC provided a $1,200 senior secured loan to Arctic Energy, for the purpose of funding ongoing operations.

The following interest payments were accrued and paid from Arctic Energy to Prospect and recognized by Prospect as interest income:

Three Months Ended December 31, 2015	$ —
Three Months Ended December 31, 2016	—
Six Months Ended December 31, 2015	1,123
Six Months Ended December 31, 2016	—

The following managerial assistance payments were paid from Arctic Energy to Prospect and subsequently remitted to Prospect Administration (no income was recognized by Prospect):

Three Months Ended December 31, 2015	$50
Three Months Ended December 31, 2016	—
Six Months Ended December 31, 2015	50
Six Months Ended December 31, 2016	—

The following managerial assistance recognized had not yet been paid by Arctic Energy to Prospect and was included by Prospect within other receivables and due to Prospect Administration:

June 30, 2016	$50
December 31, 2016	100

CCPI Inc.

Prospect owns 100% of the equity of CCPI Holdings Inc. ("CCPI Holdings"), a Consolidated Holding Company. CCPI Holdings owns 94.95% of the equity of CCPI Inc. ("CCPI"), with CCPI management owning the remaining 5.05% of the equity. CCPI owns 100% of each of CCPI Europe Ltd. and MEFEC B.V., and 45% of Gulf Temperature Sensors W.L.L.

During the three months ended September 30, 2015, CCPI repurchased 86 shares of its common stock from former CCPI executives. Additionally, certain CCPI executives exercised their option rights, purchasing 246 shares of CCPI common stock. These transactions increased the number of common shares outstanding by 160 shares and thus decreased Prospect's ownership to 93.99%.

As of June 30, 2016, after the departure of a former CCPI executive, Prospect's ownership of CCPI increased to 94.59%.

The following amounts were paid from CCPI to Prospect and recorded by Prospect as repayment of loan receivable:

Three Months Ended December 31, 2015	$ 113
Three Months Ended December 31, 2016	113
Six Months Ended December 31, 2015	4,225
Six Months Ended December 31, 2016	225

The following cash distributions were declared and paid from CCPI to Prospect and recognized as a return of capital by Prospect:

Three Months Ended December 31, 2015	$ —
Three Months Ended December 31, 2016	—
Six Months Ended December 31, 2015	1,918
Six Months Ended December 31, 2016	—

During the three months ended September 30, 2016, Prospect reclassified $123 of return of capital received from CCPI in prior periods as dividend income.

The following dividends were declared and paid from CCPI to Prospect and recognized as dividend income by Prospect:

Three Months Ended December 31, 2015	$ 413
Three Months Ended December 31, 2016	—
Six Months Ended December 31, 2015	3,195
Six Months Ended December 31, 2016	123

All dividends were paid from earnings and profits of CCPI.

The following interest payments were accrued and paid from CCPI to Prospect and recognized by Prospect as interest income:

Three Months Ended December 31, 2015	$ 743
Three Months Ended December 31, 2016	748
Six Months Ended December 31, 2015	1,619
Six Months Ended December 31, 2016	1,498

Included above, the following payment-in-kind interest from CCPI was capitalized and recognized by Prospect as interest income:

Three Months Ended December 31, 2015	$ 158
Three Months Ended December 31, 2016	—
Six Months Ended December 31, 2015	314
Six Months Ended December 31, 2016	—

The following managerial assistance payments were paid from CCPI to Prospect and subsequently remitted to Prospect Administration (no income was recognized by Prospect):

Three Months Ended December 31, 2015	$60
Three Months Ended December 31, 2016	60
Six Months Ended December 31, 2015	120
Six Months Ended December 31, 2016	120

The following managerial assistance payments received by Prospect had not yet been remitted to Prospect Administration and were included by Prospect within due to Prospect Administration:

June 30, 2016	$60
December 31, 2016	60

The following payments were paid from CCPI to Prospect Administration as reimbursement for legal, tax and portfolio level accounting services provided directly to CCPI (no direct income was recognized by Prospect, but Prospect was given credit for these payments as a reduction of the administrative services costs payable by Prospect to Prospect Administration):

Three Months Ended December 31, 2015	$ —
Three Months Ended December 31, 2016	—
Six Months Ended December 31, 2015	96
Six Months Ended December 31, 2016	—

The following amounts were due from CCPI to Prospect for reimbursement of expenses paid by Prospect on behalf of CCPI and were included by Prospect within other receivables:

June 30, 2016	$2
December 31, 2016	—

CP Energy Services Inc.

Prospect owns 100% of the equity of CP Holdings of Delaware LLC (“CP Holdings”), a Consolidated Holding Company. CP Holdings owns 82.3% of the equity of CP Energy Services Inc. (“CP Energy”), and the remaining 17.7% of the equity is owned by CP Energy management. As of June 30, 2014, CP Energy owned directly or indirectly 100% of each of CP Well Testing Services, LLC (f/k/a CP Well Testing Holding Company LLC) (“CP Well Testing”); CP Well Testing, LLC (“CP Well”); Fluid Management Services, Inc. (f/k/a Fluid Management Holdings, Inc.) (“Fluid Management”); Fluid Management Services LLC (f/k/a Fluid Management Holdings LLC); Wright Transport, Inc. (f/k/a Wright Holdings, Inc.); Wright Foster Disposals, LLC; Foster Testing Co., Inc.; ProHaul Transports, LLC; Artexoma Logistics, LLC; and Wright Trucking, Inc. Effective December 31, 2014, CP Energy underwent a corporate reorganization in order to consolidate certain of its wholly-owned subsidiaries. As of June 30, 2015, CP Energy owned directly or indirectly 100% of each of CP Well; Wright Foster Disposals, LLC; Foster Testing Co., Inc.; ProHaul Transports, LLC; and Wright Trucking, Inc. CP Energy provides oilfield flowback services and fluid hauling and disposal services through its subsidiaries.

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

During the three months ended December 31, 2016, Arctic Energy and CP Well entered into a loan agreement with each other. CP Well provided a $1,200 senior secured loan to Arctic Energy, for the purpose of funding ongoing operations.

The following interest payments were accrued and paid from CP Well to Prospect and recognized by Prospect as interest income:

Three Months Ended December 31, 2015	$ —
Three Months Ended December 31, 2016	—
Six Months Ended December 31, 2015	(390)
Six Months Ended December 31, 2016	—

As of September 30, 2015, due to a pending sale transaction, we reversed $4,616 of previously recognized payment-in-kind

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interest from CP Well of which we do not expect to receive.

Included above, the following payment-in-kind interest from CP Well was capitalized and recognized by Prospect as interest income:

Three Months Ended December 31, 2015	$ —
Three Months Ended December 31, 2016	—
Six Months Ended December 31, 2015	(2,819)
Six Months Ended December 31, 2016	—

The following managerial assistance payments were paid from CP Energy to Prospect and subsequently remitted to Prospect Administration (no income was recognized by Prospect):

Three Months Ended December 31, 2015	$75
Three Months Ended December 31, 2016	75
Six Months Ended December 31, 2015	150
Six Months Ended December 31, 2016	150

The following managerial assistance payments received by Prospect had not yet been remitted to Prospect Administration and were included by Prospect within due to Prospect Administration:

June 30, 2016	$75
December 31, 2016	75

Credit Central Loan Company, LLC

Prospect owns 100% of the equity of Credit Central Holdings of Delaware, LLC (“Credit Central Delaware”), a Consolidated Holding Company. Credit Central Delaware owns 74.93% of the equity of Credit Central Loan Company, LLC (f/k/a Credit Central Holdings, LLC) (“Credit Central”), with entities owned by Credit Central management owning the remaining 25.07% of the equity. Credit Central owns 100% of each of Credit Central, LLC; Credit Central South, LLC; Credit Central of Texas, LLC; and Credit Central of Tennessee, LLC. Credit Central is a branch-based provider of installment loans.

On September 28, 2016, Prospect performed a buyout of Credit Central management’s ownership stake, purchasing additional subordinated debt of $12,523 at a discount of $7,521. Prospect also purchased $2,098 of additional shares, increasing its ownership to 99.91%.

During the three months ended December 31, 2016, $264 of the aforementioned original issue discount of $7,521 accreted.

The following interest payments were accrued and paid from Credit Central to Prospect and recognized by Prospect as interest income:

Three Months Ended December 31, 2015	$1,857
Three Months Ended December 31, 2016	2,868
Six Months Ended December 31, 2015	3,714
Six Months Ended December 31, 2016	4,988

Included above, the following payment-in-kind interest from Credit Central was capitalized and recognized by Prospect as interest income:

Three Months Ended December 31, 2015	$ —
Three Months Ended December 31, 2016	859
Six Months Ended December 31, 2015	—
Six Months Ended December 31, 2016	1,916

The following interest income recognized had not yet been paid by Credit Central to Prospect and was included by Prospect within interest receivable:

June 30, 2016	$21
December 31, 2016	428

The following net revenue interest payments were paid from Credit Central to Prospect and recognized by Prospect as other income:

Three Months Ended December 31, 2015	$619
Three Months Ended December 31, 2016	—
Six Months Ended December 31, 2015	1,238
Six Months Ended December 31, 2016	—

The following managerial assistance payments were paid from Credit Central to Prospect and subsequently remitted to Prospect Administration (no income was recognized by Prospect):

Three Months Ended December 31, 2015	$175
Three Months Ended December 31, 2016	175
Six Months Ended December 31, 2015	350
Six Months Ended December 31, 2016	350

The following managerial assistance payments received by Prospect had not yet been remitted to Prospect Administration and were included by Prospect within due to Prospect Administration:

June 30, 2016	$175
December 31, 2016	175

The following amounts were due from Credit Central to Prospect for reimbursement of expenses paid by Prospect on behalf of Credit Central and were included by Prospect within other receivables:

June 30, 2016	$—
December 31, 2016	1

The following amounts were due to Credit Central from Prospect for reimbursement of expenses paid by Credit Central on behalf of Prospect and were included by Prospect within other liabilities:

June 30, 2016	$3
December 31, 2016	—

Echelon Aviation LLC

Prospect owns 99.02% of the membership interests of Echelon Aviation LLC (“Echelon”). Echelon owns 60.7% of the equity of AerLift Leasing Limited (“AerLift”).

On March 28, 2016, Echelon made an optional partial prepayment of $2,954 of the Senior Secured Revolving Credit Facility outstanding.

During the three months ended March 31, 2016, Echelon issued 36,059 Class B shares to the company’s President, decreasing Prospect’s ownership to 98.97%.

On September 28, 2016, Echelon made an optional partial prepayment of $6,801 of the Senior Secured Revolving Credit Facility outstanding.

During the three months ended September 30, 2016, Echelon issued 36,275 Class B shares to the company’s President, decreasing Prospect’s ownership to 98.56%.

On December 9, 2016, Prospect made a follow-on $16,045 first lien senior secured debt and $2,832 equity investment in Echelon to support an asset acquisition, increasing Prospect's ownership to 98.71%. Prospect also recognized $1,121 in structuring fee income as a result of the transaction.

The following dividends were declared and paid from Echelon to Prospect and recognized as dividend income by Prospect:

Three Months Ended December 31, 2015	$ —
Three Months Ended December 31, 2016	—
Six Months Ended December 31, 2015	—
Six Months Ended December 31, 2016	200

All dividends were paid from earnings and profits of Echelon.

The following interest payments were accrued and paid from Echelon to Prospect and recognized by Prospect as interest income:

Three Months Ended December 31, 2015	$1,460
Three Months Ended December 31, 2016	1,234
Six Months Ended December 31, 2015	2,920
Six Months Ended December 31, 2016	2,580

The following interest income recognized had not yet been paid by Echelon to Prospect and was included by Prospect within interest receivable:

June 30, 2016	$2,335
December 31, 2016	2,168

The following managerial assistance payments were paid from Echelon to Prospect and subsequently remitted to Prospect Administration (no income was recognized by Prospect):

Three Months Ended December 31, 2015	$63
Three Months Ended December 31, 2016	63
Six Months Ended December 31, 2015	125
Six Months Ended December 31, 2016	125

The following managerial assistance payments received by Prospect had not yet been remitted to Prospect Administration and were included by Prospect within due to Prospect Administration:

June 30, 2016	$63
December 31, 2016	63

The following payments were paid from Echelon to Prospect Administration as reimbursement for legal, tax and portfolio level accounting services provided directly to Echelon (no direct income was recognized by Prospect, but Prospect was given credit for these payments as a reduction of the administrative services costs payable by Prospect to Prospect Administration):

Three Months Ended December 31, 2015	$ —
Three Months Ended December 31, 2016	—
Six Months Ended December 31, 2015	120
Six Months Ended December 31, 2016	54

The following amounts were due from Echelon to Prospect for reimbursement of expenses paid by Prospect on behalf of Echelon and were included by Prospect within other receivables:

June 30, 2016	$—
December 31, 2016	4

Edmentum Ultimate Holdings, LLC

Prospect owns 37.1% of the equity of Edmentum Ultimate Holdings, LLC (“Edmentum Holdings”). Edmentum Holdings owns 100% of the equity of Edmentum, Inc. (“Edmentum”). Edmentum is the largest all subscription based, software as a service provider of online curriculum and assessments to the U.S. education market. Edmentum provides high-value, comprehensive online solutions that support educators to successfully transition learners from one stage to the next.

During the six months ended June 30, 2016, Prospect funded an additional $6,424 in the second lien revolving credit facility.

The following amounts were paid from Edmentum to Prospect and recorded by Prospect as repayment of loan receivable:

Three Months Ended December 31, 2015	$ —
Three Months Ended December 31, 2016	—
Six Months Ended December 31, 2015	4,896
Six Months Ended December 31, 2016	6,424

The following interest payments were accrued and paid from Edmentum to Prospect and recognized by Prospect as interest income:

Three Months Ended December 31, 2015	$ 834
Three Months Ended December 31, 2016	895
Six Months Ended December 31, 2015	1,886
Six Months Ended December 31, 2016	1,830

Included above, the following payment-in-kind interest from Edmentum was capitalized and recognized by Prospect as interest income:

Three Months Ended December 31, 2015	$ 813
Three Months Ended December 31, 2016	896
Six Months Ended December 31, 2015	1,266
Six Months Ended December 31, 2016	1,771

The following interest income recognized had not yet been paid by Edmentum to Prospect and was included by Prospect within interest receivable:

June 30, 2016	$ 639
December 31, 2016	604

Energy Solutions Holdings Inc.

Prospect owns 100% of the equity of Energy Solutions Holdings Inc. (f/k/a Gas Solutions Holdings Inc.) (“Energy Solutions”), a Consolidated Holding Company. Energy Solutions owns 100% of each of Change Clean Energy Company, LLC (f/k/a Change Clean Energy Holdings, LLC) (“Change Clean”); Freedom Marine Solutions, LLC (f/k/a Freedom Marine Services Holdings, LLC) (“Freedom Marine”); and Yatesville Coal Company, LLC (f/k/a Yatesville Coal Holdings, LLC) (“Yatesville”). Change Clean owns 100% of each of Change Clean Energy, LLC and Down East Power Company, LLC, and 50.1% of BioChips LLC. Freedom Marine owns 100% of each of Vessel Company, LLC (f/k/a Vessel Holdings, LLC) (“Vessel”); Vessel Company II, LLC (f/k/a Vessel Holdings II, LLC) (“Vessel II”); and Vessel Company III, LLC (f/k/a Vessel Holdings III, LLC) (“Vessel III”). Yatesville owns 100% of North Fork Collieries, LLC.

Energy Solutions owns interests in companies operating in the energy sector. These include companies operating offshore supply vessels, ownership of a non-operating biomass electrical generation plant and several coal mines. Energy Solutions subsidiaries formerly owned interests in gathering and processing business in east Texas.

Transactions between Prospect and Freedom Marine are separately discussed below under “Freedom Marine Solutions, LLC.”

On August 6, 2015, Prospect dissolved the following entities: Change Clean Energy Company, LLC, Change Clean Energy, LLC, Down East Power Company, LLC and BioChips LLC.

First Tower Finance Company LLC

Prospect owns 100% of the equity of First Tower Holdings of Delaware LLC ("First Tower Delaware"), a Consolidated Holding Company. First Tower Delaware owns 80.1% of First Tower Finance Company LLC (f/k/a First Tower Holdings LLC) ("First Tower Finance"). First Tower Finance owns 100% of First Tower, LLC ("First Tower"), a multiline specialty finance company.

During the three months ended December 31, 2015, Prospect made an additional $8,005 investment split evenly between equity and the second lien term loan to First Tower.

During the three months ended December 31, 2016, Prospect made an additional $8,005 equity investment to First Tower.

The following amounts were paid from First Tower to Prospect and recorded by Prospect as repayment of loan receivable:

Three Months Ended December 31, 2015	$ —
Three Months Ended December 31, 2016	—
Six Months Ended December 31, 2015	678
Six Months Ended December 31, 2016	936

The following interest payments were accrued and paid from First Tower to Prospect and recognized by Prospect as interest income:

Three Months Ended December 31, 2015	$14,167
Three Months Ended December 31, 2016	14,476
Six Months Ended December 31, 2015	28,304
Six Months Ended December 31, 2016	28,900

Included above, the following payment-in-kind interest from First Tower was capitalized and recognized by Prospect as interest income:

Three Months Ended December 31, 2015	$ —
Three Months Ended December 31, 2016	1,632
Six Months Ended December 31, 2015	347
Six Months Ended December 31, 2016	3,384

The following interest income recognized had not yet been paid by First Tower to Prospect and was included by Prospect within interest receivable:

June 30, 2016	$156
December 31, 2016	5,049

During the year ended June 30, 2016, the managerial assistance agreement between First Tower Delaware and Prospect Administration was amended and $1,200 of managerial assistance expense was reversed at Prospect. First Tower replaced First Tower Delaware in the managerial assistance agreement with Prospect Administration as of December 14, 2015.

The following managerial assistance payments were accrued and paid from First Tower Delaware to Prospect Administration and recognized by Prospect as an expense:

Three Months Ended December 31, 2015	$(1,200)
Three Months Ended December 31, 2016	—
Six Months Ended December 31, 2015	(1,200)
Six Months Ended December 31, 2016	—

The following managerial assistance payments were paid from First Tower Finance to Prospect and subsequently remitted to Prospect Administration (no income was recognized by Prospect):

Three Months Ended December 31, 2015	$ —
Three Months Ended December 31, 2016	600
Six Months Ended December 31, 2015	—
Six Months Ended December 31, 2016	600

The following managerial assistance payments received by Prospect have not yet been remitted to Prospect Administration and were included by Prospect within due to Prospect Administration:

June 30, 2016	$600
December 31, 2016	—

The following managerial assistance recognized had not yet been paid by First Tower to Prospect and was included by Prospect within other receivables and due to Prospect Administration:

June 30, 2016	$ —
December 31, 2016	600

The following amounts were due from First Tower to Prospect for reimbursement of expenses paid by Prospect on behalf of First Tower and were included by Prospect within other receivables:

June 30, 2016	$2
December 31, 2016	7

Freedom Marine Solutions, LLC

As discussed above, Prospect owns 100% of the equity of Energy Solutions, a Consolidated Holding Company. Energy Solutions owns 100% of Freedom Marine. Freedom Marine owns 100% of each of Vessel, Vessel II, and Vessel III.

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

On January 7, 2016 and April 11, 2016, Prospect purchased an additional $400 and $600, respectively, in membership interests in Freedom Marine to support its ongoing operations and liquidity needs.

During the three months ended September 30, 2016, Prospect purchased an additional $601 in membership interests in Freedom Marine to support its ongoing operations and liquidity needs.

The following interest payments were accrued and paid from Vessel to Prospect and recognized by Prospect as interest income:

Three Months Ended December 31, 2015	$ —
Three Months Ended December 31, 2016	—
Six Months Ended December 31, 2015	159
Six Months Ended December 31, 2016	—

The following interest payments were accrued and paid from Vessel II to Prospect and recognized by Prospect as interest income:

Three Months Ended December 31, 2015	$ —
Three Months Ended December 31, 2016	—
Six Months Ended December 31, 2015	427
Six Months Ended December 31, 2016	—

The following interest payments were accrued and paid from Vessel III to Prospect and recognized by Prospect as interest income:

Three Months Ended December 31, 2015	$ —
Three Months Ended December 31, 2016	—
Six Months Ended December 31, 2015	526
Six Months Ended December 31, 2016	—

The following managerial assistance payments were paid from Freedom Marine to Prospect and subsequently remitted to Prospect Administration (no income was recognized by Prospect):

Three Months Ended December 31, 2015	$ —
Three Months Ended December 31, 2016	—
Six Months Ended December 31, 2015	75
Six Months Ended December 31, 2016	—

The following managerial assistance recognized had not yet been paid by Freedom Marine to Prospect and was included by Prospect within other receivables and due to Prospect Administration:

June 30, 2016	$225
December 31, 2016	375

The following payments were paid from Freedom Marine to Prospect Administration as reimbursement for legal, tax and portfolio level accounting services provided directly to Freedom Marine (no direct income was recognized by Prospect, but Prospect was given credit for these payments as a reduction of the administrative services costs payable by Prospect to Prospect Administration):

Three Months Ended December 31, 2015	$ —
Three Months Ended December 31, 2016	—
Six Months Ended December 31, 2015	65
Six Months Ended December 31, 2016	—

Gulf Coast Machine & Supply Company

Prospect owns 100% of the preferred equity of Gulf Coast Machine & Supply Company (“Gulf Coast”). Gulf Coast is a provider of value-added forging solutions to energy and industrial end markets.

During the year ended June 30, 2016, Prospect made an additional $9,500 investment in the first lien term loan to Gulf Coast to fund capital improvements to key forging equipment and other liquidity needs.

During the six months ended December 31, 2016, Prospect made additional investments of $4,000 in the first lien term loan to Gulf Coast to fund capital improvements to key forging equipment and other liquidity needs.

The following amounts were paid from Gulf Coast to Prospect and recorded by Prospect as repayment of loan receivable:

Three Months Ended December 31, 2015	$ —
Three Months Ended December 31, 2016	—
Six Months Ended December 31, 2015	75
Six Months Ended December 31, 2016	3,022

Harbortouch Payments, LLC

Prospect owned 100% of the equity of Harbortouch Holdings of Delaware Inc. (“Harbortouch Delaware”), a Consolidated Holding Company. Harbortouch Delaware owned 100% of the Class C voting units of Harbortouch Payments, LLC (“Harbortouch”), which provide for a 53.5% residual profits allocation. Harbortouch management owns 100% of the Class B and D voting units of Harbortouch, which provide for a 46.5% residual profits allocation. Harbortouch owns 100% of Credit Card Processing USA, LLC. Harbortouch is a provider of transaction processing services and point-of sale equipment used by merchants across the United States.

On May 31, 2016, we sold our investment in Harbortouch for total consideration of $328,032, including fees and escrowed amounts. Prior to the sale, $154,382 of Senior Secured Term Loan B loan outstanding was converted to preferred equity. We received a repayment of $146,989 loans receivable to us and $157,639 of proceeds related to the equity investment. We recorded a realized loss of $5,419 related to the sale. We also received a $5,145 prepayment premium for early repayment of the outstanding loans, which was recorded as interest income in the year ended June 30, 2016 and a $12,909 advisory fee for the transaction, which was recorded as other income in the year ended June 30, 2016. In addition, there is $5,350 being held in escrow which will be recognized as additional realized gain if and when it is received. Concurrent with the sale, we made a $27,500 second lien secured investment in Harbortouch.

In addition to the repayments noted above, the following amounts were paid from Harbortouch to Prospect and recorded by Prospect as repayment of loan receivable:

Three Months Ended December 31, 2015	$1,307
Three Months Ended December 31, 2016	—
Six Months Ended December 31, 2015	2,581
Six Months Ended December 31, 2016	—

The following cash distributions were declared and paid from Harbortouch to Prospect and recognized as a return of capital by Prospect:

Three Months Ended December 31, 2015	$9
Three Months Ended December 31, 2016	—
Six Months Ended December 31, 2015	23
Six Months Ended December 31, 2016	—

The following interest payments were accrued and paid from Harbortouch to Prospect and recognized by Prospect as interest income:

Three Months Ended December 31, 2015	$7,738
Three Months Ended December 31, 2016	—
Six Months Ended December 31, 2015	15,516
Six Months Ended December 31, 2016	—

The following managerial assistance payments were paid from Harbortouch to Prospect and subsequently remitted to Prospect Administration (no income was recognized by Prospect):

Three Months Ended December 31, 2015	$125
Three Months Ended December 31, 2016	—
Six Months Ended December 31, 2015	250
Six Months Ended December 31, 2016	—

The following managerial assistance payments received by Prospect had not yet been remitted to Prospect Administration and were included by Prospect within due to Prospect Administration:

June 30, 2016	$83
December 31, 2016	—

MITY, Inc.

Prospect owns 100% of the equity of MITY Holdings of Delaware Inc. (“MITY Delaware”), a Consolidated Holding Company. MITY Delaware holds 94.99% of the equity of MITY, Inc. (f/k/a MITY Enterprises, Inc.) (“MITY”), with management of MITY owning the remaining 5.01% of the equity of MITY. MITY owns 100% of each of MITY-Lite, Inc. (“MITY-Lite”); Broda USA, Inc. (f/k/a Broda Enterprises USA, Inc.) (“Broda USA”); and Broda Enterprises ULC (“Broda Canada”). MITY is a designer, manufacturer and seller of multipurpose room furniture and specialty healthcare seating products.

During the three months ended March 31, 2016, Prospect's ownership in MITY increased to 95.83% resulting from a stock repurchase of a key executive's shares.

During the three months ended December 31, 2016, Prospect formed a separate legal entity, MITY FSC, Inc., ("MITY FSC") in which Prospect owns 96.88% of the equity, and MITY-Lite management owns the remaining portion. MITY FSC does not have material operations. This entity earns commission payments from MITY-Lite based on its sales to foreign customers, and distribute it to its shareholders based on pro-rata ownership. During the three months ended December 31, 2016, we received $406 of such commission, which we recognized as other income.

The following dividends were declared and paid from MITY to Prospect and recognized by Prospect as divided income:

Three Months Ended December 31, 2015	$710
Three Months Ended December 31, 2016	468
Six Months Ended December 31, 2015	710
Six Months Ended December 31, 2016	469

The following interest payments were accrued and paid from MITY to Prospect and recognized by Prospect as interest income:

Three Months Ended December 31, 2015	$1,307
Three Months Ended December 31, 2016	1,307
Six Months Ended December 31, 2015	2,612
Six Months Ended December 31, 2016	2,613

Included above, the following payment-in-kind interest from MITY was capitalized and recognized by Prospect as interest income:

Three Months Ended December 31, 2015	$ —
Three Months Ended December 31, 2016	—
Six Months Ended December 31, 2015	140
Six Months Ended December 31, 2016	—

The following interest income recognized had not yet been paid by MITY to Prospect and was included by Prospect within interest receivable:

June 30, 2016	$440
December 31, 2016	—

The following interest payments were accrued and paid from Broda Canada to Prospect and recognized by Prospect as interest income:

Three Months Ended December 31, 2015	$141
Three Months Ended December 31, 2016	141
Six Months Ended December 31, 2015	285
Six Months Ended December 31, 2016	286

The following interest income recognized had not yet been paid by Broda Canada to Prospect and was included by Prospect within interest receivable:

June 30, 2016	$48
December 31, 2016	—

During the six months December 31, 2015, there was favorable fluctuation in the foreign currency exchange rate and Prospect recognized $0.4 of realized gain related to its investment in Broda Canada. During the six months ended December 31, 2016, there was a favorable fluctuation in the foreign currency exchange rate and Prospect recognized $11 of realized gain related to its investment in Broda Canada.

The following managerial assistance payments were paid from MITY to Prospect and subsequently remitted to Prospect Administration (no income was recognized by Prospect):

Three Months Ended December 31, 2015	$75
Three Months Ended December 31, 2016	75
Six Months Ended December 31, 2015	150
Six Months Ended December 31, 2016	150

The following managerial assistance payments received by Prospect had not yet been remitted to Prospect Administration and were included by Prospect within due to Prospect Administration:

June 30, 2016	$ —
December 31, 2016	75

The following managerial assistance recognized had not yet been paid by MITY to Prospect and was included by Prospect within other receivables and due to Prospect Administration:

June 30, 2016	$75
December 31, 2016	—

The following payments were paid from MITY to Prospect Administration as reimbursement for legal, tax and portfolio level accounting services provided directly to MITY (no direct income was recognized by Prospect, but Prospect was given credit for these payments as a reduction of the administrative services costs payable by Prospect to Prospect Administration):

Three Months Ended December 31, 2015	$ —
Three Months Ended December 31, 2016	—
Six Months Ended December 31, 2015	59
Six Months Ended December 31, 2016	—

The following amounts were due from MITY to Prospect for reimbursement of expenses paid by Prospect on behalf of MITY and were included within other receivables:

June 30, 2016	$—
December 31, 2016	1

National Property REIT Corp.

Prospect owns 100% of the equity of NPH, a Consolidated Holding Company. NPH owns 100% of the common equity of NPRC. Effective May 23, 2016, in connection with the merger of APRC and United Property REIT Corp. UPRC with and into NPRC, APH and UPH merged with and into NPH.

NPRC is a Maryland corporation and a qualified REIT for federal income tax purposes. In order to qualify as a REIT, NPRC issued 125 shares of Series A Cumulative Non-Voting Preferred Stock to 125 accredited investors. The preferred stockholders are entitled to receive cumulative dividends semi-annually at an annual rate of 12.5% and do not have the ability to participate in the management or operation of NPRC.

NPRC was formed to hold for investment, operate, finance, lease, manage, and sell a portfolio of real estate assets and engage in any and all other activities as may be necessary, incidental or convenient to carry out the foregoing. NPRC acquires real estate assets, including, but not limited to, industrial, commercial, and multi-family properties. NPRC may acquire real estate assets directly or through joint ventures by making a majority equity investment in a property-owning entity (the “JV”). Additionally, through its wholly-owned subsidiaries, NPRC invests in online consumer loans.

On September 9, 2015, Prospect made a $159 investment in NPRC used to purchase additional common equity of NPRC through NPH. The proceeds were utilized by NPRC to purchase additional ownership interest in its multi-family property for $159. The minority interest holder also invested an additional $4 in the JVs. The proceeds were used by the JVs to fund $163 of capital expenditures.

On November 5, 2015 Prospect made a $9,017 investment in NPRC used to purchase additional common equity in NPRC through NPH. The proceeds were utilized by NPRC to purchase an 80.0% ownership interest in SSIL I, LLC for $9,017. The JV was purchased for $34,500 which included debt financing and minority interest of $26,450 and $2,254, respectively. The remaining proceeds were used to pay $180 of structuring fees to Prospect (which was recognized by Prospect as structuring fee income), $1,243 of escrows and reserves, $1,243 of third party expenses, $42 of legal services provided by attorneys at Prospect Administration, and $513 of capital expenditures.
On November 12, 2015, NPRC used supplemental debt proceeds obtained by their JVs to make a partial repayment on the Senior Term Loan of $22,098.
On November 19, 2015, Prospect made a $695 investment in NPRC used to purchase additional common equity of NPRC through NPH. The proceeds were utilized by NPRC to purchase additional ownership interest in its multi-family properties for $690 and pay $5 of legal services provided by attorneys at Prospect Administration. The minority interest holder also invested an additional $76 in the JVs. The proceeds were used by the JVs to fund $766 of capital expenditures.
On November 25, 2015, Prospect made a $323 investment in NPRC used to purchase additional common equity of NPRC through NPH. The proceeds were utilized by NPRC to purchase additional ownership interest in its multi-family properties for $321 and pay $2 of legal services provided by attorneys at Prospect Administration. The minority interest holder also invested an additional $19 in the JVs. The proceeds were used by the JVs to fund $340 of capital expenditures.
On December 23, 2015, Prospect made a $499 investment in NPRC used to purchase additional common equity of NPRC through NPH. The proceeds were utilized by NPRC to purchase additional ownership interest in its multi-family property for $499. The minority interest holder also invested an additional $12 in the JVs. The proceeds were used by the JVs to fund $511 of capital expenditures.
On December 30, 2015, NPRC used supplemental debt proceeds obtained by its' JVs to make a partial repayment on the Senior Term Loan of $9,821.
On January 20, 2016, NPRC used supplemental proceeds to make a partial repayment on the Senior Term Loan of $6,774.
On February 10, 2016, Prospect made a $354 investment in NPRC used to purchase additional common equity of NPRC through NPH. The proceeds were utilized by NPRC to purchase additional ownership interest Carroll Management Group, LLC for $352. The minority interest holder also invested an additional $22 in the JVs. The proceeds were used by the JVs to fund $376 of capital expenditures.
On February 24, 2016, NPRC used supplemental proceeds to make a partial repayment on the Senior Term Loan of $24,579.
On April 19, 2016, Prospect made a $1,404 investment in NPRC used to purchase additional common equity of NPRC through NPH. The proceeds were utilized by NPRC to purchase additional ownership interest in NPH McDowell, LLC for $1,402 and pay $2 of legal services provided by attorneys at Prospect Administration. The minority interest holder also invested an additional $155 in the JVs. The proceeds were used by the JVs to fund $1,557 of capital expenditures.
Effective May 23, 2016, APRC and UPRC merged with and into NPRC, to consolidate all of our real estate holdings, with NPRC as the surviving entity. APRC and UPRC have been dissolved. No gain or loss was recognized upon the merger.
On July 22, 2016 Prospect made a $2,700 investment in NPRC used to purchase additional common equity of NPRC through NPH. The proceeds were utilized by NPRC to purchase additional ownership interest in twelve multi-family properties for $2,698 and pay $2 of legal services provided by attorneys at Prospect Administration. The minority interest holder also invested an additional $49 in the JVs. The proceeds were used by the JVs to fund $2,747 of capital expenditures.
On August 4, 2016, Prospect made a $393 investment in NPRC used to purchase additional common equity of NPRC through NPH. The proceeds were utilized by NPRC to purchase additional ownership interest in four multi-family properties for $392 and pay $1 of legal services provided by attorneys at Prospect Administration. The minority interest holder also invested an additional $21 in the JVs. The proceeds were used by the JVs to fund $413 of capital expenditures.

On September 1, 2016, we made an investment into American Consumer Lending Limited (“ACLL”), a wholly-owned subsidiary of NPRC, under the ACLL credit agreement, for senior secured term loans, Term Loan C, with the same terms as the existing ACL Loan Holdings, Inc. (“ACLLH”) Term Loan C due to us.

On September 28, 2016 Prospect made a $46,381 investment in NPRC, of which $35,295 was a Senior Term Loan and $11,086 was used to purchase additional common equity of NPRC through NPH. The proceeds were utilized by NPRC to purchase a 64.2%

ownership interest in Vesper Portfolio JV, LLC for $46,324 and to pay $57 for tax and legal services provided by professionals at Prospect Administration. The JV was purchased for $250,000 which included debt financing and minority interest of $192,382 and $25,817, respectively. The remaining proceeds were used to pay $1,060 of structuring fees to Prospect (which was recognized by Prospect as structuring fee income), $2,131 of third party expenses, $4,911 of pre-funded capex, and $5,310 of prepaid assets, with $1,111 retained by the JV for working capital.

On October 21, 2016 Prospect made a $514 investment in NPRC used to purchase additional common equity of NPRC through NPH. The proceeds were utilized by NPRC to purchase additional ownership interest in four multi-family properties for $512 and pay $2 of legal services provided by attorneys at Prospect Administration. The minority interest holder also invested an additional $33 in the JVs. The proceeds were used by the JVs to fund $545 of capital expenditures.

On November 17, 2016, NPRC used sale and supplemental loan proceeds to make a partial repayment on the Senior Term Loan of $19,149 and a return of capital on Prospects' equity investment in NPRC of $9,204.

On November 23, 2016, Prospect made a $2,860 investment in NPRC used to purchase additional common equity of NPRC through NPH. The proceeds were utilized by NPRC to purchase additional ownership interest in seven multi-family properties for $2,859 and pay $1 of legal services provided by attorneys at Prospect Administration. The minority interest holder also invested an additional $231 in the JVs. The proceeds were used by the JVs to fund $3,090 of capital expenditures.

On December 7, 2016 Prospect made a $13,046 investment in NPRC, of which $9,653 was a Senior Term Loan and $3,393 was used to purchase additional common equity of NPRC through NPH. The proceeds were utilized by NPRC to purchase an 85% ownership interest in JSIP Union Place, LLC for $13,026 and to pay $20 of legal services provided by attorneys at Prospect Administration. The JV was purchased for $64,750 which included debt financing and minority interest of $51,800 and $2,299, respectively. The remaining proceeds were used to pay $261 of structuring fees to Prospect (which was recognized by Prospect as structuring fee income), $1,078 of third party expenses, $5 of pre-funded capital expenditures, and $458 of prepaid assets, with $573 retained by the JV for working capital.

During the six months ended December 31, 2016, we provided $89,051 and $19,285 of debt and equity financing, respectively, to NPRC to enable certain of its wholly-owned subsidiaries to invest in online consumer loans. In addition, during the six months ended December 31, 2016, we received partial repayments of $60,778 of our loans previously outstanding with NPRC and its wholly-owned subsidiaries and $2,222 as a return of capital on our equity investment in NPRC.

The following interest payments were accrued and paid by NPRC to Prospect and recognized by Prospect as interest income:

Three Months Ended December 31, 2015	$7,453
Three Months Ended December 31, 2016	18,736
Six Months Ended December 31, 2015	13,408
Six Months Ended December 31, 2016	34,780

Included above, the following payment-in-kind interest from NPRC was capitalized and recognized by Prospect as interest income:

Three Months Ended December 31, 2015	$ —
Three Months Ended December 31, 2016	—
Six Months Ended December 31, 2015	703
Six Months Ended December 31, 2016	—

The following interest income recognized had not yet been paid by NPRC to Prospect and was included by Prospect within interest receivable:

June 30, 2016	$174
December 31, 2016	364

The following interest payments were accrued and paid by ACLLH to Prospect and recognized by Prospect as interest income:

Three Months Ended December 31, 2015	$8,298
Three Months Ended December 31, 2016	3,152
Six Months Ended December 31, 2015	16,454
Six Months Ended December 31, 2016	8,421

The following interest income recognized had not yet been paid by ACLLH to Prospect and was included by Prospect within interest receivable:

June 30, 2016	$44
December 31, 2016	79

The following interest payments were accrued and paid by ACLL to Prospect and recognized by Prospect as interest income:

Three Months Ended December 31, 2015	$ —
Three Months Ended December 31, 2016	1,365
Six Months Ended December 31, 2015	—
Six Months Ended December 31, 2016	1,600

The following interest income recognized had not yet been paid by ACLL to Prospect and was included by Prospect within interest receivable:

June 30, 2016	$ —
December 31, 2016	42

The following net revenue interest payments were paid from NPRC to Prospect and recognized by Prospect as other income:

Three Months Ended December 31, 2015	$663
Three Months Ended December 31, 2016	1,318
Six Months Ended December 31, 2015	1,430
Six Months Ended December 31, 2016	2,489

The following structuring fees were paid from NPRC to Prospect and recognized by Prospect as other income:

Three Months Ended December 31, 2015	$ —
Three Months Ended December 31, 2016	261
Six Months Ended December 31, 2015	—
Six Months Ended December 31, 2016	1,320

The following structuring fees were paid from ACLLH to Prospect and recognized by Prospect as other income:

Three Months Ended December 31, 2015	$1,188
Three Months Ended December 31, 2016	625
Six Months Ended December 31, 2015	1,605
Six Months Ended December 31, 2016	1,336

The following managerial assistance payments were paid from NPRC to Prospect and subsequently remitted to Prospect Administration (no income was recognized by Prospect):

Three Months Ended December 31, 2015	$128
Three Months Ended December 31, 2016	325
Six Months Ended December 31, 2015	255
Six Months Ended December 31, 2016	650

The following managerial assistance payments received by Prospect had not yet been remitted to Prospect Administration and were included by Prospect within due to Prospect Administration:

June 30, 2016	$210
December 31, 2016	325

The following payments were paid from NPRC to Prospect Administration as reimbursement for legal, tax and portfolio level accounting services provided directly to NPRC (no direct income was recognized by Prospect, but Prospect was given credit for these payments as a reduction of the administrative services costs payable by Prospect to Prospect Administration):

Three Months Ended December 31, 2015	$595
Three Months Ended December 31, 2016	500
Six Months Ended December 31, 2015	1,029
Six Months Ended December 31, 2016	1,436

The following amounts were due from NPRC to Prospect for reimbursement of expenses paid by Prospect on behalf of NPRC and included by Prospect within other receivables:

June 30, 2016	$—
December 31, 2016	3

The following amounts were due from ACLLH to Prospect for reimbursement of expenses paid by Prospect on behalf of ACLLH and included by Prospect within other receivables:

June 30, 2016	$—
December 31, 2016	3

Nationwide Acceptance LLC

Prospect owns 100% of the membership interests of Nationwide Acceptance Holdings LLC (“Nationwide Holdings”), a Consolidated Holding Company. Nationwide Holdings owns 93.79% of the equity of Nationwide Loan Company LLC (f/k/a Nationwide Acceptance LLC) (“Nationwide”), with members of Nationwide management owning the remaining 6.21% of the equity.

During the three months ended December 31, 2015, Prospect made additional investments totaling $1,876 in the senior subordinated term loan to Nationwide.

On March 31, 2016, Prospect made an additional equity investment totaling $1,407, and Prospect’s ownership in Nationwide did not change.

On August 31, 2016, Prospect made an additional $123 investment in the senior subordinated term loan to Nationwide. Prospect also made an additional equity investment totaling $92, increasing Prospect’s ownership in Nationwide to 94.48%.

The following dividends were declared and paid from Nationwide to Prospect and recognized as dividend income by Prospect:

Three Months Ended December 31, 2015	$1,331
Three Months Ended December 31, 2016	739
Six Months Ended December 31, 2015	1,688
Six Months Ended December 31, 2016	2,581

All dividends were paid from earnings and profits of Nationwide.

The following interest payments were accrued and paid from Nationwide to Prospect and recognized by Prospect as interest income:

Three Months Ended December 31, 2015	$758
Three Months Ended December 31, 2016	860
Six Months Ended December 31, 2015	1,516
Six Months Ended December 31, 2016	1,715

The following interest income recognized had not yet been paid by Nationwide to Prospect and was included by Prospect within interest receivable:

June 30, 2016	$9
December 31, 2016	—

The following managerial assistance payments were paid from Nationwide to Prospect and subsequently remitted to Prospect Administration (no income was recognized by Prospect):

Three Months Ended December 31, 2015	$100
Three Months Ended December 31, 2016	100
Six Months Ended December 31, 2015	200
Six Months Ended December 31, 2016	200

The following managerial assistance payments received by Prospect had not yet been remitted to Prospect Administration and were included by Prospect within due to Prospect Administration:

June 30, 2016	$100
December 31, 2016	100

The following amounts were due to Nationwide from Prospect for reimbursement of expenses paid by Nationwide on behalf of Prospect and were included by Prospect within other liabilities:

June 30, 2016	$4
December 31, 2016	1

NMMB, Inc.

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

The following interest payments were accrued and paid from NMMB to Prospect and recognized by Prospect as interest income:

Three Months Ended December 31, 2015	$133
Three Months Ended December 31, 2016	133
Six Months Ended December 31, 2015	266
Six Months Ended December 31, 2016	266

The following interest income recognized had not yet been paid by NMMB to Prospect and was included by Prospect within interest receivable:

June 30, 2016	$1
December 31, 2016	3

The following interest payments were accrued and paid from Armed Forces to Prospect and recognized by Prospect as interest income:

Three Months Ended December 31, 2015	$250
Three Months Ended December 31, 2016	250
Six Months Ended December 31, 2015	501
Six Months Ended December 31, 2016	501

The following interest income recognized had not yet been paid by Armed Forces to Prospect and was included by Prospect within interest receivable:

June 30, 2016	$3
December 31, 2016	5

The following managerial assistance payments were paid from NMMB to Prospect and subsequently remitted to Prospect
Administration (no income was recognized by Prospect):

Three Months Ended December 31, 2015	$ —
Three Months Ended December 31, 2016	38
Six Months Ended December 31, 2015	—
Six Months Ended December 31, 2016	75

The following managerial assistance payments received by Prospect had not yet been remitted to Prospect Administration and were included by Prospect within due to Prospect Administration:

June 30, 2016	$ —
December 31, 2016	38

The following managerial assistance recognized had not yet been paid by NMMB to Prospect and was included by Prospect within other receivables and due to Prospect Administration:

June 30, 2016	$1,100
December 31, 2016	1,225

The following amounts were due from NMMB to Prospect for reimbursement of expenses paid by Prospect on behalf of NMMB and were included by Prospect within other receivables:

June 30, 2016	$2
December 31, 2016	—

R-V Industries, Inc.

Prospect owns 88.27% of the fully-diluted equity of R-V Industries, Inc. ("R-V"), with R-V management owning the remaining 11.73% of the equity. As of June 30, 2011, Prospect's equity investment cost basis was $1,682 and $5,087 for warrants and common stock, respectively.

On December 24, 2016, Prospect exercised its warrant to purchase 200,000 common shares of R-V. Prospect recorded a realized gain of $172 from this redemption. Prospect's ownership remains unchanged at 88.27%.

During the three months ended December 31, 2016, Prospect provided certain financial advisory services to R-V related to a possible transaction. Prospect recognized $124 in advisory fee income resulting from this services.

The following dividends were declared and paid from R-V to Prospect and recognized as dividend income by Prospect:

Three Months Ended December 31, 2015	$75
Three Months Ended December 31, 2016	75
Six Months Ended December 31, 2015	149
Six Months Ended December 31, 2016	149

All dividends were paid from earnings and profits of R-V.

The following interest payments were accrued and paid from R-V to Prospect and recognized by Prospect as interest income:

Three Months Ended December 31, 2015	$731
Three Months Ended December 31, 2016	716
Six Months Ended December 31, 2015	1,462
Six Months Ended December 31, 2016	1,431

The following managerial assistance payments were paid from R-V to Prospect and subsequently remitted to Prospect Administration (no income was recognized by Prospect):

Three Months Ended December 31, 2015	$45
Three Months Ended December 31, 2016	30
Six Months Ended December 31, 2015	90
Six Months Ended December 31, 2016	75

The following managerial assistance payments received by Prospect had not yet been remitted to Prospect Administration and were included by Prospect within due to Prospect Administration:

June 30, 2016	$45
December 31, 2016	30

The following amounts were due to R-V from Prospect for reimbursement of expenses paid by R-V on behalf of Prospect and were included by Prospect within other liabilities:

June 30, 2016	$1
December 31, 2016	1

SB Forging Company, Inc.

As of June 30, 2014, Prospect owned 79.53% of the fully-diluted common, 85.76% of the Series A Preferred and 100% of the Series B Preferred equity of ARRM Services, Inc. (f/k/a ARRM Holdings, Inc.) (“ARRM”). ARRM owned 100% of the equity of Ajax Rolled Ring & Machine, LLC (f/k/a Ajax Rolled Ring & Machine, Inc.) (“Ajax”). Ajax forges large seamless steel rings on two forging mills in the company’s York, South Carolina facility. The rings are used in a range of industrial applications, including in construction equipment and power turbines. Ajax also provides machining and other ancillary services.

On October 10, 2014, ARRM sold Ajax to a third party and repaid the $19,337 loan receivable to Prospect. Prospect recorded a realized loss of $21,001 related to the sale. Concurrent with the sale, Prospect’s ownership increased to 100% of the outstanding equity of ARRM Services, Inc. which was renamed SB Forging Company, Inc. (“SB Forging”). As such, Prospect began consolidating SB Forging on October 11, 2014. As a result, any transactions between SB Forging and Prospect are eliminated in consolidation. In addition, there is $3,000 being held in escrow of which $802 was received on May 6, 2015 for which Prospect realized a gain of the same amount. Prospect received $2,000 of structuring fees from Ajax related to the sale of the operating company which was recognized as other income during the year ended June 30, 2015.

On May 31, 2016, $1,750 of the escrow proceeds were received. Prospect realized a gain of the same amount.

The following payments were paid from SB Forging to Prospect Administration as reimbursement for legal, tax and portfolio level accounting services provided directly to SB Forging (no direct income was recognized by Prospect, but Prospect was given credit for these payments as a reduction of the administrative services costs payable by Prospect to Prospect Administration):

Three Months Ended December 31, 2015	$ —
Three Months Ended December 31, 2016	—
Six Months Ended December 31, 2015	—
Six Months Ended December 31, 2016	545

United Property REIT Corp.

UPH owned 100% of the common equity of UPRC. Effective May 23, 2016, in connection with the merger of UPRC and APRC with and into NPRC, UPH and APH merged with and into NPH. Prospect owns 100% of the equity of NPH, a Consolidated Holding Company, and NPH owns 100% of the common equity of NPRC.

UPRC was formed to hold for investment, operate, finance, lease, manage, and sell a portfolio of real estate assets and engage in any and all other activities as may be necessary, incidental or convenient to carry out the foregoing. UPRC acquires real estate assets, including, but not limited to, industrial, commercial, and multi-family properties. UPRC may acquire real estate assets directly or through joint ventures by making a majority equity investment in a property-owning entity (the “JV”).

On July 9, 2015, Prospect made a $2,044 investment in UPRC, of which $1,738 was a Senior Term Loan and $306 was used to purchase additional common equity of UPRC through UPH. The proceeds were utilized by UPRC to purchase additional ownership interest in Canterbury Green Apartment Holdings, LLC for $2042, and pay $2 of legal services provided by attorneys at Prospect Administration. The proceeds were used by the JV to fund $2,167 of capital expenditures and pay $40 of structuring fees to Prospect (which was recognized by Prospect as structuring fee income).

On November 25, 2015, Prospect made a $3,433 investment in UPRC, of which $2,746 was a Senior Term Loan and $687 was used to purchase additional common equity of UPRC through UPH. The proceeds were utilized by UPRC to purchase additional ownership interest in Columbus OH Apartment Holdco, LLC for $3,274, and pay $2 of legal services provided by attorneys at Prospect Administration with $158 retained by UPRC for working capital. The proceeds were used by the JV to fund $3,209 of capital expenditures and pay $65 of structuring fees to Prospect (which was recognized by Prospect as structuring fee income).

On March 9, 2016, Prospect made a $777 investment in UPRC used to purchase additional common equity of UPRC through UPH. The proceeds were utilized by UPRC to purchase additional ownership interest in South Atlanta Portfolio Holding Company, LLC for $775, and pay $2 of legal services provided by attorneys at Prospect. The minority interest holder also invested an additional $62 in the JVs. The proceeds were used by the JV to fund $836 of capital expenditures.

On March 9, 2016, Prospect made a $1,277 investment in UPRC used to purchase additional common equity of UPRC through UPH. The proceeds were utilized by UPRC to purchase additional ownership interest in Canterbury Green Apartments Holdings, LLC for $1,277. The minority interest holder also invested an additional $104 in the JVs. The proceeds were used by the JV to fund $1,381 of capital expenditures.

On April 6, 2016, UPRC used supplemental proceeds to make a partial repayment on the Senior Term Loan of $7,567.

Effective May 23, 2016, APRC and UPRC merged with and into NPRC, to consolidate all of our real estate holdings, with NPRC as the surviving entity. APRC and UPRC have been dissolved. No gain or loss was recognized upon the merger.

The following interest payments were accrued and paid by UPRC to Prospect and recognized by Prospect as interest income:

Three Months Ended December 31, 2015	$1,928
Three Months Ended December 31, 2016	—
Six Months Ended December 31, 2015	3,820
Six Months Ended December 31, 2016	—

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The following net revenue interest payments were paid from UPRC to Prospect and recognized by Prospect as other income:

Three Months Ended December 31, 2015	$311
Three Months Ended December 31, 2016	—
Six Months Ended December 31, 2015	594
Six Months Ended December 31, 2016	—

The following managerial assistance payments were paid from UPRC to Prospect and subsequently remitted to Prospect Administration (no income was recognized by Prospect):

Three Months Ended December 31, 2015	$50
Three Months Ended December 31, 2016	—
Six Months Ended December 31, 2015	100
Six Months Ended December 31, 2016	—

The following managerial assistance payments received by Prospect had not yet been remitted to Prospect Administration and were included by Prospect within due to Prospect Administration:

June 30, 2016	$29
December 31, 2016	—

The following payments were paid from UPRC to Prospect Administration as reimbursement for legal, tax and portfolio level accounting services provided directly to UPRC (no direct income was recognized by Prospect, but Prospect was given credit for these payments as a reduction of the administrative services costs payable by Prospect to Prospect Administration):

Three Months Ended December 31, 2015	$92
Three Months Ended December 31, 2016	—
Six Months Ended December 31, 2015	217
Six Months Ended December 31, 2016	—

USES Corp.

On June 15, 2016, we provided additional $1,300 debt financing to USES Corp. (“USES”) and its subsidiaries in the form of additional Term Loan A debt and, in connection with such Term Loan A debt financing, USES issued to us 99,900 shares of its common stock. On June 29, 2016, we provided additional $2,200 debt financing to USES and its subsidiaries in the form of additional Term Loan A debt and, in connection with such Term Loan A debt financing, USES issued to us 169,062 shares of its common stock. As a result of such debt financing and recapitalization, as of June 29, 2016, we held 268,962 shares of USES common stock representing a 99.96% common equity ownership interest in USES. As such, USES became a controlled company on June 30, 2016.

The following managerial assistance recognized had not yet been paid by USES to Prospect and was included by Prospect within other receivables and due to Prospect Administration:

June 30, 2016	$ —
December 31, 2016	175

The following amounts were due to USES from Prospect for reimbursement of expenses paid by USES on behalf of Prospect and were included by Prospect within other liabilities:

June 30, 2016	$—
December 31, 2016	4

Valley Electric Company, Inc.

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

The following interest payments were accrued and paid from Valley Electric to Prospect and recognized by Prospect as interest income:

Three Months Ended December 31, 2015	$1,053
Three Months Ended December 31, 2016	1,119
Six Months Ended December 31, 2015	2,085
Six Months Ended December 31, 2016	2,220

Included above, the following payment-in-kind interest from Valley Electric was capitalized and recognized by Prospect as interest income:

Three Months Ended December 31, 2015	$484
Three Months Ended December 31, 2016	370
Six Months Ended December 31, 2015	958
Six Months Ended December 31, 2016	766

The following interest income recognized had not yet been paid by Valley Electric to Prospect and was included by Prospect within interest receivable:

June 30, 2016	$12
December 31, 2016	13

The following interest payments were accrued and paid from Valley to Prospect and recognized by Prospect as interest income:

Three Months Ended December 31, 2015	$280
Three Months Ended December 31, 2016	280
Six Months Ended December 31, 2015	557
Six Months Ended December 31, 2016	561

Included above, the following payment-in-kind interest from Valley was capitalized and recognized by Prospect as interest income:

Three Months Ended December 31, 2015	$24
Three Months Ended December 31, 2016	—
Six Months Ended December 31, 2015	90
Six Months Ended December 31, 2016	—

The following interest income recognized had not yet been paid by Valley to Prospect and was included by Prospect within interest receivable:

June 30, 2016	$3
December 31, 2016	—

The following managerial assistance payments were paid from Valley to Prospect and subsequently remitted to Prospect Administration (no income was recognized by Prospect):

Three Months Ended December 31, 2015	$75
Three Months Ended December 31, 2016	75
Six Months Ended December 31, 2015	150
Six Months Ended December 31, 2016	150

The following managerial assistance payments received by Prospect had not yet been remitted to Prospect Administration and were included by Prospect within due to Prospect Administration:

June 30, 2016	$75
December 31, 2016	75

The following payments were paid from Valley Electric to Prospect Administration as reimbursement for legal, tax and portfolio level accounting services provided directly to Valley Electric (no direct income was recognized by Prospect, but Prospect was given credit for these payments as a reduction of the administrative services costs payable by Prospect to Prospect Administration):

Three Months Ended December 31, 2015	$—
Three Months Ended December 31, 2016	—
Six Months Ended December 31, 2015	9
Six Months Ended December 31, 2016	—

Wolf Energy, LLC

Prospect owns 100% of the equity of Wolf Energy Holdings Inc. (“Wolf Energy Holdings”), a Consolidated Holding Company. Wolf Energy Holdings owns 100% of each of Appalachian Energy LLC (f/k/a Appalachian Energy Holdings, LLC) (“AEH”); Coalbed, LLC (“Coalbed”); and Wolf Energy, LLC (“Wolf Energy”). AEH owns 100% of C&S Operating, LLC.

Wolf Energy Holdings is a holding company formed to hold 100% of the outstanding membership interests of each of AEH and Coalbed. The membership interests and associated operating company debt of AEH and Coalbed, which were previously owned by Manx Energy, Inc. (“Manx”), were assigned to Wolf Energy Holdings effective June 30, 2012. The purpose of assignment was to remove those activities from Manx deemed non-core by the Manx convertible debt investors who were not interested in funding those operations. On June 30, 2012, AEH and Coalbed loans with a cost basis of $7,991 were assigned by Prospect to Wolf Energy Holdings from Manx.

The following managerial assistance payments were paid from Wolf Energy to Prospect and subsequently remitted to Prospect Administration (no income was recognized by Prospect):

Three Months Ended December 31, 2015	$110
Three Months Ended December 31, 2016	—
Six Months Ended December 31, 2015	110
Six Months Ended December 31, 2016	14

The following managerial assistance recognized had not yet been paid by Wolf Energy to Prospect and was included by Prospect within other receivables and due to Prospect Administration:

June 30, 2016	$14
December 31, 2016	14

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Note 15. Litigation

From time to time, we may become involved in various investigations, claims and legal proceedings that arise in the ordinary course of our business. These matters may relate to intellectual property, employment, tax, regulation, contract or other matters. The resolution of such matters as may arise will be subject to various uncertainties and, even if such claims are without merit, could result in the expenditure of significant financial and managerial resources. We are not aware of any material legal proceedings as of December 31, 2016. Our Investment Adviser and Administrator were named as defendants in a lawsuit filed on April 21, 2016 by a purported shareholder of Prospect in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York under the caption Paskowitz v. Prospect Capital Management and Prospect Administration. The complaint alleged that the defendants received purportedly excessive management and administrative services fees from us in violation of Section 36(b) of the 1940 Act. The plaintiff sought to recover on behalf of us damages in an amount not specified in the complaint. On June 30, 2016, the Investment Adviser and the Administrator filed a motion to dismiss the complaint in its entirety. On January 24, 2017, the court granted the motion to dismiss, finding that the shareholder's compliant failed to state a cause of action and entering judgment dismissing the action.

Note 16. Financial Highlights

The following is a schedule of financial highlights for the three and six months ended December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015:

	Three Months Ended December 31,				Six Months Ended December 31,			
	2016		2015		2016		2015	
Per Share Data								
Net asset value at beginning of period	$9.60		$10.17		$9.62		$10.31	
Net investment income(1)	0.24		0.28		0.46		0.54	
Net realized losses on investments(1)	—	(4)	(0.01	)	—	(4)	(0.02	)
Net change in unrealized appreciation (depreciation) on investments(1)	0.04		(0.54	)	0.05		(0.71	)
Net realized losses on extinguishment of debt(1)	—	(4)	—	(4)	—	(4)	—	(4)
Dividends to shareholders	(0.25	)	(0.25	)	(0.50	)	(0.50	)
Common stock transactions(2)	(0.01	)	—	(4)	(0.01	)	0.03	
Net asset value at end of period	$9.62		$9.65		$9.62		$9.65	
Per share market value at end of period	$8.35		$6.98		$8.35		$6.98	
Total return based on market value(3)	6.29	%	1.27	%	13.45	%	1.26	%
Total return based on net asset value(3)	3.33	%	(1.85	%)	6.25	%	0.08	%
Shares of common stock outstanding at end of period	359,000,280		355,411,712		359,000,280		355,411,712	
Weighted average shares of common stock outstanding	358,494,783		355,241,104		358,011,031		356,101,673	
Ratios/Supplemental Data								
Net assets at end of period	$3,454,596		$3,431,427		$3,454,596		$3,431,427	
Portfolio turnover rate	7.80	%	5.01	%	12.69	%	10.33	%
Annualized ratio of operating expenses to average net assets	11.50	%	12.30	%	11.62	%	12.13	%
Annualized ratio of net investment income to average net assets	9.80	%	11.46	%	9.49	%	10.73	%

The following is a schedule of financial highlights for each of the five years ended in the period ended June 30, 2016:

	Year Ended June 30,				
	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012
Per Share Data					
Net asset value at beginning of year	$10.31	$10.56	$10.72	$10.83	$10.36
Net investment income(1)	1.04	1.03	1.19	1.57	1.63
Net realized (losses) gains on investments(1)	(0.07)	(0.51)	(0.01)	(0.13)	0.32
Net change in unrealized (depreciation) appreciation on investments(1)	(0.68)	0.47	(0.12)	(0.37)	(0.28)
Net realized losses on extinguishment of debt(1)	— (4)	(0.01)	— (4)	— (4)	— (4)
Dividends to shareholders	(1.00)	(1.19)	(1.32)	(1.28)	(1.22)
Common stock transactions(2)	0.02	(0.04)	0.10	0.10	0.02
Net asset value at end of year	$9.62	$10.31	$10.56	$10.72	$10.83
Per share market value at end of year	$7.82	$7.37	$10.63	$10.80	$11.39
Total return based on market value(3)	21.84%	(20.84%)	10.88%	6.24%	27.21%
Total return based on net asset value(3)	7.15%	11.47%	10.97%	10.91%	18.03%
Shares of common stock outstanding at end of year	357,107,231	359,090,759	342,626,637	247,836,965	139,633,870
Weighted average shares of common stock outstanding	356,134,297	353,648,522	300,283,941	207,069,971	114,394,554
Ratios/Supplemental Data					
Net assets at end of year	$3,435,917	$3,703,049	$3,618,182	$2,656,494	$1,511,974
Portfolio turnover rate	15.98%	21.89%	15.21%	29.24%	29.06%
Annualized ratio of operating expenses to average net assets	11.95%	11.66%	11.11%	11.50%	10.73%
Annualized ratio of net investment income to average net assets	10.54%	9.87%	11.18%	14.86%	14.92%

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

(2) Common stock transactions include the effect of our issuance of common stock in public offerings (net of underwriting and offering costs), shares issued in connection with our dividend reinvestment plan, shares issued to acquire investments and shares repurchased below net asset value pursuant to our Repurchase Program.

(3) Total return based on market value is based on the change in market price per share between the opening and ending market prices per share in each period and assumes that dividends are reinvested in accordance with our dividend reinvestment plan. Total return based on net asset value is based upon the change in net asset value per share between the opening and ending net asset values per share in each period and assumes that dividends are reinvested in accordance with our dividend reinvestment plan. For periods less than a year, the return is not annualized.

(4) Amount is less than $0.01.

Note 17. Selected Quarterly Financial Data (Unaudited)

The following table sets forth selected financial data for each quarter within the three years ending June 30, 2017.

	Investment Income		Net Investment Income		Net Realized and Unrealized Gains (Losses)		Net Increase (Decrease) in Net Assets from Operations	
Quarter Ended	Total	Per Share(1)	Total	Per Share(1)	Total	Per Share(1)	Total	Per Share(1)
September 30, 2014	202,021	0.59	94,463	0.28	(10,355)	(0.04)	84,108	0.24
December 31, 2014	198,883	0.56	91,325	0.26	(5,355)	(0.02)	85,970	0.24
March 31, 2015	191,350	0.53	87,441	0.24	(5,949)	(0.01)	81,492	0.23
June 30, 2015	198,830	0.55	89,518	0.25	5,251	0.01	94,769	0.26
September 30, 2015	200,251	0.56	91,242	0.26	(63,425)	(0.18)	27,817	0.08
December 31, 2015	209,191	0.59	100,893	0.28	(196,013)	(0.55)	(95,120)	(0.27)
March 31, 2016	189,493	0.53	87,626	0.25	(12,118)	(0.03)	75,508	0.21
June 30, 2016	193,038	0.54	91,367	0.26	3,790	0.01	95,157	0.27
September 30, 2016	179,832	0.50	78,919	0.22	2,447	0.01	81,366	0.23
December 31, 2016	183,480	0.51	84,405	0.24	16,475	0.04	100,880	0.28

(1) Per share amounts are calculated using the weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the period presented. As such, the sum of the quarterly per share amounts above will not necessarily equal the per share amounts for the fiscal year.

Note 18. Subsequent Events

On January 17, 2017, we invested an additional $8,000 of Senior Secured Term Loan A and $8,000 of Senior Secured Term Loan B debt investments in MITY, to fund an acquisition.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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$0.08333 per share for February 2017 to holders of record on February 28, 2017 with a payment date of March 23, 2017.
- $0.08333 per share for March 2017 to holders of record on March 31, 2017 with a payment date of April 20, 2017.
- $0.08333 per share for April 2017 to holders of record on April 28, 2017 with a payment date of May 18, 2017.

$5,000,000,000
PROSPECT CAPITAL CORPORATION
Common Stock
Preferred Stock
Debt Securities
Subscription Rights
Warrants
Units

We may offer, from time to time, in one or more offerings or series, together or separately, up to $5,000,000,000 of our common stock, preferred stock, debt securities, subscription rights to purchase our securities, warrants representing rights to purchase our securities or separately tradeable units combining two or more of our securities, collectively, the Securities, to provide us with additional capital. Securities may be offered at prices and on terms to be disclosed in one or more supplements to this prospectus. You should read this prospectus and the applicable prospectus supplement carefully before you invest in our Securities.

We may offer shares of common stock, subscription rights, units, warrants, options or rights to acquire shares of common stock, at a discount to net asset value per share in certain circumstances. Sales of common stock at prices below net asset value per share dilute the interests of existing stockholders, have the effect of reducing our net asset value per share and may reduce our market price per share. At the continuation of our 2015 annual meeting, held on January 8, 2016, subject to the condition that the maximum number of shares salable below net asset value pursuant to this authority in any particular offering that could result in such dilution is limited to 25% of our then outstanding common stock immediately prior to each such offering, our stockholders approved our ability to sell or otherwise issue shares of our common stock at any level of discount from net asset value per share for a twelve month period expiring on the anniversary of the date of stockholder approval. We are currently seeking stockholder approval at our 2016 annual meeting, to be held on December 2, 2016, to continue for an additional year our ability to issue shares of common stock below net asset value, subject to the condition that the maximum number of shares salable below net asset value pursuant to this authority in any particular offering that could result in such dilution is limited to 25% of our then outstanding common stock immediately prior to each such offering.

Our Securities may be offered directly to one or more purchasers, or through agents designated from time to time by us, or to or through underwriters or dealers. The prospectus supplement relating to the offering will identify any agents, underwriters or dealers involved in the sale of our Securities, and will disclose any applicable purchase price, fee, commission or discount arrangement between us and our agents, underwriters or dealers, or the basis upon which such amount may be calculated. See “Plan of Distribution.” We may not sell any of our Securities through agents, underwriters or dealers without delivery of the prospectus and a prospectus supplement describing the method and terms of the offering of such Securities. Our common stock is traded on The NASDAQ Global Select Market under the symbol “PSEC.” As of October 31, 2016 the last reported sales price for our common stock was $7.89.

Prospect Capital Corporation, or the Company, is a company that lends to and invests in middle market privately-held companies. Prospect Capital Corporation, a Maryland corporation, has been organized as a closed-end investment company since April 13, 2004 and has filed an election to be treated as a business development company under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended, or the 1940 Act, and is a non-diversified investment company within the meaning of the 1940 Act.

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

Investing in our Securities involves a heightened risk of total loss of investment. Before buying any Securities, you should read the discussion of the material risks of investing in our Securities in “Risk Factors” beginning on page 10 of this prospectus.

This prospectus contains important information about us that you should know before investing in our Securities. Please read it before making an investment decision and keep it for future reference. We file annual, quarterly and current reports, proxy statements and other information about us with the Securities and Exchange Commission, or the

SEC. You may make inquiries or obtain this information free of charge by writing to Prospect Capital Corporation at 10 East 40th Street, 42nd Floor, New York, NY 10016, or by calling 212-448-0702. Our Internet address is http://www.prospectstreet.com. Information contained on our website is not incorporated by reference into this prospectus and you should not consider information contained on our website to be a part of this prospectus. You may also obtain information about us from our website and the SEC's website (http://www.sec.gov).

The SEC has not approved or disapproved of these securities or determined if this prospectus is truthful or complete. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

This prospectus may not be used to consummate sales of securities unless accompanied by a prospectus supplement.

The date of this Prospectus is November 3, 2016.

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ABOUT THIS PROSPECTUS

This prospectus is part of a registration statement that we have filed with the SEC, using the “shelf” registration process. Under the shelf registration process, we may offer, from time to time on a delayed basis, up to $5,000,000,000 of our common stock, preferred stock, debt securities, subscription rights to purchase shares of our securities, warrants representing rights to purchase our securities or separately tradeable units combining two or more of our securities, on the terms to be determined at the time of the offering. The Securities may be offered at prices and on terms described in one or more supplements to this prospectus. This prospectus provides you with a general description of the Securities that we may offer. Each time we use this prospectus to offer Securities, we will provide a prospectus supplement that will contain specific information about the terms of that offering. The prospectus supplement may also add, update or change information contained in this prospectus. Please carefully read this prospectus and any prospectus supplement together with any exhibits and the additional information described under the heading “Available Information” and the section under the heading “Risk Factors” before you make an investment decision.

PROSPECTUS SUMMARY

The following summary contains basic information about this offering. It does not contain all the information that may be important to an investor. For a more complete understanding of this offering, we encourage you to read this entire document and the documents to which we have referred.

Information contained or incorporated by reference in this prospectus may contain "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995, which are statements about the future that may be identified by the use of forward-looking terminology such as "may," "will," "expect," "intend," "plans," "anticipate," "estin or "continue" or the negative thereof or other variations thereon or comparable terminology. These forward-looking statements do not meet the safe harbor for forward-looking statements pursuant to Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, or the Securities Act. The matters described in "Risk Factors" and certain other factors noted throughout this prospectus and in any exhibits to the registration statement of which this prospectus is a part, constitute cautionary statements identifying important factors with respect to any such forward-looking statements, including certain risks and uncertainties, that could cause actual results to differ materially from those in such forward-looking statements. The Company reminds all investors that no forward-looking statement can be relied upon as an accurate or even mostly accurate forecast because humans cannot forecast the future.

The terms "we," "us," "our," "Prospect," and "Company" refer to Prospect Capital Corporation; "Prospect Capital Managemen the "Investment Adviser" refers to Prospect Capital Management L.P., our investment adviser; and "Prospect Administration" or the "Administrator" refers to Prospect Administration LLC, our administrator.

The Company

We are a financial services company that lends to and invests in middle market privately-held companies. In this prospectus, we use the term "middle-market" to refer to companies typically with annual revenues between $50 million and $2 billion.

From our inception to the fiscal year ended June 30, 2007, we invested primarily in industries related to the industrial/energy economy, which consists of companies in the discovery, production, transportation, storage and use of energy resources as well as companies that sell products and services to, or acquire products and services from, these companies. Since then, we have widened our strategy to focus on other sectors of the economy and continue to broaden our portfolio holdings.

We have been organized as a closed-end investment company since April 13, 2004 and have filed an election to be treated as a business development company under the 1940 Act. We are a non-diversified company within the meaning of the 1940 Act. Our headquarters are located at 10 East 40th Street, 42nd Floor, New York, NY 10016, and our telephone number is (212) 448-0702.

The Investment Adviser

Prospect Capital Management, an affiliate of the Company, manages our investment activities. Prospect Capital Management is an investment adviser that has been registered under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, or the Advisers Act, since March 31, 2004. Under an investment advisory and management agreement between us and Prospect Capital Management, or the Investment Advisory Agreement, we have agreed to pay Prospect Capital Management investment advisory fees, which will consist of an annual base management fee based on our gross assets, which we define as total assets without deduction for any liabilities (and, accordingly, includes the value of assets acquired with proceeds from borrowings), as well as a two-part incentive fee based on our performance.

Our Investment Objective and Policies

Our investment objective is to generate both current income and long-term capital appreciation through debt and equity investments. We focus on making investments in private companies. We are a non-diversified company within the meaning of the 1940 Act.

We invest primarily in first and second lien senior loans and mezzanine debt. First and second lien senior loans generally are senior debt instruments that rank ahead of subordinated debt of a given portfolio company. These loans also have the benefit of security interests on the assets of the portfolio company, which may rank ahead of or be junior to other security interests. Mezzanine debt and our investments in CLOs are subordinated to senior loans and are generally unsecured. Our investments have generally ranged between $5 million and $250 million each, although the investment size may be more or less than this range. Our investment sizes are expected to grow as our capital base expands.

We seek to maximize returns and minimize risk for our investors by applying rigorous analysis to make and monitor our investments. While the structure of our investments varies, we can invest in senior secured debt, senior unsecured debt, subordinated secured debt, subordinated unsecured debt, mezzanine debt, convertible debt, convertible preferred equity, preferred equity, common equity, warrants and other instruments, many of which generate current yield. While our primary focus is to seek current income through investment in the debt and/or dividend-paying equity securities of eligible privately-held, thinly-traded or distressed companies and long-term capital appreciation by acquiring accompanying warrants, options or other equity securities of such companies, we may invest up to 30% of the portfolio in opportunistic investments in order to seek enhanced returns for stockholders. Such investments may include investments in the debt and equity instruments of broadly-traded public companies. We expect that these public companies generally will have debt securities that are non-investment grade. Such investments may also include purchases (either in the primary or secondary markets) of the equity and junior debt tranches of a type of such pools known as CLOs. Structurally, CLOs are entities that are formed to hold a portfolio of senior secured loans ("Senior Secured Loans") made to companies whose debt is rated below investment grade or, in limited circumstances, unrated. These securities, which are often referred to as "junk" or "high yield," have predominantly speculative characteristics with respect to the issuer's capacity to pay interest and repay principal. They may also be difficult to value and illiquid. The Senior Secured Loans within a CLO are limited to Senior Secured Loans which meet specified credit and diversity criteria by the CLO and are subject to concentration limitations by the CLO in order to create an investment portfolio that is diverse by Senior Secured Loan, borrower, and industry, with limitations on non-U.S. borrowers. Prior to investing in a CLO, we typically perform in-depth due diligence on the individual Senior Secured Loans in the CLO portfolio and diligence the third-party CLO collateral managers to assure that we consider them "best in class" based on our proprietary analytics and screening tools. CLOs are typically highly levered up to approximately 10 times, and therefore the junior debt and equity tranches that we will invest in are subject to a higher risk of total loss. Our potential investment in CLOs is limited by the 1940 Act to 30% of our portfolio. Within this 30% basket, we have and may make additional investments in debt and equity securities of financial companies and companies located outside of the United States.

We also acquire controlling interests in companies in conjunction with making secured debt investments in such companies. These may be in several industries, including industrial, service, real estate and financial businesses.

The Offering

We may offer, from time to time, in one or more offerings or series, together or separately, up to $5,000,000,000 of our Securities, which we expect to use initially to maintain balance sheet liquidity, involving repayment of debt under our credit facility, investment in high quality short-term debt instruments or a combination thereof, and thereafter to make long-term investments in accordance with our investment objectives.

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

We may sell our common stock, subscription rights, units, warrants, options or rights to acquire our common stock, at a price below the current net asset value of our common stock upon approval of our directors, including a majority of our independent directors, in certain circumstances. Our stockholders approved our ability to issue warrants, options or rights to acquire our common stock at our 2008 annual meeting of stockholders for an unlimited time period and in accordance with the 1940 Act which provides that the conversion or exercise price of such warrants, options or rights may be less than net asset value per share at the date such securities are issued or at the date such securities are converted into or exercised for shares of our common stock. At the continuation of our 2015 annual meeting, held on January 8, 2016, subject to the condition that the maximum number of shares salable below net asset value pursuant to this authority in any particular offering that could result in such dilution is limited to 25% of our then outstanding common stock immediately prior to each such offering, our stockholders approved our ability to sell or otherwise issue shares of our common stock at any level of discount from net asset value per share for a twelve month period expiring on the anniversary of the date of the stockholder approval. We are currently seeking stockholder approval at our 2016 annual meeting, to be held on December 2, 2016, to continue for an additional year our ability to issue shares of common stock below net asset value, subject to the condition that the maximum number of shares salable below net asset value pursuant to this authority in any particular offering that could result in such dilution is limited to 25% of our then outstanding common stock immediately prior to each such offering. See “Sales of Common Stock Below Net Asset Value” in this prospectus and in the prospectus supplement, if applicable. Sales of common stock at prices below net asset value per share dilute the interests of existing stockholders, have the effect of reducing our net asset value per share and may reduce our market price per share. We have no current intention of engaging in a rights offering, although we reserve the right to do so in the future.

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

Use of proceeds	Unless otherwise specified in a prospectus supplement, we intend to use the net proceeds from selling Securities pursuant to this prospectus initially to maintain balance sheet liquidity, involving repayment of debt under our credit facility, if any, investments in high quality short-term debt instruments or a combination thereof, and thereafter to make long-term investments in accordance with our investment objective. Interest on borrowings under our credit facility is one-month LIBOR plus 225 basis points, with no minimum LIBOR floor. Additionally, the lenders charge a fee on the unused portion of the credit facility equal to either 50 basis points if at least thirty-five percent of the credit facility is drawn or 100 basis points otherwise. See “Use of Proceeds.”
Distributions	In June 2010, our Board of Directors approved a change in dividend policy from quarterly distributions to monthly distributions. Since that time, we have paid monthly distributions to the holders of our common stock and intend to continue to do so. The amount of the monthly distributions is determined by our Board of Directors and is based on our estimate of our investment company taxable income and net short-term capital gains. Certain amounts of the monthly distributions may from time to time be paid out of our capital rather than from earnings for the month as a result of our deliberate planning or accounting reclassifications. Distributions in excess of our current and accumulated earnings and profits constitute a return of capital and will reduce the stockholder’s adjusted tax basis in such stockholder’s common stock. A return of capital (1) is a return of the original amount invested, (2) does not constitute earnings or profits and (3) will have the effect of reducing the basis such that when a stockholder sells its shares the sale may be subject to taxes even if the shares are sold for less than the original purchase price. After the adjusted basis is reduced to zero, these distributions will constitute capital gains to such stockholders. Certain additional amounts may be deemed as distributed to stockholders for income tax purposes. Other types of Securities will likely pay distributions in accordance with their terms. See “Price Range of Common Stock,” “Distributions” and “Material U.S. Federal Income Tax Considerations.”
Taxation	We have qualified and elected to be treated for U.S. federal income tax purposes as a regulated investment company, or a RIC, under Subchapter M of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, or the Code. As a RIC, we generally do not have to pay corporate-level U.S. federal income taxes on any ordinary income or capital gains that we distribute to our stockholders as dividends. To maintain our qualification as a RIC and obtain RIC tax treatment, we must satisfy certain source-of-income and asset diversification requirements and distribute annually at least 90% of our ordinary income and realized net short-term capital gains in excess of realized net long-term capital losses, if any. See “Distributions” and “Material U.S. Federal Income Tax Considerations.”
Dividend reinvestment and direct stock purchase plan	We have adopted a dividend reinvestment and direct stock purchase plan that provides for reinvestment of our dividends or distributions on behalf of our stockholders, unless a stockholder elects to receive cash, and the ability to purchase additional shares by making optional cash investments. As a result, when our Board of Directors authorizes, and we declare, a cash dividend or distribution, then our stockholders who have not “opted out” of our dividend reinvestment and direct stock purchase plan will have their cash dividends or distributions automatically reinvested in additional shares of our common stock, rather than receiving the cash dividends or distributions. If you are not a current stockholder and want to enroll or have “opted out” and wish to rejoin, you may purchase shares directly through the plan or opt in by enrolling online or submitting to the plan administrator a completed enrollment form and, if you are not a current stockholder, making an initial investment of at least $250. Stockholders who receive distributions in the form of stock are subject to the same U.S. federal, state and local tax consequences as stockholders who elect to receive their distributions in cash. See “Dividend Reinvestment and Direct Stock Purchase Plan.”
The NASDAQ Global Select Market Symbol	PSEC

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Anti-takeover provisions	Our charter and bylaws, as well as certain statutory and regulatory requirements, contain provisions that may have the effect of discouraging a third party from making an acquisition proposal for us. These anti-takeover provisions may inhibit a change in control in circumstances that could give the holders of our common stock the opportunity to realize a premium over the market price of our common stock. See “Description Of Our Capital Stock.”
Management arrangements	Prospect Capital Management serves as our investment adviser. Prospect Administration serves as our administrator. For a description of Prospect Capital Management, Prospect Administration and our contractual arrangements with these companies, see “Business—Management Services—Investment Advisory Agreement,” and “Business— Management Services—Administration Agreement.”
Risk factors	Investment in our Securities involves certain risks relating to our structure and investment objective that should be considered by prospective purchasers of our Securities. In addition, as a business development company, our portfolio primarily includes securities issued by privately-held companies. These investments generally involve a high degree of business and financial risk, and are less liquid than public securities. We are required to mark the carrying value of our investments to fair value on a quarterly basis, and economic events, market conditions and events affecting individual portfolio companies can result in quarter-to-quarter mark-downs and mark-ups of the value of individual investments that collectively can materially affect our net asset value, or NAV. Also, our determinations of fair value of privately-held securities may differ materially from the values that would exist if there was a ready market for these investments. A large number of entities compete for the same kind of investment opportunities as we do. Moreover, our business requires a substantial amount of capital to operate and to grow and we seek additional capital from external sources. In addition, the failure to qualify as a RIC eligible for pass-through tax treatment under the Code on income distributed to stockholders could have a materially adverse effect on the total return, if any, obtainable from an investment in our Securities. See “Risk Factors” and the other information included in this prospectus for a discussion of factors you should carefully consider before deciding to invest in our Securities.
Plan of distribution	We may offer, from time to time, up to $5,000,000,000 of our common stock, preferred stock, debt securities, subscription rights to purchase shares of our securities, warrants representing rights to purchase our securities or separately tradeable units combining two or more of our securities on the terms to be determined at the time of the offering. Securities may be offered at prices and on terms described in one or more supplements to this prospectus directly to one or more purchasers, through agents designated from time to time by us, or to or through underwriters or dealers. The supplement to this prospectus relating to the offering will identify any agents or underwriters involved in the sale of our Securities, and will set forth any applicable purchase price, fee and commission or discount arrangement or the basis upon which such amount may be calculated. We may not sell Securities pursuant to this prospectus without delivering a prospectus supplement describing the method and terms of the offering of such Securities. For more information, see “Plan of Distribution.”

Fees and Expenses

The following tables are intended to assist you in understanding the costs and expenses that an investor in this offering will bear directly or indirectly. We caution you that some of the percentages indicated in the table below are estimates and may vary. In these tables, we assume that we have borrowed $820.3 million under our credit facility, which is the maximum amount available under the credit facility with the current levels of other debt, in addition to our other indebtedness of $2.6 billion. We do not intend to issue preferred stock during the year. Except where the context suggests otherwise, whenever this prospectus contains a reference to fees or expenses paid by "you" or "us" or that "we" will pay fees or expenses, the Company will pay such fees and expenses out of our net assets and, consequently, you will indirectly bear such fees or expenses as an investor in the Company. However, you will not be required to deliver any money or otherwise bear personal liability or responsibility for such fees or expenses.

Stockholder transaction expenses:	
Sales load (as a percentage of offering price)(1)	-
Offering expenses borne by the Company (as a percentage of offering price)(2)	-
Dividend reinvestment plan expenses(3)	None
Total stockholder transaction expenses (as a percentage of offering price)(4)	-
Annual expenses (as a percentage of net assets attributable to common stock):	
Management fees(5)	4.08 %
Incentive fees payable under Investment Advisory Agreement (20% of realized capital gains and 20% of pre-incentive fee net investment income)(6)	2.70 %
Total advisory fees	6.78 %
Total interest expense(7)	5.12 %
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses(8)	0.01 %
Other expenses(9)	0.98 %
Total annual expenses(6)(9)	12.89%

Example

The following table demonstrates the projected dollar amount of cumulative expenses we would pay out of net assets and that you would indirectly bear over various periods with respect to a hypothetical investment in our common stock. In calculating the following expense amounts, we have assumed we have borrowed all $820.3 million available under our line of credit, in addition to our other indebtedness of $2.6 billion and that our annual operating expenses would remain at the levels set forth in the table above and that we would pay the costs shown in the table above. We do not anticipate increasing the leverage percentage to a level higher than that which would be indicated after the borrowing of the entire available balance of the credit facility. Any future debt issuances would be dependent on future equity issuances and we do not anticipate any significant change in the borrowing costs as a percentage of net assets attributable to common stock. In the event that securities to which this prospectus relates are sold to or through underwriters, a corresponding prospectus supplement will restate these examples to reflect the applicable sales load.

	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
You would pay the following expenses on a $1,000 investment, assuming a 5% annual return*	$101.90	$290.11	$459.30	$811.15
You would pay the following expenses on a $1,000 investment, assuming a 5% annual return**	$111.90	$318.29	$503.38	$886.34

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

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

While the example assumes, as required by the SEC, a 5% annual return, our performance will vary and may result in a return greater or less than 5%. The income incentive fee under our Investment Advisory Agreement with Prospect Capital Management is unlikely to be material assuming a 5% annual return and is not included in the example. If we achieve sufficient returns on our investments, including through the realization of capital gains, to trigger an incentive fee of a material amount, our distributions to our common stockholders and our expenses would likely be higher. In addition, while the example assumes reinvestment of all dividends and other distributions at NAV, participants in our dividend reinvestment plan will receive a number of shares of our common stock determined by dividing the total dollar amount of the distribution payable to a participant by the market price per share of our common stock at the close of trading on the valuation date for the distribution. See "Dividend Reinvestment and Direct Stock Purchase Plan" for additional information regarding our dividend reinvestment plan.

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

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(1) In the event that the Securities to which this prospectus relates are sold to or through underwriters, a corresponding prospectus supplement will disclose the estimated applicable sales load.

(2) The related prospectus supplement will disclose the estimated amount of offering expenses, the offering price and the estimated offering expenses borne by us as a percentage of the offering price.

(3) The expenses of the dividend reinvestment plan are included in "other expenses." See "Capitalization" in this prospectus.

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

(5) Our base management fee is 2% of our gross assets (which include any amount borrowed, i.e., total assets without deduction for any liabilities, including any borrowed amounts for non-investment purposes, for which purpose we have not and have no intention of borrowing). Although we have no intent to borrow the entire amount available under our line of credit, assuming that we had total borrowings of $3.4 billion, the 2% management fee of gross assets would equal approximately 4.08% of net assets. Based on our borrowings as of October 31, 2016 of $2.7 billion, the 2% management fee of gross assets would equal approximately 3.6% of net assets including costs of the undrawn credit facility. See "Business— Management Services—Investment Advisory Agreement" and footnote 5 below.

(6) Based on the incentive fee paid during our most recently completed quarter ended June 30, 2016, all of which consisted of an income incentive fee. The capital gain incentive fee is paid without regard to pre-incentive fee income. The incentive fee has two parts. The first part, the income incentive fee, which is payable quarterly in arrears, will equal 20% of the excess, if any, of our pre-incentive fee net investment income that exceeds a 1.75% quarterly (7% annualized) hurdle rate, subject to a "catch up" provision measured as of the end of each calendar quarter. For this purpose, pre-incentive fee net investment income means interest income, dividend income and any other income (including any other fees (other than fees for providing managerial assistance), such as commitment, origination, structuring, diligence and consulting fees and other fees that we receive from portfolio companies) accrued during the calendar quarter, minus our operating expenses for the quarter (including the base management fee, expenses payable under the Administration Agreement described below, and any interest expense and dividends paid on any issued and outstanding preferred stock, but excluding the incentive fee). Pre-incentive fee net investment income includes, in the case of investments with a deferred interest feature (such as original issue discount, debt instruments with payment in kind interest and zero coupon securities), accrued income that we have not yet received in cash. Pre-incentive fee net investment income does not include any realized capital gains, realized capital losses or unrealized capital appreciation or depreciation. Pre-incentive fee net investment income, expressed as a rate of return on the value of our net assets at the end of the immediately preceding calendar quarter, is compared to a "hurdle rate" of 1.75% per quarter (7% annualized). The "catch-up" provision requires us to pay 100% of our pre-incentive fee net investment income with respect to that portion of such income, if any, that exceeds the hurdle rate but is less than 125% of the quarterly hurdle rate in any calendar quarter (8.75% annualized assuming an annualized hurdle rate of 7%). The "catch-up" provision is meant to provide Prospect Capital Management with 20% of our pre-incentive fee net investment income as if a hurdle rate did not apply when our pre-incentive fee net

investment income exceeds 125% of the quarterly hurdle rate in any calendar quarter (8.75% annualized assuming an annualized hurdle rate of 7%). The second part of the incentive fee, the capital gains incentive fee, is determined and payable in arrears as of the end of each calendar year (or upon termination of the Investment Advisory Agreement, as of the termination date), and equals 20% of our realized capital gains for the calendar year, if any, computed net of all realized capital losses and unrealized capital depreciation at the end of such year. For a more detailed discussion of the calculation of the two-part incentive fee, see "Management Services—Investment Advisory Agreement" in the accompanying prospectus.

(7) As of October 31, 2016, Prospect has $2.7 billion outstanding of its Unsecured Notes (as defined below) in various maturities, ranging from April 15, 2017 to October 15, 2043, and interest rates, ranging from 3.375% to 7.0%, some of which are convertible into shares of Prospect common stock at various conversion rates. Interest on borrowings under our credit facility is one-month LIBOR plus 225 basis points, with no minimum LIBOR floor. Additionally, the lenders charge a fee on the unused portion of the credit facility equal to either 50 basis points if at least thirty-five percent of the credit

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facility is drawn or 100 basis points otherwise. Please see “Business of Prospect—General” and “Risks Related to Prospect—Risks Relating to Prospect’s Business” below for more detail on the Unsecured Notes.

(8) The Company’s stockholders indirectly bear the expenses of underlying investment companies in which the Company invests. This amount includes the fees and expenses of investment companies in which the Company is invested in as of June 30, 2016. When applicable, fees and expenses are based on historic fees and expenses for the investment companies, and for those investment companies with little or no operating history fees and expenses are based on expected fees and expenses stated in the investment companies’ prospectus or other similar communication without giving effect to any performance. Future fees and expenses for certain investment companies may be substantially higher or lower because certain fees and expenses are based on the performance of the investment companies, which may fluctuate over time. The amount of the Company’s average net assets used in calculating this percentage was based on net assets of approximately $3.4 billion as of June 30, 2016. The expenses of the CLOs in which we invest are not included in Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses and are included in Other expenses.

(9) “Other expenses” are based on estimated amounts for the current fiscal year. The amount shown above represents annualized expenses during our three months ended June 30, 2016 representing all of our estimated recurring operating expenses (except fees and expenses reported in other items of this table) that are deducted from our operating income and reflected as expenses in our Statement of Operations. The estimate of our overhead expenses, including payments under an administration agreement with Prospect Administration, or the Administration Agreement is based on our projected allocable portion of overhead and other expenses incurred by Prospect Administration in performing its obligations under the Administration Agreement. “Other expenses” does not include non-recurring expenses. See “Business—Management Services—Administration Agreement.”

SELECTED CONDENSED FINANCIAL DATA

You should read the condensed consolidated financial information below with the Consolidated Financial Statements and notes thereto included in this prospectus. Financial information below for the years ended June 30, 2016, 2015, 2014, 2013 and 2012 has been derived from the financial statements that were audited by our independent registered public accounting firm. Certain reclassifications have been made to the prior period financial information to conform to the current period presentation. See "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" starting on page 42 for more information.

	Year Ended June 30,				
	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012
	(in thousands except data relating to shares, per share and number of portfolio companies)				
Summary of Operations					
Total investment income	$791,973	$791,084	$712,291	$576,336	$320,910
Total operating expenses	420,845	428,337	355,068	251,412	134,226
Net investment income	371,128	362,747	357,223	324,924	186,684
Net realized and unrealized (losses) gains on investments	(267,990)	(12,458)	(38,203)	(104,068)	4,220
Net realized losses on extinguishment of debt	224	(3,950)	—	—	—
Net increase in net assets resulting from operations	103,362	346,339	319,020	220,856	190,904
Per Share Data					
Net investment income(1)	$1.04	$1.03	$1.19	$1.57	$1.63
Net increase in net assets resulting from operations(1)	0.29	0.98	1.06	1.07	1.67
Dividends to shareholders	(1.00)	(1.19)	(1.32)	(1.28)	(1.22)
Net asset value at end of year	9.62	10.31	10.56	10.72	10.83
Balance Sheet Data					
Total assets	$6,276,707	$6,798,054	$6,477,269	$4,448,217	$2,255,254
Total debt outstanding	2,707,465	2,983,736	2,773,051	1,683,002	664,138
Net assets	3,435,917	3,703,049	3,618,182	2,656,494	1,511,974
Other Data					
Investment purchases for the year	$979,102	$1,867,477	$2,933,365	$3,103,217	$1,120,659
Investment sales and repayments for the year	$1,338,875	$1,411,562	$767,978	$931,534	$500,952
Number of portfolio companies at year end	125	131	142	124	85
Total return based on market value(2)	21.8%	(20.8%)	10.9%	6.2%	27.2%
Total return based on net asset value(2)	7.2%	11.5%	11.0%	10.9%	18.0%
Weighted average yield on debt portfolio at year end(3)	13.2%	12.7%	12.1%	13.6%	13.9%

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

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

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

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

RISK FACTORS

Investing in our Securities involves a high degree of risk. You should carefully consider the risks described below, together with all of the other information included in this prospectus, before you decide whether to make an investment in our Securities. The risks set forth below are not the only risks we face. If any of the adverse events or conditions described below occurs, our business, financial condition and results of operations could be materially adversely affected. In such case, our NAV, and the trading price of our common stock could decline, or the value of our preferred stock, debt securities, and warrants, if any are outstanding, may decline, and you may lose all or part of your investment.

Risks Relating to Our Business

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

From time to time, capital markets may experience periods of disruption and instability. For example, between 2007 and 2009, the global capital markets experienced an extended period of disruption as evidenced by a lack of liquidity in the debt capital markets, write-offs in the financial services sector, the re-pricing of credit risk and the failure of certain major financial institutions. Despite actions of the United States federal government and foreign governments, these events contributed to worsening general economic conditions that materially and adversely impacted the broader financial and credit markets and reduced the availability of debt and equity capital for the market as a whole and financial services firms in particular. While the adverse effects of these conditions have abated to a degree, global financial markets experienced significant volatility following the downgrade by Standard & Poor’s on August 5, 2011 of the long-term credit rating of U.S. Treasury debt from AAA to AA+. These market conditions have historically and could again have a material adverse effect on debt and equity capital markets in the United States and Europe, which could have a materially negative impact on our business, financial condition and results of operations. We and other companies in the financial services sector may have to access, if available, alternative markets for debt and equity capital. In such circumstances, equity capital may be difficult to raise because subject to some limited exceptions, as a BDC, we are generally not able to issue additional shares of our common stock at a price less than net asset value without general approval by our stockholders, which we currently have, and approval of the specific issuance by our Board of Directors. In addition, our ability to incur indebtedness or issue preferred stock is limited by applicable regulations such that our asset coverage, as defined in the 1940 Act, must equal at least 200% immediately after each time we incur indebtedness or issue preferred stock. The debt capital that may be available, if at all, may be at a higher cost and on less favorable terms and conditions in the future. Any inability to raise capital could have a negative effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Market conditions may in the future make it difficult to extend the maturity of or refinance our existing indebtedness, including the final maturity of our credit facility in March 2019, and any failure to do so could have a material adverse effect on our business. The illiquidity of our investments may make it difficult for us to sell such investments if required. As a result, we may realize significantly less than the value at which we have recorded our investments. Given the extreme volatility and dislocation that the capital markets have historically experienced, many BDCs have faced, and may in the future face, a challenging environment in which to raise capital. We may in the future have difficulty accessing debt and equity capital, and a severe disruption in the global financial markets or deterioration in credit and financing conditions could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. In addition, significant changes in the capital markets, including the extreme volatility and disruption, have had, and may in the future have, a negative effect on the valuations of our investments and on the potential for liquidity events involving our investments. An inability to raise capital, and any required sale of our investments for liquidity purposes, could have a material adverse impact on our business, financial condition or results of operations. The Investment Adviser does not know how long the financial markets will continue to be affected by these events and cannot predict the effects of these or similar events in the future on the United States economy and securities markets or on our investments. The Investment Adviser monitors developments and seeks to manage our investments in a manner consistent with achieving our investment objective, but there can be no assurance that it will be successful in doing so; and the Investment Adviser may not timely anticipate or manage existing, new or additional risks, contingencies or developments, including regulatory developments in the current or future market environment.

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

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

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

In October 2014, the Federal Reserve announced that it was concluding its bond-buying program. It is unknown what effect, if any, the conclusion of this program will have on credit markets and the value of our investments. These and any future developments and reactions of the credit markets toward these developments could cause interest rates and borrowing costs to rise, which may negatively impact our ability to obtain debt financing on favorable terms. Additionally, in January 2015, the Federal Reserve reaffirmed its view that the current target range for the federal funds rate was appropriate based on current economic conditions. However, if key economic indicators, such as the unemployment rate or inflation, do not progress at a rate consistent with the Federal Reserve's objectives, the target range for the federal funds rate may increase and cause interest rates and borrowing costs to rise, which may negatively impact our ability to access the debt markets on favorable terms.

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

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

Because we have borrowed money, and may issue preferred stock to finance investments, our net investment income depends, in part, upon the difference between the rate at which we borrow funds or pay distributions on preferred stock and the rate that our investments yield. As a result, we can offer no assurance that a significant change in market interest rates will not have a material adverse effect on our net investment income. In periods of rising interest rates, our cost of funds would increase except to the extent we have issued fixed rate debt or preferred stock, which could reduce our net investment income.

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

Changes relating to the LIBOR calculation process may adversely affect the value of our portfolio of LIBOR-indexed, floating-rate debt securities.

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

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

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

Volatility in the global financial markets could have an adverse effect on the economic recovery in the United States and could result from a number of causes, including a relapse in the Eurozone crisis, geopolitical developments in Eastern Europe, turbulence in the Chinese stock markets and global commodity markets or otherwise. The effects of the Eurozone crisis, which began in late 2009 as part of the global economic and financial crisis, continued to impact the global financial markets through 2015. Numerous factors continued to fuel the Eurozone crisis, including continued high levels of government debt, the undercapitalization and liquidity problems of many banks in the Eurozone and relatively low levels of economic growth. These factors made it difficult or impossible for some countries in the Eurozone, including Greece, Ireland and Portugal, to repay or refinance their debt without the assistance of third parties. As a combination of austerity programs, debt write-downs and the European Central Bank's commitment to restore financial stability to the Eurozone and the finalization of the primary European Stability Mechanism bailout fund, in 2013 and into 2014 interest rates began to fall and stock prices began to increase. Although these trends helped to stabilize the effects of the Eurozone crisis in the first half of 2014, the underlying causes of the crisis were not completely eliminated. As a result, the financial markets relapsed toward the end of 2014. In particular, Greece's newly elected government, which campaigned against austerity measures, has been unable to reach an acceptable solution to the country's debt crisis with the European Union, and in June 2015, Greece failed to make a scheduled debt repayment to the International Monetary Fund, falling into arrears. Following further unsuccessful negotiations between the government of Greece and the European Union to solve the Greek debt crisis, on July 5, 2015, Greek voters rejected a bailout package submitted by the European Commission, the European Central Bank and the International Monetary Fund, and while the European Central Bank continues to extend credit to Greece, it is uncertain how long such support will last, whether Greece will receive and accept any future bailout packages and whether Greece will default on future payments. The result of continued defaults and the removal of credit support for Greek banks may cause Greece to exit the European Union, which could lead to significant economic uncertainty and abandonment of the Euro common currency, resulting in destabilization in the financial markets. Continued financial instability in Greece and in other similarly situated Eurozone countries could have a continued contagion effect on the financial markets. Stock prices in China have experienced a significant drop in the second quarter of 2015, resulting primarily from continued sell-off of shares trading in Chinese markets. The volatility has been followed by volatility in stock markets around the world, including in the United States, as well as increased turbulence in commodity markets, such as reductions in prices of crude oil. Although the Chinese government has already taken steps to halt the collapse, it is uncertain what effect such measures will have, if any. Continued sell-off and price drops in the Chinese stock markets may have a contagion effect across the financial markets. In addition, Russian intervention in Ukraine during 2014 significantly increased regional geopolitical tensions. In response to Russian actions, U.S. and European governments have imposed sanctions on a limited number of Russian individuals and business entities. The situation remains fluid with potential for further escalation of geopolitical tensions, increased severity of sanctions against Russian interests, and possible Russian counter-measures. Further economic sanctions could destabilize the economic environment and result in increased volatility. On June 23, 2016, voters in the United Kingdom referendum (the "Referendum") on the question of whether to remain or leave the European Union voted in a majority in favor of leaving the European Union ("Brexit"). This historic event is widely expected to have consequences that are both profound and uncertain for the economic and political future of the United Kingdom and the European Union, and those consequences include significant legal and business uncertainties pertaining to our investments. Due to the very recent occurrence of Brexit, the full scope and nature of the consequences are not at this time known and are unlikely to be known for a significant period of time. However, Brexit has led to significant uncertainty in the business, legal and political environment. Risks associated with the outcome of the Referendum include short and long term market volatility and currency volatility (including volatility of the value of the British pound sterling relative to the United States dollar and other currencies and volatility in global currency markets generally), macroeconomic risk to the United Kingdom and European economies, impetus for further disintegration of the European Union and related political stresses (including those related to sentiment against cross border capital movements and activities of investors like us), prejudice to financial services businesses that are conducting business in the European Union and which are based in the United Kingdom, legal uncertainty regarding achievement of compliance with applicable financial and commercial laws and regulations in view of the expected steps to be taken pursuant to or in contemplation of Article 50 of the Treaty on European Union and negotiations undertaken under Article 218 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, and the unavailability of timely information as to expected legal, tax and other regimes. Should the economic recovery in the United States be adversely impacted by increased volatility in the global financial markets caused by continued contagion from the Eurozone crisis, developments in respect of the Russian sanctions, further turbulence in Chinese stock markets and global commodity markets, Brexit or for any other reason, loan and asset growth and liquidity conditions at U.S. financial institutions, including us, may deteriorate.

We may suffer credit losses.

Investment in small and middle-market companies is highly speculative and involves a high degree of risk of credit loss. These risks are likely to increase during volatile economic periods. See “Risks Related to Our Investments.”

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

Prospect Capital Management has been registered as an investment adviser since March 31, 2004, and we have been organized as a closed-end investment company since April 13, 2004. Our ability to achieve our investment objective depends on our ability to grow, which depends, in turn, on the Investment Adviser’s ability to continue to identify, analyze, invest in and monitor companies that meet our investment criteria. Accomplishing this result on a cost-effective basis is largely a function of the Investment Adviser’s structuring of investments, its ability to provide competent, attentive and efficient services to us and our access to financing on acceptable terms. As we continue to grow, Prospect Capital Management will need to continue to hire, train, supervise and manage new employees. Failure to manage our future growth effectively could have a materially adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We are dependent upon Prospect Capital Management’s key management personnel for our future success.

We depend on the diligence, skill and network of business contacts of the senior management of the Investment Adviser. We also depend, to a significant extent, on the Investment Adviser’s access to the investment professionals and the information and deal flow generated by these investment professionals in the course of their investment and portfolio management activities. The senior management team of the Investment Adviser evaluates, negotiates, structures, closes, monitors and services our investments. Our success depends to a significant extent on the continued service of the senior management team, particularly John F. Barry III and M. Grier Eliasek. The departure of any of the senior management team could have a materially adverse effect on our ability to achieve our investment objective. In addition, we can offer no assurance that Prospect Capital Management will remain the Investment Adviser or that we will continue to have access to its investment professionals or its information and deal flow.

We operate in a highly competitive market for investment opportunities.

A number of entities compete with us to make the types of investments that we make in middle-market companies. We compete with other BDCs, public and private funds, commercial and investment banks, commercial financing companies, insurance companies, hedge funds, and, to the extent they provide an alternative form of financing, private equity funds. Many of our competitors are substantially larger and have considerably greater financial, technical and marketing resources than we do. Some competitors may have a lower cost of funds and access to funding sources that are not available to us. In addition, some of our competitors may have higher risk tolerances or different risk assessments, which could allow them to consider a wider variety of investments and establish more relationships than us. Furthermore, many of our competitors are not subject to the regulatory restrictions that the 1940 Act imposes on us as a BDC and that the Code imposes on us as a RIC. We cannot assure you that the competitive pressures we face will not have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. Also, as a result of this competition, we may not be able to pursue attractive investment opportunities from time to time.

We do not seek to compete primarily based on the interest rates we offer and we believe that some of our competitors may make loans with interest rates that are comparable to or lower than the rates we offer. Rather, we compete with our competitors based on our existing investment platform, seasoned investment professionals, experience and focus on middle-market companies, disciplined investment philosophy, extensive industry focus and flexible transaction structuring.

We may lose investment opportunities if we do not match our competitors’ pricing, terms and structure. If we match our competitors’ pricing, terms and structure, we may experience decreased net interest income and increased risk of credit loss. As a result of operating in such a competitive environment, we may make investments that are on less favorable terms than what we may have originally anticipated, which may impact our return on these investments.

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We fund a portion of our investments with borrowed money, which magnifies the potential for gain or loss on amounts invested and may increase the risk of investing in us.

Borrowings and other types of financing, also known as leverage, magnify the potential for gain or loss on amounts invested and, therefore, increase the risks associated with investing in our securities. Our lenders have fixed dollar claims on our assets that are superior to the claims of our common stockholders or any preferred stockholders. If the value of our assets increases, then leveraging would cause the net asset value to increase more sharply than it would have had we not leveraged. Conversely, if the value of our assets decreases, leveraging would cause net asset value to decline more sharply than it otherwise would have had we not leveraged. Similarly, any increase in our income in excess of consolidated interest payable on the borrowed funds would cause our net income to increase more than it would without the leverage, while any decrease in our income would cause net income to decline more sharply than it would have had we not borrowed. Such a decline could negatively affect our ability to make common stock dividend payments. Leverage is generally considered a speculative investment technique.

Changes in interest rates may affect our cost of capital and net investment income.

A portion of the debt investments we make bears interest at fixed rates and other debt investments bear interest at variable rates with floors and the value of these investments could be negatively affected by increases in market interest rates. In addition, as the interest rate on our revolving credit facility is at a variable rate based on an index, an increase in interest rates would make it more expensive to use debt to finance our investments. As a result, an increase in market interest rates could both reduce the value of our portfolio investments and increase our cost of capital, which could reduce our net investment income or net increase in net assets resulting from operations.

We need to raise additional capital to grow because we must distribute most of our income.

We need additional capital to fund growth in our investments. A reduction in the availability of new capital could limit our ability to grow. We must distribute at least 90% of our ordinary income and realized net short-term capital gains in excess of realized net long-term capital losses, if any, to our stockholders to maintain our status as a regulated investment company, or RIC, for U.S. federal income tax purposes. As a result, such earnings are not available to fund investment originations. We have sought additional capital by borrowing from financial institutions and may issue debt securities or additional equity securities. If we fail to obtain funds from such sources or from other sources to fund our investments, we could be limited in our ability to grow, which may have an adverse effect on the value of our common stock. In addition, as a business development company, we generally may not borrow money or issue debt securities or issue preferred stock unless immediately thereafter our ratio of total assets to total borrowings and other senior securities is at least 200%. This may restrict our ability to obtain additional leverage in certain circumstances.

We may experience fluctuations in our quarterly results.

We could experience fluctuations in our quarterly operating results due to a number of factors, including the level of structuring fees received, the interest or dividend rates payable on the debt or equity securities we hold, the default rate on debt securities, the level of our expenses, variations in and the timing of the recognition of realized and unrealized gains or losses, the degree to which we encounter competition in our markets, and general economic conditions. As a result of these factors, results for any period should not be relied upon as being indicative of performance in future periods.

Our most recent NAV was calculated on June 30, 2016 and our NAV when calculated effective September 30, 2016 and thereafter may be higher or lower.

Our NAV per share is $9.62 as of June 30, 2016. NAV per share as of September 30, 2016 may be higher or lower than $9.62 based on potential changes in valuations, issuances of securities, repurchases of securities, dividends paid and earnings for the quarter then ended. Our Board of Directors has not yet determined the fair value of portfolio investments at any date subsequent to June 30, 2016. Our Board of Directors determines the fair value of our portfolio investments on a quarterly basis in connection with the preparation of quarterly financial statements and based on input from independent valuation firms, the Investment Adviser, the Administrator and the Audit Committee of our Board of Directors.

The Investment Adviser's liability is limited under the Investment Advisory Agreement, and we are required to indemnify the Investment Adviser against certain liabilities, which may lead the Investment Adviser to act in a riskier manner on our behalf than it would when acting for its own account.

The Investment Adviser has not assumed any responsibility to us other than to render the services described in the Investment Advisory Agreement, and it will not be responsible for any action of our Board of Directors in declining to follow the Investment Adviser's advice or recommendations. Pursuant to the Investment Advisory Agreement, the Investment Adviser and its members and their respective officers, managers, partners, agents, employees, controlling persons and members and any other person or entity affiliated with it will not be liable to us for their acts under the Investment Advisory Agreement, absent willful misfeasance, bad faith, gross negligence or reckless disregard in the performance of their duties. We have agreed to indemnify, defend and protect the Investment Adviser and its members and their respective officers, managers, partners, agents, employees, controlling persons and members and any other person or entity affiliated with it with respect to all damages, liabilities, costs and expenses resulting from acts of the Investment Adviser not arising out of willful misfeasance, bad faith, gross negligence or reckless disregard in the performance of their duties under the Investment Advisory Agreement. These protections may lead the Investment Adviser to act in a riskier manner when acting on our behalf than it would when acting for its own account.

Potential conflicts of interest could impact our investment returns.

Our executive officers and directors, and the executive officers of the Investment Adviser, may serve as officers, directors or principals of entities that operate in the same or related lines of business as we do or of investment funds managed by our affiliates. Accordingly, they may have obligations to investors in those entities, the fulfillment of which might not be in our best interests or those of our stockholders. Nevertheless, it is possible that new investment opportunities that meet our investment objective may come to the attention of one of these entities in connection with another investment advisory client or program, and, if so, such opportunity might not be offered, or otherwise made available, to us. However, as an investment adviser, Prospect Capital Management has a fiduciary obligation to act in the best interests of its clients, including us. To that end, if Prospect Capital Management or its affiliates manage any additional investment vehicles or client accounts in the future, Prospect Capital Management will endeavor to allocate investment opportunities in a fair and equitable manner over time so as not to discriminate unfairly against any client. If Prospect Capital Management chooses to establish another investment fund in the future, when the investment professionals of Prospect Capital Management identify an investment, they will have to choose which investment fund should make the investment.

In the course of our investing activities, under the Investment Advisory Agreement we pay base management and incentive fees to Prospect Capital Management and reimburse Prospect Capital Management for certain expenses it incurs. As a result of the Investment Advisory Agreement, there may be times when the senior management team of Prospect Capital Management has interests that differ from those of our stockholders, giving rise to a conflict.

The Investment Adviser receives a quarterly income incentive fee based, in part, on our pre-incentive fee net investment income, if any, for the immediately preceding calendar quarter. This income incentive fee is subject to a fixed quarterly hurdle rate before providing an income incentive fee return to Prospect Capital Management. This fixed hurdle rate was determined when then current interest rates were relatively low on a historical basis. Thus, if interest rates rise, it would become easier for our investment income to exceed the hurdle rate and, as a result, more likely that Prospect Capital Management will receive an income incentive fee than if interest rates on our investments remained constant or decreased. Subject to the receipt of any requisite stockholder approval under the 1940 Act, our Board of Directors may adjust the hurdle rate by amending the Investment Advisory Agreement.

The income incentive fee payable by us is computed and paid on income that may include interest that has been accrued but not yet received in cash. If a portfolio company defaults on a loan that has a deferred interest feature, it is possible that interest accrued under such loan that has previously been included in the calculation of the income incentive fee will become uncollectible. If this happens, we will reverse the interest that was recorded but Prospect Capital Management is not required to reimburse us for any such income incentive fee payments that were received in the past but would reduce the current period incentive fee for the effects of the reversal, if any. If we do not have sufficient liquid assets to pay this incentive fee or distributions to stockholders on such accrued income, we may be required to liquidate assets in order to do so. This fee structure could give rise to a conflict of interest for Prospect

Capital Management to the extent that it may encourage Prospect Capital Management to favor debt financings that provide for deferred interest, rather than current cash payments of interest.

We have entered into a royalty-free license agreement with Prospect Capital Management. Under this agreement, Prospect Capital Management agrees to grant us a non-exclusive license to use the name “Prospect Capital.” Under the license agreement, we have the right to use the “Prospect Capital” name for so long as Prospect Capital Management or one of its affiliates remains our investment adviser. In addition, we rent office space from Prospect Administration, an affiliate of Prospect Capital Management, and pay Prospect Administration our allocable portion of overhead and other expenses incurred by Prospect Administration in performing its obligations as Administrator under the Administration Agreement, including rent and our allocable portion of the costs of our Chief Financial Officer and Chief Compliance Officer and their respective staffs. This may create conflicts of interest that our Board of Directors monitors.

Our incentive fee could induce Prospect Capital Management to make speculative investments.

The incentive fee payable by us to Prospect Capital Management may create an incentive for the Investment Adviser to make investments on our behalf that are more speculative or involve more risk than would be the case in the absence of such compensation arrangement. The way in which the incentive fee payable is determined (calculated as a percentage of the return on invested capital) may encourage the Investment Adviser to use leverage to increase the return on our investments. Increased use of leverage and this increased risk of replacement of that leverage at maturity would increase the likelihood of default, which would disfavor holders of our common stock. Similarly, because the Investment Adviser will receive an incentive fee based, in part, upon net capital gains realized on our investments, the Investment Adviser may invest more than would otherwise be appropriate in companies whose securities are likely to yield capital gains, as compared to income producing securities. Such a practice could result in our investing in more speculative securities than would otherwise be the case, which could result in higher investment losses, particularly during economic downturns.

The incentive fee payable by us to Prospect Capital Management could create an incentive for the Investment Adviser to invest on our behalf in instruments, such as zero coupon bonds, that have a deferred interest feature. Under these investments, we would accrue interest income over the life of the investment but would not receive payments in cash on the investment until the end of the term. Our net investment income used to calculate the income incentive fee, however, includes accrued interest. For example, accrued interest, if any, on our investments in zero coupon bonds will be included in the calculation of our incentive fee, even though we will not receive any cash interest payments in respect of payment on the bond until its maturity date. Thus, a portion of this incentive fee would be based on income that we may not have yet received in cash in the event of default may never receive.

We may be obligated to pay our Investment Adviser incentive compensation even if we incur a loss.

The Investment Adviser is entitled to incentive compensation for each fiscal quarter based, in part, on our pre-incentive fee net investment income if any, for the immediately preceding calendar quarter above a performance threshold for that quarter. Accordingly, since the performance threshold is based on a percentage of our net asset value, decreases in our net asset value make it easier to achieve the performance threshold. Our pre-incentive fee net investment income for incentive compensation purposes excludes realized and unrealized capital losses or depreciation that we may incur in the fiscal quarter, even if such capital losses or depreciation result in a net loss on our statement of operations for that quarter. Thus, we may be required to pay the Investment Adviser incentive compensation for a fiscal quarter even if there is a decline in the value of our portfolio or we incur a net loss for that quarter.

The Investment Adviser and Administrator have the right to resign on 60 days’ notice, and we may not be able to find a suitable replacement within that time, resulting in a disruption in our operations that could adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

The Investment Adviser and Administrator have the right, under the Investment Advisory Agreement and Administration Agreement, respectively, to resign at any time upon not less than 60 days’ written notice, whether we have found a replacement or not. If the Investment Adviser or Administrator resigns, we may not be able to find a replacement or hire internal management or administration with similar expertise and ability to provide the same or equivalent services on acceptable terms within 60 days, or at all. If we are unable to do so quickly, our operations are likely to experience a disruption, our business, financial condition and results of operations as well as our ability to pay distributions are likely to be adversely affected and the market price of our shares may decline. In addition, the coordination of our internal management and investment activities or our internal administration activities, as applicable, is likely to suffer if we are unable to identify and reach an agreement with a single institution or group of executives having the expertise possessed by the Investment Adviser and its affiliates or the Administrator and its affiliates. Even if we are able to retain comparable management or administration, whether internal or external, the integration of such management or administration and their lack of familiarity with our investment objective may result in additional costs and time delays that may adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Changes in the laws or regulations governing our business or the businesses of our portfolio companies and any failure by us or our portfolio companies to comply with these laws or regulations could negatively affect the profitability of our operations or the profitability of our portfolio companies.

We are subject to changing rules and regulations of federal and state governments, as well as the stock exchange on which our common stock is listed. These entities, including the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board, the SEC and the NASDAQ Global Select Market, have issued a significant number of new and increasingly complex requirements and regulations over the course of the last several years and continue to develop additional regulations. In particular, changes in the laws or regulations or the interpretations of the laws and regulations that govern BDCs, RICs or non-depository commercial lenders could significantly affect our operations and our cost of doing business. We are subject to federal, state and local laws and regulations and are subject to judicial and administrative decisions that affect our operations, including our loan originations, maximum interest rates, fees and other charges, disclosures to portfolio companies, the terms of secured transactions, collection and foreclosure procedures and other trade practices. If these laws, regulations or decisions change, or if we expand our business into jurisdictions that have adopted more stringent requirements than those in which we currently conduct business, we may have to incur significant expenses in order to comply, or we might have to restrict our operations. In addition, if we do not comply with applicable laws, regulations and decisions, we may lose licenses needed for the conduct of our business and be subject to civil fines and criminal penalties, any of which could have a material adverse effect upon our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Foreign and domestic political risk may adversely affect our business.

We are exposed to political risk to the extent that Prospect Capital Management, on its behalf and subject to its investment guidelines, transacts in securities in the U.S. and foreign markets. The governments in any of these jurisdictions could impose restrictions, regulations or other measures, which may have a material adverse impact on our strategy.

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

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

We face cyber-security risks.

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

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

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

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

We are dependent on information systems and systems failures could significantly disrupt our business, which may, in turn, negatively affect the market price of our common stock and our ability to pay dividends.

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

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

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

Risks Relating to Our Operation as a Business Development Company

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

As a BDC, we may not acquire any assets other than "qualifying assets" unless, at the time of and after giving effect to such acquisition, at least 70% of our total assets are qualifying assets. We may be precluded from investing in what we believe are attractive investments if such investments are not qualifying assets for purposes of the 1940 Act. If we do not invest a sufficient portion of our assets in qualifying assets, we could be found to be in violation of the 1940 Act provisions applicable to BDCs, which would have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. Similarly, these rules could prevent us from making follow-on investments in existing portfolio companies (which could result in the dilution of our position) or could require us to dispose of investments at inappropriate times in order to come into compliance with the 1940 Act. Because most of our investments will be in private companies, and therefore will be relatively illiquid, any such dispositions could be made at disadvantageous prices and could result in substantial losses.

If we fail to qualify as a RIC, we will have to pay corporate-level taxes on our income, and our income available for distribution would be reduced.

To maintain our qualification for U.S. federal income tax purposes as a RIC under Subchapter M of the Code and obtain RIC tax treatment, we must meet certain source of income, annual distribution and asset diversification requirements.

The source of income requirement is satisfied if we derive at least 90% of our annual gross income from interest, dividends, payments with respect to certain securities loans, gains from the sale or other disposition of securities or options thereon or foreign currencies, or other income derived with respect to our business of investing in such securities or currencies, and net income from interests in "qualified publicly traded partnerships," as defined in the Code.

The annual distribution requirement for a RIC is satisfied if we distribute at least 90% of our ordinary income and net short-term capital gains in excess of net long-term capital losses, if any, to our stockholders on an annual basis. Because we use debt financing, we are subject to certain asset coverage ratio requirements under the 1940 Act and financial covenants that could, under certain circumstances, restrict us from making distributions necessary to qualify for RIC tax treatment. If we are unable to obtain cash from other sources, we may fail to qualify for RIC tax treatment and, thus, may be subject to corporate-level income tax on all of our taxable income.

To maintain our qualification as a RIC, we must also meet certain asset diversification requirements at the end of each quarter of our taxable year. Failure to meet these tests may result in our having to dispose of certain investments quickly in order to prevent the loss of RIC status. Because most of our investments are in private companies, any such dispositions could be made at disadvantageous prices and may result in substantial losses.

If we fail to qualify as a RIC for any reason or become subject to corporate income tax, the resulting corporate taxes would substantially reduce our net assets, the amount of income available for distribution, and the actual amount of our distributions. Such a failure would have a materially adverse effect on us and our stockholders. For additional information regarding asset coverage ratio and RIC requirements, see “Material U.S. Federal Income Tax Considerations” and “Regulation.”

We may have difficulty paying our required distributions if we recognize income before or without receiving cash representing such income.

For U.S. federal income tax purposes, we include in income certain amounts that we have not yet received in cash, such as original issue discount or payment-in-kind interest, which represents contractual interest added to the loan balance and due at the end of the loan term. Such amounts could be significant relative to our overall investment activities. We also may be required to include in taxable income certain other amounts that we do not receive in cash. While we focus primarily on investments that will generate a current cash return, our investment portfolio currently includes, and we may continue to invest in, securities that do not pay some or all of their return in periodic current cash distributions.

Since in some cases we may recognize taxable income before or without receiving cash representing such income, we may have difficulty distributing at least 90% of our ordinary income and realized net short-term capital gains in excess of realized net long-term capital losses, if any, as required to maintain RIC tax treatment. Accordingly, we may have to sell some of our investments at times we would not consider advantageous, raise additional debt or equity capital or reduce new investment originations to meet these distribution requirements. If we are not able to obtain cash from other sources, we may fail to qualify for RIC treatment and thus become subject to corporate-level income tax. See “Material U.S. Federal Income Tax Considerations” and “Regulation.”

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

We have incurred indebtedness under our revolving credit facility and through the issuance of the Unsecured Notes and, in the future, may issue preferred stock or debt securities and/or borrow additional money from banks or other financial institutions, which we refer to collectively as “senior securities,” up to the maximum amount permitted by the 1940 Act. Under the provisions of the 1940 Act, we are permitted, as a BDC, to incur indebtedness or issue senior securities only in amounts such that our asset coverage, as defined in the 1940 Act, equals at least 200% after each issuance of senior securities. If the value of our assets declines, we may be unable to satisfy this test, which would prohibit us from paying dividends in cash or other property and could prohibit us from qualifying as a RIC. If we cannot satisfy this test, we may be required to sell a portion of our investments or sell additional shares of common stock at a time when such sales may be disadvantageous in order to repay a portion of our indebtedness or otherwise increase our net assets. In addition, issuance of additional common stock could dilute the percentage ownership of our current stockholders in us.

As a BDC regulated under provisions of the 1940 Act, we are not generally able to issue and sell our common stock at a price below the current net asset value per share without stockholder approval. If our common stock trades at a discount to net asset value, this restriction could adversely affect our ability to raise capital. We may, however, sell our common stock, or warrants, options or rights to acquire our common stock, at a price below the current net asset value of our common stock in certain circumstances, including if (i)(1) the holders of a majority of our shares (or, if less, at least 67% of a quorum consisting of a majority of our shares) and a similar majority of the holders of our shares who are not affiliated persons of us approve the sale of our common stock at a price that is less than the current net asset value, and (2) a majority of our Directors who have no financial interest in the transaction and a majority of our independent Directors (a) determine that such sale is in our and our stockholders' best interests and (b) in consultation with any underwriter or underwriters of the offering, make a good faith determination as of a time either immediately prior to the first solicitation by us or on our behalf of firm commitments to purchase such shares, or immediately prior to the issuance of such shares, that the price at which such shares are to be sold is not less than a price which closely approximates the market value of such shares, less any distributing commission or discount or if (ii) a majority of the number of the beneficial holders of our common stock entitled to vote at our annual meeting, without regard to whether a majority of such shares are voted in favor of the proposal, approve the sale of our common stock at a price that is less than the current net asset value per share.

To generate cash for funding new investments, we pledged a substantial portion of our portfolio investments under our revolving credit facility. These assets are not available to secure other sources of funding or for securitization. Our ability to obtain additional secured or unsecured financing on attractive terms in the future is uncertain. Alternatively, we may securitize our future loans to generate cash for funding new investments. See "Securitization of our assets subjects us to various risks."

Securitization of our assets subjects us to various risks.

We may securitize assets to generate cash for funding new investments. We refer to the term securitize to describe a form of leverage under which a company such as us (sometimes referred to as an "originator" or "sponsor") transfers income producing assets to a single-purpose, bankruptcy-remote subsidiary (also referred to as a "special purpose entity" or "SPE"), which is established solely for the purpose of holding such assets and entering into a structured finance transaction. The SPE then issues notes secured by such assets. The special purpose entity may issue the notes in the capital markets either publicly or privately to a variety of investors, including banks, non-bank financial institutions and other investors. There may be a single class of notes or multiple classes of notes, the most senior of which carries less credit risk and the most junior of which may carry substantially the same credit risk as the equity of the SPE.

An important aspect of most debt securitization transactions is that the sale and/or contribution of assets into the SPE be considered a true sale and/or contribution for accounting purposes and that a reviewing court would not consolidate the SPE with the operations of the originator in the event of the originator's bankruptcy based on equitable principles. Viewed as a whole, a debt securitization seeks to lower risk to the note purchasers by isolating the assets collateralizing the securitization in an SPE that is not subject to the credit and bankruptcy risks of the originator. As a result of this perceived reduction of risk, debt securitization transactions frequently achieve lower overall leverage costs for originators as compared to traditional secured lending transactions.

In accordance with the above description, to securitize loans, we may create a wholly-owned subsidiary and contribute a pool of our assets to such subsidiary. The SPE may be funded with, among other things, whole loans or interests from other pools and such loans may or may not be rated. The SPE would then sell its notes to purchasers who we would expect to be willing to accept a lower interest rate and the absence of any recourse against us to invest in a pool of income producing assets to which none of our creditors would have access. We would retain all or a portion of the equity in the SPE. An inability to successfully securitize portions of our portfolio or otherwise leverage our portfolio through secured and unsecured borrowings could limit our ability to grow our business and fully execute our business strategy, and could decrease our earnings. However, the successful securitization of portions of our portfolio exposes us to a risk of loss for the equity we retain in the SPE and might expose us to greater risk on our remaining portfolio because the assets we retain may tend to be those that are riskier and more likely to generate losses. A successful securitization may also impose financial and operating covenants that restrict our business activities and may include limitations that could hinder our ability to finance additional loans and investments or to make the distributions required to maintain our status as a RIC under Subchapter M of the Code. The 1940 Act may also impose restrictions on the structure of any securitizations.

Interests we hold in the SPE, if any, will be subordinated to the other interests issued by the SPE. As such, we will only receive cash distributions on such interests if the SPE has made all cash interest and other required payments on all other interests it has issued. In addition, our subordinated interests will likely be unsecured and rank behind all of the secured creditors, known or unknown, of the SPE, including the holders of the senior interests it has issued. Consequently, to the extent that the value of the SPEs portfolio of assets has been reduced as a result of conditions in the credit markets, or as a result of defaults, the value of the subordinated interests we retain would be reduced. Securitization imposes on us the same risks as borrowing except that our risk in a securitization is limited to the amount of subordinated interests we retain, whereas in a borrowing or debt issuance by us directly we would be at risk for the entire amount of the borrowing or debt issuance.

If the SPE is not consolidated with us, our only interest will be the value of our retained subordinated interest and the income allocated to us, which may be more or less than the cash we receive from the SPE, and none of the SPEs liabilities will be reflected as our liabilities. If the assets of the SPE are not consolidated with our assets and liabilities, then our interest in the SPE may be deemed not to be a qualifying asset for purposes of determining whether 70% of our assets are qualifying assets and the leverage incurred by such SPE may or may not be treated as borrowings by us for purposes of the requirement that we not issue senior securities in an amount in excess of our net assets.

We may also engage in transactions utilizing SPEs and securitization techniques where the assets sold or contributed to the SPE remain on our balance sheet for accounting purposes. If, for example, we sell the assets to the SPE with recourse or provide a guarantee or other credit support to the SPE, its assets will remain on our balance sheet. Consolidation would also generally result if we, in consultation with the SEC, determine that consolidation would result in a more accurate reflection of our assets, liabilities and results of operations. In these structures, the risks will be essentially the same as in other securitization transactions but the assets will remain our assets for purposes of the limitations described above on investing in assets that are not qualifying assets and the leverage incurred by the SPE will be treated as borrowings incurred by us for purposes of our limitation on the issuance of senior securities.

The Investment Adviser may have conflicts of interest with respect to potential securitizations in as much as securitizations that are not consolidated may reduce our assets for purposes of determining its investment advisory fee although in some circumstances the Investment Adviser may be paid certain fees for managing the assets of the SPE so as to reduce or eliminate any potential bias against securitizations.

Our ability to invest in public companies may be limited in certain circumstances.

As a BDC, we must not acquire any assets other than “qualifying assets” specified in the 1940 Act unless, at the time the acquisition is made, at least 70% of our total assets are qualifying assets (with certain limited exceptions). Subject to certain exceptions for follow-on investments and distressed companies, an investment in an issuer that has outstanding securities listed on a national securities exchange may be treated as qualifying assets only if such issuer has a market capitalization that is less than $250 million at the time of such investment.

Risks Relating to Our Investments

We may not realize gains or income from our investments.

We seek to generate both current income and capital appreciation. However, the securities we invest in may not appreciate and, in fact, may decline in value, and the issuers of debt securities we invest in may default on interest and/or principal payments. Accordingly, we may not be able to realize gains from our investments, and any gains that we do realize may not be sufficient to offset any losses we experience. See “Business – Our Investment Objective and Policies.”

Most of our portfolio investments are recorded at fair value as determined in good faith under the direction of our Board of Directors and, as a result, there is uncertainty as to the value of our portfolio investments.

A large percentage of our portfolio investments consist of securities of privately held companies. Hence, market quotations are generally not readily available for determining the fair values of such investments. The determination of fair value, and thus the amount of unrealized losses we may incur in any year, is to a degree subjective, and the Investment Adviser has a conflict of interest in making the determination. We value these securities quarterly at fair value as determined in good faith by our Board of Directors based on input from the Investment Adviser, our Administrator, a third party independent valuation firm and our Audit Committee. Our Board of Directors utilizes the services of an independent valuation firm to aid it in determining the fair value of any securities. The types of factors that may be considered in determining the fair values of our investments include the nature and realizable value of any collateral, the portfolio company's ability to make payments and its earnings, the markets in which the portfolio company does business, comparison to publicly traded companies, discounted cash flow, current market interest rates and other relevant factors.

Because such valuations, and particularly valuations of private securities and private companies, are inherently uncertain, the valuations may fluctuate significantly over short periods of time due to changes in current market conditions. The determinations of fair value by our Board of Directors may differ materially from the values that would have been used if an active market and market quotations existed for these investments. Our net asset value could be adversely affected if the determinations regarding the fair value of our investments were materially higher than the values that we ultimately realize upon the disposal of such securities.

In addition, decreases in the market values or fair values of our investments are recorded as unrealized depreciation. Declines in prices and liquidity in the corporate debt markets experienced during a financial crisis will result in significant net unrealized depreciation in our portfolio. The effect of all of these factors on our portfolio will reduce our NAV by increasing net unrealized depreciation in our portfolio. Depending on market conditions, we could incur substantial realized losses which could have a material adverse impact on our business, financial condition and results of operations. We have no policy regarding holding a minimum level of liquid assets. As such, a high percentage of our portfolio generally is not liquid at any given point in time. See "The lack of liquidity may adversely affect our business."

Price declines and illiquidity in the corporate debt markets have adversely affected, and may in the future adversely affect, the fair value of our portfolio investments, reducing our net asset value through increased net unrealized depreciation.

As a BDC, we are required to carry our investments at market value or, if no market value is ascertainable, at fair value as determined in good faith by or under the direction of our Board of Directors. As part of the valuation process, the types of factors that we may take into account in determining the fair value of our investments include, as relevant and among other factors: available current market data, including relevant and applicable market trading and transaction comparables, applicable market yields and multiples, security covenants, call protection provisions, information rights, the nature and realizable value of any collateral, the portfolio company's ability to make payments, its earnings and discounted cash flows, the markets in which the portfolio company does business, comparisons of financial ratios of peer companies that are public, merger and acquisition comparables, our principal market (as the reporting entity) and enterprise values. Decreases in the market values or fair values of our investments are recorded as unrealized depreciation. The effect of all of these factors on our portfolio can reduce our net asset value by increasing net unrealized depreciation in our portfolio. Depending on market conditions, we could incur substantial realized losses and may suffer additional unrealized losses in future periods, which could have a material adverse impact on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Our investments in prospective portfolio companies may be risky and we could lose all or part of our investment.

Some of our portfolio companies have relatively short or no operating histories. These companies are and will be subject to all of the business risk and uncertainties associated with any new business enterprise, including the risk that these companies may not reach their investment objective and the value of our investment in them may decline substantially or fall to zero. In addition, investment in the middle market companies that we are targeting involves a number of other significant risks, including:

- These companies may have limited financial resources and may be unable to meet their obligations under their securities that we hold, which may be accompanied by a deterioration in the value of their securities or of any collateral with respect to any securities and a reduction in the likelihood of our realizing on any guarantees we may have obtained in connection with our investment.
- They may have shorter operating histories, narrower product lines and smaller market shares than larger businesses, which tend to render them more vulnerable to competitors' actions and market conditions, as well as general economic downturns.
- Because many of these companies are privately held companies, public information is generally not available about these companies. As a result, we will depend on the ability of the Investment Adviser to obtain adequate information to evaluate these companies in making investment decisions. If the Investment Adviser is unable to uncover all material information about these companies, it may not make a fully informed investment decision, and we may lose money on our investments.
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- They are more likely to depend on the management talents and efforts of a small group of persons; therefore, the death, disability, resignation or termination of one or more of these persons could have a materially adverse impact on our portfolio company and, in turn, on us.
- They may have less predictable operating results, may from time to time be parties to litigation, may be engaged in changing businesses with products subject to a risk of obsolescence and may require substantial additional capital to support their operations, finance expansion or maintain their competitive position.
- They may have difficulty accessing the capital markets to meet future capital needs.

- Changes in laws and regulations, as well as their interpretations, may adversely affect their business, financial structure or prospects.
- Increased taxes, regulatory expense or the costs of changes to the way they conduct business due to the effects of climate change may adversely affect their business, financial structure or prospects.

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

In addition, our executive officers, directors and the Investment Adviser could, in the ordinary course of business, be named as defendants in litigation arising from proposed investments or from our investments in the portfolio companies.

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

We make investments in private companies. A portion of these investments may be subject to legal and other restrictions on resale, transfer, pledge or other disposition or will otherwise be less liquid than publicly traded securities. The illiquidity of our investments may make it difficult for us to sell such investments if the need arises. In addition, if we are required to liquidate all or a portion of our portfolio quickly, we may realize significantly less than the value at which we have previously recorded our investments. In addition, we face other restrictions on our ability to liquidate an investment in a business entity to the extent that we or the Investment Adviser has or could be deemed to have material non-public information regarding such business entity.

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

Many of our portfolio companies may be susceptible to economic slowdowns or recessions and may be unable to repay our loans or meet other obligations during these periods. Therefore, our non-performing assets are likely to increase, and the value of our portfolio is likely to decrease, during these periods. Adverse economic conditions also may decrease the value of collateral securing some of our loans and the value of our equity investments. Economic slowdowns or recessions could lead to financial losses in our portfolio and a decrease in revenues, net income and assets. Unfavorable economic conditions also could increase our funding costs, limit our access to the capital markets or result in a decision by lenders not to extend credit to us. These events could prevent us from increasing investments and harm our operating results.

A portfolio company’s failure to satisfy financial or operating covenants imposed by us or other lenders could lead to defaults and, potentially, termination of its loans and foreclosure on its secured assets, which could trigger cross-defaults under other agreements and jeopardize a portfolio company’s ability to meet its obligations under the debt or equity securities that we hold. We may incur expenses to the extent necessary to seek recovery upon default or to negotiate new terms, which may include the waiver of certain financial covenants, with a defaulting portfolio company. In addition, if one of our portfolio companies were to go bankrupt, even though we may have structured our interest as senior debt or preferred equity, depending on the facts and circumstances, including the extent to which we actually provided managerial assistance to that portfolio company, a bankruptcy court might re-characterize our debt or equity holding and subordinate all or a portion of our claim to those of other creditors.

Investments in equity securities, many of which are illiquid with no readily available market, involve a substantial degree of risk.

We may purchase common and other equity securities. Although common stock has historically generated higher average total returns than fixed income securities over the long-term, common stock has significantly more volatility in those returns and may significantly underperform relative to fixed income securities. The equity securities we acquire may fail to appreciate and may decline in value or become worthless and our ability to recover our investment will depend on our portfolio company’s success. Investments in equity securities involve a number of significant risks, including:

- Any equity investment we make in a portfolio company could be subject to further dilution as a result of the issuance of additional equity interests and to serious risks as a junior security that will be subordinate to all indebtedness (including trade creditors) or senior securities in the event that the issuer is unable to meet its obligations or becomes subject to a bankruptcy process.

- To the extent that the portfolio company requires additional capital and is unable to obtain it, we may not recover our investment.
- In some cases, equity securities in which we invest will not pay current dividends, and our ability to realize a return on our investment, as well as to recover our investment, will be dependent on the success of the portfolio company. Even if

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the portfolio company is successful, our ability to realize the value of our investment may be dependent on the occurrence of a liquidity event, such as a public offering or the sale of the portfolio company. It is likely to take a significant amount of time before a liquidity event occurs or we can otherwise sell our investment. In addition, the equity securities we receive or invest in may be subject to restrictions on resale during periods in which it could be advantageous to sell them.

There are special risks associated with investing in preferred securities, including:

- Preferred securities may include provisions that permit the issuer, at its discretion, to defer distributions for a stated period without any adverse consequences to the issuer. If we own a preferred security that is deferring its distributions, we may be required to report income for tax purposes before we receive such distributions.
- Preferred securities are subordinated to debt in terms of priority to income and liquidation payments, and therefore will be subject to greater credit risk than debt.
- Preferred securities may be substantially less liquid than many other securities, such as common stock or U.S. government securities.
- Generally, preferred security holders have no voting rights with respect to the issuing company, subject to limited exceptions.

Additionally, when we invest in first lien senior secured loans (including unitranche loans), second lien senior secured loans or unsecured debt, we may acquire warrants or other equity securities as well. Our goal is ultimately to dispose of such equity interests and realize gains upon our disposition of such interests. However, the equity interests we receive may not appreciate in value and, in fact, may decline in value. Accordingly, we may not be able to realize gains from our equity interests and any gains that we do realize on the disposition of any equity interests may not be sufficient to offset any other losses we experience.

We may invest, to the extent permitted by law, in the equity securities of investment funds that are operating pursuant to certain exceptions to the 1940 Act and in advisers to similar investment funds and, to the extent we so invest, will bear our ratable share of any such company’s expenses, including management and performance fees. We will also remain obligated to pay management and incentive fees to Prospect Capital Management with respect to the assets invested in the securities and instruments of such companies. With respect to each of these investments, each of our common stockholders will bear his or her share of the management and incentive fee of Prospect Capital Management as well as indirectly bearing the management and performance fees and other expenses of any such investment funds or advisers.

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

If one of our portfolio companies were to go bankrupt, even though we may have structured our interest as senior debt, depending on the facts and circumstances, a bankruptcy court might recharacterize our debt holding as an equity investment and subordinate all or a portion of our claim to that of other creditors. In addition, lenders can be subject to lender liability claims for actions taken by them where they become too involved in the borrower’s business or exercise control over the borrower. For example, we could become subject to a lender’s liability claim, if, among other things, we actually render significant managerial assistance. Generally, lender liability is founded on the premise that a lender has violated a duty (whether implied or contractual) of good faith, commercial reasonableness and fair dealing, or a similar duty owed to the borrower or has assumed an excessive degree of control over the borrower resulting in the creation of a fiduciary duty owed to the borrower or its other creditors or stockholders. Because of the nature of our debt investments we may be subject to allegations of lender liability.

In addition, under common law principles that in some cases form the basis for lender liability claims, if a lender or bondholder (a) intentionally takes an action that results in the undercapitalization of a borrower to the detriment of other creditors of such borrower, (b) engages in other inequitable conduct to the detriment of such other creditors, (c) engages in fraud with respect to, or makes misrepresentations to, such other creditors or (d) uses its influence as a stockholder to dominate or control a borrower to the detriment of other creditors of such borrower, a court may elect to subordinate the claim of the offending lender or bondholder to the claims of the disadvantaged creditor or creditors, a remedy called "equitable subordination." Because of the nature of our debt investments, we may be subject to claims of equitable subordination.

Our portfolio companies may incur debt or issue equity securities that rank equally with, or senior to, our investments in such companies.

Our portfolio companies may have, or may be permitted to incur, other debt or issue other equity securities that rank equally with or senior to our investments. By their terms, such instruments may provide that the holders are entitled to receive payment of dividends, interest or principal on or before the dates on which we are entitled to receive payments in respect of our investments. These debt instruments would usually prohibit the portfolio companies from paying interest on or repaying our investments in the event and during the continuance of a default under such debt. Also, in the event of insolvency, liquidation, dissolution, reorganization or bankruptcy of a portfolio company, holders of securities ranking senior to our investment in that portfolio company typically are entitled to receive payment in full before we receive any distribution in respect of our investment. After repaying such holders, the portfolio company may not have any remaining assets to use for repaying its obligation to us. In the case of securities ranking equally with our investments, we would have to share on an equal basis any distributions with other security holders in the event of an insolvency, liquidation, dissolution, reorganization or bankruptcy of the relevant portfolio company.

The rights we may have with respect to the collateral securing any junior priority loans we make to our portfolio companies may also be limited pursuant to the terms of one or more intercreditor agreements (including agreements governing "first out" and "last out" structures) that we enter into with the holders of senior debt. Under such an intercreditor agreement, at any time that senior obligations are outstanding, we may forfeit certain rights with respect to the collateral to the holders of the senior obligations. These rights may include the right to commence enforcement proceedings against the collateral, the right to control the conduct of such enforcement proceedings, the right to approve amendments to collateral documents, the right to release liens on the collateral and the right to waive past defaults under collateral documents. We may not have the ability to control or direct such actions, even if as a result our rights as junior lenders are adversely affected.

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

When we are a debt or minority equity investor in a portfolio company, we are often not in a position to exert influence on the entity, and other debt holders, other equity holders and portfolio company management may make decisions that could decrease the value of our portfolio holdings.

When we make debt or minority equity investments, we are subject to the risk that a portfolio company may make business decisions with which we disagree and the other equity holders and management of such company may take risks or otherwise act in ways that do not serve our interests. As a result, a portfolio company may make decisions that could decrease the value of our investment. In addition, when we hold a subordinate debt position, other more senior debt holders may make decisions that could decrease the value of our investment.

Our portfolio companies may be highly leveraged.

Some of our portfolio companies may be highly leveraged, which may have adverse consequences to these companies and to us as an investor. These companies may be subject to restrictive financial and operating covenants and the leverage may impair these companies' ability to finance their future operations and capital needs. As a result, these companies' flexibility to respond to changing business and economic conditions and to take advantage of business opportunities may be limited. Further, a leveraged company's income and net assets will tend to increase or decrease at a greater rate than if borrowed money were not used.

Our portfolio contains a limited number of portfolio companies, some of which comprise a substantial percentage of our portfolio, which subjects us to a greater risk of significant loss if any of these companies defaults on its obligations under any of its debt securities.

A consequence of the limited number of investments in our portfolio is that the aggregate returns we realize may be significantly adversely affected if one or more of our significant portfolio company investments perform poorly or if we need to write down the value of any one significant investment. Beyond our income tax diversification requirements, we do not have fixed guidelines for diversification, and our portfolio could contain relatively few portfolio companies.

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

Following an initial investment in a portfolio company, we may make additional investments in that portfolio company as "follow-on" investments, in order to: (1) increase or maintain in whole or in part our equity ownership percentage; (2) exercise warrants, options or convertible securities that were acquired in the original or subsequent financing or (3) attempt to preserve or enhance the value of our investment.

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

We may be unable to invest the net proceeds raised from offerings and repayments from investments on acceptable terms, which would harm our financial condition and operating results.

Until we identify new investment opportunities, we intend to either invest the net proceeds of future offerings and repayments from investments in interest-bearing deposits or other short-term instruments or use the net proceeds from such offerings to reduce then-outstanding obligations under our credit facility. We cannot assure you that we will be able to find enough appropriate investments that meet our investment criteria or that any investment we complete using the proceeds from an offering or repayments will produce a sufficient return.

We may have limited access to information about privately-held companies in which we invest.

We invest primarily in privately-held companies. Generally, little public information exists about these companies, and we are required to rely on the ability of the Investment Adviser’s investment professionals to obtain adequate information to evaluate the potential returns from investing in these companies. These companies and their financial information are not subject to the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 and other rules that govern public companies. If we are unable to uncover all material information about these companies, we may not make a fully informed investment decision, and we may lose money on our investment.

We may not be able to fully realize the value of the collateral securing our debt investments.

Although a substantial amount of our debt investments are protected by holding security interests in the assets or equity interests of the portfolio companies, we may not be able to fully realize the value of the collateral securing our investments due to one or more of the following factors:

- Our debt investments may be in the form of unsecured loans, therefore our liens on the collateral, if any, are subordinated to those of the senior secured debt of the portfolio companies, if any. As a result, we may not be able to control remedies with respect to the collateral.
- The collateral may not be valuable enough to satisfy all of the obligations under our secured loan, particularly after giving effect to the repayment of secured debt of the portfolio company that ranks senior to our loan.
- Bankruptcy laws may limit our ability to realize value from the collateral and may delay the realization process.
- Our rights in the collateral may be adversely affected by the failure to perfect security interests in the collateral.
- The need to obtain regulatory and contractual consents could impair or impede how effectively the collateral would be liquidated and could affect the value received.
- Some or all of the collateral may be illiquid and may have no readily ascertainable market value. The liquidity and value of the collateral could be impaired as a result of changing economic conditions, competition, and other factors, including the availability of suitable buyers.

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

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

Although currently substantially all of our investments are, and we expect that most of our investments will be, U.S. dollar-denominated, investments that are denominated in a foreign currency will be subject to the risk that the value of a particular currency will change in relation to one or more other currencies. Among the factors that may affect currency values are trade balances, the level of short-term interest rates, differences in relative values of similar assets in different currencies, long-term opportunities for investment and capital appreciation, and political developments.

We may expose ourselves to risks if we engage in hedging transactions.

We may employ hedging techniques to minimize certain investment risks, such as fluctuations in interest and currency exchange rates, but we can offer no assurance that such strategies will be effective. If we engage in hedging transactions, we may expose ourselves to risks associated with such transactions. We may utilize instruments such as forward contracts, currency options and interest rate swaps, caps, collars and floors to seek to hedge against fluctuations in the relative values of our portfolio positions from changes in currency exchange rates and market interest rates. Hedging against a decline in the values of our portfolio positions does not eliminate the possibility of fluctuations in the values of such positions or prevent losses if the values of such positions decline. However, such hedging can establish other positions designed to gain from those same developments, thereby offsetting the decline in the value of such portfolio positions. Such hedging transactions may also limit the opportunity for gain if the values of the portfolio positions should increase. Moreover, it may not be possible to hedge against an exchange rate or interest rate fluctuation that is so generally anticipated that we are not able to enter into a hedging transaction at an acceptable price. Furthermore, our ability to engage in hedging transactions may also be adversely affected by rules adopted by the U.S. Commodity Futures Trading Commission.

The success of our hedging transactions depends on our ability to correctly predict movements, currencies and interest rates. Therefore, while we may enter into such transactions to seek to reduce currency exchange rate and interest rate risks, unanticipated changes in currency exchange rates or interest rates may result in poorer overall investment performance than if we had not engaged in any such hedging transactions. The degree of correlation between price movements of the instruments used in a hedging strategy and price movements in the portfolio positions being hedged may vary. Moreover, for a variety of reasons, we may not seek to establish a perfect correlation between such hedging instruments and the portfolio holdings being hedged. Any such imperfect correlation may prevent us from achieving the intended hedge and expose us to risk of loss. In addition, it may not be possible to hedge fully or perfectly against currency fluctuations affecting the value of securities denominated in non-U.S. currencies. We have no current intention of engaging in any of the hedging transaction described above, although it reserves the right to do so in the future.

Our Board of Directors may change our operating policies and strategies without prior notice or stockholder approval, the effects of which may be adverse to us and could impair the value of our stockholders' investment.

Our Board of Directors has the authority to modify or waive our current operating policies and our strategies without prior notice and without stockholder approval. We cannot predict the effect any changes to our current operating policies and strategies would have on our business, financial condition, and value of our common stock. However, the effects might be adverse, which could negatively impact our ability to pay dividends and cause stockholders to lose all or part of their investment.

Our investments in CLOs may be riskier and less transparent to us and our stockholders than direct investments in the underlying companies.

We invest in CLOs. Generally, there may be less information available to us regarding the underlying debt investments held by CLOs than if we had invested directly in the debt of the underlying companies. As a result, our stockholders will not know the details of the underlying securities of the CLOs in which we will invest. Our CLO investments are subject to the risk of leverage associated with the debt issued by such CLOs and the repayment priority of senior debt holders in such CLOs. Our investments in portfolio companies may be risky, and we could lose all or part of our investment.

CLOs typically will have no significant assets other than their underlying senior secured loans; payments on CLO investments are and will be payable solely from the cash flows from such senior secured loans.

CLOs typically will have no significant assets other than their underlying senior secured loans. Accordingly, payments on CLO investments are and will be payable solely from the cash flows from such senior secured loans, net of all management fees and other expenses. Payments to us as a holder of CLO junior securities are and will be made only after payments due on the senior secured notes, and, where appropriate, the junior secured notes, have been made in full. This means that relatively small numbers of defaults of senior secured loans may adversely impact our returns.

Our CLO investments are exposed to leveraged credit risk.

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

There is the potential for interruption and deferral of cash flow from CLO investments.
If certain minimum collateral value ratios and/or interest coverage ratios are not met by a CLO, primarily due to senior secured loan defaults, then cash flow that otherwise would have been available to pay distributions to us on our CLO investments may instead be used to redeem any senior notes or to purchase additional senior secured loans, until the ratios again exceed the minimum required levels or any senior notes are repaid in full. This could result in an elimination, reduction or deferral in the distribution and/or principal paid to the holders of the CLO investments, which would adversely impact our returns.
Investments in foreign securities may involve significant risks in addition to the risks inherent in U.S. investments.
Our CLO investment strategy allows investments in foreign CLOs. Investing in foreign entities may expose us to additional risks not typically associated with investing in U.S. issuers. These risks include changes in exchange control regulations, political and social instability, expropriation, imposition of foreign taxes, less liquid markets and less available information than is generally the case in the United States, higher transaction costs, less government supervision of exchanges, brokers and issuers, less developed bankruptcy laws, difficulty in enforcing contractual obligations, lack of uniform accounting and auditing standards and greater price volatility. Further, we, and the CLOs in which we invest, may have difficulty enforcing creditor’s rights in foreign jurisdictions. In addition, the underlying companies of the CLOs in which we invest may be foreign, which may create greater exposure for us to foreign economic developments.
The payment of underlying portfolio manager fees and other charges on CLO investments could adversely impact our returns.
We may invest in CLO investments where the underlying portfolio securities may be subject to management, administration and incentive or performance fees, in addition to those payable by us. Payment of such additional fees could adversely impact the returns we achieve.
The inability of a CLO collateral manager to reinvest the proceeds of the prepayment of senior secured loans may adversely affect us.
There can be no assurance that for any CLO investment, in the event that any of the senior secured loans of a CLO underlying such investment are prepaid, the CLO collateral manager will be able to reinvest such proceeds in new senior secured loans with equivalent investment returns. If the CLO collateral manager cannot reinvest in new senior secured loans with equivalent investment returns, the interest proceeds available to pay interest on the rated liabilities and investments may be adversely affected.
Our CLO investments are subject to prepayments and calls, increasing re-investment risk.
Our CLO investments and/or the underlying senior secured loans may prepay more quickly than expected, which could have an adverse impact on our value. Prepayment rates are influenced by changes in interest rates and a variety of economic, geographic and other factors beyond our control and consequently cannot be predicted with certainty. In addition, for a CLO collateral manager there is often a strong incentive to refinance well performing portfolios once the senior tranches amortize. The yield to maturity of the investments will depend on the amount and timing of payments of principal on the loans and the price paid for the investments. Such yield may be adversely affected by a higher or lower than anticipated rate of prepayments of the debt.
Furthermore, our CLO investments generally do not contain optional call provisions, other than a call at the option of the holders of the equity tranches for the senior notes and the junior secured notes to be paid in full after the expiration of an initial period in the deal (referred to as the “non-call period”).
The exercise of the call option is by the relevant percentage (usually a majority) of the holders of the equity tranches and, therefore, where we do not hold the relevant percentage we will not be able to control the timing of the exercise of the call option. The equity tranches also generally have a call at any time based on certain tax event triggers. In any event, the call can only be exercised by the holders of equity tranches if they can demonstrate (in accordance with the detailed provisions in the transaction) that the senior notes and junior secured notes will be paid in full if the call is exercised.
Early prepayments and/or the exercise of a call option otherwise than at our request may also give rise to increased re-investment risk with respect to certain investments, as we may realize excess cash earlier than expected. If we are unable to reinvest such cash in a new investment with an expected rate of return at least equal to that of the investment

repaid, this may reduce our net income and, consequently, could have an adverse impact on our ability to pay dividends.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Non-investment grade debt involves a greater risk of default and higher price volatility than investment grade debt.

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

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

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

The effects of compliance with the Volcker Rule may affect the CLO market in ways that we cannot currently anticipate.

Section 619 of the Dodd-Frank Act added a provision, commonly referred to as the “Volcker Rule,” to federal banking laws to prohibit covered banking entities from engaging in proprietary trading or acquiring or retaining an ownership interest in, sponsoring or having certain relationships with “covered funds.” Generally, a covered fund would include a hedge fund or a private equity fund; however, the definition is sufficiently broad that it may include certain CLOs. The Volcker Rule provides that certain loan securitization vehicles are not considered “covered funds” for purposes of the prohibitions. In order to meet the definition of a loan securitization, the assets or holdings of the fund must, among other things, consist solely of loans and cannot include securities, such as bonds. In an effort to qualify for this “loan securitization” exclusion, many current CLOs are undertaking amendments to their related transaction documents that restrict the ability of the issuer to acquire bonds and certain other securities. Such an amendment may have the effect of reducing the return available to holders of CLO equity securities because bonds are generally higher yielding assets than are loans. In addition, the costs associated with such an amendment are typically paid out of the cash flow of the CLO, which could impact the return on our investment in any CLO equity securities. In addition, as a result of the uncertainty regarding the implementation and interpretation of the Volcker Rule, it is likely that many future CLOs will contain similar restrictions on the acquisition of bonds and certain other securities, which may have the effect of lowering returns on CLO equity securities. Our CLO equity portfolio is comprised principally of non-Volcker Rule compliant CLOs.

Generally, due to the lack of clarity as to the application of the Volcker Rule and the availability of certain exemptions, certain investors that are subject to the Volcker Rule may not be as interested in CLO investments in the future. Any decline in interest may adversely affect the market value or liquidity of any or all of the CLO investments we hold. Similarly, it is possible that uncertainty regarding the treatment of CLOs may adversely affect the volume of CLO issuance.

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

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

In addition, our ability to analyze the risk-return profile of consumer loans is significantly dependent on the marketplace facilitator's ability to effectively evaluate a borrower's credit profile and likelihood of default. The platforms from which we purchase such loans utilize credit decisioning and scoring models that assign each such loan offered a corresponding interest rate and origination fee. Our returns are a function of the assigned interest rate for each such particular loan purchased less any defaults over the term of the applicable loan. We evaluate the credit decisioning and scoring models implemented by each platform on a regular basis and leverage the additional data on loan history experience, borrower behavior, economic factors and prepayment trends that we accumulate to continually improve our own decisioning model. If we are unable to effectively evaluate borrowers' credit profiles or the credit decisioning and scoring models implemented by each platform , we may incur unanticipated losses which could adversely impact our operating results. Further, if the interest rates for consumer loans available through marketplace lending platforms are set too high or too low, it may adversely impact our ability to receive returns on our investment that are commensurate with the risks we incur in purchasing the loans.

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

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

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

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

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

Typically, the contracts between marketplace lending facilitators and their loan issuing banks are non-exclusive and do not prohibit the issuing banks from working with other marketplace lending facilitators or from offering competing services. Issuing banks could decide that working with marketplace lending facilitators is not in their interests, could make working with marketplace lending facilitators cost prohibitive or could decide to enter into exclusive or more favorable relationships with other marketplace lending facilitators that do not provide consumer loans to us. In addition, issuing banks may not perform as expected under their agreements. Marketplace lending facilitators could in the future have disagreements or disputes with their issuing banks. Any of these factors could negatively impact or threaten our ability to obtain consumer loans and consequently could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

Issuing banks are subject to oversight by the FDIC and the states where they are organized and operate and must comply with complex rules and regulations, as well as licensing and examination requirements, including requirements to maintain a certain amount of regulatory capital relative to their outstanding loans. If issuing banks were to suspend, limit or cease their operations or the relationship between the marketplace lending facilitators and the issuing bank were to otherwise terminate, the marketplace lending facilitators would need to implement a substantially similar arrangement with another issuing bank, obtain additional state licenses or curtail their operations. If the marketplace lending facilitators are required to enter into alternative arrangements with a different issuing bank to replace their existing arrangements, they may not be able to negotiate a comparable alternative arrangement. This may result in their inability to facilitate loans through their platform and accordingly our inability to operate the business of our online consumer lending initiative. If the marketplace lending facilitators were unable to enter into an alternative arrangement with a different issuing bank, they would need to obtain a state license in each state in which they operate in order to enable them to originate loans, as well as comply with other state and federal laws, which would be costly and time-consuming and could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects. If the marketplace lending facilitators are unsuccessful in maintaining their relationships with the issuing banks, their ability to provide loan products could be materially impaired and our operating results could suffer.

Credit and other information that is received about a borrower may be inaccurate or may not accurately reflect the borrower's creditworthiness, which may cause the loans to be inaccurately priced.

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

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

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

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

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

Risks affecting investments in real estate.

We make investments in commercial and multi-family residential real estate through our wholly-owned tax-efficient real estate investment trust NPRC, the surviving entity of the May 23, 2016 merger of APRC and UPRC. A number of factors may prevent each of NPRC’s properties and assets from generating sufficient net cash flow or may adversely affect their value, or both, resulting in less cash available for distribution, or a loss, to us. These factors include:

- national economic conditions;
- regional and local economic conditions (which may be adversely impacted by plant closings, business layoffs, industry slow-downs, weather conditions, natural disasters, and other factors);
- local real estate conditions (such as over-supply of or insufficient demand for office space);
- changing demographics;
- perceptions by prospective tenants of the convenience, services, safety, and attractiveness of a property;
- the ability of property managers to provide capable management and adequate maintenance;
- the quality of a property’s construction and design;

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

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

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

- The higher interest rates of OID and PIK instruments reflect the payment deferral and increased credit risk associated with these instruments, and OID and PIK instruments generally represent a significantly higher credit risk than coupon loans.
- Even if the accounting conditions for income accrual are met, the borrower could still default when our actual collection is supposed to occur at the maturity of the obligation.
- OID and PIK instruments may have unreliable valuations because their continuing accruals require continuing judgments about the collectibility of the deferred payments and the value of any associated collateral. OID and PIK income may also create uncertainty about the source of our cash distributions.

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

Risks Relating to Our Securities

Our credit ratings may not reflect all risks of an investment in our debt securities.

Our credit ratings are an assessment by third parties of our ability to pay our obligations. Consequently, real or anticipated changes in our credit ratings will generally affect the market value of our debt securities. Our credit ratings, however, may not reflect the potential impact of risks related to market conditions generally or other factors discussed above on the market value of or trading market for the publicly issued debt securities.

Senior securities, including debt, expose us to additional risks, including the typical risks associated with leverage and could adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We currently use our revolving credit facility to leverage our portfolio and we expect in the future to borrow from and issue senior debt securities to banks and other lenders and may securitize certain of our portfolio investments. We also have the Unsecured Notes outstanding, which are a form of leverage and are senior in payment rights to our common stock.

With certain limited exceptions, as a BDC, we are only allowed to borrow amounts or otherwise issue senior securities such that our asset coverage, as defined in the 1940 Act, is at least 200% after such borrowing or other issuance. The amount of leverage that we employ will depend on the Investment Adviser's and our Board of Directors' assessment of market conditions and other factors at the time of any proposed borrowing. There is no assurance that a leveraging strategy will be successful. Leverage involves risks and special considerations for stockholders, any of which could adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations, including the following:

- A likelihood of greater volatility in the net asset value and market price of our common stock;
- Diminished operating flexibility as a result of asset coverage or investment portfolio composition requirements required by lenders or investors that are more stringent than those imposed by the 1940 Act;
- The possibility that investments will have to be liquidated at less than full value or at inopportune times to comply with debt covenants or to pay interest or dividends on the leverage;
- Increased operating expenses due to the cost of leverage, including issuance and servicing costs;
- Convertible or exchangeable securities, such as the Convertible Notes outstanding or those issued in the future may have rights, preferences and privileges more favorable than those of our common stock;
- Subordination to lenders' superior claims on our assets as a result of which lenders will be able to receive proceeds available in the case of our liquidation before any proceeds will be distributed to our stockholders;
- Difficulty meeting our payment and other obligations under the Unsecured Notes and our other outstanding debt;
- The occurrence of an event of default if we fail to comply with the financial and/or other restrictive covenants contained in our debt agreements, including the credit agreement and each indenture governing the Unsecured Notes, which event of default could result in all or some of our debt becoming immediately due and payable;
- Reduced availability of our cash flow to fund investments, acquisitions and other general corporate purposes, and limiting our ability to obtain additional financing for these purposes;
- The risk of increased sensitivity to interest rate increases on our indebtedness with variable interest rates, including borrowings under our amended senior credit facility; and
- Reduced flexibility in planning for, or reacting to, and increasing our vulnerability to, changes in our business, the industry in which we operate and the general economy.

For example, the amount we may borrow under our revolving credit facility is determined, in part, by the fair value of our investments. If the fair value of our investments declines, we may be forced to sell investments at a loss to maintain compliance with our borrowing limits. Other debt facilities we may enter into in the future may contain similar provisions. Any such forced sales would reduce our net asset value and also make it difficult for the net asset value to recover. The Investment Adviser and our Board of Directors in their best judgment nevertheless may determine to use leverage if they expect that the benefits to our stockholders of maintaining the leveraged position will outweigh the risks.

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

Illustration. The following table illustrates the effect of leverage on returns from an investment in our common stock assuming various annual returns, net of interest expense. The calculations in the table below are hypothetical and actual returns may be higher or lower than those appearing below. The calculation assumes (i) \$6.3 billion in total assets, (ii) an average cost of funds of 5.38%, (iii) \$2.9 billion in debt outstanding and (iv) \$3.4 billion of shareholders' equity.

Assumed Return on Our Portfolio (net of expenses)	(10)%	(5)%	0 %	5 %	10 %
Corresponding Return to Stockholder	(23.1)%	(13.9)%	(4.6)%	4.7%	13.9%

The assumed portfolio return is required by regulation of the SEC and is not a prediction of, and does not represent, our projected or actual performance. Actual returns may be greater or less than those appearing in the table.

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

Certain provisions of the Convertible Notes and the Public Notes could make it more difficult or more expensive for a third party to acquire us. Upon the occurrence of certain transactions constituting a fundamental change, holders of the Convertible Notes and the Public Notes will have the right, at their option, to require us to repurchase all of their notes or any portion of the principal amount of such notes in integral multiples of $1,000. We may also be required to increase the conversion rate or provide for conversion into the acquirer’s capital stock in the event of certain fundamental changes with respect to the Convertible Notes. These provisions could discourage an acquisition of us by a third party.

The accounting for convertible debt securities is subject to frequent scrutiny by the accounting regulatory bodies and is subject to change. We cannot predict if or when any such change could be made and any such change could have an adverse impact on our reported or future financial results. Any such impacts could adversely affect the market price of our common stock.

We may in the future determine to fund a portion of our investments with preferred stock, which would magnify the potential for gain or loss and the risks of investing in us in the same way as our borrowings.

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

Holders of any preferred stock we might issue would have the right to elect members of the board of directors and class voting rights on certain matters.

Holders of any preferred stock we might issue, voting separately as a single class, would have the right to elect two members of the board of directors at all times and in the event dividends become two full years in arrears would have the right to elect a majority of the directors until such arrearage is completely eliminated. In addition, preferred stockholders have class voting rights on certain matters, including changes in fundamental investment restrictions and conversion to open-end status, and accordingly can veto any such changes. Restrictions imposed on the declarations and payment of dividends or other distributions to the holders of our common stock and preferred stock, both by the 1940 Act and by requirements imposed by rating agencies or the terms of our credit facilities, might impair our ability to maintain our qualification as a RIC for federal income tax purposes. While we would intend to redeem our preferred stock to the extent necessary to enable us to distribute our income as required to maintain our qualification as a RIC, there can be no assurance that such actions could be effected in time to meet the tax requirements.

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

The agreement governing our credit facility requires us to comply with certain financial and operational covenants. These covenants include:

- Restrictions on the level of indebtedness that we are permitted to incur in relation to the value of our assets;
- Restrictions on our ability to incur liens; and
- Maintenance of a minimum level of stockholders’ equity.

As of June 30, 2016, we were in compliance with these covenants. However, our continued compliance with these covenants depends on many factors, some of which are beyond our control. Accordingly, there are no assurances that we will continue to comply with the covenants in our credit facility. Failure to comply with these covenants would result in a default under this facility which, if we were unable to obtain a waiver from the lenders thereunder, could result in an acceleration of repayments under the facility and thereby have a material adverse impact on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Failure to extend our existing credit facility, the revolving period of which is currently scheduled to expire on March 27, 2019, could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations and financial position and our ability to pay expenses and make distributions.

The revolving period for our credit facility with a syndicate of lenders is currently scheduled to terminate on March 27, 2019, with an additional one year amortization period (with distributions allowed) after the completion of the revolving period. During such one year amortization period, all principal payments on the pledged assets will be applied to reduce the balance. At the end of the one year amortization period, the remaining balance will become due, if required by the lenders. If the credit facility is not renewed or extended by the participant banks by March 27, 2019, we will not be able to make further borrowings under the facility after such date and the outstanding principal balance on that date will be due and payable on March 27, 2020. As of June 30, 2016, we did not have any outstanding borrowings under our credit facility. Interest on borrowings under the credit facility is one-month LIBOR plus 225 basis points with no minimum LIBOR floor. Additionally, the lenders charge a fee on the unused portion of the credit facility equal to either 50 basis points if at least 35% of the credit facility is drawn or 100 basis points otherwise.

The credit facility requires us to pledge assets as collateral in order to borrow under the credit facility. If we are unable to extend our facility or find a new source of borrowing on acceptable terms, we will be required to pay down the amounts outstanding under the facility during the two-year term-out period through one or more of the following: (1) principal collections on our securities pledged under the facility, (2) at our option, interest collections on our securities pledged under the facility and cash collections on our securities not pledged under the facility, or (3) possible liquidation of some or all of our loans and other assets, any of which could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations and financial position and may force us to decrease or stop paying certain expenses and making distributions until the facility is repaid. In addition, our stock price could decline significantly, we would be restricted in our ability to acquire new investments and, in connection with our year-end audit, our independent registered accounting firm could raise an issue as to our ability to continue as a going concern.

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

The Unsecured Notes mature at various dates from April 15, 2017 to October 15, 2043. If we are unable to refinance the Unsecured Notes or find a new source of borrowing on acceptable terms, we will be required to pay down the amounts outstanding at maturity under the facility during the two-year term-out period through one or more of the following: (1) borrowing additional funds under our then current credit facility, (2) issuance of additional common stock or (3) possible liquidation of some or all of our loans and other assets, any of which could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations and financial position. In addition, our stock price could decline significantly; we would be restricted in our ability to acquire new investments and, in connection with our year-end audit, our independent registered accounting firm could raise an issue as to our ability to continue as a going concern.

The trading market or market value of our publicly issued debt securities may fluctuate.

Our publicly issued debt securities may or may not have an established trading market. We cannot assure our noteholders that a trading market for our publicly issued debt securities will ever develop or be maintained if developed. In addition to our creditworthiness, many factors may materially adversely affect the trading market for, and market value of, our publicly issued debt securities. These factors include, but are not limited to, the following:

- the time remaining to the maturity of these debt securities;
- the outstanding principal amount of debt securities with terms identical to these debt securities;
- the ratings assigned by national statistical ratings agencies;
- the general economic environment;
- the supply of debt securities trading in the secondary market, if any;
- the redemption or repayment features, if any, of these debt securities;
- the level, direction and volatility of market interest rates generally; and
- market rates of interest higher or lower than rates borne by the debt securities.

Our noteholders should also be aware that there may be a limited number of buyers when they decide to sell their debt securities. This too may materially adversely affect the market value of the debt securities or the trading market for the debt securities.

Terms relating to redemption may materially adversely affect our noteholders return on any debt securities that we may issue.

If our noteholders' debt securities are redeemable at our option, we may choose to redeem their debt securities at times when prevailing interest rates are lower than the interest rate paid on their debt securities. In addition, if our noteholders' debt securities are subject to mandatory redemption, we may be required to redeem their debt securities also at times when prevailing interest rates are lower than the interest rate paid on their debt securities. In this circumstance, our noteholders may not be able to reinvest the redemption proceeds in a comparable security at an effective interest rate as high as their debt securities being redeemed.

Our shares of common stock currently trade at a discount from net asset value and may continue to do so in the future, which could limit our ability to raise additional equity capital.

Shares of closed-end investment companies frequently trade at a market price that is less than the net asset value that is attributable to those shares. This characteristic of closed-end investment companies is separate and distinct from the risk that our net asset value per share may decline. It is not possible to predict whether any shares of our common stock will trade at, above, or below net asset value. The stocks of BDCs as an industry, including shares of our common stock, currently trade below net asset value as a result of concerns over liquidity, interest rate changes, leverage restrictions and distribution requirements. When our common stock is trading below its net asset value per share, we will not be able to issue additional shares of our common stock at its market price without first obtaining approval for such issuance from our stockholders and our independent directors. At our 2015 annual meeting of stockholders held on December 4, 2015 and continued until January 8, 2016, our stockholders approved our ability, subject to the condition that the maximum number of shares salable below net asset value pursuant to this authority in any particular offering that could result in such dilution is limited to 25% of our then outstanding common stock immediately prior to each such offering, to sell shares of our common stock at any level of discount from net asset value per share during the 12 month period following January 8, 2016.

There is a risk that investors in our common stock may not receive dividends or that our dividends may not grow over time and investors in our debt securities may not receive all of the interest income to which they are entitled.

We intend to make distributions on a monthly basis to our stockholders out of assets legally available for distribution. We cannot assure you that we will achieve investment results that will allow us to make a specified level of cash distributions or year-to-year increases in cash distributions. If we declare a dividend and if more stockholders opt to receive cash distributions rather than participate in our dividend reinvestment plan, we may be forced to sell some of our investments in order to make cash dividend payments.

In addition, due to the asset coverage test applicable to us as a BDC, we may be limited in our ability to make distributions. Further, if we invest a greater amount of assets in equity securities that do not pay current dividends, it could reduce the amount available for distribution.

The above-referenced restrictions on distributions may also inhibit our ability to make required interest payments to holders of our debt, which may cause a default under the terms of our debt agreements. Such a default could materially increase our cost of raising capital, as well as cause us to incur penalties under the terms of our debt agreements.

Investing in our securities may involve a high degree of risk and is highly speculative.

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

Our stockholders will experience dilution in their ownership percentage if they opt out of our dividend reinvestment plan.

All dividends declared in cash payable to stockholders that are participants in our dividend reinvestment plan are automatically reinvested in shares of our common stock. As a result, our stockholders that opt out of our dividend reinvestment plan will experience dilution in their ownership percentage of our common stock over time.

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

Sales of substantial amounts of our common stock, or the availability of such common stock for sale (including as a result of the conversion of the Convertible Notes into common stock), could adversely affect the prevailing market prices for our common stock. If this occurs and continues, it could impair our ability to raise additional capital through the sale of securities should we desire to do so.

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

At our 2015 annual meeting of stockholders held on December 4, 2015 and continued until January 8, 2016, our stockholders approved our ability, subject to the condition that the maximum number of shares salable below net asset value pursuant to this authority in any particular offering that could result in such dilution is limited to 25% of our then outstanding common stock immediately prior to each such offering, to sell shares of our common stock at any level of discount from net asset value per share during the 12 month period following January 8, 2016. The issuance or sale by us of shares of our common stock or securities to subscribe for or are convertible into shares of our common stock at a discount to net asset value poses a risk of dilution to our stockholders. In particular, stockholders who do not purchase additional shares of common stock at or below the discounted price in proportion to their current ownership will experience an immediate decrease in net asset value per share (as well as in the aggregate net asset value of their shares of common stock if they do not participate at all). These stockholders will also experience a disproportionately greater decrease in their participation in our earnings and assets and their voting power than the increase we experience in our assets, potential earning power and voting interests from such issuance or sale. In addition, such sales may adversely affect the price at which our common stock trades. We have sold shares of our common stock at prices below net asset value per share in the past and may do so to the future. We have not sold any shares of our common stock at prices below net asset value per share since December 3, 2014.

Our ability to enter into transactions with our affiliates is restricted.

We are prohibited under the 1940 Act from knowingly participating in certain transactions with our affiliates without the prior approval of our independent directors. Any person that owns, directly or indirectly, 5% or more of our outstanding voting securities is our affiliate for purposes of the 1940 Act and we are generally prohibited from buying or selling any security or other property from or to such affiliate, absent the prior approval of our independent directors. The 1940 Act also prohibits “joint” transactions with an affiliate, which could include investments in the same portfolio company (whether at the same or different times), without prior approval of our independent directors. Subject to certain limited exceptions, we are prohibited from buying or selling any security or other property from or to the Investment Adviser and its affiliates and persons with whom we are in a control relationship, or entering into joint transactions with any such person, absent the prior approval of the SEC.

On February 10, 2014, we received an exemptive order from the SEC (the “Order”) that gave us the ability to negotiate terms other than price and quantity of co-investment transactions with other funds managed by the Investment Adviser or certain affiliates, including Priority Income Fund, Inc. and Pathway Energy Infrastructure Fund, Inc., subject to the conditions included therein. Under the terms of the relief permitting us to co-invest with other funds managed by our Investment Adviser or its affiliates, a “required majority” (as defined in Section 57(o) of the 1940 Act) of our independent directors must make certain conclusions in connection with a co-investment transaction, including that (1) the terms of the proposed transaction, including the consideration to be paid, are reasonable and fair to us and our stockholders and do not involve overreaching of us or our stockholders on the part of any person concerned and (2) the transaction is consistent with the interests of our stockholders and is consistent with our investment objective and strategies. In certain situations where co-investment with one or more funds managed by the Investment Adviser or its affiliates is not covered by the Order, such as when there is an opportunity to invest in different securities of the same issuer, the personnel of the Investment Adviser or its affiliates will need to decide which fund will proceed with the investment. Such personnel will make these determinations based on policies and procedures, which are designed to reasonably ensure that investment opportunities are allocated fairly and equitably among affiliated funds over time and in a manner that is consistent with applicable laws, rules and regulations. Moreover, except in certain circumstances, when relying on the Order, we will be unable to invest in any issuer in which one or more funds managed by the Investment Adviser or its affiliates has previously invested.

The market price of our securities may fluctuate significantly.

The market price and liquidity of the market for our securities may be significantly affected by numerous factors, some of which are beyond our control and may not be directly related to our operating performance. These factors include:

- significant volatility in the market price and trading volume of securities of business development companies or other companies in the energy industry, which are not necessarily related to the operating performance of these companies;
- price and volume fluctuations in the overall stock market from time to time;
- changes in regulatory policies or tax guidelines, particularly with respect to RICs or business development companies;
- loss of RIC qualification;

- changes in earnings or variations in operating results;
- changes in the value of our portfolio of investments;
- any shortfall in revenue or net income or any increase in losses from levels expected by investors or securities analysts;
- departure of one or more of Prospect Capital Management's key personnel;
- operating performance of companies comparable to us;
- short-selling pressure with respect to shares of our common stock or BDCs generally;
- future sales of our securities convertible into or exchangeable or exercisable for our common stock or the conversion of such securities, including the Convertible Notes;
- uncertainty surrounding the strength of the U.S. economic recovery;
- concerns regarding European sovereign debt;
- changes in prevailing interest rates;
- litigation matters;
- general economic trends and other external factors; and
- loss of a major funding source.

In the past, following periods of volatility in the market price of a company's securities, securities class action litigation has, from time to time, been brought against that company.

If our stock price fluctuates significantly, we may be the target of securities litigation in the future. Securities litigation could result in substantial costs and divert management's attention and resources from our business.

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

We have made and intend to continue to make distributions on a monthly basis to our stockholders out of assets legally available for distribution. We cannot assure you that we will achieve investment results or maintain a tax status that will allow or require any specified level of cash distributions or year-to-year increases in cash distributions. In addition, due to the asset coverage test applicable to us as a business development company, we may be limited in our ability to make distributions.

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

Our charter and bylaws and the Maryland General Corporation Law contain provisions that may have the effect of delaying, deferring or preventing a transaction or a change in control that might involve a premium price for our stockholders or otherwise be in their best interest. These provisions may prevent stockholders from being able to sell shares of our common stock at a premium over the current of prevailing market prices.

Our charter provides for the classification of our Board of Directors into three classes of directors, serving staggered three-year terms, which may render a change of control or removal of our incumbent management more difficult. Furthermore, any and all vacancies on our Board of Directors will be filled generally only by the affirmative vote of a majority of the remaining directors in office, even if the remaining directors do not constitute a quorum, and any director elected to fill a vacancy will serve for the remainder of the full term until a successor is elected and qualifies.

Our Board of Directors is authorized to create and issue new series of shares, to classify or reclassify any unissued shares of stock into one or more classes or series, including preferred stock and, without stockholder approval, to amend our charter to increase or decrease the number of shares of common stock that we have authority to issue, which could have the effect of diluting a stockholder's ownership interest. Prior to the issuance of shares of common stock of each class or series, including any reclassified series, our Board of Directors is required by our governing documents to set the terms, preferences, conversion or other rights, voting powers, restrictions, limitations as to dividends or other distributions, qualifications and terms or conditions of redemption for each class or series of shares of stock.

Our charter and bylaws also provide that our Board of Directors has the exclusive power to adopt, alter or repeal any provision of our bylaws, and to make new bylaws. The Maryland General Corporation Law also contains certain provisions that may limit the ability of a third party to acquire control of us, such as:

- The Maryland Business Combination Act, which, subject to certain limitations, prohibits certain business combinations between us and an "interested stockholder" (defined generally as any person who beneficially owns 10% or more of the voting power of the common stock or an affiliate thereof) for five years after the most recent date on which the stockholder becomes an interested stockholder and, thereafter, imposes special minimum price provisions and special stockholder voting requirements on these combinations.
- The Maryland Control Share Acquisition Act, which provides that "control shares" of a Maryland corporation (defined as shares of common stock which, when aggregated with other shares of common stock controlled by the stockholder, entitles the stockholder to exercise one of three increasing ranges of voting power in electing directors, as described more fully below) acquired in a "control share acquisition" (defined as the direct or indirect acquisition of ownership or control of "control shares") have no voting rights except to the extent approved by stockholders by the affirmative vote of at least two-thirds of all the votes entitled to be cast on the matter, excluding all interested shares of common stock.

The provisions of the Maryland Business Combination Act will not apply, however, if our Board of Directors adopts a resolution that any business combination between us and any other person will be exempt from the provisions of the Maryland Business Combination Act. Our Board of Directors has adopted a resolution that any business combination between us and any other person is exempted from the provisions of the Maryland Business Combination Act, provided that the business combination is first approved by the Board of Directors, including a majority of the directors who are not interested persons as defined in the 1940 Act. There can be no assurance that this resolution will not be altered or repealed in whole or in part at any time. If the resolution is altered or repealed, the provisions of the Maryland Business Combination Act may discourage others from trying to acquire control of us.

As permitted by Maryland law, our bylaws contain a provision exempting from the Maryland Control Share Acquisition Act any and all acquisitions by any person of our common stock. Although our bylaws include such a provision, such a provision may also be amended or eliminated by our Board of Directors at any time in the future, provided that we will notify the Division of Investment Management at the SEC prior to amending or eliminating this provision. However, as noted above, the SEC has recently taken the position that the Maryland Control Share Acquisition Act is inconsistent with the 1940 Act and may not be invoked by a BDC. It is the view of the staff of the SEC that opting into the Maryland Control Share Acquisition Act would be acting in a manner inconsistent with section 18(i) of the 1940 Act. See "Description of Our Capital Stock" for more information.

Your interest in us may be diluted if you do not fully exercise your subscription rights in any rights offering. In addition, if the subscription price is less than our net asset value per share, then you will experience an immediate dilution of the aggregate net asset value of your shares.

In the event we issue subscription rights, stockholders who do not fully exercise their subscription rights should expect that they will, at the completion of a rights offering pursuant to this prospectus, own a smaller proportional interest in us than would otherwise be the case if they fully exercised their rights. We cannot state precisely the amount of any such dilution in share ownership because we do not know at this time what proportion of the shares will be purchased as a result of such rights offering.

In addition, if the subscription price is less than the net asset value per share of our common stock, then our stockholders would experience an immediate dilution of the aggregate net asset value of their shares as a result of the offering. The amount of any decrease in net asset value is not predictable because it is not known at this time what the subscription price and net asset value per share will be on the expiration date of a rights offering or what proportion of the shares will be purchased as a result of such rights offering. Such dilution could be substantial.

We may in the future choose to pay dividends in our own stock, in which case our stockholders may be required to pay tax in excess of the cash they receive.

We may distribute taxable dividends that are payable in part in our stock. The IRS has issued a private letter ruling on cash/stock dividends paid by us if certain requirements are satisfied, and the ruling permits us to declare such taxable cash/stock dividends, up to 80% in stock, with respect to our taxable years ending August 31, 2015 and August 31, 2016. We have filed an application for a similar private letter ruling for our taxable year ending August 31, 2017. Taxable stockholders receiving such dividends would be required to include the full amount of the dividend as ordinary income (or as long-term capital gain to the extent such distribution is properly designated as a capital gain dividend) to the extent of our current and accumulated earnings and profits for United States federal income tax purposes. As a result, a U.S. Stockholder (as defined in “Material U.S. Federal Income Tax Considerations”) may be required to pay tax with respect to such dividends in excess of any cash received. If a U.S. Stockholder sells the stock it receives as a dividend in order to pay this tax, it may be subject to transaction fees (e.g., broker fees or transfer agent fees) and the sales proceeds may be less than the amount included in income with respect to the dividend, depending on the market price of its stock at the time of the sale. Furthermore, with respect to Non-U.S. Stockholders (as defined in “Material U.S. Federal Income Tax Considerations”), we may be required to withhold U.S. tax with respect to such dividends, including in respect of all or a portion of such dividend that is payable in stock. In addition, if a significant number of our stockholders determine to sell shares of our stock in order to pay taxes owed on dividends, it may put downward pressure on the trading price of our stock. It is unclear whether and to what extent we will be able to pay dividends in cash and our stock.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF
FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS
(All figures in this section are in thousands except share, per share and other data)

The following discussion should be read in conjunction with our consolidated financial statements and related notes and other financial information appearing elsewhere in this prospectus or incorporated by reference into this prospectus. In addition to historical information, the following discussion and other parts of this prospectus contain forward-looking information that involves risks and uncertainties. Our actual results could differ materially from those anticipated by such forward-looking information due to the factors discussed under "Risk Factors" and "Forward-Looking Statements" appearing elsewhere herein.

Note on Forward Looking Statements

Some of the statements in this section of the prospectus constitute forward-looking statements, which relate to future events or our future performance or financial condition. The forward-looking statements contained herein involve risks and uncertainties, including statements as to:

- our future operating results;
- our business prospects and the prospects of our portfolio companies;
- the impact of investments that we expect to make;
- our contractual arrangements and relationships with third parties;
- the dependence of our future success on the general economy and its impact on the industries in which we invest;
- the ability of our portfolio companies to achieve their objectives;

We have based the forward-looking statements included in herein on information available to us on the date of this document, and we assume no obligation to update any such forward-looking statements. Although we undertake no obligation to revise or update any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise, you are advised to consult any additional disclosures that we may make directly to you or through reports that we in the future may file with the SEC, including any annual reports on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q and current reports on Form 8-K.

Overview

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

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

Effective July 1, 2014, we began consolidating certain of our wholly-owned and substantially wholly-owned holding companies formed by us in order to facilitate our investment strategy. The following companies have been included in our consolidated financial statements since July 1, 2014: AMU Holdings Inc. ("Airmall"); APH Property Holdings, LLC ("APH"); Arctic Oilfield Equipment USA, Inc.; CCPI Holdings Inc.; CP Holdings of Delaware LLC; Credit Central Holdings of Delaware, LLC; Energy Solutions Holdings Inc.; First Tower Holdings of Delaware LLC ("First Tower Delaware"); Harbortouch Holdings of Delaware Inc.; MITY Holdings of Delaware Inc.; Nationwide Acceptance Holdings LLC; NMMB Holdings, Inc.; NPH Property Holdings, LLC ("NPH"); STI Holding, Inc.; UPH Property Holdings, LLC ("UPH"); Valley Electric Holdings I, Inc.; Valley Electric Holdings II, Inc.; and Wolf Energy Holdings Inc. On October 10, 2014, concurrent with the sale of the operating company, our ownership increased to 100% of the outstanding equity of ARRM Services, Inc. which was renamed SB Forging Company, Inc. (“SB Forging”). As such, we began consolidating SB Forging on October 11, 2014. Effective May 23, 2016, in connection with the merger of American Property REIT Corp. (“APRC”) and United Property

REIT Corp. ("UPRC") with and into National Property REIT Corp. ("NPRC"), APH and UPH merged with and into NPH, and dissolved. We collectively refer to these entities as the "Consolidated Holding Companies."

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Real Estate Investments – We make investments in real estate through our wholly-owned tax-efficient real estate investment trust ("REIT"), NPRC, the surviving entity of the May 23, 2016 merger with APRC and UPRC. Our real estate investments are in various classes of fully developed and occupied real estate properties that generate current yields. We seek to identify properties that have historically high occupancy and steady cash flow generation. NPRC co-invests with established and experienced property managers that manage such properties after acquisition. This investment strategy has comprised approximately 5%-10% of our business.

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

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

Online Lending – We make investments in loans originated by certain consumer loan and small and medium sized business ("SME") loan facilitators. We purchase each loan in its entirety (i.e., a "whole loan"). The borrowers are consumers and SMEs. The loans are typically serviced by the facilitators of the loans. We will not invest through platforms that cannot evaluate the completeness and accuracy of the individual loan data. This investment strategy has comprised approximately 4%-7% of our business.

We invest primarily in first and second lien secured loans and unsecured debt, which in some cases includes an equity component. First and second lien secured loans generally are senior debt instruments that rank ahead of unsecured debt of a given portfolio company. These loans also have the benefit of security interests on the assets of the portfolio company, which may rank ahead of or be junior to other security interests. Our investments in CLOs are subordinated to senior loans and are generally unsecured. We invest in debt and equity positions of CLOs which are a form of securitization in which the cash flows of a portfolio of loans are pooled and passed on to different classes of owners in various tranches. Our CLO investments are derived from portfolios of corporate debt securities which are generally risk rated from BB to B.

We hold many of our control investments in a two-tier structure consisting of a holding company and one or more related operating companies for tax purposes. These holding companies serve various business purposes including concentration of management teams, optimization of third party borrowing costs, improvement of supplier, customer, and insurance terms, and enhancement of co-investments by the management teams. In these cases, our investment in the holding company, generally as equity, its equity investment in the operating company and along with any debt from us directly to the operating company structure represents our total exposure for the investment. As of June 30, 2016, as shown in our Consolidated Schedule of Investments, the cost basis and fair value of our investments in controlled companies was $1,768,220 and $1,752,449, respectively. This structure gives rise to several of the risks described in our public documents and highlighted elsewhere in this Annual Report. On July 1, 2014, we began consolidating all wholly-owned and substantially wholly-owned holding companies formed by us for the purpose of holding our controlled investments in operating companies. There were no significant effects of consolidating these holding companies as they hold minimal assets other than their investments in the controlled operating companies. Investment company accounting prohibits the consolidation of any operating companies.

Fourth Quarter Highlights

Investment Transactions

We seek to be a long-term investor with our portfolio companies. During the three months ended June 30, 2016, we acquired $62,930 of new investments, completed follow-on investments in existing portfolio companies totaling approximately $214,370, funded $3,682 of revolver advances, and recorded paid in kind ("PIK") interest of $13,056, resulting in gross investment originations of $294,038. During the three months ended June 30, 2016, we sold our investment in Harbortouch and sold down two investments to lower retained amounts, and received several partial prepayments and amortization payments totaling $383,460, including realized losses totaling $6,180. The more significant of these transactions are discussed in "Portfolio Investment Activity."

Debt Issuances and Redemptions

During the three months ended June 30, 2016, we issued $13,573 aggregate principal amount of Prospect Capital InterNotes® for net proceeds of $13,403. These notes were issued with stated interest rates of 5.50% with a weighted average interest rate of 5.50%. These notes mature between April 15, 2021 and June 15, 2021. The following table summarizes the Prospect Capital InterNotes® issued during the three months ended June 30, 2016.

Maturity Date Range

Tenor at Origination (in years)	Principal Amount	Interest Rate Range	Weighted Average Interest Rate	
5	$ 13,573	5.50%	5.50 %	April 15, 2021 – June 15, 2021

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During the three months ended June 30, 2016, we repaid $3,300 aggregate principal amount of Prospect Capital InterNotes® at par in accordance with the Survivor's Option, as defined in the InterNotes® Offering prospectus. As a result of these transactions, we recorded a loss in the amount of the difference between the reacquisition price and the net carrying amount of the notes, net of the proportionate amount of unamortized debt issuance costs. The net gain on the extinguishment of Prospect Capital InterNotes® in the three months ended June 30, 2016 was $310.

On June 16, 2016, we entered into an at-the-market program with FBR Capital Markets & Co. through which we could sell, by means of at-the-market offerings, from time to time, up to $100,000 in aggregate principal amount of our existing 2024 Notes. During the period from June 28, 2016 to June 30, 2016, we issued $1,380 in aggregate principal amount of our 2024 Notes for net proceeds of $1,247 after commissions and offering costs.

Equity Issuances

On April 21, 2016, May 19, 2016 and June 23, 2016, we issued 324,060, 338,027 and 331,367 shares of our common stock in connection with the dividend reinvestment plan, respectively.

"Spin-Offs" of Certain Business Strategies

We previously announced that we intend to unlock value by "spinning off" three "pure play" business strategies - our consumer online lending business, real estate business and structured credit business - to our shareholders in conjunction with rights offering capital raises in which existing Prospect shareholders could elect to participate in each offering or sell their rights. The goals of these "spin-offs" include leverage and earnings neutrality for Prospect. Our primary objective is to maximize the valuation of each offering (declining to proceed with any offering if we find any valuation not to be attractive). The size and likelihood of each of these dispositions, some of which are expected to be partial rather than complete spin-offs, remain to be determined, but we currently expect the collective size of these three dispositions, if any, to be 10% or less of our asset base. Any such dispositions cannot occur unless and until our application for exemptive relief is granted by the SEC. Should the SEC not grant our application for exemptive relief, these dispositions will not occur as initially planned. The consummation of any of the dispositions also depends upon, among other things: market conditions, regulatory and exchange listing approval, and sufficient investor demand. There can be no assurance that we will consummate any of these dispositions.

Investment Holdings

As of June 30, 2016, we continue to pursue our investment strategy. At June 30, 2016, approximately $5,897,708, or 171.6%, of our net assets are invested in 125 long-term portfolio investments and CLOs.

During the year ended June 30, 2016, we originated $979,102 of new investments, primarily composed of $570,338 of debt and equity financing to non-controlled portfolio investments, $312,144 of debt and equity financing to controlled investments, and $96,620 of subordinated notes in CLOs. Our origination efforts are focused primarily on secured lending to non-control investments to reduce the risk in the portfolio by investing primarily in first lien loans, though we also continue to close select junior debt and equity investments. Our annualized current yield was 12.7% and 13.2% as of June 30, 2015 and June 30, 2016, respectively, across all performing interest bearing investments. The increase in our current yield is primarily due to market fluctuations and the resulting decline in our portfolio value. Monetization of equity positions that we hold and loans on non-accrual status are not included in this yield calculation. In many of our portfolio companies we hold equity positions, ranging from minority interests to majority stakes, which we expect over time to contribute to our investment returns. Some of these equity positions include features such as contractual minimum internal rates of returns, preferred distributions, flip structures and other features expected to generate additional investment returns, as well as contractual protections and preferences over junior equity, in addition to the yield and security offered by our cash flow and collateral debt protections.

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

Investments.

As of June 30, 2016, we own controlling interests in the following portfolio companies: Arctic Energy Services, LLC ("Arctic Energy"); CCPI Inc. ("CCPI"); CP Energy Services Inc. ("CP Energy"); Credit Central Loan Company, LLC ("Credit Central"); Echelon Aviation LLC ("Echelon"); Edmentum Ultimate Holdings, LLC ("Edmentum"); First Tower Finance Company LLC ("First Tower Finance"); Freedom Marine Solutions, LLC ("Freedom Marine"); Gulf Coast Machine & Supply Company ("Gulf Coast"); MITY, Inc. ("MITY"); NPRC; Nationwide Loan Company LLC (f/k/a Nationwide Acceptance LLC) ("Nationwide"); NMMB, Inc.; R-V Industries, Inc. ("R-V"); USES Corp. ("USES"); Valley Electric Company, Inc. ("Valley Electric"); and Wolf Energy, LLC. We also own an affiliated interest in BNN Holdings Corp and Targus International, LLC ("Targus").

The following shows the composition of our investment portfolio by level of control as of June 30, 2016 and June 30, 2015:

	June 30, 2016				June 30, 2015			
Level of Control	Cost	% of Portfolio	Fair Value	% of Portfolio	Cost	% of Portfolio	Fair Value	% of Portfolio
Control Investments	$1,768,220	29.0%	$1,752,449	29.7%	$1,894,644	28.9%	$1,974,202	29.9%
Affiliate Investments	10,758	0.2%	11,320	0.2%	45,150	0.7%	45,945	0.7%
Non-Control/Non-Affiliate Investments	4,312,122	70.8%	4,133,939	70.1%	4,619,582	70.4%	4,589,411	69.4%
Total Investments	$6,091,100	100.0%	$5,897,708	100.0%	$6,559,376	100.0%	$6,609,558	100.0%

The following shows the composition of our investment portfolio by type of investment as of June 30, 2016 and June 30, 2015:

	June 30, 2016						June 30, 2015					
Type of Investment	Cost	% of Portfolio		Fair Value	% of Portfolio		Cost	% of Portfolio		Fair Value	% of Portfolio	
Revolving Line of Credit	$13,274	0.2	%	$13,274	0.2	%	$30,546	0.5	%	$30,546	0.5	%
Senior Secured Debt	3,072,839	50.4	%	2,941,722	50.0	%	3,617,111	55.1	%	3,533,447	53.5	%
Subordinated Secured Debt	1,228,598	20.2	%	1,209,604	20.5	%	1,234,701	18.8	%	1,205,303	18.2	%
Subordinated Unsecured Debt	75,878	1.2	%	68,358	1.2	%	145,644	2.2	%	144,271	2.2	%
Small Business Loans	14,603	0.2	%	14,215	0.2	%	50,558	0.8	%	50,892	0.8	%
CLO Debt	—	—	%	—	—	%	28,613	0.4	%	32,398	0.5	%
CLO Residual Interest	1,083,540	17.9	%	1,009,696	17.1	%	1,072,734	16.4	%	1,113,023	16.8	%
Preferred Stock	139,320	2.3	%	78,922	1.3	%	41,047	0.6	%	4,361	0.1	%
Common Stock	298,033	4.9	%	315,587	5.4	%	181,404	2.8	%	164,984	2.5	%
Membership Interest	159,417	2.6	%	167,389	2.8	%	148,192	2.3	%	278,537	4.2	%
Participating Interest(1)	—	—	%	70,609	1.2	%	—	—	%	42,787	0.6	%
Escrow Receivable	3,916	0.1	%	6,116	0.1	%	7,144	0.1	%	5,984	0.1	%
Warrants	1,682	0.0	%	2,216	—		1,682	—	%	3,025	—	%
Total Investments	$6,091,100	100.0	%	$5,897,708	100.0	%	$6,559,376	100.0	%	$6,609,558	100.0	%

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

The following shows our investments in interest bearing securities by type of investment as of June 30, 2016 and June 30, 2015:

	June 30, 2016				June 30, 2015			
Type of Investment	Cost	% of Portfolio	Fair Value	% of Portfolio	Cost	% of Portfolio	Fair Value	% of Portfolio
First Lien	$3,079,689	56.1 %	$2,948,572	56.1 %	$3,642,761	58.9 %	$3,559,097	58.3 %
Second Lien	1,235,022	22.5 %	1,216,028	23.1 %	1,239,597	20.0 %	1,210,199	19.8 %
Unsecured	75,878	1.4 %	68,358	1.3 %	145,644	2.4 %	144,271	2.4 %
Small Business Loans	14,603	0.3 %	14,215	0.3 %	50,558	0.8 %	50,892	0.8 %
CLO Debt	—	— %	—	— %	28,613	0.5 %	32,398	0.5 %
CLO Residual Interest	1,083,540	19.7 %	1,009,696	19.2 %	1,072,734	17.4 %	1,113,023	18.2 %
Total Debt Investments	$5,488,732	100.0 %	$5,256,869	100.0 %	$6,179,907	100.0 %	$6,109,880	100.0 %

The following shows the composition of our investment portfolio by geographic location as of June 30, 2016 and June 30, 2015:

	June 30, 2016				June 30, 2015			
Geographic Location	Cost	% of Portfolio	Fair Value	% of Portfolio	Cost	% of Portfolio	Fair Value	% of Portfolio
Canada	$15,000	0.2 %	$8,081	0.1 %	$15,000	0.2 %	$15,000	0.2 %
Cayman Islands	1,083,540	17.8 %	1,009,696	17.1 %	1,101,347	16.8 %	1,145,421	17.3 %
France	9,756	0.2 %	9,015	0.2 %	10,145	0.2 %	9,734	0.2 %
MidWest US	804,515	13.2 %	849,029	14.4 %	749,036	11.4 %	767,419	11.6 %
NorthEast US	838,331	13.8 %	824,408	13.9 %	1,085,569	16.6 %	1,151,510	17.4 %
NorthWest US	41,317	0.7 %	40,122	0.7 %	—	— %	—	— %
Puerto Rico	40,516	0.7 %	40,516	0.7 %	40,911	0.6 %	37,539	0.6 %
SouthEast US	1,498,976	24.6 %	1,531,944	26.0 %	1,609,956	24.5 %	1,661,477	25.1 %
SouthWest US	586,701	9.6 %	486,695	8.3 %	762,454	11.6 %	693,138	10.5 %
Western US	1,172,448	19.2 %	1,098,202	18.6 %	1,184,958	18.1 %	1,128,320	17.1 %
Total Investments	$6,091,100	100.0 %	$5,897,708	100.0 %	$6,559,376	100.0 %	$6,609,558	100.0 %

The following shows the composition of our investment portfolio by industry as of June 30, 2016 and June 30, 2015:

	June 30, 2016				June 30, 2015			
Industry	Cost	% of Portfolio	Fair Value	% of Portfolio	Cost	% of Portfolio	Fair Value	% of Portfolio
Aerospace & Defense	$67,518	1.1 %	$69,836	1.2 %	$70,860	1.1 %	$78,675	1.2 %
Business Services	249,482	4.1 %	246,960	4.2 %	646,021	9.8 %	711,541	10.8 %
Chemicals	4,967	0.1 %	4,819	0.1 %	4,963	0.1 %	5,000	0.1 %
Commercial Services	247,144	4.1 %	219,988	3.7 %	245,913	3.8 %	241,620	3.6 %
Construction & Engineering	60,436	1.0 %	31,091	0.5 %	58,837	0.9 %	30,497	0.4 %
Consumer Finance	449,203	7.4 %	474,652	8.0 %	426,697	6.5 %	486,977	7.4 %
Consumer Services	194,554	3.1 %	197,346	3.2 %	190,037	2.9 %	190,216	2.9 %
Diversified Financial Services	115,648	1.9 %	115,648	2.0 %	120,327	1.8 %	119,919	1.8 %
Durable Consumer Products	457,075	7.5 %	453,795	7.7 %	439,172	6.7 %	422,033	6.4 %
Food Products	287,626	4.7 %	283,172	4.8 %	282,185	4.3 %	281,365	4.3 %
Healthcare	307,136	5.0 %	308,345	5.2 %	435,893	6.6 %	434,446	6.6 %
Hotels, Restaurants & Leisure	139,813	2.3 %	139,954	2.4 %	177,748	2.7 %	177,926	2.7 %
Machinery	330	— %	511	— %	376	— %	563	— %
Manufacturing	219,503	3.6 %	180,546	3.1 %	163,380	2.5 %	126,921	1.9 %
Media	371,440	6.1 %	357,864	6.1 %	361,825	5.5 %	350,365	5.3 %
Metal Services & Minerals	9,934	0.2 %	8,701	0.1 %	25,670	0.4 %	23,745	0.4 %
Oil and Gas Production	5,460	0.1 %	6,138	0.1 %	3,000	— %	22	— %
Oil and Gas Services	286,105	4.7 %	165,091	2.8 %	289,803	4.4 %	246,817	3.7 %
Online Lending	406,931	6.7 %	377,385	6.4 %	263,958	4.0 %	260,526	3.9 %
Personal & Nondurable Consumer Products	213,585	3.5 %	193,054	3.3 %	213,796	3.4 %	193,046	2.9 %
Pharmaceuticals	70,739	1.2 %	70,739	1.2 %	74,951	1.1 %	74,588	1.1 %
Property Management	3,916	0.1 %	3,900	0.1 %	5,880	0.1 %	3,814	0.1 %
Real Estate	335,048	5.5 %	480,763	8.2 %	412,080	6.3 %	465,196	7.0 %
Retail	—	— %	—	— %	63	— %	260	— %
Software & Computer Services	153,485	2.5 %	151,192	2.6 %	217,429	3.3 %	217,472	3.3 %
Telecommunication Services	4,392	0.1 %	4,392	0.1 %	4,573	0.1 %	4,595	0.1 %
Textiles, Apparel & Luxury Goods	278,552	4.5 %	278,552	4.7 %	252,200	3.8 %	252,200	3.8 %
Transportation	67,538	1.1 %	63,578	1.1 %	70,392	1.1 %	63,792	1.0 %
Subtotal	$5,007,560	82.2 %	$4,888,012	82.9 %	$5,458,029	83.2 %	$5,464,137	82.7 %
Structured Finance(1)	1,083,540	17.8 %	1,009,696	17.1 %	1,101,347	16.8 %	1,145,421	17.3 %
Total Investments	$6,091,100	100.0 %	$5,897,708	100.0 %	$6,559,376	100.0 %	$6,609,558	100.0 %

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

Portfolio Investment Activity

During the year ended June 30, 2016, we acquired $375,409 of new investments, completed follow-on investments in existing portfolio companies totaling approximately $573,338, funded $9,824 of revolver advances, and recorded PIK interest of $20,531, resulting in gross investment originations of $979,102. The more significant of these transactions are briefly described below.

On July 1, 2015, we provided $31,000 of first lien senior secured financing to Intelius, Inc. ("Intelius"), an online information commerce company, of which $30,200 was funded at closing. On August 11, 2015, we made a $13,500 follow-on first lien senior secured debt investment in Intelius, of which $13,000 was funded at closing, to support an acquisition. The $21,500 Term Loan A note bears interest at the greater of 6.5% or LIBOR plus 5.5% and has a final maturity of July 1, 2020. The $21,500 Term Loan B note bears interest at the greater of 12.5% or LIBOR plus 11.5% and has a final maturity of July 1, 2020. The $1,500 senior secured revolver, which was not funded at closing, bears interest at 9.5% or LIBOR plus 8.5% and has a final maturity of August 11, 2016.

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

On August 6, 2015, we provided $92,500 of first lien senior secured debt to support the refinancing of Crosman Corporation ("Crosman"). Concurrent with the refinancing, we received repayment of the $40,000 second lien term loan previously outstanding. The $52,500 Term Loan A note bears interest at the greater of 9.0% or LIBOR plus 8.7% and interest payment in kind of 4.0%, and has a final maturity of August 5, 2020. The $40,000 Term Loan B note bears interest at the greater of 16.0% or LIBOR plus 15.7% and interest payment in kind of 4.0%, and has a final maturity of August 5, 2020.

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

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

On August 21, 2015, we committed to funding a $16,000 second lien secured investment in Sitel Worldwide Corporation, a provider of customer care outsourcing services. The second lien term loan bears interest at the greater of 10.5% or LIBOR plus 9.5% and has a final maturity of September 18, 2022.

On September 16, 2015, we made an investment of $26,773 to purchase 75.09% of the subordinated notes issued by Apidos CLO XXII in a co-investment transaction with Priority Income Fund, Inc., a closed-end fund managed by an affiliate of Prospect Capital Management.

On October 2, 2015, we provided $17,500 of first lien senior secured debt to Easy Gardener Products, Inc., a designer, marketer, and manufacturer of branded lawn and garden products. The first lien term loan bears interest at the greater of 10.25% or LIBOR plus 10.0% and has a final maturity of September 30, 2020.

On October 16, 2015, we made a $37,000 second lien secured debt investment in Universal Fiber Systems, LLC, a manufacturer of custom and specialty fiber products used in high performance applications. The second lien term loan bears interest at the greater of 10.5% or LIBOR plus 9.5% and has a final maturity of October 2, 2022.

On November 2, 2015, we provided $50,000 of first lien senior secured debt to Coverall North America, Inc. ("Coverall"), a leading franchiser of commercial cleaning businesses. We invested $25,000 in Term Loan A and $25,000 in Term Loan B Notes. Term Loan A bears interest at the greater of 7.0% or LIBOR plus 6.0% and has a final maturity of November 2, 2020. Term Loan B bears interest at the greater of 12.0% or LIBOR plus 11.0% and has a final maturity of November 2, 2020. As part of the recapitalization, we received repayment of the $49,600 loan outstanding.

On November 6, 2015, we made a $20,000 second lien secured debt investment in SCS Merger Sub, Inc., a value-added reseller of data center-focused hardware, software and related services. The second lien term loan bears interest at the greater of 10.5% or LIBOR plus 9.5% and has a final maturity of October 30, 2023.

On November 9, 2015 and December 28, 2015, we made a combined $30,100 follow-on first lien senior secured debt investment in System One Holdings, LLC (“System One”), to support an acquisition. The first lien term loan bears interest at the greater of 11.25% or LIBOR plus 10.5% and has a final maturity of November 17, 2020.

On December 3, 2015, we provided $245,900 of first lien senior secured debt to Broder Bros., Co. ("Broder"), a leading distributor of imprintable sportswear and accessories in the United States. We invested $122,950 in Term Loan A and $122,950 in Term Loan B Notes. Term Loan A bears interest at the greater of 7.0% or LIBOR plus 5.75% and has a final maturity of June 3, 2021. Term Loan B bears interest at the greater of 13.50% or LIBOR plus 12.25% and has a final maturity of June 3, 2021. As part of the recapitalization, we sold $5,000 and received a repayment of $245,900 of the previous loan outstanding. We realized no gain or loss on the sale.

On February 3, 2016, lenders foreclosed on Targus Group International, Inc., and our $21,613 first lien term loan was extinguished and exchanged for 1,262,737 common units representing 12.63% equity ownership in Targus Cayman HoldCo Limited, the parent company of Targus. On February 17, 2016, we provided additional debt financing to support the recapitalization of Targus. As part of the recapitalization, we invested an additional $1,263 in a new senior secured Term Loan A notes and were allocated $3,788 in new senior secured Term Loan B notes. Term Loan A and Term Loan B bear interest payment in kind of 15.0%, and have a final maturity date of December 31, 2019. During the same period, Targus was written-down for tax purposes and a loss of $14,194 was therefore realized for the amount that the amortized cost exceeded the fair value, reducing the amortized cost to $3,479.

On April 29, 2016, we invested an additional $25,000 of Senior Secured Term Loan A and $25,000 of Senior Secured Term Loan B debt investments in Trinity Services Group, Inc. ("Trinity").

On April 29, 2016, through our delayed draw term loan commitment with Instant Web, LLC, we funded $8,000 of Senior Secured Term Loan A and $8,000 of Senior Secured Term Loan B.

During the period from May 18, 2016 through June 22, 2016, we made $34,726 of follow-on first lien senior secured debt investments in Empire Today, LLC.

On June 7, 2016, we made a $19,000 second lien secured investment in Generation Brands Holdings, Inc., a leading designer and provider of lighting fixtures for commercial and residential applications. The second lien term loan bears interest at the greater of 11.0% or LIBOR plus 10.0% and has a final maturity of December 10, 2022.

On June 8, 2016, we made a $17,000 first lien senior secured investment in Inpatient Care Management Company, LLC ("Inpatient Care"), a company providing general surgery services to hospitals with a focus on emergency care. The first lien term loan bears interest at the greater of 11.5% or LIBOR plus 10.5% and has a final maturity of June 8, 2021.

During the period from June 10, 2016 through June 29, 2016, we collectively invested an additional $11,109 of second lien senior secured debt in NCP Finance Limited Partnership.

During the period from June 15, 2016 through June 29, 2016, we provided additional $3,500 debt financing to USES and its subsidiaries in the form of additional Term Loan A debt and, in connection with this debt financing, USES issued to us 268,962 shares of its common stock representing a 99.96% common equity ownership interest in USES. Therefore, USES became a controlled company on June 30, 2016.

On June 17, 2016, we made a $25,000 follow-on second lien secured debt investment in Instant Web, LLC.

Effective May 23, 2016, APRC and UPRC merged with and into NPRC, to consolidate all of our real estate holdings, with NPRC as the surviving entity. APRC and UPRC have been dissolved. No gain or loss was recognized upon the merger.

During the year ended June 30, 2016, we made 29 follow-on investments in NPRC totaling $243,584 to support the online consumer lending initiative. We invested $41,118 of equity through NPH and $202,466 of debt directly to NPRC and its wholly-owned subsidiaries. We also provided $12,449 of equity financing to NPRC, $9,017 of which was for the acquisition of Orchard Village Apartments, a multi-family property located in Aurora, Illinois, and $3,432 to fund capital expenditures for existing properties.

During the period from July 1, 2015 through May 23, 2016, we provided $2,268 of equity financing to APRC, and $4,484 debt and $3,047 of equity financing to UPRC to fund capital expenditures for existing properties.

During the year ended June 30, 2016, we purchased $68,799 of small business whole loans from OnDeck.

During the year ended June 30, 2016, we received full repayments on eleven investments, sold five investments in addition to five partial sales, and received several partial prepayments and amortization payments totaling $1,338,875, net of realized losses totaling $24,417. The more significant of these transactions are briefly described below.
On July 8, 2015, we sold 27.45% of the outstanding principal balance of the senior secured Term Loan A investment in InterDent, Inc. ("Interdent") for $34,415. We realized no gain or loss on the sale.
On July 24, 2015, TB Corp. repaid the $23,628 loan receivable to us.
On August 7, 2015, Ryan, LLC repaid the $72,701 loan receivable to us.
On September 1, 2015, BNN Holdings Corp. repaid the $42,922 loans receivable to us.
On September 16, 2015, GTP Operations, LLC repaid the $116,411 loan receivable to us.
On September 22, 2015, we sold 19.4% of the outstanding principal balance of the senior secured Term Loan A investment in Instant Web, LLC for $29,447. We realized no gain or loss on the sale.
On September 25, 2015, we sold an additional 8.39% of the total outstanding principal balance of the senior secured Term Loan A investment in InterDent for $10,516. We realized no gain or loss on the sale.
On September 25, 2015, Therakos, Inc. repaid the $13,000 loan receivable to us.
On September 30, 2015, we restructured our investment in Arctic Energy. Concurrent with the restructuring, we exchanged our $31,640 senior secured loan and our $20,230 subordinated loan for Class E and Class D equity in Arctic Energy.
On October 9, 2015, BAART Programs, Inc. repaid the $42,866 loans receivable to us.
On October 21, 2015, Aderant North American, Inc. repaid the $7,000 loan receivable to us.
On October 30, 2015, we restructured our investment in CP Energy. Concurrent with the restructuring, we exchanged our $86,965 senior secured loan and $15,924 subordinated loan for Series B Redeemable Preferred Stock in CP Energy.
On October 30, 2015, we restructured our investment in Freedom Marine. Concurrent with the restructuring, we exchanged our $32,500 senior secured loans for additional membership interest in Freedom Marine.
On November 16, 2015 and November 25, 2015, we sold our $14,755 debt investment in American Gilsonite Company ("American Gilsonite"). We realized a loss of $4,127 on the sale.
On November 30, 2015, Tolt Solutions, Inc. repaid the $96,382 loan receivable to us.
On December 23, 2015, Stauber Performance Ingredients, Inc. repaid the $16,811 loan receivable to us.
On January 21, 2016, we sold 100% of our CIFC Funding 2011-I, Ltd. Class D and Class E notes with a cost basis of $29,004. We realized a gain of $3,911 on the sale.
On March 22, 2016 and March 24, 2016, United Sporting Company, Inc. partially repaid the $17,391 loan receivable to us.
During the year ended June 30, 2016, we sold our $16,100 debt investment in ICON Health and Fitness, Inc ("ICON"). We realized a loss of $1,170 on the sale.
During the year ended June 30, 2016, our remaining investment in New Century Transportation, Inc. was written-off for tax purposes and a loss of $187 was realized.
During the year ended June 30, 2016, our remaining investment in Wind River Resources Corporation ("Wind River") was written-off for tax purposes and a loss of $3,000 was realized.
During the period from May 3, 2016 through May 10, 2016, we collectively sold 72.10% of the outstanding principal balance of the Senior Secured Term Loan A investment in Trinity for $25,000. There was no gain or loss realized on the sale.
On May 31, 2016, we sold our investment in Harbortouch Payments, LLC ("Harbortouch") for total consideration of $328,032, including fees and escrowed amounts. Prior to the sale, $154,382 of Senior Secured Term Loan B loan outstanding was

converted to preferred equity. We received a repayment of $146,989 loans receivable to us and $157,639 of proceeds related to the equity investment. We recorded a realized loss of $5,419 related to the sale. We also received a $5,145 prepayment premium for early repayment of the outstanding loans, which was recorded as interest income in the year ended June 30, 2016 and a $12,909 advisory fee for the transaction, which was recorded as other income in the year ended June 30, 2016. In addition, there is $5,350 being held in escrow which will be recognized as additional realized gain if and when it is received. Concurrent with the sale, we made a $27,500 second lien secured investment in Harbortouch.

During the year ended June 30, 2016, we received partial repayments of $115,532 of our loans previously outstanding and $12,396 as a return of capital on our equity investment in NPRC.

During the period from July 1, 2015 through May 23, 2016, we received a partial repayment of $29,703 of our loan previously outstanding with APRC and recorded $11,016 of dividend income from APRC in connection with the sale of its Vista Palma Sola ("Vista") property.

During the period from July 1, 2015 through May 23, 2016, we received a partial repayment of $7,567 of our loan previously outstanding with UPRC.

The following table provides a summary of our investment activity for each quarter within the three years ending June 30, 2016:

Quarter Ended	Acquisitions(1)	Dispositions(2)
September 30, 2013	537,851	145,176
December 31, 2013	608,154	255,238
March 31, 2014	1,343,256	197,947
June 30, 2014	444,104	169,617
September 30, 2014	714,255	690,194
December 31, 2014	522,705	224,076
March 31, 2015	219,111	108,124
June 30, 2015	411,406	389,168
September 30, 2015	345,743	436,919
December 31, 2015	316,145	354,855
March 31, 2016	23,176	163,641
June 30, 2016	294,038	383,460

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

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

Investment Valuation

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

During the year ended June 30, 2016, we changed the valuation methodology for our REITs portfolio (American Property REIT Corp. ("APRC"), National Property REIT Corp. ("NPRC"), and United Property REIT Corp. ("UPRC")) from averaging the net asset value and dividend yield method to averaging the net asset value and discounted cash flow method utilizing capitalization rates for similar guideline companies and/or similar recent investment transactions.

In determining the range of values for our investments in CLOs, management and the independent valuation firm used a discounted cash flow model. The valuations were accomplished through the analysis of the CLO deal structures to identify the risk exposures from the modeling point of view as well as to determine an appropriate call date. For each CLO security, the most appropriate valuation approach was chosen from alternative approaches to ensure the most accurate valuation for such security. To value a CLO, both the assets and the liabilities of the CLO capital structure are modeled. Our valuation agent utilizes additional methods to validate the results from the discounted cash flow method, such as Monte Carlo simulations of key model variables, analysis of relevant data observed in the CLO market, and review of certain benchmark credit indices. A waterfall engine was used to store the collateral data, generate collateral cash flows from the assets based on various assumptions for the risk factors, distribute the cash flows to the liability structure based on the payment priorities, and discount them back using proper discount rates to expected maturity or call date.

The Board of Directors looked at several factors in determining where within the range to value the asset including: recent operating and financial trends for the asset, independent ratings obtained from third parties, comparable multiples for recent sales of companies within the industry and discounted cash flow models for our investments in CLOs. The composite of all these analyses, applied to each investment, was a total valuation of $5,897,708.

Our portfolio companies are generally lower middle market companies, outside of the financial sector, with less than $100,000 of annual earnings before income tax, depreciation and amortization ("EBITDA"). We believe our market has experienced less volatility than others because we believe there are more buy and hold investors who own these less liquid investments.

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

First Tower Finance Company LLC

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

On June 15, 2012, we acquired 80.1% of First Tower businesses. As of June 30, 2016, First Tower had $432,639 of finance receivables net of unearned charges. As of June 30, 2016, First Tower's total debt outstanding to parties senior to us was $365,448.

The Board of Directors decreased the fair value of our investment in First Tower to $352,666, representing a premium of 8% to its amortized cost basis, as of June 30, 2016, from $365,950, representing a premium of 15% to its amortized cost basis, as of June 30, 2015. The decline in fair value was driven by higher credit losses and reserves for insurance losses, as well as an increase in operating costs. First Tower's operating costs were higher due to growth in loan originations as the company expands in newer states.

Freedom Marine Solutions, LLC

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

On December 29, 2014, Freedom Marine reached a settlement for and received $5,174, net of third party obligations, related to the contingent earn-out from the sale of Gas Solutions in January 2012 which was retained by Freedom Marine. This is a final settlement and no further payments are expected from the sale.

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

The Board of Directors decreased the fair value of our investment in Freedom Marine to $26,618 as of June 30, 2016, a discount of $14,192 to its amortized cost, compared to the $12,722 unrealized depreciation recorded at June 30,

2015. The decline in fair value was driven by the challenging environment for the oil and gas industry, which in turn decreased demand for Freedom Marine's vessels.

Gulf Coast Machine & Supply Company

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

On November 8, 2013, Gulf Coast issued $25,950 of convertible preferred stock to us (representing 99.9% of the voting securities of Gulf Coast) in exchange for crediting the same amount to the first lien term loan previously outstanding, leaving a first lien loan balance of $15,000. As of June 30, 2016, Gulf Coast's total debt outstanding to parties senior to us was $42,865.

Due to the continued depressed energy markets coupled with lower steel prices and lower margins from increased competition in non-oil and gas forging markets, the Board of Directors slightly decreased the fair value of our investment in Gulf Coast to $7,312 as of June 30, 2016, a discount of $53,063 to its amortized cost, compared to the $45,032 unrealized depreciation recorded at June 30, 2015.

National Property REIT Corp.

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

During the period from July 1, 2015 through May 23, 2016, we provided $2,268 of equity financing to APRC to fund capital expenditures for existing properties. In addition, during the period, we received a partial repayment of $29,703 of our loan previously outstanding and recorded $11,016 of dividend income in connection with the sale of Vista Palma Sola property.

During the period from July 1, 2015 through May 23, 2016, we provided $4,484 and $3,047 of debt and equity financing, respectively, to UPRC to fund capital expenditures for existing properties. In addition, during the period from July 1, 2015 through June 30, 2016, we received a partial repayment of $7,567 of our loan previously outstanding.

During the year ended June 30, 2016, we provided $9,017 of equity financing to NPRC for the acquisition of real estate properties and $3,433 of equity financing to NPRC to fund capital expenditures for existing properties. In addition, during the year ended June 30, 2016, we received partial repayments of $63,271 of our loans previously outstanding.

During the year ended June 30, 2016, we provided $202,466 and $41,118 of debt and equity financing, respectively, to NPRC to enable certain of its wholly-owned subsidiaries to invest in online consumer loans. In addition, during the year ended June 30, 2016, we received partial repayments of $52,260 of our loans previously outstanding with NPRC and its wholly-owned subsidiaries and $12,396 as a return of capital on our equity investment in NPRC.

The online consumer loan investments held by certain of NPRC's wholly-owned subsidiaries are unsecured obligations of individual borrowers that are issued in amounts ranging from $1 to $50, with fixed terms ranging from 18 to 84 months. As of June 30, 2016, the outstanding investment in online consumer loans by certain of NPRC's wholly-owned subsidiaries was comprised of 91,721 individual loans and had an aggregate fair value of $674,423. The average outstanding individual loan balance is approximately $8 and the loans mature on dates ranging from October 31, 2016 to August 1, 2023 with a weighted-average outstanding term of 33 months as of June 30, 2016. Fixed interest rates range from 4.0% to 36.0% with a weighted-average current interest rate of 22.0%.

As of June 30, 2016, based on outstanding principal balance, 9.3% of the portfolio was invested in super prime loans (borrowers with a Fair Isaac Corporation score, "FICO score", of 720 or greater), 24.8% of the portfolio in prime loans (borrowers with a FICO score of 660 to 719) and 65.9% of the portfolio in near prime loans (borrowers with a FICO score of 580 to 659).

Loan Type	Outstanding Balance	Interest Rate Range	Weighted Average Interest Rate*
Super Prime	$ 66,152	4.0% - 36.0%	11.7%
Prime	175,899	5.3% - 36.0%	14.9%
Near Prime	467,106	6.0% - 36.0%	26.2%

*Based on outstanding principal of the unsecured consumer loans.

As of June 30, 2016, our investment in NPRC had an amortized cost of $727,376 and a fair value of $843,933, including $363,170 of fair value related to our investment in the online consumer loan subsidiary as discussed above. The remaining fair value of $480,763 relates to NPRC's real estate portfolio was comprised of thirty-eight multi-family properties, twelve self-storage units and three commercial properties. The following table shows the location, acquisition date, purchase price, and mortgage outstanding due to other parties for each of the properties held by NPRC as of June 30, 2016.

No.	Property Name	City	Acquisition Date	Purchase Price	Mortgage Outstanding
1	1557 Terrell Mill Road, LLC	Marietta, GA	12/28/2012	$ 23,500	$ 14,897
2	Lofton Place, LLC	Tampa, FL	4/30/2013	26,000	20,402
3	Arlington Park Marietta, LLC	Marietta, GA	5/8/2013	14,850	9,650
4	Cordova Regency, LLC	Pensacola, FL	11/15/2013	13,750	11,375
5	Crestview at Oakleigh, LLC	Pensacola, FL	11/15/2013	17,500	13,845
6	Inverness Lakes, LLC	Mobile, AL	11/15/2013	29,600	24,700
7	Kings Mill Pensacola, LLC	Pensacola, FL	11/15/2013	20,750	17,550
8	Plantations at Pine Lake, LLC	Tallahassee, FL	11/15/2013	18,000	14,092
9	Verandas at Rocky Ridge, LLC	Birmingham, AL	11/15/2013	15,600	10,205
10	Plantations at Hillcrest, LLC	Mobile, AL	1/17/2014	6,930	4,881
11	Crestview at Cordova, LLC	Pensacola, FL	1/17/2014	8,500	8,126
12	Taco Bell, OK	Yukon, OK	6/4/2014	1,719	—
13	146 Forest Parkway, LLC	Forest Park, GA	10/24/2012	7,400	—
14	5100 Live Oaks Blvd, LLC	Tampa, FL	1/17/2013	63,400	46,700
15	NPRC Carroll Resort, LLC	Pembroke Pines, FL	6/24/2013	225,000	181,707
16	APH Carroll 41, LLC	Marietta, GA	11/1/2013	30,600	32,713
17	Matthews Reserve II, LLC	Matthews, NC	11/19/2013	22,063	19,964
18	City West Apartments II, LLC	Orlando, FL	11/19/2013	23,562	23,354
19	Vinings Corner II, LLC	Smyrna, GA	11/19/2013	35,691	33,026
20	Uptown Park Apartments II, LLC	Altamonte Springs, FL	11/19/2013	36,590	29,839
21	Mission Gate II, LLC	Plano, TX	11/19/2013	47,621	41,711
22	St. Marin Apartments II, LLC	Coppell, TX	11/19/2013	73,078	62,552
23	APH Carroll Bartram Park, LLC	Jacksonville, FL	12/31/2013	38,000	28,100
24	APH Carroll Atlantic Beach, LLC	Atlantic Beach, FL	1/31/2014	13,025	8,766
25	23 Mile Road Self Storage, LLC	Chesterfield, MI	8/19/2014	5,804	4,350
26	36th Street Self Storage, LLC	Wyoming, MI	8/19/2014	4,800	3,600
27	Ball Avenue Self Storage, LLC	Grand Rapids, MI	8/19/2014	7,281	5,460
28	Ford Road Self Storage, LLC	Westland, MI	8/29/2014	4,642	3,480
29	Ann Arbor Kalamazoo Self Storage, LLC	Ann Arbor, MI	8/29/2014	4,458	3,345
30	Ann Arbor Kalamazoo Self Storage, LLC	Scio, MI	8/29/2014	8,927	6,695
31	Ann Arbor Kalamazoo Self Storage, LLC	Kalamazoo, MI	8/29/2014	2,363	1,775
32	Jolly Road Self Storage, LLC	Okemos, MI	1/16/2015	7,492	5,620
33	Eaton Rapids Road Self Storage, LLC	Lansing West, MI	1/16/2015	1,741	1,305

34	Haggerty Road Self Storage, LLC	Novi, MI	1/16/2015	6,700	5,025

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No.	Property Name	City	Acquisition Date	Purchase Price	Mortgage Outstanding
35	Waldon Road Self Storage, LLC	Lake Orion, MI	1/16/2015	6,965	5,225
36	Tyler Road Self Storage, LLC	Ypsilanti, MI	1/16/2015	3,507	2,630
37	SSIL I, LLC	Aurora, IL	11/5/2015	34,500	26,450
38	Atlanta Eastwood Village LLC	Stockbridge, GA	12/12/2013	25,957	19,785
39	Atlanta Monterey Village LLC	Jonesboro, GA	12/12/2013	11,501	9,193
40	Atlanta Hidden Creek LLC	Morrow, GA	12/12/2013	5,098	3,619
41	Atlanta Meadow Springs LLC	College Park, GA	12/12/2013	13,116	10,180
42	Atlanta Meadow View LLC	College Park, GA	12/12/2013	14,354	11,141
43	Atlanta Peachtree Landing LLC	Fairburn, GA	12/12/2013	17,224	13,575
44	Taco Bell, MO	Marshall, MO	6/4/2014	1,405	—
45	Canterbury Green Apartments Holdings LLC	Fort Wayne, IN	9/29/2014	85,500	74,286
46	Abbie Lakes OH Partners, LLC	Canal Winchester, OH	9/30/2014	12,600	10,440
47	Kengary Way OH Partners, LLC	Reynoldsburg, OH	9/30/2014	11,500	11,000
48	Lakeview Trail OH Partners, LLC	Canal Winchester, OH	9/30/2014	26,500	20,142
49	Lakepoint OH Partners, LLC	Pickerington, OH	9/30/2014	11,000	10,080
50	Sunbury OH Partners, LLC	Columbus, OH	9/30/2014	13,000	10,480
51	Heatherbridge OH Partners, LLC	Blacklick, OH	9/30/2014	18,416	15,480
52	Jefferson Chase OH Partners, LLC	Blacklick, OH	9/30/2014	13,551	12,240
53	Goldenstrand OH Partners, LLC	Hilliard, OH	10/29/2014	7,810	8,040
				$1,200,441	$ 972,796

The Board of Directors increased the fair value of our investment in NPRC to $843,933 as of June 30, 2016, a premium of $116,557 from its amortized cost, compared to the $49,350 unrealized appreciation, inclusive of APRC and UPRC, recorded at June 30, 2015. This increase is primarily due to improved operating performance at the property level and selected cap rates, partially offset by a decline in our online lending portfolio value resulting from an increase in delinquent loans.

NMMB, Inc.

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

On May 6, 2011, Prospect initially made a $34,450 investment (of which $31,750 was funded at closing) in NMMB Holdings and NMMB, of which $24,250 was a senior secured term loan to NMMB, $3,000 was a senior secured revolver to NMMB (of which $300 was funded at closing), $2,800 was a senior subordinated term loan to NMMB Holdings and $4,400 to purchase 100% of the Series A Preferred Stock of NMMB Holdings. The proceeds received by NMMB were used to purchase 100% of the equity of Refuel Agency and assets related to the business for $30,069, pay $1,035 of structuring fees to Prospect (which was recognized by Prospect as structuring fee income), pay $396 for third party expenses and $250 was retained by NMMB for working capital.

The Board of Directors decreased the fair value of our investment in NMMB to $10,007, representing a discount of 58% to its amortized cost basis, as of June 30, 2016, from $12,052, representing a discount of 49% to its amortized cost basis, as of June 30, 2015. The decrease in fair value was driven by declining revenues from NMMB’s print business. The impact of this decline was partially offset by increases in gross profit and EBITDA margins as well as by growth in the digital and out-of-home advertising business lines.

USES Corp.

On June 15, 2016, we provided additional $1,300 debt financing to USES and its subsidiaries in the form of additional Term Loan A debt and, in connection with such Term Loan A debt financing, USES issued to us 99,900 shares of its common stock.

On June 29, 2016, we provided additional $2,200 debt financing to USES and its subsidiaries in the form of additional Term Loan A debt and, in connection with such Term Loan A debt financing, USES issued to us 169,062 shares of its common stock. As a result of such debt financing and recapitalization, as of June 29, 2016, we held 268,962 shares of USES common stock representing a 99.96% common equity ownership interest in USES.

We own 99.96% of USES as of June 30, 2016. USES provides industrial and environmental services in the Gulf States region. The company offers industrial services, such as tank and chemical cleaning, hydro blasting, waste management, vacuum, safety training, turnaround management, and oilfield. It also offers response/remediation services, including hazardous and non-hazardous material emergency response, oil spill response, industrial fire suppression, disaster response, remediation, demolition and safety training. The company serves pulp paper, oil and gas production, utilities, transportation, refinery, petrochemical, shipping, manufacturing, government, engineering, consulting, spill management and chemical industries.

The first half of 2016 saw the company’s revenue suffer due to a pull back in capital and maintenance spending across the energy sector. In addition the company did not benefit from any large emergency response projects. As a result a number of changes have been made to position the company for growth again. The Company has replaced the CEO and CFO. Under the new leadership, the company is now operating under a right sized cost structure. The company is also improving its fleet of equipment with support from Prospect and other financing sources. Management has implemented a new sales strategy that is helping build the company’s revenue backlog across multiple end markets and service lines.

Due to the softening of the energy markets partially offset by increased margins on projects, the Board of Directors determined the fair value of our investment in USES to be $40,286 as of June 30, 2016, a discount of $21,440 from its amortized cost, compared to the $4,293 unrealized depreciation recorded at June 30, 2015.

Valley Electric Company, Inc.

We own 94.99% of Valley Electric as of June 30, 2016. Valley Electric owns 100% of the equity of VE Company, Inc., which owns 100% of the equity of Valley Electric Co. of Mt. Vernon, Inc. (“Valley”). Valley is a leading provider of specialty electrical services in the state of Washington and is among the top 50 electrical contractors in the U.S. The company, with its headquarters in Everett, Washington, offers a comprehensive array of contracting services, primarily for commercial, industrial, and transportation infrastructure applications, including new installation, engineering and design, design-build, traffic lighting and signalization, low to medium voltage power distribution, construction management, energy management and control systems, 24-hour electrical maintenance and testing, as well as special projects and tenant improvement services. Valley was founded in 1982 by the Ward family, who held the company until the end of 2012.

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

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

Due to the softening of the energy markets partially offset by increased project margins, the Board of Directors determined the fair value of our investment in Valley Electric to be $31,091 as of June 30, 2016, a discount of $29,345 from its amortized cost, compared to the $28,340 unrealized depreciation recorded at June 30, 2015.

Equity positions in our portfolio are susceptible to potentially significant changes in value, both increases as well as decreases, due to changes in operating results and market multiples. Several of our controlled companies experienced such volatility and we recorded corresponding fluctuations in valuations during the year ended June 30, 2016. See above for discussions regarding the fluctuations in NPRC, First Tower Finance, USES, NMMB, Freedom Marine and Valley Electric. During the year ended June 30, 2016, the value of our investments in Arctic Energy, CP Energy and Gulf Coast decreased by $22,024, $12,188 and $8,031, respectively, as a result of depressed earnings resulting from softness of the energy markets; Echelon decreased by $5,166 due to aircraft sale proceeds and resulting dividend distribution; and R-V decreased by $3,017 due to lower sales profitability. In total, ten of the controlled investments are valued at the original investment amounts or higher, and seven of the controlled investments have been valued at discounts to the original cost basis. Overall, at June 30, 2016, control investments are valued at $15,771 below their amortized cost.

We hold two affiliate investments at June 30, 2016. Our affiliate portfolio companies did not experience a significant change in valuation during the year ended June 30, 2016. Overall, at June 30, 2016, affiliate investments are valued at $562 above their amortized cost.

With the non-control/non-affiliate investments, generally, there is less volatility related to our total investments because our equity positions tend to be smaller than with our control/affiliate investments, and debt investments are generally not as susceptible to large swings in value as equity investments. For debt investments, the fair value is generally limited on the high side to each loan's par value, plus any prepayment premium that could be imposed. Many of the debt investments in this category have not experienced a significant change in value, as they were previously valued at or near par value. Non-control/non-affiliate investments did not experience significant changes and are generally performing as expected or better. Two of our non-control/non-affiliate investments, Ark-La-Tex Wireline Services ("Ark-La-Tex"), LLC and Spartan Energy Services, Inc. ("Spartan"), are valued at a discount to amortized cost of $32,548 and $14,240, respectively, due to a decline in operating results from softness of the energy markets. During the year ended June 30, 2016, the value of our CLO residual interest investments decreased by $114,133 primarily due to non-credit related changes in the capital markets impacting the underlying collateral and increasing our discount rate by 404 bps inclusive of new investments. Overall, at June 30, 2016, non-control/non-affiliate investments are valued $57,551 below their amortized cost, excluding our investments in Ark-La-Tex, Spartan, and CLO investments, as the remaining companies are generally performing as or better than expected.

Capitalization

Our investment activities are capital intensive and the availability and cost of capital is a critical component of our business. We capitalize our business with a combination of debt and equity. Our debt as of June 30, 2016 consists of: a Revolving Credit Facility availing us of the ability to borrow debt subject to borrowing base determinations; Convertible Notes which we issued in February 2011, April 2012, August 2012, December 2012 and April 2014; Public Notes which we issued in March 2013, April 2014, December 2015, and from time to time, through our Baby Bond Program; and Prospect Capital InterNotes® which we issue from time to time. Our equity capital is comprised entirely of common equity.

The following table shows the maximum draw amounts and outstanding borrowings of our Revolving Credit Facility, Convertible Notes, Public Notes and Prospect Capital InterNotes® as of June 30, 2016 and June 30, 2015.

	June 30, 2016		June 30, 2015	
	Maximum Draw Amount	Amount Outstanding	Maximum Draw Amount	Amount Outstanding
Revolving Credit Facility	$885,000	$—	$885,000	$368,700
Convertible Notes	1,089,000	1,089,000	1,239,500	1,239,500
Public Notes	709,657	709,657	548,094	548,094
Prospect Capital InterNotes®	908,808	908,808	827,442	827,442
Total	$3,592,465	$2,707,465	$3,500,036	$2,983,736

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

	Payments Due by Period				
	Total	Less than 1 Year	1 – 3 Years	3 – 5 Years	After 5 Years
Revolving Credit Facility	$—	$—	$—	$—	$—
Convertible Notes	1,089,000	167,500	529,500	392,000	—
Public Notes	709,657	—	—	300,000	409,657
Prospect Capital InterNotes®	908,808	8,819	257,198	360,599	282,192
Total Contractual Obligations	$2,707,465	$176,319	$786,698	$1,052,599	$691,849

The Convertible Notes due August 15, 2016, with an outstanding balance of $167,500 at June 30, 2016, were paid on August 15, 2016 from cash-on-hand, primarily generated from the sale of Harbortouch.

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

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

Historically, we have funded a portion of our cash needs through borrowings from banks, issuances of senior securities, including secured, unsecured and convertible debt securities, or issuances of common equity. For flexibility, we maintain a universal shelf registration statement that allows for the public offering and sale of our debt securities, common stock, preferred stock, subscription rights, and warrants and units to purchase such securities in an amount up to $5,000,000 less issuances to date. As of June 30, 2016, we can issue up to $4,807,503 of additional debt and equity securities in the public market under this shelf registration. We may from time to time issue securities pursuant to the shelf registration statement or otherwise pursuant to private offerings. The issuance of debt or equity securities will depend on future market conditions, funding needs and other factors and there can be no assurance that any such issuance will occur or be successful.

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

Revolving Credit Facility

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

On August 29, 2014, we renegotiated the 2012 Facility and closed an expanded five and a half year revolving credit facility (the “2014 Facility” and collectively with the 2012 Facility, the “Revolving Credit Facility”). The lenders have extended commitments of $885,000 under the 2014 Facility as of June 30, 2016. The 2014 Facility includes an accordion feature which allows commitments to be increased up to $1,500,000 in the aggregate. The revolving period of the 2014 Facility extends through March 2019, with an additional one year amortization period (with distributions allowed) after the completion of the revolving period. During such one year amortization period, all principal payments on the pledged assets will be applied to reduce the balance. At the end of the one year amortization period, the remaining balance will become due, if required by the lenders.

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

liquidity requirement. As of June 30, 2016, we were in compliance with the applicable covenants.
Interest on borrowings under the 2014 Facility is one-month LIBOR plus 225 basis points with no minimum LIBOR floor. Additionally, the lenders charge a fee on the unused portion of the 2014 Facility equal to either 50 basis points if at least 35% of the credit facility is drawn or 100 basis points otherwise. The 2014 Facility requires us to pledge assets as collateral in order to borrow under the credit facility.

As of June 30, 2016 and June 30, 2015, we had $538,456 and $721,800, respectively, available to us for borrowing under the Revolving Credit Facility, of which the amount outstanding was $0 and $368,700, respectively. As additional eligible investments are transferred to PCF and pledged under the Revolving Credit Facility, PCF will generate additional availability up to the current commitment amount of $885,000. As of June 30, 2016, the investments, including cash and money market funds, used as collateral for the Revolving Credit Facility had an aggregate fair value of $1,373,569, which represents 22.1% of our total investments, including cash and money market funds. These assets are held and owned by PCF, a bankruptcy remote special purpose entity, and as such, these investments are not available to our general creditors. The release of any assets from PCF requires the approval of the facility agent.

In connection with the origination and amendments of the Revolving Credit Facility, we incurred $12,405 of new fees and $3,539 of fees carried over for continuing participants from the previous facility, which are being amortized over the term of the facility in accordance with ASC 470-50, of which $7,525 remains to be amortized and is included within deferred financing costs on the Consolidated Statements of Assets and Liabilities as of June 30, 2016. During the year ended June 30, 2015, in accordance with ASC 470-50, we expensed $332 of fees relating to credit providers in the 2012 Facility who did not commit to the 2014 Facility.

During the years ended June 30, 2016, 2015 and 2014, we recorded $13,213, $14,424, and $12,216, respectively, of interest costs, unused fees and amortization of financing costs on the Revolving Credit Facility as interest expense.

Convertible Notes

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

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

On April 16, 2012, we issued $130,000 aggregate principal amount of convertible notes that mature on October 15, 2017 (the “2017 Notes”), unless previously converted or repurchased in accordance with their terms. The 2017 Notes bear interest at a rate of 5.375% per year, payable semi-annually on April 15 and October 15 of each year, beginning October 15, 2012. Total proceeds from the issuance of the 2017 Notes, net of underwriting discounts and offering costs, were $126,035. On March 28, 2016, we repurchased $500 aggregate principal amount of the 2017 Notes at a price of 98.25, including commissions. The transaction resulted in our recognizing a $9 gain for the period ended March 31, 2016.

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

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

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

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

	2016 Notes	2017 Notes	2018 Notes	2019 Notes	2020 Notes
Initial conversion rate(1)	78.3699	85.8442	82.3451	79.7766	80.6647
Initial conversion price	$12.76	$11.65	$12.14	$12.54	$12.40
Conversion rate at June 30, 2016(1)(2)	80.2196	87.7516	84.1497	79.8360	80.6670
Conversion price at June 30, 2016(2)(3)	$12.47	$11.40	$11.88	$12.53	$12.40
Last conversion price calculation date	2/18/2016	4/16/2016	8/14/2015	12/21/2015	4/11/2016
Dividend threshold amount (per share)(4)	$0.101150	$0.101500	$0.101600	$0.110025	$0.110525

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

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

(3) The conversion price in effect at June 30, 2016 was calculated on the last anniversary of the issuance and will be adjusted again on the next anniversary, unless the exercise price shall have changed by more than 1% before the anniversary.

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

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

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

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

In connection with the issuance of the Convertible Notes, we incurred $34,629 of fees which are being amortized over the terms of the notes, of which $14,639 remains to be amortized and is included within deferred financing costs on the Consolidated Statement of Assets and Liabilities as of June 30, 2016.

During the years ended June 30, 2016, 2015 and 2014, we recorded $68,966, $74,365 and $58,042, respectively, of interest costs and amortization of financing costs on the Convertible Notes as interest expense.

Public Notes

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

On March 15, 2013, we issued $250,000 aggregate principal amount of unsecured notes that mature on March 15, 2023 (the “2023 Notes”). The 2023 Notes bear interest at a rate of 5.875% per year, payable semi-annually on March 15 and September 15 of each year, beginning September 15, 2013. Total proceeds from the issuance of the 2023 Notes, net of underwriting discounts and offering costs, were $245,966.

On April 7, 2014, we issued $300,000 aggregate principal amount of unsecured notes that mature on July 15, 2019 (the “5.00% 2019 Notes”). Included in the issuance is $45,000 of Prospect Capital InterNotes® that were exchanged for the 5.00% 2019 Notes. The 5.00% 2019 Notes bear interest at a rate of 5.00% per year, payable semi-annually on January 15 and July 15 of each year, beginning July 15, 2014. Total proceeds from the issuance of the 5.00% 2019 Notes, net of underwriting discounts and offering costs, were $295,998.

On December 10, 2015, we issued $160,000 aggregate principal amount of unsecured notes that mature on June 15, 2024 (the “2024 Notes”). The 2024 Notes bear interest at a rate of 6.25% per year, payable quarterly on March 15, June 15, September 15 and December 15 of each year, beginning March 15, 2016. Total proceeds from the issuance of the 2024 Notes, net of underwriting discounts and offering costs, were $155,043. On June 16, 2016, we entered into an at-the-market program with FBR Capital Markets & Co. through which we could sell, by means of at-the-market offerings, from time to time, up to $100,000 in aggregate principal amount of our existing 2024 Notes. During the period from June 28, 2016 to June 30, 2016, we issued $1,380 in aggregate principal amount of our 2024 Notes for net proceeds of $1,247 after commissions and offering costs.

The 2022 Notes, the 2023 Notes, the 5.00% 2019 Notes, and the 2024 Notes (collectively, the “Public Notes”) are direct unsecured obligations and rank equally with all of our unsecured indebtedness from time to time outstanding.

In connection with the issuance of the 2023 Notes, the 5.00% 2019 Notes, and the 2024 Notes, we incurred $13,109 of fees which are being amortized over the term of the notes, of which $10,289 remains to be amortized and is included within deferred financing costs on the Consolidated Statement of Assets and Liabilities as of June 30, 2016.

During the years ended June 30, 2016, 2015 and 2014, we recorded $36,859, $37,063, and $25,988, respectively, of interest costs and amortization of financing costs on the Public Notes as interest expense.

Prospect Capital InterNotes®

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

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

During the year ended June 30, 2016, we issued $88,435 aggregate principal amount of Prospect Capital InterNotes® for net proceeds of $87,141. These notes were issued with stated interest rates ranging from 4.625% to 6.00% with a weighted average interest rate of 5.18%. These notes mature between July 15, 2020 and December 15, 2025. The following table summarizes the Prospect Capital InterNotes® issued during the year ended June 30, 2016.

Tenor at Origination (in years)	Principal Amount	Interest Rate Range	Weighted Average Interest Rate		Maturity Date Range
5	$ 51,503	4.625%–6.00%	5.12	%	July 15, 2020 – June 15, 2021
6.5	35,155	5.10%–5.25%	5.25	%	January 15, 2022 – May 15, 2022
7	990	5.625%–6.00%	5.77	%	November 15, 2022 – December 15, 2022
10	787	5.125%–6.00%	5.33	%	November 15, 2025 – December 15, 2025
	$ 88,435				

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

Tenor at Origination (in years)	Principal Amount	Interest Rate Range	Weighted Average Interest Rate		Maturity Date Range
5.25	$7,126	4.625%	4.625	%	August 15, 2020 – September 15, 2020
5.5	106,364	4.25%–4.75%	4.63	%	May 15, 2020 – November 15, 2020
6	2,197	3.375%	3.375	%	April 15, 2021 – May 15, 2021
6.5	3,912	5.10%	5.10	%	December 15, 2021
7	6,097	5.10%	5.10	%	May 15, 2022 – June 15, 2022
	$125,696		0.051		

During the year ended June 30, 2016, we repaid $7,069 aggregate principal amount of Prospect Capital InterNotes® at par in accordance with the Survivor's Option, as defined in the InterNotes® Offering prospectus. As a result of these transactions, we recorded a loss in the amount of the difference between the reacquisition price and the net carrying amount of the notes, net of the proportionate amount of unamortized debt issuance costs. The net gain on the extinguishment of Prospect Capital InterNotes® in the year ended June 30, 2016 was $215. The following table summarizes the Prospect Capital InterNotes® outstanding as of June 30, 2016.

Tenor at Origination (in years)	Principal Amount	Interest Rate Range	Weighted Average Interest Rate		Maturity Date Range
3	$5,710	4.00%	4.00	%	October 15, 2016
3.5	3,109	4.00%	4.00	%	April 15, 2017
4	45,690	3.75%–4.00%	3.92	%	November 15, 2017 – May 15, 2018
5	259,191	4.25%–5.75%	4.95	%	July 15, 2018 – June 15, 2021
5.2	4,440	4.625%	4.625	%	August 15, 2020 – September 15, 2020
5.3	2,686	4.625%	4.625	%	September 15, 2020
5.4	5,000	4.75%	4.75	%	August 15, 2019
5.5	109,808	4.25%–5.00%	4.65	%	February 15, 2019 – November 15, 2020
6	2,197	3.375%	3.375	%	April 15, 2021 – May 15, 2021
6.5	40,867	5.10%–5.50%	5.24	%	February 15, 2020 – May 15, 2022
7	192,076	4.00%–6.55%	5.13	%	June 15, 2019 – December 15, 2022
7.5	1,996	5.75%	5.75	%	February 15, 2021
10	37,533	3.62%–7.00%	6.11	%	March 15, 2022 – December 15, 2025
12	2,978	6.00%	6.00	%	November 15, 2025 – December 15, 2025
15	17,325	5.25%–6.00%	5.36	%	May 15, 2028 – November 15, 2028
18	22,303	4.125%–6.25%	5.53	%	December 15, 2030 – August 15, 2031
20	4,462	5.625%–6.00%	5.89	%	November 15, 2032 – October 15, 2033
25	35,110	6.25%–6.50%	6.39	%	August 15, 2038 – May 15, 2039
30	116,327	5.50%–6.75%	6.23	%	November 15, 2042 – October 15, 2043
	$908,808				

During the year ended June 30, 2015, we redeemed $76,931 aggregate principal amount of our Prospect Capital InterNotes® at par with a weighted average interest rate of 6.06% in order to replace debt with higher interest rates with debt with lower rates. During the year ended June 30, 2015, we repaid $6,993 aggregate principal amount of

Prospect Capital InterNotes® at par in accordance with the Survivor's Option, as defined in the InterNotes® Offering prospectus. As a result of these transactions, we recorded a loss in the amount of the difference between the reacquisition price and the net carrying amount of the notes, net of the proportionate amount of unamortized debt issuance costs. The net loss on the extinguishment of Prospect Capital InterNotes® in the year ended June 30, 2015 was $1,682. The following table summarizes the Prospect Capital InterNotes® outstanding as of June 30, 2015.

Tenor at Origination (in years)	Principal Amount	Interest Rate Range	Weighted Average Interest Rate		Maturity Date Range
3	$5,710	4.00%	4.00	%	October 15, 2016
3.5	3,109	4.00%	4.00	%	April 15, 2017
4	45,690	3.75%–4.00%	3.92	%	November 15, 2017 – May 15, 2018
5	207,719	4.25%–5.00%	4.92	%	July 15, 2018 – May 15, 2019
5.25	7,126	4.625%	4.63	%	August 15, 2020 – September 15, 2020
5.5	115,184	4.25%–5.00%	4.65	%	February 15, 2019 – November 15, 2020
6	2,197	3.375%	3.38	%	April 15, 2021 – May 15, 2021
6.5	5,712	5.10%–5.50%	5.23	%	February 15, 2020 – December 15, 2021
7	191,549	4.00%–5.85%	5.13	%	September 15, 2019 – June 15, 2022
7.5	1,996	5.75%	5.75	%	February 15, 2021
10	36,925	3.29%–7.00%	6.11	%	March 15, 2022 – May 15, 2024
12	2,978	6.00%	6.00	%	November 15, 2025 – December 15, 2025
15	17,385	5.00%–6.00%	5.14	%	May 15, 2028 – November 15, 2028
18	22,729	4.125%–6.25%	5.52	%	December 15, 2030 – August 15, 2031
20	4,530	5.75%–6.00%	5.89	%	November 15, 2032 – October 15, 2033
25	36,320	6.25%–6.50%	6.39	%	August 15, 2038 – May 15, 2039
30	120,583	5.50%–6.75%	6.23	%	November 15, 2042 – October 15, 2043
	$827,442				

In connection with the issuance of Prospect Capital InterNotes®, we incurred $22,294 of fees which are being amortized over the term of the notes, of which $15,598 remains to be amortized and is included within deferred financing costs on the Consolidated Statement of Assets and Liabilities as of June 30, 2016.

During the years ended June 30, 2016, 2015 and 2014, we recorded $48,681, $44,808, and $33,857, respectively, of interest costs and amortization of financing costs on the Prospect Capital InterNotes® as interest expense.

Net Asset Value

During the year ended June 30, 2016, our net asset value decreased by $267,132, or $0.69 per share, resulting primarily from a decrease in net realized and unrealized gains and losses on CLOs, financial and energy related investments. Our net investment income of $371,128, or $1.04 per weighted average share exceeded dividends to shareholders of $356,110, or $1.00 per share.

During the year ended June 30, 2016, we repurchased 4,708,750 shares of our common stock pursuant to our publicly announced Repurchase Program for $34,140, or approximately $7.25 weighted average price per share at approximately a 30% discount to net asset value as of June 30, 2015. Our NAV per share was increased by approximately $0.02 for the year ended June 30, 2016 as a result of the share repurchases. During the year ended June 30, 2016, we issued 2,725,222 shares of our common stock in connection with the dividend reinvestment plan. The following table shows the calculation of net asset value per share as of June 30, 2016 and June 30, 2015.

	June 30, 2016	June 30, 2015
Net assets	$3,435,917	$3,703,049
Shares of common stock issued and outstanding	357,107,231	359,090,759
Net asset value per share	$9.62	$10.31

Results of Operations

Net increase in net assets resulting from operations for the years ended June 30, 2016, 2015 and 2014 was $103,362, $346,339 and $319,020. During the year ended June 30, 2016 the $242,977 decrease is primarily due to a $255,532 unfavorable increase in net realized and unrealized losses on investments when comparing results for the years ended June 30, 2016 and June 30, 2015. This $255,532 is primarily due to softening of the energy markets, non-credit related changes in the capital markets and increased

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default rates impacting the underlying collateral of our CLO residual interest investments. These factors resulted in an unfavorable increase in net unrealized and realized losses of $15,178 in our energy-related investments and $88,104 in our CLO investments for the year ended June 30, 2016. The remaining $152,250 increase in net realized and unrealized losses is primarily due to net unrealized losses for certain controlled investments, including Harbortouch, First Tower and USES, partially offset by unrealized gains related to our real estate investments.

During the year ended June 30, 2015, the significant increase in the asset base resulted in an additional $135,233 of interest income which was partially offset by increased interest costs from the leverage utilized of $40,557 and increased base management fees of $26,981. Also reducing the net increase in net assets resulting from operations for the year ended June 30, 2015 versus June 30, 2014 were significant declines in the dividends received from Airmall, Borga, and Credit Central, and a decrease in other income of $37,266. The decrease in other income is primarily from a reduction in structuring fees from lower origination levels and purchases of online consumer and commercial loans, which do not generate structuring fees. These decreases were partially offset by a $25,745 favorable decrease in net realized and unrealized losses on investments.

Net increase in net assets resulting from operations for the years ended June 30, 2016, 2015 and 2014 was $0.29, $0.98, and $1.06 per weighted average share, respectively. The decrease in net assets resulting from operations for the year ended June 30, 2016 compared to the year ended June 30, 2015 is primarily due to a $0.71 per weighted average share decrease in net realized and unrealized losses primarily due to softening of the energy markets, non-credit related changes in the capital markets and increased default rates impacting the underlying collateral of our CLO residual interest investments.

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

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

Investment Income

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

Investment income, which consists of interest income, including accretion of loan origination fees and prepayment penalty fees, dividend income and other income, including settlement of net profits interests, overriding royalty interests and structuring fees, was $791,973, $791,084 and $712,291 for the years ended June 30, 2016, 2015 and 2014, respectively. Investment income remained relatively stable for the year ended June 30, 2016 compared to the year ended June 30, 2015 primarily due to an increase in dividend income offset by a decrease in interest income. The increases for the year ended June 30, 2015 compared to the year ended June 30, 2014 are primarily the result of a larger income producing portfolio. The following table describes the various components of investment income and the related levels of debt investments:

	Year Ended June 30,		
	2016	2015	2014
Interest income	$731,618	$748,974	$613,741
Dividend income	26,501	7,663	26,837
Other income	33,854	34,447	71,713
Total investment income	$791,973	$791,084	$712,291
Average debt principal of performing investments	$6,013,754	$6,183,163	$4,886,910
Weighted average interest rate earned on performing debt and equity investments	12.17 %	12.11 %	12.56 %

Average interest income producing assets decreased from $6,183,163 for the year ended June 30, 2015 to $6,013,754 for the year ended June 30, 2016. The average interest earned on interest bearing performing assets increased from 12.11% for the year ended June 30, 2015 to 12.17% for the year ended June 30, 2016. This moderate increase is primarily due to repayments of lower yielding portfolio investments. Average interest income producing assets increased from $4,886,910 for the year ended June 30, 2014 to $6,183,163 for the year ended June 30, 2015. The average interest earned on interest bearing performing assets decreased from 12.56% for the year ended June 30, 2014 to 12.11% for the year ended June 30, 2015. This decrease is primarily due to originations at lower rates than our average existing portfolio yield, and to a lesser extent, a decline in prepayment penalty income. Excluding the adjustment for prepayment penalty income, our annual return would have been 12.28% for the year ended June 30, 2014, 11.97% for the year ended June 30, 2015.

Investment income is also generated from dividends and other income which is less predictable than interest income. Dividend income increased from $7,663 for the year ended June 30, 2015 to $26,501 for the year ended June 30, 2016. The $18,838 increase in dividend income is primarily attributable to a $11,016 dividend received from our investment in APRC and $7,250 dividend received from our investment in Echelon. No such dividends were received from either APRC or Echelon during the year ended June 30, 2015. Additionally, we received dividends of $3,196, $3,963 and $711 related to our investments in CCPI, Nationwide and MITY, respectively, during the year ended June 30, 2016. No such dividends were received from CCPI or MITY during the year ended June 30, 2015. The increase in dividend income was partially offset by dividends of $4,425 and $1,929 received from our investments in Nationwide and First Tower, respectively, during the year ended June 30, 2015. No such dividends were received from First Tower during the year ended June 30, 2016.

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

Other income has come primarily from structuring fees, royalty interests, and settlement of net profits interests. Income from other sources decreased from $34,447 for the year ended June 30, 2015 to $33,854 for the year ended June 30, 2016. The decrease is primarily due to a $2,355 decrease in structuring fees, which are generated from originations and will fluctuate as levels of originations and types of originations fluctuate. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 2015, we elected to suspend our equity raising activities. The curtailment of capital raising activities suppressed our levels of origination. Total originations decreased from $1,867,477 in the year ended June 30, 2015 to $979,102 in the year ended June 30, 2016. As a result, structuring fees fell from $28,562 in the year ended June 30, 2015 to $26,207 in the year ended June 30, 2016. Included within the $26,207 of structuring fees recognized during the year ended June 30, 2016 is a $12,909 advisory fee for the Harbortouch transaction, as well as from follow-on investments in existing portfolio companies and new originations, primarily from our investments in Crosman, Intelius, Broder, Coverall, NPRC, Inpatient Care and System One.

Income from other sources decreased from $71,713 for the year ended June 30, 2014 to $34,447 for the year ended June 30, 2015. The decrease is primarily due to a $30,965 decrease in structuring fees. Total originations decreased from $2,933,365 in the year ended June 30, 2014 to $1,867,477 in the year ended June 30, 2015. As a result, structuring fees fell from $59,527 in the year ended June 30, 2014 to $28,562 in the year ended June 30, 2015. Included within the $28,562 of structuring fees recognized during the year ended June 30, 2015 is a $3,000 fee from Airmall related to the sale of the operating company for which a fee was received in August 2014 and a $2,000 fee from Ajax Rolled Ring & Machine, LLC ("Ajax") related to the sale of the operating company for which a fee was received in October 2014. The remaining structuring fees recognized during the year ended June 30, 2015 resulted from follow-on investments in existing portfolio companies and new originations, primarily from our investments in InterDent, Instant Web, LLC, Pacific World Corporation ("Pacific World"), PrimeSport, Inc., Trinity, and UPRC, as discussed above. To a lesser extent, the decrease in other income resulted from a decrease in miscellaneous income due to the receipt of $5,825 of legal cost reimbursement from a litigation settlement during the year ended June 30, 2014 which had been expensed in prior years. No such income was received during the year ended June 30, 2015.

Operating Expenses

Our primary operating expenses consist of investment advisory fees (base management and income incentive fees), borrowing costs, legal and professional fees and other operating and overhead-related expenses. These expenses include our allocable portion of overhead under the Administration Agreement with Prospect Administration under which Prospect Administration provides administrative services and facilities for us. Our investment advisory fees compensate the Investment Adviser for its work in identifying, evaluating, negotiating, closing and monitoring our investments. We bear all other costs and expenses of our operations and transactions. Operating expenses were $420,845, $428,337 and $355,068 for the years ended June 30, 2016, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

The net base management fee was $126,523, $134,590, and $108,990 for the years ended June 30, 2016, 2015 and 2014, respectively ($0.36, $0.38 and $0.36 per weighted average share, respectfully). The changes are directly related to the level of our total assets.

The Investment Adviser has entered into a servicing agreement with certain institutions, where we serve as the agent and collect a servicing fee on behalf of the Investment Adviser. We received payments of $1,893 and $170 from these institutions for the years ended June 30, 2016 and 2015, respectively, on behalf of the Investment Adviser for providing such services under the servicing agreement. We were given a credit for these payments as a reduction of base management fee payable by us to the Investment Adviser resulting in net total base management fees of $126,523. No such credits were received during the year ended 2014. The total gross base management fee incurred to the favor of the Investment Adviser was $128,416, $134,760 and $108,990 during the years ended June 30, 2016, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

For the years ended June 30, 2016, 2015 and 2014, we incurred $92,782, $90,687 and $89,306 of income incentive fees, respectively ($0.26, $0.26, and $0.30 per weighted average share, respectively). Income incentive fees remained stable year-over-year on a dollars basis, but the per share decreases were driven by corresponding decreases in pre-incentive fee net investment income from $1.49 per weighted average share for the year ended June 30, 2014 to $1.28 per weighted average share for the year ended June 30, 2015 primarily due to decreases in dividend and other income per share. For the year ended June 30, 2016, the pre-incentive fee net investment income was $1.30 per weighted average share ($0.02 less than the fiscal year ended June 30, 2015) due to year over year decreases in base management fees and interest expense. No capital gains incentive fee has yet been incurred pursuant to the Investment Advisory Agreement.

During the years ended June 30, 2016, 2015 and 2014, we incurred $167,719, $170,660 and $130,103, respectively, of interest expenses related to our Revolving Credit Facility, Convertible Notes, Public Notes and Prospect Capital InterNotes® (collectively, our "Notes"). These expenses are related directly to the leveraging capacity put into place for each of those years and the levels of indebtedness actually undertaken in those years.

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

	Year Ended June 30,		
	2016	2015	2014
Interest on borrowings	$146,659	$149,312	$111,900
Amortization of deferred financing costs	13,561	14,266	11,491
Accretion of discount on Public Notes	200	213	156
Facility commitment fees	7,299	6,869	6,556
Total interest and credit facility expenses	$167,719	$170,660	$130,103
Average principal debt outstanding	$2,807,125	$2,830,727	$1,984,164
Weighted average stated interest rate on borrowings(1)	5.22 %	5.27 %	5.64 %
Weighted average interest rate on borrowings(2)	5.97 %	6.03 %	6.56 %

(1) Includes only the stated interest expense.

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

Interest expense during the year ended June 30, 2016 and June 30, 2015 is relatively stable as a result of increased issuances through our InterNotes programs and increased utilization of our Revolving Credit Facility, offset by both Public and Convertible Note maturities. The weighted average stated interest rate on borrowings (excluding amortization, accretion and undrawn facility fees) decreased from 5.27% for the year ended June 30, 2015 to 5.22% for the year ended June 30, 2016. This decrease is primarily due to issuances of Prospect Capital InterNotes® at lower rates.

The allocation of gross overhead expense from Prospect Administration was $20,090, $21,992 and $22,393 for the years ended June 30, 2016, 2015 and 2014, respectively. Prospect Administration received estimated payments of $7,443, $7,014 and $8,020 directly from our portfolio companies and certain funds managed by the Investment Adviser for legal, tax and portfolio level accounting services during the years ended June 30, 2016, 2015 and 2014, respectively. We were given a credit for these payments as a reduction of the administrative services cost payable by us to Prospect Administration, resulting in net overhead expense of $12,647, $14,977 and 14,373 during the years ended June 30, 2016, 2015 and 2014, respectively. Had Prospect Administration not received these payments, Prospect Administration’s charges for its administrative services would have increased by these amounts. During the year ended June 30, 2016, we renegotiated the managerial assistance agreement with First Tower and reversed $1,200 of previously accrued managerial assistance at First Tower Delaware as the fee was paid by First Tower, which decreased our overhead allocation. As our portfolio continues to grow, we expect Prospect Administration to continue to increase the size of its administrative and financial staff.

Total operating expenses, net of investment advisory fees, interest and credit facility expenses, allocation of overhead from Prospect Administration (“Other Operating Expenses”) was $21,174, $17,423, and $12,296 for the years ended June 30, 2016, 2015 and 2014, respectively. The increase of $3,751 and $5,127 during the years ended June 30, 2016 and 2015, respectively, is primarily due to an increase in administrative expenses related to investor relations and the growing complexity of our business.

Net Investment Income

Net investment income represents the difference between investment income and operating expenses. Net investment income was $371,128, $362,747 and $357,223 for the years ended June 30, 2016, 2015 and 2014, respectively. The $8,381 increase during the year ended June 30, 2016 is primarily the result of a $18,838 increase in dividend income from Echelon and APRC, and a $5,972 decrease in base management fees from a decrease in our asset base. These results were partially offset by a $17,356 decrease in interest income, primarily due to a decrease in our interest earning asset base.

During the year ended June 30, 2015, the significant increase in the asset base resulted in an additional $135,233 of interest income which was offset by increased interest costs from the leverage utilized of $40,557 and increased base management fees of $25,600. Also reducing net investment income for the year ended June 30, 2015 versus June 30, 2014 were significant declines in the dividends received from Airmall, Borga, Inc. (“Borga”), and Credit Central, and a decrease in other income of $37,266. The decrease in other income is primarily from a reduction in structuring fees from lower origination levels and purchases of online consumer and commercial loans, which do not generate structuring fees.

Net investment income for the years ended June 30, 2016, 2015 and 2014 was $1.04, $1.03 and $1.19 per weighted average share, respectively. During the year ended June 30, 2016, the increase is primarily due to a $0.02 per weighted average share decrease in base management fees. This decrease was partially offset by a $0.07 per weighted average share decrease in interest income driven by reduced interest earning asset base and an increase of $0.05 per weighted average share in dividend income received by our investments in APRC and Echelon.

The decrease in net investment income for the year ended June 30, 2015 compared to the year ended June 30, 2014 is primarily due to a $0.14 per weighted average share decrease in other income driven by reduced structuring fees and a $0.07 per weighted average share decrease in dividend income received from our investments in Airmall, Borga, and Credit Central. These decreases were partially offset by a $0.04 per weighted average share decrease in income incentive fees.

Net Realized Gains/Losses

During the years ended June 30, 2016, 2015 and 2014, we recognized net realized losses on investments of $24,417, $180,423 and $3,346, respectively. The net realized loss during the year ended June 30, 2016 was primarily due to the write-down of our investment in Targus of $14,194, the sale of our investments in American Gilsonite, ICON, and Harbortouch for which we recognized total realized losses of $10,860 and the write-off of defaulted loans in our small business lending portfolio of $5,986. These losses were partially offset by net realized gains from the sale of two of our CLO investments for which we realized total gains of $3,912.

The net realized loss during the year ended June 30, 2015 was primarily due to the sale of our investments in Airmall, Ajax, Borga, BXC Company, Inc. (“BXC”) and Vets Securing America, Inc. (“VSA”) for which we recognized total realized losses of $47,546, and the sale of four of our CLO investments for which we realized total losses of $15,561. During the year ended June 30, 2015, we determined that the impairments of several of our investments (e.g., Appalachian Energy Holdings, LLC, Change Clean Energy Company, Coalbed LLC, Edmentum, Manx Energy Inc., NCT, Stryker Energy, LLC, The Healing Staff, Inc., Wind River, and Yatesville Coal Company) were other-than-temporary and recorded total realized losses of $123,555 (which were previously recognized as unrealized losses) for the amount that the amortized cost exceeded the fair value. These losses were partially offset by net realized gains from the proceeds collected on warrants redeemed from Snacks Parent Corporation, litigation settlements, partial sales, and the release of escrowed amounts due to us from several portfolio companies, for which we recognized total realized gains of $6,239.

During the year ended June 30, 2016, we repurchased $500 aggregate principal amount of the 2017 Notes and repaid $7,069 aggregate principal amount of Prospect Capital InterNotes® (including amounts repaid in accordance with the Survivor’s Option). As a result of these transactions, we recognized net realized gain on debt extinguishment of $224 in the year ended June 30, 2016.

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

Net Change in Unrealized (Depreciation) Appreciation

Net change in unrealized (depreciation) appreciation was $(243,573), $167,965 and $(34,857) for the years ended June 30, 2016, 2015 and 2014, respectively. For the year ended June 30, 2016, the $(243,573) change in net unrealized depreciation was driven primarily due to softening of the energy markets, non-credit related changes in the capital markets and increased default rates impacting the underlying collateral of our CLO residual interest investments. These factors resulted in net unrealized losses of $86,617 in our energy-related investments and $114,131 in our CLO investments. The remaining $42,825 increase in unrealized depreciation is primarily due to net unrealized losses for certain controlled investments - Harbortouch, First Tower and USES. Our investment in Harbortouch was sold and the previously recorded unrealized gain was reversed. Additionally, First Tower and USES experienced a decline in operating results contributing $21,471 and $17,148 of unrealized losses during the year ended June 30, 2016. These combined unrealized losses in certain controlled investments were partially offset by unrealized appreciation in our real estate portfolio due to improved operating performance at the property level and selected cap rates, partially offset by a decline in our online lending portfolio value resulting from an increase in delinquent loans. For the year ended June 30, 2015, the $202,822 increase in net change in unrealized appreciation was primarily the result of realizing losses that were previously unrealized related to the sale of our investments in Airmall, Ajax, Borga, BXC and VSA, and the impairment of certain investments for which we eliminated the unrealized depreciation balances related to these investments. We also experienced significant write-ups in our investments in APRC, First Tower, Harbortouch, NPRC, and UPRC. These instances of unrealized appreciation were partially offset by unrealized depreciation related to CP Energy, Gulf Coast, Pacific World, R-V, and Valley Electric.

Financial Condition, Liquidity and Capital Resources

For the years ended June 30, 2016, 2015 and 2014, our operating activities provided (used) $861,869, $45,464, $(1,725,231) of cash, respectively. There were no investing activities for the years ended June 30, 2016, 2015 and 2014. Financing activities (used) provided $654,097, $(69,663), and $1,656,220 of cash during the years ended June 30, 2016, 2015 and 2014, respectively, which included dividend payments of $336,637, $414,833 and $377,070, respectively.

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

Our primary sources of funds have historically been issuances of debt and equity. More recently, we have and may continue to fund a portion of our cash needs through repayments and opportunistic sales of our existing investment portfolio. We may also securitize a portion of our investments in unsecured or senior secured loans or other assets. Our objective is to put in place such borrowings in order to enable us to expand our portfolio. During the year ended June 30, 2016, we borrowed $615,000 and made repayments totaling $983,700 under our Revolving Credit Facility. As of June 30, 2016, we had no outstanding balance on our Revolving Credit Facility, $1,089,000 outstanding on the Convertible Notes, Public Notes with a carrying value of $709,657 and $908,808 outstanding on the Prospect Capital InterNotes®. (See “Capitalization” above.)

Undrawn committed revolvers and delayed draw term loans to our portfolio companies incur commitment and unused fees ranging from 0.00% to 6.00%. As of June 30, 2016 and June 30, 2015, we had $40,560 and $88,288, respectively, of undrawn revolver and delayed draw term loan commitments to our portfolio companies. The fair value of our undrawn committed revolvers and delayed draw term loans was zero as of June 30, 2016 and as of June 30, 2015.

Our shareholders’ equity accounts as of June 30, 2016, June 30, 2015 and June 30, 2014 reflect cumulative shares issued as of those respective dates. Our common stock has been issued through public offerings, a registered direct offering, the exercise of over-allotment options on the part of the underwriters, our dividend reinvestment plan and in connection with the acquisition of certain controlled portfolio companies. When our common stock is issued, the related offering expenses have been charged against paid-in capital in excess of par. All underwriting fees and offering expenses were borne by us.

As part of our Repurchase Program, we delivered a notice with our annual proxy mailing on September 23, 2015 and our most recent notice was delivered with a shareholder letter mailing on February 2, 2016. This notice extends for six months after the date that notice is delivered. During the year ended June 30, 2016, we repurchased 4,708,750 shares of our common stock pursuant to our publicly announced Repurchase Program for $34,140, or approximately $7.25 weighted average price per share at approximately a 30% discount to net asset value as of June 30, 2015. Our NAV per share was increased by approximately $0.02 for the year ended June 30, 2016 as a result of the share repurchases.

On November 3, 2015, our Registration Statement on Form N-2 was declared effective by the SEC. Under this Shelf Registration Statement, we can issue up to $4,807,503 of additional debt and equity securities in the public market as of June 30, 2016.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

As of June 30, 2016, we did not have any off-balance sheet liabilities or other contractual obligations that are reasonably likely to have a current or future material effect on our financial condition, other than those which originate from 1) the investment advisory and management agreement and the administration agreement and 2) the portfolio companies.

Recent Developments

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

On July 22, 2016, we made a $32,500 Senior Secured Term Loan A and a $32,500 Senior Secured Term Loan B debt investment in Universal Turbine Parts, LLC, an independent supplier of aftermarket turboprop engines and parts.

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

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

On August 14, 2016, we announced the then current conversion rate on the 2018 Notes as 84.1497 shares of common stock per
$1 principal amount of the 2018 Notes converted, which is equivalent to a conversion price of approximately $11.88.

On August 15, 2016, the 5.50% unsecured convertible notes, which had an outstanding principal balance of $167,500, matured and were repaid in full with cash on hand, primarily from the Harbortouch sale proceeds.
On August 22, 2016, the 2014 Facility was amended to eliminate some of the restrictions in the definition of an eligible loan for pledging to the facility and increase our overall borrowing base.
On September 16, 2016, we made a $15,000 second lien secured investment in J.D Power and Associates, a global market research company, in support of an acquisition of the company.
On September 28, 2016, we provided $35,295 and $11,086 of debt and equity financing, respectively, to NPRC for the acquisition of a real estate property.
On September 30, 2016, we made an investment of $26,414 to purchase 50.2% of the subordinated notes in Voya 2016-3, Ltd. in a co-investment transaction with Priority Income Fund, Inc., a closed-end fund managed by an affiliate of Prospect Capital Management L.P.
On September 28, 2016, Rocket Software, Inc. repaid the $20,000 loan receivable to us.
On September 28, 2016, we have made an additional $12,523 second lien debt and $2,098 equity investment in Credit Central Loan Company, LLC.
On September 30, 2016, we invested an additional $22,500 of Senior Secured Term Loan A and $22,500 of Senior Secured Term Loan B debt investments in Onyx Payments to fund a dividend recapitalization.
On September 30, 2016, we made a $10,000 follow-on first lien senior secured debt investment in Matrixx Initiatives, Inc. to fund a dividend recapitalization.
On October 4, 2016, we made a $40,000 second lien secured investment to support the recapitalization of Coinstar, LLC, an automated network of self-service coin counting machines.
On October 5, 2016, Focus Brands, Inc. repaid the $18,000 loan receivable to us.
On October 7, 2016, we made an $11,500 second lien senior secured debt investment in Dunn Paper Holdings, Inc, a leading specialty packaging supplier, in support of an acquisition of the company.
On October 4, 2016, we made a $40,000 second lien secured investment to support the recapitalization of Coinstar, LLC, an automated network of self-service coin counting machines.
On October 14, 2016, Trinity Services Group, Inc. repaid the $134,576 loan receivable to us.
On October 14, 2016, Security Alarm Financing Enterprise, L.P. repaid the $25,000 loan receivable to us.
On October 14, 2016, Harbortouch Payments, LLC repaid the $27,500 loan receivable to us.
On October 14, 2016, we provided $22,500 of second lien senior secured debt to support the refinancing of Vivid Seats LLC, a secondary marketplace for entertainment tickets.
On October 14, 2016, we received a partial repayment of $60,778 for the NPRC and its wholly-owned subsidiaries' loan previously outstanding and $2,222 as a return of capital on the equity investment in NPRC.
On October 20, 2016, we made a $50,000 second lien senior secured debt investment in Rocket Software, Inc. to support an acquisition and dividend recapitalization.
On October 31, 2016, System One Holdings, LLC repaid the $104,553 loan receivable to us.
During the period from July 1, 2016 through August 29, 2016, we made seven follow-on investments in NPRC totaling $55,710 to support the online consumer lending initiative.
During the period from July 1, 2016 through November 1, 2016 we issued $51,875 aggregate principal amount of Prospect Capital InterNotes® for net proceeds of $51,231.
During the period from July 1, 2016 through August 24, 2016, we issued $37,901 in aggregate principal amount of our 2024 Notes for net proceeds of $37,106.
During the period from July 1, 2016 through October 31, 2016, our wholly-owned subsidiary Prospect Small Business Lending, LLC purchased $20,572 of whole loans from On Deck Capital, Inc., an online small business lender.
On August 25, 2016, we announced the declaration of monthly dividends in the following amounts and with the following dates:

- $0.08333 per share for September 2016 to holders of record on September 30, 2016 with a payment date of October 20, 2016;

- $0.08333 per share for October 2016 to holders of record on October 31, 2016 with a payment date of November 17, 2016.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

Basis of Presentation and Consolidation

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

Reclassifications

Certain reclassifications have been made in the presentation of prior consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes to conform to the presentation as of and for the years ended June 30, 2016, 2015 and 2014.

Use of Estimates

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

Cash and Cash Equivalents

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

Investment Classification

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

Investment Transactions

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

Investment Risks

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

Market Risk

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

Credit Risk

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

Liquidity Risk

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

Interest Rate Risk

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

Prepayment Risk

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

Structured Credit Related Risk

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

Online Lending Risk

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

Investment Valuation

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

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

Level 1: Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities, accessible by us at the measurement date.

Level 2: Quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets, or quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in markets that are not active, or other observable inputs other than quoted prices.

Level 3: Unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Our investments in CLOs are classified as ASC 820 Level 3 securities and are valued using a discounted cash flow model. The valuations have been accomplished through the analysis of the CLO deal structures to identify the risk exposures from the modeling point of view as well as to determine an appropriate call date (i.e., expected maturity). For each CLO security, the most appropriate valuation approach has been chosen from alternative approaches to ensure the most accurate valuation for such security. To value a CLO, both the assets and the liabilities of the CLO capital structure are modeled. Our valuation agent utilizes additional methods to validate the results from the discounted cash flow method, such as Monte Carlo simulations of key model variables, analysis of relevant data observed in the CLO market, and review of certain benchmark credit indices. We use a waterfall engine to store the collateral data, generate collateral cash flows from the assets based on various assumptions for the risk factors, distribute the cash flows to the liability structure based on the payment priorities, and discount them back using appropriate market discount rates. We are not responsible for and have no influence over the asset management of the portfolios underlying the CLO investments we hold as those portfolios are managed by non-affiliated third party CLO collateral managers. The main risk factors are: default risk, interest rate risk, downgrade risk, and credit spread risk.

Valuation of Other Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities

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

Convertible Notes

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

Revenue Recognition

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

Interest income, adjusted for amortization of premium and accretion of discount, is recorded on an accrual basis. Origination, closing and/or commitment fees associated with investments in portfolio companies are accreted into interest income over the respective terms of the applicable loans. Accretion of such purchase discounts or amortization of premiums is calculated using the effective interest method as of the purchase date and adjusted only for material amendments or prepayments. Upon the prepayment of a loan or debt security, any prepayment penalties and unamortized loan origination, closing and commitment fees are recorded as interest income.

Loans are placed on non-accrual status when there is reasonable doubt that principal or interest will be collected. Unpaid accrued interest is generally reversed when a loan is placed on non-accrual status. Interest payments received on non-accrual loans may be recognized as income or applied to principal depending upon management’s judgment. Non-accrual loans are restored to accrual status when past due principal and interest is paid and in management’s judgment, is likely to remain current. As of June 30, 2016, approximately 1.4% of our total assets at fair value are in non-accrual status.

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

Dividend income is recorded on the ex-dividend date.

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

Federal and State Income Taxes

We have elected to be treated as a RIC and intend to continue to comply with the requirements of the Code applicable to regulated investment companies. We are required to distribute at least 90% of our investment company taxable income and intend to distribute (or retain through a deemed distribution) all of our investment company taxable income and net capital gain to stockholders; therefore, we have made no provision for income taxes. The character of income and gains that we will distribute is determined in accordance with income tax regulations that may differ from GAAP. Book and tax basis differences relating to stockholder dividends and distributions and other permanent book and tax differences are reclassified to paid-in capital.

If we do not distribute (or are not deemed to have distributed) at least 98% of our annual ordinary income and 98.2% of our capital gains earned in the calendar year, we will generally be required to pay an excise tax equal to 4% of the amount by which 98% of our annual ordinary income and 98.2% of our capital gains exceed the distributions from such taxable income for the year. To the extent that we determine that our estimated current calendar year taxable income will be in excess of estimated current calendar year dividend distributions from such taxable income, we accrue excise taxes, if any, on estimated excess taxable income. As of June 30, 2016 and June 30, 2015, we accrued \$1,100 and \$305, respectively, for any unpaid potential excise tax liability and have included these amounts within other liabilities on the accompanying Consolidated Statements of Assets and Liabilities.

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

We follow ASC 740, Income Taxes ("ASC 740"). ASC 740 provides guidance for how uncertain tax positions should be recognized, measured, presented, and disclosed in the consolidated financial statements. ASC 740 requires the evaluation of tax positions taken or expected to be taken in the course of preparing our tax returns to determine whether the tax positions are "more-likely-than-not" of being sustained by the applicable tax authority. Tax positions not deemed to meet the more-likely-than-not threshold are recorded as a tax benefit or expense in the current year. For the years ended June 30, 2016 and June 30, 2015, we did not record any unrecognized tax benefits or liabilities. Management's determinations regarding ASC 740 may be subject to review and adjustment at a later date based upon factors including, but not limited to, an on-going analysis of tax laws, regulations and interpretations thereof.

Although we file both federal and state income tax returns, our major tax jurisdiction is federal. Our tax returns for our federal tax years ended August 31, 2013 and thereafter remain subject to examination by the Internal Revenue Service.

Dividends and Distributions

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

Financing Costs

We record origination expenses related to our Revolving Credit Facility and Convertible Notes, Public Notes and Prospect Capital InterNotes® (collectively, our "Unsecured Notes") as deferred financing costs. These expenses are deferred and amortized as part of interest expense using the straight-line method over the stated life of the obligation which approximates the effective yield method for our Revolving Credit Facility, Baby Bond Program, and Prospect Capital InterNotes®. The effective interest method is used for our remaining Unsecured Notes over the respective expected life or maturity. In the event that we modify or extinguish our debt before maturity, we follow the guidance in ASC 470-50, Modification and Extinguishments ("ASC 470-50"). For modifications to or exchanges of our Revolving Credit Facility, any unamortized deferred costs relating to lenders who are not part of the new lending group are expensed. For extinguishments of our Unsecured Notes, any unamortized deferred costs are deducted from the carrying amount of the debt in determining the gain or loss from the extinguishment. Effective July 1, 2016, these costs will be reclassified to the balance sheet as a deduction from the debt liability rather than an asset, in accordance with Accounting Standards Update 2015-03, Simplifying the Presentation of Debt Issuance Costs ("ASU 2015-03").

We may record registration expenses related to shelf filings as prepaid assets. These expenses consist principally of SEC registration fees, legal fees and accounting fees incurred. These prepaid assets are charged to capital upon the receipt of proceeds from an equity offering or charged to expense if no offering is completed. As of June 30, 2016 and June 30, 2015, there are no prepaid assets related to registration expenses and all amounts incurred have been expensed.

Guarantees and Indemnification Agreements

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

Per Share Information

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

Recent Accounting Pronouncement

In April 2015, the FASB issued ASU 2015-03, Interest - Imputation of Interest (Subtopic 835-30): Simplifying the Presentation of Debt Issuance Costs, which requires debt issuance costs related to a recognized debt liability to be presented in the balance sheet as a direct deduction from the debt liability rather than as an asset. The new guidance will make the presentation of debt issuance costs consistent with the presentation of debt discounts or premiums. ASU 2015-03 is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2015, and interim periods within those fiscal years. Early adoption is permitted for financial statements that have not been previously issued. The new guidance must be applied on a retrospective basis to all prior periods presented in the financial statements. The adoption of the amended guidance in ASU 2015-03 is expected to decrease total liabilities by decreasing the carrying value of our debt, and is expected to decrease total assets by decreasing deferred financing costs of our debt, but is not expected to have any other significant effect on our consolidated financial statements and disclosures.

QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

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

Our debt investments may be based on floating rates or fixed rates. For our floating rate loans the rates are determined from the LIBOR, EURO Interbank Offer Rate, the Federal Funds Rate or the Prime Rate. The floating interest rate loans may be subject to a LIBOR floor. Our loans typically have durations of one to three months after which they reset to current market interest rates. As of June 30, 2016, 91.0% of the interesting earning investments in our portfolio, at fair value, bore interest at floating rates.

We also have a revolving credit facility and certain Prospect Capital InterNotes® issuances that are based on floating LIBOR rates. Interest on borrowings under the revolving credit facility is one-month LIBOR plus 225 basis points with no minimum LIBOR floor and there is no outstanding balance as of June 30, 2016. Interest on five Prospect Capital InterNotes® is three-month LIBOR plus a range of 350 to 300 basis points with no minimum LIBOR floor. The Convertible Notes, Public Notes and remaining Prospect Capital InterNotes® bear interest at fixed rates.

The following table shows the approximate annual impact on net investment income of base rate changes in interest rates (considering interest rate flows for floating rate instruments, excluding our investments in CLO residual interests) to our loan portfolio and outstanding debt as of June 30, 2016, assuming no changes in our investment and borrowing structure:

(in thousands) Basis Point Change	Interest Income	Interest Expense	Net Income	Net Investment Income (1)
Up 300 basis points	$83,879	$ 43	$83,836	$ 67,069
Up 200 basis points	47,172	29	47,143	37,714
Up 100 basis points	14,352	16	14,336	11,469
Down 100 basis points	(219)	(10)	(209)	(251)

(1) Includes the impact of income incentive fees. See Note 13 to our consolidated financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2016 for more information on the income incentive fees.

(2) As of June 30, 2016, one and three month LIBOR was 0.47% and 0.65%, respectively.

We may hedge against interest rate fluctuations by using standard hedging instruments such as futures, options and forward contracts subject to the requirements of the 1940 Act. While hedging activities may insulate us against adverse changes in interest rates, they may also limit our ability to participate in the benefits of higher interest rates with respect to our portfolio of investments. During the year ended June 30, 2016, we did not engage in hedging activities.

REPORT OF MANAGEMENT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting, and for performing an assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting as of June 30, 2016. Internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. The Company’s internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (i) pertain to assets of the Company; (ii) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the Company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the Company; and (iii) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the Company’s assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Management performed an assessment of the effectiveness of the Company’s internal control over financial reporting as of June 30, 2015 based upon criteria in Internal Control—Integrated Framework (2013) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (“COSO”). Based on our assessment, management determined that the Company’s internal control over financial reporting was effective as of June 30, 2016 based on the criteria on Internal Control—Integrated Framework (2013) issued by COSO. There were no changes in our internal control over financial reporting during the quarter ended June 30, 2016 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

Our management’s assessment of the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of June 30, 2016 has been audited by BDO USA, LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, as stated in their report which appears herein.

USE OF PROCEEDS

Unless otherwise specified in a prospectus supplement, we intend to use the net proceeds from selling Securities pursuant to this prospectus initially to maintain balance sheet liquidity, involving repayment of debt under our credit facility, if any, investments in high quality short-term debt instruments or a combination thereof, and thereafter to make long-term investments in accordance with our investment objective. Interest on borrowings under the credit facility is one-month LIBOR plus 225 basis points, with no minimum LIBOR floor. Additionally, the lenders charge a fee on the unused portion of the credit facility equal to either 50 basis points if at least thirty-five percent of the credit facility is drawn or 100 basis points otherwise. A supplement to this prospectus relating to each offering will provide additional detail, to the extent known at the time, regarding the use of the proceeds from such offering including any intention to utilize proceeds to pay expenses in order to avoid sales of long-term assets.

We anticipate that substantially all of the net proceeds of an offering of Securities pursuant to this prospectus will be used for the above purposes within six months, depending on the availability of appropriate investment opportunities consistent with our investment objective and market conditions, and will be so used within two years. In addition, we expect that there will be several offerings pursuant to this prospectus; we expect that substantially all of the proceeds from all offerings will be used within three years. Pending our new investments, we plan to invest a portion of net proceeds in cash equivalents, U.S. government securities and other high-quality debt investments that mature in one year or less from the date of investment and other general corporate purposes. The management fee payable by us will not be reduced while our assets are invested in such securities, which may generate a loss to the Company. See “Regulation—Temporary Investments” for additional information about temporary investments we may make while waiting to make longer-term investments in pursuit of our investment objective.

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

Our annual report on Form 10-K for the year ended June 30, 2016, any of our quarterly reports on Form 10-Q or current reports on Form 8-K, or any other oral or written statements made in press releases or otherwise by or on behalf of Prospect Capital Corporation including this prospectus may contain forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, which involve substantial risks and uncertainties. Forward-looking statements predict or describe our future operations, business plans, business and investment strategies and portfolio management and the performance of our investments and our investment management business. These forward-looking statements are not historical facts, but rather are based on current expectations, estimates and projections about our industry, our beliefs, and our assumptions. Words such as "intends," "intend," "intended," "goal," "estimate," "estimates," "expects," "expect," "expected," "project," "projected," "projections," "p "anticipates," "anticipated," "should," "could," "may," "will," "designed to," "foreseeable future," "believe," "believes," and " variations of these words and similar expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements. Our actual results or outcomes may differ materially from those anticipated. Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements, which speak only as of the date the statement was made. We undertake no obligation to publicly update or revise any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise. These forward-looking statements do not meet the safe harbor for forward-looking statements pursuant to Section 27A of the Securities Act. These statements are not guarantees of future performance and are subject to risks, uncertainties, and other factors, some of which are beyond our control and difficult to predict and could cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed or forecasted in the forward-looking statements, including without limitation:

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

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

DISTRIBUTIONS

Through March 2010, we made quarterly distributions to our stockholders out of assets legally available for distribution. In June 2010, we changed our distribution policy from a quarterly payment to a monthly payment. To the extent prudent and practicable, we currently intend to continue making distributions on a monthly basis. Our ability to pay distributions could be affected by future business performance, liquidity, capital needs, alternative investment opportunities and loan covenants. Our distributions, if any, will be determined by our Board of Directors. Certain amounts of the monthly distributions may from time to time be paid out of our capital rather than from earnings for the quarter as a result of our deliberate planning or by accounting reclassifications.

As a RIC, we generally are not subject to U.S. federal income tax on income and gains we distribute each taxable year to our stockholders, provided that in such taxable year, we distribute an amount equal to at least 90% of our investment company taxable income (as defined by the Code) to our stockholders. Any undistributed taxable income is subject to U.S. federal income tax. In addition, we will be subject to a 4% non-deductible U.S. federal excise tax on certain undistributed income unless we distribute in a timely manner an amount at least equal to the sum of (i) 98% of our ordinary income recognized during the calendar year, (ii) 98.2% of our capital gain net income, as defined by the Code, recognized for the one year period ending October 31 in that calendar year and (iii) any income recognized, but not distributed, in preceding years.

We had an excise tax liability of $305 for the calendar year ended December 31, 2015. Through June 30, 2016, we have an accrued excise tax payable of $1,100. Tax characteristics of all distributions will be reported to stockholders, as appropriate, on Form 1099-DIV after the end of the calendar year.

In addition, although we currently intend to distribute realized net capital gains (which we define as net long-term capital gains in excess of short-term capital losses), if any, at least annually out of the assets legally available for such distributions, we may decide in the future to retain such capital gains for investment. In such event, the consequences of our retention of net capital gains are described under “Material U.S. Federal Income Tax Considerations.” We can offer no assurance that we will achieve results that will permit the payment of any cash distributions and, if we issue senior securities, we may be prohibited from making distributions if doing so causes us to fail to maintain the asset coverage ratios stipulated by the 1940 Act or if distributions are limited by the terms of any of our borrowings.

During the years ended June 30, 2016 and June 30, 2015, we distributed approximately $356.1 million and $421.6 million, respectively, to our stockholders. The following table summarizes our distributions declared and payable for the years ended June 30, 2015 and June 30, 2016.

Declaration Date	Record Date	Payment Date	Amount Per Share	Amount Distributed (in thousands)
2/3/2014	7/31/2014	8/21/2014	$0.110475	$ 37,863
2/3/2014	8/29/2014	9/18/2014	0.110500	37,885
2/3/2014	9/30/2014	10/22/2014	0.110525	38,519
5/6/2014	10/31/2014	11/20/2014	0.110550	38,977
5/6/2014	11/28/2014	12/18/2014	0.110575	39,583
5/6/2014	12/31/2014	1/22/2015	0.110600	39,623
9/24/2014	1/30/2015	2/19/2015	0.110625	39,648
12/8/2014	2/27/2015	3/19/2015	0.083330	29,878
12/8/2014	3/31/2015	4/23/2015	0.083330	29,887
12/8/2014	4/30/2015	5/21/2015	0.083330	29,898
5/6/2015	5/29/2015	6/18/2015	0.083330	29,910
5/6/2015	6/30/2015	7/23/2015	0.083330	29,923
Total declared and payable for the year ended June 30, 2015				$ 421,594
5/6/2015	7/31/2015	8/20/2015	$0.083330	$ 29,909
5/6/2015	8/31/2015	9/17/2015	0.083330	29,605
8/24/2015	9/30/2015	10/22/2015	0.083330	29,601
8/24/2015	10/30/2015	11/19/2015	0.083330	29,600
11/4/2015	11/30/2015	12/24/2015	0.083330	29,611
11/4/2015	12/31/2015	1/21/2016	0.083330	29,616
11/4/2015	1/29/2016	2/18/2016	0.083330	29,641
2/9/2016	2/29/2016	3/24/2016	0.083330	29,663
2/9/2016	3/31/2016	4/21/2016	0.083330	29,674
2/9/2016	4/29/2016	5/19/2016	0.083330	29,702
5/9/2016	5/31/2016	6/23/2016	0.083330	29,730
5/9/2016	6/30/2016	7/21/2016	0.083330	29,758
Total declared and payable for the year ended June 30, 2016				$ 356,110

Dividends and distributions to common stockholders are recorded on the ex-dividend date. As such, the table above includes distributions with record dates during the years ended June 30, 2016 and June 30, 2015. It does not include distributions previously declared to stockholders of record on any future dates, as those amounts are not yet determinable. The following dividends were previously declared and will be payable subsequent to June 30, 2016:

- $0.08333 per share for July 2016 to holders of record on July 29, 2016 with a payment date of August 18, 2016;
- $0.08333 per share for August 2016 to holders of record on August 31, 2016 with a payment date of September 22, 2016;
- $0.08333 per share for September 2016 to holders of record on September 30, 2016 with a payment date of October 20, 2016; and
- $0.08333 per share for October 2016 to holders of record on October 31, 2016 with a payment date of November 17, 2016.

SENIOR SECURITIES

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

Credit Facility	Total Amount Outstanding(1)	Asset Coverage per Unit(2)	Involuntary Liquidating Preference per Unit(3)	Average Market Value per Unit(4)
Fiscal 2016 (as of June 30, 2016)	$ —	$—	—	—
Fiscal 2015 (as of June 30, 2015)	368,700	18,136	—	—
Fiscal 2014 (as of June 30, 2014)	92,000	69,470	—	—
Fiscal 2013 (as of June 30, 2013)	124,000	34,996	—	—
Fiscal 2012 (as of June 30, 2012)	96,000	22,668	—	—
Fiscal 2011 (as of June 30, 2011)	84,200	18,065	—	—
Fiscal 2010 (as of June 30, 2010)	100,300	8,093	—	—
Fiscal 2009 (as of June 30, 2009)	124,800	5,268	—	—
Fiscal 2008 (as of June 30, 2008)	91,167	5,712	—	—
Fiscal 2007 (as of June 30, 2007)	—	N/A	—	—
2015 Notes(5)				
Fiscal 2016 (as of June 30, 2016)	$ —	N/A	—	—
Fiscal 2015 (as of June 30, 2015)	150,000	44,579	—	—
Fiscal 2014 (as of June 30, 2014)	150,000	42,608	—	—
Fiscal 2013 (as of June 30, 2013)	150,000	28,930	—	—
Fiscal 2012 (as of June 30, 2012)	150,000	14,507	—	—
Fiscal 2011 (as of June 30, 2011)	150,000	10,140	—	—
2016 Notes				
Fiscal 2016 (as of June 30, 2016)	$ 167,500	$ 36,677	—	—
Fiscal 2015 (as of June 30, 2015)	167,500	39,921	—	—
Fiscal 2014 (as of June 30, 2014)	167,500	38,157	—	—
Fiscal 2013 (as of June 30, 2013)	167,500	25,907	—	—
Fiscal 2012 (as of June 30, 2012)	167,500	12,992	—	—
Fiscal 2011 (as of June 30, 2011)	172,500	8,818	—	—
2017 Notes				
Fiscal 2016 (as of June 30, 2016)	$ 129,500	$ 47,439	—	—
Fiscal 2015 (as of June 30, 2015)	130,000	51,437	—	—
Fiscal 2014 (as of June 30, 2014)	130,000	49,163	—	—
Fiscal 2013 (as of June 30, 2013)	130,000	33,381	—	—
Fiscal 2012 (as of June 30, 2012)	130,000	16,739	—	—
2018 Notes				
Fiscal 2016 (as of June 30, 2016)	$ 200,000	$ 30,717	—	—
Fiscal 2015 (as of June 30, 2015)	200,000	33,434	—	—
Fiscal 2014 (as of June 30, 2014)	200,000	31,956	—	—
Fiscal 2013 (as of June 30, 2013)	200,000	21,697	—	—

2019 Notes				
Fiscal 2016 (as of June 30, 2016)	$ 200,000	$ 30,717	—	—
Fiscal 2015 (as of June 30, 2015)	200,000	33,434	—	—
Fiscal 2014 (as of June 30, 2014)	200,000	31,956	—	—
Fiscal 2013 (as of June 30, 2013)	200,000	21,697	—	—

	Total Amount Outstanding(1)	Asset Coverage per Unit(2)	Involuntary Liquidating Preference per Unit(3)	Average Market Value per Unit(4)
5.00% 2019 Notes				
Fiscal 2016 (as of June 30, 2016)	$ 300,000	$ 20,478	—	—
Fiscal 2015 (as of June 30, 2015)	300,000	22,289	—	—
Fiscal 2014 (as of June 30, 2014)	300,000	21,304	—	—
2020 Notes				
Fiscal 2016 (as of June 30, 2016)	$ 392,000	$ 15,672	—	—
Fiscal 2015 (as of June 30, 2015)	392,000	17,058	—	—
Fiscal 2014 (as of June 30, 2014)	400,000	15,978	—	—
2022 Notes(6)				
Fiscal 2015 (as of June 30, 2015)	$ —	N/A	—	N/A
Fiscal 2014 (as of June 30, 2014)	100,000	63,912	—	1,038
Fiscal 2013 (as of June 30, 2013)	100,000	43,395	—	1,036
Fiscal 2012 (as of June 30, 2012)	100,000	21,761	—	996
2023 Notes				
Fiscal 2016 (as of June 30, 2016)	$ 248,293	$ 24,742	—	—
Fiscal 2015 (as of June 30, 2015)	248,094	26,953	—	—
Fiscal 2014 (as of June 30, 2014)	247,881	25,783	—	—
Fiscal 2013 (as of June 30, 2013)	247,725	17,517	—	—
2024 Notes				
Fiscal 2016 (as of June 30, 2016)	$ 161,364	$ 38,072	—	$ 951
Prospect Capital InterNotes®				
Fiscal 2016 (as of June 30, 2016)	$ 908,808	$ 6,760	—	—
Fiscal 2015 (as of June 30, 2015)	827,442	8,081	—	—
Fiscal 2014 (as of June 30, 2014)	785,670	8,135	—	—
Fiscal 2013 (as of June 30, 2013)	363,777	11,929	—	—
Fiscal 2012 (as of June 30, 2012)	20,638	105,442	—	—
All Senior Securities(7)				
Fiscal 2016 (as of June 30, 2016)	$ 2,707,465	$ 2,269	—	—
Fiscal 2015 (as of June 30, 2015)	2,983,736	2,241	—	—
Fiscal 2014 (as of June 30, 2014)	2,773,051	2,305	—	—
Fiscal 2013 (as of June 30, 2013)	1,683,002	2,578	—	—
Fiscal 2012 (as of June 30, 2012)	664,138	3,277	—	—

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

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

(3) This column is inapplicable.

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

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

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

(7) While we do not consider commitments to fund under revolving arrangements to be Senior Securities, if we were to elect to treat such unfunded commitments, which were $40,560 as of June 30, 2016, as Senior Securities for purposes of Section 18 of the 1940 Act, our asset coverage per unit would be $2,250.

PRICE RANGE OF COMMON STOCK

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

		Stock Price		Premium (Discount) of High to NAV	Premium (Discount) of Low to NAV	Dividends Declared
	NAV(1)	High(2)	Low(2)			
Twelve Months Ending June 30, 2015						
First quarter	$10.47	$11.00	$9.90	5.1 %	(5.4)%	$0.331500
Second quarter	10.35	9.92	8.11	(4.2)%	(21.6)%	0.331725
Third quarter	10.30	8.81	8.23	(14.5)%	(20.1)%	0.277285
Fourth quarter	10.31	8.65	7.22	(16.1)%	(30.0)%	0.250000
Twelve Months Ending June 30, 2016						
First quarter	$10.17	$7.99	$6.98	(21.4)%	(31.4)%	$0.250000
Second quarter	9.65	7.63	6.20	(21.0)%	(35.8)%	$0.250000
Third quarter	9.61	7.48	5.26	(22.2)%	(45.3)%	$0.250000
Fourth quarter	9.62	7.86	7.15	(18.3)%	(25.7)%	$0.250000
Twelve Months Ending June 30, 2017						
First quarter	(3)(4)	$8.65	$7.80	(4)	(4)	$0.250000(5)
Second quarter (through October 31, 2016)	(3)(4)	8.15	7.89	(4)	(4)	N/A

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

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

(3) Our most recently estimated NAV per share is $9.62 on June 30, 2016. NAV per share as of December 31, 2016, may be higher or lower than $9.62 based on potential changes in valuations, issuances of securities, dividends paid and earnings for the quarters then ended.

(4) NAV has not yet been finally determined for any day after June 30, 2016.

(5) On August 25, 2016, Prospect announced the declaration of monthly dividends in the following amounts and with the following dates:

- $0.08333 per share for September 2016 (record date of September 30, 2016 and payment date of October 20, 2016); and
- $0.08333 per share for October 2016 (record date of October 31, 2016 and payment date of November 17, 2016).

On October 31, 2016, the last reported sales price of our common stock was $7.89 per share.

As of October 31, 2016, we had approximately 134 stockholders of record.

The below table sets forth each class of our outstanding securities as of October 31, 2016.

Title of Class	Amount Authorized	Amount Held by Registrant or for its Account	Amount Outstanding

Common Stock	1,000,000,000	—	358,369,103

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BUSINESS

General

We are a financial services company that primarily lends to and invests in middle market privately-held companies. In this prospectus, we use the term “middle-market” to refer to companies with annual revenues between $50 million and $2 billion. We are a closed-end investment company that has filed an election to be treated as a business development company under the Investment Company Act of 1940, or the “1940 Act.” We invest primarily in senior and subordinated debt and equity of companies in need of capital for acquisitions, divestitures, growth, development, recapitalizations and other purposes. We work with the management teams or financial sponsors to seek investments with historical cash flows, asset collateral or contracted pro-forma cash flows.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Real Estate Investments – We make investments in real estate through our wholly-owned tax-efficient real estate investment trust (“REIT”), NPRC, the surviving entity of the May 23, 2016 merger with APRC and UPRC. Our real estate investments are in various classes of fully developed and occupied real estate properties that generate current yields. We seek to identify properties that have historically high occupancy and steady cash flow generation. NPRC co-invests with established and experienced property managers that manage such properties after acquisition. This investment strategy has comprised approximately 5%-10% of our business.

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

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

Online Lending – We make investments in loans originated by certain consumer loan and small and medium sized business ("SME") loan facilitators. We purchase each loan in its entirety (i.e., a "whole loan"). The borrowers are consumers and SMEs. The loans are typically serviced by the facilitators of the loans. We will not invest through platforms that cannot evaluate the completeness and accuracy of the individual loan data. This investment strategy has comprised approximately 4%-7% of our business.

We seek to maximize total returns to our investors, including both current yield and equity upside, by applying rigorous credit analysis and asset-based and cash-flow based lending techniques to make and monitor our investments. We are constantly pursuing multiple investment opportunities, including purchases of portfolios from private and public companies, as well as originations and secondary purchases of particular securities. We also regularly evaluate control investment opportunities in a range of industries, and some of these investments could be material to us. There can be no assurance that we will successfully consummate any investment opportunity we are currently pursuing. If any of these opportunities are consummated, there can be no assurance that investors will share our view of valuation or that any assets acquired will not be subject to future write downs, each of which could have an adverse effect on our stock price.

On July 27, 2004, we completed our initial public offering ("IPO") and sold 7 million shares of common stock at a price of $15.00 per share, less underwriting discounts and commissions totaling $1.05 per share. An additional 55,000 shares were issued through the exercise of an over-allotment option with respect to the IPO on August 27, 2004. Since the IPO and the exercise of the related over-allotment option, we have made other common stock share offerings (including options exercised by underwriters) resulting in the issuance of 309,644,657 shares at prices ranging from $7.75 to $17.70. We issued the 2015 Notes on December 21, 2010, the 2016 Notes on February 18, 2011, the 2017 Notes on April 16, 2012, the 2022 Notes on May 1, 2012, the 2018 Notes on August 14, 2012, the 2019 Notes on December 21, 2012, the 2023 Notes on March 15, 2013, the 5.00% 2019 Notes on April 7, 2014, the 2020 Notes on April 11, 2014 and have issued Prospect Capital InterNotes® since February 16, 2012. Each of our Unsecured Notes are our general, unsecured obligations and rank equal in right of payment with all of our existing and future unsecured indebtedness and senior in right of payment to any of our subordinated indebtedness. As a result, the Unsecured Notes are effectively subordinated to our existing secured indebtedness, such as our credit facility, and future secured indebtedness to the extent of the value of the assets securing such indebtedness and structurally subordinated to any existing and future liabilities and other indebtedness of any of our subsidiaries.

Convertible Notes (All figures in this section are in thousands except share, per share and other data)

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

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

On April 16, 2012, we issued $130,000 aggregate principal amount of convertible notes that mature on October 15, 2017 (the "2017 Notes"), unless previously converted or repurchased in accordance with their terms. The 2017 Notes bear interest at a rate of 5.375% per year, payable semi-annually on April 15 and October 15 of each year, beginning

October 15, 2012. Total proceeds from the issuance of the 2017 Notes, net of underwriting discounts and offering costs, were $126,035. On March 28, 2016, we repurchased $500 aggregate principal amount of the 2017 Notes at a price of 98.25, including commissions. The transaction resulted in our recognizing a $9 gain for the period ended March 31, 2016.

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

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

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

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

	2016 Notes	2017 Notes	2018 Notes	2019 Notes	2020 Notes
Initial conversion rate(1)	78.3699	85.8442	82.3451	79.7766	80.6647
Initial conversion price	$12.76	$11.65	$12.14	$12.54	$12.40
Conversion rate at June 30, 2016(1)(2)	80.2196	87.7516	84.1497	79.8360	80.6670
Conversion price at June 30, 2016(2)(3)	$12.47	$11.40	$11.88	$12.53	$12.40
Last conversion price calculation date	2/18/2016	4/16/2016	8/14/2015	12/21/2015	4/11/2016
Dividend threshold amount (per share)(4)	$0.101150	$0.101500	$0.101600	$0.110025	$0.110525

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

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

(3) The conversion price in effect at June 30, 2016 was calculated on the last anniversary of the issuance and will be adjusted again on the next anniversary, unless the exercise price shall have changed by more than 1% before the anniversary.

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

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

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

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

In connection with the issuance of the Convertible Notes, we incurred $34,629 of fees which are being amortized over the terms of the notes, of which $14,639 remains to be amortized and is included within deferred financing costs on the Consolidated Statement of Assets and Liabilities as of June 30, 2016.

During the years ended June 30, 2016, 2015 and 2014, we recorded $68,966, $74,365 and $58,042, respectively, of interest costs and amortization of financing costs on the Convertible Notes as interest expense.

Public Notes (All figures in this section are in thousands except share, per share and other data)

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

On March 15, 2013, we issued $250,000 aggregate principal amount of unsecured notes that mature on March 15, 2023 (the “2023 Notes”). The 2023 Notes bear interest at a rate of 5.875% per year, payable semi-annually on March 15 and September 15 of each year, beginning September 15, 2013. Total proceeds from the issuance of the 2023 Notes, net of underwriting discounts and offering costs, were $245,966.

On April 7, 2014, we issued $300,000 aggregate principal amount of unsecured notes that mature on July 15, 2019 (the “5.00% 2019 Notes”). Included in the issuance is $45,000 of Prospect Capital InterNotes® that were exchanged for the 5.00% 2019 Notes. The 5.00% 2019 Notes bear interest at a rate of 5.00% per year, payable semi-annually on January 15 and July 15 of each year, beginning July 15, 2014. Total proceeds from the issuance of the 5.00% 2019 Notes, net of underwriting discounts and offering costs, were $295,998.

On December 10, 2015, we issued $160,000 aggregate principal amount of unsecured notes that mature on June 15, 2024 (the “2024 Notes”). The 2024 Notes bear interest at a rate of 6.25% per year, payable quarterly on March 15, June 15, September 15 and December 15 of each year, beginning March 15, 2016. Total proceeds from the issuance of the 2024 Notes, net of underwriting discounts and offering costs, were $155,043. On June 16, 2016, we entered into an at-the-market program with FBR Capital Markets & Co. through which we could sell, by means of at-the-market offerings, from time to time, up to $100,000 in aggregate principal amount of our existing 2024 Notes. During the period from June 28, 2016 to June 30, 2016, we issued $1,380 in aggregate principal amount of our 2024 Notes for net proceeds of $1,247 after commissions and offering costs.

The 2022 Notes, the 2023 Notes, the 5.00% 2019 Notes, and the 2024 Notes (collectively, the “Public Notes”) are direct unsecured obligations and rank equally with all of our unsecured indebtedness from time to time outstanding.

In connection with the issuance of the 2023 Notes, the 5.00% 2019 Notes, and the 2024 Notes, we incurred $13,109 of fees which are being amortized over the term of the notes, of which $10,289 remains to be amortized and is included within deferred financing costs on the Consolidated Statement of Assets and Liabilities as of June 30, 2016.

During the years ended June 30, 2016, 2015 and 2014, we recorded $36,859, $37,063, and $25,988, respectively, of interest costs and amortization of financing costs on the Public Notes as interest expense.

Prospect Capital InterNotes® (All figures in this section are in thousands except share, per share and other data)

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

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

During the year ended June 30, 2016, we issued $88,435 aggregate principal amount of Prospect Capital InterNotes® for net proceeds of $87,141. These notes were issued with stated interest rates ranging from 4.625% to 6.00% with a weighted average interest rate of 5.18%. These notes mature between July 15, 2020 and December 15, 2025. The following table summarizes the Prospect Capital InterNotes® issued during the year ended June 30, 2016.

Tenor at Origination (in years)	Principal Amount	Interest Rate Range	Weighted Average Interest Rate		Maturity Date Range
5	$ 51,503	4.625%–6.00%	5.12	%	July 15, 2020 – June 15, 2021
6.5	35,155	5.10%–5.25%	5.25	%	January 15, 2022 – May 15, 2022
7	990	5.625%–6.00%	5.77	%	November 15, 2022 – December 15, 2022
10	787	5.125%–6.00%	5.33	%	November 15, 2025 – December 15, 2025
	$ 88,435				

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

Tenor at Origination (in years)	Principal Amount	Interest Rate Range	Weighted Average Interest Rate		Maturity Date Range
5.25	$7,126	4.625%	4.625	%	August 15, 2020 – September 15, 2020
5.5	106,364	4.25%–4.75%	4.63	%	May 15, 2020 – November 15, 2020
6	2,197	3.375%	3.375	%	April 15, 2021 – May 15, 2021
6.5	3,912	5.10%	5.10	%	December 15, 2021
7	6,097	5.10%	5.10	%	May 15, 2022 – June 15, 2022
	$125,696		0.051		

During the year ended June 30, 2016, we repaid $7,069 aggregate principal amount of Prospect Capital InterNotes® at par in accordance with the Survivor's Option, as defined in the InterNotes® Offering prospectus. As a result of these transactions, we recorded a loss in the amount of the difference between the reacquisition price and the net carrying amount of the notes, net of the proportionate amount of unamortized debt issuance costs. The net gain on the extinguishment of Prospect Capital InterNotes® in the year ended June 30, 2016 was $215. The following table summarizes the Prospect Capital InterNotes® outstanding as of June 30, 2016.

Tenor at Origination (in years)	Principal Amount	Interest Rate Range	Weighted Average Interest Rate		Maturity Date Range
3	$5,710	4.00%	4.00	%	October 15, 2016
3.5	3,109	4.00%	4.00	%	April 15, 2017
4	45,690	3.75%–4.00%	3.92	%	November 15, 2017 – May 15, 2018
5	259,191	4.25%–5.75%	4.95	%	July 15, 2018 – June 15, 2021
5.2	4,440	4.625%	4.625	%	August 15, 2020 – September 15, 2020
5.3	2,686	4.625%	4.625	%	September 15, 2020
5.4	5,000	4.75%	4.75	%	August 15, 2019
5.5	109,808	4.25%–5.00%	4.65	%	February 15, 2019 – November 15, 2020
6	2,197	3.375%	3.375	%	April 15, 2021 – May 15, 2021
6.5	40,867	5.10%–5.50%	5.24	%	February 15, 2020 – May 15, 2022
7	192,076	4.00%–6.55%	5.13	%	June 15, 2019 – December 15, 2022
7.5	1,996	5.75%	5.75	%	February 15, 2021
10	37,533	3.62%–7.00%	6.11	%	March 15, 2022 – December 15, 2025
12	2,978	6.00%	6.00	%	November 15, 2025 – December 15, 2025
15	17,325	5.25%–6.00%	5.36	%	May 15, 2028 – November 15, 2028

18	22,303	4.125%–6.25%	5.53 %	December 15, 2030 – August 15, 2031
20	4,462	5.625%–6.00%	5.89 %	November 15, 2032 – October 15, 2033
25	35,110	6.25%–6.50%	6.39 %	August 15, 2038 – May 15, 2039
30	116,327	5.50%–6.75%	6.23 %	November 15, 2042 – October 15, 2043
	$908,808			

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

Tenor at Origination (in years)	Principal Amount	Interest Rate Range	Weighted Average Interest Rate		Maturity Date Range
3	$5,710	4.00%	4.00	%	October 15, 2016
3.5	3,109	4.00%	4.00	%	April 15, 2017
4	45,690	3.75%–4.00%	3.92	%	November 15, 2017 – May 15, 2018
5	207,719	4.25%–5.00%	4.92	%	July 15, 2018 – May 15, 2019
5.25	7,126	4.625%	4.63	%	August 15, 2020 – September 15, 2020
5.5	115,184	4.25%–5.00%	4.65	%	February 15, 2019 – November 15, 2020
6	2,197	3.375%	3.38	%	April 15, 2021 – May 15, 2021
6.5	5,712	5.10%–5.50%	5.23	%	February 15, 2020 – December 15, 2021
7	191,549	4.00%–5.85%	5.13	%	September 15, 2019 – June 15, 2022
7.5	1,996	5.75%	5.75	%	February 15, 2021
10	36,925	3.29%–7.00%	6.11	%	March 15, 2022 – May 15, 2024
12	2,978	6.00%	6.00	%	November 15, 2025 – December 15, 2025
15	17,385	5.00%–6.00%	5.14	%	May 15, 2028 – November 15, 2028
18	22,729	4.125%–6.25%	5.52	%	December 15, 2030 – August 15, 2031
20	4,530	5.75%–6.00%	5.89	%	November 15, 2032 – October 15, 2033
25	36,320	6.25%–6.50%	6.39	%	August 15, 2038 – May 15, 2039
30	120,583	5.50%–6.75%	6.23	%	November 15, 2042 – October 15, 2043
	$827,442				

In connection with the issuance of Prospect Capital InterNotes®, we incurred $22,294 of fees which are being amortized over the term of the notes, of which $15,598 remains to be amortized and is included within deferred financing costs on the Consolidated Statement of Assets and Liabilities as of June 30, 2016.

During the years ended June 30, 2016, 2015 and 2014, we recorded $48,681, $44,808, and $33,857, respectively, of interest costs and amortization of financing costs on the Prospect Capital InterNotes® as interest expense.

Our Investment Objective and Policies

Our investment objective is to generate both current income and long-term capital appreciation through debt and equity investments. We focus on making investments in private companies. We are a non-diversified company within the meaning of the 1940 Act.

We invest primarily in first and second lien secured loans and unsecured debt, which in some cases includes an equity component. First and second lien secured loans generally are senior debt instruments that rank ahead of unsecured debt of a given portfolio company. These loans also have the benefit of security interests on the assets of the portfolio company, which may rank ahead of or be junior to other security interests. Our investments in CLOs are subordinated to senior loans and are generally unsecured. We invest in debt and equity positions of CLOs which are a form of securitization in which the cash flows of a portfolio of loans are pooled and passed on to different classes of owners in various tranches. Our CLO investments are derived from portfolios of corporate debt securities which are generally risk rated from BB to B.

We seek to maximize returns and minimize risk for our investors by applying rigorous analysis to make and monitor our investments. While the structure of our investments varies, we can invest in senior secured debt, senior unsecured debt, subordinated secured debt, subordinated unsecured debt, convertible debt, convertible preferred equity, preferred equity, common equity, warrants and other instruments, many of which generate current yield. While our primary focus is to seek current income through investment in the debt and/or dividend-paying equity securities of eligible privately-held, thinly-traded or distressed companies and long-term capital appreciation by acquiring accompanying warrants, options or other equity securities of such companies, we may invest up to 30% of the portfolio in opportunistic investments in order to seek enhanced returns for stockholders. Such investments may include investments in the debt and equity instruments of broadly-traded public companies. We expect that these public companies generally will have debt securities that are non-investment grade. Such investments may also include purchases (either in the primary or secondary markets) of the equity and junior debt tranches of a type of such pools known as CLOs. Structurally, CLOs are entities that are formed to hold a portfolio of senior secured loans made to companies whose debt is rated below investment grade or, in limited circumstances, unrated. These securities, which are often referred to as “junk” or “high yield,” have predominantly speculative characteristics with respect to the issuer’s capacity to pay interest and repay principal. They may also be difficult to value and illiquid. The senior secured loans within a CLO are limited to senior secured loans which meet specified credit and diversity criteria by the CLO and are subject to concentration limitations by the CLO in order to create an investment portfolio that is diverse by senior secured loan, borrower, and industry, with limitations on non-U.S. borrowers. Prior to investing in a CLO, we typically perform in-depth due diligence on the individual Senior Secured Loans in the CLO portfolio and diligence the third-party CLO collateral managers to assure that we consider them “best in class” based on our proprietary analytics and screening tools. Within this 30% basket, we have and may make additional investments in debt and equity securities of financial companies and companies located outside of the United States.

We also acquire controlling interests in companies in conjunction with making secured debt investments in such companies. These may be in several industries, including industrial, service, real estate and financial businesses.

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

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

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

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

Industry Sectors

Our portfolio is invested across 27 industry categories. Excluding our CLO investments, which do not have industry concentrations, no individual industry comprises more than 8.2% of the portfolio on either a cost or fair value basis.

Ongoing Relationships with Portfolio Companies

Monitoring

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

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

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

- Regular contact with portfolio company management and, if appropriate, the financial or strategic sponsor to discuss financial position, requirements and accomplishments;
- Comparisons to other portfolio companies in the industry, if any;
- Attendance at and participation in board meetings of the portfolio company; and
- Review of monthly and quarterly financial statements and financial projections for the portfolio company.

Investment Valuation

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

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

Level 1: Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities, accessible by us at the measurement date.

Level 2: Quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets, or quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in markets that are not active, or other observable inputs other than quoted prices.

Level 3: Unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

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

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

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

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

1. Each portfolio company or investment is reviewed by our investment professionals with independent valuation firms engaged by our Board of Directors;
2. The independent valuation firms conduct independent valuations and make their own independent assessments;
3. The Audit Committee of our Board of Directors reviews and discusses the preliminary valuation of the Investment Adviser and that of the independent valuation firms; and
4. The Board of Directors discusses valuations and determines the fair value of each investment in our portfolio in good faith based on the input of the Investment Adviser, the respective independent valuation firm and the Audit Committee.

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

values from which a single estimate may be derived utilizing an appropriate discount rate. The measurement is based on the net present value indicated by current market expectations about those future amounts.

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

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

For a discussion of the risks inherent in determining the value of securities for which readily available market values do not exist, see "Risk Factors – Risks Relating to Our Business – Most of our portfolio investments are recorded at fair value as determined in good faith under the direction of our Board of Directors and, as a result, there is uncertainty as to the value of our portfolio investments."

Managerial Assistance

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

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

Investment Adviser

Prospect Capital Management manages our investments as the Investment Adviser. Prospect Capital Management is a Delaware limited liability corporation that has been registered as an investment adviser under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940 (the "Advisers Act") since March 31, 2004. Prospect Capital Management is led by John F. Barry III and M. Grier Eliasek, two senior executives with significant investment advisory and business experience. Both Messrs. Barry and Eliasek spend a significant amount of their time in their roles at Prospect Capital Management working on our behalf. The principal executive offices of Prospect Capital Management are 10 East 40th Street, 42nd Floor, New York, NY 10016. We depend on the due diligence, skill and network of business contacts of the senior management of the Investment Adviser. We also depend, to a significant extent, on the Investment Adviser's investment professionals and the information and deal flow generated by those investment professionals in the course of their investment and portfolio management activities. The Investment Adviser's senior management team evaluates, negotiates, structures, closes, monitors and services our investments. Our future success depends to a significant extent on the continued service of the senior management team, particularly John F. Barry III and M. Grier Eliasek. The departure of any of the senior managers of the Investment Adviser could have a materially adverse effect on our ability to achieve our investment objective.

In addition, we can offer no assurance that Prospect Capital Management will remain the Investment Adviser or that we will continue to have access to its investment professionals or its information and deal flow. Under the Investment Advisory Agreement (as defined below), we pay Prospect Capital Management investment advisory fees, which consist of an annual base management fee based on our gross assets as well as a two-part incentive fee based on our performance. Mr. Barry currently controls Prospect Capital Management.

Staffing

Mr. John F. Barry III, our Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, Mr. Grier Eliasek, our Chief Operating Officer and President, and Mr. Brian H. Oswald, our Chief Financial Officer, Chief Compliance Officer, Treasurer and Secretary, comprise our senior management. Over time, we expect to add additional officers and employees.

Messrs. Barry and Eliasek each also serves as an officer of Prospect Administration and performs his respective functions under the terms of the Administration Agreement. Our day-to-day investment operations are managed by Prospect Capital Management. In addition, we reimburse Prospect Administration for our allocable portion of expenses incurred by it in performing its obligations under the Administration Agreement, including rent and our allocable portion of the costs of our chief executive officer, president, chief financial officer, chief operating officer, chief compliance officer, treasurer and secretary and their respective staffs. See “Business—Management Services—Administration Agreement.”

Properties

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

Legal Proceedings

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

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

Management

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

Board Of Directors And Executive Officers

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

Directors and Executive Officers

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

Independent Directors

Name and Age	Position(s) Held with the Company	Term of Office(1) and Length of Time Served	Principal Occupation(s) During Past 5 Years	Number of Funds in Fund Complex(2) Overseen by Director	Other Directorships Held by Director
William J. Gremp, 73	Director	Class II Director from 2006 to 2009; Class I Director since April 2010; Term expires 2017	Mr. Gremp is responsible for traditional banking services, credit and lending, private equity and corporate cash management with Merrill Lynch & Co. from 1999 to present.	Three	Priority Income Fund, Inc. since October 28, 2012(3), Pathway Energy Infrastructure Fund, Inc. since February 19, 2013(3)
Eugene S. Stark, 58	Director	Class III Director since September 2008; Term expires 2016	Principal Financial Officer, Chief Compliance Officer and Vice President—Administration of General American Investors Company, Inc. from May 2005 to present.	Three	Priority Income Fund, Inc. since October 28, 2012(3), Pathway Energy Infrastructure Fund, Inc. since February 19, 2013(3)
Andrew C. Cooper, 54	Lead Independent Director	Class II Director since February 2009; Term expires 2018	Mr. Cooper is an entrepreneur, who over the last 15 years has founded, built, run and sold three companies. He is Co-Chief Executive Officer of Unison Energy, LLC, a company that develops, owns and operates, distributed combined heat and power co-generation solutions.	Three	Priority Income Fund, Inc. since October 28, 2012(3), Pathway Energy Infrastructure Fund, Inc. since February 19, 2013(3)

(1) Our Board of Directors is divided into three classes of directors serving staggered three-year terms. Mr. Barry and Mr. Stark are Class III directors with terms that will expire in 2016, Mr. Gremp is a Class I director with a term that will expire in 2017 and Mr. Eliasek and Mr. Cooper are Class II directors with terms that will expire in 2018.

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

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

Interested Directors

Name and Age	Position(s) Held with the Company	Term of Office(1) and Length of Time Served	Principal Occupation(s) During Past 5 Years	Number of Funds in Fund Complex(2) Overseen by	Other Directorships Held by Director

				Director	
John F. Barry III, 64(3)	Director, Chairman of the Board of Directors, and Chief Executive Officer	Class III Director since April 2004; Term expires 2016	Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of the Company; Managing Director of Prospect Capital Management and Prospect Administration since June 2004	One	None
M. Grier Eliasek, 43(3)	Director, Chief Operating Officer	Class II Director since June 2004; Term expires 2018	President and Chief Operating Officer of the Company, Managing Director of Prospect Capital Management and Prospect Administration, President and CEO of Priority Income Fund, Inc., President and COO of Priority Senior Secured Income Management, LLC, President and CEO of Pathway Energy Infrastructure Fund, Inc., President and COO of Pathway Energy Infrastructure Management, LLC.	Three	Priority Income Fund, Inc. since July 31, 2012(4), Pathway Energy Infrastructure Fund, Inc. since February 19, 2013(4)

(1) Our Board of Directors is divided into three classes of directors serving staggered three-year terms. Mr. Barry and Mr. Stark are Class III directors with terms that will expire in 2016, Mr. Gremp is a Class I director with a term that will expire in 2017 and Mr. Eliasek and Mr. Cooper are Class II directors with terms that will expire in 2018.

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

(3) Messrs. Barry and Eliasek are each considered an “interested person” under the 1940 Act by virtue of serving as one of our officers and having a relationship with Prospect Capital Management.

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

Information about Executive Officers who are not Directors

Name and Age	Position(s) Held with the Company	Term of Office and Length of Time Served	Principal Occupation(s) During Past Five Years
Brian H. Oswald, 55	Chief Financial Officer, Chief Compliance Officer, Treasurer and Secretary	November 2008 to present as Chief Financial Officer, Treasurer and Secretary and October 2008 to present as Chief Compliance Officer.	Joined Prospect Administration as Managing Director in June 2008. Since December 2014 has served as CFO, Chief Compliance Officer, Treasurer and Secretary of Priority Income Fund Inc. and Pathway Infrastructure Fund, Inc.

Board Leadership Structure

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

Director Independence

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

Role of the Chairman and Chief Executive Officer

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

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

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

John F. Barry III

The Board benefits from Mr. Barry’s more than 35 years of experience as a lawyer, investment banker, venture capitalist and private equity investor, and his service on various boards of directors. In addition to overseeing the Company, Mr. Barry has served on the boards of directors of private and public companies, including financial services, financial technology and energy companies. Mr. Barry managed the Corporate Finance Department of L.F. Rothschild & Company from 1988 to 1989, focusing on private equity and debt financing for energy and other companies, and was a founding member of the project finance group at Merrill Lynch & Co. The Board also benefits from Mr. Barry's experience prior to Merrill Lynch working as a corporate securities lawyer from 1979 to 1983 at Davis Polk & Wardwell, advising energy and finance companies and their commercial and investment bankers. Prior to Davis Polk & Wardwell, Mr. Barry clerked for Judge J. Edward Lumbard, formerly Chief Judge of the United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit. Mr. Barry's service as Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of the Company and as a Managing Director of PCM and Prospect Administration provides him with a continuously updated understanding of the Company, its operations, and the business and regulatory issues facing the Company. Mr. Barry received his J.D. from Harvard Law School, where he was an officer of the Harvard Law Review, and his Bachelor of Arts from Princeton University, where he was a University Scholar.

M. Grier Eliasek

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

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

Andrew C. Cooper

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

William J. Gremp

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

Eugene S. Stark

Mr. Stark brings to the Board over 25 years of experience in directing the financial and administrative functions of investment management organizations. The Board benefits from his broad experience in financial management; SEC reporting and compliance; strategic and financial planning; expense, capital and risk management; fund administration; due diligence; acquisition analysis; and integration activities. Since May 2005, Mr. Stark's position as the Principal Financial Officer, Chief Compliance Officer and Vice President of Administration at General American Investors Company, Inc., where he is responsible for operations, compliance, and financial functions, allows him to provide the Board with added insight into the management practices of other financial companies. From January to April of 2005, Mr. Stark was the Chief Financial Officer of the Company, prior to which he worked at Prudential Financial, Inc. between 1987 and 2004. His many positions within Prudential include 10 years as Vice President and Fund Treasurer of Prudential Mutual Funds, 4 years as Senior Vice President of Finance of Prudential Investments, and 2 years as Senior Vice President of Finance of Prudential Amenities. Mr. Stark is also a Certified Public Accountant (inactive status).

Mr. Stark's knowledge of financial and accounting matters qualifies him to serve on the Company's Audit Committee and his independence from the Company, Prospect Capital Management and Prospect Administration enhances his service as a member of the Nominating, Corporate Governance and Compensation Committee.

Means by Which the Board of Directors Supervises Executive Officers

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

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

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

The Board's Role in Risk Oversight

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

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

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

The Company believes that its Board of Director's role in risk oversight is effective and appropriate given the extensive regulation to which it is already subject as a business development company, or BDC, under the 1940 Act. Specifically, as a BDC the Company must comply with certain regulatory requirements that control certain types of risk in its business and operations. For example, the Company's ability to incur indebtedness is limited such that its asset coverage must equal at least 200% immediately after each time it incurs indebtedness, the Company generally has to invest at least 70% of its total assets in "qualifying assets." In addition, the Company elected to be treated as a regulated investment company, or RIC, under Subchapter M of the Internal Revenue Code, as amended. As a RIC, the Company must, among other things, meet certain income source, asset diversification and income distribution requirements.

The Company believes that the extent of its Board of Directors' (and its committees') role in risk oversight complements its Board's leadership structure because it allows the Company's independent directors to exercise oversight of risk without any conflict that might discourage critical review through the two fully independent board committees, auditor and independent valuation providers, and otherwise.

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

Committees of the Board of Directors

Our Board of Directors has established an Audit Committee and a Nominating, Corporate Governance and Compensation Committee. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2016, our Board of Directors held 12 Board meetings, eight Audit Committee meetings, and one Nominating, Corporate Governance and Compensation Committee meeting. All directors attended at least 75% of the aggregate number of meetings of the Board and of the respective committees on which they served. We require each director to make a diligent effort to attend all board and committee meetings, as well as each annual meeting of stockholders. Two directors attended last year's annual meeting of stockholders in person.

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

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

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

The Nominating, Corporate Governance and Compensation Committee. The Nominating, Corporate Governance and Compensation Committee is responsible for selecting qualified nominees to be elected to the Board of Directors by stockholders; selecting qualified nominees to fill any vacancies on the Board of Directors or a committee thereof; developing and recommending to the Board of Directors a set of corporate governance principles applicable to the Company; overseeing the evaluation of the Board of Directors and management; determining or recommending to the Board of Directors for determination the compensation of any executive officers of the Company to the extent the Company pays any executive officers' compensation; and undertaking such other duties and responsibilities as may from time to time be delegated by the Board of Directors to the Nominating, Corporate Governance and Compensation Committee. Currently, the Company's executive officers do not receive any direct compensation from the Company. The Nominating, Corporate Governance and Compensation Committee takes into consideration the educational, professional and technical backgrounds and diversity of each nominee when evaluating such nominees to be elected to the Board of Directors. The Nominating, Corporate Governance and Compensation Committee does not have a formal policy with respect to diversity. The Nominating, Corporate Governance and Compensation Committee is presently composed of three persons:

Messrs. Cooper, Gremp and Stark, each of whom is not an “interested person” as defined in the 1940 Act and is considered independent under applicable NASDAQ rules, with Mr. Gremp serving as chairman of the committee. Messrs. Cooper, Gremp and Stark were added to the Nominating, Corporate Governance and Compensation Committee concurrent with their election or appointment to the Board of Directors on February 12, 2009, April 1, 2010 and September 4, 2008, respectively.

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

Corporate Governance

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

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

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

Internal Reporting and Whistle Blower Protection Policy. The Company’s Audit Committee has established guidelines and procedures regarding the receipt, retention and treatment of complaints regarding accounting, internal accounting controls or auditing matters, collectively, Accounting Matters, and the confidential, anonymous submission by our employees of concerns regarding questionable accounting or auditing matters. Persons with complaints or concerns regarding Accounting Matters may submit their complaints to our Chief Compliance Officer, or CCO. Persons who are uncomfortable submitting complaints to the CCO, including complaints involving the CCO, may submit complaints directly to our Audit Committee Chairman. Complaints may be submitted on an anonymous basis.

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

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

Independent Directors

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

Proxy Voting Policies And Procedures

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

Compensation of Directors and Officers

The following table sets forth information regarding the compensation received by the directors and executive officers from the Company for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2016. No compensation is paid to the interested directors by the Company.

Name and Position	Aggregate Compensation from the Company	Pension or Retirement Benefits Accrued as Part of the Company’s Expenses(1)	Total Compensation Paid to Director/ Officer
Interested Directors			
John F. Barry III(2)	None	None	None
M. Grier Eliasek(2)	None	None	None
Independent Directors			
Andrew C. Cooper(3)(6)	$ 125,000	None	$ 125,000
William J. Gremp(4)(6)	$ 125,000	None	$ 125,000
Eugene S. Stark(5)(6)	$ 125,000	None	$ 125,000
Executive Officers			
Brian H. Oswald(2)	None	None	None

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

(2) We have not paid, and we do not intend to pay, any annual cash compensation to our executive officers for their services as executive officers. Messrs. Barry and Eliasek are compensated by Prospect Capital Management from the income Prospect Capital Management receives under the management agreement between Prospect Capital Management and us. Mr. Oswald is compensated from the income Prospect Administration receives under the administration agreement.

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

(4) Mr. Gremp joined our Board of Directors on April 1, 2010.

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

(6) Effective July 1, 2016, the independent directors of the Board receive an annual fee of $150,000 per director plus reimbursement of any reasonable out-of-pocket expenses incurred.

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

Management Services

Investment Advisory Agreement

We have entered into the Investment Advisory Agreement with Prospect Capital Management under which the Investment Adviser, subject to the overall supervision of our Board of Directors, manages the day-to-day operations of, and provides investment advisory services to, us. Under the terms of the Investment Advisory Agreement, our Investment Adviser: (i) determines the composition of our portfolio, the nature and timing of the changes to our portfolio and the manner of implementing such changes, (ii) identifies, evaluates and negotiates the structure of the investments we make (including performing due diligence on our prospective portfolio companies); and (iii) closes and monitors investments we make.

Prospect Capital Management's services under the Investment Advisory Agreement are not exclusive, and it is free to furnish similar services to other entities so long as its services to us are not impaired. For providing these services the Investment Adviser receives a fee from us, consisting of two components: a base management fee and an incentive fee. The base management fee is calculated at an annual rate of 2% on our gross assets (including amounts borrowed). For services rendered under the Investment Advisory Agreement, the base management fee is payable quarterly in arrears. The base management fee is calculated based on the average value of our gross assets at the end of the two most recently completed calendar quarters and appropriately adjusted for any share issuances or repurchases during the current calendar quarter. Base management fees for any partial month or quarter are appropriately prorated.

The incentive fee has two parts. The first part, the income incentive fee, which is payable quarterly in arrears, will equal 20% of the excess, if any, of our pre-incentive fee net investment income that exceeds a 1.75% quarterly (7% annualized) hurdle rate, subject to a “catch up” provision measured as of the end of each calendar quarter. In the three months ended June 30, 2016, we incurred an incentive fee of $22.4 million (see calculation below). For this purpose, pre-incentive fee net investment income means interest income, dividend income and any other income (including any other fees (other than fees for providing managerial assistance), such as commitment, origination, structuring, diligence and consulting fees and other fees that we receive from portfolio companies) accrued during the calendar quarter, minus our operating expenses for the quarter (including the base management fee, expenses payable under the Administration Agreement described below, and any interest expense and dividends paid on any issued and outstanding preferred stock, but excluding the incentive fee). Pre-incentive fee net investment income includes, in the case of investments with a deferred interest feature (such as original issue discount, debt instruments with payment in kind interest and zero coupon securities), accrued income that we have not yet received in cash. Pre-incentive fee net investment income does not include any realized capital gains, realized capital losses or unrealized capital appreciation or depreciation. Pre-incentive fee net investment income, expressed as a rate of return on the value of our net assets at the end of the immediately preceding calendar quarter, is compared to a “hurdle rate” of 1.75% per quarter (7% annualized).

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

The net investment income used to calculate this part of the incentive fee is also included in the amount of the gross assets used to calculate the 2% base management fee. We pay the Investment Adviser an income incentive fee with respect to our pre-incentive fee net investment income in each calendar quarter as follows:

- no incentive fee in any calendar quarter in which our pre-incentive fee net investment income does not exceed the hurdle rate;
- 100.00% of our pre-incentive fee net investment income with respect to that portion of such pre-incentive fee net investment income, if any, that exceeds the hurdle rate but is less than 125.00% of the quarterly hurdle rate in any calendar quarter (8.75% annualized assuming a 7.00% annualized hurdle rate); and
- 20.00% of the amount of our pre-incentive fee net investment income, if any, that exceeds 125.00% of the quarterly hurdle rate in any calendar quarter (8.75% annualized assuming a 7.00% annualized hurdle rate).

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

The second part of the incentive fee, the capital gains incentive fee, is determined and payable in arrears as of the end of each calendar year (or upon termination of the Investment Advisory Agreement, as of the termination date), and equals 20% of our realized capital gains for the calendar year, if any, computed net of all realized capital losses and unrealized capital depreciation at the end of such year. In determining the capital gains incentive fee payable to the Investment Adviser, we calculate the aggregate realized capital gains, aggregate realized capital losses and aggregate unrealized capital depreciation, as applicable, with respect to each investment that has been in our portfolio. For the purpose of this calculation, an “investment” is defined as the total of all rights and claims which may be asserted against a portfolio company arising out of our participation in the debt, equity, and other financial instruments issued by that company. Aggregate realized capital gains, if any, equals the sum of the differences between the aggregate net sales price of each investment and the aggregate cost basis of such investment when sold or otherwise disposed. Aggregate realized capital losses equal the sum of the amounts by which the aggregate net sales price of each investment is less than the aggregate cost basis of such investment when sold or otherwise disposed. Aggregate unrealized capital depreciation equals the sum of the differences, if negative, between the aggregate valuation of each investment and the aggregate cost basis of such investment as of the applicable calendar year-end. At the end of the applicable calendar year, the amount of capital gains that serves as the basis for our calculation of the capital gains incentive fee involves netting aggregate realized capital gains against aggregate realized capital losses on a since-inception basis and then reducing this amount by the aggregate unrealized capital depreciation. If this number is positive, then the capital gains incentive fee payable is equal to 20% of such amount, less the aggregate amount of any capital gains incentive fees paid since inception.

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

The following is a calculation of the most recently paid incentive fee paid in July 2016 (for the quarter ended June 30, 2016) (in thousands):

Prior Quarter Net Asset Value (adjusted for stock offerings during the quarter)	$3,422,416	
Quarterly Hurdle Rate	1.75	%
Current Quarter Hurdle	$59,892	
125% of the Quarterly Hurdle Rate	2.1875	%
125% of the Current Quarter Hurdle	$74,865	
Current Quarter Pre Incentive Fee Net Investment Income	$114,209	
Incentive Fee—“Catch-Up”	$14,973	
Incentive Fee—20% in excess of 125% of the Current Quarter Hurdle	$7,869	
Total Current Quarter Incentive Fee	$22,842	

The total base management fees earned by and paid to Prospect Capital Management during the twelve months ended June 30, 2016, 2015 and 2014 were $126.5 million, $134.6 million and $109.0 million, respectively.

The income incentive fees were $92.8 million, $90.7 million and $89.3 million for the twelve months ended June 30, 2016, 2015 and 2014, respectively. No capital gains incentive fees were earned for the twelve months ended June 30, 2016, 2015 and 2014.

The total investment advisory fees were $219.3 million, $225.3 million and $198.3 million for the twelve months ended June 30, 2016, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

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

Examples of Quarterly Incentive Fee Calculation

Example 1: Income Incentive Fee(*):

Alternative 1

Assumptions

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

Hurdle rate(1) = 1.75%

Base management fee(2) = 0.50%

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

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

(1) Represents 7% annualized hurdle rate

(2) Represents 2% annualized base management fee.

(3) Excludes organizational and offering expenses.

Pre-incentive fee net investment income (investment income -- (base management fee + other expenses)) = 0.55%
Pre-incentive net investment income does not exceed hurdle rate, therefore there is no income incentive fee.
Alternative 2
Assumptions
Investment income (including interest, dividends, fees, etc.) = 2.70%
Hurdle rate(1) = 1.75%
Base management fee(2) = 0.50%
Other expenses (legal, accounting, custodian, transfer agent, etc.)(3) = 0.20%

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(1) Represents 7% annualized hurdle rate
(2) Represents 2% annualized base management fee.
(3) Excludes organizational and offering expenses.
Pre-incentive fee net investment income (investment income - (base management fee + other expenses)) = 2%
Pre-incentive net investment income exceeds hurdle rate, therefore there is an income incentive fee payable by us to our Investment Adviser.

	= 100% × "Catch Up" + the greater of 0% AND (20% × (pre-incentive fee net investment income - 2.1875)%
Income incentive Fee	= (100% × (2% - 1.75%)) + 0%
	= 100% × 0.25% + 0% = 0.25%)
	= 0.25%

Alternative 3
Assumptions
Investment income (including interest, dividends, fees, etc.) = 3%
Hurdle rate(1) = 1.75%
Base management fee(2) = 0.50%
Other expenses (legal, accounting, custodian, transfer agent, etc.)(3) = 0.20%

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(1) Represents 7% annualized hurdle rate.
(2) Represents 2% annualized base management fee.
(3) Excludes organizational and offering expenses.
Pre-incentive fee net investment income (investment income - (base management fee + other expenses)) = 2.30%
Pre-incentive net investment income exceeds hurdle rate, therefore there is an income incentive fee payable by us to our Investment Adviser.

Income incentive Fee	= 100% × "Catch Up" + the greater of 0% AND (20% × (pre-incentive fee net))investment income - 2.1875)%
	= (100% × (2.1875% - 1.75%)) + the greater of 0% AND (20% × (2.30% - 2.1875%))
	= (100% × 0.4375%) + (20% × 0.1125%)
	= 0.4375% + 0.0225%
	= 0.46%

Example 2: Capital Gains Incentive Fee:

Alternative 1

Assumptions

- Year 1: $20 million investment made
- Year 2: Fair market value, or FMV of investment determined to be $22 million
- Year 3: FMV of investment determined to be $17 million
- Year 4: Investment sold for $21 million

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

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

Alternative 2

Assumptions

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

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

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

Alternative 3

Assumptions

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

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

- Year 1: No impact
- Year 2: Decrease base amount on which the second part of the incentive fee is calculated by $2 million (realized capital loss on Investment B)
- Year 3: Increase base amount on which the second part of the incentive fee is calculated by $3 million (realized capital gain on Investment A)

Alternative 4

Assumptions

- Year 1: $20 million investment made in company A, or Investment A, and $20 million investment made in company B, or Investment B
- Year 2: FMV of Investment A is determined to be $21 million, and FMV of Investment B is determined to be $17 million
- Year 3: FMV of Investment A is determined to be $18 million, and FMV of Investment B is determined to be $18 million
- Year 4: FMV of Investment A is determined to be $19 million, and FMV of Investment B is determined to be $21 million
- Year 5: Investment A is sold for $17 million, and Investment B is sold for $23 million

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

- Year 1: No impact
- Year 2: Decrease base amount on which the second part of the incentive fee is calculated by $3 million (unrealized capital depreciation on Investment B)
- Year 3: Decrease base amount on which the second part of the incentive fee is calculated by $1 million ($2 million in unrealized capital depreciation on Investment A and $1 million recovery in unrealized capital depreciation on Investment B)
- Year 4: Increase base amount on which the second part of the incentive fee is calculated by $3 million ($1 million recovery in unrealized capital depreciation on Investment A and $2 million recovery in unrealized capital depreciation on Investment B)
- Year 5: Increase base amount on which the second part of the incentive fee is calculated by $1 million ($3 million realized capital gain on Investment B offset by $3 million realized capital loss on Investment A plus a $1 million reversal in unrealized capital depreciation on Investment A from Year 4)

Payment of our expenses

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

Duration and Termination

The Investment Advisory Agreement was originally approved by our Board of Directors on June 23, 2004 and was recently re-approved by the Board of Directors on June 21, 2016 for an additional one-year term expiring June 22, 2017. Unless terminated earlier as described below, it will remain in effect from year to year thereafter if approved annually by our Board of Directors or by the affirmative vote of the holders of a majority of our outstanding voting securities, including, in either case, approval by a majority of our directors who are not interested persons. The Investment Advisory Agreement will automatically terminate in the event of its assignment. The Investment Advisory Agreement may be terminated by either party without penalty upon not more than 60 days' written notice to the other. See "Risk Factors—Risks Relating to Our Business—We are dependent upon Prospect Capital Management's key management personnel for our future success."

Administration Agreement

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

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

The allocation of gross overhead expense from Prospect Administration was $20,090, $21,992 and $22,393 for the years ended June 30, 2016, 2015 and 2014, respectively. Prospect Administration received estimated payments of $7,443, $7,014 and $8,020 directly from our portfolio companies and certain funds managed by the Investment Adviser for legal, tax and portfolio level accounting services during the years ended June 30, 2016, 2015 and 2014, respectively. We were given a credit for these payments as a reduction of the administrative services cost payable by us to Prospect Administration, resulting in net overhead expense of $12,647, $14,977 and 14,373 during the years ended June 30, 2016, 2015 and 2014, respectively. Had Prospect Administration not received these payments, Prospect Administration’s charges for its administrative services would have increased by these amounts. During the year ended June 30, 2016, we renegotiated the managerial assistance agreement with First Tower LLC and reversed $1,200 of previously accrued managerial assistance at First Tower Delaware as the fee was paid by First Tower LLC, which decreased our overhead allocation.

Indemnification

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

The Administration Agreement provides that, absent willful misfeasance, bad faith or negligence in the performance of its duties or by reason of the reckless disregard of its duties and obligations, Prospect Administration and its officers, managers, partners, agents, employees, controlling persons, members and any other person or entity affiliated with it are entitled to indemnification from us for any damages, liabilities, costs and expenses (including reasonable attorneys’ fees and amounts reasonably paid in settlement) arising from the rendering of Prospect Administration’s services under the Administration Agreement or otherwise as our administrator.

Portfolio Managers

The following individuals function as portfolio managers primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of our portfolio. Our portfolio managers are not responsible for day-to-day management of any other accounts. For a description of their principal occupations for the past five years, see above.

Name	Position	Length of Service with Company (Years)
John F. Barry III	Chairman and Chief Executive Officer	12
M. Grier Eliasek	President and Chief Operating Officer	12

Mr. Eliasek receives no compensation from the Company. Mr. Eliasek receives a salary and bonus from Prospect Capital Management that takes into account his role as a senior officer of the Company and of Prospect Capital Management, his performance and the performance of each of Prospect Capital Management and the Company.

Mr. Barry receives no compensation from the Company. Mr. Barry, as the sole member of Prospect Capital Management, receives a salary and/or bonus from Prospect Capital Management and is entitled to equity distributions after all other obligations of Prospect Capital Management are met.

The following table sets forth the dollar range of our common stock beneficially owned by each of the portfolio managers described above as of June 30, 2016.

Name	Aggregate Dollar Range of Common Stock Beneficially Owned by Portfolio Managers
John F. Barry III	Over $100,000
M. Grier Eliasek	Over $100,000

Managerial Assistance

As a BDC, we are obligated under the 1940 Act to make available to certain of our portfolio companies significant managerial assistance. “Making available significant managerial assistance” refers to any arrangement whereby we provide significant guidance and counsel concerning the management, operations, or business objectives and policies of a portfolio company. We are also deemed to be providing managerial assistance to all portfolio companies that we control, either by ourselves or in conjunction with others. The nature and extent of significant managerial assistance provided by us to controlled and non-controlled portfolio companies will vary according to the particular needs of each portfolio company. Examples of such activities include (i) advice on recruiting, hiring, management and termination of employees, officers and directors, succession planning and other human resource matters; (ii) advice on capital raising, capital budgeting, and capital expenditures; (iii) advice on advertising, marketing, and sales; (iv) advice on fulfillment, operations, and execution; (v) advice on managing relationships with unions and other personnel organizations, financing sources, vendors, customers, lessors, lessees, lawyers, accountants, regulators and other important counterparties; (vi) evaluating acquisition and divestiture opportunities, plant expansions and closings, and market expansions; (vii) participating in audit committee, nominating committee, board and management meetings; (viii) consulting with and advising board members and officers of portfolio companies (on overall strategy and other matters); and (ix) providing other organizational, operational, managerial and financial guidance.

Prospect Administration, when performing a managerial assistance agreement executed with each portfolio company to which we provide managerial assistance, arranges for the provision of such managerial assistance on our behalf. When doing so, Prospect Administration utilizes personnel of our Investment Adviser. We, on behalf of Prospect Administration, invoice portfolio companies receiving and paying for managerial assistance, and we remit to Prospect Administration its cost of providing such services, including the charges deemed appropriate by our Investment Adviser for providing such managerial assistance. No income is recognized by Prospect.

During the years ended June 30, 2016, 2015, and 2014, we received payments of $6,102, $5,126 and $6,612, respectively, from our portfolio companies for managerial assistance and subsequently remitted these amounts to Prospect Administration. During the year ended June 30, 2016, we reversed $1,200 of managerial assistance expense related to our consolidated entity First Tower Delaware which was included within allocation from Prospect Administration on our Consolidated Statement of Operations for the year ended June 30, 2015. The $1,200 was subsequently paid to Prospect Administration by First Tower LLC, the operating company.

License Agreement

We entered into a license agreement with Prospect Capital Investment Management, LLC, an affiliate of Prospect Capital Management, pursuant to which Prospect Capital Investment Management agreed to grant us a non-exclusive, royalty free license to use the name “Prospect Capital.” Under this agreement, we have a right to use the Prospect Capital name, for so long as Prospect Capital Management or one of its affiliates remains our investment adviser. Other than with respect to this limited license, we have no legal right to the Prospect Capital name. This license agreement will remain in effect for so long as the Investment Advisory Agreement with our Investment Adviser is in effect.

CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND TRANSACTIONS

We have entered into the Investment Advisory Agreement with Prospect Capital Management. Our Chairman of the Board of Directors is the sole member of and controls Prospect Capital Management. Our senior management may in the future also serve as principals of other investment managers affiliated with Prospect Capital Management that may in the future manage investment funds with investment objectives similar to ours. In addition, our executive officers and directors and the principals of Prospect Capital Management may serve as officers, directors or principals of entities that operate in the same or related lines of business as we do or of investment funds managed by affiliates. Accordingly, we may not be given the opportunity to participate in certain investments made by investment funds managed by advisers affiliated with Prospect Capital Management. However, our Investment Adviser and other members of the affiliated present and predecessor companies of Prospect Capital Management intend to allocate investment opportunities in a fair and equitable manner consistent with our investment objectives and strategies so that we are not disadvantaged in relation to any other client. See “Risk Factors—Risks Relating To Our Business—Potential conflicts of interest could impact our investment returns” and “Risk Factors—Risks Relating To Our Securities—Our ability to enter into transactions with our affiliates is restricted.”

In addition, pursuant to the terms of the Administration Agreement, Prospect Administration provides, or arranges to provide, the Company with the office facilities and administrative services necessary to conduct our day-to-day operations. Prospect Capital Management is the sole member of and controls Prospect Administration.

CONTROL PERSONS AND PRINCIPAL STOCKHOLDERS

As of November 1, 2016, there were no persons that owned 25% or more of our outstanding voting securities, and we believe no person should be deemed to control us, as such term is defined in the 1940 Act.

The following table sets forth, as of November 1, 2016, certain ownership information with respect to our common stock for those persons who directly or indirectly own, control or hold with the power to vote, 5% or more of our outstanding common stock and all officers and directors, as a group. Unless otherwise indicated, we believe that the beneficial owners set forth in the tables below have sole voting and investment power.

Name and Address of Beneficial Owner	Number of Shares Beneficially Owned	Percentage of Class(1)
5% or more holders		
John F. Barry III	22,926,412	6.4 %
Other executive officers and directors as a group	1,324,455	0.4 %

(1) Based on a total of 358,369,103 shares of our common stock issued and outstanding as of October 31, 2016.

The following table sets forth the dollar range of our equity securities beneficially owned by each of our directors and officers as of June 30, 2016. We are not part of a “family of investment companies” as that term is defined in the 1940 Act.

Name of Director or Officer	Dollar Range of Equity Securities in the Company(1)
Independent Directors	
William J. Gremp	$10,001 - $50,000
Andrew C. Cooper	None
Eugene S. Stark	Over $100,000
Interested Directors	
John F. Barry III(2)	Over $100,000
M. Grier Eliasek	Over $100,000
Officer	
Brian H. Oswald	Over $100,000

(1) Dollar ranges are as follows: none, $1-$10,000, $10,001-$50,000, $50,001-$100,000 or over $100,000.

(2)

Represents an indirect beneficial ownership in shares of our common stock that are beneficially owned directly by Prospect Capital Management by reason of Mr. Barry's position as a control person of Prospect Capital Management.

PORTFOLIO COMPANIES

The following is a listing of our portfolio companies at June 30, 2016. Values are as of June 30, 2016.

The portfolio companies are presented in three categories: “companies more than 25% owned” are portfolio companies in which Prospect directly or indirectly owns more than 25% of the outstanding voting securities of such portfolio company and, therefore, such portfolio company is presumed to be controlled by us under the 1940 Act; “companies owned 5% to 25%” are portfolio companies where Prospect directly or indirectly owns 5% to 25% of the outstanding voting securities of such portfolio company and/or holds one or more seats on the portfolio company’s Board of Directors and, therefore, such portfolio company is deemed to be an affiliated person with us under the 1940 Act; “companies less than 5% owned” are portfolio companies where Prospect directly or indirectly owns less than 5% of the outstanding voting securities of such portfolio company and where it has no other affiliations with such portfolio company. As of June 30, 2016, Prospect owned controlling interests in Arctic Energy Services, LLC; CCPI Inc.; CP Energy Services Inc.; Credit Central Loan Company, LLC; Echelon Aviation LLC; Edmentum Ultimate Holdings, LLC; First Tower Finance Company LLC; Freedom Marine Solutions, LLC; Gulf Coast Machine & Supply Company; MITY, Inc.; National Property REIT Corp.; Nationwide Loan Company LLC; NMMB, Inc.; R-V Industries, Inc.; USES Corp.; Valley Electric Company, Inc.; and Wolf Energy, LLC. We also own affiliated interests in BNN Holdings Corp. and Targus International, LLC. Prospect makes available significant managerial assistance to its portfolio companies. Prospect generally requests and may receive rights to observe the meetings of its portfolio companies’ Boards of Directors.

Portfolio Company	Nature of its Principal Business (Location)	Title and Class of Securities Held	Collateral Held	% of Class Held	Fair Value (Equity)	Fair Value (Debt)
					(in thousands)	(in thousands)
Companies more than 25% owned						
Arctic Energy Services, LLC	Oil & Gas Services (Wyoming)	Class D Units (32,915 units)		100 %	35,815	
		Class E Units (21,080 units)		100 %	2,525	
		Class A Units (700 units)		70 %	—	
		Class C Units (10 units)		100 %	—	
CCPI Inc.	Manufacturing (Ohio)	Senior Secured Term Loan A (10.00%, due 12/31/2017)	First priority lien			12,313
		Senior Secured Term Loan B (12.00%7.00% PIK, due 12/31/2017)	First priority lien			9,320
		Common Stock (14,857 shares)		95 %	19,723	
CP Energy Services Inc.	Oil & Gas Services (Oklahoma)	Series B Convertible Preferred Stock (1,043 shares)		100 %	76,002	
		Common Stock (2,924 shares)		82 %	—	
Credit Central Loan Company, LLC	Consumer Finance (South Carolina)	Subordinated Term Loan (10.00% plus 10.00% PIK, due 6/26/2019)(1)	Second priority lien			36,931
		Class A Shares (7,500,000 shares)(1)		75 %	11,707	
		Net Revenues Interest (25% of Net Revenues)(1)		25 %	3,616	
Echelon Aviation LLC	Aerospace & Defense (New York)	Senior Secured Term Loan (11.75% (LIBOR + 9.75% with 2.00% LIBOR floor) plus 2.25% PIK, due 3/31/2022)	First priority lien			37,855
		Membership Interest (99%)		99 %	22,966	
Edmentum Ultimate	Consumer Services (Minnesota)	Second Lien Revolving Credit Facility to Edmentum, Inc. – $7,834	Second priority lien			6,424

Holdings, LLC		Commitment (5.00%, due 6/9/2020)				
		Unsecured Senior PIK Note (8.50% PIK, due 6/9/2020)	None			6,341
		Unsecured Junior PIK Note (10.00% PIK, due 6/9/2020)	None			25,569
		Class A Common Units (370,964 units)		37 %	6,012	
First Tower Finance Company LLC	Consumer Finance (Mississippi)	Subordinated Term Loan to First Tower, LLC (10.00% plus 12.00% PIK, due 6/24/2019)(1)	Second priority lien			255,762
		Class A Shares (86.711.625 shares)(1)		80 %	96,904	

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Portfolio Company	Nature of its Principal Business (Location)	Title and Class of Securities Held	Collateral Held	% of Class Held	Fair Value (Equity) (in thousands)	Fair Value (Debt) (in thousands)
Freedom Marine Solutions, LLC	Oil & Gas Services (Louisiana)	Membership Interest (100%)		100%	26,618	
Gulf Coast Machine & Supply Company	Manufacturing (Texas)	Senior Secured Term Loan (10.50% (LIBOR + 8.50% with 2.00% LIBOR floor), in non-accrual status effective 1/1/2015, due 10/12/2017)	First priority lien			7,312
		Series A Convertible Preferred Stock (99,900 shares)		100%	—	
MITY, Inc.	Durable Consumer Products (Utah)	Senior Secured Note A (10.00% (LIBOR + 7.00% with 3.00% LIBOR floor), due 3/19/2019)	First priority lien			18,250
		Senior Secured Note B (10.00% (LIBOR + 7.00% with 3.00% LIBOR floor) plus 10.00% PIK, due 3/19/2019)	First priority lien			16,442
		Subordinated Unsecured Note to Broda Enterprises ULC (10.00%, due on demand)(1)				5,667
		Common Stock (42,053 shares)		96%	13,690	
National Property REIT Corp.	Real Estate (Various)	Senior Secured Term Loan A (6.00% (LIBOR + 4.00% with 2.00% LIBOR floor) plus 5.50% PIK, due 4/1/2019)	First priority lien			248,677
		Senior Secured Term Loan E (11.00% (LIBOR + 9.00% with 2.00% LIBOR floor) plus 5.00% PIK, due 4/1/2019)	First priority lien			212,819
		Senior Secured Term Loan C to ACL Loan Holdings, Inc. (11.00% (LIBOR + 9.00% with 2.00% LIBOR floor) plus 5.00% PIK, due 4/1/2019)(1)	First priority lien			99,972
		Common Stock (1,533,899 shares)		100%	215,491	
		Net Operating Income Interest (5% of Net Operating Income)		5%	66,974	
Nationwide Loan Company LLC	Consumer Finance (Illinois)	Senior Subordinated Term Loan to Nationwide Acceptance LLC (10.00% plus 10.00% PIK, due 6/18/2019)(1)	Second priority lien			16,696
		Class A Shares (29,343,795 shares)(1)		94%	19,117	
NMMB, Inc.	Media (New York)	Senior Secured Note (14.00%, due 5/6/2016)	First priority lien			3,442
		Senior Secured Note to Armed Forces Communications, Inc. (14.00%, due 5/6/2016)	First priority lien			6,487
		Series A Preferred Stock (7,200 shares)		52%	44	

		Series B Preferred Stock (5,669 shares)		41	% 34	
R-V Industries, Inc.	Manufacturing (Pennsylvania)	Senior Subordinated Note (10.00% (LIBOR + 9.00% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 6/12/2018)	Second priority lien			28,622
		Common Stock (545,107 shares)		65	% 6,039	
		Warrant (to purchase 200,000 shares of Common Stock, expires 6/30/2017)		24	% 2,216	
USES Corp.	Commercial Services (Texas)	Senior Secured Term Loan A (7.00% (LIBOR + 6.00% with 1.00% LIBOR floor) plus 2.00% default interest, in non-accrual status effective 4/1/2016, due 3/31/2019)	First priority lien			26,300
		Senior Secured Term Loan B (13.50% (LIBOR + 12.50% with 1.00% LIBOR floor) plus 2.00% default interest, in non-accrual status effective 4/1/2016, due 3/31/2019)	First priority lien			13,986
		Common Stock (268,962 shares)		100	% —	

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Portfolio Company	Nature of its Principal Business (Location)	Title and Class of Securities Held	Collateral Held	% of Class Held	Fair Value (Equity) (in thousands)	Fair Value (Debt) (in thousands)
Valley Electric Company, Inc.	Construction & Engineering (Washington)	Senior Secured Note to Valley Electric Co. of Mt. Vernon, Inc. (8.00% (LIBOR + 5.00% with 3.00% LIBOR floor) plus 2.50% PIK, due 12/31/2019)	First priority lien			10,430
		Senior Secured Note (10.00% plus 8.50% PIK, due 6/23/2019)	First priority lien			20,661
		Common Stock (50,000 shares)		95 %	—	
Wolf Energy, LLC	Oil & Gas Production (Kansas)	Senior Secured Promissory Note secured by assets formerly owned by H&M (18.00%, in non-accrual status effective 4/15/2013, due 4/15/2018)	First priority lien			659
		Membership Interest (100%)		100 %	—	
		Net Profits Interest (8% of Equity Distributions)		8 %	19	
Companies 5% to 25% owned						
BNN Holdings Corp. (f/k/a Biotronic NeuroNetwork)	Healthcare (Michigan)	Series A Preferred Stock (9,925.455 shares)		10 %	2,270	
		Series B Preferred Stock (1,753.636 shares)		1 %	572	
Targus International, LLC	Durable Consumer Products (California)	Senior Secured Term Loan A (15.00% PIK, in non-accrual status effective 10/1/15, due 12/31/2019)	First priority lien			1,319
		Senior Secured Term Loan B (15.00% PIK , in non-accrual status effective 10/1/15, due 12/31/2019)	First priority lien			3,957
		Common Stock (1,262,737 shares)			3,202	
Companies less than 5% owned						
AFI Shareholder, LLC (f/k/a Aircraft Fasteners International, LLC)	Machinery (California)	Class A Units (32,500 units)		1 %	511	
Airmall Inc.	Property Management (Pennsylvania)	Escrow Receivable			3,900	
Ajax Rolled Ring & Machine, LLC	Manufacturing (South Carolina)	Escrow Receivable			608	
ALG USA Holdings, LLC	Hotels, Restaurants & Leisure (Pennsylvania)	Second Lien Term Loan (10.25% (LIBOR + 9.00% with 1.25% LIBOR floor), due 2/28/2020)	Second priority lien			11,771

American Gilsonite Company	Metal, Services & Minerals (Utah)	Membership Interest (1.93%)		2 %	—	
Apidos CLO IX	Structured Finance (Cayman Islands)	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 16.98%)(1)			19,966	
Apidos CLO XI	Structured Finance (Cayman Islands)	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 11.95%)(1)			26,057	
Apidos CLO XII	Structured Finance (Cayman Islands)	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 13.39%)(1)			30,638	
Apidos CLO XV	Structured Finance (Cayman Islands)	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 10.72%)(1)			25,335	
Apidos CLO XXII	Structured Finance (Cayman Islands)	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 17.29%)(1)			25,369	
Arctic Glacier U.S.A., Inc.	Food Products (Minnesota)	Second Lien Term Loan (10.50% (LIBOR + 9.25% with 1.25% LIBOR floor), due 11/10/2019)	Second priority lien			145,546

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Portfolio Company	Nature of its Principal Business (Location)	Title and Class of Securities Held	Collateral Held	% of Class Held	Fair Value (Equity) (in thousands)	Fair Value (Debt) (in thousands)
Ark-La-Tex Wireline Services, LLC	Oil & Gas Services (Louisiana)	Senior Secured Term Loan A (6.50% (LIBOR + 5.50% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), in non-accrual status effective 4/1/2016, due 4/8/2019)	First priority lien			11,779
		Senior Secured Term Loan B (12.50% (LIBOR + 11.50% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), in non-accrual status effective 4/1/2016, due 4/8/2019)	First priority lien			—
Armor Holding II LLC	Diversified Financial Services (New York)	Second Lien Term Loan (10.25% (LIBOR + 9.00% with 1.25% LIBOR floor), due 12/26/2020)	Second priority lien			6,907
Atlantis Health Care Group (Puerto Rico), Inc.	Healthcare (Puerto Rico)	Revolving Line of Credit – $7,000 Commitment (10.25% (LIBOR + 8.25% with 2.00% LIBOR floor), due 8/21/2017)	First priority lien			2,350
		Senior Term Loan (10.25% (LIBOR + 8.25% with 2.00% LIBOR floor), due 2/21/2018)	First priority lien			38,166
Babson CLO Ltd. 2014-III	Structured Finance (Cayman Islands)	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 12.25%)(1)			40,312	
Broder Bros., Co.	Textiles, Apparel & Luxury Goods (Pennsylvania)	Senior Secured Term Loan A (7.00% (LIBOR + 5.75% with 1.25% LIBOR floor), due 6/03/2021)	First priority lien			120,737
		Senior Secured Term Loan B (13.50% (LIBOR + 12.25% with 1.25% LIBOR floor), due 6/03/2021)	First priority lien			121,475
Brookside Mill CLO Ltd.	Structured Finance (Cayman Islands)	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 14.44%)(1)			18,990	
Capstone Logistics Acquisition, Inc.	Business Services (Georgia)	Second Lien Term Loan (9.25% (LIBOR + 8.25% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 10/7/2022)	Second priority lien			97,752
Cent CLO 17 Limited	Structured Finance (Cayman Islands)	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 12.64%)(1)			16,695	
Cent CLO 20 Limited	Structured Finance (Cayman Islands)	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 10.19%)(1)			26,501	
Cent CLO 21 Limited	Structured Finance (Cayman Islands	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 11.64%)(1)			31,467	
CIFC Funding 2013-III, Ltd.	Structured Finance (Cayman Islands)	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 15.72%)(1)			29,634	
CIFC Funding 2013-IV, Ltd.	Structured Finance (Cayman Islands)	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 16.13%)(1)			32,752	
CIFC Funding 2014-IV Investor,	Structured Finance (Cayman Islands)	Income Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 15.05%)(1)			30,378	

Ltd.				
Cinedigm DC Holdings, LLC	Software & Computer Services (New York)	Senior Secured Term Loan (11.00% (LIBOR + 9.00% with 2.00% LIBOR floor) plus 2.50% PIK, due 3/31/2021)	First priority lien	65,990
Coverall North America, Inc.	Commercial Services (Florida)	Senior Secured Term Loan A (7.00% (LIBOR + 6.00% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 11/02/2020)	First priority lien	24,250
		Senior Secured Term Loan B (12.00% (LIBOR + 11.00% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 11/02/2020)	First priority lien	25,000
Crosman Corporation	Manufacturing (New York)	Senior Secured Term Loan A (9.16% (LIBOR + 8.70% with .30% LIBOR floor) plus 4.00% PIK, due 8/5/2020)	First priority lien	53,935
		Senior Secured Term Loan B (16.16% (LIBOR + 15.70% with .30% LIBOR floor) plus 4.00% PIK, due 8/5/2020)	First priority lien	40,458
CURO Group Holdings (f/k/a Speedy Cash Holdings Corp.)	Consumer Finance (Canada)	Senior Unsecured Notes (12.00%, due 11/15/2017)(1)	None	8,081
Easy Gardener Products, Inc.	Durable Consumer Products (Texas)	Senior Secured Term Loan (10.63% (LIBOR + 10.00% with .25% LIBOR floor), due 09/30/2020)	First priority lien	17,369

Portfolio Company	Nature of its Principal Business (Location)	Title and Class of Securities Held	Collateral Held	% of Class Held	Fair Value (Equity)	Fair Value (Debt)
					(in thousands)	(in thousands)
Empire Today, LLC	Durable Consumer Products (Illinois)	Senior Secured Note (11.375%, due 2/1/2017)	First priority lien			49,938
Fleetwash, Inc.	Business Services (New Jersey)	Senior Secured Term Loan B (10.50% (LIBOR + 9.50% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 4/30/2019)	First priority lien			23,402
		Delayed Draw Term Loan – $15,000 Commitment (expires 4/30/2019)	First priority lien			—
Focus Brands, Inc.	Consumer Services (Georgia)	Second Lien Term Loan (10.25% (LIBOR + 9.00% with 1.25% LIBOR floor), due 8/21/2018)	Second priority lien			18,000
Galaxy XV CLO, Ltd.	Structured Finance (Cayman Islands)	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 18.19%)(1)			30,452	
Galaxy XVI CLO, Ltd.	Structured Finance (Cayman Islands)	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 16.22%)(1)			18,925	
Galaxy XVII CLO, Ltd.	Structured Finance (Cayman Islands)	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 15.77%)(1)			29,820	
Generation Brands Holdings, Inc.	Durable Consumer Products (Illinois)	Subordinated Secured Term Loan (11.00% (LIBOR + 10.00% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 12/10/2022)	Second priority lien			19,000
Global Employment Solutions, Inc.	Business Services (Colorado)	Senior Secured Term Loan (10.25% (LIBOR + 9.25% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 6/26/2020)	First priority lien			49,312
Halcyon Loan Advisors Funding 2012-1 Ltd.	Structured Finance (Cayman Islands)	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 17.90%)(1)			18,140	
Halcyon Loan Advisors Funding 2013-1 Ltd.	Structured Finance (Cayman Islands)	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 18.01%)(1)			32,212	
Halcyon Loan Advisors Funding 2014-1 Ltd.	Structured Finance (Cayman Islands)	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 13.66%)(1)			17,076	
Halcyon Loan Advisors Funding 2014-2 Ltd.	Structured Finance (Cayman Islands)	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 16.91%)(1)			30,532	
Halcyon Loan Advisors Funding 2015-3 Ltd.	Structured Finance (Cayman Islands)	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 15.86%)(1)			35,202	
Harbortouch Payments, LLC	Business Services (Pennsylvania)	Second Lien Term Loan (10.00% (LIBOR + 9.00% with 1.00% LIBOR floor) plus 3.00% PIK, due 5/31/2023)	Second priority lien			27,500
		Escrow Receivable			1,602	

HarbourView CLO VII, Ltd.	Structured Finance (Cayman Islands)	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 17.35%)(1)		13,005	
Harley Marine Services, Inc.	Transportation (Washington)	Second Lien Term Loan (10.50% (LIBOR + 9.25% with 1.25% LIBOR floor), due 12/20/2019)	Second priority lien		8,886
Hollander Sleep Products, LLC	Durable Consumer Products (Florida)	Senior Secured Term Loan (9.00% (LIBOR + 8.00% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 10/21/2020)	First priority lien		21,098
ICV-CSI Holdings, LLC	Transportation (New York)	Escrow Receivable		6	
Inpatient Care Management Company LLC	Healthcare (Florida)	Senior Secured Term Loan (11.50% (LIBOR + 10.50% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 6/8/2021	First priority lien		17,000

Portfolio Company	Nature of its Principal Business (Location)	Title and Class of Securities Held	Collateral Held	% of Class Held	Fair Value (Equity) (in thousands)	Fair Value (Debt) (in thousands)
Instant Web, LLC	Media (Minnesota)	Senior Secured Term Loan A (5.50% (LIBOR + 4.50% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 3/28/2019)	First priority lien			122,943
		Senior Secured Term Loan B (12.00% (LIBOR + 11.00% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 3/28/2019)	First priority lien			158,100
		Senior Secured Term Loan C-1 (12.75% (LIBOR + 11.75% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 3/28/2019)	First priority lien			27,000
		Senior Secured Term Loan C-2 (13.50% (LIBOR + 12.50% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 3/28/2019)	First priority lien			25,000
InterDent, Inc.	Healthcare (California)	Senior Secured Term Loan A (6.25% (LIBOR + 5.50% with 0.75% LIBOR floor), due 8/3/2017)	First priority lien			79,538
		Senior Secured Term Loan B (11.25% (LIBOR + 10.50% with 0.75% LIBOR floor), due 8/3/2017)	First priority lien			130,582
JAC Holding Corporation	Transportation (Michigan)	Senior Secured Note (11.50%, due 10/1/2019)	First priority lien			2,868
Jefferson Mill CLO Ltd.	Structured Finance (Cayman Islands)	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 9.75%)(1)			13,072	
JHH Holdings, Inc.	Healthcare (Texas)	Second Lien Term Loan (11.25% (LIBOR + 10.00% with 1.25% LIBOR floor) plus 0.50% PIK, due 3/30/2019)	Second priority lien			35,477
LaserShip, Inc.	Transportation (Virginia)	Senior Secured Term Loan A (10.25% (LIBOR + 8.25% with 2.00% LIBOR floor) plus 2.00% default interest, due 3/18/2019)	First priority lien			32,113
		Senior Secured Term Loan B (10.25% (LIBOR + 8.25% with 2.00% LIBOR floor) plus 2.00% default interest, due 3/18/2019)	First priority lien			19,705
LCM XIV Ltd.	Structured Finance (Cayman Islands)	Income Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 18.80%)(1)			23,376	
Madison Park Funding IX, Ltd.	Structured Finance (Cayman Islands)	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 21.15%)(1)			21,174	
Matrixx Initiatives, Inc.	Pharmaceuticals (New Jersey)	Senior Secured Term Loan A (7.50% (LIBOR + 6.00% with	First priority lien			30,177

		1.50% LIBOR floor), due 8/9/2018)				
		Senior Secured Term Loan B (12.50% (LIBOR + 11.00% with 1.50% LIBOR floor), due 8/9/2018)	First priority lien			40,562
Maverick Healthcare Equity, LLC	Healthcare (Arizona)	Preferred Units (1,250,000 units)		1 %	2,037	
		Class A Common Units (1,250,000 units)		1 %	353	
Mineral Fusion Natural Brands	Personal & Nondurable Consumer Products (Colorado)	Membership Interest (1.43%)		1 %	266	
Mountain View CLO 2013-I Ltd.	Structured Finance (Cayman Islands)	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 14.72%)(1)			30,928	
Mountain View CLO IX Ltd.	Structured Finance (Cayman Islands)	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 16.23%)(1)			40,218	
Nathan's Famous, Inc.	Food Products (New York)	Senior Secured Notes (10.00%, due 3/15/2020)	First priority lien			3,000
NCP Finance Limited Partnership	Consumer Finance (Ohio)	Subordinated Secured Term Loan (11.00% (LIBOR + 9.75% with 1.25% LIBOR floor), due 9/30/2018)(1)	Second priority lien			25,838
Nixon, Inc.	Durable Consumer Products (California)	Senior Secured Term Loan (9.50% plus 3.00% PIK, due 4/16/2018)	First priority lien			11,776
Octagon Investment Partners XV, Ltd.	Structured Finance (Cayman Islands)	Income Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 16.54%)(1)			24,027	

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Portfolio Company	Nature of its Principal Business (Location)	Title and Class of Securities Held	Collateral Held	% of Class Held	Fair Value (Equity) (in thousands)	Fair Value (Debt) (in thousands)
Octagon Investment Partners XVIII, Ltd.	Structured Finance (Cayman Islands)	Income Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 20.29%)(1)			19,701	
Onyx Payments	Diversified Financial Services (Texas)	Revolving Line of Credit – $5,000 Commitment (9.00% (LIBOR + 8.00% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 9/10/2016)	First priority lien			1,000
		Senior Secured Term Loan A (6.50% (LIBOR + 5.50% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 9/10/2019)	First priority lien			48,352
		Senior Secured Term Loan B (13.50% (LIBOR + 12.50% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 9/10/2019)	First priority lien			59,389
Pacific World Corporation	Personal & Nondurable Consumer Products (California)	Revolving Line of Credit – $15,000 Commitment (8.00% (LIBOR + 7.00% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 9/26/2020)	First priority lien			2,500
		Senior Secured Term Loan A (6.00% (LIBOR + 5.00% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 9/26/2020)	First priority lien			93,624
		Senior Secured Term Loan B (10.00% (LIBOR + 9.00% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 9/26/2020)	First priority lien			81,567
Pelican Products, Inc.	Durable Consumer Products (California)	Second Lien Term Loan (9.25% (LIBOR + 8.25% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 4/9/2021)	Second priority lien			15,744
PeopleConnect Intermediate LLC (f/k/a Intelius, Inc.)	Software & Computer Services (Washington)	Revolving Line of Credit – $1,500 Commitment (9.50% (LIBOR + 8.50% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 8/11/16)	First priority lien			—
		Senior Secured Term Loan A (6.50% (LIBOR + 5.50% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 7/1/2020)	First priority lien			19,907
		Senior Secured Term Loan B (12.50% (LIBOR + 11.50% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 7/1/2020)	First priority lien			20,215
PGX Holdings, Inc.	Consumer Services (Utah)	Second Lien Term Loan (10.00% (LIBOR + 9.00% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 9/29/2021)	Second priority lien			135,000

Photonis Technologies SAS	Aerospace & Defense (France)	First Lien Term Loan (8.50% (LIBOR + 7.50% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 9/18/2019)(1)	First priority lien	9,015
Pinnacle (US) Acquisition Co. Limited	Software & Computer Services (Texas)	Second Lien Term Loan (10.50% (LIBOR + 9.25% with 1.25% LIBOR floor), due 8/3/2020)	Second priority lien	5,425
PlayPower, Inc.	Durable Consumer Products (North Carolina)	Second Lien Term Loan (9.75% (LIBOR + 8.75% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 6/23/2022)	Second priority lien	10,911
Prime Security Services Borrower, LLC	Consumer Services (Illinois)	Second Lien Term Loan (9.75% (LIBOR + 8.75% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 7/1/2022)	Second priority lien	10,000
PrimeSport, Inc.	Hotels, Restaurants & Leisure (Georgia)	Senior Secured Term Loan A (7.00% (LIBOR + 6.00% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 2/11/2021)	First priority lien	53,683
		Senior Secured Term Loan B (12.00% (LIBOR + 11.00% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 2/11/2021)	First priority lien	74,500
Prince Mineral Holding Corp.	Metal Services & Minerals (New York)	Senior Secured Term Loan (11.50%, due 12/15/2019)	First priority lien	8,701
Rocket Software, Inc.	Software & Computer Services (Massachusetts)	Second Lien Term Loan (10.25% (LIBOR + 8.75% with 1.50% LIBOR floor), due 2/8/2019)	Second priority lien	20,000
Royal Holdings, Inc.	Chemicals (Indiana)	Second Lien Term Loan (8.50% (LIBOR + 7.50% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 6/19/2023)	Second priority lien	4,819
SCS Merger Sub, Inc.	Software & Computer Services (Texas)	Second Lien Term Loan (10.50% (LIBOR + 9.50% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 10/30/2023)	Second priority lien	19,655

Portfolio Company	Nature of its Principal Business (Location)	Title and Class of Securities Held	Collateral Held	% of Class Held	Fair Value (Equity) (in thousands)	Fair Value (Debt) (in thousands)
Security Alarm Financing Enterprises, L.P.	Consumer Services (California)	Subordinated Unsecured Notes (11.50% (LIBOR + 9.50% with 2.00% LIBOR floor), due 12/19/2020)	None			22,700
SESAC Holdco II LLC	Media (Tennessee)	Second Lien Term Loan (9.00% (LIBOR + 8.00% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 4/22/2021)	Second priority lien			9,878
SITEL Worldwide Corporation	Business Services (Tennessee)	Second Lien Term Loan (10.50% (LIBOR + 9.50% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 9/18/2022)	Second priority lien			15,715
Small Business Whole Loan Portfolio	Online Lending (New York)	741 small business loans purchased from On Deck Capital, Inc.	None			14,215
Spartan Energy Services, Inc.	Oil & Gas Services (Louisiana)	Senior Secured Term Loan A (7.00% (LIBOR + 6.00% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), in non-accrual status effective 4/1/2016, due 12/28/2017)	First priority lien			11,368
		Senior Secured Term Loan B (13.00% (LIBOR + 12.00% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), in non-accrual status effective 4/1/2016, due 12/28/2017)	First priority lien			984
Stryker Energy, LLC	Oil & Gas Production (Ohio)	Overriding Royalty Interests			—	
Sudbury Mill CLO Ltd.	Structured Finance (Cayman Islands)	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 12.64%)(1)			17,395	
Symphony CLO IX Ltd.	Structured Finance (Cayman Islands)	Preference Shares (Residual Interest, current yield 14.11%)(1)			29,267	
Symphony CLO XIV Ltd.	Structured Finance (Cayman Islands)	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 13.12%)(1)			35,703	
Symphony CLO XV, Ltd.	Structured Finance (Cayman Islands)	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 13.76%)(1)			39,523	
System One Holdings, LLC	Business Services (Pennsylvania)	Senior Secured Term Loan (11.25% (LIBOR + 10.50% with 0.75% LIBOR floor), due 11/17/2020)	First priority lien			104,553
TouchTunes Interactive Networks, Inc.	Media (New York)	Second Lien Term Loan (9.25% (LIBOR + 8.25% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 5/29/2022)	Second priority lien			4,936
Traeger Pellet Grills LLC	Durable Consumer Products (Oregon)	Senior Secured Term Loan A (6.50% (LIBOR + 4.50% with 2.00% LIBOR floor), due 6/18/2018)	First priority lien			34,519
						36,506

		Senior Secured Term Loan B (11.50% (LIBOR + 9.50% with 2.00% LIBOR floor), due 6/18/2018)	First priority lien	
Transaction Network Services, Inc.	Telecommunication Services (Virginia)	Second Lien Term Loan (9.00% (LIBOR + 8.00% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 8/14/2020)	Second priority lien	4,392
Trinity Services Group, Inc.	Food Products (Florida)	Senior Secured Term Loan A (6.50% (LIBOR + 5.50% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 8/13/2019)	First priority lien	9,626
		Senior Secured Term Loan B (11.50% (LIBOR + 10.50% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 8/13/2019)	First priority lien	125,000
United Sporting Companies, Inc.	Durable Consumer Products (South Carolina)	Second Lien Term Loan (12.75% (LIBOR + 11.00% with 1.75% LIBOR floor), due 5/16/2018)	Second priority lien	136,668
Universal Fiber Systems, LLC	Textiles, Apparel & Luxury Goods (Virginia)	Second Lien Term Loan (10.50% (LIBOR + 9.50% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 10/02/2022)	Second priority lien	36,340

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Portfolio Company	Nature of its Principal Business (Location)	Title and Class of Securities Held	Collateral Held	% of Class Held	Fair Value (Equity)	Fair Value (Debt)
					(in thousands)	(in thousands)
USG Intermediate, LLC	Durable Consumer Products (Texas)	Revolving Line of Credit – $2,500 Commitment (10.75% (LIBOR + 9.75% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 4/15/2017)	First priority lien			1,000
		Senior Secured Term Loan A (8.25% (LIBOR + 7.25% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 4/15/2020)	First priority lien			16,779
		Senior Secured Term Loan B (13.25% (LIBOR + 12.25% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 4/15/2020)	First priority lien			19,960
		Equity			—	
Venio LLC	Business Services (Pennsylvania)	Second Lien Term Loan (12.00% (LIBOR + 9.50% with 2.50% LIBOR floor) plus 2.00% default interest, in non-accrual status effective 12/31/15, due 2/19/2020)	Second priority lien			12,876
Voya CLO 2012-2, Ltd.	Structured Finance (Cayman Islands)	Income Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 18.84%)(1)			28,982	
Voya CLO 2012-3, Ltd.	Structured Finance (Cayman Islands)	Income Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 18.51%)(1)			34,319	
Voya CLO 2012-4, Ltd.	Structured Finance (Cayman Islands)	Income Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 19.09%)(1)			30,756	
Voya CLO 2014-1, Ltd.	Structured Finance (Cayman Islands)	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 19.32%)(1)			26,741	
Washington Mill CLO Ltd.	Structured Finance (Cayman Islands)	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 9.52%)(1)			15,056	
Water Pik, Inc.	Personal & Nondurable Consumer Products (Colorado)	Second Lien Term Loan (9.75% (LIBOR + 8.75% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 1/8/2021)	Second priority lien			15,097
Wheel Pros, LLC	Business Services (Colorado)	Senior Subordinated Secured Note (11.00% (LIBOR + 7.00% with 4.00% LIBOR floor), due 6/29/2020)	Second priority lien			12,000
		Senior Subordinated Secured Note (11.00% (LIBOR + 7.00% with 4.00% LIBOR floor), due 6/29/2020)	Second priority lien			5,460

(1) Certain investments that the Company has determined are not "qualifying assets" under Section 55(a) of the 1940 Act. Under the 1940 Act, we may not acquire any non-qualifying asset unless, at the time such acquisition is made, qualifying assets represent at least 70% of our total assets. The Company monitors the status of these assets on an ongoing basis

DETERMINATION OF NET ASSET VALUE

The net asset value per share of our outstanding shares of common stock will be determined quarterly by dividing the value of total assets minus liabilities by the total number of shares outstanding.

In calculating the value of our total assets, we will value investments for which market quotations are readily available at such market quotations. Short-term investments which mature in 60 days or less, such as U.S. Treasury bills, are valued at amortized cost, which approximates market value. The amortized cost method involves recording a security at its cost (i.e., principal amount plus any premium and less any discount) on the date of purchase and thereafter amortizing/accreting that difference between the principal amount due at maturity and cost assuming a constant yield to maturity as determined at the time of purchase. Short-term securities which mature in more than 60 days are valued at current market quotations by an independent pricing service or at the mean between the bid and ask prices obtained from at least two brokers or dealers (if available, or otherwise by a principal market maker or a primary market dealer). Investments in money market mutual funds are valued at their net asset value as of the close of business on the day of valuation.

Most of the investments in our portfolio do not have market quotations which are readily available, meaning the investments do not have actively traded markets. Debt and equity securities for which market quotations are not readily available are valued with the assistance of an independent valuation service using a documented valuation policy and a valuation process that is consistently applied under the direction of our Board of Directors. For a discussion of the risks inherent in determining the value of securities for which readily available market values do not exist, see “Risk Factors – Risks Relating to Our Business – Most of our portfolio investments are recorded at fair value as determined in good faith under the direction of our Board of Directors and, as a result, there is uncertainty as to the value of our portfolio investments.”

The factors that may be taken into account in valuing such investments include, as relevant, the portfolio company’s ability to make payments, its estimated earnings and projected discounted cash flows, the nature and realizable value of any collateral, the financial environment in which the portfolio company operates, comparisons to securities of similar publicly traded companies, changes in interest rates for similar debt instruments and other relevant factors.

Due to the inherent uncertainty of determining the fair value of investments that do not have readily available market quotations, the fair value of these investments may differ significantly from the values that would have been used had such market quotations existed for such investments, and any such differences could be material.

As part of the fair valuation process, the independent valuation firms engaged by the Board of Directors perform a review of each debt and equity investment requiring fair valuation and provide a range of values for each investment, which, along with management’s valuation recommendations, is reviewed by our Audit Committee. Management and the independent valuation firms may adjust their preliminary evaluations to reflect comments provided by our Audit Committee. The Audit Committee reviews the final valuation reports and management’s valuation recommendations and makes a recommendation to the Board of Directors based on its analysis of the methodologies employed and the various weights that should be accorded to each portion of the valuation as well as factors that the independent valuation firms and management may not have included in their evaluation processes. The Board of Directors then evaluates the Audit Committee recommendations and undertakes a similar analysis to determine the fair value of each investment in the portfolio in good faith.

Determination of fair values involves subjective judgments and estimates not susceptible to substantiation by auditing procedures. Accordingly, under current accounting standards, the notes to our financial statements will refer to the uncertainty with respect to the possible effect of such valuations, and any change in such valuations, on our financial statements.

SALES OF COMMON STOCK BELOW NET ASSET VALUE

At the continuation of our 2015 annual meeting of stockholders held on January 8, 2016, our stockholders approved our ability to sell, subject to the condition that the maximum number of shares salable below net asset value pursuant to this authority in any particular offering that could result in such dilution is limited to 25% of our then outstanding common stock immediately prior to each such offering, an unlimited number of shares of our common stock at any level of discount from NAV per share during the twelve-month period following such approval. This authority does not apply to any shares offered pursuant hereto, as none of the shares offered pursuant to this registration statement are offered by us. In order to sell shares pursuant to this authorization, a majority of our directors who have no financial interest in the sale and a majority of our independent directors must (a) find that the sale is in our best interests and in the best interests of our stockholders, and (b) in consultation with any underwriter or underwriters or sales manager or sales managers of the offering, make a good faith determination as of a time either immediately prior to the first solicitation by us or on our behalf of firm commitments to purchase such shares, or immediately prior to the issuance of such shares of common stock, that the price at which such shares are to be sold is not less than a price which closely approximates the market value of such shares, less any distributing commission or discount.

We may make sales of our common stock at prices below our most recently determined NAV per share. Pursuant to the approval of our Board of Directors, we have made such sales in the past and we may continue to do so under this prospectus.

In making a determination that an offering below NAV per share is in our and our stockholders' best interests, our Board of Directors considers a variety of factors including matters such as:

- The effect that an offering below NAV per share would have on our stockholders, including the potential dilution they would experience as a result of the offering;
- The amount per share by which the offering price per share and the net proceeds per share are less than the most recently determined NAV per share;
- The relationship of recent market prices of par common stock to NAV per share and the potential impact of the offering on the market price per share of our common stock;
- Whether the estimated offering price would closely approximate the market value of our shares;
- The potential market impact of being able to raise capital during the current financial market difficulties;
- The nature of any new investors anticipated to acquire shares of common stock in the offering;
- The anticipated rate of return on and quality, type and availability of investments; and
- The leverage available to us.

Our Board of Directors also considers the fact that sales of common stock at a discount will benefit our Investment Advisor as the Investment Advisor will earn additional investment management fees on the proceeds of such offerings, as it would from the offering of any other securities of the Company or from the offering of common stock at premium to NAV per share.

We will not sell shares of common stock under a prospectus supplement to a registration statement (the "current registration statement") if the cumulative dilution to our NAV per share from offerings under the current registration statement exceeds 15%. This limit would be measured separately for each offering pursuant to the current registration statement by calculating the percentage dilution or accretion to aggregate NAV from that offering and then summing the percentage from each offering. For example, if our most recently determined NAV per share at the time of the first offering is $9.62 and we have 358.0 million shares of common stock outstanding, sale of 70.0 million shares of common stock at net proceeds to us of $4.81 per share (an approximately 50% discount) would produce dilution of 8.18%. If we subsequently determined that our NAV per share increased back to $9.20 on the then 428.0 million shares of common stock outstanding and then made an additional offering, we could, for example, sell approximately an additional 67.6 million shares of common stock at net proceeds to us of $4.60 per share, which would produce dilution of 6.82%, before we would reach the aggregate 15% limit. If we file a new post-effective amendment, the threshold would reset.

Sales by us of our common stock at a discount from NAV per share pose potential risks for our existing stockholders whether or not they participate in the offering, as well as for new investors who participate in the offering.

The following three headings and accompanying tables will explain and provide hypothetical examples on the impact of an offering at a price less than NAV per share on three different set of investors:

- existing shareholders who do not purchase any shares of common stock in the offering;
- existing shareholders who purchase a relatively small amount of shares of common stock in the offering or a relatively large amount of shares of common stock in the offering; and

- new investors who become shareholders by purchasing shares of common stock in the offering.

NAV per share used in the tables below is based on Prospect's most recently determined NAV per share as of June 30, 2016, as adjusted to give effect to issuances and redemption of Prospect common stock since June 30, 2016. The NAV per share used for purposes of providing information in the table below is thus an estimate and does not necessarily reflect actual NAV per share at the time sales are made. Actual NAV per share may be higher or lower based on potential changes in valuations of Prospect's portfolio securities, accruals of income, expenses and distributions declared and thus may be higher or lower at the assumed sales prices than shown below.

The tables below provide hypothetical examples of the impact that an offering at a price less than NAV per share may have on the NAV per share of shareholders and investors who do and do not participate in such an offering. However, the tables below do not show and are not intended to show any potential changes in market price that may occur from an offering at a price less than NAV per share and it is not possible to predict any potential market price change that may occur from such an offering.

Impact On Existing Stockholders Who Do Not Participate in the Offering

Our existing stockholders who do not participate in an offering below NAV per share or who do not buy additional shares of common stock in the secondary market at the same or lower price we obtain in the offering (after expenses and commissions) face the greatest potential risks. These stockholders will experience an immediate decrease (often called dilution) in the NAV of the shares of common stock they hold and their NAV per share. These stockholders will also experience a disproportionately greater decrease in their participation in our earnings and assets and their voting power than the increase we will experience in our assets, potential earning power and voting interests due to the offering. These stockholders may also experience a decline in the market price of their shares of common stock, which often reflects to some degree announced or potential increases and decreases in NAV per share. This decrease could be more pronounced as the size of the offering and level of discounts increases.

The following chart illustrates the level of NAV dilution that would be experienced by a nonparticipating stockholder in three different hypothetical offerings of different sizes and levels of discount from NAV per share. It is not possible to predict the level of market price decline that may occur. Actual sales prices and discounts may differ from the presentation below. There is no maximum level of discount from NAV at which we may sell shares pursuant to the stockholder authority.

The examples assume that we have 358.0 common shares outstanding, $6,343,960,000 in total assets and $2,900,000,000 in total liabilities. The current NAV and NAV per share are thus $3,443,960,000 and $9.62. The table illustrates the dilutive effect on nonparticipating Stockholder A of (1) an offering of 17,900,000 shares (5% of the outstanding shares) at $9.14 per share after offering expenses and commission (a 5% discount from NAV); (2) an offering of 35,800,000 shares (10% of the outstanding shares) at $8.66 per share after offering expenses and commissions (a 10% discount from NAV); (3) an offering of 89,500,000 shares (25% of the outstanding shares) at $7.22 per share after offering expenses and commissions (a 25% discount from NAV); and (4) an offering of 89,500,000 shares (25% of the outstanding shares) at $0.00 per share after offering expenses and commissions (a 100% discount from NAV).

	Prior to Sale Below NAV	Example 1 5% Offering at 5% Discount Following Sale	% Change	Example 2 10% Offering at 10% Discount Following Sale	% Change	Example 3 25% Offering at 25% Discount Following Sale	% Change	Example 4 25% Offering at 100% Discount Following Sale	% Change
Offering Price									
Price per Share to Public		$9.54		$9.03		$7.52		—	
Net Proceeds per Share to Issuer		$9.14		$8.66		$7.22		—	
Decrease to NAV									
Total Shares Outstanding	358,000,000	375,900,000	5.00 %	393,800,000	10.00 %	447,500,000	25.00 %	447,500,000	25.00 %
NAV per Share	$9.62	$9.60	(0.24)%	$9.53	(0.91)%	$9.14	(5.00)%	7.70	(20.00)%
Dilution to Stockholder									
Shares Held by Stockholder A	358,000	358,000	—	358,000	—	358,000	—	358,000	—
Percentage Held by Stockholder A	0.10 %	0.10 %	(4.76)%	0.09 %	(9.09)%	0.08 %	(20.00)%	0.08 %	(20.00)%
Total Asset Values									
Total NAV Held by Stockholder A	$3,443,960	$3,435,760	(0.24)%	$3,412,651	(0.91)%	$3,271,762	(5.00)%	$2,755,168	(20.00)%
Total Investment by Stockholder A (Assumed to be $9.62 per Share on Shares Held Prior to Sale)		$3,443,960		$3,443,960		$3,443,960		$3,443,960	
Total Dilution to Stockholder		$(8,200)		$(31,309)		$(172,198)		$(688,792)	

A (Total NAV Less Total Investment)					
Per Share Amounts					
NAV per Share Held by Stockholder A		$9.60	$9.53	$9.14	$7.70
Investment per Share Held by Stockholder A (Assumed to be $9.62 per Share on Shares Held Prior to Sale)	$9.62	$9.62	$9.62	$9.62	$9.62
Dilution per Share Held by Stockholder A (NAV per Share Less Investment per Share)		$(0.02)	$(0.09)	$(0.48)	(1.92)
Percentage Dilution to Stockholder A (Dilution per Share Divided by Investment per Share)		(0.24)%	(0.91)%	(5.00)%	(20.00)%

Impact On Existing Stockholders Who Do Participate in the Offering

Our existing stockholders who participate in an offering below NAV per share or who buy additional shares of common stock in the secondary market at the same or lower price as we obtain in the offering (after expenses and commissions) will experience the same types of NAV dilution as the nonparticipating stockholders, albeit at a lower level, to the extent they purchase less than the same percentage of the discounted offering as their interest in our shares of common stock immediately prior to the offering. The level of NAV dilution will decrease as the number of shares of common stock such stockholders purchase increases. Existing stockholders who buy more than such percentage will experience NAV dilution on their existing shares but will, in contrast to existing stockholders who purchase less than their proportionate share of the offering, experience an increase (often called accretion) in average NAV per share over their investment per share and will also experience a disproportionately greater increase in their participation in our earnings and assets and their voting power than our increase in assets, potential earning power and voting interests due to the offering. The level of accretion will increase as the excess number of shares of common stock such stockholder purchases increases. Even a stockholder who over-participates will, however, be subject to the risk that we may make additional discounted offerings in which such stockholder does not participate, in which case such a stockholder will experience NAV dilution as described above in such subsequent offerings. These shareholders may also experience a decline in the market price of their shares of common stock, which often reflects to some degree announced or potential decreases in NAV per share. This decrease could be more pronounced as the size of the offering and level of discounts increases. There is no maximum level of discount from NAV at which we may sell shares pursuant to this authority.

The following chart illustrates the level of dilution and accretion in the offering for a stockholder that acquires shares equal to (1) 50% of its proportionate share of the offering (i.e., 44,750 shares, which is 0.05% of the offering rather than its 0.10% proportionate share) and (2) 150% of such percentage (i.e., 134,250 shares, which is 0.15% of the offering rather than its 0.10% proportionate share). NAV has not been finally determined for any day after June 30, 2015. The table below is shown based upon the adjusted NAV of $9.62 as described above. The following example assumes a sale of 89,500,000 shares at a sales price to the public of $7.52 with a 4% underwriting discount and commissions and $350,000 of expenses ($7.22 per share net).

	Prior to Sale Below NAV	50 % Participation Following Sale	% Change	150% Participation Following Sale	% Change
Offering Price					
Price per Share to Public		$7.52		$7.52	
Net Proceeds per Share to Issuer		$7.22		$7.22	
Decrease to NAV					
Total Shares Outstanding	358,000,000	447,500,000	25.00 %	447,500,000	25.00 %
NAV per Share	$9.62	$9.14	(5.00)%	$9.14	(5.00)%
Dilution to Nonparticipating Stockholder					
Shares Held by Stockholder A	358,000	402,750	12.50 %	492,250	37.50 %
Percentage Held by Stockholder A	0.10 %	0.09 %	(10.00)%	0.11 %	10.00 %
Total NAV Held by Stockholder A	$9.62	$3,680,732	6.88 %	$4,498,673	30.63 %
Total Investment by Stockholder A (Assumed to be $9.62 per Share) on Shares Held Prior to Sale		$3,780,467		$4,453,480	
Total Dilution to Stockholder A (Total NAV Less Total Investment)		$(99,735)		$45,193	
NAV per Share Held by Stockholder A after offering		$9.14		$9.14	
Investment per Share Held by Stockholder A (Assumed to be $9.62 per Share on Shares Held Prior to Sale)		$9.39		$9.05	
Dilution per Share Held by Stockholder A (NAV per Share Less Investment per Share)		$(0.25)		$0.09	
Percentage Dilution to Stockholder A (Dilution per Share Divided by Investment per Share)			(2.64)%		1.01 %

Impact On New Investors

Investors who are not currently stockholders and who participate in an offering below NAV but whose investment per share is greater than the resulting NAV per share due to selling compensation and expenses paid by the issuer will experience an immediate decrease, albeit small, in the NAV of their shares of common stock and their NAV per share compared to the price they pay for their shares of common stock. Investors who are not currently stockholders and who participate in an offering below NAV per share and whose investment per share is also less than the resulting NAV per share due to selling compensation and expenses paid by the issuer being significantly less than the discount per share will experience an immediate increase in the NAV of their shares of common stock and their NAV per share compared to the price they pay for their shares of common stock. These investors will experience a disproportionately greater participation in our earnings and assets and their voting power than our increase in assets, potential earning power and voting interests. These investors will, however, be subject to the risk that we may make additional discounted offerings in which such new stockholder does not participate, in which case such new stockholder will experience dilution as described above in such subsequent offerings. These investors may also experience a decline in the market price of their shares of common stock, which often reflects to some degree announced or potential increases and decreases in NAV per share. This decrease could be more pronounced as the size of the offering and level of discounts increases. There is no maximum level of discount from NAV at which we may sell shares pursuant to this authority.

The following chart illustrates the level of dilution or accretion for new investors that would be experienced by a new investor in the same hypothetical 5%, 10% and 25% discounted offerings as described in the first chart above. The illustration is for a new investor who purchases the same percentage (0.10%) of the shares of common stock in the offering as Stockholder A in the prior examples held immediately prior to the offering. It is not possible to predict the level of market price decline that may occur. Actual sales prices and discounts may differ from the presentation below. There is no maximum level of discount from NAV at which we may sell shares pursuant to the stockholder authority.

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	Prior to Sale Below NAV	Example 1 5% Offering at 5% Discount Following Sale	% Change	Example 2 10% Offering at 10% Discount Following Sale	% Change	Example 3 25% Offering at 25% Discount Following Sale	% Change
Offering Price							
Price per Share to Public		$9.54		$9.03		$7.52	
Net Proceeds per Share to Issuer		$9.14		$8.66		$7.22	
Decrease to NAV							
Total Shares Outstanding	358,000,000	375,900,000	5.00 %	393,800,000	10.00 %	447,500,000	25.00 %
NAV per Share	$ 9.62	$9.60	(0.24)%	$9.53	(0.91)%	$9.14	(5.00)%
Dilution to Participating Stockholder							
Shares Held by Stockholder A	—	17,900		35,800		89,500	
Percentage Held by Stockholder A	— %	— %		0.01 %		0.02 %	
Total NAV Held by Stockholder A	$ —	$171,788		$341,265		$817,941	
Total investment by Stockholder A		$170,769		$323,236		$673,013	
Total Dilution to Stockholder A (Total NAV Less Total Investment)		$1,019		$18,029		$144,928	
NAV per Share Held by Stockholder A		$9.60		$9.53		$9.14	
Investment per Share Held by Stockholder A		$9.54		$9.03		$7.52	
Dilution per Share Held by Stockholder A (NAV per Share Less Investment per Share)		$0.06		$0.50		$1.62	
Percentage Dilution to Stockholder A (Dilution per Share Divided by Investment per Share)			0.60 %		5.58 %		21.53 %

DIVIDEND REINVESTMENT AND DIRECT STOCK PURCHASE PLAN

We have adopted a dividend reinvestment and direct stock purchase plan that provides for reinvestment of our dividends or distributions on behalf of our stockholders, unless a stockholder elects to receive cash as provided below, and the ability to purchase additional shares by making optional cash investments. As a result, when our Board of Directors authorizes, and we declare, a cash dividend or distribution, then our stockholders who have not "opted out" of our dividend reinvestment and direct stock purchase plan will have their cash dividends or distributions automatically reinvested in additional shares of our common stock, rather than receiving the cash dividends or distributions. If you are not a current stockholder and want to enroll or have "opted out" and wish to rejoin, you may purchase shares directly through the plan or opt in by enrolling online or submitting to the plan administrator a completed enrollment form and, if you are not a current stockholder, making an initial investment of at least $250.

No action is required on the part of a registered stockholder to have their cash dividend or distribution reinvested in shares of our common stock. A registered stockholder may elect to receive an entire dividend or distribution in cash by notifying the plan administrator and our transfer agent and registrar, in writing so that such notice is received by the plan administrator no later than the record date for dividends to stockholders. The plan administrator will set up a dividend reinvestment account for shares acquired pursuant to the plan for each stockholder who has not so elected to receive dividends and distributions in cash or who has enrolled in the plan as described herein (each, a "Participant"). The plan administrator will hold each Participant's shares, together with the shares of other Participants, in non-certificated form in the plan administrator's name or that of its nominee. Upon request by a Participant to terminate their participation in the plan, received in writing, via the internet or the plan administrator's toll free number no later than 3 business days prior to a dividend or distribution payment date, such dividend or distribution will be paid out in cash and not be reinvested. If such request is received fewer than 3 business days prior to a dividend or distribution payment date, such dividend or distribution will be reinvested but all subsequent dividends and distributions will be paid to the stockholder in cash on all balances. Upon such termination of the Participant's participation in the plan, all whole shares owned by the Participant will be issued to the Participant in certificated form and a check will be issued to the Participant for the proceeds of fractional shares less a transaction fee of $15.00 to be deducted from such proceeds. Those stockholders whose shares are held by a broker or other financial intermediary may receive dividends or distributions in cash by notifying their broker or other financial intermediary of their election.

We primarily use newly-issued shares to implement reinvestment of dividends and distributions under the plan, whether our shares are trading at a premium or at a discount to net asset value. However, we reserve the right to purchase shares in the open market in connection with the implementation of reinvestment of dividends or distributions under the plan. The number of shares to be issued to a stockholder is determined by dividing the total dollar amount of the dividend or distribution payable to such stockholder by the market price per share of our common stock at the close of regular trading on the NASDAQ Global Select Market on the last business day before the payment date for such dividend or distribution. Market price per share on that date will be the closing price for such shares on the NASDAQ Global Select Market or, if no sale is reported for such day, at the average of their reported bid and asked prices. The number of shares of our common stock to be outstanding after giving effect to payment of the dividend or distribution cannot be established until the value per share at which additional shares will be issued has been determined and elections of our stockholders have been tabulated. Stockholders who do not elect to receive dividends and distributions in shares of common stock may experience accretion to the net asset value of their shares if our shares are trading at a premium at the time we issue new shares under the plan and dilution if our shares are trading at a discount. The level of accretion or discount would depend on various factors, including the proportion of our stockholders who participate in the plan, the level of premium or discount at which our shares are trading and the amount of the dividend or distribution payable to a stockholder.

There are no brokerage charges or other charges to stockholders who participate in reinvestment of dividends or distributions under the plan. The plan administrator's fees under the plan are paid by us. If a participant elects by written notice to the plan administrator to have the plan administrator sell part or all of the shares held by the plan administrator in the participant's account and remit the proceeds to the participant, the plan administrator is authorized to deduct a $15 transaction fee plus a $0.10 per share brokerage commissions from the proceeds.

Stockholders who receive dividends or distributions in the form of stock are subject to the same U.S. federal, state and local tax consequences as are stockholders who elect to receive their dividends or distributions in cash. A stockholder's basis for determining gain or loss upon the sale of stock received in a dividend or distribution from us will be equal to the total dollar amount of the dividend or distribution payable to the stockholder. Any stock received in a dividend or distribution will have a new holding period for tax purposes commencing on the day following the day on which the shares are credited to the U.S. Stockholder's account (as defined below).
Participants in the plan have the option of making additional cash payments to the plan administrator for investment in the shares at the then current market price. Such payments may be made in any amount from $25 to $10,000 per transaction.

Participants in the plan may also elect to have funds electronically withdrawn from their checking or savings account each month. Direct debit of cash will be performed on the 10th of each month. Participants may elect this option by submitting a written authorization form or by enrolling online at the plan administrator's website. The plan administrator will use all funds received from participants since the prior investment of funds to purchase shares of our common stock in the open market. We will not use newly-issued shares of our common stock to implement such purchases. Purchase orders will be submitted daily. The Plan Administrator may, at its discretion, submit purchase orders less frequently but no later than 30 days after receipt. The plan administrator will charge each stockholder who makes such additional cash payments $2.50, plus a $0.10 per share brokerage commission. Cash dividends and distributions payable on all shares credited to your plan account will be automatically reinvested in additional shares pursuant to the terms of the plan. Brokerage charges for such purchases are expected to be less than the usual brokerage charge for such transactions. Instructions sent by a participant to the plan administrator in connection with such participant's cash payment may not be rescinded.

Participants may terminate their accounts under the plan by notifying the plan administrator via its website at www.amstock.com or by filling out the transaction request form located at the bottom of their statement and sending it to the plan administrator at American Stock Transfer & Trust Company, P.O. Box 922, Wall Street Station, New York, NY 10269-0560 or by calling the plan administrator's Interactive Voice Response System at (888) 888-0313. Upon termination, the stockholder will receive certificates for the full shares credited to your plan account. If you elect to receive cash, the plan administrator sells such shares and delivers a check for the proceeds, less the $0.10 per share commission and the plan administrator's transaction fee of $15. In every case of termination, fractional shares credited to a terminating plan account are paid in cash at the then-current market price, less any commission and transaction fee.

The plan may be terminated by us upon notice in writing mailed to each participant at least 30 days prior to any payable date for the payment of any dividend by us or distribution pursuant to any additional cash payment made. All correspondence concerning the plan should be directed to the plan administrator by mail at American Stock Transfer and Trust Company LLC, 6201 15th Avenue, Brooklyn, New York 11219, or by telephone at 888-888-0313.

Stockholders who purchased their shares through or hold their shares in the name of a broker or financial institution should consult with a representative of their broker or financial institution with respect to their participation in our dividend reinvestment plan and direct stock purchase plan. Such holders of our stock may not be identified as our registered stockholders with the plan administrator and may not automatically have their cash dividend or distribution reinvested in shares of our common stock by the plan administrator.

1. How do I purchase shares if I am not an existing registered holder?

To make an investment online, log on to www.amstock.com, click on "Shareholders" followed by "Invest Online," then select "All Plans" from the left toolbar. Select "Prospect Capital Corporation" Common Stock," followed by "Invest Now." Follow the "Steps to Invest," which will guide you through the six-step investment process. Follow the prompts to provide your banking account number and ABA routing number to allow for the direct debit of funds from your savings or checking account. You will receive a receipt of your transaction upon completion of the investment process, as well as a subsequent e-mail confirming the number of shares purchased and their price (generally within two business days). To invest by mail, complete an Enrollment Application, which can be obtained by calling the Plan Administrator at 1-888-888-0313, and enclose a check made payable to American Stock Transfer & Trust Company, LLC for the value of your investment. The Enrollment Application may also be downloaded from the Plan Administrator's website (www.amstock.com). The minimum initial investment is $250.00. The maximum investment is $10,000.00 per transaction. Once you are a stockholder, the minimum purchase amount is reduced to $25.00. For purchases made with voluntary contributions, there is a transaction fee of $2.50 per purchase and a per-share commission of $0.10, each to be paid by the participants in the Plan. Your cash payment, less applicable service charges, fees and commissions, will be used to purchase shares on the open market for your account. Both full and fractional shares, up to three decimal places, will be credited to your Plan account. The Plan Administrator will commingle net funds (if applicable) with cash payments from all participants to purchase shares in the open market. Purchase orders will be submitted daily. The Plan Administrator may, at its discretion, submit purchase orders less frequently but no later than 30 days after receipt. No interest will be paid by the Plan Administrator pending investment. Instructions sent to the Plan Administrator may not be rescinded. You may also authorize the Plan Administrator, on the enrollment application or the Plan Administrator's website, to make monthly purchases of a specified dollar amount, by automatic withdrawal from your bank account. Funds will be withdrawn from your bank account, via electronic funds transfer (EFT), on the 10th day of each month (or the next following day if the 10th is not a business day). To terminate monthly purchases by automatic withdrawal, please send the Plan Administrator written, signed instructions, which must be received by the Plan Administrator not less than 3 business days prior to an automatic withdrawal for such termination to take effect prior to such withdrawal. It is your responsibility to notify the Plan Administrator if your direct debit information changes. If a check or ACH withdrawal is returned to the Plan Administrator as "unpaid," the Plan Administrator will sell shares if already purchased and liquidate additional shares, if necessary, to reimburse itself for any loss incurred, as well as a returned check fee of $25.00. This is in addition to any other rights the Plan Administrator may have.

Stockholders who purchased their shares through or hold their shares in the name of a broker or financial institution should consult with a representative of their broker or financial institution with respect to their participation in the Plan. Such holders of common stock may not be identified as registered stockholders of Prospect Capital Corporation with the Plan Administrator.

2. How do I purchase additional shares if I am already a registered stockholder?

Additional shares may be purchased at any time. All of the terms outlined in Section #1 above apply, except the minimum investment is only $25.00. To make an investment online, log on to www.amstock.com and select "Shareholders" followed by "Account Access and General Information," and finally "Account Access." You will be prompted to enter your Unique Account ID. If you do not have a Unique Account ID, register directly online and your Unique Account ID will be provided. Follow the prompts when registering for your Unique Account ID. From the left toolbar, select "Purchase Additional Shares" and complete the steps. Optional cash payments may also be mailed to the Plan Administrator using the tear-off portion of your account statement (sent in conjunction with each scheduled dividend) or purchase transaction advice, or via detailed written instructions. You may also authorize the Plan Administrator, on an enrollment application or the Plan Administrator's website, to make monthly purchases of a specified dollar amount by automatic withdrawal from your bank account. Funds will be withdrawn from your bank account, via electronic funds transfer (EFT), on the 10th day of each month (or the next following day if the 10th is not a business day). To terminate monthly purchases by automatic withdrawal, you must send the Plan Administrator written, signed instructions. It is your responsibility to notify the Plan Administrator if your direct debit information changes. All shares will be purchased in the open market at the current market price.

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MATERIAL U.S. FEDERAL INCOME TAX CONSIDERATIONS

The following discussion is a general summary of the material U.S. federal income tax considerations applicable to us and to an investment in our shares. This summary does not purport to be a complete description of the income tax considerations applicable to us or our investors on such an investment. For example, we have not described tax consequences that we assume to be generally known by investors or certain considerations that may be relevant to certain types of holders subject to special treatment under U.S. federal income tax laws, including stockholders subject to the alternative minimum tax, tax-exempt organizations, insurance companies, dealers in securities, pension plans and trusts, financial institutions, U.S. Stockholders (as defined below) whose functional currency is not the U.S. dollar, persons who mark-to-market our shares and persons who hold our shares as part of a "straddle," "hedge" or "conversion" transaction. This summary does not discuss any aspects of U.S. estate or gift tax or foreign, state or local tax. This summary assumes that investors hold our common stock as capital assets (within the meaning of the Code). This discussion is based upon the Code, Treasury regulations, and administrative and judicial interpretations thereof, each as of the date of this prospectus and all of which are subject to differing interpretation or change, possibly retroactively, which could affect the continuing validity of this discussion. No assurance can be given that the IRS would not assert, or that a court would not sustain, a position contrary to the any of the tax aspects set forth below. This summary does not discuss the consequences of an investment in shares of our preferred stock, debt securities, subscription rights to purchase our securities, warrants representing rights to purchase our securities or separately tradeable units combining two or more of our securities. The tax consequences of such an investment will be discussed in a relevant prospectus supplement.

A "U.S. Stockholder" is a beneficial owner of shares of our common stock that is for U.S. federal income tax purposes:

- A citizen or individual resident of the United States;
- A corporation, or other entity treated as a corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes, created or organized in or under the laws of the United States or any state thereof or the District of Columbia;
- An estate, the income of which is subject to U.S. federal income taxation regardless of its source; or
- A trust if (1) a U.S. court is able to exercise primary supervision over the administration of such trust and one or more U.S. persons have the authority to control all substantial decisions of the trust or (2) it has a valid election in place to be treated as a U.S. person.

A "Non-U.S. Stockholder" is a beneficial owner of shares of our common stock that is not a partnership and is not a U.S. Stockholder.

If a partnership (including an entity treated as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes) holds shares of our common stock, the tax treatment of a partner in the partnership will generally depend upon the status of the partner and the activities of the partnership. A prospective stockholder that is a partner of a partnership holding shares of our common stock should consult its tax advisor with respect to the purchase, ownership and disposition of shares of our common stock.

Tax matters are very complicated and the tax consequences to an investor of an investment in our shares will depend on the facts of his, her or its particular situation. We encourage investors to consult their own tax advisors regarding the specific consequences of such an investment, including tax reporting requirements, the applicability of U.S. federal, state, local and foreign tax laws, eligibility for the benefits of any applicable tax treaty and the effect of any possible changes in the tax laws.

Election To Be Taxed As A RIC

As a business development company, we have elected and intend to continue to qualify to be treated as a RIC under Subchapter M of the Code. As a RIC, we generally are not subject to corporate-level U.S. federal income taxes on any ordinary income or capital gains that we distribute to our stockholders as dividends. To qualify as a RIC, we must, among other things, meet certain source-of-income and asset diversification requirements (as described below). In addition, to obtain RIC tax treatment, we must distribute to our stockholders, for each taxable year, at least 90% of our "investment company taxable income," which is generally our ordinary income plus the excess of realized net short-term capital gains over realized net long-term capital losses (the "Annual Distribution Requirement").

Taxation As A RIC

In order to qualify as a RIC for U.S. federal income tax purposes, we must, among other things:

- qualify to be treated as a business development company or be registered as a management investment company under the 1940 Act at all times during each taxable year;

- derive in each taxable year at least 90% of our gross income from dividends, interest, payments with respect to certain securities loans, gains from the sale or other disposition of stock or other securities or currencies or other income derived with respect to our business of investing in such stock, securities or currencies and net income derived from an interest in a "qualified publicly traded partnership" (as defined in the Code) (the 90% Income Test); and
- diversify our holdings so that at the end of each quarter of the taxable year:

at least 50% of the value of our assets consists of cash, cash equivalents, U.S. government securities, securities of other RICs, and other securities if such other securities of any one issuer do not represent more than 5% of the value of our assets or more than 10% of the outstanding voting securities of the issuer (which for these purposes includes the equity securities of a "qualified publicly traded partnership"); and

no more than 25% of the value of our assets is invested in the securities, other than U.S. government securities or securities of other RICs, (i) of one issuer, (ii) of two or more issuers that are controlled, as determined under applicable tax rules, by us and that are engaged in the same or similar or related trades or businesses or (iii) of one or more "qualified publicly traded partnerships."

To the extent that we invest in entities treated as partnerships for U.S. federal income tax purposes (other than a "qualified publicly traded partnership"), we generally must include the items of gross income derived by the partnerships for purposes of the 90% Income Test, and the income that is derived from a partnership (other than a "qualified publicly traded partnership") will be treated as qualifying income for purposes of the 90% Income Test only to the extent that such income is attributable to items of income of the partnership which would be qualifying income if realized by us directly. In addition, we generally must take into account our proportionate share of the assets held by partnerships (other than a "qualified publicly traded partnership") in which we are a partner for purposes of the asset diversification tests. If the partnership is a "qualified publicly traded partnership," the net income derived from such partnership will be qualifying income for purposes of the 90% Income Test, and interests in the partnership will be "securities" for purposes of the diversification tests. We intend to monitor our investments in equity securities of entities that are treated as partnerships for U.S. federal income tax purposes to prevent our disqualification as a RIC.

In order to meet the 90% Income Test, we may establish one or more special purpose corporations to hold assets from which we do not anticipate earning dividend, interest or other qualifying income under the 90% Income Test. Any such special purpose corporation would generally be subject to U.S. federal income tax, and could result in a reduced after-tax yield on the portion of our assets held by such corporation.

Provided that we qualify as a RIC and satisfy the Annual Distribution Requirement, we will not be subject to U.S. federal income tax on the portion of our investment company taxable income and net capital gain (which we define as net long-term capital gains in excess of net short-term capital losses) we timely distribute to stockholders. We will be subject to U.S. federal income tax at the regular corporate rates on any investment company taxable income and net capital gain not distributed (or deemed distributed) to our stockholders.

We will be subject to a 4% non-deductible U.S. federal excise tax on certain undistributed income of RICs unless we distribute in a timely manner an amount at least equal to the sum of (i) 98% of our ordinary income recognized during the calendar year, (ii) 98.2% of our capital gain net income, as defined by the Code, recognized for the one year period ending October 31 in that calendar year and (iii) any income recognized, but not distributed, in preceding years.

We may be required to recognize taxable income in circumstances in which we do not receive cash. For example, if we hold debt obligations that are treated under applicable tax rules as having original issue discount, we must include in income each year a portion of the original issue discount that accrues over the life of the obligation, regardless of whether cash representing such income is received by us in the same taxable year. Because any original issue discount accrued will be included in our investment company taxable income for the year of accrual, we may be required to make a distribution to our stockholders in order to satisfy the Annual Distribution Requirement, even though we will not have received any corresponding cash amount.

Gain or loss realized by us from warrants acquired by us as well as any loss attributable to the lapse of such warrants generally will be treated as capital gain or loss. Such gain or loss generally will be long-term or short-term, depending on how long we held a particular warrant. As a RIC, we are not allowed to carry forward or carry back a net operating loss for purposes of computing our investment company taxable income in other taxable years.

We have received a private letter ruling from the Internal Revenue Service (the “IRS”) permitting us to pay cash/stock dividends consisting of up to 80% stock for the tax years ending August 31, 2015 and August 31, 2016. We have filed an application for a similar private letter ruling for our taxable year ending August 31, 2017. Any dividends paid in stock will be taxable to the shareholder as if the dividend had been paid in cash and we will receive a dividend paid deduction for such distribution.

Although we do not presently expect to do so, we are authorized to borrow funds and to sell assets in order to satisfy distribution requirements. However, under the 1940 Act, we are not permitted to make distributions to our stockholders while our debt obligations and other senior securities are outstanding unless certain “asset coverage” tests are met. Moreover, our ability to dispose of assets to meet our distribution requirements may be limited by (1) the illiquid nature of our portfolio and/or (2) other requirements relating to our status as a RIC, including the diversification tests. If we dispose of assets in order to meet the Annual Distribution Requirement or to avoid the excise tax, we may make such dispositions at times that, from an investment standpoint, are not advantageous.

If we fail to satisfy the Annual Distribution Requirement or otherwise fail to qualify as a RIC in any taxable year, we would be subject to tax on all of our taxable income at regular corporate rates. We would not be able to deduct distributions to stockholders, nor would we be required to make distributions. Distributions would generally be taxable to our individual and other non-corporate taxable stockholders as ordinary dividend income eligible for the reduced maximum rate applicable to “qualified dividend income” to the extent of our current and accumulated earnings and profits, provided certain holding period and other requirements are met. Subject to certain limitations under the Code, corporate distributees would be eligible for the dividends-received deduction. To qualify again to be taxed as a RIC in a subsequent year, we would be required to distribute to our stockholders our accumulated earnings and profits attributable to non-RIC years. In addition, if we failed to qualify as a RIC for a period greater than two taxable years, then, in order to qualify as a RIC in a subsequent year, we would be required to elect to recognize and pay tax on any net built-in gain (the excess of aggregate gain, including items of income, over aggregate loss that would have been realized if we had been liquidated) or, alternatively, be subject to taxation on such built-in gain recognized for a period of up to ten years.

Certain of our investment practices may be subject to special and complex U.S. federal income tax provisions that may, among other things, (i) disallow, suspend or otherwise limit the allowance of certain losses or deductions, (ii) convert lower taxed long-term capital gain and qualified dividend income into higher taxed short-term capital gain or ordinary income, (iii) convert an ordinary loss or a deduction into a capital loss (the deductibility of which is more limited), (iv) cause us to recognize income or gain without a corresponding receipt of cash, (v) adversely affect the time as to when a purchase or sale of stock or securities is deemed to occur, (vi) adversely alter the characterization of certain complex financial transactions, and (vii) produce income that will not be qualifying income for purposes of the 90% Income Test. We will monitor our transactions and may make certain tax elections in order to mitigate the effect of these provisions.

We may invest in preferred securities or other securities the U.S. federal income tax treatment of which may be unclear or may be subject to recharacterization by the IRS. To the extent the tax treatment of such securities or the income from such securities differs from the expected tax treatment, it could affect the timing or character of income recognized, requiring us to purchase or sell securities, or otherwise change our portfolio, in order to comply with the tax rules applicable to RICs under the Code.

Taxation Of U.S. Stockholders

Distributions by us generally are taxable to U.S. Stockholders as ordinary income or capital gains. Distributions of our “investment company taxable income” (which is, generally, our ordinary income plus realized net short-term capital gains in excess of realized net long-term capital losses) will be taxable as ordinary income to U.S. Stockholders to the extent of our current and accumulated earnings and profits, whether paid in cash or reinvested in additional common stock. Provided that certain holding period and other requirements are met, such distributions (if reported by us) may qualify (i) for the dividends received deduction available to corporations, but only to the extent that our income consists of dividend income from U.S. corporations and (ii) in the case of individual shareholders, as qualified dividend income eligible to be taxed at long-term capital gain rates to the extent that we receive qualified dividend income (generally, dividend income from taxable domestic corporations and certain qualified foreign corporations). There can be no assurance as to what portion, if any, of our distributions will qualify for favorable treatment as qualified dividend income.

Distributions of our net capital gain (which is generally our realized net long-term capital gains in excess of realized net short-term capital losses) properly reported by us as “capital gain dividends” will be taxable to a U.S. Stockholder as long-term capital gains, regardless of the U.S. Stockholder’s holding period for its common stock and regardless of whether paid in cash or reinvested in additional common stock. Distributions in excess of our current and accumulated earnings and profits first will reduce a U.S. Stockholder's adjusted tax basis in such stockholder's common stock and, after the adjusted basis is reduced to zero, will constitute capital gains to such U.S. Stockholder.

Although we currently intend to distribute any long-term capital gains at least annually, we may in the future decide to retain some or all of our long-term capital gains, and designate the retained amount as a "deemed distribution." In that case, among other consequences, we will pay tax on the retained amount, each U.S. Stockholder will be required to include its proportionate share of the deemed distribution in income as if it had been actually distributed to the U.S. Stockholder, and the U.S. Stockholder will be entitled to claim a credit equal to its allocable share of the tax paid thereon by us. The amount of the deemed distribution net of such tax will be added to the U.S. Stockholder's tax basis for its common stock. Since we expect to pay tax on any retained capital gains at our regular corporate tax rate, and since that rate is in excess of the maximum rate currently payable by individuals on long-term capital gains, the amount of tax that individual stockholders will be treated as having paid and for which they will receive a credit will exceed the tax they owe on the retained net capital gain. Such excess generally may be claimed as a credit against the U.S. Stockholder's other U.S. federal income tax obligations or may be refunded to the extent it exceeds such U.S. Stockholder's liability for U.S. federal income tax. A U.S. Stockholder that is not subject to U.S. federal income tax or otherwise required to file a U.S. federal income tax return would be required to file a U.S. federal income tax return on the appropriate form in order to claim a refund for the taxes we paid. In order to utilize the deemed distribution approach, we must provide written notice to our stockholders prior to the expiration of 60 days after the close of the relevant taxable year. We cannot treat any of our investment company taxable income as a "deemed distribution."

For purposes of determining (1) whether the Annual Distribution Requirement is satisfied for any year and (2) the amount of capital gain dividends paid for that year, we may, under certain circumstances, elect to treat a dividend that is paid during the following taxable year as if it had been paid during the taxable year in question. If we make such an election, the U.S. Stockholder will still be treated as receiving the dividend in the taxable year in which the distribution is made. However, any dividend declared by us in October, November or December of any calendar year, payable to stockholders of record on a specified date in any such month and actually paid during January of the following year, will be treated as if it had been received by our U.S. Stockholders on December 31 of the year in which the dividend was declared.

If a U.S. Stockholder purchases shares of our common stock shortly before the record date of a distribution, the price of the shares will include the value of the distribution and the investor will be subject to tax on the distribution even though it represents a return of its investment.

A U.S. Stockholder generally will recognize taxable gain or loss if such U.S. Stockholder sells or otherwise disposes of its shares of our common stock. Any gain or loss arising from such sale or taxable disposition generally will be treated as long-term capital gain or loss if the U.S. Stockholder has held its shares for more than one year. Otherwise, it would be classified as short-term capital gain or loss. However, any capital loss arising from the sale or taxable disposition of shares of our common stock held for six months or less will be treated as long-term capital loss to the extent of the amount of capital gain dividends received, or undistributed capital gain deemed received, with respect to such shares. In addition, all or a portion of any loss recognized upon a taxable disposition of shares of our common stock may be disallowed if other substantially identical shares are purchased (whether through reinvestment of distributions or otherwise) within 30 days before or after the disposition. Capital losses are deductible only to the extent of capital gains (subject to an exception for individuals under which a limited amount of capital losses may be offset against ordinary income).

In general, individual U.S. Stockholders currently are subject to a preferential rate on their net capital gain, or the excess of realized net long-term capital gain over realized net short-term capital loss for a taxable year, including long-term capital gain derived from an investment in our shares. Such rate is lower than the maximum rate on ordinary income currently payable by individuals. Corporate U.S. Stockholders currently are subject to U.S. federal income tax on net capital gain at ordinary income rates.

Certain U.S. Stockholders who are individuals, estates or trusts and whose income exceeds certain thresholds will be required to pay a 3.8% Medicare tax on all or a portion of their "net investment income," which includes dividends received from us and capital gains from the sale or other disposition of our stock.

We make available to each of our U.S. Stockholders, as promptly as possible after the end of each calendar year, a notice detailing, on a per share and per distribution basis, the amounts includible in such U.S. Stockholder's taxable income for such year as ordinary income and as long-term capital gain. In addition, the amount and the U.S. federal tax status of each year's distributions generally will be reported to the IRS. Distributions may also be subject to additional state, local and foreign taxes depending on a U.S. Stockholder's particular situation.

Payments of dividends, including deemed payments of constructive dividends, or the proceeds of the sale or other taxable disposition of our common stock generally are subject to information reporting unless the U.S. Stockholder is an exempt recipient. Such payments may also be subject to U.S. federal backup withholding at the applicable rate if the recipient of such payment fails to supply a taxpayer identification number and otherwise comply with the rules for establishing an exemption from backup withholding. Backup withholding is not an additional tax, and any amounts withheld under the backup withholding rules generally will be allowed as a refund or credit against the holder's U.S. federal income tax liability, provided that certain information is provided timely to the IRS.

Taxation Of Non-U.S. Stockholders

Whether an investment in our common stock is appropriate for a Non-U.S. Stockholder will depend upon that person's particular circumstances. An investment in our common stock by a Non-U.S. Stockholder may have adverse tax consequences. Non-U.S. Stockholders should consult their tax advisers before investing in our common stock.

Distributions of our investment company taxable income to Non-U.S. Stockholders that are not "effectively connected" with a U.S. trade or business conducted by the Non-U.S. Stockholder will generally be subject to withholding of U.S. federal income tax at a rate of 30% (or lower applicable treaty rate) to the extent of our current and accumulated earnings and profits.

Properly reported distributions to Non-U.S. Stockholders are generally exempt from U.S. federal withholding tax where they (i) are paid in respect of our "qualified net interest income" (generally, our U.S.-source interest income, other than certain contingent interest and interest from obligations of a corporation or partnership in which we are at least a 10% shareholder, reduced by expenses that are allocable to such income) or (ii) are paid in respect of our "qualified short-term capital gains" (generally, the excess of our net short-term capital gain over our long-term capital loss for such taxable year). Depending on our circumstances, we may report all, some or none of our potentially eligible dividends as such qualified net interest income or as qualified short-term capital gains, and/or treat such dividends, in whole or in part, as ineligible for this exemption from withholding. In order to qualify for this exemption from withholding, a Non-U.S. Stockholder needs to comply with applicable certification requirements relating to its non-U.S. status (including, in general, furnishing an IRS Form W-8BEN, W-8BEN-E or substitute form). In the case of shares held through an intermediary, the intermediary may withhold even if we report the payment as qualified net interest income or qualified short-term capital gain. Non-U.S. Stockholders should contact their intermediaries with respect to the application of these rules to their accounts. There can be no assurance as to what portion of our distributions will qualify for favorable treatment as qualified net interest income or qualified short-term capital gains.

Actual or deemed distributions of our net capital gain to a Non-U.S. Stockholder, and gains recognized by a Non-U.S. Stockholder upon the sale of our common stock, that are not effectively connected with a U.S. trade or business conducted by the Non-U.S. Stockholder will generally not be subject to U.S. federal withholding tax and generally will not be subject to U.S. federal income tax unless the Non-U.S. Stockholder is a nonresident alien individual and is physically present in the U.S. for 183 or more days during the taxable year and meets certain other requirements.

Distributions of our investment company taxable income and net capital gain (including deemed distributions) to Non-U.S. Stockholders, and gains recognized by Non-U.S. Stockholders upon the sale of our common stock, that are effectively connected with a U.S. trade or business conducted by the Non-U.S. Stockholder will be subject to U.S. federal income tax at the graduated rates applicable to U.S. citizens, residents and domestic corporations. In addition, if such Non-U.S. Stockholder is a foreign corporation, it may also be subject to a 30% (or lower applicable treaty rate) branch profits tax on its effectively connected earnings and profits for the taxable year, subject to adjustments, if its investment in our common stock is effectively connected with its conduct of a U.S. trade or business.

If we distribute our net capital gain in the form of deemed rather than actual distributions (which we may do in the future), a Non-U.S. Stockholder will be entitled to a U.S. federal income tax credit or tax refund equal to the stockholder's allocable share of the tax we pay on the capital gains deemed to have been distributed. In order to obtain the refund, the Non-U.S. Stockholder must obtain a U.S. taxpayer identification number and file a U.S. federal income tax return even if the Non-U.S. Stockholder would not otherwise be required to obtain a U.S. taxpayer identification number or file a U.S. federal income tax return.

In addition, withholding at a rate of 30% is required on dividends in respect of, and after December 31, 2018, withholding at a rate of 30% will be required on gross proceeds from the sale of, shares of our stock held by or through certain foreign financial institutions (including investment funds), unless such institution enters into an agreement with the Secretary of the Treasury to report, on an annual basis, information with respect to interests in, and accounts maintained by, the institution to the extent such interests or accounts are held by certain U.S. persons or by certain non-U.S. entities that are wholly or partially owned by U.S. persons and to withhold on certain payments. Accordingly, the entity through which our shares are held will affect the determination of whether such withholding is required. Similarly, dividends in respect of, and after December 31, 2018, gross proceeds from the sale of, our shares held by an investor that is a non-financial non-U.S. entity that does not qualify under certain exemptions will be subject to withholding at a rate of 30%, unless such entity either (i) certifies that such entity does not have any "substantial United States owners" or (ii) provides certain information regarding the entity's "substantial United States owners," which the applicable withholding agent will in turn provide to the Internal Revenue Service. An intergovernmental agreement between the United States and an applicable foreign country, or future Treasury regulations or other guidance, may modify these requirements. We will not pay any additional amounts to stockholders in respect of any amounts withheld. Non-U.S. Stockholders are encouraged to consult their tax advisors regarding the possible implications of the legislation on their investment in our shares.

A Non-U.S. Stockholder generally will be required to comply with certain certification procedures to establish that such holder is not a U.S. person in order to avoid backup withholding with respect to payments of dividends, including deemed payments of constructive dividends, or the proceeds of a disposition of our common stock. In addition, we are required to annually report to the IRS and each Non-U.S. Stockholder the amount of any dividends or constructive dividends treated as paid to such Non-U.S. Stockholder, regardless of whether any tax was actually withheld. Copies of the information returns reporting such dividend or constructive dividend payments and the amount withheld may also be made available to the tax authorities in the country in which a Non-U.S. Stockholder resides under the provisions of an applicable income tax treaty. Backup withholding is not an additional tax, and any amounts withheld under the backup withholding rules generally will be allowed as a refund or credit against a Non-U.S. Stockholder's U.S. federal income tax liability, if any, provided that certain required information is provided timely to the IRS.

Non-U.S. persons should consult their tax advisors with respect to the U.S. federal income tax and withholding tax, and state, local and foreign tax consequences of an investment in our common stock.

The discussion set forth herein does not constitute tax advice, and potential investors should consult their own tax advisors concerning the tax considerations relevant to their particular situation.

DESCRIPTION OF OUR CAPITAL STOCK

The following description is based on relevant portions of the Maryland General Corporation Law and on our charter and bylaws. This summary is not necessarily complete, and we refer you to the Maryland General Corporation Law and our charter and bylaws for a more detailed description of the provisions summarized below.

Capital Stock

Our authorized capital stock consists of 1,000,000,000 shares of stock, par value $0.001 per share, all of which is initially classified as common stock. Our common stock is traded on the NASDAQ Global Select Market under the symbol "PSEC." There are no outstanding options or warrants to purchase our stock. No stock has been authorized for issuance under any equity compensation plans. Under Maryland law, our stockholders generally are not personally liable for our debts or obligations.

Under our charter, our Board of Directors is authorized to classify and reclassify any unissued shares of stock into other classes or series of stock, and to authorize the issuance of such shares, without obtaining stockholder approval. Our Board of Directors will only take such actions in accordance with Section 18 as modified by Section 61 of the 1940 Act. The 1940 Act limits business development companies to only one class or series of common stock and only one class of preferred stock. As permitted by the Maryland General Corporation Law, our charter provides that the Board of Directors, without any action by our stockholders, may amend the charter from time to time to increase or decrease the aggregate number of shares of stock or the number of shares of stock of any class or series that we have authority to issue.

The below table sets forth each class of our outstanding securities as of October 31, 2016:

(1) Title of Class	(2) Amount Authorized	(3) Amount Held by the Company or for its Account	(4) Amount Outstanding Exclusive of Amount Shown Under (3)
Common Stock	1,000,000,000	—	358,369,103

Common Stock

All shares of our common stock have equal rights as to earnings, assets, dividends and voting and, when they are issued, will be duly authorized, validly issued, fully paid and nonassessable. Distributions may be paid to the holders of our common stock if, as and when authorized by our Board of Directors and declared by us out of funds legally available therefor. Shares of our common stock have no preemptive, conversion or redemption rights and are freely transferable, except where their transfer is restricted by U.S. federal and state securities laws or by contract. In the event of a liquidation, dissolution or winding up of us, each share of our common stock would be entitled to share ratably in all of our assets that are legally available for distribution after we pay all debts and other liabilities and subject to any preferential rights of holders of our preferred stock, if any preferred stock is outstanding at such time. Each share of our common stock is entitled to one vote on all matters submitted to a vote of stockholders, including the election of directors. Except as provided with respect to any other class or series of stock, the holders of our common stock will possess exclusive voting power. There is no cumulative voting in the election of directors, which means that prior to the issuance of preferred stock holders of a majority of the outstanding shares of common stock will elect all of our directors, and holders of less than a majority of such shares will be unable to elect any director.

Preferred Stock

Our charter authorizes our Board of Directors to classify and reclassify any unissued shares of stock into other classes or series of stock, including preferred stock. Prior to issuance of shares of each class or series, the Board of Directors is required by Maryland law and by our charter to set the preferences, conversion or other rights, voting powers, restrictions, limitations as to dividends or other distributions, qualifications and terms or conditions of redemption for each class or series. Thus, the Board of Directors could authorize the issuance of shares of preferred stock with terms and conditions which could have the effect of delaying, deferring or preventing a transaction or a change in control that might involve a premium price for holders of our common stock or otherwise be in their best interest. You should note, however, that any issuance of preferred stock must comply with the requirements of the 1940 Act. The 1940 Act requires, among other things, that (1) immediately after issuance and before any dividend or other distribution (other than in shares of stock) is made with respect to our common stock and before any purchase of common stock is made, such preferred stock together with all other senior securities must not exceed an amount equal to 50% of our total assets after deducting the amount of such dividend, distribution or purchase price, as the case may be, and (2) the holders of shares of preferred stock, if any are issued, must be entitled as a class to elect two directors at all times and to elect a majority of the directors if dividends on such preferred stock become in arrears by two years or more until all arrears are cured. Certain matters under the 1940 Act require the separate vote of the holders of any issued and outstanding preferred stock. For example, holders of preferred stock would vote separately from the holders of common stock on a proposal

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to operate other than as an investment company. We believe that the availability for issuance of preferred stock will provide us with increased flexibility in structuring future financings and acquisitions.

Limitation On Liability Of Directors And Officers; Indemnification And Advance Of Expenses

Maryland law permits a Maryland corporation to include in its charter a provision limiting the liability of its directors and officers to the corporation and its stockholders for money damages except for liability resulting from (a) actual receipt of an improper benefit or profit in money, property or services or (b) active and deliberate dishonesty established by a final judgment as being material to the cause of action. Our charter contains such a provision which eliminates directors' and officers' liability to the maximum extent permitted by Maryland law, subject to the requirements of the 1940 Act.

Our charter authorizes us, to the maximum extent permitted by Maryland law and subject to the requirements of the 1940 Act, to obligate ourselves to indemnify any present or former director or officer or any individual who, while serving as a director or officer and at our request, serves or has served another corporation, real estate investment trust, partnership, joint venture, trust, employee benefit plan or other enterprise as a director, officer, partner or trustee, from and against any claim or liability to which that person may become subject or which that person may incur by reason of his or her service in any such capacity and to pay or reimburse their reasonable expenses in advance of final disposition of a proceeding. Our bylaws obligate us, to the maximum extent permitted by Maryland law and subject to the requirements of the 1940 Act, to indemnify any present or former director or officer or any individual who, while serving as a director or officer and at our request, serves or has served another corporation, real estate investment trust, limited liability company, partnership, joint venture, trust, employee benefit plan or other enterprise as a director, officer, partner, manager, member or trustee and who is made, or threatened to be made, a party to the proceeding by reason of his or her service in any such capacity from and against any claim or liability to which that person may become subject or which that person may incur by reason of his or her service in any such capacity and to pay or reimburse their reasonable expenses in advance of final disposition of a proceeding. The charter and bylaws also permit us to indemnify and advance expenses to any person who served a predecessor of us in any of the capacities described above and any of our employees or agents or any employees or agents of our predecessor. In accordance with the 1940 Act, we will not indemnify any person for any liability to which such person would be subject by reason of such person's willful misfeasance, bad faith, gross negligence or reckless disregard of the duties involved in the conduct of his or her office.

Maryland law requires a corporation (unless its charter provides otherwise, which our charter does not) to indemnify a director or officer who has been successful, on the merits or otherwise, in the defense of any proceeding to which he or she is made, or threatened to be made, a party by reason of his or her service in that capacity. Maryland law permits a corporation to indemnify its present and former directors and officers, among others, against judgments, penalties, fines, settlements and reasonable expenses actually incurred by them in connection with any proceeding to which they may be made, or threatened to be made, a party by reason of their service in those or other capacities unless it is established that (a) the act or omission of the director or officer was material to the matter giving rise to the proceeding and (1) was committed in bad faith or (2) was the result of active and deliberate dishonesty, (b) the director or officer actually received an improper personal benefit in money, property or services or (c) in the case of any criminal proceeding, the director or officer had reasonable cause to believe that the act or omission was unlawful. However, under Maryland law, a Maryland corporation may not indemnify for an adverse judgment in a suit by or in the right of the corporation or for a judgment of liability on the basis that a personal benefit was improperly received, unless in either case a court orders indemnification, and then only for expenses. In addition, Maryland law permits a corporation to advance reasonable expenses to a director or officer upon the corporation's receipt of (a) a written affirmation by the director or officer of his or her good faith belief that he or she has met the standard of conduct necessary for indemnification by the corporation and (b) a written undertaking by him or her or on his or her behalf to repay the amount paid or reimbursed by the corporation if it is ultimately determined that the standard of conduct was not met.

Our insurance policy does not currently provide coverage for claims, liabilities and expenses that may arise out of activities that a present or former director or officer of us has performed for another entity at our request. There is no assurance that such entities will in fact carry such insurance. However, we note that we do not expect to request our present or former directors or officers to serve another entity as a director, officer, partner or trustee unless we can obtain insurance providing coverage for such persons for any claims, liabilities or expenses that may arise out of their activities while serving in such capacities.

Provisions Of The Maryland General Corporation Law And Our Charter And Bylaws

Anti-takeover Effect

The Maryland General Corporation Law and our charter and bylaws contain provisions that could make it more difficult for a potential acquiror to acquire us by means of a tender offer, proxy contest or otherwise. These provisions are expected to discourage certain coercive takeover practices and inadequate takeover bids and to encourage persons seeking to acquire control of us to negotiate first with our Board of Directors. These provisions could have the effect of depriving stockholders of an opportunity to sell their shares at a premium over prevailing market prices by discouraging a third party from seeking to obtain control of us. We believe that the benefits of these provisions outweigh the potential disadvantages of discouraging any such acquisition proposals because, among other things, the negotiation of such proposals may improve their terms.

Control Share Acquisitions

The Maryland General Corporation Law under the Control Share Act provides that control shares of a Maryland corporation acquired in a control share acquisition have no voting rights except to the extent approved by the affirmative vote of holders of two-thirds of the votes entitled to be cast on the matter. Shares owned by the acquiror, by officers or by directors who are employees of the corporation are excluded from shares entitled to vote on the matter. Control shares are voting shares of stock which, if aggregated with all other shares of stock owned by the acquiror or in respect of which the acquiror is able to exercise or direct the exercise of voting power (except solely by virtue of a revocable proxy), would entitle the acquiror to exercise voting power in electing directors within one of the following ranges of voting power:

- one-tenth or more but less than one-third,
- one-third or more but less than a majority, or
- a majority or more of all voting power.

The requisite stockholder approval must be obtained each time an acquiror crosses one of the thresholds of voting power set forth above. Control shares do not include shares the acquiring person is then entitled to vote as a result of having previously obtained stockholder approval or shares acquired directly from the corporation. A control share acquisition means the acquisition of control shares, subject to certain exceptions.

A person who has made or proposes to make a control share acquisition may compel the Board of Directors of the corporation to call a special meeting of stockholders to be held within 50 days of demand to consider the voting rights of the shares. The right to compel the calling of a special meeting is subject to the satisfaction of certain conditions, including an undertaking to pay the expenses of the meeting. If no request for a meeting is made, the corporation may itself present the question at any stockholders meeting.

If voting rights are not approved at the meeting or if the acquiring person does not deliver an acquiring person statement as required by the statute, then the corporation may redeem for fair value any or all of the control shares, except those for which voting rights have previously been approved. The right of the corporation to redeem control shares is subject to certain conditions and limitations, including, as provided in our bylaws, compliance with the 1940 Act. Fair value is determined, without regard to the absence of voting rights for the control shares, as of the date of the last control share acquisition by the acquiror or of any meeting of stockholders at which the voting rights of the shares are considered and not approved. If voting rights for control shares are approved at a stockholders meeting and the acquiror becomes entitled to vote a majority of the shares entitled to vote, all other stockholders may exercise appraisal rights. The fair value of the shares as determined for purposes of appraisal rights may not be less than the highest price per share paid by the acquiror in the control share acquisition.

The Control Share Act does not apply (a) to shares acquired in a merger, consolidation or share exchange if the corporation is a party to the transaction or (b) to acquisitions approved or exempted by the charter or bylaws of the corporation.

Our bylaws contain a provision exempting from the Control Share Act any and all acquisitions by any person of our shares of stock. There can be no assurance that such provision will not be amended or eliminated at any time in the future. However, we will notify the Division of Investment Management at the SEC prior to amending our bylaws to be subject to the Control Share Act and will make such amendment only if the Board of Directors determines that it would be in our best interests.

Business Combinations

Under Maryland law, “business combinations” between a Maryland corporation and an interested stockholder or an affiliate of an interested stockholder are prohibited for five years after the most recent date on which the interested stockholder becomes an interested stockholder. These business combinations include a merger, consolidation, share exchange or, in circumstances specified in the statute, an asset transfer or issuance or reclassification of equity securities. An interested stockholder is defined as:

- any person who beneficially owns, directly or indirectly, 10% or more of the voting power of the corporation's shares; or
- an affiliate or associate of the corporation who, at any time within the two-year period prior to the date in question, was the beneficial owner, directly or indirectly, of 10% or more of the voting power of the then outstanding voting stock of the corporation.

A person is not an interested stockholder under this statute if the Board of Directors approved in advance the transaction by which the person otherwise would have become an interested stockholder. However, in approving a transaction, the Board of Directors may provide that its approval is subject to compliance, at or after the time of approval, with any terms and conditions determined by the Board of Directors.

After the five-year prohibition, any such business combination must be recommended by the Board of Directors of the corporation and approved by the affirmative vote of at least:

- 80% of the votes entitled to be cast by holders of outstanding shares of voting stock of the corporation; and
- two-thirds of the votes entitled to be cast by holders of voting stock of the corporation other than shares held by the interested stockholder with whom or with whose affiliate the business combination is to be effected or held by an affiliate or associate of the interested stockholder.

These super-majority vote requirements do not apply if the corporation's common stockholders receive a minimum price, as defined under Maryland law, for their shares in the form of cash or other consideration in the same form as previously paid by the interested stockholder for its shares.

The statute provides various exemptions from its provisions, including for business combinations that are exempted by the Board of Directors before the time that the interested stockholder becomes an interested stockholder. Our Board of Directors has adopted a resolution that any business combination between us and any other person is exempted from the provisions of the Business Combination Act, provided that the business combination is first approved by the Board of Directors, including a majority of the directors who are not interested persons as defined in the 1940 Act. This resolution, however, may be altered or repealed in whole or in part at any time. If this resolution is repealed, or the Board of Directors does not otherwise approve a business combination, the statute may discourage others from trying to acquire control of us and increase the difficulty of consummating any offer.

Conflicts with 1940 Act

Our bylaws provide that, if and to the extent that any provision of the Maryland General Corporation Law, including the Control Share Act (if we amend our bylaws to be subject to such Act) and the Business Combination Act, or any provision of our charter or bylaws conflicts with any provision of the 1940 Act, the applicable provision of the 1940 Act will control.

Classified Board of Directors

Our Board of Directors is divided into three classes of directors serving classified three-year terms. The current terms of the first, second and third classes will expire at the annual meeting of stockholders held in 2017, 2018 and 2016 respectively, and in each case, until their successors are duly elected and qualify. Each year one class of directors will be elected to the Board of Directors by the stockholders to hold office for a term expiring at the annual meeting of stockholders held in the third year following the year of their election and until his or her successor is duly elected and qualifies. A classified board may render a change in control of us or removal of our incumbent management more difficult. We believe, however, that the longer time required to elect a majority of a classified Board of Directors will help to ensure the continuity and stability of our management and policies.

Election of Directors

Our charter and bylaws provide that the affirmative vote of the holders of a majority of the outstanding shares of stock entitled to vote in the election of directors will be required to elect a director. Under the charter, our Board of Directors may amend the bylaws to alter the vote required to elect directors.

Number of Directors; Vacancies; Removal

Our charter provides that the number of directors will be set only by the Board of Directors in accordance with our bylaws. Our bylaws provide that a majority of our entire Board of Directors may at any time increase or decrease the number of directors. However, unless our bylaws are amended, the number of directors may never be less than three nor more than eight. Our charter provides that, at such time as we are eligible to make the election provided for under Section 3-802(b) of the Maryland General Corporation Law, we elect to be subject to the provision of Subtitle 8 of Title 3 of the Maryland General Corporation Law regarding the filling of vacancies on the Board of Directors. Accordingly, except as may be provided by the Board of Directors in setting the terms of any class or series of preferred stock, any and all vacancies on the Board of Directors may be filled only by the affirmative vote of a majority of the remaining directors in office, even if the remaining directors do not constitute a quorum, and any director elected to fill a vacancy will serve for the remainder of the full term of the directorship in which the vacancy occurred and until a successor is elected and qualifies, subject to any applicable requirements of the 1940 Act.

Our charter provides that a director may be removed only for cause, as defined in our charter, and then only by the affirmative vote of at least two-thirds of the votes entitled to be cast in the election of directors.

Action by Stockholders

The Maryland General Corporation Law provides that stockholder action can be taken only at an annual or special meeting of stockholders or (unless the charter provides for stockholder action by less than unanimous written consent, which our charter does not) by unanimous written consent in lieu of a meeting. These provisions, combined with the requirements of our bylaws regarding the calling of a stockholder-requested special meeting of stockholders discussed below, may have the effect of delaying consideration of a stockholder proposal until the next annual meeting.

Advance Notice Provisions for Stockholder Nominations and Stockholder Proposals

Our bylaws provide that with respect to an annual meeting of stockholders, nominations of persons for election to the Board of Directors and the proposal of business to be considered by stockholders may be made only (1) pursuant to our notice of the meeting, (2) by or at the direction of the Board of Directors or (3) by a stockholder who was a stockholder of record both at the time of provision of notice and at the annual meeting, who is entitled to vote at the meeting and who has complied with the advance notice procedures of the bylaws. With respect to special meetings of stockholders, only the business specified in our notice of the meeting may be brought before the meeting. Nominations of persons for election to the Board of Directors at a special meeting may be made only (1) by or at the direction of the Board of Directors or (2) provided that the Board of Directors has determined that directors will be elected at the meeting, by a stockholder who was a stockholder of record both at the time of provision of notice and at the special meeting, who is entitled to vote at the meeting and who has complied with the advance notice provisions of the bylaws.

The purpose of requiring stockholders to give us advance notice of nominations and other business is to afford our Board of Directors a meaningful opportunity to consider the qualifications of the proposed nominees and the advisability of any other proposed business and, to the extent deemed necessary or desirable by our Board of Directors, to inform stockholders and make recommendations about such qualifications or business, as well as to provide a more orderly procedure for conducting meetings of stockholders. Although our bylaws do not give our Board of Directors any power to disapprove stockholder nominations for the election of directors or proposals recommending certain action, they may have the effect of precluding a contest for the election of directors or the consideration of stockholder proposals if proper procedures are not followed and of discouraging or deterring a third party from conducting a solicitation of proxies to elect its own slate of directors or to approve its own proposal without regard to whether consideration of such nominees or proposals might be harmful or beneficial to us and our stockholders.

Calling of Special Meetings of Stockholders

Our bylaws provide that special meetings of stockholders may be called by the chairman of the Board, our Board of Directors and certain of our officers. Additionally, our bylaws provide that, subject to the satisfaction of certain procedural and informational requirements by the stockholders requesting the meeting, a special meeting of stockholders will be called by the secretary of the corporation upon the written request of stockholders entitled to cast not less than a majority of all the votes entitled to be cast at such meeting.

Approval of Extraordinary Corporate Action; Amendment of Charter and Bylaws

Under Maryland law, a Maryland corporation generally cannot dissolve, amend its charter, merge, sell all or substantially all of its assets, engage in a share exchange or engage in similar transactions outside the ordinary course of business, unless advised by its board of directors and approved by the affirmative vote of stockholders entitled to cast at least two-thirds of the votes entitled to be cast on the matter. However, a Maryland corporation may provide in its charter for approval of these matters by a lesser percentage, but not less than a majority of all of the votes entitled to be cast on the matter. Our charter generally provides for approval of charter amendments and extraordinary transactions by the stockholders entitled to cast at least a majority of the votes entitled to be cast on the matter.

Our charter also provides that certain charter amendments and any proposal for our conversion, whether by merger or otherwise, from a closed-end company to an open-end company or any proposal for our liquidation or dissolution requires the approval of the stockholders entitled to cast at least 80 percent of the votes entitled to be cast on such matter. However, if such amendment or proposal is approved by at least two-thirds of our continuing directors (in addition to approval by our Board of Directors), such amendment or proposal may be approved by a majority of the votes entitled to be cast on such a matter. The “continuing directors” are defined in our charter as our current directors as well as those directors whose nomination for election by the stockholders or whose election by the directors to fill vacancies is approved by a majority of the continuing directors then on the Board of Directors.

Our charter and bylaws provide that the Board of Directors will have the exclusive power to make, alter, amend or repeal any provision of our bylaws.

No Appraisal Rights

Except with respect to appraisal rights arising in connection with the Control Share Act discussed above, as permitted by the Maryland General Corporation Law, our charter provides that stockholders will not be entitled to exercise appraisal rights.

DESCRIPTION OF OUR PREFERRED STOCK

In addition to shares of common stock, our charter authorizes the issuance of preferred stock. If we offer preferred stock under this prospectus, we will issue an appropriate prospectus supplement. We may issue preferred stock from time to time in one or more series, without stockholder approval. Our Board of Directors is authorized to fix for any series of preferred stock the number of shares of such series and the designation, relative powers, preferences and rights, and the qualifications, limitations or restrictions of such series; except that, such an issuance must adhere to the requirements of the 1940 Act, Maryland law and any other limitations imposed by law.

The 1940 Act requires, among other things, that (1) immediately after issuance and before any distribution is made with respect to common stock, the liquidation preference of the preferred stock, together with all other senior securities, must not exceed an amount equal to 50% of our total assets (taking into account such distribution) and (2) the holders of shares of preferred stock, if any are issued, must be entitled as a class to elect two directors at all times and to elect a majority of the directors if dividends on the preferred stock are in arrears by two years or more.

For any series of preferred stock that we may issue, our Board of Directors will determine and the prospectus supplement relating to such series will describe:

- the designation and number of shares of such series;
- the rate and time at which, and the preferences and conditions under which, any dividends will be paid on shares of such series, the cumulative nature of such dividends and whether such dividends have any participating feature;
- any provisions relating to convertibility or exchangeability of the shares of such series;
- the rights and preferences, if any, of holders of shares of such series upon our liquidation, dissolution or winding up of our affairs;
- the voting powers of the holders of shares of such series;
- any provisions relating to the redemption of the shares of such series;
- any limitations on our ability to pay dividends or make distributions on, or acquire or redeem, other securities while shares of such series are outstanding;
- any conditions or restrictions on our ability to issue additional shares of such series or other securities;
- if applicable, a discussion of certain U.S. Federal income tax considerations; and
- any other relative power, preferences and participating, optional or special rights of shares of such series, and the qualifications, limitations or restrictions thereof.

All shares of preferred stock that we may issue will be identical and of equal rank except as to the particular terms thereof that may be fixed by our Board of Directors, and all shares of each series of preferred stock will be identical and of equal rank except as to the dates from which cumulative dividends thereon will be cumulative.

DESCRIPTION OF OUR DEBT SECURITIES

We currently have the Notes outstanding. However, we may issue additional debt securities in one or more series in the future which, if publicly offered, will be under an indenture to be entered into between us and a trustee. The specific terms of each series of debt securities we publicly offer will be described in the particular prospectus supplement relating to that series. The prospectus supplement may or may not modify the general terms found in this prospectus and will be filed with the SEC. For a complete description of the terms of a particular series of debt securities, you should read both this prospectus and the prospectus supplement relating to that particular series. The description below is a summary with respect to future debt securities we may issue and not a summary of the Notes. Please see "Business—General—Notes" for a description of the Notes.

As required by federal law for all bonds and notes of companies that are publicly offered, the debt securities are governed by a document called an "indenture." On March 9, 2012, we entered into an Agreement of Resignation, Appointment and Acceptance (the "Agreement") with American Stock Transfer & Trust Company, LLC (the "Retiring Trustee") and U.S. Bank National Association (the "trustee"). Under the Agreement, we formally accepted the resignation of the Retiring Trustee and appointed the trustee under the Indenture, dated as of February 16, 2012 (the "indenture"), by and between us and the Retiring Trustee, as supplemented by the First Supplemental Indenture, dated as of March 1, 2012, by and between us and the Retiring Trustee, as further supplemented by the Second Supplemental Indenture, dated as of March 8, 2012, by and between us and the Retiring Trustee, and as further supplemented by the Joinder Supplemental Indenture, dated as of March 8, 2012, by and among us, the Retiring Trustee and the trustee. We accepted the resignation of the Retiring Trustee and appointed the trustee in order to take advantage of a more efficient money market based system of settling issuances of notes issued pursuant to the indenture not available through the Retiring Trustee. The indenture is subject to and governed by the Trust Indenture Act of 1939, as amended. The trustee has two main roles. First, the trustee can enforce your rights against us if we default. There are some limitations on the extent to which the trustee acts on your behalf, described in the second paragraph under "Events of Default—Remedies if an Event of Default Occurs." Second, the trustee performs certain administrative duties for us.

Because this section is a summary, it does not describe every aspect of the debt securities and the indenture. We urge you to read the indenture because it, and not this description, defines your rights as a holder of debt securities. For example, in this section, we use capitalized words to signify terms that are specifically defined in the indenture. Some of the definitions are repeated in this prospectus, but for the rest you will need to read the indenture. We have filed the form of the indenture with the SEC. See "Available Information" for information on how to obtain a copy of the indenture.

The prospectus supplement, which will accompany this prospectus, will describe the particular series of debt securities being offered by including:

- the designation or title of the series of debt securities;
- the total principal amount of the series of debt securities;
- the percentage of the principal amount at which the series of debt securities will be offered;
- the date or dates on which principal will be payable;
- the rate or rates (which may be either fixed or variable) and/or the method of determining such rate or rates of interest, if any;
- the date or dates from which any interest will accrue, or the method of determining such date or dates, and the date or dates on which any interest will be payable;
- the terms for redemption, extension or early repayment, if any;
- the currencies in which the series of debt securities are issued and payable;
- whether the amount of payments of principal, premium or interest, if any, on a series of debt securities will be determined with reference to an index, formula or other method (which could be based on one or more currencies, commodities, equity indices or other indices) and how these amounts will be determined;
- the place or places, if any, other than or in addition to The City of New York, of payment, transfer, conversion and/or exchange of the debt securities;
- the denominations in which the offered debt securities will be issued;

- the provision for any sinking fund;
- any restrictive covenants;
- any events of default;
- whether the series of debt securities are issuable in certificated form;
- any provisions for defeasance or covenant defeasance;
- any special federal income tax implications, including, if applicable, federal income tax considerations relating to original issue discount;

- whether and under what circumstances we will pay additional amounts in respect of any tax, assessment or governmental charge and, if so, whether we will have the option to redeem the debt securities rather than pay the additional amounts (and the terms of this option);
- any provisions for convertibility or exchangeability of the debt securities into or for any other securities;
- whether the debt securities are subject to subordination and the terms of such subordination;
- the listing, if any, on a securities exchange; and
- any other terms.

The debt securities may be secured or unsecured obligations. Under the provisions of the 1940 Act, we are permitted, as a BDC, to issue debt only in amounts such that our asset coverage, as defined in the 1940 Act, equals at least 200% after each issuance of debt. Unless the prospectus supplement states otherwise, principal (and premium, if any) and interest, if any, will be paid by us in immediately available funds.

General

The indenture provides that any debt securities proposed to be sold under this prospectus and the attached prospectus supplement ("offered debt securities") and any debt securities issuable upon the exercise of warrants or upon conversion or exchange of other offered securities ("underlying debt securities"), may be issued under the indenture in one or more series.

For purposes of this prospectus, any reference to the payment of principal of or premium or interest, if any, on debt securities will include additional amounts if required by the terms of the debt securities.

The indenture limits the amount of debt securities that may be issued thereunder from time to time. Debt securities issued under the indenture, when a single trustee is acting for all debt securities issued under the indenture, are called the "indenture securities." The indenture also provides that there may be more than one trustee thereunder, each with respect to one or more different series of indenture securities. See "Resignation of Trustee" below. At a time when two or more trustees are acting under the indenture, each with respect to only certain series, the term "indenture securities" means the one or more series of debt securities with respect to which each respective trustee is acting. In the event that there is more than one trustee under the indenture, the powers and trust obligations of each trustee described in this prospectus will extend only to the one or more series of indenture securities for which it is trustee. If two or more trustees are acting under the indenture, then the indenture securities for which each trustee is acting would be treated as if issued under separate indentures.

The indenture does not contain any provisions that give you protection in the event we issue a large amount of debt.

We refer you to the prospectus supplement for information with respect to any deletions from, modifications of or additions to the Events of Default or our covenants that are described below, including any addition of a covenant or other provision providing event risk or similar protection.

We have the ability to issue indenture securities with terms different from those of indenture securities previously issued and, without the consent of the holders thereof, to reopen a previous issue of a series of indenture securities and issue additional indenture securities of that series unless the reopening was restricted when that series was created.

Conversion and Exchange

If any debt securities are convertible into or exchangeable for other securities, the prospectus supplement will explain the terms and conditions of the conversion or exchange, including the conversion price or exchange ratio (or the calculation method), the conversion or exchange period (or how the period will be determined), if conversion or exchange will be mandatory or at the option of the holder or us, provisions for adjusting the conversion price or the exchange ratio and provisions affecting conversion or exchange in the event of the redemption of the underlying debt securities. These terms may also include provisions under which the number or amount of other securities to be received by the holders of the debt securities upon conversion or exchange would be calculated according to the market price of the other securities as of a time stated in the prospectus supplement.

Issuance of Securities in Registered Form

We may issue the debt securities in registered form, in which case we may issue them either in book-entry form only or in "certificated" form. Debt securities issued in book-entry form will be represented by global securities. We expect that we will usually issue debt securities in book-entry only form represented by global securities.

We also will have the option of issuing debt securities in non-registered form as bearer securities if we issue the securities outside the United States to non-U.S. persons. In that case, the prospectus supplement will set forth the mechanics for holding the bearer securities, including the procedures for receiving payments, for exchanging the bearer securities, including the procedures for receiving payments, for exchanging the bearer securities for registered securities of the same series, and for receiving notices. The prospectus supplement will also describe the requirements with respect to our maintenance of offices or agencies outside the United States and the applicable U.S. federal tax law requirements.

Book-Entry Holders

We will issue registered debt securities in book-entry form only, unless we specify otherwise in the applicable prospectus supplement. This means debt securities will be represented by one or more global securities registered in the name of a depositary that will hold them on behalf of financial institutions that participate in the depositary's book-entry system. These participating institutions, in turn, hold beneficial interests in the debt securities held by the depositary or its nominee. These institutions may hold these interests on behalf of themselves or customers.

Under the indenture, only the person in whose name a debt security is registered is recognized as the holder of that debt security. Consequently, for debt securities issued in book-entry form, we will recognize only the depositary as the holder of the debt securities and we will make all payments on the debt securities to the depositary. The depositary will then pass along the payments it receives to its participants, which in turn will pass the payments along to their customers who are the beneficial owners. The depositary and its participants do so under agreements they have made with one another or with their customers; they are not obligated to do so under the terms of the debt securities.

As a result, investors will not own debt securities directly. Instead, they will own beneficial interests in a global security, through a bank, broker or other financial institution that participates in the depositary's book-entry system or holds an interest through a participant. As long as the debt securities are represented by one or more global securities, investors will be indirect holders, and not holders, of the debt securities.

Street Name Holders

In the future, we may issue debt securities in certificated form or terminate a global security. In these cases, investors may choose to hold their debt securities in their own names or in "street name." Debt securities held in street name are registered in the name of a bank, broker or other financial institution chosen by the investor, and the investor would hold a beneficial interest in those debt securities through the account he or she maintains at that institution.

For debt securities held in street name, we will recognize only the intermediary banks, brokers and other financial institutions in whose names the debt securities are registered as the holders of those debt securities and we will make all payments on those debt securities to them. These institutions will pass along the payments they receive to their customers who are the beneficial owners, but only because they agree to do so in their customer agreements or because they are legally required to do so. Investors who hold debt securities in street name will be indirect holders, and not holders, of the debt securities.

Legal Holders

Our obligations, as well as the obligations of the applicable trustee and those of any third parties employed by us or the applicable trustee, run only to the legal holders of the debt securities. We do not have obligations to investors who hold beneficial interests in global securities, in street name or by any other indirect means. This will be the case whether an investor chooses to be an indirect holder of a debt security or has no choice because we are issuing the debt securities only in book-entry form.

For example, once we make a payment or give a notice to the holder, we have no further responsibility for the payment or notice even if that holder is required, under agreements with depositary participants or customers or by law, to pass it along to the indirect holders but does not do so. Similarly, if we want to obtain the approval of the holders for any purpose (for example, to amend an indenture or to relieve us of the consequences of a default or of our obligation to comply with a particular provision of an indenture), we would seek the approval only from the holders, and not the indirect holders, of the debt securities. Whether and how the holders contact the indirect holders is up to the holders.

When we refer to you, we mean those who invest in the debt securities being offered by this prospectus, whether they are the holders or only indirect holders of those debt securities. When we refer to your debt securities, we mean the debt securities in which you hold a direct or indirect interest.

Special Considerations for Indirect Holders

If you hold debt securities through a bank, broker or other financial institution, either in book-entry form or in street name, we urge you to check with that institution to find out:

- how it handles securities payments and notices,

• whether it imposes fees or charges,

- how it would handle a request for the holders' consent, if ever required,
- whether and how you can instruct it to send you debt securities registered in your own name so you can be a holder, if that is permitted in the future for a particular series of debt securities,
- how it would exercise rights under the debt securities if there were a default or other event triggering the need for holders to act to protect their interests, and
- if the debt securities are in book-entry form, how the depositary's rules and procedures will affect these matters.

Global Securities

As noted above, we usually will issue debt securities as registered securities in book-entry form only. A global security represents one or any other number of individual debt securities. Generally, all debt securities represented by the same global securities will have the same terms.

Each debt security issued in book-entry form will be represented by a global security that we deposit with and register in the name of a financial institution or its nominee that we select. The financial institution that we select for this purpose is called the depositary. Unless we specify otherwise in the applicable prospectus supplement, The Depository Trust Company, New York, New York, known as DTC, will be the depositary for all debt securities issued in book-entry form.

A global security may not be transferred to or registered in the name of anyone other than the depositary or its nominee, unless special termination situations arise. We describe those situations below under "Special Situations when a Global Security Will Be Terminated". As a result of these arrangements, the depositary, or its nominee, will be the sole registered owner and holder of all debt securities represented by a global security, and investors will be permitted to own only beneficial interests in a global security. Beneficial interests must be held by means of an account with a broker, bank or other financial institution that in turn has an account with the depositary or with another institution that has an account with the depositary. Thus, an investor whose security is represented by a global security will not be a holder of the debt security, but only an indirect holder of a beneficial interest in the global security.

Special Considerations for Global Securities

As an indirect holder, an investor's rights relating to a global security will be governed by the account rules of the investor's financial institution and of the depositary, as well as general laws relating to securities transfers. The depositary that holds the global security will be considered the holder of the debt securities represented by the global security.

If debt securities are issued only in the form of a global security, an investor should be aware of the following:

An investor cannot cause the debt securities to be registered in his or her name, and cannot obtain certificates for his or her interest in the debt securities, except in the special situations we describe below.

- An investor will be an indirect holder and must look to his or her own bank or broker for payments on the debt securities and protection of his or her legal rights relating to the debt securities, as we describe under "Issuance of Securities in Registered Form" above.
- An investor may not be able to sell interests in the debt securities to some insurance companies and other institutions that are required by law to own their securities in non-book-entry form.
- An investor may not be able to pledge his or her interest in a global security in circumstances where certificates representing the debt securities must be delivered to the lender or other beneficiary of the pledge in order for the pledge to be effective.
- The depositary's policies, which may change from time to time, will govern payments, transfers, exchanges and other matters relating to an investor's interest in a global security. We and the trustee have no responsibility for any aspect of the depositary's actions or for its records of ownership interests in a global security. We and the trustee also do not supervise the depositary in any way.
- If we redeem less than all the debt securities of a particular series being redeemed, DTC's practice is to determine by lot the amount to be redeemed from each of its participants holding that series.
- An investor is required to give notice of exercise of any option to elect repayment of its debt securities, through its participant, to the applicable trustee and to deliver the related debt securities by causing its participant to transfer its interest in those debt securities, on DTC's records, to the applicable trustee.

- DTC requires that those who purchase and sell interests in a global security deposited in its book-entry system use immediately available funds. Your broker or bank may also require you to use immediately available funds when purchasing or selling interests in a global security.
- Financial institutions that participate in the depositary’s book-entry system, and through which an investor holds its interest in a global security, may also have their own policies affecting payments, notices and other matters relating to

the debt securities. There may be more than one financial intermediary in the chain of ownership for an investor. We do not monitor and are not responsible for the actions of any of those intermediaries.

Special Situations when a Global Security will be Terminated

In a few special situations described below, a global security will be terminated and interests in it will be exchanged for certificates in non-book-entry form (certificated securities). After that exchange, the choice of whether to hold the certificated debt securities directly or in street name will be up to the investor. Investors must consult their own banks or brokers to find out how to have their interests in a global security transferred on termination to their own names, so that they will be holders. We have described the rights of legal holders and street name investors under "Issuance of Securities in Registered Form" above.

The special situations for termination of a global security are as follows:

- if the depositary notifies us that it is unwilling, unable or no longer qualified to continue as depositary for that global security, and we do not appoint another institution to act as depositary within 60 days,
- if we notify the trustee that we wish to terminate that global security, or
- if an event of default has occurred with regard to the debt securities represented by that global security and has not been cured or waived; we discuss defaults later under "Events of Default."

The prospectus supplement may list situations for terminating a global security that would apply only to the particular series of debt securities covered by the prospectus supplement. If a global security is terminated, only the depositary, and not we or the applicable trustee, is responsible for deciding the names of the institutions in whose names the debt securities represented by the global security will be registered and, therefore, who will be the holders of those debt securities.

Payment and Paying Agents

We will pay interest to the person listed in the applicable trustee's records as the owner of the debt security at the close of business on a particular day in advance of each due date for interest, even if that person no longer owns the debt security on the interest due date. That day, usually about two weeks in advance of the interest due date, is called the "record date." Because we will pay all the interest for an interest period to the holders on the record date, holders buying and selling debt securities must work out between themselves the appropriate purchase price. The most common manner is to adjust the sales price of the debt securities to prorate interest fairly between buyer and seller based on their respective ownership periods within the particular interest period. This prorated interest amount is called "accrued interest."

Payments on Global Securities

We will make payments on a global security in accordance with the applicable policies of the depositary as in effect from time to time. Under those policies, we will make payments directly to the depositary, or its nominee, and not to any indirect holders who own beneficial interests in the global security. An indirect holder's right to those payments will be governed by the rules and practices of the depositary and its participants, as described under "—Special Considerations for Global Securities."

Payments on Certificated Securities

We will make payments on a certificated debt security as follows. We will pay interest that is due on an interest payment date by check mailed on the interest payment date to the holder at his or her address shown on the trustee's records as of the close of business on the regular record date. We will make all payments of principal and premium, if any, by check at the office of the applicable trustee in New York, NY and/or at other offices that may be specified in the prospectus supplement or in a notice to holders against surrender of the debt security.

Alternatively, if the holder asks us to do so, we will pay any amount that becomes due on the debt security by wire transfer of immediately available funds to an account at a bank in New York City, on the due date. To request payment by wire, the holder must give the applicable trustee or other paying agent appropriate transfer instructions at least 15 business days before the requested wire payment is due. In the case of any interest payment due on an interest payment date, the instructions must be given by the person who is the holder on the relevant regular record date. Any wire instructions, once properly given, will remain in effect unless and until new instructions are given in the manner described above.

Payment When Offices Are Closed

If any payment is due on a debt security on a day that is not a business day, we will make the payment on the next day that is a business day. Payments made on the next business day in this situation will be treated under the indenture as if they were made on the original due date, except as otherwise indicated in the attached prospectus supplement. Such payment will not result in a default under any debt security or the indenture, and no interest will accrue on the payment amount from the original due date to the next day that is a business day.

Book-entry and other indirect holders should consult their banks or brokers for information on how they will receive payments on their debt securities.

Events of Default

You will have rights if an Event of Default occurs in respect of the debt securities of your series and is not cured, as described later in this subsection.

The term "Event of Default" in respect of the debt securities of your series means any of the following:

- We do not pay the principal of, or any premium on, a debt security of the series on its due date.
- We do not pay interest on a debt security of the series within 30 days of its due date.
- We do not deposit any sinking fund payment in respect of debt securities of the series on its due date.
- We remain in breach of a covenant in respect of debt securities of the series for 90 days after we receive a written notice of default stating we are in breach. The notice must be sent by either the trustee or holders of at least 25% of the principal amount of debt securities of the series.
- We file for bankruptcy or certain other events of bankruptcy, insolvency or reorganization occur.
- Any other Event of Default in respect of debt securities of the series described in the prospectus supplement occurs.

An Event of Default for a particular series of debt securities does not necessarily constitute an Event of Default for any other series of debt securities issued under the same or any other indenture. The trustee may withhold notice to the holders of debt securities of any default, except in the payment of principal, premium or interest, if it considers the withholding of notice to be in the best interests of the holders.

Remedies if an Event of Default Occurs

If an Event of Default has occurred and has not been cured, the trustee or the holders of at least 25% in principal amount of the debt securities of the affected series may declare the entire principal amount of all the debt securities of that series to be due and immediately payable. This is called a declaration of acceleration of maturity. A declaration of acceleration of maturity may be canceled by the holders of a majority in principal amount of the debt securities of the affected series under certain circumstances.

Except in cases of default, where the trustee has some special duties, the trustee is not required to take any action under the indenture at the request of any holders unless the holders offer the trustee reasonable protection from expenses and liability (called an "indemnity"). (Section 315 of the Trust Indenture Act of 1939) If reasonable indemnity is provided, the holders of a majority in principal amount of the outstanding debt securities of the relevant series may direct the time, method and place of conducting any lawsuit or other formal legal action seeking any remedy available to the trustee. The trustee may refuse to follow those directions in certain circumstances. No delay or omission in exercising any right or remedy will be treated as a waiver of that right, remedy or Event of Default.

Before you are allowed to bypass your trustee and bring your own lawsuit or other formal legal action or take other steps to enforce your rights or protect your interests relating to the debt securities, the following must occur:

- You must give your trustee written notice that an Event of Default has occurred and remains uncured.
- The holders of at least 25% in principal amount of all outstanding debt securities of the relevant series must make a written request that the trustee take action because of the default and must offer reasonable indemnity to the trustee against the cost and other liabilities of taking that action.
- The trustee must not have taken action for 60 days after receipt of the above notice and offer of indemnity.
- The holders of a majority in principal amount of the debt securities must not have given the trustee a direction inconsistent with the above notice during that 60-day period.

However, you are entitled at any time to bring a lawsuit for the payment of money due on your debt securities on or after the due date.

Holders of a majority in principal amount of the debt securities of the affected series may waive any past defaults other than:

- the payment of principal, any premium or interest or
- in respect of a covenant that cannot be modified or amended without the consent of each holder.

Book-entry and other indirect holders should consult their banks or brokers for information on how to give notice or direction to or make a request of the trustee and how to declare or cancel an acceleration of maturity.

Each year, we will furnish to each trustee a written statement of certain of our officers certifying that to their knowledge we are in compliance with the indenture and the debt securities or else specifying any default.

Merger or Consolidation

Under the terms of the indenture, we are generally permitted to consolidate or merge with another entity. We are also permitted to sell all or substantially all of our assets to another entity. However, we may not take any of these actions unless all the following conditions are met:

- Where we merge out of existence or sell our assets, the resulting entity must agree to be legally responsible for our obligations under the debt securities.
- The merger or sale of assets must not cause a default on the debt securities and we must not already be in default (unless the merger or sale would cure the default). For purposes of this no-default test, a default would include an Event of Default that has occurred and has not been cured, as described under "Events of Default" above. A default for this purpose would also include any event that would be an Event of Default if the requirements for giving us a notice of default or our default having to exist for a specific period of time were disregarded.
- Under the indenture, no merger or sale of assets may be made if as a result any of our property or assets or any property or assets of one of our subsidiaries, if any, would become subject to any mortgage, lien or other encumbrance unless either (i) the mortgage, lien or other encumbrance could be created pursuant to the limitation on liens covenant in the indenture (see "Indenture Provisions—Limitation on Liens" below) without equally and ratably securing the indenture securities or (ii) the indenture securities are secured equally and ratably with or prior to the debt secured by the mortgage, lien or other encumbrance.
- We must deliver certain certificates and documents to the trustee.
- We must satisfy any other requirements specified in the prospectus supplement relating to a particular series of debt securities.

Modification or Waiver

There are three types of changes we can make to the indenture and the debt securities issued thereunder.

Changes Requiring Your Approval

First, there are changes that we cannot make to your debt securities without your specific approval. The following is a list of those types of changes:

- change the stated maturity of the principal of, or interest on, a debt security;
- reduce any amounts due on a debt security;
- reduce the amount of principal payable upon acceleration of the maturity of a security following a default;
- adversely affect any right of repayment at the holder's option;
- change the place (except as otherwise described in the prospectus or prospectus supplement) or currency of payment on a debt security;
- impair your right to sue for payment;
- adversely affect any right to convert or exchange a debt security in accordance with its terms;
- modify the subordination provisions in the indenture in a manner that is adverse to holders of the debt securities;
- reduce the percentage of holders of debt securities whose consent is needed to modify or amend the indenture;
- reduce the percentage of holders of debt securities whose consent is needed to waive compliance with certain provisions of the indenture or to waive certain defaults;
- modify any other aspect of the provisions of the indenture dealing with supplemental indentures, modification and waiver of past defaults, changes to the quorum or voting requirements or the waiver of certain covenants; and
- change any obligation we have to pay additional amounts.

Changes Not Requiring Approval

The second type of change does not require any vote by the holders of the debt securities. This type is limited to clarifications and certain other changes that would not adversely affect holders of the outstanding debt securities in any material respect. We also do not need any approval to make any change that affects only debt securities to be issued under the indenture after the change takes effect.

Changes Requiring Majority Approval

Any other change to the indenture and the debt securities would require the following approval:

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- If the change affects only one series of debt securities, it must be approved by the holders of a majority in principal amount of that series.
- If the change affects more than one series of debt securities issued under the same indenture, it must be approved by the holders of a majority in principal amount of all of the series affected by the change, with all affected series voting together as one class for this purpose.

In each case, the required approval must be given by written consent.

The holders of a majority in principal amount of all of the series of debt securities issued under an indenture, voting together as one class for this purpose, may waive our compliance with some of our covenants in that indenture. However, we cannot obtain a waiver of a payment default or of any of the matters covered by the bullet points included above under "—Changes Requiring Your Approval."

Further Details Concerning Voting

When taking a vote, we will use the following rules to decide how much principal to attribute to a debt security:

- For original issue discount securities, we will use the principal amount that would be due and payable on the voting date if the maturity of these debt securities were accelerated to that date because of a default.
- For debt securities whose principal amount is not known (for example, because it is based on an index), we will use a special rule for that debt security described in the prospectus supplement.
- For debt securities denominated in one or more foreign currencies, we will use the U.S. dollar equivalent.

Debt securities will not be considered outstanding, and therefore not eligible to vote, if we have deposited or set aside in trust money for their payment or redemption. Debt securities will also not be eligible to vote if they have been fully defeased as described later under "Defeasance—Full Defeasance."

We will generally be entitled to set any day as a record date for the purpose of determining the holders of outstanding indenture securities that are entitled to vote or take other action under the indenture. If we set a record date for a vote or other action to be taken by holders of one or more series, that vote or action may be taken only by persons who are holders of outstanding indenture securities of those series on the record date and must be taken within eleven months following the record date.

Book-entry and other indirect holders should consult their banks or brokers for information on how approval may be granted or denied if we seek to change the indenture or the debt securities or request a waiver.

Defeasance

The following provisions will be applicable to each series of debt securities unless we state in the applicable prospectus supplement that the provisions of covenant defeasance and full defeasance will not be applicable to that series.

Covenant Defeasance

Under current United States federal tax law, we can make the deposit described below and be released from some of the restrictive covenants in the indenture under which the particular series was issued. This is called "covenant defeasance." In that event, you would lose the protection of those restrictive covenants but would gain the protection of having money and government securities set aside in trust to repay your debt securities. In order to achieve covenant defeasance, we must do the following:

- If the debt securities of the particular series are denominated in U.S. dollars, we must deposit in trust for the benefit of all holders of such debt securities a combination of money and United States government or United States government agency notes or bonds that will generate enough cash to make interest, principal and any other payments on the debt securities on their various due dates.
- We must deliver to the trustee a legal opinion of our counsel confirming that, under current United States federal income tax law, we may make the above deposit without causing you to be taxed on the debt securities any differently than if we did not make the deposit and just repaid the debt securities ourselves at maturity.
- We must deliver to the trustee a legal opinion of our counsel stating that the above deposit does not require registration by us under the 1940 Act, as amended, and a legal opinion and officers' certificate stating that all conditions precedent to covenant defeasance have been complied with.

Full Defeasance

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If there is a change in United States federal tax law, as described below, we can legally release ourselves from all payment and other obligations on the debt securities of a particular series (called “full defeasance”) if we put in place the following other arrangements for you to be repaid:

- If the debt securities of the particular series are denominated in U.S. dollars, we must deposit in trust for the benefit of all holders of such debt securities a combination of money and United States government or United States government agency notes or bonds that will generate enough cash to make interest, principal and any other payments on the debt securities on their various due dates.
- We must deliver to the trustee a legal opinion confirming that there has been a change in current United States federal tax law or an IRS ruling that allows us to make the above deposit without causing you to be taxed on the debt securities any differently than if we did not make the deposit and just repaid the debt securities ourselves at maturity. Under current United States federal tax law, the deposit and our legal release from the debt securities would be treated as though we paid you your share of the cash and notes or bonds at the time the cash and notes or bonds were deposited in trust in exchange for your debt securities and you would recognize gain or loss on the debt securities at the time of the deposit.
- We must deliver to the trustee a legal opinion of our counsel stating that the above deposit does not require registration by us under the 1940 Act, as amended, and a legal opinion and officers’ certificate stating that all conditions precedent to defeasance have been complied with.

Form, Exchange and Transfer of Certificated Registered Securities

If registered debt securities cease to be issued in book-entry form, they will be issued:

- only in fully registered certificated form,
- without interest coupons, and
- unless we indicate otherwise in the prospectus supplement, in denominations of $1,000 and amounts that are multiples of $1,000.

Holders may exchange their certificated securities for debt securities of smaller denominations or combined into fewer debt securities of larger denominations, as long as the total principal amount is not changed.

Holders may exchange or transfer their certificated securities at the office of their trustee. We have appointed the trustee to act as our agent for registering debt securities in the names of holders transferring debt securities. We may appoint another entity to perform these functions or perform them ourselves.

Holders will not be required to pay a service charge to transfer or exchange their certificated securities, but they may be required to pay any tax or other governmental charge associated with the transfer or exchange. The transfer or exchange will be made only if our transfer agent is satisfied with the holder’s proof of legal ownership.

If we have designated additional transfer agents for your debt security, they will be named in your prospectus supplement. We may appoint additional transfer agents or cancel the appointment of any particular transfer agent. We may also approve a change in the office through which any transfer agent acts.

If any certificated securities of a particular series are redeemable and we redeem less than all the debt securities of that series, we may block the transfer or exchange of those debt securities during the period beginning 15 days before the day we mail the notice of redemption and ending on the day of that mailing, in order to freeze the list of holders to prepare the mailing. We may also refuse to register transfers or exchanges of any certificated securities selected for redemption, except that we will continue to permit transfers and exchanges of the unredeemed portion of any debt security that will be partially redeemed.

If a registered debt security is issued in book-entry form, only the depositary will be entitled to transfer and exchange the debt security as described in this subsection, since it will be the sole holder of the debt security.

Resignation of Trustee

Each trustee may resign or be removed with respect to one or more series of indenture securities provided that a successor trustee is appointed to act with respect to these series. In the event that two or more persons are acting as trustee with respect to different series of indenture securities under the indenture, each of the trustees will be a trustee of a trust separate and apart from the trust administered by any other trustee.

Indenture Provisions—Subordination

Upon any distribution of our assets upon our dissolution, winding up, liquidation or reorganization, the payment of the principal of (and premium, if any) and interest, if any, on any indenture securities denominated as subordinated debt securities

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is to be subordinated to the extent provided in the indenture in right of payment to the prior payment in full of all Senior Indebtedness (as defined below), but our obligation to you to make payment of the principal of (and premium, if any) and interest, if any, on such subordinated debt securities will not otherwise be affected. In addition, no payment on account of principal (or premium, if any), sinking fund or interest, if any, may be made on such subordinated debt securities at any time unless full payment of all amounts due in respect of the principal (and premium, if any), sinking fund and interest on Senior Indebtedness has been made or duly provided for in money or money's worth.

In the event that, notwithstanding the foregoing, any payment or distribution of our assets by us is received by the trustee in respect of subordinated debt securities or by the holders of any of such subordinated debt securities before all Senior Indebtedness is paid in full, the payment or distribution must be paid over, upon written notice to the Trustee, to the holders of the Senior Indebtedness or on their behalf for application to the payment of all the Senior Indebtedness remaining unpaid until all the Senior Indebtedness has been paid in full, after giving effect to any concurrent payment or distribution to the holders of the Senior Indebtedness. Subject to the payment in full of all Senior Indebtedness upon this distribution by us, the holders of such subordinated debt securities will be subrogated to the rights of the holders of the Senior Indebtedness to the extent of payments made to the holders of the Senior Indebtedness out of the distributive share of such subordinated debt securities.

By reason of this subordination, in the event of a distribution of our assets upon our insolvency, certain of our senior creditors may recover more, ratably, than holders of any subordinated debt securities. The indenture provides that these subordination provisions will not apply to money and securities held in trust under the defeasance provisions of the indenture.

Senior Indebtedness is defined in the indenture as the principal of (and premium, if any) and unpaid interest on:

- our indebtedness (including indebtedness of others guaranteed by us), whenever created, incurred, assumed or guaranteed, for money borrowed (other than indenture securities issued under the indenture and denominated as subordinated debt securities), unless in the instrument creating or evidencing the same or under which the same is outstanding it is provided that this indebtedness is not senior or prior in right of payment to the subordinated debt securities, and
- renewals, extensions, modifications and refinancings of any of this indebtedness.

If this prospectus is being delivered in connection with the offering of a series of indenture securities denominated as subordinated debt securities, the accompanying prospectus supplement will set forth the approximate amount of our Senior Indebtedness outstanding as of a recent date.

The Trustee under the Indenture

U.S. Bank National Association will serve as trustee under the indenture.

Certain Considerations Relating to Foreign Currencies

Debt securities denominated or payable in foreign currencies may entail significant risks. These risks include the possibility of significant fluctuations in the foreign currency markets, the imposition or modification of foreign exchange controls and potential illiquidity in the secondary market. These risks will vary depending upon the currency or currencies involved and will be more fully described in the applicable prospectus supplement.

DESCRIPTION OF OUR SUBSCRIPTION RIGHTS

General

We may issue subscription rights to the holders of the class of securities to whom the subscription rights are being distributed, or the Holders to purchase our Securities. Subscription rights may be issued independently or together with any other offered security and may or may not be transferable by the person purchasing or receiving the subscription rights. In connection with a subscription rights offering to the Holders, we would distribute certificates evidencing the subscription rights and a prospectus supplement to the Holders on the record date that we set for receiving subscription rights in such subscription rights offering.

The applicable prospectus supplement would describe the following terms of subscription rights in respect of which this prospectus is being delivered:

- the period of time the offering would remain open (which shall be open a minimum number of days such that all record holders would be eligible to participate in the offering and shall not be open longer than 120 days);
- the title of such subscription rights;
- the exercise price for such subscription rights (or method of calculation thereof);
- the ratio of the offering;
- the number of such subscription rights issued to each Holder;
- the extent to which such subscription rights are transferable and the market on which they may be traded if they are transferable;
- if applicable, a discussion of certain U.S. federal income tax considerations applicable to the issuance or exercise of such subscription rights;
- the date on which the right to exercise such subscription rights shall commence, and the date on which such right shall expire (subject to any extension);
- the extent to which such subscription rights include an over-subscription privilege with respect to unsubscribed securities and the terms of such over-subscription privilege;
- any termination right we may have in connection with such subscription rights offering; and
- any other terms of such subscription rights, including exercise, settlement and other procedures and limitations relating to the transfer and exercise of such subscription rights.

Exercise of Subscription Rights

Each subscription right would entitle the holder of the subscription right to purchase for cash such amount of our Securities at such exercise price as shall in each case be set forth in, or be determinable as set forth in, the prospectus supplement relating to the subscription rights offered thereby. Subscription rights may be exercised at any time up to the close of business on the expiration date for such subscription rights set forth in the prospectus supplement. After the close of business on the expiration date, all unexercised subscription rights would become void.

Subscription rights may be exercised as set forth in the prospectus supplement relating to the subscription rights offered thereby. Upon receipt of payment and the subscription rights certificate properly completed and duly executed at the corporate trust office of the subscription rights agent or any other office indicated in the prospectus supplement we will forward, as soon as practicable, the Securities purchasable upon such exercise. To the extent permissible under applicable law, we may determine to offer any unsubscribed offered securities directly to persons other than stockholders, to or through agents, underwriters or dealers or through a combination of such methods, as set forth in the applicable prospectus supplement.

DESCRIPTION OF OUR WARRANTS

The following is a general description of the terms of the warrants we may issue from time to time. Particular terms of any warrants we offer will be described in the prospectus supplement relating to such warrants.

We may issue warrants to purchase shares of our common stock, preferred stock or debt securities from time to time. Such warrants may be issued independently or together with one of our Securities and may be attached or separate from such securities. We will issue each series of warrants under a separate warrant agreement to be entered into between us and a warrant agent. The warrant agent will act solely as our agent and will not assume any obligation or relationship of agency for or with holders or beneficial owners of warrants.

A prospectus supplement will describe the particular terms of any series of warrants we may issue, including the following:

- the title of such warrants;
- the aggregate number of such warrants;
- the price or prices at which such warrants will be issued;
- the currency or currencies, including composite currencies, in which the price of such warrants may be payable;
- the number of shares of common stock, preferred stock or debt securities issuable upon exercise of such warrants;
- the price at which and the currency or currencies, including composite currencies, in which the shares of common stock, preferred stock or debt securities purchasable upon exercise of such warrants may be purchased;
- the date on which the right to exercise such warrants will commence and the date on which such right will expire;
- whether such warrants will be issued in registered form or bearer form;
- if applicable, the minimum or maximum amount of such warrants which may be exercised at any one time;
- if applicable, the number of such warrants issued with each share of common stock, preferred stock or debt securities;
- if applicable, the date on and after which such warrants and the related shares of common stock, preferred stock or debt securities will be separately transferable;
- information with respect to book-entry procedures, if any;
- if applicable, a discussion of certain U.S. federal income tax considerations; and
- any other terms of such warrants, including terms, procedures and limitations relating to the exchange and exercise of such warrants.

We and the warrant agent may amend or supplement the warrant agreement for a series of warrants without the consent of the holders of the warrants issued thereunder to effect changes that are not inconsistent with the provisions of the warrants and that do not materially and adversely affect the interests of the holders of the warrants.

Under the 1940 Act, we may generally only offer warrants provided that (1) the warrants expire by their terms within ten years; (2) the exercise or conversion price is not less than the current market value at the date of issuance; (3) our stockholders authorize the proposal to issue such warrants, and our Board of Directors approves such issuance on the basis that the issuance is in our best interests and the best interest of our stockholders; and (4) if the warrants are accompanied by other securities, the warrants are not separately transferable unless no class of such warrants and the securities accompanying them has been publicly distributed. The 1940 Act also provides that the amount of our voting securities that would result from the exercise of all outstanding warrants at the time of issuance may not exceed 25% of our outstanding voting securities.

DESCRIPTION OF OUR UNITS

A unit is a separate security consisting of two or more other securities that either may or must be traded or transferred together as a single security. The following is a general description of the terms of the units we may issue from time to time. Particular terms of any units we offer will be described in the prospectus supplement relating to such units. For a complete description of the terms of particular units, you should read both this prospectus and the prospectus supplement relating to those particular units.

We may issue units comprised of one or more of the other securities described in this prospectus in any combination. Each unit may also include contracts for purchase of any such security or debt obligations of third parties, such as U.S. Treasury securities, such that the holder holds each component. Thus, the holder of a unit will have the rights and obligations of a holder of each included security.

A prospectus supplement will describe the particular terms of any series of units we may issue, including the following:

- the designation and terms of the units and of the securities comprising the units, including whether and under what circumstances the securities comprising the units may be held or transferred separately;
- a description of the terms of any unit agreement governing the units;
- a description of the provisions for the payment, settlement, transfer or exchange of the units; and
- whether the units will be issued in fully registered or global form.

REGULATION

We are a closed-end, non-diversified investment company that has filed an election to be treated as a business development company under the 1940 Act and has elected to be treated as a RIC under Subchapter M of the Code. The 1940 Act contains prohibitions and restrictions relating to transactions between business development companies and their affiliates (including any investment advisers or sub-advisers), principal underwriters and affiliates of those affiliates or underwriters and requires that a majority of the directors be persons other than “interested persons,” as that term is defined in the 1940 Act. In addition, the 1940 Act provides that we may not change the nature of our business so as to cease to be, or to withdraw our election as, a business development company unless approved by a majority of our outstanding voting securities.

We may invest up to 100% of our assets in securities acquired directly from issuers in privately negotiated transactions. With respect to such securities, we may, for the purpose of public resale, be deemed an “underwriter” as that term is defined in the Securities Act. Our intention is to not write (sell) or buy put or call options to manage risks associated with the publicly-traded securities of our portfolio companies, except that we may enter into hedging transactions to manage the risks associated with interest rate and other market fluctuations. However, in connection with an investment or acquisition financing of a portfolio company, we may purchase or otherwise receive warrants to purchase the common stock of the portfolio company. Similarly, in connection with an acquisition, we may acquire rights to require the issuers of acquired securities or their affiliates to repurchase them under certain circumstances. We also do not intend to acquire securities issued by any investment company that exceed the limits imposed by the 1940 Act. Under these limits, except with respect to money market funds we generally cannot acquire more than 3% of the voting stock of any regulated investment company, invest more than 5% of the value of our total assets in the securities of one investment company or invest more than 10% of the value of our total assets in the securities of more than one investment company. With regard to that portion of our portfolio invested in securities issued by investment companies, it should be noted that such investments subject our stockholders indirectly to additional expenses. None of these policies are fundamental and may be changed without stockholder approval.

Qualifying Assets

Under the 1940 Act, a business development company may not acquire any asset other than assets of the type listed in Section 55(a) of the 1940 Act, which are referred to as qualifying assets, unless, at the time the acquisition is made, qualifying assets represent at least 70% of the company’s total assets. The principal categories of qualifying assets relevant to our business are the following:

(1) Securities purchased in transactions not involving any public offering from the issuer of such securities, which issuer (subject to certain limited exceptions) is an eligible portfolio company, or from any person who is, or has been during the preceding 13 months, an affiliated person of an eligible portfolio company, or from any other person, subject to such rules as may be prescribed by the SEC. An “eligible portfolio company” is defined in the 1940 Act and rules adopted pursuant thereto as any issuer which:

(a) is organized under the laws of, and has its principal place of business in, the United States;

(b) is not an investment company (other than a small business investment company wholly owned by the business development company) or a company that would be an investment company but for exclusions under the 1940 Act for certain financial companies such as banks, brokers, commercial finance companies, mortgage companies and insurance companies; and

(c) satisfies any of the following:

1. does not have any class of securities with respect to which a broker or dealer may extend margin credit;
2. is controlled by a business development company or a group of companies including a business development company and the business development company has an affiliated person who is a director of the eligible portfolio company;
3. is a small and solvent company having total assets of not more than $4 million and capital and surplus of not less than $2 million;
4. does not have any class of securities listed on a national securities exchange; or
5. has a class of securities listed on a national securities exchange, but has an aggregate market value of outstanding voting and non-voting common equity of less than $250 million.

(2) Securities in companies that were eligible portfolio companies when we made our initial investment if certain other requirements are satisfied.
(3) Securities of any eligible portfolio company which we control.
(4) Securities purchased in a private transaction from a U.S. issuer that is not an investment company or from an affiliated person of the issuer, or in transactions incident thereto, if the issuer is in bankruptcy and subject to reorganization or if the issuer, immediately prior to the purchase of its securities was unable to meet its obligations as they came due without material assistance other than conventional lending or financing agreements.
(5) Securities of an eligible portfolio company purchased from any person in a private transaction if there is no ready market for such securities and we already own 60% of the outstanding equity of the eligible portfolio company.
(6) Securities received in exchange for or distributed on or with respect to securities described in (1) through (4) above, or pursuant to the exercise of warrants or rights relating to such securities.
(7) Cash, cash equivalents, U.S. government securities or high-quality debt securities maturing in one year or less from the time of investment.

In addition, a business development company must have been organized and have its principal place of business in the United States and must be operated for the purpose of making investments in the types of securities described in (1), (2), (3) or (4) above.

Managerial Assistance to Portfolio Companies

In order to count portfolio securities as qualifying assets for the purpose of the 70% test, a business development company must either control the issuer of the securities or must offer to make available to the issuer of the securities (other than small and solvent companies described above) significant managerial assistance; except that, where the business development company purchases such securities in conjunction with one or more other persons acting together, one of the other persons in the group may make available such managerial assistance. “Making available significant managerial assistance” refers to any arrangement whereby we provide significant guidance and counsel concerning the management, operations, or business objectives and policies of a portfolio company. We are also deemed to be providing managerial assistance to all portfolio companies that we control, either by ourselves or in conjunction with others. The nature and extent of significant managerial assistance provided by us will vary according to the particular needs of each portfolio company. Examples of such activities include advice on marketing, operations, fulfillment and overall strategy, capital budgeting, managing relationships with financing sources, recruiting management personnel, evaluating acquisition and divestiture opportunities, participating in board and management meetings, consulting with and advising officers of portfolio companies, and providing other organizational and financial guidance. We provide significant managerial assistance to all portfolio companies that we control, either by ourselves or in conjunction with others. Prospect Administration provides such managerial assistance on our behalf to portfolio companies, including controlled companies, when we are required to provide this assistance, utilizing personnel from Prospect Capital Management.

Temporary Investments

Pending investment in other types of “qualifying assets,” as described above, our investments may consist of cash, cash equivalents, including money market funds, U.S. government securities or high quality debt securities maturing in one year or less from the time of investment, which we refer to, collectively, as temporary investments, so that 70% of our assets are qualifying assets. Typically, we will invest in money market funds, U.S. Treasury bills or in repurchase agreements that are fully collateralized by cash or securities issued by the U.S. government or its agencies.

A repurchase agreement involves the purchase by an investor, such as us, of a specified security and the simultaneous agreement by the seller to repurchase it at an agreed upon future date and at a price which is greater than the purchase price by an amount that reflects an agreed-upon interest rate. There is no percentage restriction on the proportion of our assets that may be invested in such repurchase agreements. However, if more than 25% of our total assets constitute repurchase agreements from a single counterparty, we would not meet the diversification tests in order to qualify as a RIC for U.S. federal income tax purposes. Thus, we do not intend to enter into repurchase agreements with a single counterparty in excess of this limit. Our Investment Adviser will monitor the creditworthiness of the counterparties with which we enter into repurchase agreement transactions.

Senior Securities

We are permitted, under specified conditions, to issue multiple classes of indebtedness and classes of stock senior to our common stock if our asset coverage, as defined in the 1940 Act, is at least equal to 200% immediately after each such issuance. The 1940 Act allows BDCs to issue multiple series of the same class of preferred stock and to issue multiple classes in connection with certain refundings or reorganizations. In addition, while any preferred stock or public debt securities remain outstanding, we must make provisions to prohibit any distribution to our stockholders or the repurchase of such securities or shares unless we meet the applicable asset coverage ratios after giving effect to such distribution or repurchase. We may also borrow amounts up to 5% of the value of our total assets for temporary or emergency purposes without regard to asset coverage. For a discussion of the risks associated with leverage, see "Risk Factors."

Code of Ethics

We, Prospect Capital Management and Prospect Administration have each adopted a code of ethics pursuant to Rule 17j-1 under the 1940 Act that establishes procedures for personal investments and restricts certain personal securities transactions. Personnel subject to each code may invest in securities for their personal investment accounts, including securities that may be purchased or held by us, so long as such investments are made in accordance with the code's requirements. For information on how to obtain a copy of each code of ethics, see "Available Information."

Investment Concentration

Our investment objective is to generate both current income and long-term capital appreciation through debt and equity investments. While we are broadening the portfolio, many of our existing investments are in the energy and energy related industries.

Compliance Policies and Procedures

We and our Investment Adviser have adopted and implemented written policies and procedures reasonably designed to prevent violation of the U.S. federal securities laws, and are required to review these compliance policies and procedures annually for their adequacy and the effectiveness of their implementation, and to designate a Chief Compliance Officer to be responsible for administering the policies and procedures. Brian H. Oswald serves as our Chief Compliance Officer.

Proxy Voting Policies and Procedures

We have delegated our proxy voting responsibility to Prospect Capital Management. The Proxy Voting Policies and Procedures of Prospect Capital Management are set forth below. The guidelines are reviewed periodically by Prospect Capital Management and our independent directors, and, accordingly, are subject to change.

Introduction. As an investment adviser registered under the Advisers Act, Prospect Capital Management has a fiduciary duty to act solely in the best interests of its clients. As part of this duty, Prospect Capital Management recognizes that it must vote client securities in a timely manner free of conflicts of interest and in the best interests of its clients.

These policies and procedures for voting proxies for Prospect Capital Management's Investment Advisory clients are intended to comply with Section 206 of, and Rule 206(4)-6 under, the Advisers Act.

Proxy policies. These policies are designed to be responsive to the wide range of subjects that may be the subject of a proxy vote. These policies are not exhaustive due to the variety of proxy voting issues that Prospect Capital Management may be required to consider. In general, Prospect Capital Management will vote proxies in accordance with these guidelines unless: (1) Prospect Capital Management has determined to consider the matter on a case-by-case basis (as is stated in these guidelines), (2) the subject matter of the vote is not covered by these guidelines, (3) a material conflict of interest is present, or (4) Prospect Capital Management might find it necessary to vote contrary to its general guidelines to maximize stockholder value and vote in its clients' best interests. In such cases, a decision on how to vote will be made by the Proxy Voting Committee (as described below). In reviewing proxy issues, Prospect Capital Management will apply the following general policies:

Elections of directors. In general, Prospect Capital Management will vote in favor of the management-proposed slate of directors. If there is a proxy fight for seats on the Board of Directors or Prospect Capital Management determines that there are other compelling reasons for withholding votes for directors, the Proxy Voting Committee will determine the appropriate vote on the matter. Prospect Capital Management believes that directors have a duty to respond to stockholder actions that have received significant stockholder support. Prospect Capital Management may withhold votes for directors that fail to act on key issues such as failure to implement proposals to declassify boards, failure to implement a majority vote requirement, failure to submit a rights plan to a stockholder vote and failure to act on tender offers where a majority of stockholders have tendered their shares. Finally, Prospect Capital Management may withhold votes for directors of non-U.S. issuers where there is insufficient information about the nominees disclosed in the proxy statement.

Appointment of auditors. Prospect Capital Management believes that the company remains in the best position to choose the auditors and will generally support management's recommendation.

Changes in capital structure. Changes in a company's charter, articles of incorporation or by-laws may be required by state or U.S. Federal regulation. In general, Prospect Capital Management will cast its votes in accordance with the company's management on such proposal. However, the Proxy Voting Committee will review and analyze on a case-by-case basis any proposals regarding changes in corporate structure that are not required by state or U.S. federal regulation.

Corporate restructurings, mergers and acquisitions. Prospect Capital Management believes proxy votes dealing with corporate reorganizations are an extension of the investment decision. Accordingly, the Proxy Voting Committee will analyze such proposals on a case-by-case basis.

Proposals affecting the rights of stockholders. Prospect Capital Management will generally vote in favor of proposals that give stockholders a greater voice in the affairs of the company and oppose any measure that seeks to limit those rights. However, when analyzing such proposals, Prospect Capital Management will weigh the financial impact of the proposal against the impairment of the rights of stockholders.

Corporate governance. Prospect Capital Management recognizes the importance of good corporate governance in ensuring that management and the Board of Directors fulfill their obligations to the stockholders. Prospect Capital Management favors proposals promoting transparency and accountability within a company.

Anti-takeover measures. The Proxy Voting Committee will evaluate, on a case-by-case basis, proposals regarding anti-takeover measures to determine the measure's likely effect on stockholder value dilution.

Stock splits. Prospect Capital Management will generally vote with the management of the company on stock split matters.

Limited liability of directors. Prospect Capital Management will generally vote with management on matters that would affect the limited liability of directors.

Social and corporate responsibility. The Proxy Voting Committee may review and analyze on a case-by-case basis proposals relating to social, political and environmental issues to determine whether they will have a financial impact on stockholder value. Prospect Capital Management may abstain from voting on social proposals that do not have a readily determinable financial impact on stockholder value.

Proxy voting procedures. Prospect Capital Management will generally vote proxies in accordance with these guidelines. In circumstances in which (1) Prospect Capital Management has determined to consider the matter on a case-by-case basis (as is stated in these guidelines), (2) the subject matter of the vote is not covered by these guidelines, (3) a material conflict of interest is present, or (4) Prospect Capital Management might find it necessary to vote contrary to its general guidelines to maximize stockholder value and vote in its clients' best interests, the Proxy Voting Committee will vote the proxy.

Proxy voting committee. Prospect Capital Management has formed a proxy voting committee to establish general proxy policies and consider specific proxy voting matters as necessary. In addition, members of the committee may contact the management of the company and interested stockholder groups as necessary to discuss proxy issues. Members of the committee will include relevant senior personnel. The committee may also evaluate proxies where we face a potential conflict of interest (as discussed below). Finally, the committee monitors adherence to guidelines, and reviews the policies contained in this statement from time to time.

Conflicts of interest. Prospect Capital Management recognizes that there may be a potential conflict of interest when it votes a proxy solicited by an issuer that is its advisory client or a client or customer of one of our affiliates or with whom it has another business or personal relationship that may affect how it votes on the issuer's proxy. Prospect Capital Management believes that adherence to these policies and procedures ensures that proxies are voted with only its clients' best interests in mind. To ensure that its votes are not the product of a conflict of interests, Prospect Capital Management requires that: (i) anyone involved in the decision making process (including members of the Proxy Voting Committee) disclose to the chairman of the Proxy Voting Committee any potential conflict that he or she is aware of and any contact that he or she has had with any interested party regarding a proxy vote; and (ii) employees involved in the decision making process or vote administration are prohibited from revealing how Prospect Capital Management intends to vote on a proposal in order to reduce any attempted influence from interested parties.

Proxy voting. Each account's custodian will forward all relevant proxy materials to Prospect Capital Management, either electronically or in physical form to the address of record that Prospect Capital Management has provided to the custodian.

Proxy recordkeeping. Prospect Capital Management must retain the following documents pertaining to proxy voting:

- copies of its proxy voting policies and procedures;
- copies of all proxy statements;
- records of all votes cast by Prospect Capital Management;
- copies of all documents created by Prospect Capital Management that were material to making a decision how to vote proxies or that memorializes the basis for that decision; and
- copies of all written client requests for information with regard to how Prospect Capital Management voted proxies on behalf of the client as well as any written responses provided.

All of the above-referenced records will be maintained and preserved for a period of not less than five years from the end of the fiscal year during which the last entry was made. The first two years of records must be maintained at our office.

Proxy voting records. Clients may obtain information about how Prospect Capital Management voted proxies on their behalf by making a written request for proxy voting information to: Compliance Officer, Prospect Capital Management LLC, 10 East 40th Street, 42nd Floor, New York, NY 10016.

Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002

The Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 imposes a variety of regulatory requirements on publicly-held companies. In addition to our Chief Executive and Chief Financial Officers' required certifications as to the accuracy of our financial reporting, we are also required to disclose the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures as well as report on our assessment of our internal controls over financial reporting, the latter of which must be audited by our independent registered public accounting firm.

The Sarbanes-Oxley Act also requires us to continually review our policies and procedures to ensure that we remain in compliance with all rules promulgated under the Act.

CUSTODIAN, TRANSFER AND DIVIDEND PAYING AGENT AND REGISTRAR

Our Securities are held under custody agreements by (1) U.S. Bank National Association, (2) Israeli Discount Bank of New York Ltd., (3) Fifth Third Bank, (4) Peapack-Gladtone Bank, (5) Customers Bank, (6) Key Bank National Association, and (7) BankUnited, N.A. The addresses of the custodians are: (1) U.S. Bank National Association, Corporate Trust Services, One Federal Street, 3rd Floor, Boston, MA 02110, Attention: Prospect Capital Corporation Custody Account Administrator; (2) Israeli Discount Bank of New York Ltd., 511 Fifth Avenue, New York, NY 10017, Attention: Prospect Capital Corporation, Account Administrator; (3) Fifth Third Bank, 38 Fountain Square Plaza, MD1090CD, Cincinnati, OH, 45263, Attention: Prospect Capital Corporation Custody Account Administrator; (4) Peapack-Gladstone Bank, 500 Hills Drive, Bedminster, New Jersey 07921, Attention: Prospect Capital Corporation, Account Administrator; (5) Customers Bank, 99 Park Avenue, New York, New York 10016, Attention: Prospect Capital Corporation, Account Administrator; (6)and Key Bank National Association, 127 Public Square, Cleveland, Ohio 44114, Attention: Prospect Capital Corporation, Account Administrator; and (7) BankUnited, N.A., 445 Broadhollow Road, Suite 130, Melville, New York 11747, Ref: Prospect Capital Corporation. American Stock Transfer & Trust Company acts as our transfer agent, dividend paying agent and registrar. The principal business address of American Stock Transfer & Trust Company is 6201 15th Avenue, Brooklyn, NY 11219, telephone number: (718) 921-8200.

BROKERAGE ALLOCATION AND OTHER PRACTICES

Since we generally acquire and dispose of our investments in privately negotiated transactions, we infrequently use brokers in the normal course of our business. We have not paid any brokerage commissions during the three most recent fiscal years. Subject to policies established by our Board of Directors, Prospect Capital Management is primarily responsible for the execution of the publicly-traded securities portion of our portfolio transactions and the allocation of brokerage commissions.

Prospect Capital Management does not expect to execute transactions through any particular broker or dealer, but seeks to obtain the best net results for the Company, taking into account such factors as price (including the applicable brokerage commission or dealer spread), size of order, difficulty of execution, and operational facilities of the firm and the firm's risk and skill in positioning blocks of securities. While Prospect Capital Management generally seeks reasonably competitive trade execution costs, the Company will not necessarily pay the lowest spread or commission available. Subject to applicable legal requirements, Prospect Capital Management may select a broker based partly upon brokerage or research services provided to it and the Company and any other clients. In return for such services, we may pay a higher commission than other brokers would charge if Prospect Capital Management determines in good faith that such commission is reasonable in relation to the services provided.

PLAN OF DISTRIBUTION

We may sell the Securities pursuant to this prospectus and a prospectus supplement in any of four ways (or in any combination): (a) through underwriters or dealers; (b) directly to a limited number of purchasers or to a single purchaser, including existing stockholders in a rights offering; (c) through agents; or (d) directly to our stockholders and others through the issuance of transferable or non-transferable rights to our stockholders. In the case of a rights offering, the applicable prospectus supplement will set forth the number of shares of our common stock or units issuable upon the exercise of each right and the other terms of such rights offering. Any underwriter or agent involved in the offer and sale of the Securities will also be named in the applicable prospectus supplement. The Securities may be sold "at-the-market" to or through a market maker or into an existing trading market for the securities, on an exchange or otherwise. The prospectus supplement will set forth the terms of the offering of such securities, including:

- the name or names of any underwriters or agents and the amounts of Securities underwritten or placed by each of them;
- the offering price of the Securities and the proceeds to us and any discounts, commissions or concessions allowed or reallowed or paid to underwriters or agents; and
- any securities exchanges on which the Securities may be listed.

In addition, we may enter into registration rights agreements or other similar agreements in the future pursuant to which certain of our stockholders may resell our Securities under this prospectus and as described in any related prospectus supplement.

We may use Securities to acquire investments in companies, the terms of which will be further disclosed in a prospectus supplement if such stock is issued in an offering hereunder.

Any offering price and any discounts or concessions allowed or reallowed or paid to underwriters or agents may be changed from time to time.

We may sell our common stock, subscription rights, units, warrants, options or rights to acquire our common stock, at a price below the current net asset value of our common stock in certain circumstances, including if (i)(1) the holders of a majority of our shares (or, if less, at least 67% of a quorum consisting of a majority of our shares) and a similar majority of the holders of our shares who are not affiliated persons of us approve the sale of our common stock at a price that is less than the current net asset value, and (2) a majority of our Directors who have no financial interest in the transaction and a majority of our independent Directors (a) determine that such sale is in our and our stockholders' best interests and (b) in consultation with any underwriter or underwriters of the offering, make a good faith determination as of a time either immediately prior to the first solicitation by us or on our behalf of firm commitments to purchase such shares, or immediately prior to the issuance of such shares, that the price at which such shares are to be sold is not less than a price which closely approximates the market value of such shares, less any distributing commission or discount or if (ii) a majority of the number of the beneficial holders of our common stock entitled to vote at the annual meeting, without regard to whether a majority of such shares are voted in favor of the proposal, approve the sale of our common stock at a price that is less than the current net asset value per share.

If underwriters are used in the sale of any Securities, Securities acquired by the underwriters for their own account may be resold from time to time in one or more transactions, including negotiated transactions, at a fixed public offering price or at varying prices determined at the time of sale. The Securities may be either offered to the public through underwriting syndicates represented by managing underwriters, or directly by underwriters. Generally, any obligations by the underwriters to purchase the Securities will be subject to certain conditions precedent.

In compliance with the guidelines of FINRA, the maximum compensation to the underwriters or dealers in connection with the sale of our Securities pursuant to this prospectus and the accompanying supplement to this prospectus may not exceed 8% of the aggregate offering price of the Securities as set forth on the cover page of the supplement to this prospectus. In connection with any rights offering to our stockholders, we may also enter into a standby underwriting arrangement with one or more underwriters pursuant to which the underwriter(s) will purchase our common stock remaining unsubscribed for after the rights offering.

We may sell the Securities through agents from time to time. The prospectus supplement will name any agent involved in the offer or sale of the Securities and any commissions we pay to them. Generally, any agent will be acting on a best efforts basis for the period of its appointment.

Agents, dealers and underwriters may be entitled to indemnification by us against certain civil liabilities, including liabilities under the Securities Act or to contribution with respect to payments which the agents or underwriters may be required to make in respect thereof. Agents, dealers and underwriters may be customers of, engage in transactions with, or perform services for us in the ordinary course of business.

We may enter into derivative transactions with third parties, or sell Securities outside of this prospectus to third parties in privately negotiated transactions. If the applicable prospectus supplement indicates, in connection with those derivatives, the third parties may sell Securities covered by this prospectus and the applicable prospectus supplement, including in short sale transactions. If so, the third party may use Securities pledged by us or borrowed from us or others to settle those sales or to close out any related open borrowings of stock, and may use securities received from us in settlement of those derivatives to close out any related open borrowings of stock. The third party in such sale transactions will be an underwriter and, if not identified in this prospectus, will be identified in the applicable prospectus supplement (or a post-effective amendment). We or one of our affiliates may loan or pledge Securities to a financial institution or other third party that in turn may sell the securities using this prospectus. Such financial institution or third party may transfer its short position to investors in our Securities or in connection with a simultaneous offering of other Securities offered by this prospectus or otherwise.

Any of our common stock sold pursuant to a prospectus supplement will be listed on the NASDAQ Global Select Market, or another exchange on which our common stock is traded.

In order to comply with the securities laws of certain states, if applicable, the Securities offered hereby will be sold in such jurisdictions only through registered or licensed brokers or dealers. In addition, in certain states, the Securities may not be sold unless they have been registered or qualified for sale in the applicable state or an exemption from the registration or qualification requirements is available and is complied with.

LEGAL MATTERS

Certain legal matters regarding the securities offered by this prospectus will be passed upon for the Company by Skadden, Arps, Slate, Meagher & Flom LLP, New York, NY, and Venable LLP as special Maryland counsel.

INDEPENDENT ACCOUNTING FIRMS

BDO USA, LLP is the independent registered public accounting firm of the Company and National Property REIT Corp. MSPC is the independent registered public accounting firm of Harbortouch Payments, LLC. Hood & Strong LLP is the independent registered public accounting firm of NPH McDowell, LLC. Tidwell Group, LLC is the independent public accounting firm of Michigan Storage, LLC. RSM US LLP is the independent registered public accounting firm of First Tower Finance Company LLC.

AVAILABLE INFORMATION

We have filed with the SEC a registration statement on Form N-2, together with all amendments and related exhibits, under the Securities Act, with respect to our Securities offered by this prospectus. The registration statement contains additional information about us and the Securities being registered by this prospectus. We file with or submit to the SEC annual, quarterly and current periodic reports, proxy statements and other information meeting the informational requirements of the Exchange Act. This information and the information specifically regarding how we voted proxies relating to portfolio securities for the period ended June 30, 2016, are available free of charge by contacting us at 10 East 40th Street, 42nd floor, New York, NY 10016 or by telephone at toll-free (888) 748-0702. You may inspect and copy these reports, proxy statements and other information, as well as the registration statement and related exhibits and schedules, at the Public Reference Room of the SEC at 100 F Street NE, Washington, D.C. 20549. You may obtain information on the operation of the Public Reference Room by calling the SEC at (202) 551-8090 or by calling 1-800-SEC-0330. The SEC maintains an Internet site that contains reports, proxy and information statements and other information filed electronically by us with the SEC which are available on the SEC's Internet site at http://www.sec.gov. Copies of these reports, proxy and information statements and other information may be obtained, after paying a duplicating fee, by electronic request at the following E-mail address: publicinfo@sec.gov, or by writing the SEC's Public Reference Section, Washington, D.C. 20549-0102.

INDEX TO CONSOLDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm
Board of Directors and Stockholders
Prospect Capital Corporation
New York, New York

We have audited the accompanying consolidated statements of assets and liabilities of Prospect Capital Corporation (the “Company”), including the consolidated schedules of investments, as of June 30, 2016 and 2015, and the related consolidated statements of operations, changes in net assets, and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended June 30, 2016, and the financial highlights for each of the five years in the period ended June 30, 2016. These consolidated financial statements and financial highlights are the responsibility of the Company’s management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements and financial highlights based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements and financial highlights are free of material misstatement. An audit also includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. Our procedures included confirmation of securities owned as of June 30, 2016 and 2015 by correspondence with the custodians, online lending servicers and portfolio companies, or by other appropriate auditing procedures where replies were not received. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements and financial highlights referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Prospect Capital Corporation at June 30, 2016 and 2015, and the results of its operations, the changes in its net assets, and its cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended June 30, 2016, and the financial highlights for each of the five years in the period ended June 30, 2016, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), Prospect Capital Corporation’s internal control over financial reporting as of June 30, 2016, based on criteria established in Internal Control—Integrated Framework (2013) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO) and our report dated August 29, 2016 expressed an unqualified opinion thereon.

/s/ BDO USA, LLP
BDO USA, LLP
New York, New York
August 29, 2016

PROSPECT CAPITAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES
(in thousands, except share and per share data)

	June 30, 2016	June 30, 2015
Assets		
Investments at fair value:		
Control investments (amortized cost of $1,768,220 and $1,894,644, respectively)	$1,752,449	$1,974,202
Affiliate investments (amortized cost of $10,758 and $45,150, respectively)	11,320	45,945
Non-control/non-affiliate investments (amortized cost of $4,312,122 and $4,619,582, respectively)	4,133,939	4,589,411
Total investments at fair value (amortized cost of $6,091,100 and $6,559,376, respectively)	5,897,708	6,609,558
Cash and cash equivalents	317,798	110,026
Receivables for:		
Interest, net	12,127	20,408
Other	168	2,885
Prepaid expenses	855	757
Deferred financing costs	48,051	54,420
Total Assets	6,276,707	6,798,054
Liabilities		
Revolving Credit Facility (Notes 4 and 8)	—	368,700
Convertible Notes (Notes 5 and 8)	1,089,000	1,239,500
Public Notes (Notes 6 and 8)	709,657	548,094
Prospect Capital InterNotes® (Notes 7 and 8)	908,808	827,442
Interest payable	40,804	39,659
Due to broker	957	26,778
Dividends payable	29,758	29,923
Due to Prospect Capital Management (Note 13)	54,149	2,550
Due to Prospect Administration (Note 13)	1,765	4,238
Accrued expenses	2,259	3,408
Other liabilities	3,633	4,713
Commitments and Contingencies (Note 3)	—	—
Total Liabilities	2,840,790	3,095,005
Net Assets	$3,435,917	$3,703,049
Components of Net Assets		
Common stock, par value $0.001 per share (1,000,000,000 common shares authorized; 357,107,231 and 359,090,759 issued and outstanding, respectively) (Note 9)	$357	$359
Paid-in capital in excess of par (Note 9)	3,967,397	3,975,672
Accumulated overdistributed net investment income	(3,623)	(21,077)
Accumulated net realized loss on investments and extinguishment of debt	(334,822)	(302,087)
Net unrealized (depreciation) appreciation on investments	(193,392)	50,182
Net Assets	$3,435,917	$3,703,049
Net Asset Value Per Share (Note 16)	$9.62	$10.31

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

PROSPECT CAPITAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS
(in thousands, except share and per share data)

	Year Ended June 30,		
	2016	2015	2014
Investment Income			
Interest income:			
Control investments	$207,377	$200,409	$153,307
Affiliate investments	896	3,799	4,358
Non-control/non-affiliate investments	347,132	385,710	334,039
Structured credit securities	176,213	159,056	122,037
Total interest income	731,618	748,974	613,741
Dividend income:			
Control investments	26,435	6,811	26,687
Affiliate investments	—	778	—
Non-control/non-affiliate investments	66	74	150
Total dividend income	26,501	7,663	26,837
Other income:			
Control investments	22,528	12,975	43,671
Affiliate investments	—	226	17
Non-control/non-affiliate investments	11,326	21,246	28,025
Total other income (Note 10)	33,854	34,447	71,713
Total Investment Income	791,973	791,084	712,291
Operating Expenses			
Investment advisory fees:			
Base management fee (Note 13)	126,523	134,590	108,990
Income incentive fee (Note 13)	92,782	90,687	89,306
Interest and credit facility expenses	167,719	170,660	130,103
Audit, compliance and tax related fees	4,428	3,772	2,959
Allocation of overhead from Prospect Administration (Note 13)	12,647	14,977	14,373
Directors' fees	379	379	325
Excise tax	2,295	2,505	(4,200)
Other general and administrative expenses	14,072	10,767	13,212
Total Operating Expenses	420,845	428,337	355,068
Net Investment Income	371,128	362,747	357,223
Net Realized and Change in Unrealized Gains (Losses)			
Net realized gains (losses)			
Control investments	(5,406)	(80,640)	—
Affiliate investments	(14,194)	—	—
Non-control/non-affiliate investments	(4,817)	(99,783)	(3,346)
Net realized gains (losses) on extinguishment of debt	224	(3,950)	—
Net realized losses	(24,193)	(184,373)	(3,346)
Net change in unrealized gains (losses)			
Control investments	(88,751)	158,346	(20,519)
Affiliate investments	(233)	503	(4,500)
Non-control/non-affiliate investments	(154,589)	9,116	(9,838)
Net change in unrealized gains (losses)	(243,573)	167,965	(34,857)
Net Realized and Change in Unrealized Losses	(267,766)	(16,408)	(38,203)
Net Increase in Net Assets Resulting from Operations	$103,362	$346,339	$319,020

Net increase in net assets resulting from operations per share	$0.29	$0.98	$1.06
Dividends declared per share	$(1.00)	$(1.19)	$(1.32)

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

PROSPECT CAPITAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS
(in thousands, except share data)

	Year Ended June 30,		
	2016	2015	2014
Operations			
Net investment income	$371,128	$362,747	$357,223
Net realized losses on investments	(24,417)	(180,423)	(3,346)
Net change in unrealized (depreciation) appreciation on investments	(243,573)	167,965	(34,857)
Net realized gains (losses) on extinguishment of debt	224	(3,950)	—
Net Increase in Net Assets Resulting from Operations	103,362	346,339	319,020
Distributions to Shareholders			
Distribution from net investment income	(356,110)	(421,594)	(403,188)
Distribution of return of capital	—	—	—
Net Decrease in Net Assets Resulting from Distributions to Shareholders	(356,110)	(421,594)	(403,188)
Common Stock Transactions			
Issuance of common stock, net of underwriting costs	—	146,085	973,832
Less: Offering costs from issuance of common stock	118	(644)	(1,380)
Repurchase of common stock under stock repurchase program	(34,140)	—	—
Value of shares issued to acquire controlled investments	—	—	57,830
Value of shares issued through reinvestment of dividends	19,638	14,681	15,574
Net (Decrease) Increase in Net Assets Resulting from Common Stock Transactions	(14,384)	160,122	1,045,856
Total (Decrease) Increase in Net Assets	(267,132)	84,867	961,688
Net assets at beginning of year	3,703,049	3,618,182	2,656,494
Net Assets at End of Year	$3,435,917	$3,703,049	$3,618,182
Common Stock Activity			
Shares sold	—	14,845,556	88,054,653
Shares issued to acquire controlled investments	—	—	5,326,949
Shares repurchased under stock repurchase program	(4,708,750)	—	—
Shares issued through reinvestment of dividends	2,725,222	1,618,566	1,408,070
Net shares (repurchased) issued due to common stock activity	(1,983,528)	16,464,122	94,789,672
Shares issued and outstanding at beginning of year	359,090,759	342,626,637	247,836,965
Shares Issued and Outstanding at End of Year	357,107,231	359,090,759	342,626,637

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

PROSPECT CAPITAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(in thousands, except share data)

	Year Ended June 30,		
	2016	2015	2014
Operating Activities			
Net increase in net assets resulting from operations	$103,362	$346,339	$319,020
Net realized (gains) losses on extinguishment of debt	(224)	3,950	—
Net realized losses on investments	24,417	180,423	3,346
Net change in unrealized depreciation (appreciation) on investments	243,573	(167,965)	34,857
Amortization of discounts and premiums, net	84,087	87,638	46,297
Accretion of discount on Public Notes (Note 6)	200	213	156
Amortization of deferred financing costs	13,561	14,266	11,491
Payment-in-kind interest	(20,531)	(29,277)	(15,145)
Structuring fees	(9,393)	(20,916)	(45,087)
Change in operating assets and liabilities:			
Payments for purchases of investments	(921,679)	(1,817,284)	(2,815,303)
Proceeds from sale of investments and collection of investment principal	1,311,375	1,411,562	767,978
Decrease in interest receivable, net	8,281	1,589	866
Decrease (increase) in other receivables	2,717	(298)	1,810
(Increase) decrease in prepaid expenses	(98)	2,071	(2,288)
(Decrease) increase in due to broker	(25,821)	26,778	(43,588)
Increase in interest payable	1,145	2,200	13,075
(Decrease) increase in due to Prospect Administration	(2,473)	2,030	842
Increase (decrease) in due to Prospect Capital Management	51,599	2,547	(5,321)
(Decrease) increase in accrued expenses	(1,149)	(1,382)	2,445
(Decrease) increase in other liabilities	(1,080)	980	(682)
Net Cash Provided by (Used in) Operating Activities	861,869	45,464	(1,725,231)
Financing Activities			
Borrowings under Revolving Credit Facility (Note 4)	615,000	1,567,000	1,078,500
Principal payments under Revolving Credit Facility (Note 4)	(983,700)	(1,290,300)	(1,110,500)
Issuances of Public Notes, net of original issue discount (Note 6)	161,364	—	255,000
(Redemptions) and issuances of Convertible Notes (Note 5)	(150,000)	—	400,000
Repurchase of Convertible Notes, net (Note 5)	(500)	(7,668)	—
Redemption of Public Notes, net (Note 6)	—	(102,600)	—
Issuances of Prospect Capital InterNotes® (Note 7)	88,435	125,696	473,762
Redemptions of Prospect Capital InterNotes®, net (Note 7)	(7,069)	(85,606)	(6,869)
Financing costs paid and deferred	(6,968)	(6,793)	(29,055)
Cost of shares repurchased under stock repurchase program	(34,140)	—	—
Proceeds from issuance of common stock, net of underwriting costs	—	146,085	973,832
Offering costs from issuance of common stock	118	(644)	(1,380)
Dividends paid	(336,637)	(414,833)	(377,070)
Net Cash (Used in) Provided by Financing Activities	(654,097)	(69,663)	1,656,220
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	207,772	(24,199)	(69,011)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	110,026	134,225	203,236
Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of Year	$317,798	$110,026	$134,225

Supplemental Disclosures

Cash paid for interest	$152,817	$153,982	$105,410
Non-Cash Financing Activities			
Value of shares issued through reinvestment of dividends	$19,638	$14,681	$15,574
Value of shares issued to acquire controlled investments	$—	$—	$57,830
Exchange of Prospect Capital InterNotes® for Public Notes	$—	$—	$45,000

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

PROSPECT CAPITAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED SCHEDULES OF INVESTMENTS
(in thousands, except share data)

Portfolio Company	Locale / Industry	Investments(1)	June 30, 2016 Principal Value / Cost	Fair Value(2)	% of Net Assets
LEVEL 3 PORTFOLIO INVESTMENTS					
Control Investments (greater than 25.00% voting control)(48)					
Arctic Energy Services, LLC(18)	Wyoming / Oil & Gas Services	Class D Units (32,915 units)	$31,640	$35,815	1.0%
		Class E Units (21,080 units)	20,230	2,525	0.1%
		Class A Units (700 units)	9,006	—	—%
		Class C Units (10 units)	—	—	—%
			60,876	38,340	1.1%
CCPI Inc.(19)	Ohio / Manufacturing	Senior Secured Term Loan A (10.00%, due 12/31/2017)(3)	12,313	12,313	0.4%
		Senior Secured Term Loan B (12.00% plus 7.00% PIK, due 12/31/2017)(47)	9,320	9,320	0.3%
		Common Stock (14,857 shares)	6,635	19,723	0.5%
			28,268	41,356	1.2%
CP Energy Services Inc.(20)	Oklahoma / Oil & Gas Services	Series B Convertible Preferred Stock (1,043 shares)	98,273	76,002	2.2%
		Common Stock (2,924 shares)	15,227	—	—%
			113,500	76,002	2.2%
Credit Central Loan Company, LLC(21)	South Carolina / Consumer Finance	Subordinated Term Loan (10.00% plus 10.00% PIK, due 6/26/2019)(15)(47)	36,931	36,931	1.1%
		Class A Shares (7,500,000 shares)(15)	11,633	11,707	0.3%
		Net Revenues Interest (25% of Net Revenues)(15)	—	3,616	0.1%
			48,564	52,254	1.5%
Echelon Aviation LLC	New York / Aerospace & Defense	Senior Secured Term Loan (11.75% (LIBOR + 9.75% with 2.00% LIBOR floor) plus 2.25% PIK, due 3/31/2022)(11)(14)(47)	37,855	37,855	1.1%
		Membership Interest (99%)	19,907	22,966	0.7%
			57,762	60,821	1.8%
Edmentum Ultimate Holdings, LLC(22)	Minnesota / Consumer Services	Second Lien Revolving Credit Facility to Edmentum, Inc. – $7,834 Commitment (5.00%, due 6/9/2020)(16)	6,424	6,424	0.2%
		Unsecured Senior PIK Note (8.50% PIK, due 6/9/2020)(47)	6,341	6,341	0.2%
		Unsecured Junior PIK Note (10.00% PIK, due 6/9/2020)(47)	28,834 22,337	25,569	0.7%
		Class A Common Units (370,964 units)	6,576	6,012	0.2%
			41,678	44,346	1.3%
First Tower Finance Company LLC(23)	Mississippi / Consumer Finance	Subordinated Term Loan to First Tower, LLC (10.00% plus 12.00% PIK, due 6/24/2019)(15)(47)	255,762	255,762	7.4%

		Class A Shares (86,711,625 shares)(15)	70,476	96,904	2.8%
			326,238	352,666	10.2%
Freedom Marine Solutions, LLC(24)	Louisiana / Oil & Gas Services	Membership Interest (100%)	40,810	26,618	0.8%
			40,810	26,618	0.8%
Gulf Coast Machine & Supply Company	Texas / Manufacturing	Senior Secured Term Loan (10.50% (LIBOR + 8.50% with 2.00% LIBOR floor), in non-accrual status effective 1/1/2015, due 10/12/2017)(11)(13)	31,892 34,425	7,312	0.2%
		Series A Convertible Preferred Stock (99,900 shares)	25,950	—	—%
			60,375	7,312	0.2%

See notes to consolidated financial statements.
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PROSPECT CAPITAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED SCHEDULES OF INVESTMENTS (CONTINUED)
(in thousands, except share data)

Portfolio Company	Locale / Industry	Investments(1)	June 30, 2016 Principal Value	Cost	Fair Value(2)	% of Net Assets
LEVEL 3 PORTFOLIO INVESTMENTS						
Control Investments (greater than 25.00% voting control)(48)						
MITY, Inc.(26)	Utah / Durable Consumer Products	Senior Secured Note A (10.00% (LIBOR + 7.00% with 3.00% LIBOR floor), due 3/19/2019)(3)(11)(13)	$18,250	$18,250	$18,250	0.5%
		Senior Secured Note B (10.00% (LIBOR + 7.00% with 3.00% LIBOR floor) plus 10.00% PIK, due 3/19/2019)(3)(11)(13)(47)	16,442	16,442	16,442	0.5%
		Subordinated Unsecured Note to Broda Enterprises ULC (10.00%, due on demand)(15)	7,200	7,200	5,667	0.2%
		Common Stock (42,053 shares)		6,848	13,690	0.4%
				48,740	54,049	1.6%
National Property REIT Corp.(27)	Various / Real Estate	Senior Secured Term Loan A (6.00% (LIBOR + 4.00% with 2.00% LIBOR floor) plus 5.50% PIK, due 4/1/2019)(11)(13)(47)	248,677	248,677	248,677	7.2%
		Senior Secured Term Loan E (11.00% (LIBOR + 9.00% with 2.00% LIBOR floor) plus 5.00% PIK, due 4/1/2019)(11)(13)(47)	212,819	212,819	212,819	6.2%
		Senior Secured Term Loan C to ACL Loan Holdings, Inc. (11.00% (LIBOR + 9.00% with 2.00% LIBOR floor) plus 5.00% PIK, due 4/1/2019)(11)(13)(15)(47)	99,972	99,972	99,972	2.9%
		Common Stock (1,533,899 shares)		165,908	215,491	6.3%
		Net Operating Income Interest (5% of Net Operating Income)		—	66,974	2.0%
				727,376	843,933	24.6%
Nationwide Loan Company LLC(28)	Illinois / Consumer Finance	Senior Subordinated Term Loan to Nationwide Acceptance LLC (10.00% plus 10.00% PIK, due 6/18/2019)(15)(47)	16,696	16,696	16,696	0.5%
		Class A Shares (29,343,795 shares)(15)		16,201	19,117	0.5%
				32,897	35,813	1.0%
NMMB, Inc.(29)	New York / Media	Senior Secured Note (14.00%, due 5/6/2021)	3,714	3,714	3,442	0.1%
		Senior Secured Note to Armed Forces Communications, Inc. (14.00%, due 5/6/2021)	7,000	7,000	6,487	0.2%
		Series A Preferred Stock (7,200 shares)		7,200	44	—%

		Series B Preferred Stock (5,669 shares)		5,669	34	—%
				23,583	10,007	0.3%
R-V Industries, Inc.	Pennsylvania / Manufacturing	Senior Subordinated Note (10.00% (LIBOR + 9.00% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 6/12/2018)(3)(11)(13)	28,622	28,622	28,622	0.8%
		Common Stock (545,107 shares)		5,087	6,039	0.2%
		Warrant (to purchase 200,000 shares of Common Stock, expires 6/30/2017)		1,682	2,216	0.1%
				35,391	36,877	1.1%
USES Corp. (31)	Texas / Commercial Services	Senior Secured Term Loan A (7.00% (LIBOR + 6.00% with 1.00% LIBOR floor) plus 2.00% default interest, in non-accrual status effective 4/1/2016, due 3/31/2019)(11)(13)	26,300	26,158	26,300	0.8%
		Senior Secured Term Loan B (13.50% (LIBOR + 12.50% with 1.00% LIBOR floor) plus 2.00% default interest, in non-accrual status effective 4/1/2016, due 3/31/2019)(11)(13)	36,000	35,568	13,986	0.4%
		Common Stock (268,962 shares)		—	—	—%
				61,726	40,286	1.2%

See notes to consolidated financial statements.
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PROSPECT CAPITAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED SCHEDULES OF INVESTMENTS (CONTINUED)
(in thousands, except share data)

Portfolio Company	Locale / Industry	Investments(1)	June 30, 2016 Principal Value	Cost	Fair Value(2)	% of Net Assets
LEVEL 3 PORTFOLIO INVESTMENTS						
Control Investments (greater than 25.00% voting control)(48)						
Valley Electric Company, Inc.(32)	Washington / Construction & Engineering	Senior Secured Note to Valley Electric Co. of Mt. Vernon, Inc. (8.00% (LIBOR + 5.00% with 3.00% LIBOR floor) plus 2.50% PIK, due 12/31/2019)(3)(11)(13)(47)	$10,430	$10,430	$10,430	0.3%
		Senior Secured Note (10.00% plus 8.50% PIK, due 6/23/2019)(47)	23,802	23,802	20,661	0.6%
		Common Stock (50,000 shares)		26,204	—	—%
				60,436	31,091	0.9%
Wolf Energy, LLC	Kansas / Oil & Gas Production	Senior Secured Promissory Note secured by assets formerly owned by H&M (18.00%, in non-accrual status effective 4/15/2013, due 4/15/2018)	38,257	—	659	—%
		Membership Interest (100%)		—	—	—%
		Net Profits Interest (8% of Equity Distributions)(4)		—	19	—%
				—	678	—%
				$1,768,220	$1,752,449	51.0%

Affiliate Investments (5.00% to 24.99% voting control)(49)

Portfolio Company	Locale / Industry	Investments(1)	Principal Value	Cost	Fair Value(2)	% of Net Assets
BNN Holdings Corp.	Michigan / Healthcare	Series A Preferred Stock (9,925.455 shares)(8)		$1,780	$2,270	0.1%
		Series B Preferred Stock (1,753.636 shares)(8)		448	572	—%
				2,228	2,842	0.1%
Targus International, LLC(33)	California / Durable Consumer Products	Senior Secured Term Loan A (15.00% PIK, in non-accrual status effective 10/1/15, due 12/31/2019)(9)	1,319	1,263	1,319	—%
		Senior Secured Term Loan B (15.00% PIK , in non-accrual status effective 10/1/15, due 12/31/2019)(9)	3,957	3,788	3,957	0.1%
		Common Stock (1,262,737 shares)		3,479	3,202	0.1%
				8,530	8,478	0.2%
				$10,758	$11,320	0.3%

See notes to consolidated financial statements.
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PROSPECT CAPITAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED SCHEDULES OF INVESTMENTS (CONTINUED)
(in thousands, except share data)

Portfolio Company	Locale / Industry	Investments(1)	June 30, 2016 Principal Value	Cost	Fair Value(2)	% of Net Assets
LEVEL 3 PORTFOLIO INVESTMENTS						
Non-Control/Non-Affiliate Investments (less than 5.00% voting control)						
AFI Shareholder, LLC (f/k/a Aircraft Fasteners International, LLC)	California / Machinery	Class A Units (32,500 units)		$ 330	$ 511	—%
				330	511	—%
Airmall Inc.	Pennsylvania / Property Management	Escrow Receivable		3,916	3,900	0.1%
				3,916	3,900	0.1%
Ajax Rolled Ring & Machine, LLC(42)	South Carolina / Manufacturing	Escrow Receivable		—	608	—%
				—	608	—%
ALG USA Holdings, LLC	Pennsylvania / Hotels, Restaurants & Leisure	Second Lien Term Loan (10.25% (LIBOR + 9.00% with 1.25% LIBOR floor), due 2/28/2020)(9)(11)(13)	11,770	11,630	11,771	0.3%
				11,630	11,771	0.3%
American Gilsonite Company	Utah / Metal Services & Minerals	Membership Interest (1.93%)(34)		—	—	—%
				—	—	—%
Apidos CLO IX	Cayman Islands / Structured Finance	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 16.98%)(6)(15)	23,525	19,997	19,966	0.6%
				19,997	19,966	0.6%
Apidos CLO XI	Cayman Islands / Structured Finance	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 11.95%)(6)(15)	38,340	29,763	26,057	0.8%
				29,763	26,057	0.8%
Apidos CLO XII	Cayman Islands / Structured Finance	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 13.39%)(6)(15)	44,608	34,598	30,638	0.9%
				34,598	30,638	0.9%
Apidos CLO XV	Cayman Islands / Structured Finance	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 10.72%)(6)(15)	36,515	31,479	25,335	0.7%
				31,479	25,335	0.7%
Apidos CLO XXII	Cayman Islands / Structured Finance	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 17.29%)(6)(7)(15)	31,950	26,948	25,369	0.7%
				26,948	25,369	0.7%
Arctic Glacier U.S.A., Inc.	Minnesota / Food Products	Second Lien Term Loan (10.50% (LIBOR + 9.25% with 1.25% LIBOR floor), due 11/10/2019)(3)(11)(13)	150,000		145,546	4.2%
				150,000	145,546	4.2%
			21,322	21,088	11,779	0.3%

Ark-La-Tex Wireline Services, LLC	Louisiana / Oil & Gas Services	Senior Secured Term Loan A (6.50% (LIBOR + 5.50% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), in non-accrual status effective 4/1/2016, due 4/8/2019)(11)(14)			
		Senior Secured Term Loan B (12.50% (LIBOR + 11.50% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), in non-accrual status effective 4/1/2016, due 4/8/2019)(11)(14)	23,281 23,919	—	—%
			44,327	11,779	0.3%
Armor Holding II LLC	New York / Diversified Financial Services	Second Lien Term Loan (10.25% (LIBOR + 9.00% with 1.25% LIBOR floor), due 12/26/2020)(3)(9)(11)(13)	7,000 6,907	6,907	0.2%
			6,907	6,907	0.2%

See notes to consolidated financial statements.
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PROSPECT CAPITAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED SCHEDULES OF INVESTMENTS (CONTINUED)
(in thousands, except share data)

Portfolio Company	Locale / Industry	Investments(1)	June 30, 2016 Principal Value	Cost	Fair Value(2)	% of Net Assets
LEVEL 3 PORTFOLIO INVESTMENTS						
Non-Control/Non-Affiliate Investments (less than 5.00% voting control)						
Atlantis Health Care Group (Puerto Rico), Inc.	Puerto Rico / Healthcare	Revolving Line of Credit – $7,000 Commitment (10.25% (LIBOR + 8.25% with 2.00% LIBOR floor), due 8/21/2017)(11)(13)(16)	$2,350	$ 2,350	$ 2,350	0.1%
		Senior Term Loan (10.25% (LIBOR + 8.25% with 2.00% LIBOR floor), due 2/21/2018)(3)(11)(13)	38,166	38,166	38,166	1.1%
				40,516	40,516	1.2%
Babson CLO Ltd. 2014-III	Cayman Islands / Structured Finance	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 12.25%)(6)(7)(15)	52,250	44,075	40,312	1.2%
				44,075	40,312	1.2%
Broder Bros., Co.	Pennsylvania / Textiles, Apparel & Luxury Goods	Senior Secured Term Loan A (7.00% (LIBOR + 5.75% with 1.25% LIBOR floor), due 6/03/2021)(3)(11)(14)	120,737	120,737	120,737	3.5%
		Senior Secured Term Loan B (13.50% (LIBOR + 12.25% with 1.25% LIBOR floor), due 6/03/2021)(11)(14)	121,475	121,475	121,475	3.5%
				242,212	242,212	7.0%
Brookside Mill CLO Ltd.	Cayman Islands / Structured Finance	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 14.44%)(6)(15)	26,000	19,875	18,990	0.6%
				19,875	18,990	0.6%
Capstone Logistics Acquisition, Inc.	Georgia / Business Services	Second Lien Term Loan (9.25% (LIBOR + 8.25% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 10/7/2022)(3)(9)(11)(14)	101,828	101,298	97,752	2.8%
				101,298	97,752	2.8%
Cent CLO 17 Limited	Cayman Islands / Structured Finance	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 12.64%)(6)(15)	24,870	18,839	16,695	0.5%
				18,839	16,695	0.5%
Cent CLO 20 Limited	Cayman Islands / Structured Finance	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 10.19%)(6)(15)	40,275	32,835	26,501	0.8%
				32,835	26,501	0.8%
Cent CLO 21 Limited	Cayman Islands / Structured Finance	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 11.64%)(6)(7)(15)	48,528	38,125	31,467	0.9%
				38,125	31,467	0.9%

CIFC Funding 2013-III, Ltd.	Cayman Islands / Structured Finance	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 15.72%)(6)(15)	44,100	32,338	29,634	0.9%
				32,338	29,634	0.9%
CIFC Funding 2013-IV, Ltd.	Cayman Islands / Structured Finance	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 16.13%)(6)(15)	45,500	33,414	32,752	0.9%
				33,414	32,752	0.9%
CIFC Funding 2014-IV Investor, Ltd.	Cayman Islands / Structured Finance	Income Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 15.05%)(6)(7)(15)	41,500	31,729	30,378	0.9%
				31,729	30,378	0.9%
Cinedigm DC Holdings, LLC	New York / Software & Computer Services	Senior Secured Term Loan (11.00% (LIBOR + 9.00% with 2.00% LIBOR floor) plus 2.50% PIK, due 3/31/2021)(11)(13)(47)	65,990	65,940	65,990	1.9%
				65,940	65,990	1.9%

See notes to consolidated financial statements.
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PROSPECT CAPITAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED SCHEDULES OF INVESTMENTS (CONTINUED)
(in thousands, except share data)

Portfolio Company	Locale / Industry	Investments(1)	June 30, 2016 Principal Value	Cost	Fair Value(2)	% of Net Assets
LEVEL 3 PORTFOLIO INVESTMENTS						
Non-Control/Non-Affiliate Investments (less than 5.00% voting control)						
Coverall North America, Inc.	Florida / Commercial Services	Senior Secured Term Loan A (7.00% (LIBOR + 6.00% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 11/02/2020)(3)(11)(13)	$24,250	$24,250	$24,250	0.7%
		Senior Secured Term Loan B (12.00% (LIBOR + 11.00% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 11/02/2020)(3)(11)(13)	25,000	25,000	25,000	0.7%
				49,250	49,250	1.4%
Crosman Corporation	New York / Manufacturing	Senior Secured Term Loan A (9.16% (LIBOR + 8.70% with .30% LIBOR floor) plus 4.00% PIK, due 8/5/2020)(3)(11)(14)(47)	54,185	54,185	53,935	1.6%
		Senior Secured Term Loan B (16.16% (LIBOR + 15.70% with .30% LIBOR floor) plus 4.00% PIK, due 8/5/2020)(11)(14)(47)	41,284	41,284	40,458	1.1%
				95,469	94,393	2.7%
CURO Group Holdings Corp (f/k/a Speedy Cash Holdings Corp.)	Canada / Consumer Finance	Senior Unsecured Notes (12.00%, due 11/15/2017)(9)(15)	15,000	15,000	8,081	0.2%
				15,000	8,081	0.2%
Easy Gardener Products, Inc.	Texas / Durable Consumer Products	Senior Secured Term Loan (10.63% (LIBOR + 10.00% with .25% LIBOR floor), due 09/30/2020)(3)(11)(13)	17,369	17,369	17,369	0.5%
				17,369	17,369	0.5%
Empire Today, LLC	Illinois / Durable Consumer Products	Senior Secured Note (11.375%, due 2/1/2017)(9)	50,426	49,988	49,938	1.4%
				49,988	49,938	1.4%
Fleetwash, Inc.	New Jersey / Business Services	Senior Secured Term Loan B (10.50% (LIBOR + 9.50% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 4/30/2019)(3)(11)(13)	23,402	23,402	23,402	0.7%
		Delayed Draw Term Loan – $15,000 Commitment (expires 4/30/2019)(11)(16)	—	—	—	—%
				23,402	23,402	0.7%
Focus Brands, Inc.	Georgia / Consumer Services	Second Lien Term Loan (10.25% (LIBOR + 9.00% with 1.25% LIBOR floor), due 8/21/2018)(9)(11)(14)	18,000	17,876	18,000	0.5%

				17,876	18,000	0.5%
Galaxy XV CLO, Ltd.	Cayman Islands / Structured Finance	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 18.19%)(6)(15)	39,275	29,037	30,452	0.9%
				29,037	30,452	0.9%
Galaxy XVI CLO, Ltd.	Cayman Islands / Structured Finance	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 16.22%)(6)(15)	24,575	19,195	18,925	0.5%
				19,195	18,925	0.5%
Galaxy XVII CLO, Ltd.	Cayman Islands / Structured Finance	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 15.77%)(6)(7)(15)	39,905	31,077	29,820	0.9%
				31,077	29,820	0.9%
Generation Brands Holdings, Inc.	Illinois / Durable Consumer Products	Subordinated Secured Term Loan (11.00% (LIBOR + 10.00% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 12/10/2022)(9)(11)(13)	19,000	18,437	19,000	0.6%
				18,437	19,000	0.6%
Global Employment Solutions, Inc.	Colorado / Business Services	Senior Secured Term Loan (10.25% (LIBOR + 9.25% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 6/26/2020)(3)(11)(14)	49,312	49,312	49,312	1.4%
				49,312	49,312	1.4%

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

PROSPECT CAPITAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED SCHEDULES OF INVESTMENTS (CONTINUED)
(in thousands, except share data)

Portfolio Company	Locale / Industry	Investments(1)	June 30, 2016 Principal Value	Cost	Fair Value(2)	% of Net Assets
LEVEL 3 PORTFOLIO INVESTMENTS						
Non-Control/Non-Affiliate Investments (less than 5.00% voting control)						
Halcyon Loan Advisors Funding 2012-1 Ltd.	Cayman Islands / Structured Finance	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 17.90%)(6)(15)	$23,188	$18,245	$18,140	0.5%
				18,245	18,140	0.5%
Halcyon Loan Advisors Funding 2013-1 Ltd.	Cayman Islands / Structured Finance	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 18.01%)(6)(15)	40,400	31,897	32,212	0.9%
				31,897	32,212	0.9%
Halcyon Loan Advisors Funding 2014-1 Ltd.	Cayman Islands / Structured Finance	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 13.66%)(6)(15)	24,500	18,255	17,076	0.5%
				18,255	17,076	0.5%
Halcyon Loan Advisors Funding 2014-2 Ltd.	Cayman Islands / Structured Finance	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 16.91%)(6)(7)(15)	41,164	30,795	30,532	0.9%
				30,795	30,532	0.9%
Halcyon Loan Advisors Funding 2015-3 Ltd.	Cayman Islands / Structured Finance	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 15.86%)(6)(7)(15)	39,598	36,746	35,202	1.0%
				36,746	35,202	1.0%
Harbortouch Payments, LLC	Pennsylvania / Business Services	Second Lien Term Loan (10.00% (LIBOR + 9.00% with 1.00% LIBOR floor) plus 3.00% PIK, due 5/31/2023)(11)(13)(47)	27,500	27,500	27,500	0.8%
		Escrow Receivable		—	1,602	—%
				27,500	29,102	0.8%
HarbourView CLO VII, Ltd.	Cayman Islands / Structured Finance	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 17.35%)(6)(7)(15)	19,025	14,454	13,005	0.4%
				14,454	13,005	0.4%
Harley Marine Services, Inc.	Washington / Transportation	Second Lien Term Loan (10.50% (LIBOR + 9.25% with 1.25% LIBOR floor), due 12/20/2019)(3)(9)(11)(13)	9,000	8,886	8,886	0.3%
				8,886	8,886	0.3%
Hollander Sleep Products, LLC	Florida / Durable Consumer Products	Senior Secured Term Loan (9.00% (LIBOR + 8.00% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 10/21/2020)(3)(11)(14)	21,860	21,860	21,098	0.6%
				21,860	21,098	0.6%
		Escrow Receivable		—	6	—%

ICV-CAS Holdings, LLC	New York / Transportation					
				—	6	—%
Inpatient Care Management Company LLC	Florida / Healthcare	Senior Secured Term Loan (11.50% (LIBOR + 10.50% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 6/8/2021(9)(11)(14)	17,000	17,000	17,000	0.5%
				17,000	17,000	0.5%
Instant Web, LLC	Minnesota / Media	Senior Secured Term Loan A (5.50% (LIBOR + 4.50% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 3/28/2019)(11)(13)	122,943	122,943	122,943	3.6%
		Senior Secured Term Loan B (12.00% (LIBOR + 11.00% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 3/28/2019)(3)(11)(13)	158,100	158,100	158,100	4.6%
		Senior Secured Term Loan C-1 (12.75% (LIBOR + 11.75% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 3/28/2019)(11)(13)	27,000	27,000	27,000	0.8%
		Senior Secured Term Loan C-2 (13.50% (LIBOR + 12.50% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 3/28/2019)(11)(13)	25,000	25,000	25,000	0.7%
				333,043	333,043	9.7%

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PROSPECT CAPITAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED SCHEDULES OF INVESTMENTS (CONTINUED)
(in thousands, except share data)

Portfolio Company	Locale / Industry	Investments(1)	June 30, 2016 Principal Value	Cost	Fair Value(2)	% of Net Assets
LEVEL 3 PORTFOLIO INVESTMENTS						
Non-Control/Non-Affiliate Investments (less than 5.00% voting control)						
InterDent, Inc.	California / Healthcare	Senior Secured Term Loan A (6.25% (LIBOR + 5.50% with 0.75% LIBOR floor), due 8/3/2017)(11)(14)	$79,538	$79,538	$79,538	2.3%
		Senior Secured Term Loan B (11.25% (LIBOR + 10.50% with 0.75% LIBOR floor), due 8/3/2017)(3)(11)(14)	131,125	131,125	130,582	3.8%
				210,663	210,120	6.1%
JAC Holding Corporation	Michigan / Transportation	Senior Secured Note (11.50%, due 10/1/2019)(9)	2,868	2,868	2,868	0.1%
				2,868	2,868	0.1%
Jefferson Mill CLO Ltd.	Cayman Islands / Structured Finance	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 9.75%)(6)(7)(15)	19,500	16,915	13,072	0.4%
				16,915	13,072	0.4%
JHH Holdings, Inc.	Texas / Healthcare	Second Lien Term Loan (11.25% (LIBOR + 10.00% with 1.25% LIBOR floor) plus 0.50% PIK, due 3/30/2019)(3)(11)(13)(47)	35,477	35,477	35,477	1.0%
				35,477	35,477	1.0%
LaserShip, Inc.	Virginia / Transportation	Senior Secured Term Loan A (10.25% (LIBOR + 8.25% with 2.00% LIBOR floor) plus 2.00% PIK, due 3/18/2019)(3)(11)(14)(47)	34,570	34,570	32,113	0.9%
		Senior Secured Term Loan B (10.25% (LIBOR + 8.25% with 2.00% LIBOR floor) plus 2.00% PIK, due 3/18/2019)(3)(11)(14)(47)	21,214	21,214	19,705	0.6%
				55,784	51,818	1.5%
LCM XIV Ltd.	Cayman Islands / Structured Finance	Income Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 18.80%)(6)(15)	30,500	22,890	23,376	0.7%
				22,890	23,376	0.7%
Madison Park Funding IX, Ltd.	Cayman Islands / Structured Finance	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 21.15%)(6)(15)	31,110	22,259	21,174	0.6%
				22,259	21,174	0.6%
Matrixx Initiatives, Inc.	New Jersey / Pharmaceuticals	Senior Secured Term Loan A (7.50% (LIBOR + 6.00% with 1.50% LIBOR floor), due 8/9/2018)(3)(11)(13)	30,177	30,177	30,177	0.9%
		Senior Secured Term Loan B (12.50% (LIBOR + 11.00% with 1.50% LIBOR floor), due 8/9/2018)(3)(11)(13)	40,562	40,562	40,562	1.2%

				70,739	70,739	2.1%
Maverick Healthcare Equity, LLC	Arizona / Healthcare	Preferred Units (1,250,000 units)		1,252	2,037	0.1%
		Class A Common Units (1,250,000 units)		—	353	—%
				1,252	2,390	0.1%
Mineral Fusion Natural Brands	Colorado / Personal & Nondurable Consumer Products	Membership Interest (1.43%)(37)		—	266	—%
				—	266	—%
Mountain View CLO 2013-I Ltd.	Cayman Islands / Structured Finance	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 14.72%)(6)(15)	43,650	33,156	30,928	0.9%
				33,156	30,928	0.9%
Mountain View CLO IX Ltd.	Cayman Islands / Structured Finance	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 16.23%)(6)(7)(15)	47,830	43,088	40,218	1.2%
				43,088	40,218	1.2%

See notes to consolidated financial statements.
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PROSPECT CAPITAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED SCHEDULES OF INVESTMENTS (CONTINUED)
(in thousands, except share data)

Portfolio Company	Locale / Industry	Investments(1)	June 30, 2016 Principal Value	Cost	Fair Value(2)	% of Net Assets
LEVEL 3 PORTFOLIO INVESTMENTS						
Non-Control/Non-Affiliate Investments (less than 5.00% voting control)						
Nathan's Famous, Inc.	New York / Food Products	Senior Secured Notes (10.00%, due 3/15/2020)(9)	$3,000	$3,000	$ 3,000	0.1%
				3,000	3,000	0.1%
NCP Finance Limited Partnership(38)	Ohio / Consumer Finance	Subordinated Secured Term Loan (11.00% (LIBOR + 9.75% with 1.25% LIBOR floor), due 9/30/2018)(3)(9)(11)(14)(15)	27,199	26,504	25,838	0.7%
				26,504	25,838	0.7%
Nixon, Inc.	California / Durable Consumer Products	Senior Secured Term Loan (9.50% plus 3.00% PIK, due 4/16/2018)(3)(9)(47)	14,311	14,197	11,776	0.3%
				14,197	11,776	0.3%
Octagon Investment Partners XV, Ltd.	Cayman Islands / Structured Finance	Income Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 16.54%)(6)(15)	32,921	26,213	24,027	0.7%
				26,213	24,027	0.7%
Octagon Investment Partners XVIII, Ltd.	Cayman Islands / Structured Finance	Income Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 20.29%)(6)(7)(15)	28,200	20,046	19,701	0.6%
				20,046	19,701	0.6%
Onyx Payments(39)	Texas / Diversified Financial Services	Revolving Line of Credit – $5,000 Commitment (9.00% (LIBOR + 8.00% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 9/10/2016)(11)(13)(16)	1,000	1,000	1,000	—%
		Senior Secured Term Loan A (6.50% (LIBOR + 5.50% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 9/10/2019)(3)(11)(13)	48,352	48,352	48,352	1.4%
		Senior Secured Term Loan B (13.50% (LIBOR + 12.50% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 9/10/2019)(3)(11)(13)	59,389	59,389	59,389	1.8%
				108,741	108,741	3.2%
Pacific World Corporation	California / Personal & Nondurable Consumer Products	Revolving Line of Credit – $15,000 Commitment (8.00% (LIBOR + 7.00% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 9/26/2020)(11)(14)(16)	2,500	2,500	2,500	0.1%
		Senior Secured Term Loan A (6.00% (LIBOR + 5.00% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 9/26/2020)(11)(14)	97,994	97,994	93,624	2.7%

		Senior Secured Term Loan B (10.00% (LIBOR + 9.00% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 9/26/2020)(3)(11)(14)	97,994	97,994	81,567	2.4%
				198,488	177,691	5.2%
Pelican Products, Inc.	California / Durable Consumer Products	Second Lien Term Loan (9.25% (LIBOR + 8.25% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 4/9/2021)(3)(9)(11)(14)	17,500	17,486	15,744	0.5%
				17,486	15,744	0.5%
PeopleConnect Intermediate, LLC (f/k/a Intelius, Inc.)	Washington / Software & Computer Services	Revolving Line of Credit – $1,500 Commitment (9.50% (LIBOR + 8.50% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 8/11/16)(11)(13)(16)	—	—	—	—%
		Senior Secured Term Loan A (6.50% (LIBOR + 5.50% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 7/1/2020)(3)(11)(13)	20,379	20,379	19,907	0.6%
		Senior Secured Term Loan B (12.50% (LIBOR + 11.50% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 7/1/2020)(3)(11)(13)	20,938	20,938	20,215	0.6%
				41,317	40,122	1.2%
PGX Holdings, Inc.(40)	Utah / Consumer Services	Second Lien Term Loan (10.00% (LIBOR + 9.00% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 9/29/2021)(3)(11)(14)	135,000	135,000	135,000	3.9%
				135,000	135,000	3.9%

See notes to consolidated financial statements.
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PROSPECT CAPITAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED SCHEDULES OF INVESTMENTS (CONTINUED)
(in thousands, except share data)

Portfolio Company	Locale / Industry	Investments(1)	June 30, 2016 Principal Value	Cost	Fair Value(2)	% of Net Assets
LEVEL 3 PORTFOLIO INVESTMENTS						
Non-Control/Non-Affiliate Investments (less than 5.00% voting control)						
Photonis Technologies SAS	France / Aerospace & Defense	First Lien Term Loan (8.50% (LIBOR + 7.50% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 9/18/2019)(9)(11)(14)(15)	$9,927	$ 9,756	$ 9,015	0.3%
				9,756	9,015	0.3%
Pinnacle (US) Acquisition Co. Limited	Texas / Software & Computer Services	Second Lien Term Loan (10.50% (LIBOR + 9.25% with 1.25% LIBOR floor), due 8/3/2020)(9)(11)(13)	7,037	6,918	5,425	0.2%
				6,918	5,425	0.2%
PlayPower, Inc.	North Carolina / Durable Consumer Products	Second Lien Term Loan (9.75% (LIBOR + 8.75% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 6/23/2022)(3)(9)(11)(13)	11,000	10,856	10,911	0.3%
				10,856	10,911	0.3%
Prime Security Services Borrower, LLC	Illinois / Consumer Services	Second Lien Term Loan (9.75% (LIBOR + 8.75% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 7/1/2022)(9)(11)(14)	10,000	9,870	10,000	0.3%
				9,870	10,000	0.3%
PrimeSport, Inc.	Georgia / Hotels, Restaurants & Leisure	Senior Secured Term Loan A (7.00% (LIBOR + 6.00% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 2/11/2021)(3)(11)(13)	53,683	53,683	53,683	1.6%
		Senior Secured Term Loan B (12.00% (LIBOR + 11.00% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 2/11/2021)(3)(11)(13)	74,500	74,500	74,500	2.1%
				128,183	128,183	3.7%
Prince Mineral Holding Corp.	New York / Metal Services & Minerals	Senior Secured Term Loan (11.50%, due 12/15/2019)(9)	10,000	9,934	8,701	0.3%
				9,934	8,701	0.3%
Rocket Software, Inc.	Massachusetts / Software & Computer Services	Second Lien Term Loan (10.25% (LIBOR + 8.75% with 1.50% LIBOR floor), due 2/8/2019)(3)(9)(11)(13)	20,000	19,854	20,000	0.6%
				19,854	20,000	0.6%
Royal Holdings, Inc.	Indiana / Chemicals	Second Lien Term Loan (8.50% (LIBOR + 7.50% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 6/19/2023)(9)(11)(14)	5,000	4,967	4,819	0.1%
				4,967	4,819	0.1%
SCS Merger Sub, Inc.	Texas / Software & Computer Services	Second Lien Term Loan (10.50% (LIBOR + 9.50% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 10/30/2023)(3)(9)(11)(14)	20,000	19,456	19,655	0.6%
				19,456	19,655	0.6%

Security Alarm Financing Enterprises, L.P.(41)	California / Consumer Services	Subordinated Unsecured Notes (11.50% (LIBOR + 9.50% with 2.00% LIBOR floor), due 12/19/2020)(11)(14)	25,000	25,000	22,700	0.7%
				25,000	22,700	0.7%
SESAC Holdco II LLC	Tennessee / Media	Second Lien Term Loan (9.00% (LIBOR + 8.00% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 4/22/2021)(3)(9)(11)(13)	10,000	9,878	9,878	0.3%
				9,878	9,878	0.3%
SITEL Worldwide Corporation	Tennessee / Business Services	Second Lien Term Loan (10.50% (LIBOR + 9.50% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 9/18/2022)(9)(11)(13)	16,000	15,715	15,715	0.5%
				15,715	15,715	0.5%
Small Business Whole Loan Portfolio(43)	New York / Online Lending	741 Small Business Loans purchased from On Deck Capital, Inc.	14,603	14,603	14,215	0.4%
				14,603	14,215	0.4%

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PROSPECT CAPITAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED SCHEDULES OF INVESTMENTS (CONTINUED)
(in thousands, except share data)

Portfolio Company	Locale / Industry	Investments(1)	June 30, 2016 Principal Value	Cost	Fair Value(2)	% of Net Assets
LEVEL 3 PORTFOLIO INVESTMENTS						
Non-Control/Non-Affiliate Investments (less than 5.00% voting control)						
Spartan Energy Services, Inc.	Louisiana / Oil & Gas Services	Senior Secured Term Loan A (7.00% (LIBOR + 6.00% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), in non-accrual status effective 4/1/2016, due 12/28/2017)(11)(14)	$13,156	$12,923	$11,368	0.3%
		Senior Secured Term Loan B (13.00% (LIBOR + 12.00% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), in non-accrual status effective 4/1/2016, due 12/28/2017)(11)(14)	14,123	13,669	984	0.1%
				26,592	12,352	0.4%
Stryker Energy, LLC	Ohio / Oil & Gas Production	Overriding Royalty Interests(10)	—	—	—	—%
				—	—	—%
Sudbury Mill CLO Ltd.	Cayman Islands / Structured Finance	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 12.64%)(6)(15)	28,200	20,865	17,395	0.5%
				20,865	17,395	0.5%
Symphony CLO IX Ltd.	Cayman Islands / Structured Finance	Preference Shares (Residual Interest, current yield 14.11%)(6)(15)	45,500	32,629	29,267	0.9%
				32,629	29,267	0.9%
Symphony CLO XIV Ltd.	Cayman Islands / Structured Finance	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 13.12%)(6)(7)(15)	49,250	39,602	35,703	1.0%
				39,602	35,703	1.0%
Symphony CLO XV, Ltd.	Cayman Islands / Structured Finance	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 13.76%)(6)(15)	50,250	44,141	39,523	1.2%
				44,141	39,523	1.2%
System One Holdings, LLC	Pennsylvania / Business Services	Senior Secured Term Loan (11.25% (LIBOR + 10.50% with 0.75% LIBOR floor), due 11/17/2020)(3)(11)(14)	104,553	104,553	104,553	3.0%
				104,553	104,553	3.0%
TouchTunes Interactive Networks, Inc.	New York / Media	Second Lien Term Loan (9.25% (LIBOR + 8.25% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 5/29/2022)(9)(11)(14)	5,000	4,936	4,936	0.1%
				4,936	4,936	0.1%
Traeger Pellet Grills LLC	Oregon / Durable Consumer Products	Senior Secured Term Loan A (6.50% (LIBOR + 4.50% with 2.00% LIBOR floor), due 6/18/2018)(3)(11)(13)	34,519	34,519	34,519	1.0%
			36,506	36,506	36,506	1.1%

		Senior Secured Term Loan B (11.50% (LIBOR + 9.50% with 2.00% LIBOR floor), due 6/18/2018)(3)(11)(13)				
				71,025	71,025	2.1%
Transaction Network Services, Inc.	Virginia / Telecommunication Services	Second Lien Term Loan (9.00% (LIBOR + 8.00% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 8/14/2020)(9)(11)(13)	4,410	4,392	4,392	0.1%
				4,392	4,392	0.1%
Trinity Services Group, Inc.(44)	Florida / Food Products	Senior Secured Term Loan A (6.50% (LIBOR + 5.50% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 8/13/2019)(11)(13)	9,626	9,626	9,626	0.3%
		Senior Secured Term Loan B (11.50% (LIBOR + 10.50% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 8/13/2019)(3)(11)(13)	125,000	125,000	125,000	3.6%
				134,626	134,626	3.9%
United Sporting Companies, Inc.(45)	South Carolina / Durable Consumer Products	Second Lien Term Loan (12.75% (LIBOR + 11.00% with 1.75% LIBOR floor), due 5/16/2018)(3)(11)(14)	140,847	140,847	136,668	4.0%
				140,847	136,668	4.0%
Universal Fiber Systems, LLC	Virginia / Textiles, Apparel & Luxury Goods	Second Lien Term Loan (10.50% (LIBOR + 9.50% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 10/02/2022)(3)(9)(11)(14)	37,000	36,340	36,340	1.1%
				36,340	36,340	1.1%

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CONSOLIDATED SCHEDULES OF INVESTMENTS (CONTINUED)
(in thousands, except share data)

Portfolio Company	Locale / Industry	Investments(1)	June 30, 2016 Principal Value	Cost	Fair Value(2)	% of Net Assets
LEVEL 3 PORTFOLIO INVESTMENTS						
Non-Control/Non-Affiliate Investments (less than 5.00% voting control)						
USG Intermediate, LLC	Texas / Durable Consumer Products	Revolving Line of Credit – $2,500 Commitment (10.75% (LIBOR + 9.75% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 4/15/2017)(11)(14)(16)	$1,000	$1,000	$1,000	—%
		Senior Secured Term Loan A (8.25% (LIBOR + 7.25% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 4/15/2020)(3)(11)(14)	16,779	16,779	16,779	0.5%
		Senior Secured Term Loan B (13.25% (LIBOR + 12.25% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 4/15/2020)(3)(11)(14)	19,960	19,960	19,960	0.6%
		Equity		1	—	—%
				37,740	37,739	1.1%
Venio LLC	Pennsylvania / Business Services	Second Lien Term Loan (12.00% (LIBOR + 9.50% with 2.50% LIBOR floor) plus 2.00% default interest, in non-accrual status effective 12/31/15, due 2/19/2020)(11)(13)	17,000	17,000	12,876	0.4%
				17,000	12,876	0.4%
Voya CLO 2012-2, Ltd.	Cayman Islands / Structured Finance	Income Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 18.84%)(6)(15)	38,070	28,112	28,982	0.8%
				28,112	28,982	0.8%
Voya CLO 2012-3, Ltd.	Cayman Islands / Structured Finance	Income Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 18.51%)(6)(15)	46,632	34,597	34,319	1.0%
				34,597	34,319	1.0%
Voya CLO 2012-4, Ltd.	Cayman Islands / Structured Finance	Income Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 19.09%)(6)(15)	40,613	30,772	30,756	0.9%
				30,772	30,756	0.9%
Voya CLO 2014-1, Ltd.	Cayman Islands / Structured Finance	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 19.32%)(6)(7)(15)	32,383	26,133	26,741	0.8%
				26,133	26,741	0.8%
Washington Mill CLO Ltd.	Cayman Islands / Structured Finance	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 9.52%)(6)(7)(15)	22,600	18,406	15,056	0.4%
				18,406	15,056	0.4%
Water Pik, Inc.			15,439	15,097	15,097	0.4%

	Colorado / Personal & Nondurable Consumer Products	Second Lien Term Loan (9.75% (LIBOR + 8.75% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 1/8/2021)(9)(11)(13)				
				15,097	15,097	0.4%
Wheel Pros, LLC	Colorado / Business Services	Senior Subordinated Secured Note (11.00% (LIBOR + 7.00% with 4.00% LIBOR floor), due 6/29/2020)(3)(11)(13)	12,000	12,000	12,000	0.4%
		Senior Subordinated Secured Note (11.00% (LIBOR + 7.00% with 4.00% LIBOR floor), due 6/29/2020)(3)(11)(13)	5,460	5,460	5,460	0.2%
				17,460	17,460	0.6%
Total Non-Control/Non-Affiliate Investments (Level 3)				$4,312,122	$4,133,939	120.3%
Total Portfolio Investments				$6,091,100	$5,897,708	171.6%

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

PROSPECT CAPITAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED SCHEDULES OF INVESTMENTS (CONTINUED)
(in thousands, except share data)

Portfolio Company	Locale / Industry	Investments(1)	June 30, 2015 Principal Value	Cost	Fair Value(2)	% of Net Assets
LEVEL 3 PORTFOLIO INVESTMENTS						
Control Investments (greater than 25.00% voting control)(50)						
American Property REIT Corp.(17)	Various / Real Estate	Senior Secured Term Loan (6.00% (LIBOR + 4.00% with 2.00% LIBOR floor) plus 5.50% PIK, due 4/1/2019)(11)(13)(47)	$78,077	$78,077	$78,077	2.1%
		Common Stock (301,845 shares)	—	22,115	32,098	0.9%
		Net Operating Income Interest (5% of Net Operating Income)	—	—	8,081	0.2%
				100,192	118,256	3.2%
Arctic Energy Services, LLC(18)	Wyoming / Oil & Gas Services	Senior Secured Term Loan (12.00% (LIBOR + 9.00% with 3.00% LIBOR floor), due 5/5/2019)(3)(11)(14)	31,640	31,640	31,640	0.9%
		Senior Subordinated Term Loan (14.00% (LIBOR + 11.00% with 3.00% LIBOR floor), due 5/5/2019)(3)(11)(14)	20,230	20,230	20,230	0.5%
		Class A Units (700 units)	—	8,879	8,374	0.2%
		Class C Units (10 units)	—	127	120	—%
				60,876	60,364	1.6%
CCPI Inc.(19)	Ohio / Manufacturing	Senior Secured Term Loan A (10.00%, due 12/31/2017)(3)	16,763	16,763	16,763	0.5%
		Senior Secured Term Loan B (12.00% plus 7.00% PIK, due 12/31/2017)(47)	8,844	8,844	8,844	0.2%
		Common Stock (14,857 shares)	—	8,553	15,745	0.4%
				34,160	41,352	1.1%
CP Energy Services Inc.(20)	Oklahoma / Oil & Gas Services	Senior Secured Term Loan A to CP Well Testing, LLC (7.00% (LIBOR + 5.00% with 2.00% LIBOR floor), due 4/1/2019)(11)(13)	11,035	11,035	11,035	0.3%
		Senior Secured Term Loan B to CP Well Testing, LLC (10.00% (LIBOR + 8.00% with 2.00% LIBOR floor) plus 7.50% PIK, due 4/1/2019)(3)(11)(13)(47)	74,493	74,493	74,493	2.0%
		Second Lien Term Loan to CP Well Testing, LLC (9.00% (LIBOR + 7.00% with 2.00% LIBOR floor) plus 9.00% PIK, due 4/1/2019)(11)(13)(47)	15,563	15,563	5,481	0.2%
		Common Stock (2,924 shares)	—	15,227	—	—%
				116,318	91,009	2.5%
Credit Central Loan Company, LLC(21)	South Carolina / Consumer	Subordinated Term Loan (10.00% plus 10.00% PIK, due 6/26/2019)(15)(47)	36,333	36,333	36,333	1.0%

	Finance	Class A Shares (7,500,000 shares)(15)	—	11,633	14,529	0.4%
		Net Revenues Interest (25% of Net Revenues)(15)	—	—	4,310	0.1%
				47,966	55,172	1.5%
Echelon Aviation LLC	New York / Aerospace & Defense	Senior Secured Term Loan (11.75% (LIBOR + 9.75% with 2.00% LIBOR floor) plus 2.25% PIK, due 3/31/2022)(11)(14)(47)	40,808	40,808	40,808	1.1%
		Membership Interest (99%)	—	19,907	28,133	0.8%
				60,715	68,941	1.9%
Edmentum Ultimate Holdings, LLC(22)	Minnesota / Consumer Services	Second Lien Revolving Credit Facility to Edmentum, Inc. – $7,834 Commitment (5.00%, due 6/9/2020)(16)	4,896	4,896	4,896	0.1%
		Unsecured Senior PIK Note (8.50% PIK, due 6/9/2020)(47)	5,875	5,875	5,875	0.2%
		Unsecured Junior PIK Note (10.00% PIK, due 6/9/2020)(47)	19,868	19,868	19,868	0.5%
		Class A Common Units (370,964.14 units)	—	6,577	6,577	0.2%
				37,216	37,216	1.0%

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

PROSPECT CAPITAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED SCHEDULES OF INVESTMENTS (CONTINUED)
(in thousands, except share data)

Portfolio Company	Locale / Industry	Investments(1)	June 30, 2015 Principal Value	Cost	Fair Value(2)	% of Net Assets
LEVEL 3 PORTFOLIO INVESTMENTS						
Control Investments (greater than 25.00% voting control)(50)						
First Tower Finance Company LLC(23)	Mississippi / Consumer Finance	Subordinated Term Loan to First Tower, LLC (10.00% plus 12.00% PIK, due 6/24/2019)(15)(47)	$251,578	$251,578	$251,578	6.8%
		Class A Shares (83,729,323 shares)(15)		66,473	114,372	3.1%
				318,051	365,950	9.9%
Freedom Marine Solutions, LLC(24)	Louisiana / Oil & Gas Services	Senior Secured Note to Vessel Company, LLC (18.00%, due 12/12/2016)	3,500	3,500	3,500	0.1%
		Senior Secured Note to Vessel Company II, LLC (13.00%, due 11/25/2018)	13,000	12,504	8,680	0.2%
		Senior Secured Note to Vessel Company III, LLC (13.00%, due 12/3/2018)	16,000	16,000	13,790	0.4%
		Membership Interest (100%)		7,808	1,120	—%
				39,812	27,090	0.7%
Gulf Coast Machine & Supply Company	Texas / Manufacturing	Senior Secured Term Loan (10.50% (LIBOR + 8.50% with 2.00% LIBOR floor), in non-accrual status effective 1/1/2015, due 10/12/2017)(11)(13)	26,844	26,000	6,918	0.2%
		Series A Convertible Preferred Stock (99,900 shares)		25,950	—	—%
				51,950	6,918	0.2%
Harbortouch Payments, LLC(25)	Pennsylvania / Business Services	Senior Secured Term Loan A (9.00% (LIBOR + 7.00% with 2.00% LIBOR floor), due 9/30/2017)(3)(11)(13)	128,980	128,980	128,980	3.5%
		Senior Secured Term Loan B (5.50% (LIBOR + 4.00% with 1.50% LIBOR floor) plus 5.50% PIK, due 3/31/2018)(11)(13)(47)	144,878	144,878	144,878	3.9%
		Senior Secured Term Loan C (13.00% (LIBOR + 9.00% with 4.00% LIBOR floor), due 9/29/2018)(11)(13)	22,876	22,876	22,876	0.6%
		Class C Shares (535 shares)		8,725	80,202	2.2%
				305,459	376,936	10.2%
MITY, Inc.(26)	Utah / Durable Consumer Products	Senior Secured Note A (10.00% (LIBOR + 7.00% with 3.00% LIBOR floor), due 3/19/2019)(3)(11)(13)	18,250	18,250	18,250	0.5%

		Senior Secured Note B (10.00% (LIBOR + 7.00% with 3.00% LIBOR floor) plus 10.00% PIK, due 3/19/2019)(11)(13)(47)	16,301	16,301	16,301	0.4%
		Subordinated Unsecured Note to Broda Enterprises ULC (10.00%, due on demand)(15)	7,200	7,200	5,827	0.2%
		Common Stock (42,053 shares)		6,849	10,417	0.3%
				48,600	50,795	1.4%
National Property REIT Corp.(27)	Various / Real Estate	Senior Secured Term Loan A (6.00% (LIBOR + 4.00% with 2.00% LIBOR floor) plus 5.50% PIK, due 4/1/2019)(11)(13)(47)	202,629	202,629	202,629	5.5%
		Senior Secured Term Loan C (6.00% (LIBOR + 4.00% with 2.00% LIBOR floor) plus 7.50% PIK, due 4/1/2019)(11)(13)(47)	44,147	44,147	44,147	1.2%
		Senior Secured Term Loan D (14.00% (LIBOR + 12.00% with 2.00% LIBOR floor) plus 4.50% PIK, due 4/1/2019)(11)(13)(47)	67,443	67,443	67,443	1.8%
		Senior Secured Term Loan A to ACL Loan Holdings, Inc. (6.00% (LIBOR + 4.00% with 2.00% LIBOR floor) plus 7.50% PIK, due 4/1/2019)(11)(13)(47)	20,413	20,413	20,413	0.6%
		Senior Secured Term Loan B to ACL Loan Holdings, Inc. (14.00% (LIBOR + 12.00% with 2.00% LIBOR floor) plus 4.50% PIK, due 4/1/2019)(11)(13)(47)	30,582	30,582	30,582	0.8%
		Common Stock (643,175 shares)		84,446	87,002	2.3%
		Net Operating Income Interest (5% of Net Operating Income)		—	19,673	0.5%
				449,660	471,889	12.7%

See notes to consolidated financial statements.
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PROSPECT CAPITAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED SCHEDULES OF INVESTMENTS (CONTINUED)
(in thousands, except share data)

Portfolio Company	Locale / Industry	Investments(1)	June 30, 2015 Principal Value	Cost	Fair Value(2)	% of Net Assets
LEVEL 3 PORTFOLIO INVESTMENTS						
Control Investments (greater than 25.00% voting control)(50)						
Nationwide Loan Company LLC(28)	Illinois / Consumer Finance	Senior Subordinated Term Loan to Nationwide Acceptance LLC (10.00% plus 10.00% PIK, due 6/18/2019)(15)(47)	$14,820	$14,820	$14,820	0.4%
		Class A Shares (26,974,454.27 shares)(15)		14,795	19,730	0.5%
				29,615	34,550	0.9%
NMMB, Inc.(29)	New York / Media	Senior Secured Note (14.00%, due 5/6/2016)	3,714	3,714	3,714	0.1%
		Senior Secured Note to Armed Forces Communications, Inc. (14.00%, due 5/6/2016)	7,000	7,000	7,000	0.2%
		Series A Preferred Stock (7,200 shares)		7,200	1,338	—%
		Series B Preferred Stock (5,669 shares)		5,669	—	—%
				23,583	12,052	0.3%
R-V Industries, Inc.	Pennsylvania / Manufacturing	Senior Subordinated Note (10.00% (LIBOR + 9.00% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 6/12/2018)(3)(11)(13)	29,237	29,237	29,237	0.8%
		Common Stock (545,107 shares)		5,087	8,246	0.2%
		Warrant (to purchase 200,000 shares of Common Stock, expires 6/30/2017)		1,682	3,025	0.1%
				36,006	40,508	1.1%
United Property REIT Corp.(30)	Various / Real Estate	Senior Term Loan (6.00% (LIBOR + 4.00% with 2.00% LIBOR floor) plus 5.50% PIK, due 4/1/2019)(11)(13)(47)	62,768	62,768	62,768	1.7%
		Common Stock (74,449 shares)		12,860	11,216	0.3%
		Net Operating Income Interest (5% of Net Operating Income)		—	10,701	0.3%
				75,628	84,685	2.3%
Valley Electric Company, Inc.(32)	Washington / Construction & Engineering	Senior Secured Note to Valley Electric Co. of Mt. Vernon, Inc. (8.00% (LIBOR + 5.00% with 3.00% LIBOR floor) plus 2.50% PIK, due 12/31/2017)(3)(11)(13)(47)	10,340	10,340	10,340	0.3%
			22,293	22,293	20,157	0.5%

		Senior Secured Note (10.00% plus 8.50% PIK, due 12/31/2018)(47)				
		Common Stock (50,000 shares)		26,204	—	—%
				58,837	30,497	0.8%
Wolf Energy, LLC	Kansas / Oil & Gas Production	Senior Secured Promissory Note secured by assets formerly owned by H&M (18.00%, in non-accrual status effective 4/15/2013, due 4/15/2018)	32,112	—	—	—%
		Membership Interest (100%)		—	—	—%
		Net Profits Interest (8% of Equity Distributions)(4)		—	22	—%
				—	22	—%
Total Control Investments				$1,894,644	$1,974,202	53.3%
Affiliate Investments (5.00% to 24.99% voting control)(51)						
BNN Holdings Corp.	Michigan / Healthcare	Senior Term Loan A (6.50% (LIBOR + 5.50% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 8/29/2019)(3)(11)(12)	$21,182	$21,182	$21,182	0.6%
		Senior Term Loan B (11.50% (LIBOR + 10.50% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 8/29/2019)(3)(11)(12)	21,740	21,740	21,740	0.6%
		Series A Preferred Stock (9,925.455 shares)(8)		1,780	2,569	—%
		Series B Preferred Stock (1,753.636 shares)(8)		448	454	—%
				45,150	45,945	1.2%
Total Affiliate Investments				$45,150	$45,945	1.2%

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

PROSPECT CAPITAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED SCHEDULES OF INVESTMENTS (CONTINUED)
(in thousands, except share data)

Portfolio Company	Locale / Industry	Investments(1)	June 30, 2015 Principal Value	Cost	Fair Value(2)	% of Net Assets
LEVEL 3 PORTFOLIO INVESTMENTS						
Non-Control/Non-Affiliate Investments (less than 5.00% voting control)						
Aderant North America, Inc.	Georgia / Software & Computer Services	Second Lien Term Loan (10.00% (LIBOR + 8.75% with 1.25% LIBOR floor), due 6/20/2019)(9)(11)(13)	$7,000	$ 6,928	$ 7,000	0.2%
				6,928	7,000	0.2%
AFI Shareholder, LLC (f/k/a Aircraft Fasteners International, LLC)	California / Machinery	Class A Units (32,500 units)		376	563	—%
				376	563	—%
Airmall Inc.	Pennsylvania / Property Management	Escrow Receivable		5,880	3,814	0.1%
				5,880	3,814	0.1%
Ajax Rolled Ring & Machine, LLC(42)	South Carolina / Manufacturing	Escrow Receivable		1,264	2,170	0.1%
				1,264	2,170	0.1%
ALG USA Holdings, LLC	Pennsylvania / Hotels, Restaurants & Leisure	Second Lien Term Loan (10.25% (LIBOR + 9.00% with 1.25% LIBOR floor), due 2/28/2020)(9)(11)(14)	11,771	11,593	11,771	0.3%
				11,593	11,771	0.3%
American Gilsonite Company	Utah / Metal Services & Minerals	Second Lien Term Loan (11.50%, due 9/1/2017)(9)	15,755	15,755	14,287	0.4%
		Membership Interest (99.9999%)(34)		—	—	—%
				15,755	14,287	0.4%
Apidos CLO IX	Cayman Islands / Structured Finance	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 22.56%)(6)(15)	23,525	20,644	22,325	0.6%
				20,644	22,325	0.6%
Apidos CLO XI	Cayman Islands / Structured Finance	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 15.64%)(6)(15)	38,340	31,485	32,108	0.9%
				31,485	32,108	0.9%
Apidos CLO XII	Cayman Islands / Structured Finance	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 17.68%)(6)(15)	44,063	37,751	38,817	1.0%
				37,751	38,817	1.0%
Apidos CLO XV	Cayman Islands / Structured Finance	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 15.07%)(6)(15)	36,515	33,958	30,911	0.8%
				33,958	30,911	0.8%
Arctic Glacier U.S.A., Inc.	Minnesota / Food Products	Second Lien Term Loan (10.50% (LIBOR + 9.25% with 1.25% LIBOR floor), due 11/10/2019)(3)(11)(13)	150,000	150,000	149,180	4.0%

				150,000	149,180	4.0%
Ark-La-Tex Wireline Services, LLC	Louisiana / Oil & Gas Services	Senior Secured Term Loan A (6.50% (LIBOR + 5.50% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 4/8/2019)(11)(14)	21,743	21,743	20,042	0.5%
		Senior Secured Term Loan B (10.50% (LIBOR + 9.50% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 4/8/2019)(11)(14)	23,697	23,697	21,675	0.6%
				45,440	41,717	1.1%
Armor Holding II LLC	New York / Diversified Financial Services	Second Lien Term Loan (10.25% (LIBOR + 9.00% with 1.25% LIBOR floor), due 12/26/2020)(3)(9)(11)(13)	7,000	6,888	6,480	0.2%
				6,888	6,480	0.2%
Atlantis Health Care Group (Puerto Rico), Inc.	Puerto Rico / Healthcare	Revolving Line of Credit – $4,000 Commitment (13.00% (LIBOR + 11.00% with 2.00% LIBOR floor), due 8/21/2016)(11)(13)(16)	2,350	2,350	2,350	0.1%
		Senior Term Loan (10.00% (LIBOR + 8.00% with 2.00% LIBOR floor), due 2/21/2018)(3)(11)(13)	38,561	38,561	35,189	0.9%
				40,911	37,539	1.0%

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

PROSPECT CAPITAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED SCHEDULES OF INVESTMENTS (CONTINUED)
(in thousands, except share data)

Portfolio Company	Locale / Industry	Investments(1)	June 30, 2015 Principal Value	Cost	Fair Value(2)	% of Net Assets
LEVEL 3 PORTFOLIO INVESTMENTS						
Non-Control/Non-Affiliate Investments (less than 5.00% voting control)						
BAART Programs, Inc.	California / Healthcare	Revolving Line of Credit – $5,000 Commitment (8.75% (LIBOR + 8.25% with 0.50% LIBOR floor), due 6/30/2018)(13)(16)	$1,000	$ 1,000	$ 1,000	—%
		Senior Secured Term Loan A (6.25% (LIBOR + 5.75% with 0.50% LIBOR floor), due 6/30/2020)(11)(13)	21,500	21,500	21,500	0.6%
		Senior Secured Term Loan B (11.25% (LIBOR + 10.75% with 0.50% LIBOR floor), due 6/30/2020)(11)(13)	21,500	21,500	21,500	0.6%
		Delayed Draw Term Loan – $10,500 Commitment (expires 12/31/2015)(16)	—	—	—	—%
				44,000	44,000	1.2%
Babson CLO Ltd. 2014-III	Cayman Islands / Structured Finance	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 14.25%)(6)(7)(15)	52,250	47,799	47,148	1.3%
				47,799	47,148	1.3%
Broder Bros., Co.	Pennsylvania / Textiles, Apparel & Luxury Goods	Senior Secured Notes (10.25% (LIBOR + 9.00% with 1.25% LIBOR floor), due 4/8/2019)(3)(11)(14)(35)	252,200	252,200	252,200	6.8%
				252,200	252,200	6.8%
Brookside Mill CLO Ltd.	Cayman Islands / Structured Finance	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 19.25%)(6)(15)	26,000	21,432	24,566	0.7%
				21,432	24,566	0.7%
Caleel + Hayden, LLC	Colorado / Personal & Nondurable Consumer Products	Membership Interest(37)		—	227	—%
				—	227	—%
Capstone Logistics Acquisition, Inc.	Georgia / Business Services	Second Lien Term Loan (9.25% (LIBOR + 8.25% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 10/7/2022)(3)(11)(14)	102,500	101,891	101,891	2.8%
				101,891	101,891	2.8%
Cent CLO 17 Limited	Cayman Islands / Structured Finance	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 14.90%)(6)(15)	24,870	20,309	20,922	0.6%
				20,309	20,922	0.6%
Cent CLO 20 Limited	Cayman Islands / Structured Finance	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 12.49%)(6)(15)	40,275	35,724	33,505	0.9%
				35,724	33,505	0.9%
Cent CLO 21 Limited			48,528	43,038	41,910	1.1%

	Cayman Islands / Structured Finance	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 13.42%)(6)(7)(15)				
				43,038	41,910	1.1%
CIFC Funding 2011-I, Ltd.	Cayman Islands / Structured Finance	Class D Senior Secured Notes (5.28% (LIBOR + 5.00%, due 1/19/2023)(5)(11)(13)(15)	19,000	15,604	18,175	0.5%
		Class E Subordinated Notes (7.28% (LIBOR + 7.00%, due 1/19/2023)(5)(11)(13)(15)	15,400	13,009	14,223	0.4%
				28,613	32,398	0.9%
CIFC Funding 2013-III, Ltd.	Cayman Islands / Structured Finance	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 14.56%)(6)(15)	44,100	35,412	35,599	1.0%
				35,412	35,599	1.0%
CIFC Funding 2013-IV, Ltd.	Cayman Islands / Structured Finance	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 14.87%)(6)(15)	45,500	36,124	38,265	1.0%
				36,124	38,265	1.0%
CIFC Funding 2014-IV Investor, Ltd.	Cayman Islands / Structured Finance	Income Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 13.83%)(6)(7)(15)	41,500	34,921	36,195	1.0%
				34,921	36,195	1.0%

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PROSPECT CAPITAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED SCHEDULES OF INVESTMENTS (CONTINUED)
(in thousands, except share data)

Portfolio Company	Locale / Industry	Investments(1)	June 30, 2015 Principal Value	Cost	Fair Value(2)	% of Net Assets
LEVEL 3 PORTFOLIO INVESTMENTS						
Non-Control/Non-Affiliate Investments (less than 5.00% voting control)						
Cinedigm DC Holdings, LLC	New York / Software & Computer Services	Senior Secured Term Loan (11.00% (LIBOR + 9.00% with 2.00% LIBOR floor) plus 2.50% PIK, due 3/31/2021)(11)(13)(47)	$67,449	$67,399	$67,449	1.8%
				67,399	67,449	1.8%
Coverall North America, Inc.	Florida / Commercial Services	Senior Secured Term Loan (11.50% (LIBOR + 8.50% with 3.00% LIBOR floor), due 12/17/2017)(3)(11)(14)	49,922	49,922	49,922	1.3%
				49,922	49,922	1.3%
Crosman Corporation	New York / Manufacturing	Second Lien Term Loan (12.00% (LIBOR + 10.50% with 1.50% LIBOR floor), due 12/30/2019)(3)(11)(14)	40,000	40,000	35,973	1.0%
				40,000	35,973	1.0%
Diamondback Operating, LP	Oklahoma / Oil & Gas Production	Net Profits Interest (15% of Equity Distributions)(4)		—	—	—%
				—	—	—%
Empire Today, LLC	Illinois / Durable Consumer Products	Senior Secured Note (11.375%, due 2/1/2017)(9)	15,700	15,518	13,070	0.4%
				15,518	13,070	0.4%
Fleetwash, Inc.	New Jersey / Business Services	Senior Secured Term Loan B (10.50% (LIBOR + 9.50% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 4/30/2019)(3)(11)(13)	24,446	24,446	24,446	0.7%
		Delayed Draw Term Loan – $15,000 Commitment (expires 4/30/2019)(16)	—	—	—	—%
				24,446	24,446	0.7%
Focus Brands, Inc.	Georgia / Consumer Services	Second Lien Term Loan (10.25% (LIBOR + 9.00% with 1.25% LIBOR floor), due 8/21/2018)(9)(11)(14)	18,000	17,821	18,000	0.5%
				17,821	18,000	0.5%
Galaxy XV CLO, Ltd.	Cayman Islands / Structured Finance	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 15.65%)(6)(15)	35,025	27,762	29,739	0.8%
				27,762	29,739	0.8%
Galaxy XVI CLO, Ltd.	Cayman Islands / Structured Finance	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 13.97%)(6)(15)	24,575	20,434	20,849	0.6%
				20,434	20,849	0.6%
Galaxy XVII CLO, Ltd.	Cayman Islands / Structured Finance	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 13.43%)(6)(7)(15)	39,905	33,493	33,742	0.9%
				33,493	33,742	0.9%
			49,567	49,567	49,567	1.3%

Global Employment Solutions, Inc.	Colorado / Business Services	Senior Secured Term Loan (10.25% (LIBOR + 9.25% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 6/26/2020)(3)(11)(14)				
				49,567	49,567	1.3%
GTP Operations, LLC(36)	Texas / Software & Computer Services	Senior Secured Term Loan (10.00% (LIBOR + 5.00% with 5.00% LIBOR floor), due 12/11/2018)(3)(11)(13)	116,411	116,411	116,411	3.1%
				116,411	116,411	3.1%
Halcyon Loan Advisors Funding 2012-1 Ltd.	Cayman Islands / Structured Finance	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 30.89%)(6)(15)	23,188	19,941	23,172	0.6%
				19,941	23,172	0.6%
Halcyon Loan Advisors Funding 2013-1 Ltd.	Cayman Islands / Structured Finance	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 21.41%)(6)(15)	40,400	34,936	39,208	1.1%
				34,936	39,208	1.1%
Halcyon Loan Advisors Funding 2014-1 Ltd.	Cayman Islands / Structured Finance	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 17.17%)(6)(15)	24,500	21,020	22,096	0.6%
				21,020	22,096	0.6%

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

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PROSPECT CAPITAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED SCHEDULES OF INVESTMENTS (CONTINUED)
(in thousands, except share data)

Portfolio Company	Locale / Industry	Investments(1)	June 30, 2015 Principal Value	Cost	Fair Value(2)	% of Net Assets
LEVEL 3 PORTFOLIO INVESTMENTS						
Non-Control/Non-Affiliate Investments (less than 5.00% voting control)						
Halcyon Loan Advisors Funding 2014-2 Ltd.	Cayman Islands / Structured Finance	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 18.73%)(6)(7)(15)	$41,164	$34,723	$37,555	1.0%
				34,723	37,555	1.0%
HarbourView CLO VII, Ltd.	Cayman Islands / Structured Finance	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 17.84%)(6)(7)(15)	19,025	15,252	15,197	0.4%
				15,252	15,197	0.4%
Harley Marine Services, Inc.	Washington / Transportation	Second Lien Term Loan (10.50% (LIBOR + 9.25% with 1.25% LIBOR floor), due 12/20/2019)(3)(9)(11)(13)	9,000	8,855	8,748	0.2%
				8,855	8,748	0.2%
Hollander Sleep Products, LLC	Florida / Durable Consumer Products	Senior Secured Term Loan (9.00% (LIBOR + 8.00% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 10/21/2020)(3)(11)(14)	22,444	22,444	22,444	0.6%
				22,444	22,444	0.6%
ICON Health & Fitness, Inc.	Utah / Durable Consumer Products	Senior Secured Note (11.875%, due 10/15/2016)(9)	16,100	16,103	16,100	0.4%
				16,103	16,100	0.4%
ICV-CSI Holdings, LLC	New York / Transportation	Membership Units (1.6 units)		1,639	2,400	0.1%
				1,639	2,400	0.1%
Instant Web, LLC	Minnesota / Media	Senior Secured Term Loan A (5.50% (LIBOR + 4.50% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 3/28/2019)(11)(13)	146,363	146,363	146,363	4.0%
		Senior Secured Term Loan B (12.00% (LIBOR + 11.00% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 3/28/2019)(3)(11)(13)	150,100	150,100	150,100	4.0%
		Senior Secured Term Loan C (12.75% (LIBOR + 11.75% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 3/28/2019)(11)(13)	27,000	27,000	27,000	0.7%
		Delayed Draw Term Loan – $16,000 Commitment (expires 5/29/2016)(16)	—	—	—	—%
				323,463	323,463	8.7%
InterDent, Inc.	California / Healthcare	Senior Secured Term Loan A (6.25% (LIBOR + 5.25% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 8/3/2017)(11)(14)	125,350	125,350	125,350	3.4%
			131,125	131,125	131,125	3.5%

		Senior Secured Term Loan B (11.25% (LIBOR + 10.25% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 8/3/2017)(3)(11)(14)				
				256,475	256,475	6.9%
JAC Holding Corporation	Michigan / Transportation	Senior Secured Note (11.50%, due 10/1/2019)(9)	3,000	3,000	3,000	0.1%
				3,000	3,000	0.1%
Jefferson Mill CLO Ltd.	Cayman Islands / Structured Finance	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 15.65%)(6)(7)(15)	19,500	16,928	16,928	0.5%
				16,928	16,928	0.5%
JHH Holdings, Inc.	Texas / Healthcare	Second Lien Term Loan (11.25% (LIBOR + 10.00% with 1.25% LIBOR floor) plus 0.50% PIK, due 3/30/2019)(3)(11)(13)(47)	35,297	35,297	35,297	1.0%
				35,297	35,297	1.0%

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

PROSPECT CAPITAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED SCHEDULES OF INVESTMENTS (CONTINUED)
(in thousands, except share data)

Portfolio Company	Locale / Industry	Investments(1)	June 30, 2015 Principal Value	Cost	Fair Value(2)	% of Net Assets
LEVEL 3 PORTFOLIO INVESTMENTS						
Non-Control/Non-Affiliate Investments (less than 5.00% voting control)						
LaserShip, Inc.	Virginia / Transportation	Senior Secured Term Loan A (10.25% (LIBOR + 8.25% with 2.00% LIBOR floor) plus 2.00% default interest, due 3/18/2019)(3)(11)(14)	$35,156	$35,156	$30,778	0.8%
		Senior Secured Term Loan B (10.25% (LIBOR + 8.25% with 2.00% LIBOR floor) plus 2.00% default interest, due 3/18/2019)(3)(11)(14)	21,555	21,555	18,866	0.5%
		Delayed Draw Term Loan – $6,000 Commitment (expires 12/31/2016)(16)	—	—	—	—%
				56,711	49,644	1.3%
LCM XIV Ltd.	Cayman Islands / Structured Finance	Income Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 16.70%)(6)(15)	26,500	22,636	23,163	0.6%
				22,636	23,163	0.6%
Madison Park Funding IX, Ltd.	Cayman Islands / Structured Finance	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 21.64%)(6)(15)	31,110	23,663	25,804	0.7%
				23,663	25,804	0.7%
Matrixx Initiatives, Inc.	New Jersey / Pharmaceuticals	Senior Secured Term Loan A (7.50% (LIBOR + 6.00% with 1.50% LIBOR floor), due 8/9/2018)(3)(11)(13)	34,389	34,389	34,026	0.9%
		Senior Secured Term Loan B (12.50% (LIBOR + 11.00% with 1.50% LIBOR floor), due 8/9/2018)(3)(11)(13)	40,562	40,562	40,562	1.1%
				74,951	74,588	2.0%
Maverick Healthcare Equity, LLC	Arizona / Healthcare	Preferred Units (1,250,000 units)		1,252	2,190	0.1%
		Class A Common Units (1,250,000 units)		—	—	—%
				1,252	2,190	0.1%
Mountain View CLO 2013-I Ltd.	Cayman Islands / Structured Finance	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 18.47%)(6)(15)	43,650	37,168	40,480	1.1%
				37,168	40,480	1.1%
Mountain View CLO IX Ltd.	Cayman Islands / Structured Finance	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 15.43%)(6)(7)(15)	47,830	44,739	44,666	1.2%
				44,739	44,666	1.2%
Nathan's Famous, Inc.	New York / Food Products	Senior Secured Notes (10.00%, due 3/15/2020)(9)	3,000	3,000	3,000	0.1%
				3,000	3,000	0.1%
NCP Finance Limited Partnership(38)	Ohio / Consumer Finance	Subordinated Secured Term Loan (11.00% (LIBOR + 9.75% with 1.25% LIBOR floor), due	16,305	16,065	16,305	0.4%

		9/30/2018)(3)(9)(11)(14)(15)				
				16,065	16,305	0.4%
New Century Transportation, Inc.	New Jersey / Transportation	Senior Subordinated Term Loan (12.00% (LIBOR + 10.00% with 2.00% LIBOR floor) plus 4.00% PIK, in non-accrual status effective 4/1/2014, due 2/3/2018)(11)(14)(47)	187	187	—	—%
				187	—	—%
Nixon, Inc.	California / Durable Consumer Products	Senior Secured Term Loan (8.75% plus 2.75% PIK, due 4/16/2018)(3)(9)(47)	13,925	13,749	13,616	0.4%
				13,749	13,616	0.4%
Octagon Investment Partners XV, Ltd.	Cayman Islands / Structured Finance	Income Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 20.72%)(6)(15)	28,571	24,515	26,461	0.7%
				24,515	26,461	0.7%

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

PROSPECT CAPITAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED SCHEDULES OF INVESTMENTS (CONTINUED)
(in thousands, except share data)

Portfolio Company	Locale / Industry	Investments(1)	June 30, 2015 Principal Value	Cost	Fair Value(2)	% of Net Assets
LEVEL 3 PORTFOLIO INVESTMENTS						
Non-Control/Non-Affiliate Investments (less than 5.00% voting control)						
Onyx Payments(39)	Texas / Diversified Financial Services	Revolving Line of Credit – $5,000 Commitment (9.00% (LIBOR + 8.00% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 9/10/2015)(11)(13)(16)	$2,000	$ 2,000	$ 2,000	0.1%
		Senior Secured Term Loan A (6.50% (LIBOR + 5.50% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 9/10/2019)(3)(11)(13)	52,050	52,050	52,050	1.4%
		Senior Secured Term Loan B (13.50% (LIBOR + 12.50% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 9/10/2019)(11)(13)	59,389	59,389	59,389	1.6%
				113,439	113,439	3.1%
Pacific World Corporation	California / Personal & Nondurable Consumer Products	Revolving Line of Credit – $15,000 Commitment (8.00% (LIBOR + 7.00% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 9/26/2020)(11)(14)(16)	6,500	6,500	6,500	0.2%
		Senior Secured Term Loan A (6.00% (LIBOR + 5.00% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 9/26/2020)(11)(14)	99,250	99,250	95,400	2.6%
		Senior Secured Term Loan B (10.00% (LIBOR + 9.00% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 9/26/2020)(3)(11)(14)	99,250	99,250	81,772	2.2%
				205,000	183,672	5.0%
Pelican Products, Inc.	California / Durable Consumer Products	Second Lien Term Loan (9.25% (LIBOR + 8.25% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 4/9/2021)(9)(11)(14)	17,500	17,484	17,500	0.5%
				17,484	17,500	0.5%
PGX Holdings, Inc.(40)	Utah / Consumer Services	Second Lien Term Loan (10.00% (LIBOR + 9.00% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 9/29/2021)(3)(11)(14)	135,000	135,000	135,000	3.6%
				135,000	135,000	3.6%
Photonis Technologies SAS	France / Aerospace & Defense	First Lien Term Loan (8.50% (LIBOR + 7.50% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 9/18/2019)(9)(11)(14)(15)	10,369	10,145	9,734	0.3%
				10,145	9,734	0.3%
Pinnacle (US) Acquisition Co. Limited	Texas / Software & Computer Services	Second Lien Term Loan (10.50% (LIBOR + 9.25% with 1.25% LIBOR floor), due 8/3/2020)(9)(11)(13)	7,037	6,890	6,612	0.2%
				6,890	6,612	0.2%
PlayPower, Inc.			10,000	9,850	9,850	0.3%

	North Carolina / Durable Consumer Products	Second Lien Term Loan (9.75% (LIBOR + 8.75% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 6/23/2022)(9)(11)(13)				
				9,850	9,850	0.3%
Prime Security Services Borrower, LLC	Illinois / Consumer Services	Second Lien Term Loan (9.75% (LIBOR + 8.75% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 7/1/2022)(9)(11)(14)	10,000	9,850	9,850	0.3%
				9,850	9,850	0.3%
PrimeSport, Inc.	Georgia / Hotels, Restaurants & Leisure	Revolving Line of Credit – $15,000 Commitment (9.50% (LIBOR + 8.50% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 7/31/2015)(11)(13)(16)	13,800	13,800	13,800	0.4%
		Senior Secured Term Loan A (7.00% (LIBOR + 6.00% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 2/11/2021)(3)(11)(13)	54,227	54,227	54,227	1.4%
		Senior Secured Term Loan B (12.00% (LIBOR + 11.00% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 2/11/2021)(3)(11)	74,500	74,500	74,500	2.0%
				142,527	142,527	3.8%
Prince Mineral Holding Corp.	New York / Metal Services & Minerals	Senior Secured Term Loan (11.50%, due 12/15/2019)(9)	10,000	9,915	9,458	0.3%
				9,915	9,458	0.3%

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PROSPECT CAPITAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED SCHEDULES OF INVESTMENTS (CONTINUED)
(in thousands, except share data)

Portfolio Company	Locale / Industry	Investments(1)	June 30, 2015 Principal Value	Cost	Fair Value(2)	% of Net Assets
LEVEL 3 PORTFOLIO INVESTMENTS						
Non-Control/Non-Affiliate Investments (less than 5.00% voting control)						
Rocket Software, Inc.	Massachusetts / Software & Computer Services	Second Lien Term Loan (10.25% (LIBOR + 8.75% with 1.50% LIBOR floor), due 2/8/2019)(3)(9)(11)(13)	$20,000	$19,801	$20,000	0.5%
				19,801	20,000	0.5%
Royal Holdings, Inc.	Indiana / Chemicals	Second Lien Term Loan (8.50% (LIBOR + 7.50% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 6/19/2023)(9)(11)(14)	5,000	4,963	5,000	0.1%
				4,963	5,000	0.1%
Ryan, LLC	Texas / Business Services	Subordinated Unsecured Notes (12.00% (LIBOR + 9.00% with 3.00% LIBOR floor) plus 3.00% PIK, due 6/30/2018)(11)(13)(47)	72,701	72,701	72,701	2.0%
				72,701	72,701	2.0%
Security Alarm Financing Enterprises, L.P.(41)	California / Consumer Services	Subordinated Unsecured Notes (11.50% (LIBOR + 9.50% with 2.00% LIBOR floor), due 12/19/2020)(11)(14)	25,000	25,000	25,000	0.7%
				25,000	25,000	0.7%
SESAC Holdco II LLC	Tennessee / Media	Second Lien Term Loan (9.00% (LIBOR + 8.00% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 4/22/2021)(3)(9)(11)(13)	10,000	9,854	9,925	0.3%
				9,854	9,925	0.3%
Small Business Whole Loan Portfolio(43)	New York / Online Lending	40 small business loans purchased from Direct Capital Corporation	492	492	362	—%
		2,306 small business loans purchased from On Deck Capital, Inc.	50,066	50,066	50,530	1.4%
				50,558	50,892	1.4%
Spartan Energy Services, Inc.	Louisiana / Oil & Gas Services	Senior Secured Term Loan A (7.00% (LIBOR + 6.00% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 12/28/2017)(3)(11)(14)	13,422	13,422	12,973	0.3%
		Senior Secured Term Loan B (11.00% (LIBOR + 10.00% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 12/28/2017)(3)(11)(14)	13,935	13,935	13,664	0.4%
				27,357	26,637	0.7%
Speedy Group Holdings Corp.	Canada / Consumer Finance	Senior Unsecured Notes (12.00%, due 11/15/2017)(9)(15)	15,000	15,000	15,000	0.4%
				15,000	15,000	0.4%
Stauber Performance Ingredients, Inc.	California / Food Products	Senior Secured Term Loan A (7.50% (LIBOR + 6.50% with 1.00% LIBOR	9,561	9,561	9,561	0.2%

		floor), due 11/25/2019)(3)(11)(13)				
		Senior Secured Term Loan B (10.50% (LIBOR + 9.50% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 11/25/2019)(3)(11)(13)	9,799	9,799	9,799	0.3%
				19,360	19,360	0.5%
Stryker Energy, LLC	Ohio / Oil & Gas Production	Overriding Royalty Interests(10)		—	—	—%
				—	—	—%
Sudbury Mill CLO Ltd.	Cayman Islands / Structured Finance	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 15.92%)(6)(15)	28,200	22,562	24,425	0.7%
				22,562	24,425	0.7%
Symphony CLO IX Ltd.	Cayman Islands / Structured Finance	Preference Shares (Residual Interest, current yield 20.76%)(6)(15)	45,500	34,797	40,034	1.1%
				34,797	40,034	1.1%
Symphony CLO XIV Ltd.	Cayman Islands / Structured Finance	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 12.24%)(6)(7)(15)	49,250	44,018	45,641	1.2%
				44,018	45,641	1.2%
Symphony CLO XV, Ltd.	Cayman Islands / Structured Finance	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 11.72%)(6)(15)	50,250	46,994	46,452	1.3%
				46,994	46,452	1.3%

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PROSPECT CAPITAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED SCHEDULES OF INVESTMENTS (CONTINUED)
(in thousands, except share data)

Portfolio Company	Locale / Industry	Investments(1)	June 30, 2015 Principal Value	Cost	Fair Value(2)	% of Net Assets
LEVEL 3 PORTFOLIO INVESTMENTS						
Non-Control/Non-Affiliate Investments (less than 5.00% voting control)						
System One Holdings, LLC	Pennsylvania / Business Services	Senior Secured Term Loan (10.50% (LIBOR + 9.50% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 11/17/2020)(3)(11)(14)	$68,146	$68,146	$68,146	1.8%
		Delayed Draw Term Loan – $11,500 Commitment (expires 12/31/2015)(16)	—	—	—	—%
				68,146	68,146	1.8%
Targus Group International, Inc.	California / Durable Consumer Products	First Lien Term Loan (11.75% (PRIME + 8.50%) plus 1.00% PIK and 2.00% default interest, due 5/24/2016)(9)(11)(47)	21,487	21,378	17,233	0.5%
				21,378	17,233	0.5%
TB Corp.	Texas / Hotels, Restaurants & Leisure	Senior Subordinated Note (12.00% plus 1.50% PIK, due 12/19/2018)(3)(47)	23,628	23,628	23,628	0.6%
				23,628	23,628	0.6%
Therakos, Inc.	New Jersey / Healthcare	Second Lien Term Loan (10.75% (LIBOR + 9.50% with 1.25% LIBOR floor), due 6/27/2018)(9)(11)(13)	13,000	12,808	13,000	0.4%
				12,808	13,000	0.4%
Tolt Solutions, Inc.	South Carolina / Business Services	Senior Secured Term Loan A (7.00% (LIBOR + 6.00% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 3/7/2019)(3)(11)(13)	47,802	47,802	45,548	1.2%
		Senior Secured Term Loan B (12.00% (LIBOR + 11.00% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 3/7/2019)(3)(11)(13)	48,900	48,900	46,155	1.2%
				96,702	91,703	2.4%
TouchTunes Interactive Networks, Inc.	New York / Media	Second Lien Term Loan (9.25% (LIBOR + 8.25% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 5/29/2022)(9)(11)(14)	5,000	4,925	4,925	0.1%
				4,925	4,925	0.1%
Traeger Pellet Grills LLC	Oregon / Durable Consumer Products	Senior Secured Term Loan A (6.50% (LIBOR + 4.50% with 2.00% LIBOR floor), due	35,644	35,644	35,644	1.0%

		6/18/2018)(3)(11)(13)				
		Senior Secured Term Loan B (11.50% (LIBOR + 9.50% with 2.00% LIBOR floor), due 6/18/2018)(3)(11)(13)	36,881	36,881	36,881	1.0%
				72,525	72,525	2.0%
Transaction Network Services, Inc.	Virginia / Telecommunication Services	Second Lien Term Loan (9.00% (LIBOR + 8.00% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 8/14/2020)(9)(11)(14)	4,595	4,573	4,595	0.1%
				4,573	4,595	0.1%
Trinity Services Group, Inc.(44)	Florida / Food Products	Senior Secured Term Loan A (6.50% (LIBOR + 5.50% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 8/13/2019)(11)(13)	9,825	9,825	9,825	0.3%
		Senior Secured Term Loan B (11.50% (LIBOR + 10.50% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 8/13/2019)(3)(11)(13)	100,000	100,000	100,000	2.7%
				109,825	109,825	3.0%
United Sporting Companies, Inc.(45)	South Carolina / Durable Consumer Products	Second Lien Term Loan (12.75% (LIBOR + 11.00% with 1.75% LIBOR floor), due 5/16/2018)(3)(11)(14)	158,238	158,238	145,618	3.9%
				158,238	145,618	3.9%
United States Environmental Services, LLC	Texas / Commercial Services	Senior Secured Term Loan A (6.50% (LIBOR + 5.50% with 1.00% LIBOR floor) plus 2.00% default interest, due 3/31/2019)(3)(11)(13)	23,250	23,250	21,551	0.6%
		Senior Secured Term Loan B (11.50% (LIBOR + 10.50% with 1.00% LIBOR floor) plus 2.00% default interest, due 3/31/2019)(3)(11)(13)	36,000	36,000	33,406	0.9%
				59,250	54,957	1.5%

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(in thousands, except share data)

			June 30, 2015			
Portfolio Company	Locale / Industry	Investments(1)	Principal Value	Cost	Fair Value(2)	% of Net Assets
LEVEL 3 PORTFOLIO INVESTMENTS						
Non-Control/Non-Affiliate Investments (less than 5.00% voting control)						
USG Intermediate, LLC	Texas / Durable Consumer Products	Revolving Line of Credit – $5,000 Commitment (10.00% (LIBOR + 9.00% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 4/15/2016)(11)(14)(16)	$—	$—	$—	—%
		Senior Secured Term Loan A (7.50% (LIBOR + 6.50% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 4/15/2020)(3)(11)(14)	21,587	21,587	21,587	0.6%
		Senior Secured Term Loan B (12.50% (LIBOR + 11.50% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 4/15/2020)(3)(11)(14)	21,695	21,695	21,695	0.6%
		Equity	—	1	—	—%
				43,283	43,282	1.2%
Venio LLC	Pennsylvania / Business Services	Second Lien Term Loan (12.00% (LIBOR + 9.50% with 2.50% LIBOR floor), due 2/19/2020)(3)(11)(13)	17,000	17,000	16,042	0.4%
				17,000	16,042	0.4%
Voya CLO 2012-2, Ltd.	Cayman Islands / Structured Finance	Income Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 19.32%)(6)(15)	38,070	30,002	32,391	0.9%
				30,002	32,391	0.9%
Voya CLO 2012-3, Ltd.	Cayman Islands / Structured Finance	Income Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 16.87%)(6)(15)	46,632	37,208	38,465	1.0%
				37,208	38,465	1.0%
Voya CLO 2012-4, Ltd.	Cayman Islands / Structured Finance	Income Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 19.40%)(6)(15)	40,613	32,918	34,977	0.9%
				32,918	34,977	0.9%
Voya CLO 2014-1, Ltd.	Cayman Islands / Structured Finance	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 15.25%)(6)(7)(15)	32,383	28,886	29,170	0.8%
				28,886	29,170	0.8%
Washington Mill CLO Ltd.	Cayman Islands / Structured Finance	Subordinated Notes (Residual Interest, current yield 14.28%)(6)(7)(15)	22,600	19,542	20,137	0.5%
				19,542	20,137	0.5%
Water Pik, Inc.	Colorado / Personal & Nondurable	Second Lien Term Loan (9.75% (LIBOR + 8.75% with 1.00% LIBOR floor), due 1/8/2021)(9)(11)(13)	9,147	8,796	9,147	0.2%

	Consumer Products					
				8,796	9,147	0.2%
Wheel Pros, LLC	Colorado / Business Services	Senior Subordinated Secured Note (11.00% (LIBOR + 7.00% with 4.00% LIBOR floor), due 6/29/2020)(3)(11)(13)	12,000	12,000	12,000	0.3%
		Delayed Draw Term Loan – $3,000 Commitment (expires 12/30/2015)(16)	—	—	—	—%
				12,000	12,000	0.3%
Wind River Resources Corporation(46)	Utah / Oil & Gas Production	Senior Secured Note (13.00% (LIBOR + 7.50% with 5.50% LIBOR floor) plus 3.00% default interest on principal and 16.00% default interest on past due interest, in non-accrual status effective 12/1/2008, past due)(11)	3,000	3,000	—	—%
		Net Profits Interest (5% of Equity Distributions)(4)		—	—	—%
				3,000	—	—%
Total Non-Control/Non-Affiliate Investments (Level 3)				$4,619,519	$4,589,151	124.0%
Total Level 3 Portfolio Investments				$6,559,313	$6,609,298	178.5%

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

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PROSPECT CAPITAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED SCHEDULES OF INVESTMENTS (CONTINUED)
(in thousands, except share data)

			June 30, 2015 (Audited)			
Portfolio Company	Locale / Industry	Investments(1)	Principal Value	Cost	Fair Value(2)	% of Net Assets
LEVEL 1 PORTFOLIO INVESTMENTS						
Non-Control/Non-Affiliate Investments (less than 5.00% voting control)						
Dover Saddlery, Inc.	Massachusetts / Retail	Common Stock (30,974 shares)		$63	$260	—%
				63	260	—%
Total Non-Control/Non-Affiliate Investments (Level 1)				$63	$260	—%
Total Non-Control/Non-Affiliate Investments				$4,619,582	$4,589,411	124.0%
Total Portfolio Investments				$6,559,376	$6,609,558	178.5%

See notes to consolidated financial statements.
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PROSPECT CAPITAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED SCHEDULES OF INVESTMENTS – (CONTINUED)
(in thousands, except share data)

Endnote Explanations as of June 30, 2016 and June 30, 2015

(1) The terms “Prospect,” “we,” “us” and “our” mean Prospect Capital Corporation and its subsidiaries unless the context specifically requires otherwise. The securities in which Prospect has invested were acquired in transactions that were exempt from registration under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the “Securities Act”). These securities may be resold only in transactions that are exempt from registration under the Securities Act.

(2) Fair value is determined by or under the direction of our Board of Directors. As of June 30, 2015, one of our portfolio investments, Dover Saddlery, Inc. (“Dover”), was publicly traded and classified as Level 1 within the valuation hierarchy established by ASC 820, Fair Value Measurement (“ASC 820”). On July 1, 2015 we redeemed our investment in Dover and realized a gain of $200. As of June 30, 2015, the fair value of our remaining portfolio investments was determined using significant unobservable inputs. As of June 30, 2016, all of our investments were classified as Level 3. ASC 820 classifies such unobservable inputs used to measure fair value as Level 3 within the valuation hierarchy. See Notes 2 and 3 within the accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements for further discussion.

(3) Security, or a portion thereof, is held by Prospect Capital Funding LLC (“PCF”), our wholly-owned subsidiary and a bankruptcy remote special purpose entity, and is pledged as collateral for the Revolving Credit Facility and such security is not available as collateral to our general creditors (see Note 4). The fair values of the investments held by PCF at June 30, 2016 and June 30, 2015 were $1,348,577 and $1,511,585, respectively, representing 22.9% and 22.9% of our total investments, respectively.

(4) In addition to the stated returns, the net profits interest held will be realized upon sale of the borrower or a sale of the interests.

(5) This investment is in the debt class of a CLO security.

(6) This investment is in the equity class of a CLO security. The CLO equity investments are entitled to recurring distributions which are generally equal to the excess cash flow generated from the underlying investments after payment of the contractual payments to debt holders and fund expenses. The current estimated yield is based on the current projections of this excess cash flow taking into account assumptions which have been made regarding expected prepayments, losses and future reinvestment rates. These assumptions are periodically reviewed and adjusted. Ultimately, the actual yield may be higher or lower than the estimated yield if actual results differ from those used for the assumptions.

(7) Co-investment with another fund managed by an affiliate of our investment adviser, Prospect Capital Management L.P. See Note 13 for further discussion.

(8) On a fully diluted basis represents 10.00% of voting common shares.

(9) Syndicated investment which was originated by a financial institution and broadly distributed.

(10) The overriding royalty interests held receive payments at the stated rates based upon operations of the borrower.

(11) Security, or a portion thereof, has a floating interest rate which may be subject to a LIBOR or PRIME floor. The interest rate was in effect at June 30, 2016 and June 30, 2015.

(12) The interest rate on these investments is subject to the base rate of 6-Month LIBOR, which was 0.44% at June 30, 2015. No loans utilized a base rate of 6 month LIBOR at June 30, 2016. The current base rate for each investment may be different from the reference rate on June 30, 2015.

(13) The interest rate on these investments is subject to the base rate of 3-Month LIBOR, which was 0.65% and 0.28% at June 30, 2016 and June 30, 2015, respectively. The current base rate for each investment may be different from the reference rate on June 30, 2016 and June 30, 2015.

(14) The interest rate on these investments is subject to the base rate of 1-Month LIBOR, which was 0.47% and 0.19% at June 30, 2016 and June 30, 2015, respectively. The current base rate for each investment may be different from the reference rate on June 30, 2016 and June 30, 2015.

(15) Investment has been designated as an investment not "qualifying" under Section 55(a) of the Investment Company Act of 1940 (the "1940 Act"). Under the 1940 Act, we may not acquire any non-qualifying asset unless, at the time such acquisition is made, qualifying assets represent at least 70% of our total assets. As of June 30, 2016 and June 30, 2015, our qualifying assets as a percentage of total assets, stood at 74.58% and 75.1%, respectively. We monitor the status of these assets on an ongoing basis.

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

PROSPECT CAPITAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED SCHEDULES OF INVESTMENTS – (CONTINUED)
(in thousands, except share data)

Endnote Explanations as of June 30, 2016 and June 30, 2015 (Continued)

(16) Undrawn committed revolvers and delayed draw term loans to our portfolio companies incur commitment and unused fees ranging from 0.00% to 6.00%. As of June 30, 2016 and June 30, 2015, we had $40,560 and $88,288, respectively, of undrawn revolver and delayed draw term loan commitments to our portfolio companies.

(17) APH Property Holdings, LLC, a consolidated entity in which we own 100% of the membership interests, owns 100% of the common equity of American Property REIT Corp. (f/k/a American Property Holdings Corp. (“APRC”)), a qualified Real Estate Investment Trust (“REIT”) which holds investments in several real estate properties. See Note 3 for further discussion of the properties held by APRC. Effective May 23, 2016, APRC merged with and into National Property REIT Corp. (“NPRC”), with NPRC as the surviving entity.

(18) Arctic Oilfield Equipment USA, Inc. (“Arctic Oilfield”), a consolidated entity in which we own 100% of the common equity, owns 70% of the equity units of Arctic Energy Services, LLC (“Arctic Energy”), the operating company. We report Arctic Energy as a separate controlled company. On September 30, 2015, we restructured our investment in Arctic Energy. Concurrent with the restructuring, we exchanged our $31,640 senior secured loan and our $20,230 subordinated loan for Class D and Class E Units in Arctic Energy. Our ownership of Arctic Oilfield includes a preferred interest in their holdings of all the Class D, Class E, Class C, and Class A Units (in order of priority returns). These unit classes are senior to management’s interests in the F and B Units.

(19) CCPI Holdings Inc., a consolidated entity in which we own 100% of the common stock, owns 94.59% and 94.95% of CCPI Inc. (“CCPI”), the operating company, as of June 30, 2016 and June 30, 2015, respectively. We report CCPI as a separate controlled company.

(20) CP Holdings of Delaware LLC, a consolidated entity in which we own 100% of the membership interests, owns 82.3% of CP Energy Services Inc. (“CP Energy”) as of June 30, 2016 and June 30, 2015, respectively. As of June 30, 2015, CP Energy owned directly or indirectly 100% of each of CP Well Testing, LLC (“CP Well”); Wright Foster Disposals, LLC; Foster Testing Co., Inc.; ProHaul Transports, LLC; and Wright Trucking, Inc. We report CP Energy as a separate controlled company. Effective December 31, 2014, CP Energy underwent a corporate reorganization in order to consolidate certain of its wholly-owned subsidiaries. On October 30, 2015, we restructured our investment in CP Energy. Concurrent with the restructuring, we exchanged our $86,965 senior secured loan and $15,924 subordinated loan for Series B Redeemable Preferred Stock in CP Energy.

(21) Credit Central Holdings of Delaware, LLC, a consolidated entity in which we own 100% of the membership interests, owns 74.93% of Credit Central Loan Company, LLC (f/k/a Credit Central Holdings, LLC (“Credit Central”)) as of June 30, 2016 and June 30, 2015, Credit Central owns 100% of each of Credit Central, LLC; Credit Central South, LLC; Credit Central of Texas, LLC; and Credit Central of Tennessee, LLC, the operating companies. We report Credit Central as a separate controlled company.

(22) On June 9, 2015, we provided additional debt and equity financing to support the recapitalization of Edmentum, Inc. (“Edmentum”). As part of the recapitalization, we exchanged 100% of the $50,000 second lien term loan previously outstanding for $26,365 of junior PIK notes and 370,964.14 Class A common units representing 37.1% equity ownership in Edmentum Ultimate Holdings, LLC. In addition, we invested $5,875 in senior PIK notes and committed $7,834 as part of a second lien revolving credit facility, of which $4,896 was funded at closing. On June 9, 2015, we determined that Edmentum was impaired and recorded a realized loss of $22,116 for the amount that the amortized cost exceeded the fair value, reducing the amortized cost to $37,216.

(23) First Tower Holdings of Delaware LLC, a consolidated entity in which we own 100% of the membership interests, owns 80.1% of First Tower Finance Company LLC (“First Tower Finance”), which owns 100% of First Tower, LLC, the operating company as of June 30, 2016 and June 30, 2015, respectively. We report First Tower Finance as a separate controlled company.

(24) Energy Solutions Holdings Inc., a consolidated entity in which we own 100% of equity, owns 100% of Freedom Marine Solutions, LLC (“Freedom Marine”), which owns Vessel Company, LLC, Vessel Company II, LLC and

Vessel Company III, LLC. We report Freedom Marine as a separate controlled company. On October 30, 2015, we restructured our investment in Freedom Marine. Concurrent with the restructuring, we exchanged our $32,500 senior secured loans for additional membership interest in Freedom Marine.

(25) Harbortouch Holdings of Delaware Inc., a consolidated entity in which we owned 100% of the common stock, owned 100% of the Class C voting units of Harbortouch Payments, LLC (“Harbortouch”), which provide for a 53.5% residual profits allocation. Harbortouch management owns 100% of the Class B and Class D voting units of Harbortouch, which provide for a 46.5% residual profits allocation. Harbortouch owns 100% of Credit Card Processing USA, LLC. We reported Harbortouch as a separate controlled company as of June 30, 2015. On May 31, 2016, we sold our investment in Harbortouch for total consideration of $328,032, including fees and escrowed amounts. Prior to the sale, $154,382 of Senior Secured Term Loan B loan outstanding was converted to preferred equity. We received a repayment of $146,989 loans receivable to us and $157,639 of proceeds related

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

PROSPECT CAPITAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED SCHEDULES OF INVESTMENTS – (CONTINUED)
(in thousands, except share data)

Endnote Explanations as of June 30, 2016 and June 30, 2015 (Continued)

to the equity investment. We recorded a realized loss of $5,419 related to the sale. We also received a $5,145 prepayment premium for early repayment of the outstanding loans, which was recorded as interest income in the year ended June 30, 2016 and a $12,909 advisory fee for the transaction, which was recorded as other income in the year ended June 30, 2016. In addition, there is $5,350 being held in escrow which will be recognized as additional realized gain if and when it is received. Concurrent with the sale, we made a $27,500 second lien secured investment in Harbortouch.

(26) MITY Holdings of Delaware Inc. ("MITY Delaware"), a consolidated entity in which we own 100% of the common stock, owns 95.83% and 94.99% of the equity of MITY, Inc. (f/k/a MITY Enterprises, Inc.) ("MITY"), as of June 30, 2016 and June 30, 2015, respectively. MITY owns 100% of each of MITY-Lite, Inc.; Broda Enterprises USA, Inc.; and Broda Enterprises ULC ("Broda Canada"). We report MITY as a separate controlled company. MITY Delaware has a subordinated unsecured note issued and outstanding to Broda Canada that is denominated in Canadian Dollars (CAD). As of June 30, 2016 and June 30, 2015, the principal balance of this note was CAD 7,371. In accordance with ASC 830, Foreign Currency Matters ("ASC 830"), this note was remeasured into our functional currency, US Dollars (USD), and is presented on our Consolidated Schedule of Investments in USD.

(27) NPH Property Holdings, LLC, a consolidated entity in which we own 100% of the membership interests, owns 100% of the common equity of NPRC (f/k/a National Property Holdings Corp.), a property REIT which holds investments in several real estate properties. Additionally, through its wholly-owned subsidiaries, NPRC invests in online consumer loans. We report NPRC as a separate controlled company. See Note 3 for further discussion of the properties held by NPRC. On March 17, 2015, we entered into a new credit agreement with ACL Loan Holdings, Inc. ("ACLLH"), a wholly-owned subsidiary of NPRC, to form two new tranches of senior secured term loans, Term Loan A and Term Loan B, with the same terms as the then existing NPRC Term Loan A and Term Loan B due to us. That agreement was effective as of June 30, 2014. On June 30, 2014, ACLLH made a non-cash return of capital distribution of $22,390 to NPRC and NPRC transferred and assigned to ACLLH a senior secured Term Loan A due to us. On June 2, 2015, we amended the credit agreement with NPRC to form two new tranches of senior secured term loans, Term Loan C and Term Loan D, with the same terms as the then existing ACLLH Term Loan A and Term Loan B due to us. That amendment was effective as of April 1, 2015. On August 18, 2015, we amended the credit agreement with NPRC to form a new tranche of senior secured term loans, Term Loan E. The amendment was effective as of July 1, 2015, and the outstanding Term Loan C and Term Loan D balances were converted to Term Loan E. On August 12, 2015, we also amended the credit agreement with ACLLH to form a new tranche of senior secured term loans, Term Loan C. The amendment was effective as of July 1, 2015, and the outstanding Term Loan A and Term Loan B balances were converted to Term Loan C. Effective May 23, 2016, APRC and United Property REIT Corp. ("UPRC") merged with and into NPRC, with NPRC as the surviving entity. APRC and UPRC have been dissolved.

(28) Nationwide Acceptance Holdings LLC, a consolidated entity in which we own 100% of the membership interests, owns 93.79% of Nationwide Loan Company LLC (f/k/a Nationwide Acceptance LLC ("Nationwide")), the operating company, as of June 30, 2016 and June 30, 2015. We report Nationwide as a separate controlled company. On June 1, 2015, Nationwide completed a corporate reorganization. As part of a reorganization, Nationwide Acceptance LLC was renamed Nationwide Loan Company LLC (continues as "Nationwide") and formed two new wholly-owned subsidiaries: Pelican Loan Company LLC ("Pelican") and Nationwide Consumer Loans LLC. Nationwide assigned 100% of the equity interests in its other subsidiaries to Pelican which, in turn, assigned these interests to Nationwide Acceptance LLC ("New Nationwide"), the new operating company wholly-owned by Pelican. New Nationwide also assumed the existing senior subordinated term loan due to Prospect.

(29)

NMMB Holdings, a consolidated entity in which we own 100% of the equity, owns 96.33% of the fully diluted equity of NMMB, Inc. (“NMMB”) as of June 30, 2016 and June 30, 2015. NMMB owns 100% of Refuel Agency, Inc., which owns 100% of Armed Forces Communications, Inc. We report NMMB as a separate controlled company.

(30) UPH Property Holdings, LLC, a consolidated entity in which we own 100% of the membership interests, owns 100% of the common equity of UPRC (f/k/a United Property Holdings Corp.), a property REIT which holds investments in several real estate properties. We report UPRC as a separate controlled company. See Note 3 for further discussion of the properties held by UPRC. Effective May 23, 2016, UPRC merged with and into NPRC, with NPRC as the surviving entity.

(31) During the period from June 15, 2016 through June 29, 2016, we provided additional $3,500 debt financing to USES Corp. (“USES”) and its subsidiaries in the form of additional Term Loan A debt and, in connection with this debt financing, USES issued to us 268,962 shares of its common stock representing a 99.96% common equity ownership interest in USES. Therefore, USES became a controlled company on June 30, 2016.

(32) Valley Electric Holdings I, Inc., a consolidated entity in which we own 100% of the common stock, owns 100% of Valley Electric Holdings II, Inc. (“Valley Holdings II”), another consolidated entity. Valley Holdings II owns 94.99% of Valley Electric Company, Inc. (“Valley Electric”). Valley Electric owns 100% of the equity of VE Company, Inc., which owns 100% of the equity of Valley Electric Co. of Mt. Vernon, Inc. (“Valley”). We report Valley Electric as a separate controlled company.

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

PROSPECT CAPITAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED SCHEDULES OF INVESTMENTS – (CONTINUED)
(in thousands, except share data)

Endnote Explanations as of June 30, 2016 and June 30, 2015 (Continued)

(33) On February 3, 2016, lenders foreclosed on Targus Group International, Inc., and our $21,613 first lien term loan was extinguished and exchanged for 1,262,737 common units representing 12.63% equity ownership in Targus Cayman HoldCo Limited, the parent company of Targus International LLC (“Targus”). On February 17, 2016, we provided additional debt financing to support the recapitalization of Targus. As part of the recapitalization, we invested an additional $1,263 in a new senior secured Term Loan A notes and were allocated $3,788 in new senior secured Term Loan B notes. During the same period, Targus was written-down for tax purposes and a realized loss of $14,194 therefore was realized for the amount that the amortized cost exceeded the fair value.

(34) We own 99.9999% of AGC/PEP, LLC. AGC/PEP, LLC owns 2,038 out of a total of 93,485 shares (including 7,456 vested and unvested management options) of American Gilsonite Holding Company which owns 100% of American Gilsonite Company.

(35) A portion of the senior secured note is denominated in Canadian Dollars (CAD). As of June 30, 2015, the principal balance of this note was CAD 36,666. In accordance with ASC 830, this note was remeasured into our functional currency, US Dollars (USD), and is presented on our Consolidated Schedules of Investments in USD.

(36) GTP Operations, LLC, Transplace, LLC, CI (Transplace) International, LLC, Transplace Freight Services, LLC, Transplace Texas, LP, Transplace Stuttgart, LP, Transplace International, Inc., Celtic International, LLC, and Treetop Merger Sub, LLC are joint borrowers on the senior secured term loan.

(37) As of June 30, 2016 and June 30, 2015, we own 1.43% (13,220 shares) of Mineral Fusion Natural, LLC, a subsidiary of Caleel + Hayden, LLC, common and preferred interest.

(38) NCP Finance Limited Partnership, NCP Finance Ohio, LLC, and certain affiliates thereof are joint borrowers on the subordinated secured term loan

(39) Pegasus Business Intelligence, LP, Paycom Acquisition, LLC, and Paycom Acquisition Corp. are joint borrowers on the senior secured loan facilities. Paycom Intermediate Holdings, Inc. is the parent guarantor of this debt investment. These entities transact business internationally under the trade name Onyx Payments.

(40) As of June 30, 2015, Progrexion Marketing, Inc., Progrexion Teleservices, Inc., Progrexion ASG, Inc., Progrexion IP, Inc., Creditrepair.com, Inc., and eFolks, LLC were joint borrowers on the senior secured term loan. PGX Holdings, Inc. (“PGX”) was the parent guarantor of this debt investment. As of June 30, 2016, PGX is the sole borrower on the second lien term loan.

(41) Security Alarm Financing Enterprises, L.P. and California Security Alarms, Inc. are joint borrowers on the senior subordinated note.

(42) SB Forging Company, Inc. (“SB Forging”), a consolidated entity in which we own 100% of the equity, owned 100% of Ajax Rolled Ring & Machine, LLC, the operating company, which was sold on October 10, 2014. As part of the sale there is $3,000 being held in escrow of which $802 and $1,750 was received on May 6, 2015 and May 31, 2016, respectively, for which Prospect realized a gain of the same amount.

(43) Our wholly-owned subsidiary Prospect Small Business Lending, LLC purchases small business whole loans from small business loan originators, including On Deck Capital, Inc., and Direct Capital Corporation.

(44) Trinity Services Group, Inc. and Trinity Services I, LLC are joint borrowers on the senior secured loan facility.

(45) Ellett Brothers, LLC, Evans Sports, Inc., Jerry’s Sports, Inc., Simmons Gun Specialties, Inc., Bonitz Brothers, Inc., and Outdoor Sports Headquarters, Inc. are joint borrowers on the second lien term loan. United Sporting Companies, Inc. is a parent guarantor of this debt investment.

(46) Wind River Resources Corporation and Wind River II Corporation are joint borrowers on the senior secured note. The interest rate for this investment is subject to the base rate of 12-Month LIBOR, which was 0.77% at June 30, 2015.

(47) The interest rate on these investments contains a paid in kind (“PIK”) provision, whereby the issuer has either the option or the obligation to make interest payments with the issuance of additional securities. The interest rate in

the schedule represents the current interest rate in effect for these investments.

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

PROSPECT CAPITAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED SCHEDULES OF INVESTMENTS – (CONTINUED)
(in thousands, except share data)

Endnote Explanations as of June 30, 2016 and June 30, 2015 (Continued)

The following table provides additional details on these PIK investments, including the maximum annual PIK interest rate allowed under the existing credit agreements, as of and for three months ended June 30, 2016:

Security Name	PIK Rate - Capitalized	PIK Rate - Paid as cash	Maximum Current PIK Rate	
CCPI Inc.	—%	7.00%	7.00%	
Cinedigm DC Holdings, LLC	—%	2.50%	2.50%	
Credit Central Loan Company	6.49%	3.51%	10.00%	
Crosman Corporation - Senior Secured Term Loan A	4.00%	—%	4.00%	
Crosman Corporation - Senior Secured Term Loan B	4.00%	—%	4.00%	
Echelon Aviation LLC	—%	2.25%	2.25%	
Edmentum Ultimate Holdings, LLC - Unsecured Senior PIK Note	8.50%	—%	8.50%	
Edmentum Ultimate Holdings, LLC - Unsecured Junior PIK Note	10.00%	—%	10.00%	
First Tower Finance Company LLC	0.80%	11.20%	12.00%	
Harbortouch Payments, LLC	N/A	N/A	3.00%	(A)
JHH Holdings, Inc.	0.50%	—%	0.50%	
LaserShip , Inc. - Term Loan A	2.00%	—%	2.00%	
LaserShip , Inc. - Term Loan B	2.00%	—%	2.00%	
Mity, Inc.	—%	10.00%	10.00%	
National Property REIT Corp. - Senior Secured Term Loan A	—%	5.50%	5.50%	
National Property REIT Corp. - Senior Secured Term Loan E	—%	5.00%	5.00%	
National Property REIT Corp. - Senior Secured Term Loan C to ACL Holdings, Inc.	—%	5.00%	5.00%	
Nationwide Loan Company LLC	—%	10.00%	10.00%	
Nixon, Inc.	3.00%	—%	3.00%	
Valley Electric Co. of Mt. Vernon, Inc.	—%	2.50%	2.50%	
Valley Electric Company, Inc.	3.42%	5.08%	8.50%	

See notes to consolidated financial statements.
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PROSPECT CAPITAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED SCHEDULES OF INVESTMENTS – (CONTINUED)
(in thousands, except share data)

Endnote Explanations as of June 30, 2016 and June 30, 2015 (Continued)

The following table provides additional details on these PIK investments, including the maximum annual PIK interest rate allowed under the existing credit agreements, as of and for the three months ended June 30, 2015:

Security Name	PIK Rate - Capitalized	PIK Rate - Paid as cash	Maximum Current PIK Rate	
American Property REIT Corp.	—%	5.50%	5.50%	
CCPI Inc.	7.00%	—%	7.00%	
Cinedigm DC Holdings, LLC	2.50%	—%	2.50%	
CP Energy Services Inc. - Second Lien Term Loan	9.00%	—%	9.00%	
CP Energy Services Inc. - Senior Secured Term Loan B	7.50%	—%	7.50%	
Credit Central Loan Company, LLC	—%	10.00%	10.00%	
Echelon Aviation LLC	N/A	N/A	2.25%	(B)
Edmentum Ultimate Holdings, LLC - Unsecured Senior PIK Note	N/A	N/A	8.50%	(B)
Edmentum Ultimate Holdings, LLC - Unsecured Junior PIK Note	N/A	N/A	10.00%	(B)
First Tower Finance Company LLC	1.64%	10.36%	12.00%	
Harbortouch Payments, LLC	5.50%	—%	5.50%	(C)
JHH Holdings, Inc.	0.50%	—%	0.50%	
Mity, Inc.	10.00%	—%	10.00%	
National Property REIT Corp. - Senior Secured Term Loan A	—%	5.50%	5.50%	
National Property REIT Corp. - Senior Secured Term Loan C	—%	7.50%	7.50%	
National Property REIT Corp. - Senior Secured Term Loan D	—%	4.50%	4.50%	
National Property REIT Corp. - Senior Secured Term Loan A to ACL Loan Holdings, Inc.	—%	7.50%	7.50%	
National Property REIT Corp. - Senior Secured Term Loan B to ACL Loan Holdings, Inc.	—%	4.50%	4.50%	
Nationwide Loan Company LLC	—%	10.00%	10.00%	
Nixon, Inc.	2.75%	—%	2.75%	
Ryan, LLC	3.00%	—%	3.00%	
TB Corp.	—%	1.50%	1.50%	
Targus Group International, Inc.	1.00%	—%	1.00%	
United Property REIT Corp.	—%	5.50%	5.50%	
Valley Electric Co. of Mt. Vernon, Inc.	2.50%	—%	2.50%	
Valley Electric Company, Inc.	8.50%	—%	8.50%	

(A) PIK is capitalized quarterly; next PIK payment/capitalization date at June 30, 2016 is August 31, 2016.
(B) PIK is capitalized quarterly; next PIK payment date at June 30, 2015 was July 31, 2015.
(C) PIK is capitalized annually; next PIK payment/capitalization date at June 30, 2015 was April 1, 2016.

See notes to consolidated financial statements.
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PROSPECT CAPITAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED SCHEDULES OF INVESTMENTS – (CONTINUED)
(in thousands, except share data)

Endnote Explanations as of June 30, 2016 and June 30, 2015 (Continued)

(48) As defined in the 1940 Act, we are deemed to “Control” these portfolio companies because we own more than 25% of the portfolio company’s outstanding voting securities. Transactions during the year ended June 30, 2016 with these controlled investments were as follows:

Portfolio Company	Fair Value at June 30, 2015	Gross Additions (Cost)*	Gross Reductions (Cost)**	Net unrealized gains (losses)	Fair Value at June 30, 2016	Interest income	Dividend income	Other income	Net realized gains (losses)
American Property REIT Corp.***	$118,256	$2,826	$(103,017)	$(18,065)	$—	$7,306	$11,016	$899	$—
Arctic Energy Services, LLC	60,364	—	—	(22,024)	38,340	1,123	—	—	—
CCPI Inc.	41,352	475	(6,368)	5,897	41,356	3,123	3,196	—	—
CP Energy Services Inc.	91,009	(2,819)	—	(12,188)	76,002	(390)	—	—	—
Credit Central Loan Company, LLC	55,172	921	(323)	(3,516)	52,254	7,398	—	2,067	—
Echelon Aviation LLC	68,941	—	(2,954)	(5,166)	60,821	5,700	7,250	—	—
Edmentum Ultimate Holdings, LLC	37,216	9,358	(4,896)	2,668	44,346	3,650	—	—	—
First Tower Finance Company LLC	365,950	8,866	(679)	(21,471)	352,666	56,698	—	—	—
Freedom Marine Solutions, LLC	27,090	1,000	—	(1,472)	26,618	1,112	—	—	—
Gulf Coast Machine & Supply Company	6,918	9,500	(1,075)	(8,031)	7,312	—	—	—	—
Harbortouch Payments, LLC	376,936	9,503	(314,962)	(71,477)	—	33,419	—	12,909	(5,419)
MITY, Inc.	50,795	139	—	3,115	54,049	5,762	711	—	13
National Property REIT Corp.****	471,889	256,737	20,979	94,328	843,933	62,690	—	5,375	—
Nationwide Loan Company LLC	34,550	3,583	(300)	(2,020)	35,813	3,212	3,963	—	—
NMMB, Inc.	12,052	—	—	(2,045)	10,007	1,525	—	—	—
R-V Industries, Inc.	40,508	—	(614)	(3,017)	36,877	2,908	299	—	—
SB Forging Company, Inc.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
United Property REIT Corp.***	84,685	7,531	(83,159)	(9,057)	—	6,778	—	1,278	—
USES Corp.	—	55,297	(150)	(14,861)	40,286	—	—	—	—
Valley Electric Company, Inc.	30,497	1,599	—	(1,005)	31,091	5,363	—	—	—
Wolf Energy, LLC	22	—	—	656	678	—	—	—	—
Total	$1,974,202	$364,516	$(497,518)	$(88,751)	$1,752,449	$207,377	$26,435	$22,528	$(5,406)

* Gross additions include increases in the cost basis of the investments resulting from new portfolio investments, and PIK interest.
** Gross reductions include decreases in the cost basis of investments resulting from principal collections related to investments repayments or sales, and impairments.
***Effective May 23, 2016, APRC and UPRC merged with and into NPRC, to consolidate all of our real estate holdings, with NPRC as the surviving entity. No gain or loss was recognized upon the merger.
****NPRC's gross reductions include the amortized amounts of $73,314 and $75,592 transferred in from APRC and UPRC, respectively, in conjunction with the merger described above.

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

PROSPECT CAPITAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED SCHEDULES OF INVESTMENTS – (CONTINUED)
(in thousands, except share data)

Endnote Explanations as of June 30, 2016 and June 30, 2015 (Continued)

(49) As defined in the 1940 Act, we are deemed to be an "Affiliated company" of these portfolio companies because we own more than 5% of the portfolio company's outstanding voting securities. Transactions during the year ended June 30, 2016 with these affiliated investments were as follows:

Portfolio Company	Fair Value at June 30, 2015	Gross Additions (Cost)*	Gross Reductions (Cost)**	Net unrealized gains (losses)	Fair Value at June 30, 2016	Interest income	Dividend income	Other income	Net realized gains (losses)
BNN Holdings Corp.	$45,945	$ —	$ (42,922)	$ (181)	$2,842	$ 896	$ —	$ —	$ —
Targus International LLC	—	22,724	(14,194)	(52)	8,478	—	—	—	(14,194)
Total	$45,945	$ 22,724	$ (57,116)	$ (233)	$11,320	$ 896	$ —	$ —	$ (14,194)

* Gross additions include increases in the cost basis of the investments resulting from new portfolio investments, and PIK interest.
** Gross reductions include decreases in the cost basis of investments resulting from principal collections related to investments repayments or sales, and impairments.

(50) As defined in the 1940 Act, we are deemed to "Control" these portfolio companies because we own more than 25% of the portfolio company's outstanding voting securities. Transactions during the year ended June 30, 2015 with these controlled investments were as follows:

See notes to consolidated financial statements.
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PROSPECT CAPITAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED SCHEDULES OF INVESTMENTS – (CONTINUED)
(in thousands, except share data)

Endnote Explanations as of June 30, 2016 and June 30, 2015 (Continued)

Portfolio Company	Fair Value at June 30, 2014	Gross Additions (Cost)*	Gross Reductions (Cost)**	Net unrealized gains (losses)	Fair Value at June 30, 2015	Interest income	Dividend income	Other income	Net realized gains (losses)
Airmall Inc.	$45,284	$—	$(57,500)	$12,216	$—	$576	$—	$3,000	$(2,808)
American Property REIT Corp.	206,159	(102,543)***	(32)	14,672	118,256	14,747	—	1,342	—
Appalachian Energy LLC	—	—	(2,050)	2,050	—	—	—	—	(2,050)
Arctic Energy Services, LLC	61,114	—	—	(750)	60,364	6,721	—	—	—
Borga, Inc.	436	—	(3,177)	2,741	—	—	—	—	(2,589)
BXC Company, Inc.	2,115	250	(17,698)	15,333	—	—	—	5	(16,949)
CCPI Inc.	32,594	599	(476)	8,635	41,352	3,332	—	525	—
Change Clean Energy Company, LLC	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coalbed, LLC	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
CP Energy Services Inc.	130,119	2,818	—	(41,927)	91,010	16,420	—	—	—
Credit Central Loan Company, LLC	50,432	300	(2,337)	6,777	55,172	7,375	159	1,220	—
Echelon Aviation LLC	92,628	5,800	(37,713)	8,226	68,941	6,895	—	—	—
Edmentum Ultimate Holdings, LLC	—	60,772	(23,556)	—	37,216	—	—	—	(22,116)
First Tower Finance Company LLC	326,785	332	(1,932)	40,765	365,950	52,900	1,929	—	—
Freedom Marine Solutions, LLC	32,004	—	(485)	(4,429)	27,090	4,461	—	—	—
Gulf Coast Machine & Supply Company	14,459	8,500	—	(16,041)	6,918	1,370	—	—	—
Harbortouch Payments, LLC	291,314	35,374	(8,609)	58,857	376,936	29,834	—	579	—
Manx Energy, Inc.	—	—	(50)	50	—	—	—	—	(50)
MITY, Inc.	49,289	3,032	(2,594)	1,068	50,795	5,783	—	—	(5)
National Property REIT Corp.	124,511	361,481***	(38,420)	24,317	471,889	30,611	—	1,959	—
Nationwide Loan Company LLC (f/k/a Nationwide Acceptance LLC)	29,923	2,814	(2,350)	4,163	34,550	3,005	4,425	—	—
NMMB, Inc.	6,297	383	—	5,372	12,052	1,521	—	—	—
R-V Industries, Inc.	57,734	—	(1,175)	(16,052)	40,507	3,018	298	—	—

SB Forging Company, Inc. *****	25,536	—		(46,550)	21,014	—	956	—	2,000	(21,001)
United Property REIT Corp.	24,566	51,936	***	(448)	8,631	84,685	5,893	—	2,345	—
Valley Electric Company, Inc.	33,556	2,053		(76)	(5,036)	30,497	4,991	—	—	—
Vets Securing America, Inc.****	—	100		(3,931)	3,831	—	—	—	—	(3,246)
Wolf Energy, LLC	3,599	—		(5,991)	2,414	22	—	—	—	(5,818)
Yatesville Coal Company, LLC	—	—	—	(1,449)	1,449	—	—	—	—	(1,449)
Total	$1,640,454	$434,001		$(258,599)	$158,346	$1,974,202	$200,409	$ 6,811	$12,975	$(78,081)

* Gross additions include increases in the cost basis of the investments resulting from new portfolio investments, and PIK interest.

** Gross reductions include decreases in the cost basis of investments resulting from principal collections related to investments repayments or sales, and impairments. Redemption amounts included within gross reductions include the cost basis adjustments resulting from consolidation on July 1, 2014.

*** These amounts include the cost basis of investments transferred from APRC and UPRC to NPRC. (See Note 3 for details.)

**** During the year ended June 30, 2015, The Healing Staff, Inc. (“THS”) ceased operations and Vets Securing America, Inc. (“VSA”) management team supervised both the continued operations of VSA and the wind-down of activities at THS.

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

PROSPECT CAPITAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED SCHEDULES OF INVESTMENTS – (CONTINUED)
(in thousands, except share data)

Endnote Explanations as of June 30, 2016 and June 30, 2015 (Continued)

***** Realized loss reflects an adjustment from three months ended March 31, 2016, pertaining to prior period.

(51) As defined in the 1940 Act, we are deemed to be an "Affiliated company" of these portfolio companies because we own more than 5% of the portfolio company's outstanding voting securities. Transactions during the year ended June 30, 2015 with these affiliated investments were as follows:

Portfolio Company	Fair Value at June 30, 2014	Gross Additions (Cost)*	Gross Reductions (Cost)**	Net unrealized gains (losses)	Fair Value at June 30, 2015	Interest income	Dividend income	Other income	Net realized gains (losses)
BNN Holdings Corp.	$32,121	$ 44,000	$ (30,679)	$ 503	$45,945	$3,799	$ 778	$ 226	$ —
Total	$32,121	$ 44,000	$ (30,679)	$ 503	$45,945	$3,799	$ 778	$ 226	$ —

* Gross additions include increases in the cost basis of the investments resulting from new portfolio investments, and PIK interest.
** Gross reductions include decreases in the cost basis of investments resulting from principal collections related to investments repayments or sales, and impairments.

See notes to consolidated financial statements.
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PROSPECT CAPITAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(in thousands, except share and per share data)

Note 1. Organization

In this report, the terms "Prospect," "we," "us" and "our" mean Prospect Capital Corporation and its subsidiaries unless the context specifically requires otherwise.

Prospect Capital Corporation is a financial services company that primarily lends to and invests in middle market privately-held companies. We are a closed-end investment company incorporated in Maryland. We have elected to be regulated as a business development company ("BDC") under the Investment Company Act of 1940 (the "1940 Act"). As a BDC, we have elected to be treated as a regulated investment company ("RIC"), under Subchapter M of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (the "Code"). We were organized on April 13, 2004 and were funded in an initial public offering completed on July 27, 2004.

On May 15, 2007, we formed a wholly-owned subsidiary Prospect Capital Funding LLC ("PCF"), a Delaware limited liability company and a bankruptcy remote special purpose entity, which holds certain of our portfolio loan investments that are used as collateral for the revolving credit facility at PCF. Our wholly-owned subsidiary Prospect Small Business Lending, LLC ("PSBL") was formed on January 27, 2014 and purchases small business whole loans on a recurring basis from online small business loan originators, including OnDeck Capital, Inc. ("OnDeck"). On September 30, 2014, we formed a wholly-owned subsidiary Prospect Yield Corporation, LLC ("PYC") and effective October 23, 2014, PYC holds our investments in collateralized loan obligations ("CLOs"). Each of these subsidiaries have been consolidated since operations commenced.

Effective July 1, 2014, we began consolidating certain of our wholly-owned and substantially wholly-owned holding companies formed by us in order to facilitate our investment strategy. The following companies have been included in our consolidated financial statements since July 1, 2014: AMU Holdings Inc.; APH Property Holdings, LLC ("APH"); Arctic Oilfield Equipment USA, Inc.; CCPI Holdings Inc.; CP Holdings of Delaware LLC; Credit Central Holdings of Delaware, LLC; Energy Solutions Holdings Inc.; First Tower Holdings of Delaware LLC; Harbortouch Holdings of Delaware Inc.; MITY Holdings of Delaware Inc.; Nationwide Acceptance Holdings LLC; NMMB Holdings, Inc.; NPH Property Holdings, LLC ("NPH"); STI Holding, Inc.; UPH Property Holdings, LLC ("UPH"); Valley Electric Holdings I, Inc.; Valley Electric Holdings II, Inc.; and Wolf Energy Holdings Inc. On October 10, 2014, concurrent with the sale of the operating company, our ownership increased to 100% of the outstanding equity of ARRM Services, Inc. ("ARRM") which was renamed SB Forging Company, Inc. ("SB Forging"). As such, we began consolidating SB Forging on October 11, 2014. Effective May 23, 2016, in connection with the merger of American Property REIT Corp. ("APRC") and United Property REIT Corp. ("UPRC") with and into National Property REIT Corp. ("NPRC"), APH and UPH merged with and into NPH, and dissolved. We collectively refer to these entities as the "Consolidated Holding Companies."

We are externally managed by our investment adviser, Prospect Capital Management L.P. ("Prospect Capital Management" or the "Investment Adviser"). Prospect Administration LLC ("Prospect Administration" or the "Administrator"), a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Investment Adviser, provides administrative services and facilities necessary for us to operate.

Our investment objective is to generate both current income and long-term capital appreciation through debt and equity investments. We invest primarily in senior and subordinated debt and equity of private companies in need of capital for acquisitions, divestitures, growth, development, recapitalizations and other purposes. We work with the management teams or financial sponsors to identify investments with historical cash flows, asset collateral or contracted pro-forma cash flows for investment.

Note 2. Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of Presentation and Consolidation

The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with United States generally accepted accounting principles ("GAAP") pursuant to the requirements for reporting on Form 10-K, ASC 946, Financial

Services—Investment Companies ("ASC 946"), and Articles 6, 10 and 12 of Regulation S-X. Under the 1940 Act, ASC 946, and the regulations pursuant to Article 6 of Regulation S-X, we are precluded from consolidating any entity other than another investment company or an operating company which provides substantially all of its services to benefit us. Our consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Prospect, PCF, PSBL, PYC, and the Consolidated Holding Companies. All intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation. The financial results of our non-substantially wholly-owned holding companies and operating portfolio company investments are not consolidated in the financial statements. Any operating companies owned by the Consolidated Holding Companies are not consolidated.

Reclassifications

Certain reclassifications have been made in the presentation of prior consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes to conform to the presentation as of and for the years ended June 30, 2016, 2015 and 2014.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with GAAP requires us to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the consolidated financial statements and the reported amounts of income, expenses, and gains and losses during the reported period. Changes in the economic environment, financial markets, creditworthiness of our portfolio companies and any other parameters used in determining these estimates could cause actual results to differ, and these differences could be material.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include funds deposited with financial institutions and short-term, highly-liquid overnight investments in money market funds. Cash and cash equivalents are carried at cost which approximates fair value.

Investment Classification

We are a non-diversified company within the meaning of the 1940 Act. As required by the 1940 Act, we classify our investments by level of control. As defined in the 1940 Act, “Control Investments” are those where there is the ability or power to exercise a controlling influence over the management or policies of a company. Control is generally deemed to exist when a company or individual possesses or has the right to acquire within 60 days or less, a beneficial ownership of more than 25% of the voting securities of an investee company. Under the 1940 Act, “Affiliate Investments” are defined by a lesser degree of influence and are deemed to exist through the possession outright or via the right to acquire within 60 days or less, beneficial ownership of 5% or more of the outstanding voting securities of another person. “Non-Control/Non-Affiliate Investments” are those that are neither Control Investments nor Affiliate Investments.

Investment Transactions

Investments are recognized when we assume an obligation to acquire a financial instrument and assume the risks for gains or losses related to that instrument. Investments are derecognized when we assume an obligation to sell a financial instrument and forego the risks for gains or losses related to that instrument. Specifically, we record all security transactions on a trade date basis. Amounts for investments recognized or derecognized but not yet settled are reported in due to broker or as a receivable for investments sold, respectively, in the Consolidated Statements of Assets and Liabilities.

Investment Risks

Our investments are subject to a variety of risks. Those risks include the following:

Market Risk

Market risk represents the potential loss that can be caused by a change in the fair value of the financial instrument.

Credit Risk

Credit risk represents the risk that we would incur if the counterparties failed to perform pursuant to the terms of their agreements with us.

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk represents the possibility that we may not be able to rapidly adjust the size of our investment positions in times of high volatility and financial stress at a reasonable price.

Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk represents a change in interest rates, which could result in an adverse change in the fair value of an interest-bearing financial instrument.

Prepayment Risk
Many of our debt investments allow for prepayment of principal without penalty. Downward changes in interest rates may cause prepayments to occur at a faster than expected rate, thereby effectively shortening the maturity of the security and making the security less likely to fully earn all of the expected income and reinvesting in a lower yielding instrument.
Structured Credit Related Risk

CLO investments may be riskier and less transparent to us than direct investments in underlying companies. CLOs typically will have no significant assets other than their underlying senior secured loans. Therefore, payments on CLO investments are and will be payable solely from the cash flows from such senior secured loans.
Online Lending Risk
With respect to our online consumer lending initiative, we invest primarily in marketplace loans through marketplace lending facilitators. We do not conduct loan origination activities ourselves. Therefore, our ability to purchase consumer and small and medium sized business loans, and our ability to grow our portfolio of consumer loans, is directly influenced by the business performance and competitiveness of the marketplace loan origination business of the marketplace lending facilitators from which we purchase consumer loans. In addition, our ability to analyze the risk-return profile of consumer loans is significantly dependent on the marketplace facilitator's ability to effectively evaluate a borrower's credit profile and likelihood of default. If we are unable to effectively evaluate borrowers' credit profiles or the credit decisioning and scoring models implemented by each platform, we may incur unanticipated losses which could adversely impact our operating results.
Investment Valuation
To value our investments, we follow the guidance of ASC 820, Fair Value Measurement ("ASC 820"), that defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value in conformity with GAAP, and requires disclosures about fair value measurements. In accordance with ASC 820, the fair value of our investments is defined as the price that we would receive upon selling an investment in an orderly transaction to an independent buyer in the principal or most advantageous market in which that investment is transacted.
ASC 820 classifies the inputs used to measure these fair values into the following hierarchy:
Level 1: Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities, accessible by us at the measurement date.
Level 2: Quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets, or quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in markets that are not active, or other observable inputs other than quoted prices.
Level 3: Unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.
In all cases, the level in the fair value hierarchy within which the fair value measurement in its entirety falls has been determined based on the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement. Our assessment of the significance of a particular input to the fair value measurement in its entirety requires judgment and considers factors specific to each investment.
Our Board of Directors has established procedures for the valuation of our investment portfolio. These procedures are detailed below.
Investments for which market quotations are readily available are valued at such market quotations.
For most of our investments, market quotations are not available. With respect to investments for which market quotations are not readily available or when such market quotations are deemed not to represent fair value, our Board of Directors has approved a multi-step valuation process each quarter, as described below.

1. Each portfolio company or investment is reviewed by our investment professionals with independent valuation firms engaged by our Board of Directors.
2. The independent valuation firms prepare independent valuations for each investment based on their own independent assessments and issues their report.
3. The Audit Committee of our Board of Directors reviews and discusses with the independent valuation firms the valuation reports, and then makes a recommendation to the Board of Directors of the value for each investment.

4. The Board of Directors discusses valuations and determines the fair value of each investment in our portfolio in good faith based on the input of the Investment Adviser, the respective independent valuation firm and the Audit Committee.

Our non-CLO investments are valued utilizing a yield analysis, enterprise value (“EV”) analysis, net asset value analysis, liquidation analysis, discounted cash flow analysis, or a combination of methods, as appropriate. The yield analysis uses loan spreads for loans, dividend yields for certain investments and other relevant information implied by market data involving identical or comparable assets or liabilities. Under the EV analysis, the EV of a portfolio company is first determined and allocated over the portfolio company’s securities in order of their preference relative to one another (i.e., “waterfall” allocation). To determine the EV, we typically use a market multiples approach that considers relevant and applicable market trading data of guideline public companies, transaction metrics from precedent merger and acquisitions transactions and/or a discounted cash flow analysis. The net asset value analysis is used to derive a value of an underlying investment (such as real estate property) by dividing a relevant earnings stream by an appropriate capitalization rate. For this purpose, we consider capitalization rates for similar properties as may be obtained from guideline public companies and/or relevant transactions. The liquidation analysis is intended to approximate the net recovery value of an investment based on, among other things, assumptions regarding liquidation proceeds based on a hypothetical liquidation of a portfolio company’s assets. The discounted cash flow analysis uses valuation techniques to convert future cash flows or earnings to a range of fair values from which a single estimate may be derived utilizing an appropriate discount rate. The measurement is based on the net present value indicated by current market expectations about those future amounts.

In applying these methodologies, additional factors that we consider in valuing our investments may include, as we deem relevant: security covenants, call protection provisions, and information rights; the nature and realizable value of any collateral; the portfolio company’s ability to make payments; the principal markets in which the portfolio company does business; publicly available financial ratios of peer companies; the principal market; and enterprise values, among other factors.

Our investments in CLOs are classified as ASC 820 Level 3 securities and are valued using a discounted cash flow model. The valuations have been accomplished through the analysis of the CLO deal structures to identify the risk exposures from the modeling point of view as well as to determine an appropriate call date (i.e., expected maturity). For each CLO security, the most appropriate valuation approach has been chosen from alternative approaches to ensure the most accurate valuation for such security. To value a CLO, both the assets and the liabilities of the CLO capital structure are modeled. Our valuation agent utilizes additional methods to validate the results from the discounted cash flow method, such as Monte Carlo simulations of key model variables, analysis of relevant data observed in the CLO market, and review of certain benchmark credit indices. We use a waterfall engine to store the collateral data, generate collateral cash flows from the assets based on various assumptions for the risk factors, distribute the cash flows to the liability structure based on the payment priorities, and discount them back using appropriate market discount rates. We are not responsible for and have no influence over the asset management of the portfolios underlying the CLO investments we hold as those portfolios are managed by non-affiliated third party CLO collateral managers. The main risk factors are: default risk, interest rate risk, downgrade risk, and credit spread risk.

Valuation of Other Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities

ASC 825, Financial Instruments, specifically ASC 825-10-25, permits an entity to choose, at specified election dates, to measure eligible items at fair value (the “Fair Value Option”). We have not elected the Fair Value Option to report selected financial assets and financial liabilities. See Note 8 for further discussion of our financial liabilities that are measured using another measurement attribute.

Convertible Notes

We have recorded the Convertible Notes at their contractual amounts. The Convertible Notes were analyzed for any features that would require bifurcation and such features were determined to be immaterial. See Note 5 for further discussion.

Revenue Recognition

Realized gains or losses on the sale of investments are calculated using the specific identification method.

Interest income, adjusted for amortization of premium and accretion of discount, is recorded on an accrual basis.

Origination, closing and/or commitment fees associated with investments in portfolio companies are accreted into interest income over the respective terms of the applicable loans. Accretion of such purchase discounts or amortization of premiums is calculated using the effective interest method as of the purchase date and adjusted only for material amendments or prepayments. Upon the prepayment of a loan or debt security, any prepayment penalties and unamortized loan origination, closing and commitment fees are recorded as interest income.

Loans are placed on non-accrual status when there is reasonable doubt that principal or interest will be collected. Unpaid accrued interest is generally reversed when a loan is placed on non-accrual status. Interest payments received on non-accrual loans may be recognized as income or applied to principal depending upon management's judgment. Non-accrual loans are restored to accrual status when past due principal and interest is paid and in management's judgment, is likely to remain current. As of June 30, 2016, approximately 1.4% of our total assets at fair value are in non-accrual status.

Interest income from investments in the "equity" class of security of CLO funds (typically preferred shares, income notes or subordinated notes) and "equity" class of security of securitized trust is recorded based upon an estimation of an effective yield to expected maturity utilizing assumed cash flows in accordance with ASC 325-40, Beneficial Interests in Securitized Financial Assets. We monitor the expected cash inflows from our CLO and securitized trust equity investments, including the expected residual payments, and the effective yield is determined and updated periodically.

Dividend income is recorded on the ex-dividend date.

Structuring fees and similar fees are recognized as income is earned, usually when paid. Structuring fees, excess deal deposits, net profits interests and overriding royalty interests are included in other income. See Note 10 for further discussion.

Federal and State Income Taxes

We have elected to be treated as a regulated investment company and intend to continue to comply with the requirements of the Code applicable to regulated investment companies. We are required to distribute at least 90% of our investment company taxable income and intend to distribute (or retain through a deemed distribution) all of our investment company taxable income and net capital gain to stockholders; therefore, we have made no provision for income taxes. The character of income and gains that we will distribute is determined in accordance with income tax regulations that may differ from GAAP. Book and tax basis differences relating to stockholder dividends and distributions and other permanent book and tax differences are reclassified to paid-in capital.

If we do not distribute (or are not deemed to have distributed) at least 98% of our annual ordinary income and 98.2% of our capital gains earned in the calendar year, we will generally be required to pay an excise tax equal to 4% of the amount by which 98% of our annual ordinary income and 98.2% of our capital gains exceed the distributions from such taxable income for the year. To the extent that we determine that our estimated current calendar year taxable income will be in excess of estimated current calendar year dividend distributions from such taxable income, we accrue excise taxes, if any, on estimated excess taxable income. As of June 30, 2016 and June 30, 2015, we accrued $1,100 and $305, respectively, for any unpaid potential excise tax liability and have included these amounts within other liabilities on the accompanying Consolidated Statements of Assets and Liabilities.

If we fail to satisfy the annual distribution requirement or otherwise fail to qualify as a RIC in any taxable year, we would be subject to tax on all of our taxable income at regular corporate income tax rates. We would not be able to deduct distributions to stockholders, nor would we be required to make distributions. Distributions would generally be taxable to our individual and other non-corporate taxable stockholders as ordinary dividend income eligible for the reduced maximum rate applicable to qualified dividend income to the extent of our current and accumulated earnings and profits, provided certain holding period and other requirements are met. Subject to certain limitations under the Code, corporate distributions would be eligible for the dividends-received deduction. To qualify again to be taxed as a RIC in a subsequent year, we would be required to distribute to our shareholders our accumulated earnings and profits attributable to non-RIC years. In addition, if we failed to qualify as a RIC for a period greater than two taxable years, then, in order to qualify as a RIC in a subsequent year, we would be required to elect to recognize and pay tax on any net built-in gain (the excess of aggregate gain, including items of income, over aggregate loss that would have been realized if we had been liquidated) or, alternatively, be subject to taxation on such built-in gain recognized for a period of ten years.

We follow ASC 740, Income Taxes ("ASC 740"). ASC 740 provides guidance for how uncertain tax positions should be recognized, measured, presented, and disclosed in the consolidated financial statements. ASC 740 requires the evaluation of tax positions taken or expected to be taken in the course of preparing our tax returns to determine whether the tax positions are "more-likely-than-not" of being sustained by the applicable tax authority. Tax positions not deemed to meet the more-likely-than-not threshold are recorded as a tax benefit or expense in the current year. For the years ended June 30, 2016 and June 30, 2015, we did not record any unrecognized tax benefits or liabilities.

Management’s determinations regarding ASC 740 may be subject to review and adjustment at a later date based upon factors including, but not limited to, an on-going analysis of tax laws, regulations and interpretations thereof.
Although we file both federal and state income tax returns, our major tax jurisdiction is federal. Our tax returns for our federal tax years ended August 31, 2013 and thereafter remain subject to examination by the Internal Revenue Service.
Dividends and Distributions

Dividends and distributions to common stockholders are recorded on the ex-dividend date. The amount, if any, to be paid as a monthly dividend or distribution is approved by our Board of Directors quarterly and is generally based upon our management's estimate of our future earnings. Net realized capital gains, if any, are distributed at least annually.

Financing Costs

We record origination expenses related to our Revolving Credit Facility and Convertible Notes, Public Notes and Prospect Capital InterNotes® (collectively, our "Unsecured Notes") as deferred financing costs. These expenses are deferred and amortized as part of interest expense using the straight-line method over the stated life of the obligation which approximates the effective yield method for our Revolving Credit Facility, Baby Bond Program, and Prospect Capital InterNotes®. The effective interest method is used for our remaining Unsecured Notes over the respective expected life or maturity. In the event that we modify or extinguish our debt before maturity, we follow the guidance in ASC 470-50, Modification and Extinguishments ("ASC 470-50"). For modifications to or exchanges of our Revolving Credit Facility, any unamortized deferred costs relating to lenders who are not part of the new lending group are expensed. For extinguishments of our Unsecured Notes, any unamortized deferred costs are deducted from the carrying amount of the debt in determining the gain or loss from the extinguishment. Effective July 1, 2016, these costs will be reclassified to the balance sheet as a deduction from the debt liability rather than an asset, in accordance with Accounting Standards Update 2015-03, Simplifying the Presentation of Debt Issuance Costs ("ASU 2015-03").

We may record registration expenses related to shelf filings as prepaid assets. These expenses consist principally of SEC registration fees, legal fees and accounting fees incurred. These prepaid assets are charged to capital upon the receipt of proceeds from an equity offering or charged to expense if no offering is completed. As of June 30, 2016 and June 30, 2015, there are no prepaid assets related to registration expenses and all amounts incurred have been expensed.

Guarantees and Indemnification Agreements

We follow ASC 460, Guarantees ("ASC 460"). ASC 460 elaborates on the disclosure requirements of a guarantor in its interim and annual consolidated financial statements about its obligations under certain guarantees that it has issued. It also requires a guarantor to recognize, at the inception of a guarantee, for those guarantees that are covered by ASC 460, the fair value of the obligation undertaken in issuing certain guarantees.

Per Share Information

Net increase or decrease in net assets resulting from operations per share is calculated using the weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the period presented. In accordance with ASC 946, convertible securities are not considered in the calculation of net asset value per share.

Recent Accounting Pronouncement

In April 2015, the FASB issued ASU 2015-03, Interest - Imputation of Interest (Subtopic 835-30): Simplifying the Presentation of Debt Issuance Costs, which requires debt issuance costs related to a recognized debt liability to be presented in the balance sheet as a direct deduction from the debt liability rather than as an asset. The new guidance will make the presentation of debt issuance costs consistent with the presentation of debt discounts or premiums. ASU 2015-03 is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2015, and interim periods within those fiscal years. Early adoption is permitted for financial statements that have not been previously issued. The new guidance must be applied on a retrospective basis to all prior periods presented in the financial statements. The adoption of the amended guidance in ASU 2015-03 is expected to decrease total liabilities by decreasing the carrying value of our debt, and is expected to decrease total assets by decreasing deferred financing costs of our debt, but is not expected to have any other significant effect on our consolidated financial statements and disclosures.

Note 3. Portfolio Investments

At June 30, 2016, we had investments in 125 long-term portfolio investments, which had an amortized cost of $6,091,100 and a fair value of $5,897,708. At June 30, 2015, we had investments in 131 long-term portfolio investments, which had an amortized cost of $6,559,376 and a fair value of $6,609,558.

The original cost basis of debt placement and equity securities acquired, including follow-on investments for existing portfolio companies, payment-in-kind interest, and structuring fees, totaled $979,102 and $1,867,477 during the years ended June 30, 2016 and June 30, 2015, respectively. Debt repayments and considerations from sales of equity securities of approximately $1,338,875 and $1,411,562 were received during the years ended June 30, 2016 and June 30, 2015, respectively.

The following table shows the composition of our investment portfolio as of June 30, 2016 and June 30, 2015.

	June 30, 2016		June 30, 2015	
	Cost	Fair Value	Cost	Fair Value
Revolving Line of Credit	$13,274	$13,274	$30,546	$30,546
Senior Secured Debt	3,072,839	2,941,722	3,617,111	3,533,447
Subordinated Secured Debt	1,228,598	1,209,604	1,234,701	1,205,303
Subordinated Unsecured Debt	75,878	68,358	145,644	144,271
Small Business Loans	14,603	14,215	50,558	50,892
CLO Debt	—	—	28,613	32,398
CLO Residual Interest	1,083,540	1,009,696	1,072,734	1,113,023
Equity	602,368	640,839	379,469	499,678
Total Investments	$6,091,100	$5,897,708	$6,559,376	$6,609,558

In the previous table and throughout the remainder of this footnote, we aggregate our portfolio investments by type of investment, which may differ slightly from the nomenclature used by the constituent instruments defining the rights of holders of the investment, as disclosed on our Consolidated Schedules of Investments (“SOI”). The following investments are included in each category:

- Senior Secured Debt includes investments listed on the SOI such as senior secured term loans, senior term loans, secured promissory notes, senior demand notes, and first lien term loans.
- Subordinated Secured Debt includes investments listed on the SOI such as subordinated secured term loans, subordinated term loans, senior subordinated notes, and second lien term loans.
- Subordinated Unsecured Debt includes investments listed on the SOI such as subordinated unsecured notes and senior unsecured notes.
- Small Business Loans includes our investments in small business whole loans purchased from OnDeck and Direct Capital Corporation (“Direct Capital”).
- CLO Debt includes our investments in the “debt” class of security of CLO funds.
- CLO Residual Interest includes our investments in the “equity” class of security of CLO funds such as income notes, preference shares, and subordinated notes.
- Equity, unless specifically stated otherwise, includes our investments in preferred stock, common stock, membership interests, net profits interests, net operating income interests, net revenue interests, overriding royalty interests, escrows receivable, and warrants.

The following table shows the fair value of our investments disaggregated into the three levels of the ASC 820 valuation hierarchy as of June 30, 2016.

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Revolving Line of Credit	$ —	$ —	$13,274	$13,274
Senior Secured Debt	—	—	2,941,722	2,941,722
Subordinated Secured Debt	—	—	1,209,604	1,209,604
Subordinated Unsecured Debt	—	—	68,358	68,358
Small Business Loans	—	—	14,215	14,215
CLO Residual Interest	—	—	1,009,696	1,009,696
Equity	—	—	640,839	640,839
Total Investments	$ —	$ —	$5,897,708	$5,897,708

The following table shows the fair value of our investments disaggregated into the three levels of the ASC 820 valuation hierarchy as of June 30, 2015.

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Revolving Line of Credit	$—	$ —	$30,546	$30,546
Senior Secured Debt	—	—	3,533,447	3,533,447
Subordinated Secured Debt	—	—	1,205,303	1,205,303
Subordinated Unsecured Debt	—	—	144,271	144,271
Small Business Loans	—	—	50,892	50,892
CLO Debt	—	—	32,398	32,398
CLO Residual Interest	—	—	1,113,023	1,113,023
Equity	260	—	499,418	499,678
Total Investments	$260	$ —	$6,609,298	$6,609,558

The following tables show the aggregate changes in the fair value of our Level 3 investments during the year ended June 30, 2016.

	Fair Value Measurements Using Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)			
	Control Investments	Affiliate Investments	Non-Control/ Non-Affiliate Investments	Total
Fair value as of June 30, 2015	$ 1,974,202	$ 45,945	$ 4,589,151	$ 6,609,298
Net realized losses on investments	(5,406)	(14,194)	(8,137)	(27,737)
Net change in unrealized depreciation	(88,751)	(233)	(154,392)	(243,376)
Net realized and unrealized losses	(94,157)	(14,427)	(162,529)	(271,113)
Purchases of portfolio investments	296,970	1,263	660,339	958,572
Payment-in-kind interest	15,175	—	5,356	20,531
Amortization of discounts and premiums, net	—	—	(84,087)	(84,087)
Repayments and sales of portfolio investments	(492,112)	(42,922)	(800,459)	(1,335,493)
Transfers within Level 3(1)	52,371	21,461	(73,832)	—
Transfers in (out) of Level 3(1)	—	—	—	—
Fair value as of June 30, 2016	$ 1,752,449	$ 11,320	$ 4,133,939	$ 5,897,708

	Revolving Line of Credit	Senior Secured Debt	Subordinated Secured Debt	Subordinated Unsecured Debt	Small Business Loans	CLO Debt	CLO Residual Interest	Equity	Total
Fair value as of June 30, 2015	$30,546	$3,533,447	$1,205,303	$144,271	$50,892	$32,398	$1,113,023	$499,418	$6,609,298
Net realized (losses) gains on investments	—	(1,246)	(7,456)	10	(5,986)	3,911	—	(16,970)	(27,737)
Net change in unrealized (depreciation) appreciation	—	(47,455)	10,403	(6,146)	(722)	(3,784)	(114,131)	(81,541)	(243,376)
Net realized and unrealized (losses) gains	—	(48,701)	2,947	(6,136)	(6,708)	127	(114,131)	(98,511)	(271,113)
Purchases of portfolio investments	9,824	412,950	147,104	—	72,400	—	96,620	219,674	958,572
Payment-in-kind interest	—	15,900	1,697	2,934	—	—	—	—	20,531
Accretion (amortization) of discounts and premiums	—	353	986	—	—	390	(85,816)	—	(84,087)
Repayments and sales of portfolio investments	(27,096)	(847,644)	(73,200)	(72,711)	(102,369)	(32,915)	—	(179,558)	(1,335,493)
Transfers within Level 3(1)	—	(124,583)	(75,233)	—	—	—	—	199,816	—
Transfers in (out) of Level 3(1)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fair value as of June 30, 2016	$13,274	$2,941,722	$1,209,604	$68,358	$14,215	$—	$1,009,696	$640,839	$5,897,708

(1) Transfers are assumed to have occurred at the beginning of the quarter during which the asset was transferred.

The following tables show the aggregate changes in the fair value of our Level 3 investments during the year ended June 30, 2015.

	Fair Value Measurements Using Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)			
	Control Investments	Affiliate Investments	Non-Control/ Non-Affiliate Investments	Total
Fair value as of June 30, 2014	$ 1,640,454	$ 32,121	$ 4,580,996	$ 6,253,571
Net realized losses on investments	(80,640)	—	(99,836)	(180,476)
Net change in unrealized appreciation	158,346	503	9,024	167,873
Net realized and unrealized gains (losses)	77,706	503	(90,812)	(12,603)
Purchases of portfolio investments	361,151	15,050	1,461,999	1,838,200
Payment-in-kind interest	22,850	—	6,427	29,277
Amortization of discounts and premiums, net	—	—	(87,638)	(87,638)
Repayments and sales of portfolio investments	(177,959)	(1,729)	(1,231,821)	(1,411,509)

Transfers within Level 3(1)	50,000	—	(50,000)	—
Transfers in (out) of Level 3(1)	—	—	—	—
Fair value as of June 30, 2015	$ 1,974,202	$ 45,945	$ 4,589,151	$ 6,609,298

	Revolving Line of Credit	Senior Secured Debt	Subordinated Secured Debt	Subordinated Unsecured Debt	Small Business Loans	CLO Debt	CLO Residual Interest	Equity	Total
Fair value as of June 30, 2014	$2,786	$3,514,198	$1,200,221	$85,531	$4,252	$33,199	$1,093,985	$319,399	$6,253,571
Net realized loss on investments	(1,095)	(36,955)	(77,745)	(6,502)	(2,490)	—	(15,561)	(40,128)	(180,476)
Net change in unrealized appreciation (depreciation)	659	(19,521)	42,658	(1,374)	719	(1,296)	(9,043)	155,071	167,873
Net realized and unrealized (losses) gains	(436)	(56,476)	(35,087)	(7,876)	(1,771)	(1,296)	(24,604)	114,943	(12,603)
Purchases of portfolio investments	58,196	1,205,788	170,767	12,469	96,614	—	220,779	73,587	1,838,200
Payment-in-kind interest	—	25,695	1,412	2,170	—	—	—	—	29,277
Accretion (amortization) of discounts and premiums	—	314	3,617	—	—	495	(92,064)	—	(87,638)
Repayments and sales of portfolio investments	(30,000)	(1,012,072)	(206,066)	612	(48,203)	—	(85,073)	(30,707)	(1,411,509)
Transfers within Level 3(1)	—	(144,000)	70,439	51,365	—	—	—	22,196	—
Transfers in (out) of Level 3(1)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fair value as of June 30, 2015	$30,546	$3,533,447	$1,205,303	$144,271	$50,892	$32,398	$1,113,023	$499,418	$6,609,298

(1) Transfers are assumed to have occurred at the beginning of the quarter during which the asset was transferred.

The net change in unrealized (depreciation) appreciation on the investments that use Level 3 inputs was $(157,796) and $82,432 for investments still held as of June 30, 2016 and June 30, 2015, respectively.

The ranges of unobservable inputs used in the fair value measurement of our Level 3 investments as of June 30, 2016 were as follows:

			Unobservable Input		
Asset Category	Fair Value	Primary Valuation Technique	Input	Range	Weighted Average
Senior Secured Debt	$2,167,389	Discounted Cash Flow (Yield analysis)	Market Yield	5.3%-27.6%	11.6%
Senior Secured Debt	115,893	Enterprise Value Waterfall (Market approach)	EBITDA Multiple	4.5x-6.8x	5.9x
Senior Secured Debt	64,418	Enterprise Value Waterfall (Market approach)	Revenue Multiple	0.4x-0.6x	0.5x
Senior Secured Debt	37,856	Enterprise Value Waterfall (Discounted cash flow)	Discount Rate	6.5%-8.5%	7.5%
Senior Secured Debt	7,972	Liquidation Analysis	N/A	N/A	N/A
Senior Secured Debt (1)	99,972	Enterprise Value Waterfall	Loss-adjusted discount rate	3.0%-18.0%	13.5%
Senior Secured Debt (2)	461,496	Enterprise Value Waterfall (NAV Analysis)	Capitalization Rate	3.4%-8.3%	5.9%
		Enterprise Value Waterfall (Income approach)	Discount Rate	6.5%-7.5%	7.0%
Subordinated Secured Debt	871,593	Discounted Cash Flow (Yield Analysis)	Market Yield	5.3%-25.7%	12.6%
Subordinated Secured Debt	28,622	Enterprise Value Waterfall (Market approach)	EBITDA Multiple	7.0x-8.0x	7.5x
Subordinated Secured Debt (3)	309,389	Enterprise Value Waterfall (Market approach)	Book Value Multiple	1.2x-3.7x	2.5x
		Enterprise Value Waterfall (Market approach)	Earnings Multiple	7.0x-11.0x	10.2x
Subordinated Unsecured Debt	30,781	Discounted Cash Flow (Yield Analysis)	Market Yield	14.1%-71.9%	28.9%
Subordinated Unsecured Debt	37,577	Enterprise Value Waterfall (Market approach)	EBITDA Multiple	5.8x-8.5x	7.7x
Small Business Loans (4)	14,215	Discounted Cash Flow	Loss-Adjusted Discount Rate	12.7%-33.6%	21.8%
CLO Residual Interest	1,009,696	Discounted Cash Flow	Discount Rate	15.6%-23.9%	18.0%
Preferred Equity (6)	76,081	Enterprise Value Waterfall (Market approach)	EBITDA Multiple	4.5x-7.0x	6.7x
Preferred Equity	2,842	Discounted Cash Flow	Discount Rate	6.2%-7.3%	6.8%
Common Equity/Interests/Warrants (7)	92,391	Enterprise Value Waterfall (Market approach)	EBITDA Multiple	4.8x-9.0x	6.0x
Common Equity/Interests/Warrants (2)	215,490	Enterprise Value Waterfall (NAV analysis)	Capitalization Rate	3.4%-8.3%	5.9%
		Enterprise Value Waterfall (Income approach)	Discount Rate	6.5%-7.5%	7.0%
Common Equity/Interests/Warrants (3)	127,727	Enterprise Value Waterfall (Market approach)	Book Value Multiple	1.2x-3.7x	2.3x
				7.0x-11.0x	10.0x

		Enterprise Value Waterfall (Market approach)	Earnings Multiple		
Common Equity/Interests/Warrants (5)	66,973	Discounted Cash Flow	Discount Rate	6.5%-7.5%	7.0%
Common Equity/Interests/Warrants	22,965	Discounted Cash Flow	Discount Rate	6.5%-8.5%	7.5%
Common Equity/Interests/Warrants	3,616	Discounted Cash Flow (Yield analysis)	Market Yield	16.0%-18.0%	17.0%
Common Equity/Interests/Warrants	26,638	Liquidation Analysis	N/A	N/A	N/A
Escrow Receivable	6,116	Discounted Cash Flow	Discount Rate	6.2%-7.5%	6.8%
Total Level 3 Investments	$5,897,708				

(1) Represents an investment in a Real Estate Investment subsidiary. The Enterprise Value analysis includes the fair value of our investments in such indirect subsidiary's consumer loans purchased from online consumer lending platforms, which are valued using a discounted cash flow valuation technique. The key unobservable input to the discounted cash flow analysis is noted above. In addition, the valuation also used projected loss rates as an unobservable input ranging from 1.07%-24.50%, with a weighted average of 10.58%.

(2) Represents our REIT investments. EV waterfall methodology uses both the net asset value analysis and discounted cash flow analysis, which are weighted equally (50%).

(3) Represents investments in consumer finance subsidiaries. The enterprise value waterfall methodology utilizes book value and earnings multiples, as noted above. In addition, the valuation of certain consumer finance companies utilizes the discounted cash flow technique whereby the significant unobservable input is the discount rate. For these companies each observable input (book value multiple, earnings multiple and discount rate) is weighted equally. For these companies the discount rate ranged from 14.5% to 18.0% with a weighted average of 15.7%.

(4) Includes our investments in small business whole loans purchased from OnDeck. Valuation also used projected loss rates as an unobservable input ranging from 0.71%-5.25%, with a weighted average of 1.22%.

(5) Represents net operating income interests in our REIT investments.

(6) In addition, the valuation of certain controlled energy companies utilizes the discounted cash flow technique whereby the significant unobservable input is the discount rate. For these companies each observable input is weighted equally. For these companies the discounted rate ranged from 20.0% to 21.0% with a weighted average of 20.5%.

(7) In addition, the valuation of certain energy companies utilizes the discounted cash flow technique whereby the significant unobservable input is the discount rate. For these companies each observable input is weighted equally. For these companies the discounted rate ranged from 20.5% to 21.5% with a weighted average of 21.0%.

The ranges of unobservable inputs used in the fair value measurement of our Level 3 investments as of June 30, 2015 were as follows:

			Unobservable Input		
Asset Category	Fair Value	Primary Valuation Technique	Input	Range	Weighted Average
Senior Secured Debt	$2,421,188	Discounted cash flow (Yield analysis)	Market Yield	6.1%-21.4%	11.3%
Senior Secured Debt	563,050	Enterprise value waterfall (Market approach)	EBITDA Multiple	3.5x-11.0x	8.1x
Senior Secured Debt	40,808	Enterprise value waterfall (Discounted cash flow)	Discount Rate	7.0%-9.0%	8.0%
Senior Secured Debt	6,918	Liquidation Analysis	N/A	N/A	N/A
Senior Secured Debt (1)	98,025	Enterprise value waterfall	Loss-Adjusted Discount Rate	3.8%-10.7%	6.9%
Senior Secured Debt (2)	64,560	Enterprise value waterfall	Loss-Adjusted Discount Rate	5.4%-16.3%	10.0%
Senior Secured Debt	25,970	Enterprise value waterfall	Appraisal	N/A	N/A
Senior Secured Debt (3)	343,474	Enterprise value waterfall (NAV analysis)	Capitalization Rate	5.6%-7.0%	6.0%
		Enterprise value waterfall (Market approach)	Dividend Yield	8.8%-11.7%	9.7%
Subordinated Secured Debt	847,624	Discounted cash flow (Yield analysis)	Market Yield	8.1%-18.3%	12.5%
Subordinated Secured Debt	54,948	Enterprise value waterfall (Market approach)	EBITDA Multiple	3.5x-6.0x	4.7x
Subordinated Secured Debt (4)	302,731	Enterprise value waterfall (Market approach)	Book Value Multiple	1.2x-3.8x	2.7x
		Enterprise value waterfall (Market approach)	Earnings multiple	6.8x-11.0x	10.3x
Subordinated Unsecured Debt	112,701	Discounted cash flow (Yield analysis)	Market Yield	9.1%-15.3%	11.8%
Subordinated Unsecured Debt	31,570	Enterprise value waterfall (Market approach)	EBITDA Multiple	5.8x-8.0x	7.2x
Small Business Loans (5)	362	Discounted Cash Flow	Loss-Adjusted Discount Rate	11.7%-27.3%	23.5%
Small Business Loans (6)	50,530	Discounted Cash Flow	Loss-Adjusted Discount Rate	20.4%-33.2%	24.9%
CLO Debt	32,398	Discounted Cash Flow	Discount Rate	6.1%-6.9%	6.5%
CLO Residual Interest	1,113,023	Discounted Cash Flow	Discount Rate	11.2%-18.0%	14.0%
Preferred Equity	4,091	Enterprise value waterfall (Market approach)	EBITDA multiple	4.5x - 8.5x	6.7x
Preferred Equity	3,023	Discounted cash flow (Yield analysis)	Market yield	19.8% - 24.7%	22.2%
Common Equity/Interests/Warrants	135,333	Enterprise value waterfall (Market approach)	EBITDA multiple	3.5x-11.0x	8.6x
Common Equity/Interests/Warrants (3)	130,316	Enterprise value waterfall (NAV analysis)	Capitalization Rate	5.6%-7.0%	5.9%
		Enterprise value waterfall (Market approach)	Dividend Yield	8.8% - 11.7%	9.5%

Common Equity/Interests/Warrants (4)	148,631	Enterprise value waterfall (Market approach)	Book value multiple	1.2x-3.8x	2.5x
		Enterprise value waterfall (Market approach)	Earnings multiple	6.8x-11.0x	10.1x
Common Equity/Interests/Warrants (7)	38,455	Discounted cash flow	Discount rate	11.5% - 12.5%	12.0%
Common Equity/Interests/Warrants	28,133	Enterprise value waterfall (Discounted cash flow)	Discount rate	7.0%-9.0%	8.0%
Common Equity/Interests/Warrants	4,310	Discounted cash flow (Yield analysis)	Market yield	16.0% - 18.0%	17.0%
Common Equity/Interests/Warrants	1,120	Enterprise value waterfall	Appraisal	n/a	n/a
Common Equity/Interests/Warrants	22	Liquidation analysis	n/a	n/a	n/a
Escrow Receivable	5,984	Discounted cash flow	Discount rate	7.0%-8.2%	7.6%
Total Level 3 Investments	$6,609,298				

(1) Represents an investment in a REIT subsidiary. The EV analysis includes the fair value of our investments in such indirect subsidiary's consumer loans purchased from online consumer lending platforms, which are valued using a discounted cash flow valuation technique. The key unobservable input to the discounted cash flow analysis is noted above. In addition, the valuation also used projected loss rates as an unobservable input ranging from 0.6%-26.5%, with a weighted average of 8.4%.

(2) EV analysis is based on the fair value of our investments in consumer loans purchased from Lending Club, which are valued using a discounted cash flow valuation technique. The key unobservable input to the discounted cash flow analysis is noted above. In addition, the valuation also used projected loss rates as an unobservable input ranging from 2.3%-23.8%, with a weighted average of 16.9%.

(3) Represents our REIT investments. EV waterfall methodology uses both the net asset value analysis and dividend yield analysis, which are weighted equally (50%).

(4) Represents investments in consumer finance controlled subsidiaries. The enterprise value waterfall methodology utilizes book value and earnings multiples, as noted above. In addition, the valuation of certain consumer finance companies utilizes the discounted cash flow technique whereby the significant unobservable input is the discount rate. For these companies each observable input (book value multiple, earnings multiple and discount rate) is weighted equally. For these companies the discount rate ranged from 14.5% - 18.0% with a weighted average of 15.7%.

(5) Includes our investments in small business whole loans purchased from Direct Capital Corporation and OnDeck and our residual interest in MarketPlace Loan Trust. Valuation also used projected loss rates as an unobservable input ranging from 4.2%-11.7%, with a weighted average of 9.71%.

(6) Includes our investments in small business whole loans purchased from OnDeck. Valuation also used projected loss rates as an unobservable input ranging from 4.2%-11.7%, with a weighted average of 9.7%.

(7) Represents net operating income interests in our REIT investments.

In determining the range of values for debt instruments, except CLOs and debt investments in controlling portfolio companies, management and the independent valuation firm estimated corporate and security credit ratings and identified corresponding yields to maturity for each loan from relevant market data. A discounted cash flow analysis was then prepared using the appropriate yield to maturity as the discount rate, to determine a range of values. In determining the range of values for debt investments of controlled companies and equity investments, the enterprise value was determined by applying earnings before income tax, depreciation and amortization ("EBITDA") multiples, the discounted cash flow technique, net income and/or book value multiples for similar guideline public companies and/or similar recent investment transactions. For stressed equity investments, a liquidation analysis was prepared.

During the year ended June 30, 2016, we changed the valuation methodology for our REITs portfolio (APRC, NPRC, and UPRC) from averaging the net asset value and dividend yield method to averaging the net asset value and discounted cash flow method utilizing capitalization rates for similar guideline companies and/or similar recent investment transactions.

In determining the range of values for our investments in CLOs, management and the independent valuation firm used a discounted cash flow model. The valuations were accomplished through the analysis of the CLO deal structures to identify the risk exposures from the modeling point of view as well as to determine an appropriate call date. For each CLO security, the most appropriate valuation approach was chosen from alternative approaches to ensure the most accurate valuation for such security. To value a CLO, both the assets and the liabilities of the CLO capital structure are modeled. Our valuation agent utilizes additional methods to validate the results from the discounted cash flow method, such as Monte Carlo simulations of key model variables, analysis of relevant data observed in the CLO market, and review of certain benchmark credit indices. A waterfall engine was used to store the collateral data, generate collateral cash flows from the assets based on various assumptions for the risk factors, distribute the cash flows to the liability structure based on the payment priorities, and discount them back using proper discount rates to expected maturity or call date.

Our portfolio consists of residual interests in CLOs, which involve a number of significant risks. CLOs are typically very highly levered (10 - 14 times), and therefore the residual interest tranches that we invest in are subject to a higher degree of risk of total loss. In particular, investors in CLO residual interests indirectly bear risks of the underlying loan investments held by such CLOs. We generally have the right to receive payments only from the CLOs, and generally do not have direct rights against the underlying borrowers or the entity that sponsored the CLO. While the CLOs we target generally enable the investor to acquire interests in a pool of senior loans without the expenses associated with directly holding the same investments, our prices of indices and securities underlying CLOs will rise or fall. These prices (and, therefore, the prices of the CLOs) will be influenced by the same types of political and economic events that affect issuers of securities and capital markets generally. The failure by a CLO investment in which we invest to satisfy financial covenants, including with respect to adequate collateralization and/or interest coverage tests, could lead to a reduction in its payments to us. In the event that a CLO fails certain tests, holders of debt senior to us would be entitled to additional payments that would, in turn, reduce the payments we would otherwise be entitled to receive. Separately, we may incur expenses to the extent necessary to seek recovery upon default or to negotiate new terms with a defaulting CLO or any other investment we may make. If any of these occur, it could materially and adversely affect our operating results and cash flows.

The interests we have acquired in CLOs are generally thinly traded or have only a limited trading market. CLOs are typically privately offered and sold, even in the secondary market. As a result, investments in CLOs may be characterized as illiquid securities. In addition to the general risks associated with investing in debt securities, CLO residual interests carry additional risks, including, but not limited to: (i) the possibility that distributions from collateral securities will not be adequate to make interest or other payments; (ii) the quality of the collateral may decline in value or default; (iii) the investments in CLO tranches will likely be subordinate to other senior classes of note tranches thereof; and (iv) the complex structure of the security may not be fully understood at the time of investment and may produce disputes with the CLO investment or unexpected investment results. Our net asset value may also decline over time if our principal recovery with respect to CLO residual interests is less than the cost of those investments. Our CLO investments and/or the underlying senior secured loans may prepay more quickly than expected, which could have an adverse impact on our value.

An increase in LIBOR would materially increase the CLO's financing costs. Since most of the collateral positions within the CLOs have LIBOR floors, there may not be corresponding increases in investment income (if LIBOR increases but stays below the LIBOR floor rate of such investments) resulting in materially smaller distribution payments to the residual interest investors.

We hold more than 10% of the shares in a foreign corporation that is treated as a controlled foreign corporation ("CFC") (including residual interest tranche investments in a CLO investment treated as a CFC), for which we are treated as receiving a deemed distribution (taxable as ordinary income) each year from such foreign corporation in an amount equal to our pro rata share of the corporation's income for the tax year (including both ordinary earnings and capital gains). We are required to include such deemed distributions from a CFC in our income and we are required to distribute such income to maintain our RIC status regardless of whether or not the CFC makes an actual distribution during such year.

If we acquire shares in "passive foreign investment companies" ("PFICs") (including residual interest tranche investments in CLOs that are PFICs), we may be subject to federal income tax on a portion of any "excess distribution" or gain from the disposition of such shares even if such income is distributed as a taxable dividend to our stockholders. Certain elections may be available to mitigate or eliminate such tax on excess distributions, but such elections (if available) will generally require us to recognize our share of the PFICs income for each year regardless of whether we receive any distributions from such PFICs. We must nonetheless distribute such income to maintain its status as a RIC.

Legislation enacted in 2010 imposes a withholding tax of 30% on payments of U.S. source interest and dividends paid after December 31, 2013, or gross proceeds from the disposition of an instrument that produces U.S. source interest or dividends paid after December 31, 2016, to certain non-U.S. entities, including certain non-U.S. financial institutions and investment funds, unless such non-U.S. entity complies with certain reporting requirements regarding its United States account holders and its United States owners. Most CLOs in which we invest will be treated as non-U.S. financial entities for this purpose, and therefore will be required to comply with these reporting requirements to avoid the 30% withholding. If a CLO in which we invest fails to properly comply with these reporting requirements, it could reduce the amounts available to distribute to residual interest and junior debt holders in such CLO vehicle, which could materially and adversely affect our operating results and cash flows.

If we are required to include amounts in income prior to receiving distributions representing such income, we may have to sell some of its investments at times and/or at prices management would not consider advantageous, raise additional debt or equity capital or forgo new investment opportunities for this purpose. If we are not able to obtain cash from other sources, we may fail to qualify for RIC tax treatment and thus become subject to corporate-level income tax.

The significant unobservable input used to value our investments based on the yield analysis and discounted cash flow analysis is the market yield (or applicable discount rate) used to discount the estimated future cash flows expected to be received from the underlying investment, which includes both future principal and interest/dividend payments. Increases or decreases in the market yield (or applicable discount rate) would result in a decrease or increase, respectively, in the fair value measurement. Management and the independent valuation firms consider the following factors when selecting market yields or discount rates: risk of default, rating of the investment and comparable company investments, and call provisions.

The significant unobservable inputs used to value our investments based on the EV analysis may include market multiples of specified financial measures such as EBITDA, net income, or book value of identified guideline public companies, implied valuation multiples from precedent M&A transactions, and/or discount rates applied in a discounted cash flow analysis. The independent valuation firm identifies a population of publicly traded companies with similar operations and key attributes to that of the portfolio company. Using valuation and operating metrics of these guideline public companies and/or as implied by relevant precedent transactions, a range of multiples of the latest twelve months EBITDA, or other measure such as net income or book value, is typically calculated. The independent valuation firm utilizes the determined multiples to estimate the portfolio company's EV generally based on the latest twelve months EBITDA of the portfolio company (or other meaningful measure). Increases or decreases in the multiple may result in an increase or decrease, respectively, in EV which may increase or decrease the fair value measurement of the debt of controlled companies and/or equity investment, as applicable. In certain instances, a discounted cash flow analysis may be considered in estimating EV, in which case, discount rates based on a weighted average cost of capital and application of the capital asset pricing model may be utilized.

The significant unobservable input used to value our private REIT investments based on the net asset value analysis is the capitalization rate applied to the earnings measure of the underlying property. Increases or decreases in the capitalization rate would result in a decrease or increase, respectively, in the fair value measurement.

Changes in market yields, discount rates, capitalization rates or EBITDA multiples, each in isolation, may change the fair value measurement of certain of our investments. Generally, an increase in market yields, discount rates or capitalization rates, or a decrease in EBITDA (or other) multiples may result in a decrease in the fair value measurement of certain of our investments.

Due to the inherent uncertainty of determining the fair value of investments that do not have a readily available market value, the fair value of our investments may fluctuate from period to period. Additionally, the fair value of our investments may differ significantly from the values that would have been used had a ready market existed for such investments and may differ materially from the values that we may ultimately realize. Further, such investments are generally subject to legal and other restrictions on resale or otherwise are less liquid than publicly traded securities. If we were required to liquidate a portfolio investment in a forced or liquidation sale, we could realize significantly less than the value at which we have recorded it.

In addition, changes in the market environment and other events that may occur over the life of the investments may cause the gains or losses ultimately realized on these investments to be different than the unrealized gains or losses reflected in the currently assigned valuations.

During the year ended June 30, 2016, the valuation methodology for Empire Today, LLC ("Empire") changed to remove the waterfall analysis used in previous periods due to positive trends in financial performance and deleveraging. As a result of this change and current market conditions, as well as additional purchases of $34,726, the fair value of our investment in Empire increased to $49,938 as of June 30, 2016, a discount of $50 from its amortized cost, compared to the $2,448 unrealized depreciation recorded at June 30, 2015.

During the year ended June 30, 2016, the valuation methodology for Ark-La-Tex Wireline Services, LLC ("Ark-La-Tex") changed to add the waterfall analysis due to impairment of Term Loan A and Term Loan B. As a result of this change, and in recognition of recent company performance and current market conditions, the fair value of our investment in Ark-La-Tex decreased to $11,779 as of June 30, 2016, a discount of $32,548 from its amortized cost, compared to the $3,723 unrealized depreciation recorded at June 30, 2015.

During the year ended June 30, 2016, the valuation methodology for Nixon, Inc. ("Nixon") changed to incorporate a waterfall analysis. As a result of the company's performance and current market conditions, the fair value of our investment in Nixon decreased to $11,776 as of June 30, 2016, a discount of $2,421 from its amortized cost, compared to the $133 unrealized depreciation recorded at June 30, 2015.

During the year ended June 30, 2016, the valuation methodology for Royal Holdings, Inc. ("Royal") changed to remove the relative value method based on low liquidity of first lien term loan. As a result of this change the fair value of our investment in Royal decreased to $4,819 as of June 30, 2016, a discount of $148 from its amortized cost, compared to the $37 unrealized appreciation recorded at June 30, 2015.

During the year ended June 30, 2016, the valuation methodology for CURO Group Holding Corp (f/k/a Speedy Group Holdings Corp.) ("Speedy") changed to remove the shadow method and incorporate relative value method. As a result of this change and decreased market prices, the fair value of our investment in Speedy decreased to $8,081 as of June 30, 2016, a discount of $6,919 from its amortized cost. No unrealized depreciation/appreciation was recorded at June 30, 2015.

During the year ended June 30, 2016, the valuation methodology for USES Corp. ("USES") changed to incorporate a waterfall analysis due to impairment of Term Loan B. As a result of this change, the fair value of our investment in USES decreased to $40,286 as of June 30, 2016, a discount of $21,440 from its amortized cost, compared to the $4,293 unrealized depreciation recorded at June 30, 2015.

During the year ended June 30, 2016, the valuation methodology for Spartan Energy Services, Inc. ("Spartan") changed to add the waterfall analysis due to impairment of Term Loan B. During the three months ended June 30, 2016, liquidation analysis was added due to impairment of both Term Loan A and Term Loan B. As a result of this change and current market conditions, the fair value of our investment in Spartan decreased to $12,352 as of June 30, 2016, a discount of $14,240 from its amortized cost, compared to the $720 unrealized depreciation recorded at June 30, 2015.

During the year ended June 30, 2016, the valuation methodology for Arctic Energy Services, LLC ("Arctic Energy") changed to incorporate a discounted cash flow analysis. As a result of the company's performance and current market conditions, the fair value of our investment in Arctic Energy decreased to $38,340 as of June 30, 2016, a discount of $22,536 from its amortized cost, compared to the $512 unrealized depreciation recorded at June 30, 2015.

During the year ended June 30, 2016, the valuation methodology for CP Energy Services Inc. ("CP Energy") changed to incorporate a discounted cash flow analysis. As a result of the company's performance and current market conditions, the fair value of our investment in CP Energy decreased to $76,002 as of June 30, 2016, a discount of $37,498 from its amortized cost, compared to the $25,309 unrealized depreciation recorded at June 30, 2015.

During the year ended June 30, 2016, we changed the valuation methodology for our REITs portfolio (American Property REIT Corp. ("APRC"), NPRC, and United Property REIT Corp. ("UPRC")) from averaging the net asset value and dividend yield method to averaging the net asset value and discounted cash flow method. The use of the discounted cash flow method more closely reflects the valuation techniques used by the broader multifamily real estate industry.

During the year ended June 30, 2016, we removed the dividend yield method and used the discounted cash flow method for NPRC. The discounted cash flow method is averaged with the net asset value method. The fair value of our investment in NPRC increased primarily as a result of improved operating performance at the property level and market conditions. Total fair value of our investment in NPRC increased to $843,933 as of June 30, 2016, a premium of $116,557 from its amortized cost, compared to the $49,350 unrealized appreciation recorded at June 30, 2015, including ARPC and UPRC. Effective May 23, 2016, APRC and UPRC merged with and into NPRC, with NPRC as the surviving entity. APRC and UPRC have been dissolved.

Effective May 23, 2016, APRC and UPRC merged with and into NPRC, with NPRC as the surviving entity.

During the period from July 1, 2015 through May 23, 2016, we provided $2,268 of equity financing to APRC to fund capital expenditures for existing properties. In addition, during the period from July 1, 2015 through May 23, 2016, we received a partial repayment of $29,703 of our loan previously outstanding and recorded $11,016 of dividend income in connection with the sale of Vista.

During the period from July 1, 2015 through May 23, 2016, we provided $4,484 and $3,047 of debt and equity financing, respectively, to UPRC to fund capital expenditures for existing properties. In addition, during the period from July 1, 2015 through May 23, 2016, we received a partial repayment of $7,567 of our loan previously outstanding.

During the year ended June 30, 2016, we provided $9,017 of equity financing to NPRC for the acquisition of real estate properties and $3,433 of equity financing to NPRC to fund capital expenditures for existing properties. In addition, during the year ended June 30, 2016, we received partial repayments of $63,271 of our loans previously outstanding.

During the year ended June 30, 2016, we provided $202,466 and $41,118 of debt and equity financing, respectively, to NPRC to enable certain of its wholly-owned subsidiaries to invest in online consumer loans. In addition, during the year ended June 30, 2016, we received partial repayments of $52,260 of our loans previously outstanding with NPRC and its wholly-owned subsidiaries and $12,396 as a return of capital on our equity investment in NPRC.

The online consumer loan investments held by certain of NPRC's wholly-owned subsidiaries are unsecured obligations of individual borrowers that are issued in amounts ranging from $1 to $50, with fixed terms ranging from 18 to 84 months. As of June 30, 2016, the outstanding investment in online consumer loans by certain of NPRC's wholly-owned subsidiaries was comprised of 91,721 individual loans and had an aggregate fair value of $674,423. The average outstanding individual loan balance is approximately $8 and the loans mature on dates ranging from October 31, 2016 to August 1, 2023 with a weighted- average outstanding term of 33 months as of June 30, 2016. Fixed interest rates range from 4.0% to 36.0% with a weighted-average current interest rate of 22.0%.

As of June 30, 2016, based on outstanding principal balance, 9.3% of the portfolio was invested in super prime loans (borrowers with a Fair Isaac Corporation score, "FICO score", of 720 or greater), 24.8% of the portfolio in prime loans (borrowers with a FICO score of 660 to 719) and 65.9% of the portfolio in near prime loans (borrowers with a FICO score of 580 to 659).

Loan Type	Outstanding Balance	Interest Rate Range	Weighted Average Interest Rate*
Super Prime	$ 66,152	4.0% - 36.0%	11.7%
Prime	175,899	5.3% - 36.0%	14.9%
Near Prime	467,106	6.0% - 36.0%	26.2%

*Based on outstanding principal of the unsecured consumer loans.

As of June 30, 2016, our investment in NPRC had an amortized cost of $727,376 and a fair value of $843,933, including $363,170 of fair value related to our investment in the online consumer loan subsidiary as discussed above. The remaining fair value of $480,763 relates to NPRC's real estate portfolio was comprised of thirty eight multi-families properties, twelve self-storage units and three commercial properties. The following table shows the location, acquisition date, purchase price, and mortgage outstanding due to other parties for each of the properties held by NPRC as of June 30, 2016.

No.	Property Name	City	Acquisition Date	Purchase Price	Mortgage Outstanding
1	1557 Terrell Mill Road, LLC	Marietta, GA	12/28/2012	$ 23,500	$ 14,897
2	Lofton Place, LLC	Tampa, FL	4/30/2013	26,000	20,402
3	Arlington Park Marietta, LLC	Marietta, GA	5/8/2013	14,850	9,650
4	Cordova Regency, LLC	Pensacola, FL	11/15/2013	13,750	11,375
5	Crestview at Oakleigh, LLC	Pensacola, FL	11/15/2013	17,500	13,845
6	Inverness Lakes, LLC	Mobile, AL	11/15/2013	29,600	24,700
7	Kings Mill Pensacola, LLC	Pensacola, FL	11/15/2013	20,750	17,550
8	Plantations at Pine Lake, LLC	Tallahassee, FL	11/15/2013	18,000	14,092
9	Verandas at Rocky Ridge, LLC	Birmingham, AL	11/15/2013	15,600	10,205
10	Plantations at Hillcrest, LLC	Mobile, AL	1/17/2014	6,930	4,881
11	Crestview at Cordova, LLC	Pensacola, FL	1/17/2014	8,500	8,126
12	Taco Bell, OK	Yukon, OK	6/4/2014	1,719	—
13	146 Forest Parkway, LLC	Forest Park, GA	10/24/2012	7,400	—
14	5100 Live Oaks Blvd, LLC	Tampa, FL	1/17/2013	63,400	46,700
15	NPRC Carroll Resort, LLC	Pembroke Pines, FL	6/24/2013	225,000	181,707
16	APH Carroll 41, LLC	Marietta, GA	11/1/2013	30,600	32,713
17	Matthews Reserve II, LLC	Matthews, NC	11/19/2013	22,063	19,964
18	City West Apartments II, LLC	Orlando, FL	11/19/2013	23,562	23,354
19	Vinings Corner II, LLC	Smyrna, GA	11/19/2013	35,691	33,026
20	Uptown Park Apartments II, LLC	Altamonte Springs, FL	11/19/2013	36,590	29,839
21	Mission Gate II, LLC	Plano, TX	11/19/2013	47,621	41,711
22	St. Marin Apartments II, LLC	Coppell, TX	11/19/2013	73,078	62,552
23	APH Carroll Bartram Park, LLC	Jacksonville, FL	12/31/2013	38,000	28,100
24	APH Carroll Atlantic Beach, LLC	Atlantic Beach, FL	1/31/2014	13,025	8,766
25	23 Mile Road Self Storage, LLC	Chesterfield, MI	8/19/2014	5,804	4,350
26	36th Street Self Storage, LLC	Wyoming, MI	8/19/2014	4,800	3,600
27	Ball Avenue Self Storage, LLC	Grand Rapids, MI	8/19/2014	7,281	5,460
28	Ford Road Self Storage, LLC	Westland, MI	8/29/2014	4,642	3,480
29	Ann Arbor Kalamazoo Self Storage, LLC	Ann Arbor, MI	8/29/2014	4,458	3,345
30	Ann Arbor Kalamazoo Self Storage, LLC	Scio, MI	8/29/2014	8,927	6,695

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No.	Property Name	City	Acquisition Date	Purchase Price	Mortgage Outstanding
31	Ann Arbor Kalamazoo Self Storage, LLC	Kalamazoo, MI	8/29/2014	2,363	1,775
32	Jolly Road Self Storage, LLC	Okemos, MI	1/16/2015	7,492	5,620
33	Eaton Rapids Road Self Storage, LLC	Lansing West, MI	1/16/2015	1,741	1,305
34	Haggerty Road Self Storage, LLC	Novi, MI	1/16/2015	6,700	5,025
35	Waldon Road Self Storage, LLC	Lake Orion, MI	1/16/2015	6,965	5,225
36	Tyler Road Self Storage, LLC	Ypsilanti, MI	1/16/2015	3,507	2,630
37	SSIL I, LLC	Aurora, IL	11/5/2015	34,500	26,450
38	Atlanta Eastwood Village LLC	Stockbridge, GA	12/12/2013	25,957	19,785
39	Atlanta Monterey Village LLC	Jonesboro, GA	12/12/2013	11,501	9,193
40	Atlanta Hidden Creek LLC	Morrow, GA	12/12/2013	5,098	3,619
41	Atlanta Meadow Springs LLC	College Park, GA	12/12/2013	13,116	10,180
42	Atlanta Meadow View LLC	College Park, GA	12/12/2013	14,354	11,141
43	Atlanta Peachtree Landing LLC	Fairburn, GA	12/12/2013	17,224	13,575
44	Taco Bell, MO	Marshall, MO	6/4/2014	1,405	—
45	Canterbury Green Apartments Holdings LLC	Fort Wayne, IN	9/29/2014	85,500	74,286
46	Abbie Lakes OH Partners, LLC	Canal Winchester, OH	9/30/2014	12,600	10,440
47	Kengary Way OH Partners, LLC	Reynoldsburg, OH	9/30/2014	11,500	11,000
48	Lakeview Trail OH Partners, LLC	Canal Winchester, OH	9/30/2014	26,500	20,142
49	Lakepoint OH Partners, LLC	Pickerington, OH	9/30/2014	11,000	10,080
50	Sunbury OH Partners, LLC	Columbus, OH	9/30/2014	13,000	10,480
51	Heatherbridge OH Partners, LLC	Blacklick, OH	9/30/2014	18,416	15,480
52	Jefferson Chase OH Partners, LLC	Blacklick, OH	9/30/2014	13,551	12,240
53	Goldenstrand OH Partners, LLC	Hilliard, OH	10/29/2014	7,810	8,040
				$1,200,441	$ 972,796

On August 1, 2014, we sold our investments in Airmall Inc. (“Airmall”) for net proceeds of $51,379 and realized a loss of $3,473 on the sale. In addition, there is $6,000 being held in escrow, of which 98% is due to Prospect, which will be recognized as an additional realized loss if it is not received. Included in the net proceeds were $3,000 of structuring fees from Airmall related to the sale of the operating company which was recognized as other income during the three months ended September 30, 2014. On October 22, 2014, we received a tax refund of $665 related to our investment in Airmall for which we realized a gain of the same amount. On March 21, 2016, we received $1,720 of the escrow proceeds. As of June 30, 2016, our Board of Directors has valued our remaining escrow receivable investment in Airmall at $3,000 which we expect to collect in early fiscal 2017.

On August 20, 2014, we sold the assets of Borga, Inc. (“Borga”), a wholly-owned subsidiary of STI Holding, Inc., for net proceeds of $382 and realized a loss of $2,589 on the sale. On December 29, 2014, Borga was dissolved.

On August 25, 2014, we sold Boxercraft Incorporated, a wholly-owned subsidiary of BXC Company, Inc., for net proceeds of $750 and realized a net loss of $16,949 on the sale.

On September 15, 2014, Echelon Aviation LLC repaid $37,313 of the $78,121 loan receivable to us.

On September 30, 2014, we made a $26,431 follow-on investment in Harbortouch Payments, LLC (“Harbortouch”) to support an acquisition. As part of the transaction, we received $529 of structuring fee income and $50 of amendment fee income from Harbortouch which was recognized as other income.

During the three months ended September 30, 2014, we impaired our investment in Appalachian Energy LLC and realized a loss of $2,050, reducing the amortized cost to zero.

On October 3, 2014, we sold our $35,000 investment in Babson CLO Ltd. 2011-I and realized a loss of $6,410 on the sale.

On October 10, 2014, ARRM sold Ajax Rolled Ring & Machine, LLC to a third party and repaid the $19,337 loan receivable to us. We recorded a realized loss of $21,001 related to the sale. Concurrent with the sale, our ownership increased to 100% of the outstanding equity of SB Forging. As such, we began consolidating SB Forging on October 11, 2014. In addition, there is $3,000 being held in escrow of which $802 and $1,750 was received on May 6, 2015 and May 31, 2016, respectively, for which Prospect realized a gain of the same amount.

On October 20, 2014, we sold our $22,000 investment in Galaxy XII CLO, Ltd. and realized a loss of $2,435 on the sale.

On November 21, 2014, Coalbed, LLC ("Coalbed") merged with and into Wolf Energy, LLC ("Wolf Energy"), with Wolf Energy as the surviving entity. During the three months ended December 31, 2014, we impaired our investment in the Coalbed debt assumed by Wolf Energy and realized a loss of $5,991, reducing the amortized cost to zero.

On December 4, 2014, we sold our $29,075 investment in Babson CLO Ltd. 2012-I and realized a loss of $3,833 on the sale. On January 15, 2015, we received additional proceeds of $66 for which Prospect realized a gain of the same amount.

On December 4, 2014, we sold our $27,850 investment in Babson CLO Ltd. 2012-II and realized a loss of $2,961 on the sale. On February 18, 2015, we received additional proceeds of $12 for which Prospect realized a gain of the same amount.

During the three months ended December 31, 2014, Manx Energy, Inc. was dissolved and we recorded a realized loss of $50, reducing the amortized cost to zero.

During the three months ended December 31, 2014, we impaired our investments in Change Clean Energy Company, LLC and Yatesville Coal Company, LLC and recorded a realized loss of $1,449, reducing the amortized cost to zero.

During the three months ended December 31, 2014, we impaired our investment in New Century Transportation, Inc. ("NCT") a realized a loss of $42,064, reducing the amortized cost to $980.

During the three months ended December 31, 2014, we impaired our investment in Stryker Energy, LLC and realized a loss of $32,711, reducing the amortized cost to zero.

During the three months ended December 31, 2014, we impaired our investment in Wind River Resources Corporation ("Wind River") and recorded a realized loss of $11,650, reducing the amortized cost to $3,000. During the three months ended March 31, 2016, our remaining investment in Wind River was written-off for tax purposes and a loss of $3,000 was therefore realized.

On June 5, 2015, we sold our equity investment in Vets Securing America, Inc. ("VSA") and realized a net loss of $975 on the sale. In connection with the sale, VSA was released as a borrower on the secured promissory notes, leaving The Healing Staff, Inc. ("THS") as the sole borrower. During the year ended June 30, 2015, THS ceased operations and we recorded a realized loss of $2,956, reducing the amortized cost to zero.

On June 9, 2015, we provided additional debt and equity financing to support the recapitalization of Edmentum Ultimate Holdings, LLC ("Edmentum"). As part of the recapitalization, we exchanged 100% of the $50,000 second lien term loan previously outstanding for $26,365 of junior PIK notes and 370,964.14 Class A common units representing 37.1% equity ownership in Edmentum. In addition, we invested $5,875 in senior PIK notes and committed $7,834 as part of a second lien revolving credit facility, of which $4,896 was funded at closing. On June 9, 2015, we determined that the impairment of Edmentum was other-than-temporary and recorded a realized loss of $22,116 for the amount that the amortized cost exceeded the fair value, reducing the amortized cost to $37,216.

On August 12, 2015, we sold 780 of our small business whole loans (with a cost of $30,968) purchased from OnDeck to Jefferies Asset Funding LLC for proceeds of $26,619, net of related transaction expenses, and a trust certificate representing a 41.54% interest in the MarketPlace Loan Trust, Series 2015-OD2. We realized a loss of $775 on the sale.

On September 30, 2015, we restructured our investment in Arctic Energy. Concurrent with the restructuring, we exchanged $31,640 senior secured loan and $20,230 subordinated loan for Class D and Class E equity in Arctic Energy.

On October 30, 2015, we restructured our investment in CP Energy. Concurrent with the restructuring, we exchanged our $86,965 senior secured loan and $15,924 subordinated loan for Series B Redeemable Preferred Stock in CP

Energy.

On October 30, 2015, we restructured our investment in Freedom Marine Solutions, LLC (“Freedom Marine”). Concurrent with the restructuring, we exchanged our $32,500 senior secured loans for additional membership interest in Freedom Marine.

On November 16, 2015 and November 25, 2015, we sold our $14,755 debt investment in AGC. We realized a loss of $4,127 on the sale.
On January 21, 2016, we sold 100% of our CIFC Funding 2011-I, Ltd. Class E and Class D notes with a cost basis of $29,004.
We realized a gain of $3,911 on the sale.

On February 3, 2016, lenders foreclosed on Targus Group International, Inc., and our $21,613 first lien term loan was extinguished and exchanged for 1,262,737 common units representing 12.63% equity ownership in Targus Cayman HoldCo Limited, the parent company of Targus International LLC (“Targus”). On February 17, 2016, we provided additional debt financing to support the recapitalization of Targus. As part of the recapitalization, we invested an additional $1,263 in a new senior secured Term Loan A notes and were allocated $3,788 in new senior secured Term Loan B notes. During the same period, Targus was written-down for tax purposes and a realized loss of $14,194 therefore was realized for the amount that the amortized cost exceeded the fair value.
During the three months ended March 31, 2016, we sold our $10,100 debt investment in ICON Health and Fitness, Inc. We realized a loss of $1,053 on the sale.
On March 22, 2016 and March 24, 2016, United Sporting Company, Inc. partially repaid the $17,391 loan receivable to us.
During the three months ended March 31, 2016, NCT was written-off for tax purposes and a loss of $187 was realized.
On April 29, 2016, we invested an additional $25,000 of Senior Secured Term Loan A and $25,000 of Senior Secured Term Loan B debt investments in Trinity Services Group, Inc. (“Trinity”).
On April 29, 2016, through our delayed draw term loan commitment with Instant Web, LLC (“IWCO”), we funded $8,000 of Senior Secured Term Loan A and $8,000 of Senior Secured Term Loan B.
During the period from May 3, 2016 through May 10, 2016, we collectively sold 72.10% of the outstanding principal balance of the Senior Secured Term Loan A investment in Trinity for $25,000. There was no gain or loss realized on the sale.

On May 31, 2016, we sold our investment in Harbortouch for total consideration of $328,032, including fees and escrowed amounts. Prior to the sale, $154,382 of Senior Secured Term Loan B loan outstanding was converted to preferred equity. We received a repayment of $146,989 loans receivable to us and $157,639 of proceeds related to the equity investment. We recorded a realized loss of $5,419 related to the sale. We also received a $5,145 prepayment premium for early repayment of the outstanding loans, which was recorded as interest income in the year ended June 30, 2016 and a $12,909 advisory fee for the transaction, which was recorded as other income in the year ended June 30, 2016. In addition, there is $5,350 being held in escrow which will be recognized as additional realized gain if and when it is received. Concurrent with the sale, we made a $27,500 second lien secured investment in Harbortouch.

As of June 30, 2016, $3,737,046 of our loans, at fair value, bear interest at floating rates and have LIBOR floors ranging from 0.3% to 4.0%. As of June 30, 2016, $495,912 of our loans, at fair value, bear interest at fixed rates ranging from 5% to 22.0%. As of June 30, 2015, $4,413,161 of our loans, at fair value, bore interest at floating rates and $4,380,763 of those loans had LIBOR floors ranging from 0.5% to 5.5%. As of June 30, 2015, $532,804 of our loans, at fair value, bear interest at fixed rates ranging from 5% to 22.0%.

At June 30, 2016, seven loan investments were on non-accrual status: Ark-La-Tex, Gulf Coast Machine & Supply Company (“Gulf Coast”), Spartan Energy Services, Inc. (“Spartan”), Targus, USES, Venio LLC and Wolf Energy. At June 30, 2015, four loan investments were on non-accrual status: Gulf Coast, NCT, Wind River and Wolf Energy. Principal balances of these loans amounted to $234,307 and $62,143 as of June 30, 2016 and June 30, 2015, respectively. The fair value of these loans amounted to $90,540 and $6,918 as of June 30, 2016 and June 30, 2015, respectively. The fair values of these investments represent approximately 1.4% and 0.1% of our total assets at fair value as of June 30, 2016 and June 30, 2015, respectively. For the years ended June 30, 2016, 2015 and 2014, the income foregone as a result of not accruing interest on non-accrual debt investments amounted to $23,089, $22,927 and $24,040, respectively.

Undrawn committed revolvers and delayed draw term loans to our portfolio companies incur commitment and unused fees ranging from 0.00% to 6.00%. As of June 30, 2016 and June 30, 2015, we had $40,560 and $88,288, respectively, of undrawn revolver and delayed draw term loan commitments to our portfolio companies. The fair value of our undrawn committed revolvers and delayed draw term loans was zero as of June 30, 2016 and June 30, 2015.

During the year ended June 30, 2016, we sold $99,377 of the outstanding principal balance of the senior secured Term Loan A investments in certain portfolio companies. There was no gain or loss realized on the sale. We serve as an agent for these loans and collect a servicing fee from the counterparties on behalf of the Investment Adviser. We receive a credit for these payments as a reduction of base management fee payable by us to the Investment Adviser. See Note 13 for further discussion.

Unconsolidated Significant Subsidiaries

Our investments are generally in small and mid-sized companies in a variety of industries. In accordance with Rules 3-09 and 4-08(g) of Regulation S-X, we must determine which of our unconsolidated controlled portfolio companies are considered “significant subsidiaries”, if any. In evaluating these investments, there are three tests utilized to determine if any of our controlled investments are considered significant subsidiaries: the investment test, the asset test and the income test. Rule 3-09 of Regulation S-X, requires separate audited financial statements of an unconsolidated majority-owned subsidiary in an annual report if any of the three tests exceed 20%. Rule 4-08(g) of Regulation S-X requires summarized financial information in an annual report if any of the three tests exceeds 10%. As of June 30, 2016, we had one investment that represented greater than 10% but less than 20% of our total investment portfolio at fair value. As of June 30, 2015, we had no single investment that represented greater than 10% of our total investment portfolio at fair value, and one investment whose assets represented greater than 10% but less than 20% of our total assets.

Income, consisting of interest, dividends, fees, other investment income and gains or losses, which can fluctuate upon repayment or sale of an investment or the marking to fair value an investment in any given period, can be highly concentrated among several investments. In accordance with Rules 1-02(w), if the registrant’s consolidated income or the absolute value of its loss from continuing operations before income taxes, extraordinary items and cumulative effect of a change in accounting principle, is at least 10% less than the average of the last five fiscal years (including zero for any loss years in the numerator, but still using five as the denominator), the average should be substituted as the denominator in the income test. In performing the income analysis for the year ended June 30, 2016, our net increase in net assets was 10% less than the average increase in net assets for the last five fiscal years. Therefore, we used the five year average net increase in net assets and determined that one of our controlled investments individually generated more than 10% but less than 20% of our income. After performing the income analysis for the year ended June 30, 2015, we determined that one of our controlled investments individually generated more than 10% but less than 20% of our income, primarily due to the unrealized appreciation that was recognized on the investment during the year ended June 30, 2015. As such, First Tower Finance, an unconsolidated majority-owned portfolio company, was considered a significant subsidiary at the 10% level as of June 30, 2016, and NPRC was considered a significant subsidiary at the 10% level as of June 30, 2015.

The following tables show summarized financial information for First Tower Finance Company LLC and its subsidiaries, which met the 10% income test for the year ended June 30, 2016:

	June 30, 2016	June 30, 2015
Balance Sheet Data		
Cash and cash equivalents	$71,295	$65,614
Receivables	432,639	400,451
Intangibles, including goodwill	106,179	121,822
Other assets	21,234	17,373
Notes payable	365,448	334,637
Notes payable, due to Prospect or Affiliate	255,762	251,578
Other liabilities	51,544	47,493
Total equity	(41,407)	(28,448)

	Year Ended June 30, 2016	2015	2014
Summary of Operations			
Total revenue	214,697	207,128	201,724
Total expenses	233,543	219,143	162,941
Net (loss) income	(18,846)	(12,015)	38,783

As of June 30, 2016, we had no single investment that represented greater than 20% of our total investment portfolio at fair value. As of June 30, 2016, we had one investment whose assets represented greater than 20% of our total assets. Income, consisting of interest, dividends, fees, other investment income and realization of gains or losses, can fluctuate upon repayment or sale of an investment or the marking to fair value of an investment in any given year can be highly concentrated among several investments. After performing the income analysis for the year ended June 30, 2016, we determined that one of our controlled investments individually generated more than 20% of our income, primarily due to the unrealized appreciation that was recognized on the investment during the year ended June 30, 2016. After performing the income analysis for the year ended June 30, 2015, we determined that two of our controlled investments individually generated more than 20% of our income, primarily due to the unrealized appreciation that was recognized on the investments during the year ended June 30, 2015. As such, NPRC, an unconsolidated majority-owned portfolio company, was considered a significant subsidiary at the 20% level as of June 30, 2016, and First Tower and Harbortouch were considered a significant subsidiary at the 20% level as of June 30, 2015. We included the audited financial statements of NPRC, and its subsidiaries, for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014 as an Exhibit 99.2 to the Form 10-K filing for the year ended June 30, 2016.

The SEC has requested comments on the proper mechanics of how the calculations related to Rules 3-09 and 4-08(g) of Regulation S-X should be completed. There is currently diversity in practice for the calculations. We expect that the SEC will clarify the calculation methods in the future.

Note 4. Revolving Credit Facility

On March 27, 2012, we closed on an extended and expanded credit facility with a syndicate of lenders through PCF (the “2012 Facility”). The lenders had extended commitments of $857,500 under the 2012 Facility as of June 30, 2014, which was increased to $877,500 in July 2014. The 2012 Facility included an accordion feature which allowed commitments to be increased up to $1,000,000 in the aggregate. Interest on borrowings under the 2012 Facility was one-month LIBOR plus 275 basis points with no minimum LIBOR floor. Additionally, the lenders charged a fee on the unused portion of the 2012 Facility equal to either 50 basis points if at least half of the credit facility is drawn or 100 basis points otherwise.

On August 29, 2014, we renegotiated the 2012 Facility and closed an expanded five and a half year revolving credit facility (the “2014 Facility” and collectively with the 2012 Facility, the “Revolving Credit Facility”). The lenders have extended commitments of $885,000 under the 2014 Facility as of June 30, 2016. The 2014 Facility includes an accordion feature which allows commitments to be increased up to $1,500,000 in the aggregate. The revolving period of the 2014 Facility extends through March 2019, with an additional one year amortization period (with distributions allowed) after the completion of the revolving period. During such one year amortization period, all principal payments on the pledged assets will be applied to reduce the balance. At the end of the one year amortization period, the remaining balance will become due, if required by the lenders.

The 2014 Facility contains restrictions pertaining to the geographic and industry concentrations of funded loans, maximum size of funded loans, interest rate payment frequency of funded loans, maturity dates of funded loans and minimum equity requirements. The 2014 Facility also contains certain requirements relating to portfolio performance, including required minimum portfolio yield and limitations on delinquencies and charge-offs, violation of which could result in the early termination of the 2014 Facility. The 2014 Facility also requires the maintenance of a minimum liquidity requirement. As of June 30, 2016, we were in compliance with the applicable covenants.

Interest on borrowings under the 2014 Facility is one-month LIBOR plus 225 basis points with no minimum LIBOR floor. Additionally, the lenders charge a fee on the unused portion of the 2014 Facility equal to either 50 basis points if at least 35% of the credit facility is drawn or 100 basis points otherwise. The 2014 Facility requires us to pledge assets as collateral in order to borrow under the credit facility.

As of June 30, 2016 and June 30, 2015, we had $538,456 and $721,800, respectively, available to us for borrowing under the Revolving Credit Facility, of which the amount outstanding was $0 and $368,700, respectively. As additional eligible investments are transferred to PCF and pledged under the Revolving Credit Facility, PCF will generate additional availability up to the current commitment amount of $885,000. As of June 30, 2016, the investments, including cash and money market funds, used as collateral for the Revolving Credit Facility had an aggregate fair value of $1,373,569, which represents 22.1% of our total investments, including cash and money market funds. These assets are held and owned by PCF, a bankruptcy remote special purpose entity, and as such, these investments are not available to our general creditors. The release of any assets from PCF requires the approval of the facility agent.

In connection with the origination and amendments of the Revolving Credit Facility, we incurred $12,405 of new fees and $3,539 of fees carried over for continuing participants from the previous facility, which are being amortized over the term of the facility in accordance with ASC 470-50, of which $7,525 remains to be amortized and is included within deferred financing costs on the

Consolidated Statements of Assets and Liabilities as of June 30, 2016. During the year ended June 30, 2015, in accordance with ASC 470-50, we expensed $332 of fees relating to credit providers in the 2012 Facility who did not commit to the 2014 Facility.

During the years ended June 30, 2016, 2015 and 2014, we recorded $13,213, $14,424, and $12,216, respectively, of interest costs, unused fees and amortization of financing costs on the Revolving Credit Facility as interest expense.

Note 5. Convertible Notes

On December 21, 2010, we issued $150,000 aggregate principal amount of convertible notes that matured on December 15, 2015 (the “2015 Notes”). The 2015 Notes bore interest at a rate of 6.25% per year, payable semi-annually on June 15 and December 15 of each year, beginning June 15, 2011. Total proceeds from the issuance of the 2015 Notes, net of underwriting discounts and offering costs, were $145,200. On December 15, 2015, we repaid the outstanding principal amount of the 2015 Notes, plus interest. No gain or loss was realized on the transaction.

On February 18, 2011, we issued $172,500 aggregate principal amount of convertible notes that mature on August 15, 2016 (the “2016 Notes”), unless previously converted or repurchased in accordance with their terms. The 2016 Notes bear interest at a rate of 5.50% per year, payable semi-annually on February 15 and August 15 of each year, beginning August 15, 2011. Total proceeds from the issuance of the 2016 Notes, net of underwriting discounts and offering costs, were $167,325. Between January 30, 2012 and February 2, 2012, we repurchased $5,000 aggregate principal amount of the 2016 Notes at a price of 97.5, including commissions. The transactions resulted in our recognizing $10 of loss in the year ended June 30, 2012. The 2016 Notes were repaid on maturity of August 15, 2016, after our June 30, 2016 fiscal year end.

On April 16, 2012, we issued $130,000 aggregate principal amount of convertible notes that mature on October 15, 2017 (the “2017 Notes”), unless previously converted or repurchased in accordance with their terms. The 2017 Notes bear interest at a rate of 5.375% per year, payable semi-annually on April 15 and October 15 of each year, beginning October 15, 2012. Total proceeds from the issuance of the 2017 Notes, net of underwriting discounts and offering costs, were $126,035. On March 28, 2016, we repurchased $500 aggregate principal amount of the 2017 Notes at a price of 98.25, including commissions. The transaction resulted in our recognizing a $9 gain for the period ended March 31, 2016.

On August 14, 2012, we issued $200,000 aggregate principal amount of convertible notes that mature on March 15, 2018 (the “2018 Notes”), unless previously converted or repurchased in accordance with their terms. The 2018 Notes bear interest at a rate of 5.75% per year, payable semi-annually on March 15 and September 15 of each year, beginning March 15, 2013. Total proceeds from the issuance of the 2018 Notes, net of underwriting discounts and offering costs, were $193,600.

On December 21, 2012, we issued $200,000 aggregate principal amount of convertible notes that mature on January 15, 2019 (the “2019 Notes”), unless previously converted or repurchased in accordance with their terms. The 2019 Notes bear interest at a rate of 5.875% per year, payable semi-annually on January 15 and July 15 of each year, beginning July 15, 2013. Total proceeds from the issuance of the 2019 Notes, net of underwriting discounts and offering costs, were $193,600.

On April 11, 2014, we issued $400,000 aggregate principal amount of convertible notes that mature on April 15, 2020 (the “2020 Notes”), unless previously converted or repurchased in accordance with their terms. The 2020 Notes bear interest at a rate of 4.75% per year, payable semi-annually on April 15 and October 15 each year, beginning October 15, 2014. Total proceeds from the issuance of the 2020 Notes, net of underwriting discounts and offering costs, were $387,500. On January 30, 2015, we repurchased $8,000 aggregate principal amount of the 2020 Notes at a price of 93.0, including commissions. As a result of this transaction, we recorded a gain of $332, in the amount of the difference between the reacquisition price and the net carrying amount of the notes, net of the proportionate amount of unamortized debt issuance costs.

Certain key terms related to the convertible features for the 2016 Notes, the 2017 Notes, the 2018 Notes, the 2019 Notes and the 2020 Notes (collectively, the “Convertible Notes”) are listed below.

	2016 Notes	2017 Notes	2018 Notes	2019 Notes	2020 Notes
Initial conversion rate(1)	78.3699	85.8442	82.3451	79.7766	80.6647

Initial conversion price	$12.76	$11.65	$12.14	$12.54	$12.40
Conversion rate at June 30, 2016(1)(2)	80.2196	87.7516	84.1497	79.8360	80.6670
Conversion price at June 30, 2016(2)(3)	$12.47	$11.40	$11.88	$12.53	$12.40
Last conversion price calculation date	2/18/2016	4/16/2016	8/14/2015	12/21/2015	4/11/2016
Dividend threshold amount (per share)(4)	$0.101150	$0.101500	$0.101600	$0.110025	$0.110525

(1) Conversion rates denominated in shares of common stock per $1 principal amount of the Convertible Notes converted.

(2) Represents conversion rate and conversion price, as applicable, taking into account certain de minimis adjustments that will be made on the conversion date.

(3) The conversion price in effect at June 30, 2016 was calculated on the last anniversary of the issuance and will be adjusted again on the next anniversary, unless the exercise price shall have changed by more than 1% before the anniversary.

(4) The conversion rate is increased if monthly cash dividends paid to common shares exceed the monthly dividend threshold amount, subject to adjustment. Current dividend rates are below the minimum dividend threshold amount for further conversion rate adjustments for all bonds.

Upon conversion, unless a holder converts after a record date for an interest payment but prior to the corresponding interest payment date, the holder will receive a separate cash payment with respect to the notes surrendered for conversion representing accrued and unpaid interest to, but not including, the conversion date. Any such payment will be made on the settlement date applicable to the relevant conversion on the Convertible Notes.

No holder of Convertible Notes will be entitled to receive shares of our common stock upon conversion to the extent (but only to the extent) that such receipt would cause such converting holder to become, directly or indirectly, a beneficial owner (within the meaning of Section 13(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and the rules and regulations promulgated thereunder) of more than 5.0% of the shares of our common stock outstanding at such time. The 5.0% limitation shall no longer apply following the effective date of any fundamental change. We will not issue any shares in connection with the conversion or redemption of the Convertible Notes which would equal or exceed 20% of the shares outstanding at the time of the transaction in accordance with NASDAQ rules.

Subject to certain exceptions, holders may require us to repurchase, for cash, all or part of their Convertible Notes upon a fundamental change at a price equal to 100% of the principal amount of the Convertible Notes being repurchased plus any accrued and unpaid interest up to, but excluding, the fundamental change repurchase date. In addition, upon a fundamental change that constitutes a non-stock change of control we will also pay holders an amount in cash equal to the present value of all remaining interest payments (without duplication of the foregoing amounts) on such Convertible Notes through and including the maturity date.

In connection with the issuance of the Convertible Notes, we incurred $34,629 of fees which are being amortized over the terms of the notes, of which $14,639 remains to be amortized and is included within deferred financing costs on the Consolidated Statement of Assets and Liabilities as of June 30, 2016.

During the years ended June 30, 2016, 2015 and 2014, we recorded $68,966, $74,365 and $58,042, respectively, of interest costs and amortization of financing costs on the Convertible Notes as interest expense.

Note 6. Public Notes

On May 1, 2012, we issued $100,000 aggregate principal amount of unsecured notes that were scheduled to mature on November 15, 2022 (the “2022 Notes”). The 2022 Notes bore interest at a rate of 6.95% per year, payable quarterly on February 15, May 15, August 15 and November 15 of each year, beginning August 15, 2012. Total proceeds from the issuance of the 2022 Notes, net of underwriting discounts and offering costs, were $97,000. On May 15, 2015, we redeemed $100,000 aggregate principal amount of the 2022 Notes at par. In connection with this transaction, we recorded a loss in the amount of the difference between the reacquisition price and the net carrying amount of the notes, net of the proportionate amount of unamortized debt issuance costs. The net loss on the extinguishment of the 2022 Notes in the year ended June 30, 2015 was $2,600.

On March 15, 2013, we issued $250,000 aggregate principal amount of unsecured notes that mature on March 15, 2023 (the “2023 Notes”). The 2023 Notes bear interest at a rate of 5.875% per year, payable semi-annually on March 15 and September 15 of each year, beginning September 15, 2013. Total proceeds from the issuance of the 2023 Notes, net of underwriting discounts and offering costs, were $245,966.

On April 7, 2014, we issued $300,000 aggregate principal amount of unsecured notes that mature on July 15, 2019 (the "5.00% 2019 Notes"). Included in the issuance is $45,000 of Prospect Capital InterNotes® that were exchanged for the 5.00% 2019 Notes. The 5.00% 2019 Notes bear interest at a rate of 5.00% per year, payable semi-annually on January 15 and July 15 of each year, beginning July 15, 2014. Total proceeds from the issuance of the 5.00% 2019 Notes, net of underwriting discounts and offering costs, were $295,998.

On December 10, 2015, we issued $160,000 aggregate principal amount of unsecured notes that mature on June 15, 2024 (the "2024 Notes"). The 2024 Notes bear interest at a rate of 6.25% per year, payable quarterly on March 15, June 15, September 15 and December 15 of each year, beginning March 15, 2016. Total proceeds from the issuance of the 2024 Notes, net of underwriting discounts and offering costs, were $155,043. On June 16, 2016, we entered into an at-the-market program with FBR Capital Markets & Co. through which we could sell, by means of at-the-market offerings, from time to time, up to $100,000 in aggregate principal amount of our existing 2024 Notes. During the period from June 28, 2016 to June 30, 2016, we issued $1,380 in aggregate principal amount of our 2024 Notes for net proceeds of $1,247 after commissions and offering costs.

The 2022 Notes, the 2023 Notes, the 5.00% 2019 Notes, and the 2024 Notes (collectively, the "Public Notes") are direct unsecured obligations and rank equally with all of our unsecured indebtedness from time to time outstanding.

In connection with the issuance of the 2023 Notes, the 5.00% 2019 Notes, and the 2024 Notes, we incurred $13,109 of fees which are being amortized over the term of the notes, of which $10,289 remains to be amortized and is included within deferred financing costs on the Consolidated Statement of Assets and Liabilities as of June 30, 2016.

During the years ended June 30, 2016, 2015 and 2014, we recorded $36,859, $37,063, and $25,988, respectively, of interest costs and amortization of financing costs on the Public Notes as interest expense.

Note 7. Prospect Capital InterNotes®

On February 16, 2012, we entered into a selling agent agreement (the "Selling Agent Agreement") with Incapital LLC, as purchasing agent for our issuance and sale from time to time of up to $500,000 of Prospect Capital InterNotes® (the "InterNotes® Offering"), which was increased to $1,500,000 in May 2014. Additional agents may be appointed by us from time to time in connection with the InterNotes® Offering and become parties to the Selling Agent Agreement.

These notes are direct unsecured obligations and rank equally with all of our unsecured indebtedness from time to time outstanding. Each series of notes will be issued by a separate trust. These notes bear interest at fixed interest rates and offer a variety of maturities no less than twelve months from the original date of issuance.

During the year ended June 30, 2016, we issued $88,435 aggregate principal amount of Prospect Capital InterNotes® for net proceeds of $87,141. These notes were issued with stated interest rates ranging from 4.625% to 6.00% with a weighted average interest rate of 5.18%. These notes mature between July 15, 2020 and December 15, 2025. The following table summarizes the Prospect Capital InterNotes® issued during the year ended June 30, 2016.

Tenor at Origination (in years)	Principal Amount	Interest Rate Range	Weighted Average Interest Rate	Maturity Date Range
5	$ 51,503	4.625%–6.00%	5.12 %	July 15, 2020 – June 15, 2021
6.5	35,155	5.10%–5.25%	5.25 %	January 15, 2022 – May 15, 2022
7	990	5.625%–6.00%	5.77 %	November 15, 2022 – December 15, 2022
10	787	5.125%–6.00%	5.33 %	November 15, 2025 – December 15, 2025
	$ 88,435			

During the year ended June 30, 2015, we issued $125,696 aggregate principal amount of our Prospect Capital InterNotes® for net proceeds of $123,641. These notes were issued with a stated interest rates ranging from 3.375% to 5.10% with a weighted average interest rate of 4.65%. These notes mature between May 15, 2020 and June 15, 2022. The following table summarizes the Prospect Capital InterNotes® issued during the year ended June 30, 2015.

Tenor at Origination (in years)	Principal Amount	Interest Rate Range	Weighted Average Interest Rate		Maturity Date Range
5.25	$7,126	4.625%	4.625	%	August 15, 2020 – September 15, 2020
5.5	106,364	4.25%–4.75%	4.63	%	May 15, 2020 – November 15, 2020
6	2,197	3.375%	3.375	%	April 15, 2021 – May 15, 2021
6.5	3,912	5.10%	5.10	%	December 15, 2021
7	6,097	5.10%	5.10	%	May 15, 2022 – June 15, 2022
	$125,696		0.051		

During the year ended June 30, 2016, we repaid $7,069 aggregate principal amount of Prospect Capital InterNotes® at par in accordance with the Survivor's Option, as defined in the InterNotes® Offering prospectus. As a result of these transactions, we recorded a loss in the amount of the difference between the reacquisition price and the net carrying amount of the notes, net of the proportionate amount of unamortized debt issuance costs. The net gain on the extinguishment of Prospect Capital InterNotes® in the year ended June 30, 2016 was $215. The following table summarizes the Prospect Capital InterNotes® outstanding as of June 30, 2016.

Tenor at Origination (in years)	Principal Amount	Interest Rate Range	Weighted Average Interest Rate		Maturity Date Range
3	$5,710	4.00%	4.00	%	October 15, 2016
3.5	3,109	4.00%	4.00	%	April 15, 2017
4	45,690	3.75%–4.00%	3.92	%	November 15, 2017 – May 15, 2018
5	259,191	4.25%–5.75%	4.95	%	July 15, 2018 – June 15, 2021
5.2	4,440	4.625%	4.625	%	August 15, 2020 – September 15, 2020
5.3	2,686	4.625%	4.625	%	September 15, 2020
5.4	5,000	4.75%	4.75	%	August 15, 2019
5.5	109,808	4.25%–5.00%	4.65	%	February 15, 2019 – November 15, 2020
6	2,197	3.375%	3.375	%	April 15, 2021 – May 15, 2021
6.5	40,867	5.10%–5.50%	5.24	%	February 15, 2020 – May 15, 2022
7	192,076	4.00%–6.55%	5.13	%	June 15, 2019 – December 15, 2022
7.5	1,996	5.75%	5.75	%	February 15, 2021
10	37,533	3.62%–7.00%	6.11	%	March 15, 2022 – December 15, 2025
12	2,978	6.00%	6.00	%	November 15, 2025 – December 15, 2025
15	17,325	5.25%–6.00%	5.36	%	May 15, 2028 – November 15, 2028
18	22,303	4.125%–6.25%	5.53	%	December 15, 2030 – August 15, 2031
20	4,462	5.625%–6.00%	5.89	%	November 15, 2032 – October 15, 2033
25	35,110	6.25%–6.50%	6.39	%	August 15, 2038 – May 15, 2039
30	116,327	5.50%–6.75%	6.23	%	November 15, 2042 – October 15, 2043
	$908,808				

During the year ended June 30, 2015, we redeemed $76,931 aggregate principal amount of our Prospect Capital InterNotes® at par with a weighted average interest rate of 6.06% in order to replace debt with higher interest rates with debt with lower rates. During the year ended June 30, 2015, we repaid $6,993 aggregate principal amount of Prospect Capital InterNotes® at par in accordance with the Survivor's Option, as defined in the InterNotes® Offering prospectus. As a result of these transactions, we recorded a loss in the amount of the difference between the reacquisition price and the net carrying amount of the notes, net of the proportionate amount of unamortized debt issuance costs. The net loss on the extinguishment of Prospect Capital InterNotes® in the year ended June 30, 2015 was $1,682. The following table summarizes the Prospect Capital InterNotes® outstanding as of June 30, 2015.

Tenor at Origination (in years)	Principal Amount	Interest Rate Range	Weighted Average Interest Rate		Maturity Date Range
3	$5,710	4.00%	4.00	%	October 15, 2016
3.5	3,109	4.00%	4.00	%	April 15, 2017
4	45,690	3.75%–4.00%	3.92	%	November 15, 2017 – May 15, 2018
5	207,719	4.25%–5.00%	4.92	%	July 15, 2018 – May 15, 2019
5.25	7,126	4.625%	4.63	%	August 15, 2020 – September 15, 2020
5.5	115,184	4.25%–5.00%	4.65	%	February 15, 2019 – November 15, 2020
6	2,197	3.375%	3.38	%	April 15, 2021 – May 15, 2021
6.5	5,712	5.10%–5.50%	5.23	%	February 15, 2020 – December 15, 2021
7	191,549	4.00%–5.85%	5.13	%	September 15, 2019 – June 15, 2022
7.5	1,996	5.75%	5.75	%	February 15, 2021
10	36,925	3.29%–7.00%	6.11	%	March 15, 2022 – May 15, 2024
12	2,978	6.00%	6.00	%	November 15, 2025 – December 15, 2025
15	17,385	5.00%–6.00%	5.14	%	May 15, 2028 – November 15, 2028
18	22,729	4.125%–6.25%	5.52	%	December 15, 2030 – August 15, 2031
20	4,530	5.75%–6.00%	5.89	%	November 15, 2032 – October 15, 2033
25	36,320	6.25%–6.50%	6.39	%	August 15, 2038 – May 15, 2039
30	120,583	5.50%–6.75%	6.23	%	November 15, 2042 – October 15, 2043
	$827,442				

In connection with the issuance of Prospect Capital InterNotes®, we incurred $22,294 of fees which are being amortized over the term of the notes, of which $15,598 remains to be amortized and is included within deferred financing costs on the Consolidated Statement of Assets and Liabilities as of June 30, 2016.

During the years ended June 30, 2016, 2015 and 2014, we recorded $48,681, $44,808, and $33,857, respectively, of interest costs and amortization of financing costs on the Prospect Capital InterNotes® as interest expense.

Note 8. Fair Value and Maturity of Debt Outstanding

The following table shows the maximum draw amounts and outstanding borrowings of our Revolving Credit Facility, Convertible Notes, Public Notes and Prospect Capital InterNotes® as of June 30, 2016 and June 30, 2015.

	June 30, 2016		June 30, 2015	
	Maximum Draw Amount	Amount Outstanding	Maximum Draw Amount	Amount Outstanding
Revolving Credit Facility	$885,000	$—	$885,000	$368,700
Convertible Notes	1,089,000	1,089,000	1,239,500	1,239,500
Public Notes	709,657	709,657	548,094	548,094
Prospect Capital InterNotes®	908,808	908,808	827,442	827,442
Total	$3,592,465	$2,707,465	$3,500,036	$2,983,736

The following table shows the contractual maturities of our Revolving Credit Facility, Convertible Notes, Public Notes and Prospect Capital InterNotes® as of June 30, 2016.

	Payments Due by Period				
	Total	Less than 1 Year	1 – 3 Years	3 – 5 Years	After 5 Years
Revolving Credit Facility	$—	—	$—	$—	$—
Convertible Notes	1,089,000	167,500	529,500	392,000	—
Public Notes	709,657	—	—	300,000	409,657
Prospect Capital InterNotes®	908,808	8,819	257,198	360,599	282,192
Total Contractual Obligations	$2,707,465	$176,319	$786,698	$1,052,599	$691,849

The following table shows the contractual maturities of our Revolving Credit Facility, Convertible Notes, Public Notes and Prospect Capital InterNotes® as of June 30, 2015.

	Payments Due by Period				
	Total	Less than 1 Year	1 – 3 Years	3 – 5 Years	After 5 Years
Revolving Credit Facility	$368,700	$—	$—	$368,700	$—
Convertible Notes	1,239,500	150,000	497,500	592,000	—
Public Notes	548,094	—	—	300,000	248,094
Prospect Capital InterNotes®	827,442	—	54,509	369,938	402,995
Total Contractual Obligations	$2,983,736	$150,000	$552,009	$1,630,638	$651,089

As permitted by ASC 825-10-25, we have not elected to value our Revolving Credit Facility, Convertible Notes, Public Notes and Prospect Capital InterNotes® at fair value. The following table shows the fair value of these financial liabilities disaggregated into the three levels of the ASC 820 valuation hierarchy as of June 30, 2016.

	Fair Value Hierarchy			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Revolving Credit Facility	$ —	$ —	$ —	$—
Convertible Notes(1)	—	1,080,724	—	1,080,724
Public Notes(1)	—	714,047	—	714,047
Prospect Capital InterNotes®(2)	—	894,840	—	894,840
Total	$ —	$ 2,689,611	$ —	$2,689,611

(1) We use available market quotes to estimate the fair value of the Convertible Notes and Public Notes.

(2) The fair value of Prospect Capital InterNotes® is estimated by discounting remaining payments using current Treasury rates.

The following table shows the fair value of these financial liabilities disaggregated into the three levels of the ASC 820 valuation hierarchy as of June 30, 2015.

	Fair Value Hierarchy			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Revolving Credit Facility(1)	$ —	$ 368,700	$ —	$368,700
Convertible Notes(2)	—	1,244,402	—	1,244,402
Public Notes(2)	—	564,052	—	564,052
Prospect Capital InterNotes®(3)	—	848,387	—	848,387
Total	$ —	$ 3,025,541	$ —	$3,025,541

(1) The carrying value of our Revolving Credit Facility approximates the fair value.

(2) We use available market quotes to estimate the fair value of the Convertible Notes and Public Notes.

(3) The fair value of Prospect Capital InterNotes® is estimated by discounting remaining payments using current Treasury rates.

Note 9. Stock Repurchase Program, Equity Offerings, Offering Expenses, and Distributions

On August 24, 2011, our Board of Directors approved a share repurchase plan (the “Repurchase Program”) under which we may repurchase up to $100,000 of our common stock at prices below our net asset value per share. Prior to any repurchase, we are required to notify shareholders of our intention to purchase our common stock. We delivered a notice with our annual proxy mailing on September 23, 2015 and our most recent notice was delivered with a shareholder letter mailing on February 2, 2016. This notice extends for six months after the date that notice is delivered.

During the year ended June 30, 2016, we repurchased 4,708,750 shares of our common stock pursuant to our publicly announced Repurchase Program for $34,140, or approximately $7.25 weighted average price per share at approximately a 30% discount to net asset value as of June 30, 2015. Our NAV per share was increased by approximately $0.02 for the year ended June 30, 2016 as a result of the share repurchases.

Repurchases of Common Stock	Year Ended June 30, 2016
Dollar amount repurchased	$34,140
Shares Repurchased	4,708,750
Weighted average price per share	7.25
Weighted average discount to June 30, 2015 net asset value	30 %
Approximate dollar value of shares that may yet be purchased under the plan	$65,860

There were no repurchases made for the years ended June 30, 2015 and 2014 under our Repurchase Program.

Excluding dividend reinvestments, during the year ended June 30, 2016 we did not issue any shares of our common stock. Excluding dividend reinvestments, we issued 14,845,556 shares of our common stock during the year ended June 30, 2015. The following table summarizes our issuances of common stock during the years ended June 30, 2014 and June 30, 2015.

Issuances of Common Stock	Number of Shares Issued	Gross Proceeds	Underwriting Fees	Offering Expenses	Average Offering Price
During the year ended June 30, 2014:					
July 5, 2013 – August 21, 2013(1)	9,818,907	$107,725	$ 902	$ 169	$ 10.97
August 2, 2013(2)	1,918,342	21,006	—	—	10.95
August 29, 2013 – November 4, 2013(1)	24,127,242	272,114	2,703	414	11.28
November 12, 2013 – February 5, 2014(1)	27,301,889	307,045	3,069	436	11.25
February 10, 2014 – April 9, 2014(1)	21,592,715	239,305	2,233	168	11.08
March 31, 2014(2)	2,306,294	24,908	—	—	10.80
April 15, 2014 – May 2, 2014(1)	5,213,900	56,995	445	193	10.93
May 5, 2014(2)	1,102,313	11,916	—	—	10.81
During the year ended June 30, 2015:					
September 11, 2014 – November 3, 2014(1)	9,490,975	$95,149	$ 474	$ 175	$ 10.03
November 17, 2014 – December 3, 2014(1)	5,354,581	51,678	268	469	9.65

(1) Shares were issued in connection with our at-the-market offering program which we enter into from time to time with various counterparties.

(2) Shares were issued in conjunction with our investments in the following controlled portfolio companies: CP Holdings of Delaware LLC, Harbortouch Holdings of Delaware Inc., and Arctic Oilfield Equipment USA, Inc.

Our shareholders' equity accounts as of June 30, 2016, June 30, 2015 and June 30, 2014 reflect cumulative shares issued as of those respective dates. Our common stock has been issued through public offerings, a registered direct offering, the exercise of over-allotment options on the part of the underwriters, our dividend reinvestment plan and in connection with the acquisition of certain controlled portfolio companies. When our common stock is issued, the related offering expenses have been charged against paid-in capital in excess of par. All underwriting fees and offering expenses were borne by us.

On November 3, 2015, our Registration Statement on Form N-2 was declared effective by the SEC. Under this Shelf Registration Statement, we can issue up to $4,807,503 of additional debt and equity securities in the public market as of June 30, 2016.

During the year ended June 30, 2016 and June 30, 2015, we distributed approximately $356,110 and $421,594, respectively, to our stockholders. The following table summarizes our distributions declared and payable for the year ended June 30, 2015 and June 30, 2016.

Declaration Date	Record Date	Payment Date	Amount Per Share	Amount Distributed (in thousands)
2/3/2014	7/31/2014	8/21/2014	$0.110475	$ 37,863
2/3/2014	8/29/2014	9/18/2014	0.110500	37,885
2/3/2014	9/30/2014	10/22/2014	0.110525	38,519
5/6/2014	10/31/2014	11/20/2014	0.110550	38,977
5/6/2014	11/28/2014	12/18/2014	0.110575	39,583
5/6/2014	12/31/2014	1/22/2015	0.110600	39,623
9/24/2014	1/30/2015	2/19/2015	0.110625	39,648
12/8/2014	2/27/2015	3/19/2015	0.083330	29,878
12/8/2014	3/31/2015	4/23/2015	0.083330	29,887
12/8/2014	4/30/2015	5/21/2015	0.083330	29,898
5/6/2015	5/29/2015	6/18/2015	0.083330	29,910
5/6/2015	6/30/2015	7/23/2015	0.083330	29,923
Total declared and payable for the year ended June 30, 2015				$ 421,594
5/6/2015	7/31/2015	8/20/2015	$0.083330	$ 29,909
5/6/2015	8/31/2015	9/17/2015	0.083330	29,605
8/24/2015	9/30/2015	10/22/2015	0.083330	29,601
8/24/2015	10/30/2015	11/19/2015	0.083330	29,600
11/4/2015	11/30/2015	12/24/2015	0.083330	29,611
11/4/2015	12/31/2015	1/21/2016	0.083330	29,616
11/4/2015	1/29/2016	2/18/2016	0.083330	29,641
2/9/2016	2/29/2016	3/24/2016	0.083330	29,663
2/9/2016	3/31/2016	4/21/2016	0.083330	29,674
2/9/2016	4/29/2016	5/19/2016	0.083330	29,702
5/9/2016	5/31/2016	6/23/2016	0.083330	29,730
5/9/2016	6/30/2016	7/21/2016	0.083330	29,758
Total declared and payable for the year ended June 30, 2016				$ 356,110

Dividends and distributions to common stockholders are recorded on the ex-dividend date. As such, the table above includes distributions with record dates during the years ended June 30, 2016 and June 30, 2015. It does not include distributions previously declared to stockholders of record on any future dates, as those amounts are not yet determinable. The following dividends were previously declared and will be payable subsequent to June 30, 2016:

- $0.08333 per share for July 2016 to holders of record on July 29, 2016 with a payment date of August 18, 2016; and
- $0.08333 per share for August 2016 to holders of record on August 31, 2016 with a payment date of September 22, 2016.

During the year ended June 30, 2016 and June 30, 2015, we issued 2,725,222 and 1,618,566 shares of our common stock, respectively, in connection with the dividend reinvestment plan.

On February 9, 2016, we amended our dividend reinvestment plan that already provides for reinvestment of our dividends or distributions on behalf of our stockholders, unless a stockholder elects to receive cash, to add the ability of stockholders to purchase additional shares by making optional cash investments. Under the revised dividend reinvestment and direct stock repurchase plan, stockholders may elect to purchase additional shares through our transfer agent in the open market or in negotiated transactions.

During the year ended June 30, 2016, Prospect officers purchased 16,909,556 shares of our stock, or 4.74% of total outstanding shares as of June 30, 2016, both through the open market transactions and shares issued in connection with our dividend reinvestment plan.

As of June 30, 2016, we have reserved 89,219,237 shares of our common stock for issuance upon conversion of the Convertible Notes (see Note 5).

Note 10. Other Income

Other income consists of structuring fees, overriding royalty interests, revenue receipts related to net profit interests, deal deposits, administrative agent fees, and other miscellaneous and sundry cash receipts. The following table shows income from such sources during the years ended June 30, 2016, 2015, and 2014.

	Year Ended June 30,		
	2016	2015	2014
Structuring, advisory and amendment fees (refer to Note 3)	$26,207	$28,562	$59,527
Recovery of legal costs from prior periods from legal settlement	—	—	5,825
Royalty and Net Revenue interests	6,853	5,219	5,893
Administrative agent fees	794	666	468
Total Other Income	$33,854	$34,447	$71,713

Note 11. Net Increase in Net Assets per Share

The following information sets forth the computation of net increase in net assets resulting from operations per share during the years ended June 30, 2016, 2015, and 2014.

	Year Ended June 30,		
	2016	2015	2014
Net increase in net assets resulting from operations	$103,362	$ 346,339	$ 319,020
Weighted average common shares outstanding	356,134,297	353,648,522	300,283,941
Net increase in net assets resulting from operations per share	$0.29	$ 0.98	$ 1.06

Note 12. Income Taxes

While our fiscal year end for financial reporting purposes is June 30 of each year, our tax year end is August 31 of each year. The information presented in this footnote is based on our tax year end for each period presented, unless otherwise specified.

For income tax purposes, dividends paid and distributions made to shareholders are reported as ordinary income, capital gains, non-taxable return of capital, or a combination thereof. The tax character of dividends paid to shareholders during the tax years ended August 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013 were as follows:

	Tax Year Ended August 31,		
	2015	2014	2013
Ordinary income	$413,640	$413,051	$282,621
Capital gain	—	—	—
Return of capital	—	—	—
Total dividends paid to shareholders	$413,640	$413,051	$282,621

We generate certain types of income that may be exempt from U.S. withholding tax when distributed to non-U.S shareholders. Under IRC Section 871(K), a RIC is permitted to designate distributions of qualified interest income and short-term capital gains as exempt from U.S. withholding tax when paid to non-U.S. shareholders with proper documentation. For the 2016 calendar year, 43.78% of our distributions as of June 30, 2016 qualified as interest related dividends which are exempt from U.S. withholding tax applicable to non U.S. shareholders.

For the tax year ending August 31, 2016, the tax character of dividends paid to shareholders through June 30, 2016 is expected to be ordinary income. Because of the difference between our fiscal and tax year ends, the final determination of the tax character of dividends will not be made until we file our tax return for the tax year ending August 31, 2016.

Taxable income generally differs from net increase in net assets resulting from operations for financial reporting purposes due to temporary and permanent differences in the recognition of income and expenses, and generally excludes net unrealized gains or losses, as unrealized gains or losses are generally not included in taxable income until they are realized. The following reconciles the net increase in net assets resulting from operations to taxable income for the tax years ended August 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013:

	Tax Year Ended August 31,		
	2015	2014	2013
Net increase in net assets resulting from operations	$360,572	$317,671	$238,721
Net realized loss on investments	164,230	28,244	24,632
Net unrealized (appreciation) depreciation on investments	(157,745)	24,638	77,835
Other temporary book-to-tax differences	98,289	(9,122)	(6,994)
Permanent differences	2,436	(4,317)	5,939
Taxable income before deductions for distributions	$467,782	$357,114	$340,133

Capital losses in excess of capital gains earned in a tax year may generally be carried forward and used to offset capital gains, subject to certain limitations. The Regulated Investment Company Modernization Act (the “RIC Modernization Act”) was enacted on December 22, 2010. Under the RIC Modernization Act, capital losses incurred by taxpayers in taxable years beginning after the date of enactment will be allowed to be carried forward indefinitely and are allowed to retain their character as either short-term or long-term losses. As such, the capital loss carryforwards generated by us after the August 31, 2011 tax year will not be subject to expiration. Any losses incurred in post-enactment tax years will be required to be utilized prior to the losses incurred in pre-enactment tax years. As of August 31, 2015, we had capital loss carryforwards of approximately $295,106 available for use in later tax years. Of the amount available as of August 31, 2015, $32,612 and $46,156 will expire on August 31, 2017 and 2018, respectively, and $216,338 is not subject to expiration. The unused balance each year will be carried forward and utilized as gains are realized, subject to limitations. While our ability to utilize losses in the future depends upon a variety of factors that cannot be known in advance, substantially all of the Company's capital loss carryforwards may become permanently unavailable due to limitations by the Code.

For the tax year ended August 31, 2015, we had taxable income in excess of the distributions made and we elected to carry forward the excess for distribution to shareholders in the tax year ending August 31, 2016. The cumulative amount carried forward to 2016 is approximately $103,613.

As of June 30, 2016, the cost basis of investments for tax purposes was $6,175,709 resulting in estimated gross unrealized appreciation and depreciation of $192,035 and $470,036, respectively. As of June 30, 2015, the cost basis of investments for tax purposes was $6,599,876 resulting in estimated gross unrealized appreciation and depreciation of $263,892 and $254,210, respectively. Due to the difference between our fiscal year end and tax year end, the cost basis of our investments for tax purposes as of June 30, 2016 and June 30, 2015 was calculated based on the book cost of investments as of June 30, 2016 and June 30, 2015, respectively, with cumulative book-to-tax adjustments for investments through August 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

In general, we may make certain adjustments to the classification of net assets as a result of permanent book-to-tax differences, which may include merger-related items, differences in the book and tax basis of certain assets and liabilities, and nondeductible federal excise taxes, among other items. During the tax year ended August 31, 2015, we decreased overdistributed net investment income by $2,435, increased accumulated net realized loss on investments by $8,542 and increased capital in excess of par value by $6,107. During the tax year ended August 31, 2014, we increased accumulated overdistributed net investment income by $4,316, decreased accumulated net realized loss on investments by $3,384 and increased capital in excess of par value by $932. Due to the difference between our fiscal and tax year end, the reclassifications for the taxable year ended August 31, 2015 is being recorded in the fiscal year ending June 30, 2016 and the reclassifications for the taxable year ended August 31, 2014 were recorded in the fiscal year ended June 30, 2015.

Note 13. Related Party Agreements and Transactions

Investment Advisory Agreement

We have entered into an investment advisory and management agreement with the Investment Adviser, Prospect Capital Management L.P., (the "Investment Advisory Agreement") under which the Investment Adviser, subject to the overall supervision of our Board of Directors, manages the day-to-day operations of, and provides investment advisory services to, us. Under the terms of the Investment Advisory Agreement, the Investment Adviser: (i) determines the composition of our portfolio, the nature and timing of the changes to our portfolio and the manner of implementing such changes, (ii) identifies, evaluates and negotiates the structure of the investments we make (including performing due diligence on our prospective portfolio companies); and (iii) closes and monitors investments we make.

The Investment Adviser's services under the Investment Advisory Agreement are not exclusive, and it is free to furnish similar services to other entities so long as its services to us are not impaired. For providing these services the Investment Adviser receives a fee from us, consisting of two components: a base management fee and an incentive fee. The base management fee is calculated at an annual rate of 2.00% on our total assets. For services currently rendered under the Investment Advisory Agreement, the base management fee is payable quarterly in arrears. The base management fee is calculated based on the average value of our gross assets at the end of the two most recently completed calendar quarters and appropriately adjusted for any share issuances or repurchases during the current calendar quarter.

The total gross base management fee incurred to the favor of the Investment Adviser was $128,416, $134,760, $108,990 during the years ended June 30, 2016, 2015, and 2014, respectively.

The Investment Adviser has entered into a servicing agreement with certain institutions who purchased loans with us, where we serve as the agent and collect a servicing fee on behalf of the Investment Adviser. During the years ended June 30, 2016 and 2015 (beginning with the quarter ended June 30, 2015), we received payments of $1,893 and $170, respectively, from these institutions, on behalf of the Investment Adviser, for providing such services under the servicing agreement. We were given a credit for these payments, which reduced the base management fee payable to $126,523 and $134,590 for the years ended June 30, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

The incentive fee has two parts. The first part, the income incentive fee, is calculated and payable quarterly in arrears based on our pre-incentive fee net investment income for the immediately preceding calendar quarter. For this purpose, pre-incentive fee net investment income means interest income, dividend income and any other income (including any other fees (other than fees for providing managerial assistance), such as commitment, origination, structuring, diligence and consulting fees and other fees that we receive from portfolio companies) accrued during the calendar quarter, minus our operating expenses for the quarter (including the base management fee, expenses payable under the Administration Agreement described below, and any interest expense and dividends paid on any issued and outstanding preferred stock, but excluding the incentive fee). Pre-incentive fee net investment income includes, in the case of investments with a deferred interest feature (such as original issue discount, debt instruments with payment-in-kind interest and zero coupon securities), accrued income that we have not yet received in cash. Pre-incentive fee net investment income does not include any realized capital gains, realized capital losses or unrealized capital appreciation or depreciation. Pre-incentive fee net investment income, expressed as a rate of return on the value of our net assets at the end of the immediately preceding calendar quarter, is compared to a "hurdle rate" of 1.75% per quarter (7.00% annualized).

The net investment income used to calculate this part of the incentive fee is also included in the amount of the gross assets used to calculate the 2.00% base management fee. We pay the Investment Adviser an income incentive fee with respect to our pre-incentive fee net investment income in each calendar quarter as follows:

- No incentive fee in any calendar quarter in which our pre-incentive fee net investment income does not exceed the hurdle rate;
- 100.00% of our pre-incentive fee net investment income with respect to that portion of such pre-incentive fee net investment income, if any, that exceeds the hurdle rate but is less than 125.00% of the quarterly hurdle rate in any calendar quarter (8.75% annualized assuming a 7.00% annualized hurdle rate); and
- 20.00% of the amount of our pre-incentive fee net investment income, if any, that exceeds 125.00% of the quarterly hurdle rate in any calendar quarter (8.75% annualized assuming a 7.00% annualized hurdle rate).

These calculations are appropriately prorated for any period of less than three months and adjusted for any share issuances or repurchases during the current quarter.

The second part of the incentive fee, the capital gains incentive fee, is determined and payable in arrears as of the end of each calendar year (or upon termination of the Investment Advisory Agreement, as of the termination date), and equals 20.00% of our realized capital gains for the calendar year, if any, computed net of all realized capital losses and unrealized capital depreciation at the end of such year. In determining the capital gains incentive fee payable to the Investment Adviser, we calculate the aggregate realized capital gains, aggregate realized capital losses and aggregate unrealized capital depreciation, as applicable, with respect to each investment that has been in our portfolio. For the purpose of this calculation, an "investment" is defined as the total of all rights and claims which may be asserted against a portfolio company arising from our participation in the debt, equity, and other financial instruments issued by that company. Aggregate realized capital gains, if any, equal the sum of the differences between the aggregate net sales price of each investment and the aggregate cost basis of such investment when sold or otherwise disposed. Aggregate realized capital losses equal the sum of the amounts by which the aggregate net sales price of each investment is less than the aggregate cost basis of such investment when sold or otherwise disposed. Aggregate unrealized capital depreciation equals the sum of the differences, if negative, between the aggregate valuation of each investment and the aggregate cost basis of such investment as of the applicable calendar year-end. At the end of the applicable calendar year, the amount of capital gains that serves as the basis for our calculation of the capital gains incentive fee involves netting aggregate realized capital gains against aggregate realized capital losses on a since-inception basis and then reducing this amount by the aggregate unrealized capital depreciation. If this number is positive, then the capital gains incentive fee payable is equal to 20.00% of such amount, less the aggregate amount of any capital gains incentive fees paid since inception.

The total income incentive fee incurred was $92,782, $90,687 and $89,306 during the years ended June 30, 2016, 2015 and 2014, respectively. No capital gains incentive fee was incurred during the years ended June 30, 2016, 2015 and 2014.

Administration Agreement

We have also entered into an administration agreement (the "Administration Agreement") with Prospect Administration under which Prospect Administration, among other things, provides (or arranges for the provision of) administrative services and facilities for us. For providing these services, we reimburse Prospect Administration for our allocable portion of overhead incurred by Prospect Administration in performing its obligations under the Administration Agreement, including rent and our allocable portion of the costs of our Chief Financial Officer and Chief Compliance Officer and his staff, including the internal legal staff. Under this agreement, Prospect Administration furnishes us with office facilities, equipment and clerical, bookkeeping and record keeping services at such facilities. Prospect Administration also performs, or oversees the performance of, our required administrative services, which include, among other things, being responsible for the financial records that we are required to maintain and preparing reports to our stockholders and reports filed with the SEC. In addition, Prospect Administration assists us in determining and publishing our net asset value, overseeing the preparation and filing of our tax returns and the printing and dissemination of reports to our stockholders, and generally oversees the payment of our expenses and the performance of administrative and professional services rendered to us by others. Under the Administration Agreement, Prospect Administration also provides on our behalf managerial assistance to those portfolio companies to which we are required to provide such assistance (see Managerial Assistance section below). The Administration Agreement may be terminated by either party without penalty upon 60 days' written notice to the other party. Prospect Administration is a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Investment Adviser.

The Administration Agreement provides that, absent willful misfeasance, bad faith or negligence in the performance of its duties or by reason of the reckless disregard of its duties and obligations, Prospect Administration and its officers, managers, partners, agents, employees, controlling persons, members and any other person or entity affiliated with it are entitled to indemnification from us for any damages, liabilities, costs and expenses (including reasonable attorneys' fees and amounts reasonably paid in settlement) arising from the rendering of Prospect Administration's services under the Administration Agreement or otherwise as administrator for us. Our payments to Prospect Administration are periodically reviewed by our Board of Directors.

The allocation of gross overhead expense from Prospect Administration was $20,090, $21,992 and $22,393 for the years ended June 30, 2016, 2015 and 2014, respectively. Prospect Administration received estimated payments of $7,443, $7,014 and $8,020 directly from our portfolio companies and certain funds managed by the Investment

Adviser for legal, tax and portfolio level accounting services during the years ended June 30, 2016, 2015 and 2014, respectively. We were given a credit for these payments as a reduction of the administrative services cost payable by us to Prospect Administration, resulting in net overhead expense of $12,647, $14,977 and 14,373 during the years ended June 30, 2016, 2015 and 2014, respectively. Had Prospect Administration not received these payments, Prospect Administration's charges for its administrative services would have increased by these amounts. During the year ended June 30, 2016, we renegotiated the managerial assistance agreement with First Tower LLC and reversed $1,200 of previously accrued managerial assistance at First Tower Delaware as the fee was paid by First Tower LLC, which decreased our overhead allocation. (See Managerial Assistance section below and Note 14 for further discussion.)

Managerial Assistance

As a BDC, we are obligated under the 1940 Act to make available to certain of our portfolio companies significant managerial assistance. “Making available significant managerial assistance” refers to any arrangement whereby we provide significant guidance and counsel concerning the management, operations, or business objectives and policies of a portfolio company. We are also deemed to be providing managerial assistance to all portfolio companies that we control, either by ourselves or in conjunction with others. The nature and extent of significant managerial assistance provided by us to controlled and non-controlled portfolio companies will vary according to the particular needs of each portfolio company. Examples of such activities include (i) advice on recruiting, hiring, management and termination of employees, officers and directors, succession planning and other human resource matters; (ii) advice on capital raising, capital budgeting, and capital expenditures; (iii) advice on advertising, marketing, and sales; (iv) advice on fulfillment, operations, and execution; (v) advice on managing relationships with unions and other personnel organizations, financing sources, vendors, customers, lessors, lessees, lawyers, accountants, regulators and other important counterparties; (vi) evaluating acquisition and divestiture opportunities, plant expansions and closings, and market expansions; (vii) participating in audit committee, nominating committee, board and management meetings; (viii) consulting with and advising board members and officers of portfolio companies (on overall strategy and other matters); and (ix) providing other organizational, operational, managerial and financial guidance.

Prospect Administration, when performing a managerial assistance agreement executed with each portfolio company to which we provide managerial assistance, arranges for the provision of such managerial assistance on our behalf. When doing so, Prospect Administration utilizes personnel of our Investment Adviser. We, on behalf of Prospect Administration, invoice portfolio companies receiving and paying for managerial assistance, and we remit to Prospect Administration its cost of providing such services, including the charges deemed appropriate by our Investment Adviser for providing such managerial assistance. No income is recognized by Prospect.

During the years ended June 30, 2016, 2015, and 2014, we received payments of \$6,102, \$5,126 and \$6,612, respectively, from our portfolio companies for managerial assistance and subsequently remitted these amounts to Prospect Administration. During the year ended June 30, 2016, we reversed \$1,200 of managerial assistance expense related to our consolidated entity First Tower Delaware which was included within allocation from Prospect Administration on our Consolidated Statement of Operations for the year ended June 30, 2015. The \$1,200 was subsequently paid to Prospect Administration by First Tower LLC, the operating company. See Note 14 for further discussion.

Co-Investments

On February 10, 2014, we received an exemptive order from the SEC (the “Order”) that gave us the ability to negotiate terms other than price and quantity of co-investment transactions with other funds managed by the Investment Adviser or certain affiliates, including Priority Income Fund, Inc. and Pathway Energy Infrastructure Fund, Inc., subject to the conditions included therein. Under the terms of the relief permitting us to co-invest with other funds managed by our Investment Adviser or its affiliates, a “required majority” (as defined in Section 57(o) of the 1940 Act) of our independent directors must make certain conclusions in connection with a co-investment transaction, including that (1) the terms of the proposed transaction, including the consideration to be paid, are reasonable and fair to us and our stockholders and do not involve overreaching of us or our stockholders on the part of any person concerned and (2) the transaction is consistent with the interests of our stockholders and is consistent with our investment objective and strategies. In certain situations where co-investment with one or more funds managed by the Investment Adviser or its affiliates is not covered by the Order, such as when there is an opportunity to invest in different securities of the same issuer, the personnel of the Investment Adviser or its affiliates will need to decide which fund will proceed with the investment. Such personnel will make these determinations based on policies and procedures, which are designed to reasonably ensure that investment opportunities are allocated fairly and equitably among affiliated funds over time and in a manner that is consistent with applicable laws, rules and regulations. Moreover, except in certain circumstances, when relying on the Order, we will be unable to invest in any issuer in which one or more funds managed by the Investment Adviser or its affiliates has previously invested.

We will reimburse CLO investment valuation service fees initially borne by Priority Income Fund, Inc. During the years ended June 30, 2016 and 2015, we recognized expenses that were reimbursed for valuation services of \$112,625 and \$72,470, respectively. No such expenses were incurred for the year ending June 30, 2014.

As of June 30, 2016, we had co-investments with Priority Income Fund, Inc. in the following CLO funds: Apidos CLO XXII, Babson CLO Ltd. 2014-III, Cent CLO 21 Limited, CIFC Funding 2014-IV Investor, Ltd., Galaxy XVII CLO, Ltd., Halcyon Loan Advisors Funding 2014-2 Ltd., Halcyon Loan Advisors Funding 2015-3 Ltd., HarbourView CLO VII, Ltd., Jefferson Mill CLO Ltd., Mountain View CLO IX Ltd., Octagon Investment Partners XVIII, Ltd., Symphony CLO XIV Ltd., Voya IM CLO 2014-1 Ltd. and Washington Mill CLO Ltd, however HarbourView CLO VII, Ltd. and Octagon Investment Partners XVIII, Ltd. are not considered co-investments pursuant to the Order as they were purchased on the secondary market.

Note 14. Transactions with Controlled Companies

The descriptions below detail the transactions which Prospect Capital Corporation (“Prospect”) has entered into with each of our controlled companies. Certain of the controlled entities discussed below were consolidated effective July 1, 2014 (see Note 1). As such, transactions with these Consolidated Holding Companies for the years ended June 30, 2015 and June 30, 2016 are presented on a consolidated basis.

Airmall Inc.

As of June 30, 2014, Prospect owned 100% of the equity of AMU Holdings Inc. (“AMU”), a Consolidated Holding Company. AMU owned 98% of Airmall Inc. (f/k/a Airmall USA Holdings, Inc.) (“Airmall”). Airmall is a developer and manager of airport retail operations.

On July 30, 2010, Prospect made a $22,420 investment in AMU, of which $12,500 was a senior subordinated note and $9,920 was used to purchase 100% of the preferred and common equity of AMU. AMU used its combined debt and equity proceeds of $22,420 to purchase 100% of Airmall’s common stock for $18,000, to pay $1,573 of structuring fees from AMU to Prospect (which was recognized by Prospect as structuring fee income), $836 of third party expenses, $11 of legal services provided by attorneys at Prospect Administration, and $2,000 of withholding tax. Prospect then purchased for $30,000 two loans of Airmall payable to unrealized third parties, one for $10,000 and the other $20,000. Prospect and Airmall subsequently refinanced the two loans into a single $30,000 loan from Airmall to Prospect.

On October 1, 2013, Prospect made an additional $2,600 investment in the senior subordinated note, of which $575 was utilized by AMU to pay interest due to Prospect and $2,025 was retained by AMU for working capital. On November 25, 2013, Prospect funded an additional $5,000 to the senior subordinated note, which was utilized by AMU to pay a $5,000 dividend to Prospect. On December 4, 2013, Prospect sold 2% of the outstanding principal balance of the senior secured term loan to Airmall and 2% of the outstanding principal balance of the senior subordinated note to AMU for $972.

On June 13, 2014, Prospect made a new $19,993 investment as a senior secured loan to Airmall. Airmall then distributed this amount to AMU as a return of capital, which AMU used to pay down the senior subordinated loan in the same amount. The minority interest held by a third party in AMU was exchanged for common stock of Airmall.

On July 1, 2014, Prospect began consolidating AMU. As a result, any transactions between AMU and Prospect are eliminated in consolidation and as such, transactions after July 1, 2014 are denoted below as “N/A”.

On August 1, 2014, Prospect sold its investments in Airmall for net proceeds of $51,379 and realized a loss of $3,473 on the sale. In addition, there is $6,000 being held in escrow, of which 98% is due to Prospect, which will be recognized as an additional realized loss if it is not received. Included in the net proceeds were $3,000 of structuring fees from Airmall related to the sale of the operating company which was recognized as other income during the year ended June 30, 2015. On October 22, 2014, Prospect received a tax refund of $665 related to its investment in Airmall and realized a gain of the same amount. On March 21, 2016, Prospect received $1,720 of the escrow proceeds which reduced the cost basis of the escrow receivable held on the balance sheet.

In addition to the repayments noted above, the following amounts were paid from Airmall to Prospect and recorded by Prospect as repayment of loan receivable:

Year Ended June 30, 2014	$593
Year Ended June 30, 2015	49

The following dividends were declared and paid from Airmall to AMU and recognized as dividend income by AMU:

Year Ended June 30, 2014	$7,000
Year Ended June 30, 2015	N/A

The following dividends were declared and paid from AMU to Prospect and recognized as dividend income by Prospect:

Year Ended June 30, 2014	$12,000
Year Ended June 30, 2015	N/A

All dividends were paid from earnings and profits of Airmall and AMU.

The following interest payments were accrued and paid from AMU to Prospect and recognized by Prospect as interest income:

Year Ended June 30, 2014	$3,159
Year Ended June 30, 2015	N/A

Included above, the following payment-in-kind interest from AMU was capitalized and recognized by Prospect as interest income:

Year Ended June 30, 2014	$295
Year Ended June 30, 2015	N/A

The following interest payments were accrued and paid from Airmall to Prospect and recognized by Prospect as interest income:

Year Ended June 30, 2014	$3,420
Year Ended June 30, 2015	576

The following managerial assistance payments were paid from AMU to Prospect and subsequently remitted to Prospect Administration (no income was recognized by Prospect):

Year Ended June 30, 2014	$300
Year Ended June 30, 2015	N/A

The following managerial assistance payments were paid from Airmall to Prospect and subsequently remitted to Prospect Administration (no income was recognized by Prospect):

Year Ended June 30, 2014	$ —
Year Ended June 30, 2015	75

The following payments were paid from Airmall to Prospect Administration as reimbursement for legal, tax and portfolio level accounting services provided directly to Airmall (no direct income was recognized by Prospect, but Prospect was given credit for these payments as a reduction of the administrative services costs payable by Prospect to Prospect Administration):

Year Ended June 30, 2014	$ —
Year Ended June 30, 2015	730

American Property REIT Corp.

APH Property Holdings, LLC (“APH”) owned 100% of the common equity of American Property REIT Corp. (f/k/a American Property Holdings Corp.) (“APRC”). Effective May 23, 2016, in connection with the merger of APRC and United Property REIT Corp. (“UPRC”) with and into National Property REIT Corp. (f/k/a National Property Holdings Corp.) (“NPRC”), APH and UPH Property Holdings, LLC (“UPH”) merged with and into NPH Property Holdings, LLC (“NPH”). Prospect owns 100% of the equity of NPH, a Consolidated Holding Company, and NPH owns 100% of the common equity of NPRC.

APRC was formed to hold for investment, operate, finance, lease, manage, and sell a portfolio of real estate assets and engage in any and all other activities as may be necessary, incidental or convenient to carry out the foregoing. APRC acquires real estate assets, including, but not limited to, industrial, commercial, and multi-family properties. APRC may acquire real estate assets directly or through joint ventures by making a majority equity investment in a property-owning entity (the “JV”).

On October 24, 2012, Prospect initially made a $7,808 investment in APH, of which $6,000 was a Senior Term Loan and $1,808 was used to purchase the membership interests of APH. The proceeds were utilized by APH to purchase APRC common equity for $7,806, with $2 retained by APH for working capital. The proceeds were utilized by APRC to purchase a 100% ownership interest in 146 Forest Parkway, LLC for $7,326, pay a $250 non-refundable deposit and $222 of structuring fees to Prospect (which was recognized by Prospect as structuring fee income), with $8 retained by APRC for working capital. 146 Forest Parkway, LLC was purchased for $7,400. The remaining proceeds were used to pay $168 of third party expenses and $5 of legal services provided by attorneys at Prospect Administration, with $3 retained by the JV for working capital. The investment was subsequently contributed to NPRC.

On December 28, 2012, Prospect made a $9,594 investment in APH, of which $6,400 was a Senior Term Loan and $3,194 was used to purchase additional membership interests of APH. The proceeds were utilized by APH to purchase additional APRC common equity for $9,594. The proceeds were utilized by APRC to purchase a 92.7% ownership interest in 1557 Terrell Mill Road, LLC for $9,548, with $46 retained by APRC for other expenses. The JV was purchased for $23,500 which included debt financing and minority interest of $15,275 and $757, respectively. The remaining proceeds were used to pay $286 of structuring fees to Prospect (which was recognized by Prospect as structuring fee income) and $1,652 of third party expenses, with $142 retained by the JV for working capital.
On January 17, 2013, Prospect made a $30,348 investment in APH, of which $27,600 was a Senior Term Loan and $2,748 was used to purchase additional membership interests of APH. The proceeds were utilized by APH to purchase additional APRC common equity for $29,348, with $1,000 retained by APH for working capital. The proceeds were utilized by APRC to purchase a 97.7% ownership interest in 5100 Live Oaks Blvd, LLC for $29,348. The JV was purchased for $63,400 which included debt financing and minority interest of $39,600 and $686, respectively. The remaining proceeds were used to pay $880 of structuring fees to Prospect (which was recognized by Prospect as structuring fee income), $4,265 of third party expenses, $14 of legal services provided by attorneys at Prospect Administration, and $1,030 of prepaid assets, with $45 retained by the JV for working capital. The investment was subsequently contributed to NPRC.
On April 30, 2013, Prospect made a $10,383 investment in APH, of which $9,000 was a Senior Term Loan and $1,383 was used to purchase additional membership interests of APH. The proceeds were utilized by APH to purchase additional APRC common equity for $10,233, with $150 retained by APH for working capital. The proceeds were utilized by APRC to purchase a 93.2% ownership interest in Lofton Place, LLC for $10,233. The JV was purchased for $26,000 which included debt financing and minority interest of $16,965 and $745, respectively. The remaining proceeds were used to pay $306 of structuring fees to Prospect (which was recognized by Prospect as structuring fee income), $1,223 of third party expenses, $5 of legal services provided by attorneys at Prospect Administration, and $364 of prepaid assets, with $45 retained by the JV for working capital.
On April 30, 2013, Prospect made a $10,863 investment in APH, of which $9,000 was a Senior Term Loan and $1,863 was used to purchase additional membership interests of APH. The proceeds were utilized by APH to purchase additional APRC common equity for $10,708, with $155 retained by APH for working capital. The proceeds were utilized by APRC to purchase a 93.2% ownership interest in Vista Palma Sola, LLC for $10,708. The JV was purchased for $27,000 which included debt financing and minority interest of $17,550 and $785, respectively. The remaining proceeds were used to pay $321 of structuring fees to Prospect (which was recognized by Prospect as structuring fee income), $1,272 of third party expenses, $4 of legal services provided by attorneys at Prospect Administration, and $401 of prepaid assets, with $45 retained by the JV for working capital.
On May 8, 2013, Prospect made a $6,118 investment in APH, of which $4,000 was a Senior Term Loan and $2,118 was used to purchase additional membership interests of APH. The proceeds were utilized by APH to purchase additional APRC common equity for $6,028, with $90 retained by APH for working capital. The proceeds were utilized by APRC to purchase a 93.3% ownership interest in Arlington Park Marietta, LLC for $6,028. Arlington Park Marietta, LLC was purchased for $14,850 which included debt financing and minority interest of $9,650 and $437, respectively. The remaining proceeds were used to pay $181 of structuring fees to Prospect (which was recognized by Prospect as structuring fee income), $911 of third party expenses, and $128 of prepaid assets, with $45 retained by the JV for working capital.
On June 24, 2013, Prospect made a $76,533 investment in APH, of which $63,000 was a Senior Term Loan and $13,533 was used to purchase additional membership interests of APH. The proceeds were utilized by APH to purchase additional APRC common equity for $75,233, with $1,300 retained by APH for working capital. The proceeds were utilized by APRC to purchase a 95.0% ownership interest in APH Carroll Resort, LLC for $74,398 and to pay $835 of structuring fees to Prospect (which was recognized by Prospect as structuring fee income). The JV was purchased for $225,000 which included debt financing and minority interest of $157,500 and $3,916, respectively. The remaining proceeds were used to pay $1,436 of structuring fees to Prospect (which was recognized by Prospect as structuring fee income), $7,687 of third party expenses, $8 of legal services provided by attorneys at Prospect Administration, and $1,683 of prepaid assets. The investment was subsequently contributed to NPRC and renamed NPRC Carroll Resort, LLC.

Between October 29, 2013 and December 4, 2013, Prospect made an $11,000 investment in APH, of which $9,350 was a Senior Term Loan and $1,650 was used to purchase additional membership interests of APH. The proceeds were utilized by certain of APH’s wholly-owned subsidiaries to purchase online consumer loans from a third party. The investment was subsequently contributed to NPRC.

On November 1, 2013, Prospect made a $9,869 investment in APH, of which $8,200 was a Senior Term Loan and $1,669 was used to purchase additional membership interests of APH. The proceeds were utilized by APH to purchase additional APRC common equity for $9,869. The proceeds were utilized by APRC to purchase a 94.0% ownership interest in APH Carroll 41, LLC for $9,548 and to pay $102 of structuring fees to Prospect (which was recognized by Prospect as structuring fee income), with $219 retained by APRC for working capital. The JV was purchased for $30,600 which included debt financing and minority interest of $22,497 and $609, respectively. The remaining proceeds were used to pay $190 of structuring fees to Prospect (which was recognized by Prospect as structuring fee income), $1,589 of third party expenses, $5 of legal services provided by attorneys at Prospect Administration, and $270 of prepaid assets. The investment was subsequently contributed to NPRC.

On November 15, 2013, Prospect made a $45,900 investment in APH, of which $38,500 was a Senior Term Loan and $7,400 was used to purchase additional membership interests of APH. The proceeds were utilized by APH to purchase additional APRC common equity for $45,900. The proceeds were utilized by APRC to purchase a 99.3% ownership interest in APH Gulf Coast Holdings, LLC for $45,024 and to pay $364 of structuring fees to Prospect (which was recognized by Prospect as structuring fee income), with $512 retained by APRC for working capital. The JV was purchased for $115,200 which included debt financing and minority interest of $75,558 and $337, respectively. The remaining proceeds were used to pay $1,013 of structuring fees to Prospect (which was recognized by Prospect as structuring fee income), $2,590 of third party expenses, $23 of legal services provided by attorneys at Prospect Administration, and $2,023 of prepaid assets, with $70 retained by the JV for working capital.

On November 19, 2013, Prospect made a $66,188 investment in APH, of which $55,000 was a Senior Term Loan and $11,188 was used to purchase additional membership interests of APH. The proceeds were utilized by APH to purchase additional APRC common equity for $66,188. The proceeds were utilized by APRC to purchase a 90.0% ownership interest in APH McDowell, LLC for $64,392 and to pay $695 of structuring fees to Prospect (which was recognized by Prospect as structuring fee income), with $1,101 retained by APRC for working capital. The JV was purchased for $238,605 which included debt financing and minority interest of $180,226 and $7,155, respectively. The remaining proceeds were used to pay $1,290 of structuring fees to Prospect (which was recognized by Prospect as structuring fee income), $9,205 of third party expenses, $23 of legal services provided by attorneys at Prospect Administration, and $1,160 of prepaid assets, with $1,490 retained by the JV for working capital. The investment was subsequently contributed to NPRC and renamed NPH McDowell, LLC.

On December 12, 2013, Prospect made a $22,507 investment in APH, of which $18,800 was a Senior Term Loan and $3,707 was used to purchase additional membership interests of APH. The proceeds were utilized by APH to purchase additional APRC common equity for $22,507. The proceeds were utilized by APRC to purchase a 92.6% ownership interest in South Atlanta Portfolio Holding Company, LLC for $21,874 and to pay $238 of structuring fees to Prospect (which was recognized by Prospect as structuring fee income), with $395 retained by APRC for working capital. The JV was purchased for $87,250 which included debt financing and minority interest of $67,493 and $1,756, respectively. The remaining proceeds were used to pay $437 of structuring fees to Prospect (which was recognized by Prospect as structuring fee income), $2,920 of third party expenses, and $116 of prepaid assets, with $400 retained by the JV for working capital. The investment was subsequently contributed to UPRC.

On December 31, 2013, APRC distributed its majority interests in five JVs holding real estate assets to APH. APH then distributed these JV interests to Prospect in a transaction characterized as a return of capital. Prospect, on the same day, contributed certain of these JV interests to NPH and the remainder to UPH (each wholly-owned subsidiaries of Prospect). Each of NPH and UPH immediately thereafter contributed these JV interests to NPRC and UPRC, respectively. The total investments in the JVs transferred consisted of $98,164 and $20,022 of debt and equity financing, respectively. There was no material gain or loss realized on these transactions.

On January 17, 2014, Prospect made a $6,565 investment in APH, of which $5,500 was a Senior Term Loan and $1,065 was used to purchase additional membership interests of APH. The proceeds were utilized by APH to purchase additional APRC common equity for $6,565. The proceeds were utilized by APRC to purchase a 99.3% ownership interest in APH Gulf Coast Holdings, LLC for $6,336 and to pay $54 of structuring fees to Prospect (which was recognized by Prospect as structuring fee income), with $175 retained by APRC for other expenses. The JV was purchased for $15,430 which included debt financing and minority interest of $10,167 and $48, respectively. The remaining proceeds were used to pay $143 of structuring fees to Prospect (which was recognized by Prospect as structuring fee income), $627 of third party expenses, $4 of legal services provided by attorneys at Prospect Administration, and $312 of prepaid assets, with $35 retained by the JV for working capital.

Effective April 1, 2014, Prospect made a new $167,162 senior term loan to APRC. APRC then distributed this amount to APH as a return of capital which was used to pay down the Senior Term Loan from APH by the same amount.

On June 4, 2014, Prospect made a $1,719 investment in APH to purchase additional membership interests of APH, which was revised to $1,732 on July 1, 2014. The proceeds were utilized by APH to purchase additional APRC common equity for $1,732. The

proceeds were utilized by APRC to acquire the real property located at 975 South Cornwell, Yukon, OK (“Taco Bell, OK”) for $1,719 and pay $13 of third party expenses.
On July 1, 2014, Prospect began consolidating APH. As a result, any transactions between APH and Prospect are eliminated in consolidation and as such, transactions after July 1, 2014 are denoted below as “N/A”.
On November 26, 2014, APRC transferred its investment in APH Carroll Resort, LLC to NPRC and the investment was renamed NPRC Carroll Resort, LLC. As a result, Prospect’s investments in APRC related to this property also transferred to NPRC. The investments transferred consisted of $10,237 of equity and $65,586 of debt. There was no gain or loss realized on the transaction.
On May 1, 2015, APRC transferred its investment in 5100 Live Oaks Blvd, LLC to NPRC. As a result, Prospect’s investments in APRC related to this property also transferred to NPRC. The investments transferred consisted of $2,748 of equity and $29,990 of debt. There was no gain or loss realized on the transaction.
On May 6, 2015, Prospect made a $1,475 investment in APRC, of which $1,381 was a Senior Term Loan and $94 was used to purchase additional common equity of APRC through APH. The proceeds were utilized by APRC to purchase additional ownership interest in its twelve multi-family properties for $1,473 and pay $2 of legal services provided by attorneys at Prospect Administration. The minority interest holder also invested an additional $17 in the JVs. The proceeds were used by the JVs to fund $1,490 of capital expenditures.
During the year ended June 30, 2015 Prospect received $8 as a return of capital on the equity investment in APRC.
On September 9, 2015, Prospect made a $799 investment in APRC used to purchase additional common equity of APRC through APH. The proceeds were utilized by APRC to purchase additional ownership interest in its twelve multi-family properties for $799. The minority interest holder also invested an additional $12 in the JVs. The proceeds were used by the JVs to fund $811 of capital expenditures.
On December 23, 2015, Prospect made a $1,469 investment in APRC used to purchase additional common equity of APRC through APH. The proceeds were utilized by APRC to purchase additional ownership interest in its eleven multi-family properties for $1,468 and pay $1 of legal services provided by attorneys at Prospect Administration. The minority interest holder also invested an additional $20 in the JVs. The proceeds were used by the JVs to fund $1,488 of capital expenditures.
On December 31, 2015, APRC made a partial repayment on the Senior Term Loan of $9,000 and declared a dividend of $11,016 that Prospect recorded as dividend income in connection with the sale of the Vista Palma Sola property.
On March 3, 2016, APRC used supplemental proceeds to make a partial repayment on the Senior Term Loan of $14,621.
On March 28, 2016, APRC used supplemental proceeds to make a partial repayment on the Senior Term Loan of $3,109.
On April 9, 2016, APRC used supplemental proceeds to make a partial repayment on the Senior Term Loan of $2,973.
Effective May 23, 2016, APRC and UPRC merged with and into NPRC, to consolidate all of our real estate holdings, with NPRC as the surviving entity. APRC and UPRC have been dissolved. No gain or loss was recognized upon the merger.

The following dividends were declared and paid from APRC to APH (partially via a wholly-owned subsidiary of APH) and recognized as dividend income by APH:

Year Ended June 30, 2014	$8,810
Year Ended June 30, 2015	N/A
Year Ended June 30, 2016	N/A

All dividends were paid from earnings and profits of APRC.

The following interest payments were accrued and paid from APH to Prospect and recognized by Prospect as interest income:

Year Ended June 30, 2014	$13,928
Year Ended June 30, 2015	N/A
Year Ended June 30, 2016	N/A

Included above, the following payment-in-kind interest from APH was capitalized and recognized by Prospect as interest income:

Year Ended June 30, 2014	$4,084
Year Ended June 30, 2015	N/A
Year Ended June 30, 2016	N/A

The following interest payments were accrued and paid from APRC to Prospect and recognized by Prospect as interest income:

Year Ended June 30, 2014	$4,860
Year Ended June 30, 2015	14,747
Year Ended June 30, 2016	7,306

Included above, the following payment-in-kind interest from APRC was capitalized and recognized by Prospect as interest income:

Year Ended June 30, 2014	$581
Year Ended June 30, 2015	4,529
Year Ended June 30, 2016	558

The following interest income recognized had not yet been paid by APRC to Prospect and was included by Prospect within interest receivable:

June 30, 2015	$25
June 30, 2016	—

The following net revenue interest payments were paid from APH to Prospect and recognized by Prospect as other income:

Year Ended June 30, 2014	$1,418
Year Ended June 30, 2015	N/A
Year Ended June 30, 2016	N/A

The following net revenue interest payments were paid from APRC to Prospect and recognized by Prospect as other income:

Year Ended June 30, 2014	$ —
Year Ended June 30, 2015	1,342
Year Ended June 30, 2016	899

The following managerial assistance payments were paid from APRC to Prospect and subsequently remitted to Prospect Administration (no income was recognized by Prospect):

Year Ended June 30, 2014	$637
Year Ended June 30, 2015	590
Year Ended June 30, 2016	528

The following managerial assistance payments received by Prospect had not yet been remitted to Prospect Administration and were included by Prospect within due to Prospect Administration:

June 30, 2015	$148
June 30, 2016	86

The following payments were paid from APRC to Prospect Administration as reimbursement for legal, tax and portfolio level accounting services provided directly to APRC (no direct income was recognized by Prospect, but Prospect was given credit for these payments as a reduction of the administrative services costs payable by Prospect to Prospect Administration):

Year Ended June 30, 2014	$1,791
Year Ended June 30, 2015	301
Year Ended June 30, 2016	860

The following amounts were due from APRC to Prospect for reimbursement of expenses paid by Prospect on behalf of APRC and were included by Prospect within other receivables:

June 30, 2015	$124
June 30, 2016	—

Arctic Energy Services, LLC

Prospect owns 100% of the equity of Arctic Oilfield Equipment USA, Inc. (“Arctic Equipment”), a Consolidated Holding Company. Arctic Equipment owns 70% of the equity of Arctic Energy Services, LLC (“Arctic Energy”), with Ailport Holdings, LLC (“Ailport”) (100% owned and controlled by Arctic Energy management) owning the remaining 30% of the equity of Arctic Energy. Arctic Energy provides oilfield service personnel, well testing flowback equipment, frac support systems and other services to exploration and development companies in the Rocky Mountains.

On May 5, 2014, Prospect initially purchased 100% of the common shares of Arctic Equipment for $9,006. Proceeds were utilized by Arctic Equipment to purchase 70% of Arctic Energy as described in the following paragraph.

On May 5, 2014, Prospect made an additional $51,870 investment (including in exchange for 1,102,313 common shares of Prospect at fair value of $11,916) in Arctic Energy in exchange for a $31,640 senior secured loan and a $20,230 subordinated loan. Total proceeds received by Arctic Energy of $60,876 were used to purchase 70% of the equity interests in Arctic Energy from Ailport for $47,516, pay $875 of third-party expenses, $1,713 of structuring fees to Prospect (which was recognized as structuring fee income), $445 of legal services provided by attorneys at Prospect Administration and $10,327 was retained as working capital.

On July 1, 2014, Prospect began consolidating Arctic Equipment.

On September 30, 2015, we restructured our investment in Arctic Energy. Concurrent with the restructuring, we exchanged our $31,640 senior secured loan and $20,230 subordinated loan for Class D and Class E equity in Arctic Energy.

The following interest payments were accrued and paid from Arctic Energy to Prospect and recognized by Prospect as interest income:

Year Ended June 30, 2014	$1,050
Year Ended June 30, 2015	6,721
Year Ended June 30, 2016	1,123

The following interest income recognized had not yet been paid by Arctic Energy to Prospect and was included by Prospect within interest receivable:

June 30, 2015	$18
June 30, 2016	—

The following managerial assistance payments were paid from Arctic Energy to Prospect and subsequently remitted to Prospect Administration (no income was recognized by Prospect):

Year Ended June 30, 2014	$15
Year Ended June 30, 2015	100
Year Ended June 30, 2016	50

The following managerial assistance received by Prospect had not yet been remitted to Prospect Administration and were included by Prospect within due to Prospect Administration:

June 30, 2015	$25
June 30, 2016	—

The following managerial assistance recognized had not yet been paid by Arctic Energy to Prospect and was included by Prospect within other receivables and due to Prospect Administration:

June 30, 2015	$ —
June 30, 2016	50

The following payments were paid from Arctic Energy to Prospect Administration as reimbursement for legal, tax and portfolio level accounting services provided directly to Arctic Energy (no direct income was recognized by Prospect, but Prospect was given credit for these payments as a reduction of the administrative services costs payable by Prospect to Prospect Administration):

Year Ended June 30, 2014	$445
Year Ended June 30, 2015	—
Year Ended June 30, 2016	—

The following amounts were due to Arctic Energy from Prospect for reimbursement of expenses paid by Arctic Energy on behalf of Prospect and were included by Prospect within other liabilities:

June 30, 2015	$1
June 30, 2016	—

Borga, Inc.

As of June 30, 2014, Prospect owned 100% of the equity of STI Holding, Inc. (“STI”), a Consolidated Holding Company. STI owned 100% of the equity of Borga, Inc. (“Borga”). Borga manufactures pre-engineered metal buildings and components for the agricultural and light industrial markets.

On May 6, 2005, Patriot Capital Funding, Inc. (“Patriot”) (previously acquired by Prospect) provided $14,000 in senior secured debt to Borga. The debt was comprised of $1,000 Senior Secured Revolver, $3,500 Senior Secured Term Loan A, $2,500 Senior Secured Term Loan B and $7,000 Senior Secured Term Loan C. On March 31, 2009, Borga made its final amortization payment on the Senior Secured Term Loan A. The other loans remained outstanding. Prospect owned warrants to purchase 33,750 shares of common stock in Metal Buildings Holding Corporation (“Metal Buildings”), the former holding company of Borga. Metal Buildings owned 100% of Borga.

On March 8, 2010, Prospect acquired the remaining common stock of Borga.

On January 24, 2014, Prospect contributed its holdings in Borga to STI. STI also held $3,371 of proceeds from the sale of a minority equity interest in Smart Tuition Holdings, LLC (“SMART”). Prospect initially acquired membership interests in SMART indirectly as part of the Patriot acquisition on December 2, 2009 recording a zero cost basis for the equity investment. The $3,371 was distributed to Prospect on May 29, 2014, of which $3,246 was paid from earnings and profits of STI and was recognized as dividend income by Prospect. The remaining $125 was recognized as return of capital by Prospect.

On July 1, 2014, Prospect began consolidating STI. As a result, any transactions between STI and Prospect are eliminated in consolidation and as such, transactions after July 1, 2014 are not presented below.

On August 20, 2014, Prospect sold the assets of Borga, a wholly-owned subsidiary of STI, for net proceeds of $382 and realized a loss of $2,589 on the sale. On December 29, 2014, Borga was dissolved.

BXC Company, Inc.
As of June 30, 2014, Prospect owned 86.7% of Series A Preferred Stock, 96.8% of Series B Preferred Stock, and 83.1% of fully diluted common stock of BXC Company, Inc. (f/k/a BXC Holding Company) (“BXC”). BXC owned 100% of the common stock of Boxercraft Incorporated (“Boxercraft”).
As of July 1, 2012, the cost basis of Prospect’s total debt and equity investment in Boxercraft was $15,123, including capitalized payment-in-kind interest of $1,466. On December 31, 2013, Boxercraft repaid $100 of the senior secured term loan. On April 18, 2014, Prospect made a new $300 senior secured term loan to Boxercraft. During the period from July 1, 2012 through June 30, 2014, Prospect capitalized a total of $804 of paid-in-kind interest and accreted a total of $1,321 of the original purchase discount, increasing the total debt investment to $17,448 as of June 30, 2014. Effective March 28, 2014, Prospect acquired voting control of BXC pursuant to a voting agreement and irrevocable proxy. Effective May 8, 2014, Prospect acquired control of BXC by transferring shares held by the other equity holders of BXC to Prospect pursuant to an assignment agreement entered into with such other equity holders.
On July 2, 2014, Prospect made a new $250 senior secured term loan to provide liquidity to Boxercraft.
On July 17, 2014, Prospect restructured the investments in BXC and Boxercraft. The existing Senior Secured Term Loan A and a portion of the existing Senior Secured Term Loan B were replaced with a new Senior Secured Term Loan A to Boxercraft. The remainder of the existing Senior Secured Term Loan B and the existing Senior Secured Term Loan C, Senior Secured Term Loan D, and Senior Secured Term Loan E were replaced with a new Senior Secured Term Loan B to Boxercraft. The existing Senior Secured Term Loan to Boxercraft was converted into Series D Preferred Stock in BXC.
During the year ended June 30, 2015, Prospect accrued $5 of administrative agent fees from Boxercraft (which were recognized by Prospect as other income). On August 25, 2014, Prospect sold Boxercraft, a wholly-owned subsidiary of BXC, for net proceeds of $750 and realized a net loss of $16,949 on the sale.
CCPI Inc.
Prospect owns 100% of the equity of CCPI Holdings Inc. (“CCPI Holdings”), a Consolidated Holding Company. CCPI Holdings owns 94.95% of the equity of CCPI Inc. (“CCPI”), with CCPI management owning the remaining 5.05% of the equity. CCPI owns 100% of each of CCPI Europe Ltd. and MEFEC B.V., and 45% of Gulf Temperature Sensors W.L.L.
On December 13, 2012, Prospect initially made a $15,921 investment (including 467,928 common shares of Prospect at fair value of $5,021) in CCPI Holdings, $7,500 senior secured note and $8,443 equity interest. The proceeds received by CCPI Holdings were partially utilized to purchase 95.13% of CCPI common stock for $14,878. The remaining proceeds were used to pay $395 of structuring fees from CCPI Holdings to Prospect (which were recognized by Prospect as structuring fee income), $215 for legal services provided by attorneys at Prospect Administration, $137 for third party expenses and $318 was retained by CCPI Holdings for working capital.
On December 13, 2012, Prospect made an additional investment of $18,000 in CCPI senior secured debt. The proceeds of the Prospect loan along with $14,878 of equity financing from CCPI Holdings (mentioned above) were used to purchase 95.13% of CCPI equity from the sellers for $31,829, provide $120 of debt financing to CCPI management (to partially fund a purchase by management of CCPI stock), fund $180 of structuring fees from CCPI to Prospect (which were recognized by Prospect as structuring fee income), pay $548 of third-party expenses, reimburse $12 for reimbursement of expenses paid by Prospect on behalf of CCPI (no income was recognized by Prospect) and $189 was retained by CCPI as working capital.
During the year ended June 30, 2014, certain members of CCPI management exercised options to purchase common stock, decreasing our ownership to 94.77%. On June 13, 2014, Prospect made a new $8,218 senior secured note to CCPI. CCPI then distributed this amount to CCPI Holdings as a return of capital which was used to pay down the $8,216 senior secured note from CCPI Holdings to Prospect. The remaining $2 was distributed to Prospect as a return of capital of Prospect’s equity investment in CCPI Holdings.
On July 1, 2014, Prospect began consolidating CCPI Holdings. As a result, any transactions between CCPI Holdings and Prospect are eliminated in consolidation and as such, transactions after July 1, 2014 are denoted below as “N/A”.
During the year ended June 30, 2015, CCPI repurchased 30 shares of its common stock from a former CCPI executive, decreasing the number of shares outstanding and increasing Prospect’s ownership to 94.95%.

In June 2015, CCPI engaged Prospect to provide certain investment banking and financial advisory services in connection with a possible transaction. As compensation for the services provided, Prospect received $525 of advisory fees from CCPI which was recognized as other income during the year ended June 30, 2015.
During the three months ended September 30, 2015, CCPI repurchased 86 shares of its common stock from former CCPI executives. Additionally, certain CCPI executives exercised their option rights, purchasing 246 shares of CCPI common stock. These transactions increased the number of common shares outstanding by 160 shares and thus decreased Prospect's ownership to 93.99%.

As of June 30, 2016, after the departure of a former CCPI executive, Prospect's ownership of CCPI increased to 94.59%.

In addition to the repayments noted above, the following amounts were paid from CCPI to Prospect and recorded by Prospect as repayment of loan receivable:

Year Ended June 30, 2014	$450
Year Ended June 30, 2015	450
Year Ended June 30, 2016	4,450

The following cash distributions were declared and paid from CCPI to Prospect and recognized as a return of capital by Prospect:

Year Ended June 30, 2014	$ —
Year Ended June 30, 2015	—
Year Ended June 30, 2016	1,918

The following dividends were declared and paid from CCPI to CCPI Holdings and recognized as dividend income by CCPI Holdings:

Year Ended June 30, 2014	$1,266
Year Ended June 30, 2015	N/A
Year Ended June 30, 2016	N/A

The following dividends were declared and paid from CCPI Holdings to Prospect and recognized as dividend income by Prospect:

Year Ended June 30, 2014	$500
Year Ended June 30, 2015	N/A
Year Ended June 30, 2016	N/A

The following dividends were declared and paid from CCPI to Prospect and recognized as dividend income by Prospect:

Year Ended June 30, 2014	$ —
Year Ended June 30, 2015	—
Year Ended June 30, 2016	3,196

All dividends were paid from earnings and profits of CCPI and CCPI Holdings.
The following interest payments were accrued and paid from CCPI Holdings to Prospect and recognized by Prospect as interest income:

Year Ended June 30, 2014	$1,464
Year Ended June 30, 2015	N/A
Year Ended June 30, 2016	N/A

Included above, the following payment-in-kind interest from CCPI Holdings was capitalized and recognized by Prospect as interest income:

Year Ended June 30, 2014	$557
Year Ended June 30, 2015	N/A
Year Ended June 30, 2016	N/A

The following interest payments were accrued and paid from CCPI to Prospect and recognized by Prospect as interest income:

Year Ended June 30, 2014	$1,848
Year Ended June 30, 2015	3,332
Year Ended June 30, 2016	3,123

Included above, the following payment-in-kind interest from CCPI was capitalized and recognized by Prospect as interest income:

Year Ended June 30, 2014	$27
Year Ended June 30, 2015	599
Year Ended June 30, 2016	475

The following royalty payments were paid from CCPI Holdings to Prospect and recognized by Prospect as other income:

Year Ended June 30, 2014	$71
Year Ended June 30, 2015	N/A
Year Ended June 30, 2016	N/A

The following managerial assistance payments were paid from CCPI to Prospect and subsequently remitted to Prospect Administration (no income was recognized by Prospect):

Year Ended June 30, 2014	$240
Year Ended June 30, 2015	240
Year Ended June 30, 2016	240

The following managerial assistance payments received by Prospect had not yet been remitted to Prospect Administration and were included by Prospect within due to Prospect Administration:

June 30, 2015	$60
June 30, 2016	60

The following payments were paid from CCPI to Prospect Administration as reimbursement for legal, tax and portfolio level accounting services provided directly to CCPI (no direct income was recognized by Prospect, but Prospect was given credit for these payments as a reduction of the administrative services costs payable by Prospect to Prospect Administration):

Year Ended June 30, 2014	$249
Year Ended June 30, 2015	—
Year Ended June 30, 2016	96

The following amounts were due from CCPI to Prospect for reimbursement of expenses paid by Prospect on behalf of CCPI and were included by Prospect within other receivables:

June 30, 2015	$—
June 30, 2016	2

CP Energy Services Inc.
Prospect owns 100% of the equity of CP Holdings of Delaware LLC (“CP Holdings”), a Consolidated Holding Company. CP Holdings owns 82.3% of the equity of CP Energy Services Inc. (“CP Energy”), and the remaining 17.7% of the equity is owned by CP Energy management. As of June 30, 2014, CP Energy owned directly or indirectly 100% of each of CP Well Testing Services, LLC (f/k/a CP Well Testing Holding Company LLC) (“CP Well Testing”); CP Well Testing, LLC (“CP Well”); Fluid Management Services, Inc. (f/k/a Fluid Management Holdings, Inc.) (“Fluid Management”); Fluid Management Services LLC (f/k/a Fluid Management Holdings LLC); Wright Transport, Inc. (f/k/a Wright Holdings, Inc.); Wright Foster Disposals, LLC; Foster Testing Co., Inc.; ProHaul Transports, LLC; Artexoma Logistics, LLC; and Wright Trucking, Inc. Effective December 31, 2014, CP Energy underwent a corporate reorganization in order to consolidate certain of its wholly-owned subsidiaries. As of June 30, 2015, CP Energy owned directly or indirectly 100% of each of CP Well; Wright Foster Disposals, LLC; Foster Testing Co., Inc.; ProHaul Transports, LLC; and Wright Trucking, Inc. CP Energy provides oilfield flowback services and fluid hauling and disposal services through its subsidiaries.
On October 3, 2012, Prospect initially made a $21,500 senior secured debt investment in CP Well. As part of the transaction, Prospect received $430 of structuring fees from CP Well (which was recognized by Prospect as structuring fee income) and $7 was paid by CP Well to Prospect Administration for legal services provided by attorneys at Prospect Administration.
On August 2, 2013, Prospect invested $94,014 (including 1,918,342 unregistered shares of Prospect common stock at a fair value of $21,006) to support the recapitalization of CP Energy where Prospect acquired a controlling interest in CP Energy.
On August 2, 2013, Prospect invested $12,741 into CP Holdings to purchase 100% of the common stock in CP Holdings. The proceeds were used by CP Holdings to purchase 82.9% of the common stock in CP Energy for $12,135 and pay $606 of legal services provided by attorneys at Prospect Administration.
On August 2, 2013, Prospect made a senior secured debt investment of $58,773 in CP Energy. CP Energy also received $2,505 management co-investment in exchange for 17.1% of CP Energy common stock. Total proceeds received by CP Energy of $73,413 (including the $12,135 of equity financing from CP Holdings mentioned above) were used to purchase 100% of the equity interests in CP Well Testing and Fluid Management for $33,600 and $34,576, respectively. The remaining proceeds were used by CP Energy to pay $1,414 of structuring fees to Prospect (which was recognized by Prospect as structuring fee income) and pay $823 of third-party expenses, with $3,000 retained by CP Energy for working capital.
On August 2, 2013, Prospect made an additional senior secured debt investment of $22,500 in CP Well Testing. Total proceeds received by CP Well Testing of $56,100 (including the $33,600 of equity financing from CP Energy mentioned above) were used to purchase 100% of the equity interests in CP Well for $55,650 and pay $450 of structuring fees to Prospect (which was recognized by Prospect as structuring fee income). After the financing, Prospect received repayment of the $18,991 loan previously outstanding from CP Well.
On October 11, 2013, Prospect made a $746 follow-on investment in CP Holdings to fund equity into CP Energy and made an additional senior secured loan to CP Energy of $5,100. Management invested an additional $154 of equity in CP Energy, and the percentage ownership of CP Energy did not change. Total proceeds of $6,000 were used to purchase flowback equipment and expand the CP Well operations in West Texas.
On December 26, 2013, Prospect made an additional $1,741 follow-on investment in CP Holdings to fund equity into CP Energy and made an additional senior secured loan to CP Energy of $11,900. Management invested an additional $359 of equity in CP Energy, and the percentage ownership of CP Energy did not change. Total proceeds of $14,000 were used to purchase additional equipment.
On April 1, 2014, Prospect made new loans to CP Well (with Foster Testing Co., Inc.; ProHaul Transports, LLC; and Wright Trucking, Inc. as co-borrowers), two first lien loans in the amount of $11,035 and $72,238, and a second lien loan in the amount of $15,000. The proceeds of these loans were used to repay CP Energy’s senior secured term loan and CP Well Testing’s senior secured term loan previously outstanding from Prospect.
On July 1, 2014, Prospect began consolidating CP Holdings. As a result, any transactions between CP Holdings and Prospect are eliminated in consolidation and as such, transactions after July 1, 2014 are not presented below.

During the year ended June 30, 2015, certain members of CP Energy management exercised options to purchase common stock, decreasing our ownership to 82.3%.

On October 30, 2015, we restructured our investment in CP Energy. Concurrent with the restructuring, we exchanged our $86,965 senior secured loan and $15,924 subordinated loan for Series B Redeemable Preferred Stock in CP Energy.

The following interest payments were accrued and paid from CP Energy to Prospect and recognized by Prospect as interest income:

Year Ended June 30, 2014	$8,083
Year Ended June 30, 2015	—
Year Ended June 30, 2016	—

The following interest payments were accrued and paid from CP Well Testing to Prospect and recognized by Prospect as interest income:

Year Ended June 30, 2014	$1,657
Year Ended June 30, 2015	—
Year Ended June 30, 2016	—

The following interest payments were accrued and paid from CP Well to Prospect and recognized by Prospect as interest income:

Year Ended June 30, 2014	$4,118
Year Ended June 30, 2015	16,420
Year Ended June 30, 2016	(390)

Included above, the following payment-in-kind interest from CP Well was capitalized and recognized by Prospect as interest income:

Year Ended June 30, 2014	$ —
Year Ended June 30, 2015	2,818
Year Ended June 30, 2016	(2,819)

The following interest income recognized had not yet been paid by CP Well to Prospect and was included by Prospect within interest receivable:

June 30, 2015	$46
June 30, 2016	—

The following managerial assistance payments were paid from CP Energy to Prospect and subsequently remitted to Prospect Administration (no income was recognized by Prospect):

Year Ended June 30, 2014	$275
Year Ended June 30, 2015	300
Year Ended June 30, 2016	300

The following managerial assistance payments received by Prospect had not yet been remitted to Prospect Administration and were included by Prospect within due to Prospect Administration:

June 30, 2015	$75
June 30, 2016	75

The following payments were paid from CP Energy to Prospect Administration as reimbursement for legal, tax and portfolio level accounting services provided directly to CP Energy (no direct income was recognized by Prospect, but Prospect was given credit for these payments as a reduction of the administrative services costs payable by Prospect to Prospect Administration):

Year Ended June 30, 2014	$609
Year Ended June 30, 2015	60
Year Ended June 30, 2016	—

The following amounts were due from CP Energy to Prospect for reimbursement of expenses paid by Prospect on behalf of CP Energy and were included by Prospect within other receivables:

June 30, 2015	$1
June 30, 2016	—

Credit Central Loan Company, LLC

Prospect owns 100% of the equity of Credit Central Holdings of Delaware, LLC ("Credit Central Delaware"), a Consolidated Holding Company. Credit Central Delaware owns 74.93% of the equity of Credit Central Loan Company, LLC (f/k/a Credit Central Holdings, LLC) ("Credit Central"), with entities owned by Credit Central management owning the remaining 25.07% of the equity. Credit Central owns 100% of each of Credit Central, LLC; Credit Central South, LLC; Credit Central of Texas, LLC; and Credit Central of Tennessee, LLC. Credit Central is a branch-based provider of installment loans.

On December 28, 2012, Prospect initially made a $47,663 investment (including the fair value of 897,906 common shares of Prospect for $9,581 on that date, which were included in the purchase cost paid to acquire Credit Central) in Credit Central Delaware, of which $38,082 was a Senior Secured Revolving Credit Facility and $9,581 to purchase the membership interests of Credit Central Delaware. The proceeds were partially utilized to purchase 74.75% of Credit Central's membership interests for $43,293. The remaining proceeds were used to pay $1,440 of structuring fees from Credit Central Delaware to Prospect (which was recognized by Prospect as structuring fee income), $638 for third party expenses, $292 for legal services provided by attorneys at Prospect Administration and $2,000 was retained by Credit Central Delaware for working capital. On March 28, 2014, Prospect funded an additional $2,500 ($2,125 to the Senior Secured Revolving Credit Facility and $375 to purchase additional membership interests of Credit Central Delaware) which was utilized by Credit Central Delaware to pay a $2,000 dividend to Prospect and $500 was retained by Credit Central Delaware for working capital.

On June 26, 2014, Prospect made a new $36,333 second lien term loan to Credit Central. Credit Central then distributed this amount to Credit Central Delaware as a return of capital which was used to pay down the Senior Secured Revolving Credit Facility from Credit Central Delaware by the same amount. The remaining amount of the Senior Secured Revolving Credit Facility, $3,874, was then converted to additional membership interests in Credit Central Delaware.

On July 1, 2014, Prospect began consolidating Credit Central Delaware. As a result, any transactions between Credit Central Delaware and Prospect are eliminated in consolidation and as such, transactions after July 1, 2014 are denoted below as "N/A".

During the year ended June 30, 2015, Credit Central redeemed 24,629 shares of its membership interest from former Credit Central employees, decreasing the number of shares outstanding and increasing Prospect's ownership to 74.93%.

In addition to the repayments noted above, the following amounts were paid from Credit Central to Prospect and recorded by Prospect as repayment of loan receivable:

Year Ended June 30, 2014	$ —
Year Ended June 30, 2015	300
Year Ended June 30, 2016	323

The following dividends were declared and paid from Credit Central to Credit Central Delaware and recognized as dividend income by Credit Central Delaware:

Year Ended June 30, 2014	$10,431
Year Ended June 30, 2015	N/A
Year Ended June 30, 2016	N/A

The following dividends were declared and paid from Credit Central Delaware to Prospect and recognized as dividend income by Prospect:

Year Ended June 30, 2014	$4,841
Year Ended June 30, 2015	N/A
Year Ended June 30, 2016	N/A

During the year ended June 30, 2015, Prospect reclassified $159 of return of capital received from Credit Central

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Delaware in prior periods as dividend income.

All dividends were paid from earnings and profits of Credit Central and Credit Central Delaware.

The following interest payments were accrued and paid from Credit Central Delaware to Prospect and recognized by Prospect as interest income:

Year Ended June 30, 2014	$7,744
Year Ended June 30, 2015	N/A
Year Ended June 30, 2016	N/A

The following interest payments were accrued and paid from Credit Central to Prospect and recognized by Prospect as interest income:

Year Ended June 30, 2014	$101
Year Ended June 30, 2015	7,375
Year Ended June 30, 2016	7,398

Included above, the following payment-in-kind interest from Credit Central was capitalized and recognized by Prospect as interest income:

Year Ended June 30, 2014	$ —
Year Ended June 30, 2015	300
Year Ended June 30, 2016	921

The following interest income recognized had not yet been paid by Credit Central to Prospect and was included by Prospect within interest receivable:

June 30, 2015	$20
June 30, 2016	21

The following net revenue interest payments were paid from Credit Central Delaware to Prospect and recognized by Prospect as other income:

Year Ended June 30, 2014	$521
Year Ended June 30, 2015	N/A
Year Ended June 30, 2016	N/A

The following net revenue interest payments were paid from Credit Central to Prospect and recognized by Prospect as other income:

Year Ended June 30, 2014	$ —
Year Ended June 30, 2015	1,220
Year Ended June 30, 2016	2,067

The following managerial assistance payments were paid from Credit Central to Prospect and subsequently remitted to Prospect Administration (no income was recognized by Prospect):

Year Ended June 30, 2014	$700
Year Ended June 30, 2015	700
Year Ended June 30, 2016	700

The following managerial assistance payments received by Prospect had not yet been remitted to Prospect Administration and were included by Prospect within due to Prospect Administration:

June 30, 2015	$175
June 30, 2016	175

The following payments were paid from Credit Central to Prospect Administration as reimbursement for legal, tax and portfolio level accounting services provided directly to Credit Central (no direct income was recognized by Prospect, but Prospect was given credit for these payments as a reduction of the administrative services costs payable by Prospect to Prospect Administration):

Year Ended June 30, 2014	$131
Year Ended June 30, 2015	—
Year Ended June 30, 2016	—

The following amounts were due to Credit Central from Prospect for reimbursement of expenses paid by Credit Central on behalf of Prospect and were included by Prospect within other liabilities:

June 30, 2015	$27
June 30, 2016	3

Echelon Aviation LLC

Prospect owns 99.02% of the membership interests of Echelon Aviation LLC (“Echelon”). Echelon owns 60.7% of the equity of AerLift Leasing Limited (“AerLift”).

On March 31, 2014, Prospect initially made a $92,628 investment in Echelon, of which $78,521 was a Senior Secured Revolving Credit Facility and $14,107 to purchase 100% of the membership interests of Echelon. The proceeds were partially utilized to purchase 60.7% of AerLift’s membership interests for $83,657. The remaining proceeds were used to pay $2,771 of structuring fees from Echelon to Prospect (which was recognized by Prospect as structuring fee income), $540 for third party expenses, $664 for legal and tax services provided by Prospect Administration and $4,996 was retained by Echelon for working capital.

During the year ended June 30, 2014, Echelon issued 57,779.44 Class B shares to the company’s President, decreasing Prospect’s ownership to 99.49%.

On July 1, 2014, Prospect sold a $400 participation in the Senior Secured Revolving Credit Facility, equal to 0.51% of the outstanding principal amount on that date.

On September 15, 2014, Echelon made an optional partial prepayment of $37,313 of the Senior Secured Revolving Credit Facility outstanding.

On September 30, 2014, Prospect made an additional $5,800 investment in the membership interests of Echelon.

During the year ended June 30, 2015, Echelon issued 54,482.06 Class B shares to the company’s President, decreasing Prospect’s ownership to 99.02%.

On March 28, 2016, Echelon made an optional partial prepayment of $2,954 of the Senior Secured Revolving Credit Facility outstanding.

During the quarter ended March 31, 2016, Echelon issued 36,059 Class B shares to the company’s President, decreasing Prospect’s ownership to 98.97%.

The following dividends were declared and paid from Echelon to Prospect and recognized as dividend income by Prospect:

Year Ended June 30, 2014	$ —
Year Ended June 30, 2015	—
Year Ended June 30, 2016	7,250

All dividends were paid from earnings and profits of Echelon.

The following interest payments were accrued and paid from Echelon to Prospect and recognized by Prospect as interest income:

Year Ended June 30, 2014	$2,809
Year Ended June 30, 2015	6,895
Year Ended June 30, 2016	5,700

The following interest income recognized had not yet been paid by Echelon to Prospect and was included by Prospect within interest receivable:

June 30, 2015	$2,412
June 30, 2016	2,335

The following managerial assistance payments were paid from Echelon to Prospect and subsequently remitted to Prospect Administration (no income was recognized by Prospect):

Year Ended June 30, 2014	$ —
Year Ended June 30, 2015	313
Year Ended June 30, 2016	250

The following managerial assistance payments received by Prospect had not yet been remitted to Prospect Administration and were included by Prospect within due to Prospect Administration:

June 30, 2015	$63
June 30, 2016	63

The following payments were paid from Echelon to Prospect Administration as reimbursement for legal, tax and portfolio level accounting services provided directly to Echelon (no direct income was recognized by Prospect, but Prospect was given credit for these payments as a reduction of the administrative services costs payable by Prospect to Prospect Administration):

Year Ended June 30, 2014	$664
Year Ended June 30, 2015	211
Year Ended June 30, 2016	120

The following amounts were due from Echelon to Prospect for reimbursement of expenses paid by Prospect on behalf of Echelon and were included by Prospect within other receivables:

June 30, 2015	$30
June 30, 2016	—

Edmentum Ultimate Holdings, LLC

Prospect owns 37.1% of the equity of Edmentum Ultimate Holdings, LLC (“Edmentum Holdings”). Edmentum Holdings owns 100% of the equity of Edmentum, Inc. (“Edmentum”). Edmentum is the largest all subscription based, software as a service provider of online curriculum and assessments to the U.S. education market. Edmentum provides high-value, comprehensive online solutions that support educators to successfully transition learners from one stage to the next.

On May 17, 2012, Prospect initially made a $50,000 second lien term loan to Edmentum.

On June 9, 2015, Prospect provided additional debt and equity financing to support the recapitalization of Edmentum. As part of the recapitalization, Prospect exchanged 100% of the $50,000 second lien term loan previously outstanding for $26,365 of junior paid in kind (“PIK”) notes and 370,964.14 Class A common units representing 37.1% equity ownership in Edmentum Holdings. In addition, Prospect invested $5,875 in senior PIK notes and committed $7,834 as part of a second lien revolving credit facility, of which $4,896 was funded at closing. On June 9, 2015, our investment in Edmentum was written-down for tax purposes and a loss of $22,116 was therefore realized for the amount that the amortized cost exceeded the fair value, reducing the amortized cost to $37,216.

During the year ended June 30, 2016, Prospect funded an additional $6,424 in the second lien revolving credit facility.

The following amounts were paid from Edmentum to Prospect and recorded by Prospect as repayment of loan receivable:

Year Ended June 30, 2014	N/A
Year Ended June 30, 2015	—
Year Ended June 30, 2016	4,896

The following interest payments were accrued and paid from Edmentum to Prospect and recognized by Prospect as interest income:

Year Ended June 30, 2014	N/A
Year Ended June 30, 2015	—
Year Ended June 30, 2016	$3,650

Included above, the following payment-in-kind interest from Edmentum was capitalized and recognized by Prospect as interest income:

Year Ended June 30, 2014	N/A
Year Ended June 30, 2015	—
Year Ended June 30, 2016	2,934

The following interest income recognized had not yet been paid by Edmentum to Prospect and was included by Prospect within interest receivable:

June 30, 2015	$ —
June 30, 2016	639

Energy Solutions Holdings Inc.

Prospect owns 100% of the equity of Energy Solutions Holdings Inc. (f/k/a Gas Solutions Holdings Inc.) ("Energy Solutions"), a Consolidated Holding Company. Energy Solutions owns 100% of each of Change Clean Energy Company, LLC (f/k/a Change Clean Energy Holdings, LLC) ("Change Clean"); Freedom Marine Solutions, LLC (f/k/a Freedom Marine Services Holdings, LLC) ("Freedom Marine"); and Yatesville Coal Company, LLC (f/k/a Yatesville Coal Holdings, LLC) ("Yatesville"). Change Clean owns 100% of each of Change Clean Energy, LLC and Down East Power Company, LLC, and 50.1% of BioChips LLC. Freedom Marine owns 100% of each of Vessel Company, LLC (f/k/a Vessel Holdings, LLC) ("Vessel"); Vessel Company II, LLC (f/k/a Vessel Holdings II, LLC) ("Vessel II"); and Vessel Company III, LLC (f/k/a Vessel Holdings III, LLC) ("Vessel III"). Yatesville owns 100% of North Fork Collieries, LLC.

Energy Solutions owns interests in companies operating in the energy sector. These include companies operating offshore supply vessels, ownership of a non-operating biomass electrical generation plant and several coal mines. Energy Solutions subsidiaries formerly owned interests in gathering and processing business in east Texas. As of July 1, 2011, the cost basis of Prospect's investment in Energy Solutions, including debt and equity, was $42,003.

In December 2011, Prospect completed a reorganization of Gas Solutions Holdings Inc. renaming the company Energy Solutions and transferring ownership of other operating companies owned by Prospect and operating within the energy industry. As part of the reorganization, Prospect transferred its debt and equity interests with cost basis of $2,540 in Change Clean Energy Holdings, Inc. and Change Clean Energy, Inc. to Change Clean; $12,504 in Freedom Marine Holdings, Inc. to Freedom Marine; and $1,449 of Yatesville Coal Holdings, Inc. to Yatesville. Each of these entities is wholly owned (directly or indirectly) by Energy Solutions. On December 28, 2011, Prospect made a follow-on $1,250 equity investment in Energy Solutions and a $3,500 debt investment in Vessel.

On January 4, 2012, Energy Solutions sold its gas gathering and processing assets held in Gas Solutions II Ltd. (“Gas Solutions”) for a potential sale price of $199,805, adjusted for the final working capital settlement, including a potential earn-out of $28,000 that may be paid based on the future performance of Gas Solutions. After expenses, including structuring fees of $9,966 paid to Prospect, and $3,152 of third-party expenses, Gas Solutions LP LLC and Gas Solutions GP LLC, subsidiaries of Gas Solutions, received $157,100 and $1,587 in cash, respectively, and subsequently distributed these amounts, $158,687 in total, to Energy Solutions. The sale of Gas Solutions by Energy Solutions resulted in significant earnings and profits, as defined by the Code, at Energy Solutions for calendar year 2012. In accordance with ASC 946, the distributions Prospect received from Energy Solutions during calendar year 2012 were required to be recognized as dividend income, as there were current year earnings and profits sufficient to support such recognition. As a result, we recognized dividends of $53,820 from Energy Solutions during the year ended June 30, 2013. No such dividends were received from Energy Solutions during the year ended June 30, 2014.

During the year ended June 30, 2013, Energy Solutions repaid $28,500 of senior and subordinated secured debt due to Prospect. In addition to the repayment of principal, Prospect received $19,543 of make-whole fees for early repayment of the outstanding loan receivables, which was recorded as additional interest income during the year ended June 30, 2013.

On November 25, 2013, Prospect restructured its investment in Freedom Marine. The $12,504 subordinated secured loan to Jettco Marine Services, LLC, a subsidiary of Freedom Marine, was replaced with a senior secured note to Vessel II. On December 3, 2013, Prospect made a $16,000 senior secured investment in Vessel III. Overall, the restructuring of Prospect’s investment in Freedom Marine provided approximately $16,000 net new senior secured debt financing to support the acquisition of two new vessels. Prospect received $2,480 of structuring fees from Energy Solutions related to the Freedom Marine restructuring which was recognized as other income.

During the year ended June 30, 2014, Energy Solutions repaid the remaining $8,500 of the subordinated secured debt due to Prospect. In addition to the repayment of principal, Prospect received $4,812 of make-whole fees for early repayment of the outstanding loan receivables, which was recorded as additional interest income during the year ended June 30, 2014.

On November 28, 2012 and January 1, 2014, Prospect received $475 and $25 of litigation settlement proceeds related to Change Clean and recorded a reduction in its equity investment cost basis for Energy Solutions, respectively.

On June 4, 2014, Gas Solutions GP LLC and Gas Solutions LP LLC merged with and into Freedom Marine, with Freedom Marine as the surviving entity.

On July 1, 2014, Prospect began consolidating Energy Solutions. As a result, any transactions between Energy Solutions and Prospect are eliminated in consolidation and as such, transactions after July 1, 2014 are denoted below as “N/A”. Transactions between Prospect and Freedom Marine are separately discussed below under “Freedom Marine Solutions, LLC.”

During the three months ended December 31, 2014, Prospect determined that our remaining investments in Change Clean and Yatesville were impaired and recorded a realized loss of $1,449, reducing the amortized cost to zero.

During the six months ended December 31, 2015, Prospect dissolved the following entities: Change Clean Energy Company, LLC, Change Clean Energy, LLC, Down East Power Company, LLC and BioChips LLC.

The following interest payments, including prepayment penalty fees, were accrued and paid from Energy Solutions to Prospect
and recognized by Prospect as interest income:

Year Ended June 30, 2014	$5,368
Year Ended June 30, 2015	N/A
Year Ended June 30, 2016	N/A

The following managerial assistance payments were paid from Energy Solutions to Prospect and subsequently remitted to Prospect Administration (no income was recognized by Prospect):

Year Ended June 30, 2014	$180
Year Ended June 30, 2015	N/A
Year Ended June 30, 2016	N/A

First Tower Finance Company LLC

Prospect owns 100% of the equity of First Tower Holdings of Delaware LLC ("First Tower Delaware"), a Consolidated Holding Company. First Tower Delaware owns 80.1% of First Tower Finance Company LLC (f/k/a First Tower Holdings LLC) ("First Tower Finance"). First Tower Finance owns 100% of First Tower, LLC ("First Tower"), a multiline specialty finance company.

On June 15, 2012, Prospect made a $287,953 investment (including 14,518,207 common shares of Prospect at a fair value of $160,571) in First Tower Delaware, of which $244,760 was a Senior Secured Revolving Credit Facility and $43,193 of membership interest in First Tower Delaware. The proceeds were utilized by First Tower Delaware to purchase 80.1% of the membership interests in First Tower Finance for $282,968. The remaining proceeds at First Tower Delaware were used to pay $4,038 of structuring fees from First Tower Delaware to Prospect (which was recognized by Prospect as structuring fee income), $940 of legal services provided by attorneys at Prospect Administration, and $7 of third party expenses. Prospect received an additional $4,038 of structuring fees from First Tower (which was recognized by Prospect as structuring fee income). Management purchased the additional 19.9% of First Tower Finance common stock for $70,300. The combined proceeds received by First Tower Finance of $353,268 ($282,968 equity financing from First Tower Delaware mentioned above and $70,300 equity financing from management) were used to purchase 100% of the common stock of First Tower for $338,042, pay $11,188 of third-party expenses and $4,038 of structuring fees from First Tower mentioned above (which was recognized by Prospect as structuring fee income).

On October 18, 2012, Prospect made an additional $20,000 investment through the Senior Secured Revolving Credit Facility, $12,008 of which was invested by First Tower Delaware in First Tower Finance as equity and $7,992 of which was retained by First Tower Delaware as working capital. On December 30, 2013, Prospect funded an additional $10,000 into First Tower Delaware, $8,500 through the Senior Secured Revolving Credit Facility and $1,500 through the purchase of additional membership interests in First Tower Delaware. $8,000 of the proceeds were utilized by First Tower Delaware to pay structuring fees to Prospect for the renegotiation and expansion of First Tower's third-party revolver, and $2,000 of the proceeds were retained by First Tower Delaware for working capital.

On June 24, 2014, Prospect made a new $251,246 second lien term loan to First Tower. First Tower distributed this amount to First Tower Finance, which distributed this amount to First Tower Delaware as a return of capital. First Tower Delaware used the distribution to partially pay down the Senior Secured Revolving Credit Facility. The remaining $23,712 of the Senior Secured Revolving Credit Facility was then converted to additional membership interests held by Prospect in First Tower Delaware.

On July 1, 2014, Prospect began consolidating First Tower Delaware. As a result, any transactions between First Tower Delaware and Prospect are eliminated in consolidation and as such, transactions after July 1, 2014 are denoted below as "N/A".

During the quarter ended December 31, 2015, Prospect made an additional $8,005 investment split evenly between equity and the second lien term loan to First Tower.

The following cash distributions were declared and paid from First Tower Finance to First Tower Delaware and recognized as a
return of capital by First Tower Delaware:

Year Ended June 30, 2014	$14,912
Year Ended June 30, 2015	N/A
Year Ended June 30, 2016	N/A

The following dividends were declared and paid from First Tower Finance to First Tower Delaware and recognized as dividend
income by First Tower Delaware:

Year Ended June 30, 2014	$36,064
Year Ended June 30, 2015	N/A
Year Ended June 30, 2016	N/A

During the year ended June 30, 2015, Prospect reclassified $1,929 of return of capital received from First Tower in prior periods as dividend income.

All dividends were paid from earnings and profits of First Tower.

The following amounts were paid from First Tower to Prospect and recorded by Prospect as repayment of loan receivable:

Year Ended June 30, 2014	$ —
Year Ended June 30, 2015	—
Year Ended June 30, 2016	679

The following interest payments were accrued and paid from First Tower Delaware to Prospect and recognized by Prospect as interest income:

Year Ended June 30, 2014	$53,489
Year Ended June 30, 2015	N/A
Year Ended June 30, 2016	N/A

Included above, the following payment-in-kind interest from First Tower Delaware was capitalized and recognized by Prospect as interest income:

Year Ended June 30, 2014	$1,698
Year Ended June 30, 2015	N/A
Year Ended June 30, 2016	N/A

The following interest payments were accrued and paid from First Tower to Prospect and recognized by Prospect as interest income:

Year Ended June 30, 2014	$ 831
Year Ended June 30, 2015	52,900
Year Ended June 30, 2016	56,698

Included above, the following payment-in-kind interest from First Tower was capitalized and recognized by Prospect as interest income:

Year Ended June 30, 2014	$ —
Year Ended June 30, 2015	332
Year Ended June 30, 2016	861

The following interest income recognized had not yet been paid by First Tower to Prospect and was included by Prospect within interest receivable:

June 30, 2015	$4,612
June 30, 2016	156

The following royalty payments were accrued and paid from First Tower Delaware to Prospect and recognized by Prospect as other income:

Year Ended June 30, 2014	$2,560
Year Ended June 30, 2015	N/A
Year Ended June 30, 2016	N/A

The following managerial assistance payments were paid from First Tower Delaware to Prospect and subsequently remitted to
Prospect Administration (no income was recognized by Prospect):

Year Ended June 30, 2014	$2,400
Year Ended June 30, 2015	N/A
Year Ended June 30, 2016	N/A

During the year ended June 30, 2016, the managerial assistance agreement between First Tower Delaware and Prospect Administration was amended and $1,200 of managerial assistance expense was reversed at Prospect. First Tower replaced First Tower Delaware in the managerial assistance agreement with Prospect Administration as of December 14, 2015.

The following managerial assistance payments were accrued and paid from First Tower Delaware to Prospect Administration and recognized by Prospect as an expense:

Year Ended June 30, 2014	$ —
Year Ended June 30, 2015	2,400
Year Ended June 30, 2016	—

The following managerial assistance recognized has not yet been paid by First Tower Delaware to Prospect Administration and was included by Prospect within due to Prospect Administration.

June 30, 2015	$600
June 30, 2016	—

The following managerial assistance payments were paid from First Tower Finance to Prospect and subsequently remitted to Prospect Administration (no income was recognized by Prospect):

Year Ended June 30, 2014	N/A
Year Ended June 30, 2015	N/A
Year Ended June 30, 2016	$1,200

The following managerial assistance payments received by Prospect has not yet been remitted to Prospect Administration and were included by Prospect within due to Prospect Administration:

June 30, 2015	$ —
June 30, 2016	600

The following payments were paid from First Tower Delaware to Prospect Administration as reimbursement for legal, tax and
portfolio level accounting services provided directly to First Tower Delaware (no direct income was recognized by Prospect, but Prospect was given credit for these payments as a reduction of the administrative services costs payable by Prospect to Prospect Administration):

Year Ended June 30, 2014	$243
Year Ended June 30, 2015	N/A
Year Ended June 30, 2016	N/A

The following amounts were due from First Tower to Prospect for reimbursement of expenses paid by Prospect on behalf of First Tower and were included by Prospect within other receivables:

June 30, 2015	$20
June 30, 2016	2

Freedom Marine Solutions, LLC

As discussed above, Prospect owns 100% of the equity of Energy Solutions, a Consolidated Holding Company. Energy Solutions owns 100% of Freedom Marine. Freedom Marine owns 100% of each of Vessel, Vessel II, and Vessel III.

As of July 1, 2014, the cost basis of Prospect's total debt and equity investment in Freedom Marine was $39,811, which consisted of the following: $3,500 senior secured note to Vessel; $12,504 senior secured note to Vessel II; $16,000 senior secured note to Vessel III; and $7,807 of equity.

On December 29, 2014, Freedom Marine reached a settlement for and received $5,174, net of third party obligations, related to the contingent earn-out from the sale of Gas Solutions in January 2012 which was retained by Freedom Marine. This is a final settlement and no further payments are expected from the sale. (See "Energy Solutions Holdings Inc." above for more information related to the sale of Gas Solutions.)

On October 30, 2015, we restructured our investment in Freedom Marine. Concurrent with the restructuring, we exchanged our $32,500 senior secured loans for additional membership interest in Freedom Marine.

On January 7, 2016 and April 11, 2016, Prospect purchased an additional $400 and $600, respectively, in membership interests in Freedom Marine to support its ongoing operations and liquidity needs.

The following interest payments were accrued and paid from Vessel to Prospect and recognized by Prospect as interest income:

Year Ended June 30, 2014	$641
Year Ended June 30, 2015	639
Year Ended June 30, 2016	159

The following interest income recognized had not yet been paid by Vessel to Prospect and was included by Prospect within interest receivable:

June 30, 2015	$2
June 30, 2016	—

The following interest payments were accrued and paid from Vessel II to Prospect and recognized by Prospect as interest income:

Year Ended June 30, 2014	$1,023
Year Ended June 30, 2015	1,713
Year Ended June 30, 2016	427

The following interest income recognized had not yet been paid by Vessel II to Prospect and was included by Prospect within interest receivable:

June 30, 2015	$5
June 30, 2016	—

The following interest payments were accrued and paid from Vessel III to Prospect and recognized by Prospect as interest income:

Year Ended June 30, 2014	$1,213
Year Ended June 30, 2015	2,109
Year Ended June 30, 2016	526

The following interest income recognized had not yet been paid by Vessel III to Prospect and was included by Prospect within interest receivable:

June 30, 2015	$6
June 30, 2016	—

The following managerial assistance payments were paid from Freedom Marine to Prospect and subsequently remitted to Prospect Administration (no income was recognized by Prospect):

Year Ended June 30, 2014	$ —
Year Ended June 30, 2015	300
Year Ended June 30, 2016	75

The following managerial assistance recognized had not yet been paid by Freedom Marine to Prospect and was included by Prospect within other receivables and due to Prospect Administration:
June 30, 2015 $ —
June 30, 2016 225
The following payments were paid from Freedom Marine to Prospect Administration as reimbursement for legal, tax and portfolio level accounting services provided directly to Freedom Marine (no direct income was recognized by Prospect, but Prospect was given credit for these payments as a reduction of the administrative services costs payable by Prospect to Prospect Administration):
Year Ended June 30, 2014 $38
Year Ended June 30, 2015 115
Year Ended June 30, 2016 65
The following amounts were due from Freedom Marine to Prospect for reimbursement of expenses paid by Prospect on behalf of Freedom Marine and were included by Prospect within other receivables:
June 30, 2015 $3
June 30, 2016 —
Gulf Coast Machine & Supply Company
Prospect owns 100% of the preferred equity of Gulf Coast Machine & Supply Company (“Gulf Coast”). Gulf Coast is a provider of value-added forging solutions to energy and industrial end markets.
On October 12, 2012, Prospect initially made a $42,000 first lien term loan to Gulf Coast, of which $840 was used to pay structuring fees from Gulf Coast to Prospect (which was recognized by Prospect as structuring fee income). During the year ended June 30, 2013, Gulf Coast repaid $787 of the first lien term loan.
Between July 1, 2013 and November 8, 2013, Gulf Coast repaid $263 of the first lien term loan, leaving a balance of $40,950. On November 8, 2013, Gulf Coast issued $25,950 of convertible preferred stock to Prospect (representing 99.9% of the voting securities of Gulf Coast) in exchange for crediting the same amount to the first lien term loan previously outstanding, leaving a first lien loan balance of $15,000. Prior to this conversion, Prospect was just a lender to Gulf Coast and the investment was not a controlled investment. On November 29, 2013 and December 16, 2013, Prospect provided an additional $1,000 and $1,500, respectively, to fund working capital needs, increasing the first lien loan balance to $17,500.
During the year ended June 30, 2015, Prospect made an additional $8,500 investment in the first lien term loan to Gulf Coast to fund capital improvements to key forging equipment and other liquidity needs.
During the year ended, 2016, Prospect made an additional $9,500 investment in the first lien term loan to Gulf Coast to fund capital improvements to key forging equipment and other liquidity needs.
The following amounts were paid from Gulf Coast to Prospect and recorded by Prospect as repayment of loan receivable:
Year Ended June 30, 2014 $ —
Year Ended June 30, 2015 —
Year Ended June 30, 2016 1,075
The following interest payments were accrued and paid from Gulf Coast to Prospect and recognized by Prospect as interest income:
Year Ended June 30, 2014 $1,449
Year Ended June 30, 2015 1,370
Year Ended June 30, 2016 —

The following amounts were due from Gulf Coast to Prospect for reimbursement of expenses paid by Prospect on behalf of Gulf Coast and were included by Prospect within other receivables:

June 30, 2015	$1
June 30, 2016	—

Harbortouch Payments, LLC

Prospect owned 100% of the equity of Harbortouch Holdings of Delaware Inc. (“Harbortouch Delaware”), a Consolidated Holding Company. Harbortouch Delaware owned 100% of the Class C voting units of Harbortouch Payments, LLC (“Harbortouch”), which provide for a 53.5% residual profits allocation. Harbortouch management owns 100% of the Class B and D voting units of Harbortouch, which provide for a 46.5% residual profits allocation. Harbortouch owns 100% of Credit Card Processing USA, LLC. Harbortouch is a provider of transaction processing services and point-of sale equipment used by merchants across the United States.

On March 31, 2014, Prospect made a $147,898 investment (including 2,306,294 common shares of Prospect at a fair value of $24,908) in Harbortouch Delaware. Of this amount, $123,000 was loaned in exchanged for a subordinated note and $24,898 was an equity contribution. Harbortouch Delaware utilized $137,972 to purchase 100% of the Harbortouch Class A voting preferred units which provided an 11% preferred return and a 53.5% interest in the residual profits. Harbortouch Delaware used the remaining proceeds to pay $4,920 of structuring fees to Prospect (which was recognized by Prospect as structuring fee income), $1,761 for legal services provided by attorneys at Prospect Administration and $3,245 was retained by Harbortouch Delaware for working capital. Additionally, on March 31, 2014, Prospect provided Harbortouch a senior secured loan of $130,796. Prospect received a structuring fee of $2,616 from Harbortouch (which was recognized by Prospect as structuring fee income).

On April 1, 2014, Prospect made a new $137,226 senior secured term loan to Harbortouch. Harbortouch then distributed this amount to Harbortouch Delaware as a return of capital which was used to pay down the $123,000 senior secured note from Harbortouch Delaware to Prospect. The remaining $14,226 was distributed to Prospect as a return of capital of Prospect’s equity investment in Harbortouch Delaware.

On July 1, 2014, Prospect began consolidating Harbortouch Delaware. As a result, any transactions between Harbortouch Delaware and Prospect are eliminated in consolidation and as such, transactions after July 1, 2014 are denoted as “N/A”.

On September 30, 2014, Prospect made a new $26,431 senior secured term loan to Harbortouch to support an acquisition. As part of the transaction, Prospect received $529 of structuring fees (which was recognized by Prospect as structuring fee income) and $50 of amendment fees (which was recognized by Prospect as amendment fee income).

On December 19, 2014, Prospect made an additional $1,291 equity investment in Harbortouch Class C voting units. This amount was deferred consideration stipulated in the original agreement.

On May 31, 2016, we sold our investment in Harbortouch for total consideration of $328,032, including fees and escrowed amounts. Prior to the sale, $154,382 of Senior Secured Term Loan B loan outstanding was converted to preferred equity. We received a repayment of $146,989 loans receivable to us and $157,639 of proceeds related to the equity investment. We recorded a realized loss of $5,419 related to the sale. We also received a $5,145 prepayment premium for early repayment of the outstanding loans, which was recorded as interest income in the year ended June 30, 2016 and a $12,909 advisory fee for the transaction, which was recorded as other income in the year ended June 30, 2016. In addition, there is $5,350 being held in escrow which will be recognized as additional realized gain if and when it is received. Concurrent with the sale, we made a $27,500 second lien secured investment in Harbortouch.

In addition to the repayments noted above, the following amounts were paid from Harbortouch to Prospect and recorded by Prospect as repayment of loan receivable:

Year Ended June 30, 2014	$ —
Year Ended June 30, 2015	5,371
Year Ended June 30, 2016	4,865

The following cash distributions were declared and paid from Harbortouch to Prospect and recognized as a return of capital by Prospect:

Year Ended June 30, 2014	$ —
Year Ended June 30, 2015	55
Year Ended June 30, 2016	50

The following interest payments were accrued and paid from Harbortouch Delaware to Prospect and recognized by Prospect as
interest income:

Year Ended June 30, 2014	$55
Year Ended June 30, 2015	N/A
Year Ended June 30, 2016	N/A

The following interest payments were accrued and paid from Harbortouch to Prospect and recognized by Prospect as interest income:

Year Ended June 30, 2014	$6,824
Year Ended June 30, 2015	29,834
Year Ended June 30, 2016	28,274

Included above, the following payment-in-kind interest from Harbortouch was capitalized and recognized by Prospect as interest income:

Year Ended June 30, 2014	$ —
Year Ended June 30, 2015	7,652
Year Ended June 30, 2016	9,503

The following interest income recognized had not yet been paid by Harbortouch to Prospect and was included by Prospect within interest receivable:

June 30, 2015	$2,077
June 30, 2016	—

The following managerial assistance payments were paid from Harbortouch to Prospect and subsequently remitted to Prospect Administration (no income was recognized by Prospect):

Year Ended June 30, 2014	$125
Year Ended June 30, 2015	500
Year Ended June 30, 2016	458

The following managerial assistance payments received by Prospect had not yet been remitted to Prospect Administration and were included by Prospect within due to Prospect Administration:

June 30, 2015	$125
June 30, 2016	83

The following payments were paid from Harbortouch to Prospect Administration as reimbursement for legal, tax and portfolio level accounting services provided directly to Harbortouch (no direct income was recognized by Prospect, but Prospect was given credit for these payments as a reduction of the administrative services costs payable by Prospect to Prospect Administration):

Year Ended June 30, 2014	$1,761
Year Ended June 30, 2015	46
Year Ended June 30, 2016	351

Manx Energy, Inc.

As of June 30, 2014, Prospect owned 41% of the equity of Manx Energy, Inc. (“Manx”). Manx was formed on January 19, 2010 for the purpose of rolling up the assets of existing Prospect portfolio companies, Coalbed, LLC (“Coalbed”), Appalachian Energy LLC (f/k/a Appalachian Energy Holdings, LLC) (“AEH”) and Kinley Exploration LLC. The three companies were combined under new common management.

On January 19, 2010, Prospect made a $2,800 investment at closing to Manx to provide for working capital. On the same date, Prospect exchanged $2,100 and $4,500 of the loans to AEH and Coalbed, respectively, for Manx preferred equity, and Prospect’s AEH equity interest was converted into Manx common stock. There was no change to fair value at the time of restructuring, and Prospect continued to fully reserve any income accrued for Manx. On October 15, 2010 and May 26, 2011, Prospect increased its loan to Manx in the amount of $500 and $250, respectively, to provide additional working capital. As of June 30, 2011, the cost basis of Prospect’s investment in Manx, including debt and equity, was $19,019.

On June 30, 2012, AEH and Coalbed loans held by Manx with a cost basis of $7,991 were removed from Manx and contributed by Prospect to Wolf Energy Holdings Inc., a separate holding company wholly owned by Prospect.

During the three months ended June 30, 2013, Prospect determined that our investment in Manx was impaired and recorded a realized loss of $9,397 for the amount that the amortized cost exceeded the fair value, reducing the amortized cost to $500. During the year ended June 30, 2014, Manx repaid $450 of the senior secured note. During the three months ended December 31, 2014, Manx was dissolved and Prospect recorded a realized loss of $50, reducing the amortized cost to zero.

MITY, Inc.

Prospect owns 100% of the equity of MITY Holdings of Delaware Inc. (“MITY Delaware”), a Consolidated Holding Company. MITY Delaware holds 94.99% of the equity of MITY, Inc. (f/k/a MITY Enterprises, Inc.) (“MITY”), with management of MITY owning the remaining 5.01% of the equity of MITY. MITY owns 100% of each of MITY-Lite, Inc. (“MITY-Lite”); Broda USA, Inc. (f/k/a Broda Enterprises USA, Inc.) (“Broda USA”); and Broda Enterprises ULC (“Broda Canada”). MITY is a designer, manufacturer and seller of multipurpose room furniture and specialty healthcare seating products.

On September 19, 2013, Prospect made a $29,735 investment in MITY Delaware, of which $22,792 was a senior secured debt to MITY Delaware and $6,943 was a capital contribution to the equity of MITY Delaware. The proceeds were partially utilized to purchase 97.7% of MITY common stock for $21,027. The remaining proceeds were used to issue a $7,200 note from Broda Canada to MITY Delaware, pay $684 of structuring fees from MITY Delaware to Prospect (which was recognized by Prospect as structuring fee income), $311 for legal services provided by attorneys employed by Prospect Administration and $513 was retained by MITY Delaware for working capital.

On September 19, 2013, Prospect made an additional $18,250 senior secured debt investment in MITY. The proceeds were used to repay existing third-party indebtedness, pay $365 of structuring fees from MITY to Prospect (which was recognized by Prospect as structuring fee income), pay $1,143 of third party expenses and $2,580 was retained by MITY for working capital. Members of management of MITY purchased additional shares of common stock of MITY, reducing MITY Delaware’s ownership to 94.99%. MITY, MITY-Lite and Broda USA are joint borrowers on the senior secured debt of MITY.

On June 23, 2014, Prospect made a new $15,769 debt investment in MITY and MITY distributed proceeds to MITY Delaware as a return of capital. MITY Delaware used this distribution to pay down the senior secured debt of MITY Delaware to Prospect by the same amount. The remaining amount of the senior secured debt due from MITY Delaware to Prospect, $7,200, was then contributed to the capital of MITY Delaware. On June 23, 2014, Prospect also extended a new $7,500 senior secured revolving facility to MITY, which was unfunded at closing.

On July 1, 2014, Prospect began consolidating MITY Delaware. As a result, any transactions between MITY Delaware and Prospect are eliminated in consolidation and as such, transactions after July 1, 2014 are denoted below as “N/A”.

During the year ended June 30, 2015, Prospect funded $2,500 of MITY's senior secured revolving facility, which MITY fully repaid during that time.
During the quarter ended March 31, 2016, Prospect's ownership in MITY increased to 95.83% resulting from a stock repurchase of a key executive's shares.
The following cash distributions were declared and paid from MITY to MITY Delaware and recognized as return of capital by MITY Delaware:

Year Ended June 30, 2014	$884
Year Ended June 30, 2015	N/A
Year Ended June 30, 2016	N/A

The following dividends were declared and paid from MITY to MITY Delaware and recognized as dividend income by MITY Delaware:

Year Ended June 30, 2014	$861
Year Ended June 30, 2015	N/A
Year Ended June 30, 2016	N/A

The following dividends were declared and paid from MITY to Prospect and recognized as dividend income by Prospect:

Year Ended June 30, 2014	$ —
Year Ended June 30, 2015	—
Year Ended June 30, 2016	711

All dividends were paid from earnings and profits of MITY.
The following interest payments were accrued and paid from MITY Delaware to Prospect and recognized by Prospect as interest income:

Year Ended June 30, 2014	$3,177
Year Ended June 30, 2015	N/A
Year Ended June 30, 2016	N/A

Included above, the following payment-in-kind interest from MITY Delaware was capitalized and recognized by Prospect as interest income:

Year Ended June 30, 2014	$177
Year Ended June 30, 2015	N/A
Year Ended June 30, 2016	N/A

The following interest payments were accrued and paid from MITY to Prospect and recognized by Prospect as interest income:

Year Ended June 30, 2014	$1,516
Year Ended June 30, 2015	5,146
Year Ended June 30, 2016	5,196

Included above, the following payment-in-kind interest from MITY was capitalized and recognized by Prospect as interest income:

Year Ended June 30, 2014	$ —
Year Ended June 30, 2015	532
Year Ended June 30, 2016	139

The following interest income recognized had not yet been paid by MITY to Prospect and was included by Prospect within interest receivable:

June 30, 2015 $14
June 30, 2016 440
The following interest payments were accrued and paid from Broda Canada to Prospect and recognized by Prospect as interest income:
Year Ended June 30, 2014 $ —
Year Ended June 30, 2015 637
Year Ended June 30, 2016 566
The following interest income recognized had not yet been paid by Broda Canada to Prospect and was included by Prospect within interest receivable:
June 30, 2015 $ —
June 30, 2016 48
During the year ended June 30, 2015, there was an unfavorable fluctuation in the foreign currency exchange rate and MITY
Delaware recognized $5 of realized loss related to its investment in Broda Canada. During the year ended June 30, 2016, there was a favorable fluctuation in the foreign currency exchange rate and MITY Delaware recognized $13 of realized gain related to its investment in Broda Canada.

The following managerial assistance payments were paid from MITY to Prospect and subsequently remitted to Prospect Administration (no income was recognized by Prospect):
Year Ended June 30, 2014 $225
Year Ended June 30, 2015 310
Year Ended June 30, 2016 300
The following managerial assistance recognized had not yet been paid by MITY to Prospect and was included by Prospect within other receivables and due to Prospect Administration:
June 30, 2015 $ —
June 30, 2016 75
The following managerial assistance payments received by Prospect had not yet been remitted to Prospect Administration and were included by Prospect within due to Prospect Administration:
June 30, 2015 $75
June 30, 2016 —
The following payments were paid from MITY to Prospect Administration as reimbursement for legal, tax and portfolio level accounting services provided directly to MITY (no direct income was recognized by Prospect, but Prospect was given credit for these payments as a reduction of the administrative services costs payable by Prospect to Prospect Administration):
Year Ended June 30, 2014 $495
Year Ended June 30, 2015 121
Year Ended June 30, 2016 60
The following amounts were due to MITY from Prospect for reimbursement of expenses paid by MITY on behalf of Prospect and were included within other liabilities:
June 30, 2015 $1
June 30, 2016 —

National Property REIT Corp.

Prospect owns 100% of the equity of NPH Property Holdings, LLC (“NPH”), a Consolidated Holding Company. NPH owns 100% of the common equity of National Property REIT Corp. (f/k/a National Property Holdings Corp.) (“NPRC”). Effective May 23, 2016, in connection with the merger of APRC and United Property REIT Corp. UPRC with and into NPRC, APH and UPH merged with and into NPH.

NPRC is a Maryland corporation and a qualified REIT for federal income tax purposes. In order to qualify as a REIT, NPRC issued 125 shares of Series A Cumulative Non-Voting Preferred Stock to 125 accredited investors. The preferred stockholders are entitled to receive cumulative dividends semi-annually at an annual rate of 12.5% and do not have the ability to participate in the management or operation of NPRC.

NPRC was formed to hold for investment, operate, finance, lease, manage, and sell a portfolio of real estate assets and engage in any and all other activities as may be necessary, incidental or convenient to carry out the foregoing. NPRC acquires real estate assets, including, but not limited to, industrial, commercial, and multi-family properties. NPRC may acquire real estate assets directly or through joint ventures by making a majority equity investment in a property-owning entity (the “JV”). Additionally, through its wholly-owned subsidiaries, NPRC invests in online consumer loans.

On December 31, 2013, APRC distributed its majority interests in five JVs holding real estate assets to APH. APH then distributed these JV interests to Prospect in a transaction characterized as a return of capital. Prospect, on the same day, contributed certain of these JV interests to NPH and the remainder to UPH (each wholly-owned subsidiaries of Prospect). Each of NPH and UPH immediately thereafter contributed these JV interests to NPRC and UPRC, respectively. The total investments in the JVs transferred to NPH and from NPH to NPRC consisted of $79,309 and $16,315 of debt and equity financing, respectively. There was no material gain or loss realized on these transactions.

On December 31, 2013, Prospect made a $10,620 investment in NPH, of which $8,800 was a Senior Term Loan and $1,820 was used to purchase additional membership interests of NPH. The proceeds were utilized by NPH to purchase additional NPRC common equity for $10,620. The proceeds were utilized by NPRC to purchase a 93.0% ownership interest in APH Carroll Bartram Park, LLC for $10,288 and to pay $113 of structuring fees to Prospect (which was recognized by Prospect as structuring fee income), with $219 retained by NPRC for working capital. The JV was purchased for $38,000 which included debt financing and minority interest of $28,500 and $774, respectively. The remaining proceeds were used to pay $206 of structuring fees to Prospect (which was recognized by Prospect as structuring fee income), $1,038 of third party expenses, $5 of legal services provided by attorneys at Prospect Administration, and $304 of prepaid assets, with $9 retained by the JV for working capital.

Between January 7, 2014 and March 13, 2014, Prospect made a $14,000 investment in NPH, of which $11,900 was a Senior Term Loan and $2,100 was used to purchase additional membership interests of NPH. The proceeds were utilized by certain of NPRC’s wholly-owned subsidiaries to purchase online consumer loans from a third party.

On January 31, 2014, Prospect made a $4,805 investment in NPH, of which $4,000 was a Senior Term Loan and $805 used to purchase additional membership interests of NPH. The proceeds were utilized by NPH to purchase additional NPRC common equity for $4,805. The proceeds were utilized by NPRC to purchase a 93.0% ownership interest in APH Carroll Atlantic Beach, LLC for $4,603 and to pay $52 of structuring fees to Prospect (which was recognized by Prospect as structuring fee income), with $150 retained by NPRC for working capital. The JV was purchased for $13,025 which included debt financing and minority interest of $9,118 and $346, respectively. The remaining proceeds were used to pay $92 of structuring fees to Prospect (which was recognized by Prospect as structuring fee income), $681 of third party expenses, $7 of legal services provided by attorneys at Prospect Administration, and $182 of prepaid assets, with $80 retained by the JV for working capital.

Effective April 1, 2014, Prospect made a new $104,460 senior term loan to NPRC. NPRC then distributed this amount to NPH as a return of capital which was used to pay down the Senior Term Loan from NPH by the same amount.

Between April 3, 2014 and May 21, 2014, Prospect made an $11,000 investment in NPH and NPRC, of which $9,350 was a Senior Term Loan to NPRC and $1,650 was used to purchase additional membership interests of NPH. The proceeds were utilized by NPH to purchase additional NPRC common equity for $1,650. The proceeds were utilized by certain of NPRC’s wholly-owned subsidiaries to purchase online consumer loans from a third party.

On July 1, 2014, Prospect began consolidating NPH. As a result, any transactions between NPH and Prospect are eliminated in consolidation and as such, transactions after July 1, 2014 are denoted below as “N/A”.

On October 23, 2014, UPRC transferred its investment in Michigan Storage, LLC to NPRC. As a result, Prospect's investments in UPRC related to these properties also transferred to NPRC. The investments transferred consisted of $1,281 of equity and $9,444 of debt. There was no gain or loss realized on the transaction.
On November 26, 2014, APRC transferred its investment in APH Carroll Resort, LLC to NPRC and the investment was renamed NPRC Carroll Resort, LLC. As a result, Prospect's investments in APRC related to this property also transferred to NPRC. The investments transferred consisted of $10,237 of equity and $65,586 of debt. There was no gain or loss realized on the transaction.
On January 16, 2015, Prospect made a $13,871 investment in NPRC, of which $11,810 was a Senior Term Loan directly to NPRC and $2,061 was used to purchase additional common equity of NPRC through NPH. The proceeds were utilized by NPRC to purchase additional ownership interest in Michigan Storage, LLC (which was originally purchased by UPRC and transferred to NPRC, as discussed below) for $13,854, with $17 retained by NPRC for working capital. The minority interest holder also invested an additional $2,445 in the JV. With additional debt financing of $12,602, the total proceeds were used by the JV to purchase five additional properties for $26,405. The remaining proceeds were used to pay $276 of structuring fees to Prospect (which was recognized by Prospect as structuring fee income), $1,762 of third party expenses, $65 in pre-funded capital expenditures, and $393 of prepaid assets.
On March 17, 2015, Prospect entered into a new credit agreement with ACL Loan Holdings, Inc. ("ACLLH"), a wholly-owned subsidiary of NPRC, to form two new tranches of senior secured term loans, Term Loan A and Term Loan B, with the same terms as the existing NPRC Term Loan A and Term Loan B due to Prospect. The agreement was effective as of June 30, 2014. On June 30, 2014, ACLLH made a non-cash return of capital distribution of $22,390 to NPRC and NPRC transferred and assigned to ACLLH a senior secured Term Loan A due to Prospect.
On May 1, 2015, APRC transferred its investment in 5100 Live Oaks Blvd, LLC to NPRC. As a result, Prospect's investments in APRC related to this property also transferred to NPRC. The investments transferred consisted of $2,748 of equity and $29,990 of debt. There was no gain or loss realized on the transaction.
On May 6, 2015, Prospect made a $252 investment in NPRC, of which $236 was a Senior Term Loan and $16 was used to purchase additional common equity of NPRC through NPH. The proceeds were utilized by NPRC to purchase additional ownership interest in 5100 Live Oaks Blvd, LLC for $252. The minority interest holder also invested an additional $6 in the JV. The proceeds were used by the JV to fund $258 of capital expenditures.
On June 2, 2015, Prospect amended the credit agreement with NPRC to form two new tranches of senior secured term loans, Term Loan C and Term Loan D, with the same terms as the existing ACLLH Term Loan A and Term Loan B due to Prospect. The amendment was effective as of April 1, 2015.
During the year ended June 30, 2015, Prospect made thirty-six follow-on investments in NPRC totaling $224,200 to support the online consumer lending initiative. Prospect invested $52,350 of equity through NPH and $171,850 of debt directly to NPRC and its wholly-owned subsidiaries. In addition, during the year ended June 30, 2015, Prospect received partial repayments of $32,883 of the loans previously outstanding and $5,577 as a return of capital on the equity investment in NPRC.
On September 9, 2015, Prospect made a $159 investment in NPRC used to purchase additional common equity of NPRC through NPH. The proceeds were utilized by NPRC to purchase additional ownership interest in its multi-family property for $159. The minority interest holder also invested an additional $4 in the JVs. The proceeds were used by the JVs to fund $163 of capital expenditures.
On November 5, 2015 Prospect made a $9,017 investment in NPRC used to purchase additional common equity in NPRC through NPH. The proceeds were utilized by NPRC to purchase an 80.0% ownership interest in SSIL I, LLC for $9,017. The JV was purchased for $34,500 which included debt financing and minority interest of $26,450 and $2,254, respectively. The remaining proceeds were used to pay $180 of structuring fees to Prospect (which was recognized by Prospect as structuring fee income), $1,243 of escrows and reserves, $1,243 of third party expenses, $42 of legal services provided by attorneys at Prospect Administration, and $513 of capital expenditures.
On November 12, 2015, NPRC used supplemental debt proceeds obtained by their JVs to make a partial repayment on the Senior Term Loan of 22,098.
On November 19, 2015, Prospect made a $695 investment in NPRC used to purchase additional common equity of NPRC through NPH. The proceeds were utilized by NPRC to purchase additional ownership interest in its

multi-family properties for $690 and pay $5 of legal services provided by attorneys at Prospect Administration. The minority interest holder also invested an additional $76 in the JVs. The proceeds were used by the JVs to fund $766 of capital expenditures.

On November 25, 2015, Prospect made a $323 investment in NPRC used to purchase additional common equity of NPRC through NPH. The proceeds were utilized by NPRC to purchase additional ownership interest in its multi-family properties for $321 and pay $2 of legal services provided by attorneys at Prospect Administration. The minority interest holder also invested an additional $19 in the JVs. The proceeds were used by the JVs to fund $340 of capital expenditures.

On December 23, 2015, Prospect made a $499 investment in NPRC used to purchase additional common equity of NPRC through NPH. The proceeds were utilized by NPRC to purchase additional ownership interest in its multi-family property for $499. The minority interest holder also invested an additional $12 in the JVs. The proceeds were used by the JVs to fund $511 of capital expenditures.

On December 30, 2015, NPRC used supplemental debt proceeds obtained by its' JVs to make a partial repayment on the Senior Term Loan of 9,821.

On January 20, 2016, NPRC used supplemental proceeds to make a partial repayment on the Senior Term Loan of 6,774.

On February 10, 2016, Prospect made a $354 investment in NPRC used to purchase additional common equity of NPRC through NPH. The proceeds were utilized by NPRC to purchase additional ownership interest Carroll Management Group, LLC for $352. The minority interest holder also invested an additional $22 in the JVs. The proceeds were used by the JVs to fund $376 of capital expenditures.

On February 24, 2016, NPRC used supplemental proceeds to make a partial repayment on the Senior Term Loan of 24,579.

On April 19, 2016, Prospect made a $1,404 investment in NPRC used to purchase additional common equity of NPRC through NPH. The proceeds were utilized by NPRC to purchase additional ownership interest in NPH McDowell, LLC for $1,402 and pay $2 of legal services provided by attorneys at Prospect Administration. The minority interest holder also invested an additional $155 in the JVs. The proceeds were used by the JVs to fund $1,557 of capital expenditures.

During the year ended June 30, 2016, we provided $202,466 and $41,118 of debt and equity financing, respectively, to NPRC to enable certain of its wholly-owned subsidiaries to invest in online consumer loans. In addition, during the year ended June 30, 2016, we received partial repayments of $52,260 of our loans previously outstanding with NPRC and its wholly-owned subsidiaries and $12,396 as a return of capital on our equity investment in NPRC.

Effective May 23, 2016, APRC and UPRC merged with and into NPRC, to consolidate all of our real estate holdings, with NPRC as the surviving entity. APRC and UPRC have been dissolved. No gain or loss was recognized upon the merger.

The following dividends were declared and paid from NPRC to NPH (partially via a wholly-owned subsidiary of NPH) and
recognized as dividend income by NPH:

Year Ended June 30, 2014	$2,696
Year Ended June 30, 2015	N/A
Year Ended June 30, 2016	N/A

All dividends were paid from earnings and profits of NPRC.

The following interest payments were accrued and paid by NPH to Prospect and recognized by Prospect as interest income:

Year Ended June 30, 2014	$2,838
Year Ended June 30, 2015	N/A
Year Ended June 30, 2016	N/A

Included above, the following payment-in-kind interest from NPH was capitalized and recognized by Prospect as interest income:

Year Ended June 30, 2014	$432
Year Ended June 30, 2015	N/A

Year Ended June 30, 2016 N/A

The following interest payments were accrued and paid by NPRC to Prospect and recognized by Prospect as interest income:

Year Ended June 30, 2014	$3,135
Year Ended June 30, 2015	23,869
Year Ended June 30, 2016	40,147

Included above, the following payment-in-kind interest from NPRC was capitalized and recognized by Prospect as interest income:

Year Ended June 30, 2014	$ 18
Year Ended June 30, 2015	3,056
Year Ended June 30, 2016	703

The following interest income recognized had not yet been paid by NPRC to Prospect and was included by Prospect within interest receivable:

June 30, 2015	$116
June 30, 2016	174

The following interest payments were accrued and paid by ACLLH to Prospect and recognized by Prospect as interest income:

Year Ended June 30, 2014	$ —
Year Ended June 30, 2015	6,742
Year Ended June 30, 2016	22,543

Included above, the following payment-in-kind interest from ACLLH was capitalized and recognized by Prospect as interest
income:

Year Ended June 30, 2014	$ —
Year Ended June 30, 2015	816
Year Ended June 30, 2016	—

The following interest income recognized had not yet been paid by ACLLH to Prospect and was included by Prospect within interest receivable:

June 30, 2015	$23
June 30, 2016	44

The following net revenue interest payments were paid from NPH to Prospect and recognized by Prospect as other income:

Year Ended June 30, 2014	$567
Year Ended June 30, 2015	N/A
Year Ended June 30, 2016	N/A

The following net revenue interest payments were paid from NPRC to Prospect and recognized by Prospect as other income:

Year Ended June 30, 2014	$ —
Year Ended June 30, 2015	1,683
Year Ended June 30, 2016	2,712

The following structuring fees were paid from NPRC to Prospect and recognized by Prospect as other income:

Year Ended June 30, 2014	$ —
Year Ended June 30, 2015	—
Year Ended June 30, 2016	180

The following structuring fees were paid from ACLLH to Prospect and recognized by Prospect as other income:

Year Ended June 30, 2014	$ —
Year Ended June 30, 2015	—
Year Ended June 30, 2016	2,483

The following managerial assistance payments were paid from NPRC to Prospect and subsequently remitted to Prospect Administration (no income was recognized by Prospect):

Year Ended June 30, 2014	$255
Year Ended June 30, 2015	510
Year Ended June 30, 2016	593

The following managerial assistance payments received by Prospect had not yet been remitted to Prospect Administration and were included by Prospect within due to Prospect Administration:

June 30, 2015	$128
June 30, 2016	210

The following payments were paid from NPRC to Prospect Administration as reimbursement for legal, tax and portfolio level accounting services provided directly to NPRC (no direct income was recognized by Prospect, but Prospect was given credit for these payments as a reduction of the administrative services costs payable by Prospect to Prospect Administration):

Year Ended June 30, 2014	$207
Year Ended June 30, 2015	1,164
Year Ended June 30, 2016	2,363

The following amounts were due from NPRC to Prospect for reimbursement of expenses paid by Prospect on behalf of NPRC and included by Prospect within other receivables:

June 30, 2015	$108
June 30, 2016	—

Nationwide Acceptance LLC

Prospect owns 100% of the membership interests of Nationwide Acceptance Holdings LLC ("Nationwide Holdings"), a Consolidated Holding Company. Nationwide Holdings owns 93.79% of the equity of Nationwide Loan Company LLC (f/k/a Nationwide Acceptance LLC) ("Nationwide"), with members of Nationwide management owning the remaining 6.21% of the equity.

On January 31, 2013, Prospect initially made a $25,151 investment in Nationwide Holdings, of which $21,308 was a Senior Secured Revolving Credit Facility and $3,843 was in the form of membership interests in Nationwide Holdings. $21,885 of the proceeds were utilized to purchase 93.79% of the membership interests in Nationwide. Proceeds were also used to pay $753 of structuring fees from Nationwide Holdings to Prospect (which was recognized by Prospect as structuring fee income), $350 of third party expenses and $163 of legal services provided by attorneys at Prospect Administration. The remaining $2,000 was retained by Nationwide Holdings as working capital.

In December 2013, Prospect received $1,500 of structuring fees from Nationwide Holdings related to the amendment of the loan agreement. On March 28, 2014, Prospect funded an additional $4,000 to Nationwide Holdings ($3,400 through the Senior Secured Revolving Credit Facility and $600 to purchase additional membership interests in Nationwide Holdings). The additional funding along with cash on hand was utilized by Nationwide Holdings to fund a $5,000 dividend to Prospect.

On June 18, 2014, Prospect made a new $14,820 second lien term loan to Nationwide. Nationwide distributed this amount to Nationwide Holdings as a return of capital. Nationwide Holdings used the distribution to pay down the Senior Secured Revolving Credit Facility. The remaining $9,888 of the Senior Secured Revolving Credit Facility was then converted to additional membership interests in Nationwide Holdings.

On July 1, 2014, Prospect began consolidating Nationwide Holdings. As a result, any transactions between Nationwide Holdings and Prospect are eliminated in consolidation and as such, transactions after July 1, 2014 are denoted below as "N/A".

On June 1, 2015, Nationwide completed a corporate reorganization. As part of the reorganization, Nationwide Acceptance LLC was renamed Nationwide Loan Company LLC (continues as "Nationwide") and formed two new wholly-owned subsidiaries: Pelican Loan Company LLC ("Pelican") and Nationwide Consumer Loans LLC. Nationwide assigned 100% of the equity interests in its other subsidiaries to Pelican which, in turn, assigned these interests to Nationwide Acceptance LLC ("New Nationwide"), the new operating company wholly-owned by Pelican. New Nationwide also assumed the existing senior subordinated term loan due to Prospect.

During the year ended June 30, 2015, Prospect made additional equity investments totaling $2,814 in Nationwide. Nationwide management invested an additional $186 of equity in Nationwide, and Prospect's ownership in Nationwide did not change.

During the quarter ended December 31, 2015, Prospect made additional investments totaling $1,876 in the senior subordinated term loan to Nationwide.

On March 31, 2016, Prospect made an additional equity investment totaling $1,407, and Prospect's ownership in Nationwide did not change.

The following dividends were declared and paid from Nationwide to Nationwide Holdings and recognized as dividend income by Nationwide Holdings:

Year Ended June 30, 2014	$7,074
Year Ended June 30, 2015	N/A
Year Ended June 30, 2016	N/A

The following dividends were declared and paid from Nationwide Holdings to Prospect and recognized as dividend income by Prospect:

Year Ended June 30, 2014	$5,000
Year Ended June 30, 2015	N/A
Year Ended June 30, 2016	N/A

The following dividends were declared and paid from Nationwide to Prospect and recognized as dividend income by Prospect:

Year Ended June 30, 2014	$ —
Year Ended June 30, 2015	4,425
Year Ended June 30, 2016	3,963

All dividends were paid from earnings and profits of Nationwide and Nationwide Holdings.

The following amounts were paid from Nationwide to Prospect and recorded by Prospect as repayment of loan receivable:

Year Ended June 30, 2014	$ —
Year Ended June 30, 2015	—
Year Ended June 30, 2016	300

The following interest payments were accrued and paid from Nationwide Holdings to Prospect and recognized by Prospect as interest income:

Year Ended June 30, 2014	$4,322
Year Ended June 30, 2015	N/A
Year Ended June 30, 2016	N/A

The following interest payments were accrued and paid from Nationwide to Prospect and recognized by Prospect as interest income:

Year Ended June 30, 2014	$107
Year Ended June 30, 2015	3,005
Year Ended June 30, 2016	3,212

Included above, the following payment-in-kind interest from Nationwide was capitalized and recognized by Prospect as interest income:

Year Ended June 30, 2014	$ —
Year Ended June 30, 2015	—
Year Ended June 30, 2016	300

The following interest income recognized had not yet been paid by Nationwide to Prospect and was included by Prospect within interest receivable:

June 30, 2015	$8
June 30, 2016	9

The following royalty payments were paid from Nationwide Holdings to Prospect and recognized by Prospect as other income:

Year Ended June 30, 2014	$354
Year Ended June 30, 2015	N/A
Year Ended June 30, 2016	N/A

The following managerial assistance payments were paid from Nationwide to Prospect and subsequently remitted to Prospect Administration (no income was recognized by Prospect):

Year Ended June 30, 2014	$400
Year Ended June 30, 2015	400
Year Ended June 30, 2016	400

The following managerial assistance payments received by Prospect had not yet been remitted to Prospect Administration and were included by Prospect within due to Prospect Administration:

June 30, 2015	$100
June 30, 2016	100

The following payments were paid from Nationwide to Prospect Administration as reimbursement for legal, tax and portfolio level accounting services provided directly to Nationwide (no direct income was recognized by Prospect, but Prospect was given credit for these payments as a reduction of the administrative service costs payable by Prospect to Prospect Administration):

Year Ended June 30, 2014	$234
Year Ended June 30, 2015	4
Year Ended June 30, 2016	—

The following amounts were due to Nationwide from Prospect for reimbursement of expenses paid by Nationwide on behalf of Prospect and were included by Prospect within other liabilities:

June 30, 2015	$12
June 30, 2016	4

NMMB, Inc.
Prospect owns 100% of the equity of NMMB Holdings, Inc. ("NMMB Holdings"), a Consolidated Holding Company. NMMB Holdings owns 96.33% of the fully-diluted equity of NMMB, Inc. (f/k/a NMMB Acquisition, Inc.) ("NMMB"), with NMMB management owning the remaining 3.67% of the equity. NMMB owns 100% of Refuel Agency, Inc. ("Refuel Agency"). Refuel Agency owns 100% of Armed Forces Communications, Inc. ("Armed Forces"). NMMB is an advertising media buying business.
On May 6, 2011, Prospect initially made a $34,450 investment (of which $31,750 was funded at closing) in NMMB Holdings and NMMB, of which $24,250 was a senior secured term loan to NMMB, $3,000 was a senior secured revolver to NMMB (of which $300 was funded at closing), $2,800 was a senior subordinated term loan to NMMB Holdings and $4,400 to purchase 100% of the Series A Preferred Stock of NMMB Holdings. The proceeds received by NMMB were used to purchase 100% of the equity of Refuel Agency and assets related to the business for $30,069, pay $1,035 of structuring fees to Prospect (which was recognized by Prospect as structuring fee income), pay $396 for third party expenses and $250 was retained by NMMB for working capital. On May 31, 2011, NMMB repaid the $300 senior secured revolver.
During the year ended June 30, 2012, NMMB repaid $2,550 of the senior secured term loan. During the year ended June 30, 2013, NMMB repaid $5,700 of the senior secured term loan due.
On December 13, 2013, Prospect invested $8,086 for preferred equity to recapitalize NMMB Holdings. The proceeds were used by NMMB Holdings to repay in full the $2,800 outstanding under the subordinated term loan and the remaining $5,286 of proceeds from Prospect were used by NMMB Holdings to purchase preferred equity in NMMB. NMMB used the proceeds from the preferred equity issuance to pay down the senior term loan.
On June 12, 2014, Prospect made a new $7,000 senior secured term loan to Armed Forces. Armed Forces distributed this amount to Refuel Agency as a return of capital. Refuel Agency distributed this amount to NMMB as a return of capital, which was used to pay down $7,000 of NMMB's $10,714 senior secured term loan to Prospect.
On July 1, 2014, Prospect began consolidating NMMB Holdings. As a result, any transactions between NMMB Holdings and Prospect are eliminated in consolidation and as such, transactions after July 1, 2014 are denoted below as "N/A".
On October 1, 2014, Prospect made an additional $383 equity investment in NMMB Series B Preferred Stock, increasing Prospect's ownership to 93.13%. During the year ended June 30, 2015, NMMB repurchased 460 shares of its common stock from a former NMMB executive, decreasing the number of shares outstanding and increasing Prospect's ownership to 96.33%.
The following interest payments were accrued and paid from NMMB Holdings to Prospect and recognized by Prospect as interest income:

Year Ended June 30, 2014	$192
Year Ended June 30, 2015	N/A
Year Ended June 30, 2016	N/A

The following interest payments were accrued and paid from NMMB to Prospect and recognized by Prospect as interest income:

Year Ended June 30, 2014	$1,826
Year Ended June 30, 2015	525
Year Ended June 30, 2016	529

The following interest income recognized had not yet been paid by NMMB to Prospect and was included by Prospect within interest receivable:

June 30, 2015	$133
June 30, 2016	1

The following interest payments were accrued and paid from Armed Forces to Prospect and recognized by Prospect as interest income:

Year Ended June 30, 2014	$33
Year Ended June 30, 2015	996
Year Ended June 30, 2016	996

The following interest income recognized had not yet been paid by Armed Forces to Prospect and was included by Prospect within interest receivable:

June 30, 2015	$250
June 30, 2016	3

The following managerial assistance payments were paid from NMMB to Prospect and subsequently remitted to Prospect
Administration (no income was recognized by Prospect):

Year Ended June 30, 2014	$100
Year Ended June 30, 2015	—
Year Ended June 30, 2016	—

The following managerial assistance recognized had not yet been paid by NMMB to Prospect and was included by Prospect within other receivables and due to Prospect Administration:

June 30, 2015	$700
June 30, 2016	1,100

The following payments were paid from NMMB to Prospect Administration as reimbursement for legal, tax and portfolio level accounting services provided directly to NMMB (no direct income was recognized by Prospect, but Prospect was given credit for these payments as a reduction of the administrative service costs payable by Prospect to Prospect Administration):

Year Ended June 30, 2014	$15
Year Ended June 30, 2015	—
Year Ended June 30, 2016	—

The following amounts were due from NMMB to Prospect for reimbursement of expenses paid by Prospect on behalf of NMMB and were included by Prospect within other receivables:

June 30, 2015	$2
June 30, 2016	2

R-V Industries, Inc.

As of July 1, 2011 and continuing through June 30, 2016, Prospect owns 88.27% of the fully-diluted equity of R-V Industries, Inc. (“R-V”), with R-V management owning the remaining 11.73% of the equity. As of June 30, 2011, Prospect’s equity investment cost basis was $1,682 and $5,087 for warrants and common stock, respectively.

On November 30, 2012, Prospect made a $9,500 second lien term loan to R-V and R-V received an additional $4,000 of senior secured financing from a third-party lender. The combined $13,500 of proceeds was partially utilized by R-V to pay a dividend to its common stockholders in an aggregate amount equal to $13,288 (including $11,073 to Prospect recognized by Prospect as a dividend). The remaining proceeds were used by R-V to pay $142 of structuring fees to Prospect (which was recognized by Prospect as structuring fee income), $47 for third party expenses and $23 for legal services provided by attorneys at Prospect Administration.

On June 12, 2013, Prospect provided an additional $23,250 to the second lien term loan to R-V. The proceeds were partially utilized by R-V to pay a dividend to the common stockholders in an aggregate amount equal to $15,000 (including $13,240 dividend to Prospect). The remaining proceeds were used to pay off $7,835 of outstanding debt due from R-V to a third-party, $11 for legal services provided by attorneys at Prospect Administration and $404 was retained by R-V for working capital.

In addition to the repayments noted above, the following amounts were paid from R-V to Prospect and recorded by Prospect as repayment of loan receivable:

Year Ended June 30, 2014	$2,339
Year Ended June 30, 2015	1,175
Year Ended June 30, 2016	614

The following dividends were declared and paid from R-V to Prospect and recognized as dividend income by Prospect:

Year Ended June 30, 2014	$1,100
Year Ended June 30, 2015	298
Year Ended June 30, 2016	299

All dividends were paid from earnings and profits of R-V.

The following interest payments were accrued and paid from R-V to Prospect and recognized by Prospect as interest income:

Year Ended June 30, 2014	$3,188
Year Ended June 30, 2015	3,018
Year Ended June 30, 2016	2,908

The following managerial assistance payments were paid from R-V to Prospect and subsequently remitted to Prospect Administration (no income was recognized by Prospect):

Year Ended June 30, 2014	$180
Year Ended June 30, 2015	180
Year Ended June 30, 2016	180

The following managerial assistance payments received by Prospect had not yet been remitted to Prospect Administration and were included by Prospect within due to Prospect Administration:

June 30, 2015	$45
June 30, 2016	45

The following payments were paid from R-V to Prospect Administration as reimbursement for legal, tax and portfolio level accounting services provided directly to R-V (no direct income was recognized by Prospect, but Prospect was given credit for these payments as a reduction of the administrative service costs payable by Prospect to Prospect Administration):

Year Ended June 30, 2014	$ —
Year Ended June 30, 2015	13
Year Ended June 30, 2016	2

The following amounts were due to R-V from Prospect for reimbursement of expenses paid by R-V on behalf of Prospect and were included by Prospect within other liabilities:

June 30, 2015	$2
June 30, 2016	1

SB Forging Company, Inc.
As of June 30, 2014, Prospect owned 79.53% of the fully-diluted common, 85.76% of the Series A Preferred and 100% of the Series B Preferred equity of ARRM Services, Inc. (f/k/a ARRM Holdings, Inc.) (“ARRM”). ARRM owned 100% of the equity of Ajax Rolled Ring & Machine, LLC (f/k/a Ajax Rolled Ring & Machine, Inc.) (“Ajax”). Ajax forges large seamless steel rings on two forging mills in the company’s York, South Carolina facility. The rings are used in a range of industrial applications, including in construction equipment and power turbines. Ajax also provides machining and other ancillary services.
As of July 1, 2011, the cost basis of Prospect’s total debt and equity investment in Ajax was $41,699, including capitalized payment-in-kind interest of $3,535. Prospect’s investment in Ajax consisted of the following: $20,607 of senior secured term debt (“Tranche A Term Loan”); $15,035 of subordinated secured term debt (“Tranche B Term Loan”); and $6,057 of common equity. In October 2011, ARRM assumed Ajax’s Tranche B Term Loan and the equity of Ajax was exchanged for equity in ARRM. Ajax was converted into a limited liability company shortly thereafter. On December 28, 2012, Prospect provided an additional $3,600 of unsecured debt to ARRM (“Promissory Demand Note”). On April 1, 2013, Prospect refinanced its investment in Ajax and ARRM, increasing the total size of the debt investment to $38,537. The $19,837 Tranche A Term Loan was replaced with a new senior secured term loan to Ajax in the same amount. The $15,035 Tranche B Term Loan and $3,600 Promissory Demand Note were replaced with a new subordinated unsecured term loan to ARRM in the amount of $18,700. Prospect received $50 and $46 of structuring fees from Ajax and ARRM, respectively, which were recognized as other income.
On June 28, 2013, Prospect provided an additional $1,000 in the ARRM subordinated unsecured term loan to fund equity into Ajax. The proceeds were used by Ajax to repay senior debt to a third party. On October 11, 2013, Prospect provided $25,000 in preferred equity for the recapitalization of ARRM. After the financing, Prospect received repayment of the $20,008 subordinated unsecured term loan previously outstanding from ARRM. In March 2014, Prospect received $98 of structuring fees from Ajax related to the amendment of the loan agreement in September 2013.
On October 10, 2014, ARRM sold Ajax to a third party and repaid the $19,337 loan receivable to Prospect. Prospect recorded a realized loss of $21,001 related to the sale. Concurrent with the sale, Prospect’s ownership increased to 100% of the outstanding equity of ARRM Services, Inc. which was renamed SB Forging Company, Inc. (“SB Forging”). As such, Prospect began consolidating SB Forging on October 11, 2014. As a result, any transactions between SB Forging and Prospect are eliminated in consolidation and as such, transactions after October 11, 2014 are denoted below as “N/A”. In addition, there is $3,000 being held in escrow of which $802 was received on May 6, 2015 for which Prospect realized a gain of the same amount. Prospect received $2,000 of structuring fees from Ajax related to the sale of the operating company which was recognized as other income during the year ended June 30, 2015.
On May 31, 2016, $1,750 of the escrow proceeds were received. Prospect realized a gain of the same amount.

In addition to the repayments noted above, the following amounts were paid from Ajax to Prospect and recorded by Prospect as
repayment of loan receivable:
Year Ended June 30, 2014 $400
Year Ended June 30, 2015 —
The following interest payments, including prepayment penalty fees, were accrued and paid from ARRM to Prospect and recognized by Prospect as interest income:
Year Ended June 30, 2014 $1,029
Year Ended June 30, 2015 —
Included above, the following payment-in-kind interest from ARRM was capitalized and recognized by Prospect as interest income:
Year Ended June 30, 2014 $309
Year Ended June 30, 2015 —

The following interest payments, including prepayment penalty fees, were accrued and paid from Ajax to Prospect and recognized by Prospect as interest income:

Year Ended June 30, 2014	$2,082
Year Ended June 30, 2015	956

The following managerial assistance payments were paid from Ajax to Prospect and subsequently remitted to Prospect Administration (no income was recognized by Prospect):

Year Ended June 30, 2014	$180
Year Ended June 30, 2015	45

The following payments were paid from SB Forging to Prospect Administration as reimbursement for legal, tax and portfolio level accounting services provided directly to SB Forging (no direct income was recognized by Prospect, but Prospect was given credit for these payments as a reduction of the administrative services costs payable by Prospect to Prospect Administration):

Year Ended June 30, 2014	$ 17
Year Ended June 30, 2015	1,485

United Property REIT Corp.

UPH Property Holdings, LLC (“UPH”) owned 100% of the common equity of United Property REIT Corp. (“UPRC”). Effective May 23, 2016, in connection with the merger of UPRC and APRC with and into NPRC, UPH and APH merged with and into NPH. Prospect owns 100% of the equity of NPH, a Consolidated Holding Company, and NPH owns 100% of the common equity of NPRC.

UPRC was formed to hold for investment, operate, finance, lease, manage, and sell a portfolio of real estate assets and engage in any and all other activities as may be necessary, incidental or convenient to carry out the foregoing. UPRC acquires real estate assets, including, but not limited to, industrial, commercial, and multi-family properties. UPRC may acquire real estate assets directly or through joint ventures by making a majority equity investment in a property-owning entity (the “JV”).

On December 31, 2013, APRC distributed its majority interests in five JVs holding real estate assets to APH. APH then distributed these JV interests to Prospect in a transaction characterized as a return of capital. Prospect, on the same day, contributed certain of these JV interests to NPH and the remainder to UPH (each wholly-owned subsidiaries of Prospect). Each of NPH and UPH immediately thereafter contributed these JV interests to NPRC and UPRC, respectively. The total investments in the JVs transferred to UPH and from UPH to UPRC consisted of $18,855 and $3,707 of debt and equity financing, respectively. There was no material gain or loss realized on these transactions.

Effective April 1, 2014, Prospect made a new $19,027 senior term loan to UPRC. UPRC then distributed this amount to UPH as a return of capital which was used to pay down the Senior Term Loan from UPH by the same amount.

On June 4, 2014, Prospect made a $1,405 investment in UPH to purchase additional membership interests of UPH, which was revised to $1,420 on July 1, 2014. The proceeds were utilized by UPH to purchase additional UPRC common equity for $1,420. The proceeds were utilized by UPRC to acquire the real property located at 1201 West College, Marshall, MO (“Taco Bell, MO”) for $1,405 and pay $15 of third party expenses.

On July 1, 2014, Prospect began consolidating UPH. As a result, any transactions between UPH and Prospect are eliminated in consolidation and as such, transactions after July 1, 2014 are denoted below as “N/A”.

On August 19, 2014 and August 27, 2014, Prospect made a combined $11,046 investment in UPRC, of which $9,389 was a Senior Term Loan directly to UPRC and $1,657 was used to purchase additional common equity of UPRC through UPH. On October 1, 2015, UPRC distributed $376 to Prospect as a return of capital. The net proceeds were utilized by UPRC to purchase an 85.0% ownership interest in Michigan Storage, LLC for $10,579, with $42 retained by UPRC for working capital and $49 restricted for future property acquisitions. The JV was purchased for $38,275 which included debt financing and minority interest of $28,705 and $1,867, respectively. The remaining proceeds were used to pay $210 of structuring fees to Prospect (which was recognized by Prospect as structuring fee income), $2,589 of third party expenses, and $77 for legal services provided by attorneys at Prospect Administration. The investment was subsequently contributed to NPRC.

On September 29, 2014, Prospect made a $22,618 investment in UPRC, of which $19,225 was a Senior Term Loan and $3,393 was used to purchase additional common equity of UPRC through UPH. The proceeds were utilized by UPRC to purchase a 92.5% ownership interest in Canterbury Green Apartments Holdings, LLC for $22,036, with $582 retained by UPRC for working capital. The JV was purchased for $85,500 which included debt financing and minority interest of $65,825 and $1,787, respectively. The remaining proceeds were used to pay $432 of structuring fees to Prospect (which was recognized by Prospect as structuring fee income), $2,135 of third party expenses, $82 for legal services provided by attorneys at Prospect Administration, and $1,249 of prepaid assets, with $250 retained by the JV for working capital.

On September 30, 2014 and October 29, 2014, Prospect made a combined $22,688 investment in UPRC, of which $19,290 was a Senior Term Loan and $3,398 was used to purchase additional common equity of UPRC through UPH. The proceeds were utilized by UPRC to purchase a 66.2% ownership interest in Columbus OH Apartment Holdco, LLC for $21,992 and to pay $241 of structuring fees to Prospect (which was recognized by Prospect as structuring fee income), with $455 retained by UPRC for working capital. The JV was purchased for $114,377 which included debt financing and minority interest of $97,902 and $11,250, respectively. The remaining proceeds were used to pay $440 of structuring fees to Prospect (which was recognized by Prospect as structuring fee income), $7,711 of third party expenses, $180 for legal services provided by attorneys at Prospect Administration, $6,778 in pre-funded capital expenditures, and $1,658 of prepaid assets.

On October 23, 2014, UPRC transferred its investment in Michigan Storage, LLC to NPRC. As a result, Prospect’s investments in UPRC related to these properties also transferred to NPRC. The investments transferred consisted of $1,281 of equity and $9,444 of debt. There was no gain or loss realized on the transaction.

On November 12, 2014, Prospect made a $669 investment in UPRC, of which $569 was a Senior Term Loan and $100 was used to purchase additional common equity of UPRC through UPH. The proceeds were utilized by UPRC to purchase additional ownership interest in South Atlanta Portfolio Holding Company, LLC for $667, with $2 retained by UPRC for working capital. The minority interest holder also invested an additional $53 in the JV. The proceeds were used by the JV to fund $707 of capital expenditures and pay $13 of structuring fees to Prospect (which was recognized by Prospect as structuring fee income).

On April 27, 2015, Prospect made a $733 investment in UPRC, of which $623 was a Senior Term Loan and $110 was used to purchase additional common equity of UPRC through UPH. The proceeds were utilized by UPRC to purchase additional ownership interest in South Atlanta Portfolio Holding Company, LLC for $731 and pay $2 of legal services provided by attorneys at Prospect Administration. The minority interest holder also invested an additional $59 in the JV. The proceeds were used by the JV to fund $775 of capital expenditures and pay $15 of structuring fees to Prospect (which was recognized by Prospect as structuring fee income).

On May 19, 2015, Prospect made a $4,730 investment in UPRC, of which $3,926 was a Senior Term Loan and $804 was used to purchase additional common equity of UPRC through UPH. The proceeds were utilized by UPRC to purchase additional ownership interest in Columbus OH Apartment Holdco, LLC for $4,658, with $72 retained by UPRC for working capital. The proceeds were used by the JV to fund $4,565 of capital expenditures and pay $93 of structuring fees to Prospect (which was recognized by Prospect as structuring fee income).

On July 9, 2015, Prospect made a $2,044 investment in UPRC, of which $1,738 was a Senior Term Loan and $306 was used to purchase additional common equity of UPRC through UPH. The proceeds were utilized by UPRC to purchase additional ownership interest in Canterbury Green Apartment Holdings, LLC for $2042, and pay $2 of legal services provided by attorneys at Prospect Administration. The proceeds were used by the JV to fund $2,167 of capital expenditures and pay $40 of structuring fees to Prospect (which was recognized by Prospect as structuring fee income).

On November 25, 2015, Prospect made a $3,433 investment in UPRC, of which $2,746 was a Senior Term Loan and $687 was used to purchase additional common equity of UPRC through UPH. The proceeds were utilized by UPRC to purchase additional ownership interest in Columbus OH Apartment Holdco, LLC for $3,274, and pay $2 of legal services provided by attorneys at Prospect Administration with $158 retained by UPRC for working capital. The proceeds were used by the JV to fund $3,209 of capital expenditures and pay $65 of structuring fees to Prospect (which was recognized by Prospect as structuring fee income).

On March 9, 2016, Prospect made a $777 investment in UPRC used to purchase additional common equity of UPRC through UPH. The proceeds were utilized by UPRC to purchase additional ownership interest in South Atlanta Portfolio Holding Company, LLC for $775, and pay $2 of legal services provided by attorneys at Prospect. The minority interest holder also invested an additional $62 in the JVs. The proceeds were used by the JV to fund $836 of capital expenditures.
On March 9, 2016, Prospect made a $1,277 investment in UPRC used to purchase additional common equity of UPRC through UPH. The proceeds were utilized by UPRC to purchase additional ownership interest in Canterbury Green Apartments

Holdings, LLC for $1,277. The minority interest holder also invested an additional $104 in the JVs. The proceeds were used by the JV to fund $1,381 of capital expenditures.
On April 6, 2016, UPRC used supplemental proceeds to make a partial repayment on the Senior Term Loan of $7,567.
Effective May 23, 2016, APRC and UPRC merged with and into NPRC, to consolidate all of our real estate holdings, with NPRC as the surviving entity. APRC and UPRC have been dissolved. No gain or loss was recognized upon the merger.

The following dividends were declared and paid from UPRC to UPH and recognized as dividend income by UPH:

Year Ended June 30, 2014	$510
Year Ended June 30, 2015	N/A
Year Ended June 30, 2016	N/A

All dividends were paid from earnings and profits of UPRC.

The following interest payments were accrued and paid by UPH to Prospect and recognized by Prospect as interest income:

Year Ended June 30, 2014	$548
Year Ended June 30, 2015	N/A
Year Ended June 30, 2016	N/A

Included above, the following payment-in-kind interest from UPH was capitalized and recognized by Prospect as interest income:

Year Ended June 30, 2014	$173
Year Ended June 30, 2015	N/A
Year Ended June 30, 2016	N/A

The following interest payments were accrued and paid by UPRC to Prospect and recognized by Prospect as interest income:

Year Ended June 30, 2014	$553
Year Ended June 30, 2015	5,893
Year Ended June 30, 2016	6,777

Included above, the following payment-in-kind interest from UPRC was capitalized and recognized by Prospect as interest income:

Year Ended June 30, 2014	$ —
Year Ended June 30, 2015	162
Year Ended June 30, 2016	—

The following interest income recognized had not yet been paid by UPRC to Prospect and was included by Prospect within interest receivable:

June 30, 2015	$20
June 30, 2016	—

The following net revenue interest payments were paid from UPH to Prospect and recognized by Prospect as other income:

Year Ended June 30, 2014	$156
Year Ended June 30, 2015	N/A
Year Ended June 30, 2016	N/A

The following net revenue interest payments were paid from UPRC to Prospect and recognized by Prospect as other income:

Year Ended June 30, 2014	$ —
Year Ended June 30, 2015	901
Year Ended June 30, 2016	1,173

The following managerial assistance payments were paid from UPRC to Prospect and subsequently remitted to Prospect Administration (no income was recognized by Prospect):

Year Ended June 30, 2014	$100
Year Ended June 30, 2015	200
Year Ended June 30, 2016	179

The following managerial assistance payments received by Prospect had not yet been remitted to Prospect Administration and were included by Prospect within due to Prospect Administration:

June 30, 2015	$50
June 30, 2016	29

The following payments were paid from UPRC to Prospect Administration as reimbursement for legal, tax and portfolio level accounting services provided directly to UPRC (no direct income was recognized by Prospect, but Prospect was given credit for these payments as a reduction of the administrative services costs payable by Prospect to Prospect Administration):

Year Ended June 30, 2014	$85
Year Ended June 30, 2015	262
Year Ended June 30, 2016	788

The following amounts were due from UPRC to Prospect for reimbursement of expenses paid by Prospect on behalf of UPRC and were included by Prospect within other receivables:

June 30, 2015	$15
June 30, 2016	—

USES Corp.

On June 15, 2016, we provided additional $1,300 debt financing to USES Corp. (“USES”) and its subsidiaries in the form of additional Term Loan A debt and, in connection with such Term Loan A debt financing, USES issued to us 99,900 shares of its common stock. On June 29, 2016, we provided additional $2,200 debt financing to USES and its subsidiaries in the form of additional Term Loan A debt and, in connection with such Term Loan A debt financing, USES issued to us 169,062 shares of its common stock. As a result of such debt financing and recapitalization, as of June 29, 2016, we held 268,962 shares of USES common stock representing a 99.96% common equity ownership interest in USES. As such, USES became a controlled company on June 30, 2016.

Valley Electric Company, Inc.

Prospect owns 100% of the common stock of Valley Electric Holdings I, Inc. (“Valley Holdings I”), a Consolidated Holding Company. Valley Holdings I owns 100% of Valley Electric Holdings II, Inc. (“Valley Holdings II”), a Consolidated Holding Company. Valley Holdings II owns 94.99% of Valley Electric Company, Inc. (“Valley Electric”), with Valley Electric management owning the remaining 5.01% of the equity. Valley Electric owns 100% of the equity of VE Company, Inc., which owns 100% of the equity of Valley Electric Co. of Mt. Vernon, Inc. (“Valley”), a leading provider of specialty electrical services in the state of Washington and among the top 50 electrical contractors in the United States.

On December 31, 2012, Prospect initially invested $52,098 (including 4,141,547 common shares of Prospect at a fair value of $44,650) in exchange for $32,572 was in the form of a senior secured note to Valley Holdings I, a $10,000 senior secured note to Valley (discussed below) and $9,526 to purchase the common stock of Valley Holdings I. The proceeds were partially utilized by Valley Holdings I to purchase 100% of Valley Holdings II common stock for $40,528. The remaining proceeds at Valley Holdings I were used to pay $977 of structuring fees from Valley Holdings I to Prospect (which were recognized by Prospect as structuring fee income), $345 for legal services provided by attorneys at Prospect Administration and $248 was retained by Valley Holdings I for working capital. The $40,528 of proceeds received by Valley Holdings II were subsequently used to purchase 96.3% of Valley's common stock. Valley management provided a $1,500 co-investment in Valley.

On December 31, 2012, Prospect invested $10,000 (as mentioned above) into Valley in the form of senior secured debt. Total proceeds of $52,028 received by Valley (including $42,028 equity investment mentioned above) were used to purchase the equity of Valley from third-party sellers for $45,650, pay $4,628 of third-party transaction expenses (including bonuses to Valley's management of $2,320), pay $250 from Valley to Prospect (which were recognized by Prospect as structuring fee income) and $1,500 was retained by Valley for working capital.

On June 24, 2014, Valley Holdings II and management of Valley formed Valley Electric and contributed their shares of Valley stock to Valley Electric. Valley management made an additional equity investment in Valley Electric, reducing our ownership to 94.99%. Prospect made a new $20,471 senior secured loan to Valley Electric. Valley Electric then distributed this amount to Valley Holdings I, via Valley Holdings II, as a return of capital which was used to pay down the senior secured note of Valley Holdings I by the same amount. The remaining principal amount of the senior secured note, $16,754, was then contributed to the capital of Valley Holdings I.

On July 1, 2014, Prospect began consolidating Valley Holdings I and Valley Holdings II. As a result, any transactions between Valley Holdings I, Valley Holdings II and Prospect are eliminated in consolidation and as such, transactions after July 1, 2014 are denoted below as "N/A".

In addition to the repayments noted above, the following amounts were paid from Valley to Prospect and recorded by Prospect as repayment of loan receivable:

Year Ended June 30, 2014	$200
Year Ended June 30, 2015	—
Year Ended June 30, 2016	—

The following dividends were declared and paid from Valley to Valley Holdings II, which were subsequently distributed to and
recognized as dividend income by Valley Holdings I:

Year Ended June 30, 2014	$2,953
Year Ended June 30, 2015	N/A
Year Ended June 30, 2016	N/A

All dividends were paid from earnings and profits of Valley and Valley Holdings II.

The following interest payments were accrued and paid from Valley Holdings I to Prospect and recognized by Prospect as interest income:

Year Ended June 30, 2014	$6,323
Year Ended June 30, 2015	N/A
Year Ended June 30, 2016	N/A

Included above, the following payment-in-kind interest from Valley Holdings I was capitalized and recognized by Prospect as
interest income:

Year Ended June 30, 2014	$3,162
Year Ended June 30, 2015	N/A
Year Ended June 30, 2016	N/A

The following interest payments were accrued and paid from Valley Electric to Prospect and recognized by Prospect as interest income:

Year Ended June 30, 2014	$ 74
Year Ended June 30, 2015	3,905
Year Ended June 30, 2016	4,252

Included above, the following payment-in-kind interest from Valley Electric was capitalized and recognized by Prospect as interest income:

Year Ended June 30, 2014	$ 29
Year Ended June 30, 2015	1,794
Year Ended June 30, 2016	1,509

The following interest income recognized had not yet been paid by Valley Electric to Prospect and was included by Prospect within interest receivable:

June 30, 2015	$11
June 30, 2016	12

The following interest payments were accrued and paid from Valley to Prospect and recognized by Prospect as interest income:

Year Ended June 30, 2014	$1,074
Year Ended June 30, 2015	1,086
Year Ended June 30, 2016	1,111

Included above, the following payment-in-kind interest from Valley was capitalized and recognized by Prospect as interest income:

Year Ended June 30, 2014	$255
Year Ended June 30, 2015	259
Year Ended June 30, 2016	90

The following interest income recognized had not yet been paid by Valley to Prospect and was included by Prospect within interest receivable:

June 30, 2015	$3
June 30, 2016	3

The following royalty payments were paid from Valley Holdings I to Prospect and recognized by Prospect as other income:

Year Ended June 30, 2014	$148
Year Ended June 30, 2015	N/A
Year Ended June 30, 2016	N/A

The following managerial assistance payments were paid from Valley to Prospect and subsequently remitted to Prospect Administration (no income was recognized by Prospect):

Year Ended June 30, 2014	$300
Year Ended June 30, 2015	300
Year Ended June 30, 2016	300

The following managerial assistance payments received by Prospect had not yet been remitted to Prospect Administration and were included by Prospect within due to Prospect Administration:

June 30, 2015	$75
June 30, 2016	75

The following payments were paid from Valley Electric to Prospect Administration as reimbursement for legal, tax and portfolio level accounting services provided directly to Valley Electric (no direct income was recognized by Prospect, but Prospect was given credit for these payments as a reduction of the administrative services costs payable by Prospect to Prospect Administration):

Year Ended June 30, 2014	$91
Year Ended June 30, 2015	18
Year Ended June 30, 2016	9

Vets Securing America, Inc.

As of June 30, 2014, Prospect owned 100% of the equity of Vets Securing America, Inc. ("VSA") and 100% of the equity of The Healing Staff, Inc. ("THS"), a former wholly-owned subsidiary of ESA Environmental Specialists, Inc. ("ESA"). During the year ended June 30, 2015, THS ceased operations and the VSA management team supervised both the continued operations of VSA and the wind-down of activities at THS. VSA provides out-sourced security guards staffing.

As of July 1, 2011, the cost basis of Prospect's investment in THS and VSA, including debt and equity, was $18,219. During the year ended June 30, 2012, Prospect made follow-on secured debt investments of $1,033 to support the ongoing operations of THS and VSA. In October 2011, Prospect sold a building previously acquired from ESA for $894. In January 2012, Prospect received $2,250 of litigation settlement proceeds related to ESA. The proceeds from both of these transactions were used to reduce the outstanding loan balances due from THS and VSA by $3,144. In June 2012, THS and VSA repaid $118 and $42, respectively, of loans previously outstanding.

In May 2012, in connection with the implementation of accounts receivable based funding programs for THS and VSA with a third party provider, Prospect agreed to subordinate its first priority security interest in all of the accounts receivable and other assets of THS and VSA to the third party provider of that accounts receivable based funding.

During the year ended June 30, 2013, Prospect determined that our investment in THS and VSA was impaired and recorded a realized loss of $12,117, reducing the amortized cost to $3,831. During the year ended June 30, 2014, Prospect received $5,825 of legal cost reimbursement related to the ESA litigation settlement which had been expensed in prior years. The proceeds were recognized by Prospect as other income during the year ended June 30, 2014. During the year ended June 30, 2015, Prospect received $685 related to the ESA litigation settlement which was recognized as realized gain.

On May 20, 2015, Prospect made a new $100 secured promissory note to provide liquidity to VSA.

As of June 30, 2014, THS and VSA were joint borrowers on the secured promissory notes. On June 5, 2015, Prospect sold its equity investment in VSA and realized a net loss of $975 on the sale. In connection with the sale, VSA was released as a borrower on the secured promissory notes, leaving THS as the sole borrower. During the year ended June 30, 2015, THS ceased operations and Prospect recorded a realized loss of $2,956, reducing the amortized cost to zero.

Wolf Energy, LLC

Prospect owns 100% of the equity of Wolf Energy Holdings Inc. ("Wolf Energy Holdings"), a Consolidated Holding Company. Wolf Energy Holdings owns 100% of each of Appalachian Energy LLC (f/k/a Appalachian Energy Holdings, LLC) ("AEH"); Coalbed, LLC ("Coalbed"); and Wolf Energy, LLC ("Wolf Energy"). AEH owns 100% of C&S Operating, LLC.

Wolf Energy Holdings is a holding company formed to hold 100% of the outstanding membership interests of each of AEH and Coalbed. The membership interests and associated operating company debt of AEH and Coalbed, which were previously owned by Manx Energy, Inc. ("Manx"), were assigned to Wolf Energy Holdings effective June 30, 2012. The purpose of assignment was to remove those activities from Manx deemed non-core by the Manx convertible debt investors who were not interested in funding those operations. On June 30, 2012, AEH and Coalbed loans with a cost basis of $7,991 were assigned by Prospect to Wolf Energy Holdings from Manx.

In addition, effective June 29, 2012, C&J Cladding Holding Company, Inc. ("C&J Holdings") merged with and into Wolf Energy Holdings, with Wolf Energy Holdings as the surviving entity. At the time of the merger, C&J Holdings held the remaining undistributed proceeds in cash from the sale of its membership interests in C&J Cladding, LLC ("C&J") (discussed below). The merger was effectuated in connection with the broader simplification of Prospect's energy investment holdings.

On June 1, 2012, Prospect sold the membership interests in C&J for $5,500. Proceeds from the sale were used to pay a $3,000 distribution to Prospect ($580 reduction in cost basis and $2,420 realized gain recognized by Prospect), an advisory fee of $1,500

from C&J to Prospect (which was recognized by Prospect as other income) and $978 was retained by C&J as working capital to pay $22 of legal services provided by attorneys at Prospect Administration and third-party expenses.
On February 27, 2013, Prospect made a $50 senior secured debt investment senior secured to East Cumberland, L.L.C., a former wholly-owned subsidiary of AEH with AEH as guarantor. Proceeds were used to pay off vendors.
On April 15, 2013, Prospect foreclosed on the assets of H&M Oil & Gas, LLC (“H&M”). At the time of foreclosure, H&M was in default on loans receivables due to Prospect with a cost basis of $64,449. The assets previously held by H&M were assigned by Prospect to Wolf Energy in exchange for a $66,000 term loan secured by the assets. The cost basis in this loan of $44,632 was determined in accordance with ASC 310-40, Troubled Debt Restructurings by Creditors, and was equal to the fair value of assets at the time of transfer resulting in a capital loss of $19,647 in connection with the foreclosure on the assets. On May 17, 2013, Wolf Energy sold the assets located in Martin County, which were previously held by H&M, for $66,000. Proceeds from the sale were primarily used to repay the loan, accrued interest and net profits interest receivable due to us resulting in a realized capital gain of $11,826 offsetting the previously recognized loss. Prospect received $3,960 of structuring and advisory fees from Wolf Energy during the year ended June 30, 2013 related to the sale and $991 under the net profits interest agreement which was recognized as other income during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2013.
On July 1, 2014, Prospect began consolidating Wolf Energy Holdings. As a result, any transactions between Wolf Energy Holdings and Prospect are eliminated in consolidation and as such, transactions after July 1, 2014 are denoted below as “N/A”.
During the three months ended September 30, 2014, Prospect determined that our investment in AEH was impaired and recorded a realized loss of $2,050, reducing the amortized cost to zero. On November 21, 2014, Coalbed merged with and into Wolf Energy, with Wolf Energy as the surviving entity. During the three months ended December 31, 2014, Prospect determined that our investment in the Coalbed debt assumed by Wolf Energy was impaired and recorded a realized loss of $5,991, reducing the amortized cost to zero.
During the year ended June 30, 2015, Wolf Energy Holdings received a tax refund of $173 related to its investment in C&J and Prospect realized a gain of the same amount.

The following managerial assistance payments were paid from Wolf Energy to Prospect and subsequently remitted to Prospect
Administration (no income was recognized by Prospect):

Year Ended June 30, 2014	$ —
Year Ended June 30, 2015	—
Year Ended June 30, 2016	124

The following managerial assistance recognized had not yet been paid by Wolf Energy to Prospect and was included by Prospect within other receivables and due to Prospect Administration:

June 30, 2015	$ —
June 30, 2016	14

The following payments were paid from Wolf Energy Holdings to Prospect Administration as reimbursement for legal, tax and
portfolio level accounting services provided directly to Wolf Energy Holdings (no direct income was recognized by Prospect, but Prospect was given credit for these payments as a reduction of the administrative services costs payable by Prospect to Prospect Administration):

Year Ended June 30, 2014	$101
Year Ended June 30, 2015	N/A
Year Ended June 30, 2016	N/A

Note 15. Litigation
From time to time, we may become involved in various investigations, claims and legal proceedings that arise in the ordinary course of our business. These matters may relate to intellectual property, employment, tax, regulation, contract or other matters. The resolution of such matters as may arise will be subject to various uncertainties and, even if such claims are without merit, could result in the expenditure of significant financial and managerial resources. We are not aware of any material legal proceedings as of June 30, 2016. Our Investment Adviser and Administrator have

been named as defendants in a lawsuit filed on April 21, 2016 by a purported shareholder of Prospect in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York under the

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caption Paskowitz v. Prospect Capital Management and Prospect Administration. The complaint alleges that the defendants received purportedly excessive management and administrative services fees from us in violation of Section 36(b) of the 1940 Act. The plaintiff seeks to recover on behalf of us damages in an amount not specified in the complaint. The defendants have informed us that they believe the complaint is without merit and intend to defend themselves vigorously against the plaintiff's claims. We believe that the lawsuit is not likely to have a material adverse effect on Prospect. On June 30, 2016, the Investment Adviser and the Administrator filed a motion to dismiss the complaint.

Note 16. Financial Highlights

The following is a schedule of financial highlights for each of the five years ended in the period ended June 30, 2016:

	Year Ended June 30,				
	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012
Per Share Data					
Net asset value at beginning of year	$10.31	$10.56	$10.72	$10.83	$10.36
Net investment income(1)	1.04	1.03	1.19	1.57	1.63
Net realized (losses) gains on investments(1)	(0.07)	(0.51)	(0.01)	(0.13)	0.32
Net change in unrealized (depreciation) appreciation on investments(1)	(0.68)	0.47	(0.12)	(0.37)	(0.28)
Net realized losses on extinguishment of debt(1)	— (4)	(0.01)	—	—	—
Dividends to shareholders	(1.00)	(1.19)	(1.32)	(1.28)	(1.22)
Common stock transactions(2)	0.02	(0.04)	0.10	0.10	0.02
Net asset value at end of year	$9.62	$10.31	$10.56	$10.72	$10.83
Per share market value at end of year	$7.82	$7.37	$10.63	$10.80	$11.39
Total return based on market value(3)	21.84%	(20.84%)	10.88%	6.24%	27.21%
Total return based on net asset value(3)	7.15%	11.47%	10.97%	10.91%	18.03%
Shares of common stock outstanding at end of year	357,107,231	359,090,759	342,626,637	247,836,965	139,633,870
Weighted average shares of common stock outstanding	356,134,297	353,648,522	300,283,941	207,069,971	114,394,554
Ratios/Supplemental Data					
Net assets at end of year	$3,435,917	$3,703,049	$3,618,182	$2,656,494	$1,511,974
Portfolio turnover rate	15.98%	21.89%	15.21%	29.24%	29.06%
Annualized ratio of operating expenses to average net assets	11.95%	11.66%	11.11%	11.50%	10.73%
Annualized ratio of net investment income to average net assets	10.54%	9.87%	11.18%	14.86%	14.92%

(1) Per share data amount is based on the weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the year presented (except for dividends to shareholders which is based on actual rate per share).

(2) Common stock transactions include the effect of our issuance of common stock in public offerings (net of underwriting and offering costs), shares issued in connection with our dividend reinvestment plan, shares issued to acquire investments and shares repurchased below net asset value pursuant to our Repurchase Program.

(3) Total return based on market value is based on the change in market price per share between the opening and ending market prices per share in each period and assumes that dividends are reinvested in accordance with our dividend reinvestment plan. Total return based on net asset value is based upon the change in net asset value per share between the opening and ending net asset values per share in each period and assumes that dividends are reinvested in accordance with our dividend reinvestment plan.

(4) Amount is less than $0.01.

Note 17. Selected Quarterly Financial Data (Unaudited)

The following table sets forth selected financial data for each quarter within the three years ending June 30, 2016.

	Investment Income		Net Investment Income		Net Realized and Unrealized Gains (Losses)		Net Increase (Decrease) in Net Assets from Operations	
Quarter Ended	Total	Per Share(1)	Total	Per Share(1)	Total	Per Share(1)	Total	Per Share(1)
September 30, 2013	161,034	0.62	82,337	0.32	(2,437)	(0.01)	79,900	0.31
December 31, 2013	178,090	0.62	92,215	0.32	(6,853)	(0.02)	85,362	0.30
March 31, 2014	190,327	0.60	98,523	0.31	(16,422)	(0.05)	82,101	0.26
June 30, 2014	182,840	0.54	84,148	0.25	(12,491)	(0.04)	71,657	0.21
September 30, 2014	202,021	0.59	94,463	0.28	(10,355)	(0.04)	84,108	0.24
December 31, 2014	198,883	0.56	91,325	0.26	(5,355)	(0.02)	85,970	0.24
March 31, 2015	191,350	0.53	87,441	0.24	(5,949)	(0.01)	81,492	0.23
June 30, 2015	198,830	0.55	89,518	0.25	5,251	0.01	94,769	0.26
September 30, 2015	200,251	0.56	91,242	0.26	(63,425)	(0.18)	27,817	0.08
December 31, 2015	209,191	0.59	100,893	0.28	(196,013)	(0.55)	(95,120)	(0.27)
March 31, 2016	189,493	0.53	87,626	0.25	(12,118)	(0.03)	75,508	0.21
June 30, 2016	193,038	0.54	91,367	0.26	3,790	0.01	95,157	0.27

(1) Per share amounts are calculated using the weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the period presented. As such, the sum of the quarterly per share amounts above will not necessarily equal the per share amounts for the fiscal year.

Note 18. Subsequent Events

On July 1, 2016, we made an investment of $7,320 to purchase 19.7% of the subordinated notes in Madison Park Funding IX, Ltd.

On July 22, 2016, we made a $32,500 Senior Secured Term Loan A and a $32,500 Senior Secured Term Loan B debt investment in Universal Turbine Parts, LLC, an independent supplier of aftermarket turboprop engines and parts.

On August 9, 2016, JHH Holdings, Inc. repaid the $35,507 loan receivable to us.

On August 9, 2016, we made an investment of $29,634 to purchase 71.9% of the subordinated notes in Carlyle Global Market Strategies CLO 2016-3, Ltd. in a co-investment transaction with Priority Income Fund, Inc., a closed-end fund managed by an affiliate of Prospect Capital Management L.P.

On August 14, 2016, we announced the then current conversion rate on the 2018 Notes as 84.1497 shares of common stock per
$1 principal amount of the 2018 Notes converted, which is equivalent to a conversion price of approximately $11.88.

On August 15, 2016, the 5.50% unsecured convertible notes, which had an outstanding principal balance of $167,500, matured and were repaid in full with cash on hand, primarily from the Harbortouch sale proceeds.

On August 22, 2016, the 2014 Facility was amended to eliminate some of the restrictions in the definition of an eligible loan for pledging to the facility and increase our overall borrowing base.

During the period from July 1, 2016 through August 29, 2016, we made seven follow-on investments in NPRC totaling $55,710 to support the online consumer lending initiative.

During the period from July 1, 2016 through August 25, 2016 we issued $28,820 aggregate principal amount of Prospect Capital InterNotes® for net proceeds of $28,464.

During the period from July 1, 2016 through August 24, 2016, we issued $37,901 in aggregate principal amount of our 2024 Notes for net proceeds of $37,106.

On August 25, 2016, we announced the declaration of monthly dividends in the following amounts and with the following dates:

- $0.08333 per share for September 2016 to holders of record on September 30, 2016 with a payment date of October 20, 2016;
- $0.08333 per share for October 2016 to holders of record on October 31, 2016 with a payment date of November 17, 2016.

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$225,000,000

4.95% Convertible Notes due 2022

PROSPECTUS SUPPLEMENT

April 6, 2017

Goldman, Sachs & Co.