

Section 1: 497 (497)



Prospect Capital Corporation
Prospect Capital InterNotes®
3.750% Notes due 2024 (the "2024 Notes")
4.000% Notes due 2026 (the "2026 Notes")
4.250% Notes due 2029 (the "2029 Notes" and together with the 2024 Notes
and the 2026 Notes, the "Notes")

Filed under Rule 497, Registration Statement No. 333-232998
Pricing Supplement Nos. 747, 748 and 749 — Dated Monday, October 21, 2019
(To: Prospectus Dated September 16, 2019)

CUSIP Number	ISIN Number	Principal Amount	Selling Price	Gross Concession	Net Proceeds	Coupon Type	Coupon Rate	Coupon Frequency	Maturity Date	1st Coupon Date	1st Coupon Amount	Survivor's Option	Product Ranking
74348YX71	US74348YX717	\$1,120,000.00	100.000%	1.250%	\$1,106,000.00	Fixed	3.750%	Semi-Annual	10/15/2024	4/15/2020	\$17.81	Yes	Unsecured Notes
Redemption Information: Callable at 100.000% on 4/15/2020 and every business day thereafter ("Optional Redemption Date").													
CUSIP Number	ISIN Number	Principal Amount	Selling Price	Gross Concession	Net Proceeds	Coupon Type	Coupon Rate	Coupon Frequency	Maturity Date	1st Coupon Date	1st Coupon Amount	Survivor's Option	Product Ranking
74348YX89	US74348YX899	\$876,000.00	100.000%	1.750%	\$860,670.00	Fixed	4.000%	Semi-Annual	10/15/2026	4/15/2020	\$19.00	Yes	Unsecured Notes
Redemption Information: Callable at 100.000% on 4/15/2020 and every business day thereafter ("Optional Redemption Date").													
CUSIP Number	ISIN Number	Principal Amount	Selling Price	Gross Concession	Net Proceeds	Coupon Type	Coupon Rate	Coupon Frequency	Maturity Date	1st Coupon Date	1st Coupon Amount	Survivor's Option	Product Ranking
74348YX97	US74348YX972	\$786,000.00	100.000%	2.200%	\$768,708.00	Fixed	4.250%	Semi-Annual	10/15/2029	4/15/2020	\$20.19	Yes	Unsecured Notes
Redemption Information: Callable at 100.000% on 4/15/2020 and every business day thereafter ("Optional Redemption Date").													

Trade Date: Monday, October 21, 2019 @ 12:00 PM ET

Settle Date: Thursday, October 24, 2019

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

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

The Notes will be issued pursuant to the Indenture, dated as of February 16, 2012, as amended and supplemented by that certain Seven Hundred Forty-Seventh, Seven Hundred Forty-Eighth and Seven Hundred Forty-Ninth Supplemental Indenture dated as of October 24, 2019.

The date from which interest shall accrue on the Notes is Thursday, October 24, 2019. The "Interest Payment Dates" for the Notes shall be April 15 and October 15 of each year, commencing April 15, 2020; the interest payable on any Interest Payment Date, will be paid to the Person in whose name the Notes (or one or more predecessor Notes) is registered at the close of business on the Regular Record Date (as defined in the Indenture) for such interest, which shall be April 1 or October 1, as the case may be, next preceding such Interest Payment Date.

The Notes will be redeemable in whole or in part at any time or from time to time, at the option of Prospect Capital Corporation, on or after April 15, 2020 at a redemption price of \$1,000 per Note plus accrued and unpaid interest payments otherwise payable for the then-current semi-annual interest period accrued to, but excluding, the date fixed for redemption and upon not less than 5 days nor more than 60 days prior notice to the noteholder and the trustee, as described in the prospectus.

Except for Notes sold to level-fee accounts, Notes offered to the public will be offered at the public offering price set forth above. Agents purchasing Notes on an agency basis for client accounts shall purchase Notes at the public offering price. Notes sold by the Agents for their own account may be sold at the public offering price less the discount specified above. Notes purchased by the Agents on behalf of level-fee accounts may be sold to such accounts at the discount to the public offering price specified above, in which case, such Agents will not retain any portion of the sales price as compensation.

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

This pricing supplement relates only to the securities described in the accompanying prospectus, is only a summary of changes and should be read together with the accompanying prospectus, including among other things the section entitled "Risk Factors" beginning on page 11 of such prospectus. This pricing 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 pricing supplement or the accompanying prospectus and you should not consider information contained on our website to be part of this pricing supplement or the accompanying prospectus.

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

InterNotes[®] is a registered trademark of Incapital Holdings LLC.

Recent Developments:

On September 24, 2019, we commenced a tender offer to purchase for cash up to \$40.0 million aggregate principal amount of our 4.75% Senior Convertible Notes due 2020 (the "September Tender Offer"), of which \$177.6 million aggregate principal amount is currently outstanding. The September Tender Offer will expire at 12:00 midnight, New York City time, on October 23, 2019 (one minute after 11:59 p.m. New York City time, on October 22, 2019), or any other date and time to which the Company extends such Tender Offer (such date and time, as it may be extended, the "Expiration Date").

On September 26, 2019, we received a partial repayment of \$13.7 million of our Senior Secured Term Loan B outstanding with NPRC and its wholly-owned subsidiaries.

During the period of August 9, 2019 through September 27, 2019, United Sporting Companies, Inc. ("USC") partially repaid \$19.5 million of our Second Lien Term Loan investment in USC using proceeds relating to their June Chapter 11 bankruptcy filing and ongoing asset liquidation.

On September 30, 2019, we made a new \$25.0 million First Lien Term Loan investment in Medusind Acquisition, Inc., a provider of healthcare services to medical and dental practices including revenue cycle management, healthcare content analytics, transcription, and third-party administration.

On October 2, 2019, UTZ Quality Foods, LLC fully repaid the \$10.0 million Second Lien Term Loan receivable to us at par.

During the period of September 26, 2019 through October 3, 2019, we issued \$19.9 million in aggregate principal amount of Prospect Capital InterNotes[®] for net proceeds of \$19.6 million.

During the period of September 26, 2019 through October 10, 2019, we issued \$24.7 million in aggregate principal amount of Prospect Capital InterNotes[®] for net proceeds of \$24.2 million.

During the period of August 9, 2019 through October 10, 2019, we provided notice to call certain of our Prospect Capital InterNotes[®] at par with the following terms:

Notice Date	Settlement Date	Maturity Date Range	Interest Rate Range	Principal
8/9/2019	9/16/2019	March 15, 2021 - March 15, 2022	5.000% - 7.000%	\$54.2 million
9/12/2019	10/15/2019	April 15, 2022 - April 15, 2023	5.250% - 6.850%	12.6 million
10/1/2019	10/8/2019	June 15, 2023 - August 15, 2023	5.000%	15.8 million
10/10/2019	10/21/2019	April 15, 2023 - June 15, 2023	4.500% - 4.750%	1.7 million
10/10/2019	11/15/2019	May 15, 2022 - November 15, 2022	4.750% - 5.750%	9.9 million

During the period of August 9, 2019 through October 15, 2019, United Sporting Companies, Inc. ("USC") partially repaid \$20.1 million of our Second Lien Term Loan investment in USC using proceeds relating to their June Chapter 11 bankruptcy filing and ongoing asset liquidation.

On October 18, 2019, we repurchased \$22.9 million of the 4.950% convertible notes that mature on July 15, 2022 ("2022 Notes") at a price of 102.80, including commissions.

During the period of September 26, 2019 through October 18, 2019, we issued \$29.9 million in aggregate principal amount of Prospect Capital InterNotes[®] for net proceeds of \$29.4 million.

Legal Matters:

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

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

In the opinion of Venable LLP, as Maryland counsel to the Company, (i) the execution and delivery by the Company of the Indenture, dated as of February 16, 2012, as amended and as supplemented through the Seven Hundred Forty-Seventh, Seven Hundred Forty-Eighth and Seven Hundred Forty-Ninth Supplemental Indentures, between the Company and U.S. Bank National Association, and the global notes representing the Notes issued pursuant to such Supplemental Indentures, and the performance by the Company of its obligations thereunder, have been duly authorized by the Company and (ii) the issuance of the Notes has been duly authorized by the Company. This opinion is given to the Company as of October 21, 2019 and is limited to the laws of the State of Maryland as in effect on October 21, 2019. In addition, this opinion is subject to the same assumptions, qualifications and limitations stated in the opinion letter to the Company of Venable LLP, dated September 12, 2019, filed as Exhibit (I)(1) to the Company's Registration Statement on Form N-2 (File No. 333-232998). Capitalized terms used in this paragraph without definition have the meanings ascribed to them in the accompanying prospectus supplement.

Very truly yours,

/s/ Venable LLP

Up to \$500,000,000



PROSPECT CAPITAL CORPORATION

Prospect Capital InterNotes®

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.

We are offering, on a continuous basis, pursuant to this prospectus up to \$500,000,000 of our Prospect Capital InterNotes®, or the “notes,” to provide us with additional capital. Notes may be offered at prices and on terms to be set prior to the time of sale and described in a pricing supplement. You should read this prospectus, any applicable supplement to this prospectus and the applicable pricing supplement carefully before you invest in our notes.

Our notes may be offered to or through agents for resale. The applicable pricing supplement will specify the purchase price, agent discounts and net proceeds of any particular offering of notes. The agents are not required to sell any specific amount of notes but will use their reasonable best efforts to sell the notes. We also may offer the notes directly. We have not set a date for termination of our offering. See “Plan of Distribution.” We may not sell any of our notes through agents, underwriters or dealers without delivery of the prospectus and a pricing supplement describing the method and terms of the offering of such notes. The agents have advised us that from time to time they may purchase and sell notes in the secondary market, but they are not obligated to make a market in the notes and may suspend or completely stop that activity at any time. Unless otherwise specified in the applicable pricing supplement, we do not intend to list the notes on any stock exchange.

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 notes involves a heightened risk of total loss of investment. Before buying any notes, you should read the discussion of the material risks of investing in our notes in “Risk Factors” beginning on page 11 of this prospectus.

This prospectus, including any applicable supplement to the prospectus, contains important information about us that you should know before investing in our notes. 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.

The notes will be our general, senior unsecured obligations and will rank equally in right of payment with all of our existing and future senior unsecured indebtedness. As a result, the notes are 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.

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.

This prospectus may not be used to consummate sales of notes unless accompanied by a pricing supplement.

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

Incapital LLC

Citigroup

RBC Capital Markets

The date of this Prospectus is September 16, 2019

®InterNotes is a registered trademark of Incapital Holdings LLC

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
<u>About This Prospectus</u>	<u>1</u>
<u>Prospectus Summary</u>	<u>2</u>
<u>Selected Condensed Financial Data</u>	<u>9</u>
<u>Risk Factors</u>	<u>11</u>
<u>Description of the Notes</u>	<u>45</u>
<u>Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations</u>	<u>62</u>
<u>Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk</u>	<u>98</u>
<u>Registration and Settlement</u>	<u>99</u>
<u>Certain Considerations Applicable to ERISA, Governmental and Other Plan Investors</u>	<u>102</u>
<u>Report of Management on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting</u>	<u>103</u>
<u>Use of Proceeds</u>	<u>104</u>
<u>Forward-Looking Statements</u>	<u>105</u>
<u>Distributions</u>	<u>106</u>
<u>Senior Securities</u>	<u>108</u>
<u>Business</u>	<u>112</u>
<u>Certain Relationships and Transactions</u>	<u>133</u>
<u>Control Persons and Principal Stockholders</u>	<u>134</u>
<u>Portfolio Companies</u>	<u>135</u>
<u>Determination of Net Asset Value</u>	<u>147</u>
<u>Dividend Reinvestment and Direct Stock Purchase Plan</u>	<u>148</u>
<u>Material U.S. Federal Income Tax Considerations</u>	<u>151</u>
<u>Description of Our Capital Stock</u>	<u>156</u>
<u>Regulation</u>	<u>162</u>
<u>Custodian, Transfer and Dividend Paying Agent and Registrar</u>	<u>167</u>
<u>Brokerage Allocation and Other Practices</u>	<u>168</u>
<u>Plan of Distribution</u>	<u>169</u>
<u>Legal Matters</u>	<u>171</u>
<u>Independent Accounting Firms</u>	<u>171</u>
<u>Available Information</u>	<u>171</u>
<u>Index to Consolidated Financial Statements</u>	<u>F-1</u>

ABOUT THIS PROSPECTUS

This prospectus is part of a registration statement that we have filed with the SEC, in connection with a continuous offering process for us to raise debt capital. When material changes in the information included in this prospectus occurs, including in connection with the terms of the offering or developments involving our business, we will provide a supplement to the prospectus or a pricing supplement that may add, update or change information contained in this prospectus. Under the continuous offering process, we will offer up to \$500,000,000 of our notes, on the terms to be determined at the time of each offering. The notes may be offered at prices and on terms described in one or more pricing supplements to this prospectus. This prospectus provides you with a general description of the notes that we may offer. Each time we use this prospectus to offer notes, we will provide a pricing supplement that will contain specific information about the terms of that offering. The pricing supplement or a supplement to the prospectus may also add, update or change information contained in this prospectus. Please carefully read this prospectus, any supplement to the prospectus and any pricing 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.

You should rely only on the information contained in this prospectus, including any supplement to the prospectus or pricing supplement included hereto. 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, including any supplement to the prospectus or pricing supplement included hereto. 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, including any supplement to the prospectus or pricing supplement included hereto, 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.

PROSPECTUS SUMMARY

The following section summarizes the legal and financial terms of the notes that are described in more detail in “Description of Notes” beginning on page 45. Final terms of any particular notes will be determined at the time of sale and will be contained in the pricing supplement, which will be included with this prospectus, relating to those notes. The terms in that pricing supplement may vary from and supersede the terms contained in this summary and in “Description of Notes.” In addition, you should read the more detailed information appearing elsewhere in this prospectus and in that pricing supplement and any supplement to the prospectus.

The terms “we,” “us,” “our,” “Prospect,” and “Company” refer to Prospect Capital Corporation; “Prospect Capital Management,” “PCM” or 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.

Our \$177.6 million aggregate principal amount of 4.75% Senior Convertible Notes due 2020 are referred to as the “2020 Notes.” Our \$328.5 million aggregate principal amount of 4.95% Convertible Notes due 2022 are referred to as the “2022 Notes.” Our \$201.3 million aggregate principal amount of 6.375% Convertible Notes due 2025 are referred to as the “2025 Notes” and, collectively with the 2020 Notes and the 2022 Notes, the “Convertible Notes.” Our \$320.0 million aggregate principal amount of 5.875% Senior Notes due 2023 are referred to as the “2023 Notes.” Our \$234.4 million aggregate principal amount of 6.250% Notes due 2024 are referred to as the “2024 Notes.” Our \$70.8 million aggregate principal amount of 6.250% Senior Notes due 2028 are referred to as the “2028 Notes.” Our \$69.2 million aggregate principal amount of 6.875% Notes due 2029 are referred to as the “2029 Notes.” Our \$100.0 million aggregate principal amount of 6.375% Notes due 2024 are referred to as the “6.375% 2024 Notes.” The 2023 Notes, 2024 Notes, 2028 Notes, 2029 Notes and the 6.375% 2024 Notes, are collectively referred to as the “Public Notes.” Any Prospect Capital InterNotes® issued pursuant to our medium term notes program are referred to as the “Prospect Capital InterNotes.” The Convertible Notes, the Public Notes and the Prospect Capital InterNotes are referred to as the “Unsecured Notes.”

The Company

We are 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, or “BDC,” under the Investment Company Act of 1940, or the “1940 Act”. As a BDC, we have elected to be treated as a regulated investment company, or “RIC,” under Subchapter M of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, or 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 \$5.8 billion of total assets as of June 30, 2019.

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, or “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, or “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., or “OnDeck”. On September 30, 2014, we formed a wholly-owned subsidiary Prospect Yield Corporation, LLC, or “PYC,” and effective October 23, 2014, PYC holds our investments in rated secured structured notes and subordinated structured notes, collectively, “collateralized loan obligations” or “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 controlling equity positions and lending to operating companies, (4) purchasing controlling equity positions and lending to financial services companies, (5) purchasing controlling equity positions and lending to real estate companies, (6) purchasing controlling equity positions and lending to aircraft leasing companies, (7) investing in structured credit, (8) investing in syndicated debt and (9) investing in consumer and small business loans and asset-backed securitizations. 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 25%-50% 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 less than 5% of our portfolio.

Purchasing Controlling Equity Positions and Lending to Operating Companies - This strategy involves purchasing yield-producing debt and controlling equity positions in non-financial-services operating companies. We believe that 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%-10% of our portfolio.

Purchasing Controlling Equity Positions 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 tax-efficient partnerships, enhancing returns. This strategy has comprised approximately 5%-15% of our portfolio.

Purchasing Controlling Equity Positions and Lending to Real Estate Companies - We purchase debt and controlling equity positions in tax-efficient real estate investment trusts ("REIT" or "REITs"). The real estate investments of National Property REIT Corp. ("NPRC") are in various classes of developed and occupied real estate properties that generate current yields, including multi-family properties, student housing, and self-storage. NPRC seeks to identify properties that have historically significant occupancy rates and recurring cash flow generation. NPRC generally co-invests with established and experienced property management teams that manage such properties after acquisition. Additionally, NPRC purchases loans originated by certain consumer loan facilitators. It purchases each loan in its entirety (i.e., a "whole loan"). The borrowers are consumers, and the loans are typically serviced by the facilitators of the loans. This investment strategy has comprised approximately 10%-20% of our business.

Purchasing Controlling Equity Positions and Lending to Aircraft Leasing Companies - We invest in debt as well as equity in companies with aircraft assets subject to commercial leases to airlines across the globe. We believe that these investments can present attractive return opportunities due to cash flow consistency from long-term leases coupled with hard asset residual value. We believe that these investment companies seek to deliver risk-adjusted returns with strong downside protection by analyzing relative value characteristics across a variety of aircraft types and vintages. This strategy historically has comprised less than 5% of our portfolio.

Investing in Structured Credit - We make investments in CLOs, often taking a significant position in the subordinated interests (equity) and debt of the CLOs. The underlying portfolio of each CLO investment is diversified across approximately 100 to 200 broadly syndicated loans and does not have direct exposure to real estate, mortgages, or consumer-based credit assets. The CLOs in which we invest 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 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 10%-25% of our portfolio.

Investing in Consumer and Small Business Loans and Asset-Backed Securitizations - We purchase loans originated by certain consumer and small-and-medium-sized business ("SME") loan platforms. We generally purchase each loan in its entirety (i.e., a "whole loan") and we invest in asset-backed securitizations collateralized by consumer or small business loans. The borrowers are consumers and SMEs and the loans are typically serviced by the platforms of the loans. This investment strategy has comprised up to approximately 0% of our portfolio.

Typically, we concentrate on making investments in companies with annual revenues of less than \$750 million and enterprise values of less than \$1 billion. Our typical investment involves a secured loan of less than \$250 million. We also acquire controlling interests in companies in conjunction with making secured debt investments in such companies. In most cases, companies in which we invest are privately held at the time we invest in them. We refer to these companies as "target" or "middle market" companies and these investments as "middle market investments."

We seek to maximize total returns to our investors, including both current yield and equity upside, by applying rigorous credit analysis and asset-based and cash-flow based lending techniques to make and monitor our investments. We are constantly pursuing multiple investment opportunities, including purchases of portfolios from private and public companies, as well as

originations and secondary purchases of particular securities. We also regularly evaluate control investment opportunities in a range of industries, and some of these investments could be material to us. There can be no assurance that we will successfully consummate any investment opportunity we are currently pursuing. If any of these opportunities are consummated, there can be no assurance that investors will share our view of valuation or that any assets acquired will not be subject to future write downs, each of which could have an adverse effect on our stock price.

As of June 30, 2019, we had investments in 135 portfolio companies and CLOs. The aggregate fair value as of June 30, 2019 of investments in these portfolio companies held on that date is approximately \$5.6 billion. Our portfolio across all our performing interest-bearing investments had an annualized current yield of 13.1% as of June 30, 2019. Our annualized current yield was 10.6% as of June 30, 2019 across all investments.

For further discussion of our investment program, see “Business.”

For a discussion of the risks inherent in our portfolio investments, see “Risk Factors - Risks Relating to Our Investments.”

The Investment Adviser

Prospect Capital Management, a Delaware limited partnership that is registered as an investment adviser under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, or the “Advisers Act,” manages our investments. 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, 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. Mr. Barry currently controls Prospect Capital Management.

Recent Developments

Investment Activity

On July 2, 2019, Agamatrix, Inc. fully repaid the \$33.7 million Senior Secured Term Loan receivable to us at par.

On July 2, 2019, SCS Merger Sub, Inc. fully repaid the \$20.0 million Second Lien Term Loan receivable to us at par.

On July 16, 2019, we sold \$16.0 million, or 8.39%, of the outstanding principal balance of the senior secured note investment in Broder Bros., Co.

During the period from July 19, 2019 through July 22, 2019, Mobile Posse, Inc. fully repaid the \$20.5 million First Lien Term Loan receivable to us at par.

During the period from July 22, 2019 through August 29, 2019, we received a partial repayment of \$47.0 million of our Senior Secured Term Loan B outstanding with NPRC and its wholly-owned subsidiaries.

On July 30, 2019, Turning Point Brands, Inc. fully repaid the \$14.5 million First Lien Term Loan receivable to us at par.

On August 12, 2019, Janus International Group, LLC. fully repaid the \$20.0 million Second Lien Term Loan receivable to us at par.

On August 21, 2019, we made a new \$10.0 million First Lien Term Loan investment in Global Tel*Link Corporation. On August 22, 2019, we made a \$10.7 million Second Lien Term Loan follow-on investment in Global Tel*Link Corporation.

On September 3, 2019, we made a new \$10.0 million First Lien Term Loan investment in Securus SCS Technology Holdings.

Debt and Equity

During the period from July 1, 2019 through September 11, 2019, we issued \$75.2 million in aggregate principal amount of Prospect Capital InterNotes® for net proceeds of \$73.9 million.

Pursuant to notice to call provided on June 10, 2019, we redeemed \$41.0 million of our Prospect Capital InterNotes® at par maturing between January 15, 2020 and January 15, 2022, with a weighted average rate of 5.14%. Settlement of the call occurred on July 15, 2019.

On June 28, 2019, we commenced a tender offer to purchase for cash any and all of the \$224.1 million aggregate principal amount outstanding of our 4.75% Senior Convertible Notes due 2020 (the “Tender Offer”). The Tender Offer expired at 12:00 midnight, New York City time, on July 27, 2019 (one minute after 11:59 p.m., New York City time, on July 26, 2019). On July 29, 2019, we announced the expiration and final results of the Tender Offer. On July 31, 2019, \$32.9 million aggregate principal amount of the Notes, representing approximately 14.70% of the outstanding Notes, were validly tendered and accepted.

We have provided notice to call on August 9, 2019, with settlement on September 16, 2019, \$54.2 million of our Prospect Capital InterNotes® at par maturing between March 15, 2021 and March 15, 2022, with a weighted average rate of 5.33%.

On August 12, 2019, we commenced a tender offer to purchase for cash up to \$60.0 million aggregate principal amount of our 4.75% Senior Convertible Notes due 2020 (the “August Tender Offer”), of which \$191.2 million aggregate principal amount is currently outstanding. The August Tender Offer expired at 12:00 midnight, New York City time, on September 10, 2019 (one minute after 11:59 p.m., New York City time, on September 9, 2019). On September 11, 2019, we announced the expiration and final results of the August Tender Offer. On September 12, 2019, \$13.6 million aggregate principal amount of such notes, representing approximately 7.11% of the outstanding 2020 Notes, were validly tendered and accepted.

Pursuant to notice to call provided on July 10, 2019, we redeemed \$48.7 million of our Prospect Capital InterNotes® at par maturing between February 15, 2021 and February 15, 2022, with a weighted average rate of 5.30%. Settlement of the call occurred on August 15, 2019.

On September 9, 2019, we completed an extension of the revolving credit facility (the “Facility”) for Prospect Capital Funding LLC (“PCF”), a GAAP consolidated subsidiary of Prospect, extending the term for 0.5 years to 5.0 years and extending the revolving period 1.5 years to 4.0 years. The Facility has \$1.0775 billion of commitments from 30 lenders and includes an accordion feature that allows the Facility, at Prospect’s discretion, to accept up to a total of \$1.5 billion of commitments. The Facility matures on September 9, 2024. It includes a revolving period that extends through September 9, 2023, followed by an additional one-year amortization period, with distributions allowed to Prospect after the completion of the revolving period. Pricing for amounts drawn under the Facility is one-month Libor plus 2.20%.

Dividends

On August 27, 2019, we announced the declaration of monthly dividends in the following amounts and with the following dates:

- \$0.06 per share for September 2019 to holders of record on September 30, 2019 with a payment date of October 24, 2019.
- \$0.06 per share for October 2019 to holders of record on October 31, 2019 with a payment date of November 20, 2019.

The Offering

Issuer	Prospect Capital Corporation
Purchasing Agent	Incapital LLC
Agents	Citigroup Global Markets Inc. and RBC Capital Markets, LLC. From time to time, we may sell the notes to or through additional agents.
Title of Notes	Prospect Capital InterNotes®
Amount	We will on a continuous basis pursuant to this prospectus offer up to \$500,000,000 of notes. There are no limitations on our ability to issue additional indebtedness in the form of Prospect Capital InterNotes® or otherwise other than under the 1940 Act and the asset coverage requirement under our credit facility.
Denominations	The notes will be issued and sold in denominations of \$1,000 and multiples of \$1,000 (unless otherwise stated in the pricing supplement).
Ranking	The notes will be our general, senior unsecured obligations and will rank equally in right of payment with all of our existing and future senior unsecured indebtedness, including without limitation, our Unsecured Notes. As a result, the notes are 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. As of September 11, 2019, we and our subsidiaries had approximately \$2.2 billion of indebtedness outstanding, \$14.0 million of which was secured indebtedness and \$2.2 billion of which was unsecured indebtedness. The total dollar amount of indebtedness the notes are structurally and effectively subordinated to is \$14.0 million. As of September 11, 2019, our asset coverage ratio was 2.5363.
Sinking Fund	<p>The notes will not be subject to any sinking fund.</p> <p>A sinking fund is a fund established by us by periodically setting aside money for the gradual repayment of a debt. No amounts will be set aside for the express purpose of repayment of principal and any unpaid interest on the notes and repayment of the notes will depend upon our financial condition as of the maturity date of the notes.</p>
Defeasance	<p>The notes are subject to defeasance by us.</p> <p>“Defeasance” means that, by depositing with a trustee an amount of cash and/or government securities sufficient to pay all principal and interest, if any, on the notes when due and satisfying any additional conditions required under the indenture relating to the notes, we will be deemed to have been discharged from our obligations under the indenture relating to the notes. We are under no obligation to exercise any rights of defeasance.</p> <p>The notes are subject to covenant defeasance by us.</p> <p>In the event of a “covenant defeasance,” upon depositing such funds and satisfying conditions similar to those for defeasance we would be released from certain covenants under the indenture relating to the notes. The consequences to the holders of the notes would be that, while they would no longer benefit from certain covenants under the indenture relating to the notes, and while the notes could not be accelerated for any reason, the holders of notes nonetheless would be guaranteed to receive the principal and interest owed to them. We are under no obligation to exercise any rights of covenant defeasance.</p>
Form of Notes	The notes will be represented by global notes that will be registered in the name of The Depository Trust Company, or “DTC,” or its nominee. This means that, except in limited circumstances, you will not receive certificates for the notes. Beneficial interests in the notes will be represented through book entry accounts of financial institutions acting on behalf of beneficial owners as direct and indirect participants in DTC. Investors may elect to hold interests in the notes through either DTC, if they are a participant, or indirectly through organizations that are participants in DTC.

Events of Default	If an event of default (as described herein under “Description of Notes”) on the notes occurs, the principal amount of the notes, plus accrued and unpaid interest, may be declared immediately due and payable, subject to conditions set forth in the indenture relating to the notes. These amounts automatically become due and payable in the case of certain types of bankruptcy or insolvency events involving us.
Other Covenants	<p>In addition to any other covenants described in this prospectus, as well as standard covenants relating to payment of principal and interest, maintaining an office where payments may be made or securities can be surrendered for payment, payment of taxes by the Company and related matters, the following covenant will apply to the notes:</p> <p>We agree that for the period of time during which the notes are outstanding, we will not violate Section 18(a)(1)(A) as modified by Section 61(a) of the 1940 Act or any successor provisions. These provisions generally prohibit us from incurring additional borrowings, including through the issuance of the notes under this prospectus, unless our asset coverage, as defined in the 1940 Act, equals at least 200% after such borrowings (or 150% after such borrowings if we were ever to elect to approve the reduced asset coverage requirements in accordance with the procedures set forth in Section 61(a)(2) of the 1940 Act, as amended by the Small Business Credit Availability Act).</p>
No Established Trading Market	The notes are a new issue of securities with no established trading market. No note will have an established trading market when issued. We do not intend to apply for the listing of the notes on any securities exchange. However, we have been advised by the agents that they may purchase and sell notes in the secondary market as permitted by applicable laws and regulations. The agents are not obligated to make a market in the notes, and they may discontinue making a market in the notes at any time without notice. Neither we nor the agents can provide any assurance regarding the development, liquidity or maintenance of any trading market for any notes. All secondary trading in the notes will settle in same-day funds. See “Registration and Settlement.”
Maturities	Each note will mature 12 months or more from its date of original issuance.
Interest	<p>Notes may be issued with a fixed or floating interest rate; a floating interest rate note will be based on the London Interbank Offered Rate, or “LIBOR”.</p> <p>Interest on each fixed or floating interest rate note will be payable either monthly, quarterly, semi-annually or annually on each interest payment date and on the stated maturity date. Interest also will be paid on the date of redemption or repayment if a note is redeemed or repaid prior to its stated maturity in accordance with its terms.</p> <p>Interest on the notes will be computed on the basis of a 360-day year of twelve 30-day months, often referred to as the 30/360 (ISDA) day count convention.</p>
Principal	The principal amount of each note will be payable on its stated maturity date at the corporate trust office of the paying agent or at any other place we may designate.
Redemption and Repayment	Unless otherwise stated in the applicable pricing supplement, a note will not be redeemable at our option or be repayable at the option of the holder prior to its stated maturity date.
Survivor’s Option	Specific notes may contain a provision permitting the optional repayment of those notes prior to stated maturity, if requested by the authorized representative of the beneficial owner of those notes, following the death of the beneficial owner of the notes, so long as the notes were owned by the beneficial owner or his or her estate at least six months prior to the request. This feature is referred to as a “Survivor’s Option.” Your notes will not be repaid in this manner unless the pricing supplement for your notes provides for the Survivor’s Option. If the pricing supplement for your notes provides for the Survivor’s Option, your right to exercise the Survivor’s Option will be subject to limits set by us on (1) the permitted dollar amount of total exercises by all holders of notes in any calendar year, and (2) the permitted dollar amount of an individual exercise by a holder of a note in any calendar year. Additional details on the Survivor’s Option are described in the section entitled “Description of Notes—Survivor’s Option.”
Use of Proceeds	Unless otherwise indicated in a pricing supplement for the notes, we expect to use the net proceeds from the sale of the notes initially to maintain balance sheet liquidity, involving repayment of debt under our credit facility, if any, and redemption of outstanding Prospect Capital InterNotes® and other debt, investments in high quality short-term debt instruments or a combination thereof, and thereafter to make long-term investments in accordance with our investment objective.

Sale and Clearance

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

Trustee

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

Selling Group

The agents and dealers comprising the selling group are broker-dealers and securities firms. Each of the Purchasing Agent, Citigroup Global Markets Inc. and RBC Capital Markets, LLC entered into a Selling Agent Agreement with us dated September 16, 2019, or the "Selling Agent Agreement". Additional agents appointed by us from time to time in connection with the offering of the notes contemplated by this prospectus supplement will become parties to the Selling Agent Agreement. Dealers who are members of the selling group have executed a Master Selected Dealer Agreement with the Purchasing Agent. The agents and the dealers have agreed to market and sell the notes in accordance with the terms of those respective agreements and all other applicable laws and regulations. You may contact the Purchasing Agent at info@incapital.com for a list of selling group members.

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, 2019, 2018, 2017, 2016, and 2015, and 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 62 for more information.

	For the Year Ended June 30,				
	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Performance Data:					
Total interest income	\$ 624,116	\$ 607,012	\$ 668,717	\$ 731,618	\$ 748,974
Total dividend income	36,029	13,046	5,679	26,501	7,663
Total other income	43,622	37,787	26,650	33,854	34,447
Total Investment Income	703,767	657,845	701,046	791,973	791,084
Interest and credit facility expenses	(157,231)	(155,039)	(164,848)	(167,719)	(170,660)
Investment advisory expense	(200,048)	(189,759)	(199,394)	(219,305)	(225,277)
Other expenses	(33,629)	(26,197)	(30,722)	(33,821)	(32,400)
Total Operating Expenses	(390,908)	(370,995)	(394,964)	(420,845)	(428,337)
Net Investment Income	312,859	286,850	306,082	371,128	362,747
Net realized and change in unrealized gains (losses)	(168,372)	13,013	(53,176)	(267,766)	(16,408)
Net increase in Net Assets from Operations	\$ 144,487	\$ 299,863	\$ 252,906	\$ 103,362	\$ 346,339
Per Share Data:					
Net Increase in Net Assets from Operations(1)	\$ 0.39	\$ 0.83	\$ 0.70	\$ 0.29	\$ 0.98
Dividends declared per share	\$ (0.72)	\$ (0.77)	\$ (1.00)	\$ (1.00)	\$ (1.19)
Weighted average shares of common stock outstanding	365,984,541	361,456,075	358,841,714	356,134,297	353,648,522
Assets and Liabilities Data:					
Investments at Fair Value	\$ 5,653,553	5,727,279	\$ 5,838,305	\$ 5,897,708	\$ 6,609,558
Other Assets(4)	146,510	111,541	334,484	338,473	144,356
Total Assets(4)	5,800,063	5,838,820	6,172,789	6,236,181	6,753,914
Revolving Credit Facility	167,000	37,000	—	—	368,700
Convertible notes(4)	739,997	809,073	937,641	1,074,361	1,218,226
Public notes (4)	780,548	716,810	738,300	699,368	541,490
Prospect Capital InterNotes®(4)	695,350	748,926	966,254	893,210	811,180
Due to Prospect Administration and Prospect Capital Management	48,410	51,257	50,159	55,914	6,788
Other liabilities	62,483	68,707	125,483	77,411	104,481
Total Liabilities(4)	2,493,788	2,431,773	2,817,837	2,800,264	3,050,865
Net Assets	\$ 3,306,275	\$ 3,407,047	\$ 3,354,952	\$ 3,435,917	\$ 3,703,049
Investment Activity Data:					
No. of portfolio companies at period end	135	135	121	125	131
Acquisitions	\$ 704,543	\$ 1,730,657	\$ 1,489,470	\$ 979,102	\$ 1,867,477
Sales, repayments, and other disposals	\$ 627,978	\$ 1,831,286	\$ 1,413,882	\$ 1,338,875	\$ 1,411,562
Total return based on market value(2)	8.23%	(7.42)%	16.80%	21.84%	(20.84)%
Total return based on net asset value(2)	7.17%	12.39 %	8.98%	7.15%	11.47 %
Weighted average yield on debt portfolio at period end(3)	13.1%	13.0 %	12.2%	13.2%	12.7 %
Weighted average yield on total portfolio at period end	10.6%	10.5 %	10.4%	12.0%	11.9 %

- (1) Per share data 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) 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 year/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 year/period and assumes that dividends are reinvested in accordance with our dividend reinvestment plan. For a period less than a 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 and \$44,140 previously reported as an asset on the *Consolidated Statements of Assets and Liabilities*

as of June 30, 2016, and 2015, respectively, have been reclassified as a direct deduction to the respective Unsecured Notes. See *Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates* for further discussion.

- (5) Includes equity investments and non-performing loans.

RISK FACTORS

Investing in the notes involves a high degree of risk. You should, in consultation with your own financial and legal advisors, carefully consider the risks described below, together with all of the other information included in this prospectus, any applicable supplement to the prospectus and any applicable pricing supplement, before you decide whether to make an investment in the notes. The notes will not be an appropriate investment for you if you are not knowledgeable about significant features of the notes or financial matters in general. You should not purchase the notes unless you understand, and know that you can bear, these investment risks. 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 value of our debt securities, including the notes, may 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 September 11, 2019, together with our subsidiaries, we had approximately \$2.2 billion of unsecured senior indebtedness outstanding and \$14.0 million of 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 any notes sold, sell assets, reduce or delay capital investments, or seek to raise additional capital. If we are unable to implement one or more of these alternatives, we may not be able to meet our payment obligations under the notes and our other debt.

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

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

The notes will be rated by Standard & Poor's Ratings Services, or "S&P," Kroll Bond Rating Agency, Inc., or "Kroll," and Moody's Investor Service, or "Moody's." 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, Kroll or Moody's if in their respective judgment future circumstances relating to the basis of the rating, such as adverse changes in our company, so warrant.

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 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 subsidiaries.

The notes are our general, senior unsecured obligations and rank equally in right of payment with all of our existing and future senior unsecured indebtedness, including without limitation, our Unsecured Notes. As a result, the notes are 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 September 11, 2019, we had \$14.0 million borrowings under our credit facility. Our credit facility is secured by certain of our assets and the indebtedness thereunder is therefore effectively senior to the notes to the extent of the value of such assets.

Certain of our Unsecured Notes will be due prior to the respective maturities of the notes. We do not currently know whether we will be able to replace any such 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 such notes at the time of their respective maturities, this could have a material adverse effect on our liquidity and ability to fund new investments, our ability to make distributions to our stockholders, our ability to repay the notes and our ability to qualify as a regulated investment company, or "RIC."

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

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

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

- enter into transactions with affiliates;
- create liens (including liens on the shares of our subsidiaries) or enter into sale and leaseback transactions;
- make investments; or
- create restrictions on the payment of dividends or other amounts to us from our subsidiaries.

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

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

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

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

We may 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 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.

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

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

Survivor’s Option may be limited in amount.

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

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

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

- the method of calculating the principal and interest for the notes;
- the time remaining to the stated maturity of the notes;

- the outstanding amount of the notes;
- the redemption or repayment features of the notes; and
- the level, direction and volatility of interest rates generally.

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

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

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

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

Our most recent NAV was calculated on June 30, 2019 and our NAV when calculated effective September 30, 2019 and thereafter may be higher or lower.

Our NAV per share is \$9.01 as of June 30, 2019. NAV per share as of September 30, 2019 may be higher or lower than \$9.01 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, 2019. Our Board of Directors determines the fair value of our portfolio investments on a quarterly basis in connection with the preparation of quarterly financial statements and based on input from independent valuation firms, the Investment Adviser, the Administrator and the Audit Committee of our Board of Directors.

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

The agreement governing our credit facility requires us to comply with certain financial and operational covenants. These covenants include:

- restrictions on the level of indebtedness that we are permitted to incur in relation to the value of our assets;
- restrictions on our ability to incur liens; and
- maintenance of a minimum level of stockholders’ equity.

As of June 30, 2019, 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.

Our credit ratings may not reflect all risks of an investment in our debt securities, including the notes.

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, including the notes. 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.

Failure to extend our existing credit facility, the revolving period of which is currently scheduled to expire on March 27, 2022, 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, 2022, with an additional two year amortization period (with distributions allowed) after the completion of the revolving period. During such two year amortization period, all principal payments on the pledged assets will be applied to reduce the balance. At the end of the two 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, 2022, 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, 2024. As of September 11, 2019, we had \$14.0 million of outstanding borrowings under our credit facility. Interest on borrowings under the credit facility is one-month LIBOR plus 220 basis points with a minimum LIBOR floor of zero. Additionally, the lenders charge a fee on the unused portion of the credit facility equal to either 50 basis points if more than 60% of the credit facility is drawn, or 100 basis points if more than 35% and an amount less than or equal to 60% of the credit facility is drawn, or 150 basis points if an amount less than or equal to 35% of the credit facility is drawn.

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, and 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 February 15, 2021 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.

Terms relating to redemption may materially adversely affect our noteholders return on any debt securities that we may issue.

If our noteholders' debt securities, including the notes, are redeemable at our option, we may choose to redeem their debt securities, including the notes, at times when prevailing interest rates are lower than the interest rate paid on their debt securities. In addition, if our noteholders' debt securities, including the notes, are subject to mandatory redemption, we may be required to redeem their debt securities, including the notes, also at times when prevailing interest rates are lower than the interest rate paid on their debt securities. In this circumstance, our noteholders, including holders of the notes, 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.

The market price of our securities, including the notes, may fluctuate significantly.

The market price and liquidity of the market for our securities, including the notes, 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.

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 had, 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 revolving credit facility in March 2024, and any failure to do so could have a material adverse effect on our business. The re-appearance of market conditions similar to those experienced from 2007 through 2009 for any substantial length of time or worsened market conditions, including as a result of U.S. government shutdowns or the perceived creditworthiness of the United States, could make it difficult to extend the maturity of, or refinance our existing indebtedness, or obtain new indebtedness with similar terms and any failure to do so could have a material adverse effect on our business. The debt capital that will be available to us in the future, if at all, may be at a higher cost and on less favorable terms and conditions than what we currently experience. Further, if we are unable to raise or refinance debt, then our equity investors

may not benefit from the potential for increased returns on equity resulting from leverage and we may be limited in our ability to make new commitments or to fund existing commitments to our portfolio companies.

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 if forced to liquidate quickly.

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.

Uncertainty about the financial stability of the United States, the economic crisis in Europe and the Trump administration could negatively impact our business, financial condition and results of operations.

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, or quantitative easing, which was designed to stimulate the economy and expand the Federal Reserve's holdings of long-term securities, suggesting that key economic indicators, such as the unemployment rate, had showed signs of improvement since the inception of the program. During the period between December 2015 and December 2018, the Federal Reserve raised the target range for the federal funds rate nine times and may continue to do so in the future. To the extent the Federal Reserve continues to raise rates, and without quantitative easing by the Federal Reserve, there is a risk that the debt markets may experience increased volatility and that the liquidity of certain of our investments may be reduced. These developments, along with the corresponding potential rise in interest rates and borrowing costs, the United States government's credit and deficit concerns and the European sovereign debt crisis, may negatively impact our ability to access the debt markets on favorable terms.

The Trump administration has called for significant changes to U.S. trade, healthcare, immigration, foreign, and government regulatory policy. In this regard, there is significant uncertainty with respect to legislation, regulation and government policy at the federal level, as well as the state and local levels. Recent events have created a climate of heightened uncertainty and introduced new and difficult-to-quantify macroeconomic and political risks with potentially far-reaching implications. There has been a corresponding meaningful increase in the uncertainty surrounding interest rates, inflation, foreign exchange rates, trade volumes and fiscal and monetary policy. To the extent the U.S. Congress or the Trump administration implements changes to U.S. policy, those changes may impact, among other things, the U.S. and global economy, international trade and relations, unemployment, immigration, corporate taxes, healthcare, the U.S. regulatory environment, inflation and other areas. Some particular areas identified as subject to potential change, amendment or repeal include the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (the "Dodd-Frank Act") including the Volcker Rule

and various swaps and derivatives regulations, credit risk retention requirements and the authorities of the Federal Reserve, the Financial Stability Oversight Council and the SEC. Although we cannot predict the impact, if any, of these changes to our business, they could adversely affect our business, financial condition, operating results and cash flows. Until we know what policy changes are made and how those changes impact our business and the business of our competitors over the long term, we will not know if, overall, we will benefit from them or be negatively affected by them. Although the Federal Reserve elected not to raise the federal funds rate at its first quarter 2019 meeting, it had previously raised the federal funds rate nine times during the period between December 2015 and December 2018, and it may continue to raise the federal funds rate in the future. 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 investment 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 investment 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 distributions rate, which could reduce the value of our common stock.

On February 3, 2017, President Trump signed Executive Order 13772 announcing the administration's policy to regulate the U.S. financial system in a manner consistent with certain "Core Principles," including regulation that is efficient, effective and appropriately tailored. The Executive Order directed the Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with the heads of the member agencies of the Financial Stability Oversight Council, to report to the President on the extent to which existing laws, regulations and other government policies promote the Core Principles and to identify any laws, regulations or other government policies that inhibit federal regulation of the U.S. financial system. On June 12, 2017, the U.S. Department of the Treasury published the first of several reports in response to the Executive Order on the depository system covering banks and other savings institutions. On October 6, 2017, the Treasury released a second report outlining ways to streamline and reform the U.S. regulatory system for capital markets, followed by a third report, on October 26, 2017, examining the current regulatory framework for the asset management and insurance industries. The Treasury released a fourth report on July 31, 2018 describing recommendations relating to non-bank financial institutions. Subsequent reports are expected to address: retail and institutional investment products and vehicles.

On June 8, 2017, the U. S. House of Representatives passed the Financial Choice Act, which includes legislation intended to repeal or replace substantial portions of the Dodd-Frank Act. Among other things, the proposed law would repeal the Volcker Rule limiting certain proprietary investment and trading activities by banks, eliminate the authority of regulators to designate asset managers and other large non-bank institutions as "systemically important financial institutions" ("SIFIs") and repeal the U.S. Department of Labor ("DOL") "fiduciary rule" governing standards for dealing with retirement plans until the SEC issues standards for similar dealings by broker-dealers and limiting the substance of any subsequent DOL rule to the SEC standards. The bill was referred to the Senate, where it is unlikely to pass as proposed. On November 16, 2017, a bipartisan group of U.S. Senators, led by Senate Banking Committee Chairman, introduced the Economic Growth, Regulatory Relief, and Consumer Protection Act (the "Senate Regulatory Relief Bill"). The Senate Regulatory Relief Bill would revise various post-crisis regulatory requirements and provide targeted regulatory relief to certain financial institutions. Among the most significant of its proposed amendments to the Dodd-Frank Act are a substantial increase in the \$50 billion asset threshold for automatic regulation of bank holding companies as SIFIs, an exemption from the Volcker Rule for insured depository institutions with less than \$10 billion in consolidated assets and lower levels of trading assets and liabilities, as well as amendments to the liquidity leverage ratio and supplementary leverage ratio requirements. On December 5, 2017, the Senate Banking Committee approved the Senate Regulatory Relief Bill. If the legislation is adopted in the Senate, it remains unclear whether and how it would be reconciled with its House-passed counterpart, the Financial Choice Act, which is substantially different in scope and substance, and ultimately approved by both chambers of Congress. At this time it is not possible to determine whether any such particular proposal will become law or its potential impact on us.

On May 24, 2018, President Trump signed into law the Economic Growth, Regulatory Relief, and Consumer Protection Act, which increased from \$50 billion to \$250 billion the asset threshold for designation of "systemically important financial institutions" or "SIFIs" subject to enhanced prudential standards set by the Federal Reserve, staggering application of this change based on the size and risk of the covered bank holding company. On May 30, 2018, the Federal Reserve voted to consider changes to the Volcker Rule that would loosen compliance requirements for all banks. On July 17, 2018, the House of Representatives passed the JOBS and Investor Confidence Act, which includes 32 pieces of legislation intended to help small businesses, entrepreneurs and investors by reforming capital markets. The proposed legislation includes provisions to expand the definition of "accredited investors," extend on-ramp exemptions for emerging growth companies (EGCs) and ease securities regulations on initial public offerings. The legislation was forwarded to the Senate for consideration, where no further action was taken, although it may be reintroduced in the future. At this time it is not possible to determine the potential impact of these new laws and proposals on us.

Regulations adopted by prudential regulators have begun to require that certain qualified financial contracts entered into with certain counterparties that are part of a U.S. or foreign banking organization designated as a global-systemically important banking organization include contractual provisions that delay or restrict the rights of counterparties, such as the portfolio, to exercise certain close-out, cross-default and similar rights under certain conditions. Qualified financial contracts include agreements relating to swaps, foreign currency forward contracts and other derivatives. Qualified financial contracts are subject to a stay for a specified time period during which counterparties, such as the portfolio, will be prevented from closing out a qualified financial contract if the counterparty is subject to resolution proceedings and prohibit the portfolio from exercising default rights due to a receivership or similar proceeding of an affiliate of the counterparty. Implementation of these requirements may increase credit and other risks to the portfolio.

Legislative or other actions relating to taxes could have a negative effect on us.

The rules dealing with U.S. federal income taxation are constantly under review by persons involved in the legislative process and by the U.S. Internal Revenue Service (the “IRS”) and the U.S. Treasury Department. On December 22, 2017, President Trump signed into law the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act, which significantly changed the Code, including by, among other changes, instituting a reduction in the corporate income tax rate, changing the tax rates applicable to non-corporate taxpayers, creating a new limitation on the deductibility of interest expense and other deductions, and making significant changes to the taxation of income earned from foreign sources and foreign subsidiaries. The Tax Cuts and Jobs Act also authorizes the IRS to issue regulations with respect to the new provisions. We cannot predict how the changes in the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act, or regulations or other guidance issued under it, might affect us, our business, the business of our portfolio companies, or an investment in our securities. In addition, other legislation, U.S. Treasury regulations, administrative interpretations or court decisions, with or without retroactive application, could affect the U.S. federal income tax consequences to our investors and us or could have other adverse consequences. You are urged to consult with your tax advisor with respect to the status of legislative, regulatory or administrative developments and proposals and their potential effect on an investment in our securities.

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 investment 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 the LIBOR-indexed, floating-rate debt securities in our portfolio.

In the recent past, concerns have been publicized that some of the member banks surveyed by the British Bankers’ Association (the “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.

In July 2017, the head of the United Kingdom Financial Conduct Authority announced the desire to phase out the use of LIBOR by the end of 2021. It is unclear if at that time whether LIBOR will cease to exist or if new methods of calculating LIBOR will be established such that it continues to exist after 2021. In addition, in April 2018, the Federal Reserve System, in conjunction with the Alternative Reference Rates Committee, announced the replacement of LIBOR with a new index, calculated by short-term repurchase agreements collateralized by U.S. Treasury securities, called the Secured Overnight Financing Rate (the “SOFR”). At this time, it is not possible to predict whether SOFR will attain market traction as a LIBOR replacement tool, and the future of LIBOR is still uncertain. As such, the potential effect of the phase-out or replacement of LIBOR on our cost of capital and net investment income cannot yet be fully determined. If LIBOR ceases to exist, we may need to renegotiate the credit agreements extending beyond 2021 with our portfolio companies that utilize LIBOR as a factor in determining the interest rate to replace LIBOR with the new standard that is established in its place, which may have an adverse effect on our ability to receive attractive returns. In addition, if LIBOR ceases to exist we may need to renegotiate any LIBOR based credit facilities to replace LIBOR with the new standard that is established in its place.

Actions by the BBA, the United Kingdom Financial Conduct Authority or other 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. In 2010, a financial crisis emerged in Europe, triggered by high budget deficits and rising direct and contingent sovereign debt in Greece, Ireland, Italy, Portugal and Spain, which created concerns about the ability of these nations to continue to service their sovereign debt obligations. While the financial stability of many of such countries has improved significantly, risks resulting from any future debt crisis in Europe or any similar crisis could have a detrimental impact on the global economic recovery, sovereign and non-sovereign debt in these countries and the financial condition of European financial institutions. Market and economic disruptions have affected, and may in the future affect, consumer confidence levels and spending, personal bankruptcy rates, levels of incurrence and of default on consumer debt and home prices, among other factors. We cannot assure you that market disruptions in Europe, including the increased cost of funding for certain governments and financial institutions, will not impact the global economy, and we cannot assure you that assistance packages will be available, or if available, be sufficient to stabilize countries and markets in Europe or elsewhere affected by a financial crisis. To the extent uncertainty regarding any economic recovery in Europe negatively impacts consumer confidence and consumer credit factors, our business, financial condition and results of operations could be significantly and adversely affected.

In the second quarter of 2015, stock prices in China experienced a significant drop, resulting primarily from continued sell-off of shares trading in Chinese markets. In addition, in August 2015, Chinese authorities sharply devalued China’s currency. Since then, the Chinese capital markets have continued to experience periods of instability. The current political climate has also intensified concerns about a potential trade war between the United States and China in connection with each country’s recent or proposed tariffs on the other country’s products. These market and economic disruptions and the potential trade war with China have affected, and may in the future affect, the U.S. capital markets, which could adversely affect our business, financial condition or results of operations.

As a consequence of the United Kingdom’s vote to withdraw from the European Union (the “EU”), the government of the United Kingdom gave notice of its withdrawal from the EU (“Brexit”). The United Kingdom and EU announced in March 2018 an agreement in principle to transitional provisions under which EU law would remain in force in the United Kingdom until the end of December 2020, but this remains subject to the successful conclusion of an agreement between the United Kingdom and the EU. In the absence of such an agreement there would be no transitional provisions and the United Kingdom would exit the European Union and the relationship between the United Kingdom and the EU would be based on the World Trade Organization rules. On March 21, 2019, the United Kingdom came to an agreement with the EU to delay their withdrawal and has since come to further agreements to delay the withdrawal. The process for the United Kingdom to exit the EU, and the longer term economic, legal, political, regulatory and social framework to be put in place between the United

Kingdom and the EU remain unclear and may lead to ongoing political and economic uncertainty and periods of exacerbated volatility in both the United Kingdom and in wider European and global markets for some time. The mid-to-long term uncertainty may have a negative effect on the performance of any investments located or with operations in the United Kingdom or Europe. During this period of uncertainty, the negative impact on not only the United Kingdom and European economies, but the broader global economy, could be significant, potentially resulting in increased market 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), and illiquidity and lower economic growth for companies that rely significantly on Europe for their business activities and revenues. It is possible that certain economic activity will be curtailed until some signs of clarity begin to emerge, including negotiations around the terms for United Kingdom's exit out of the EU. Additional risks associated with the outcome of Brexit include macroeconomic risk to the United Kingdom and European economies, impetus for further disintegration of the EU and related political stresses (including those related to sentiment against cross border capital movements and activities of investors like us), prejudice to financial services business that are conducting business in the EU 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 EU and negotiations undertaken under Article 218 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the EU, and the unavailability of timely information as to expected legal, tax and other regimes. Any further exits from the EU, or the possibility of such exits, would likely cause additional market disruption globally and introduce new legal and regulatory uncertainties. We will continue to monitor the potential impact of Brexit on our results of operations and financial condition.

The occurrence of events similar to those in recent years, such as the aftermath of the war in Iraq, instability in Afghanistan, Pakistan, Egypt, Libya, Syria, Russia, Ukraine and the Middle East, ongoing epidemics of infectious diseases in certain parts of the world, terrorist attacks in the U.S. and around the world, social and political discord, debt crises (such as the Greek crisis), sovereign debt downgrades, continued tensions between North Korea and the U.S. and the international community generally, new and continued political unrest in various countries, such as Venezuela, the exit or potential exit of one or more countries from the EU or the Economic and Monetary Union, the change in the U.S. president and the new administration, among others, may result in market volatility, may have long term effects on the U.S. and worldwide financial markets, and may cause further economic uncertainties in the U.S. and worldwide.

The occurrence of any of these above events could have a significant adverse impact on the value and risk profile of our portfolio. We do not know how long the securities markets may be affected by similar events and cannot predict the effects of similar events in the future on the U.S. economy and securities markets. Non-investment grade and equity securities tend to be more volatile than investment-grade fixed income securities; therefore, these events and other market disruptions may have a greater impact on the prices and volatility of non-investment grade and equity securities than on investment-grade fixed income securities. There can be no assurances that similar events and other market disruptions will not have other material and adverse implications.

Economic sanction laws in the United States and other jurisdictions may prohibit us and our affiliates from transacting with certain countries, individuals and companies.

Economic sanction laws in the United States and other jurisdictions may prohibit us or our affiliates from transacting with certain countries, individuals and companies. In the United States, the U.S. Department of the Treasury's Office of Foreign Assets Control administers and enforces laws, executive orders and regulations establishing U.S. economic and trade sanctions, which prohibit, among other things, transactions with, and the provision of services to, certain non-U.S. countries, territories, entities and individuals. These types of sanctions may significantly restrict or completely prohibit investment activities in certain jurisdictions, and if we, our portfolio companies or other issuers in which we invest were to violate any such laws or regulations, we may face significant legal and monetary penalties.

The U.S. Foreign Corrupt Practices Act ("FCPA"), and other anti-corruption laws and regulations, as well as anti-boycott regulations, may also apply to and restrict our activities, our portfolio companies and other issuers of our investments. If an issuer or we were to violate any such laws or regulations, such issuer or we may face significant legal and monetary penalties. The U.S. government has indicated that it is particularly focused on FCPA enforcement, which may increase the risk that an issuer or us becomes the subject of such actual or threatened enforcement. In addition, certain commentators have suggested that private investment firms and the funds that they manage may face increased scrutiny and/or liability with respect to the activities of their underlying portfolio companies. As such, a violation of the FCPA or other applicable regulations by us or an issuer of our portfolio investments could have a material adverse effect on us. We are committed to complying with the FCPA and other anti-corruption laws and regulations, as well as anti-boycott regulations, to which we are subject. As a result, we may be adversely affected because of our unwillingness to enter into transactions that violate any such laws or regulations.

We may suffer credit losses.

Investment in small and middle-market companies is highly speculative and involves a high degree of risk of credit loss. These risks are likely to increase during volatile economic periods. See “Risks Related to Our Investments.”

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

Prospect Capital Management has been registered as an investment adviser since March 31, 2004, and we have been organized as a closed-end investment company since April 13, 2004. Our ability to achieve our investment objective depends on our ability to grow, which depends, in turn, on the Investment Adviser’s ability to continue to identify, analyze, invest in and monitor companies that meet our investment criteria. Accomplishing this result on a cost-effective basis is largely a function of the Investment Adviser’s structuring of investments, its ability to provide competent, attentive and efficient services to us and our access to financing on acceptable terms. As we continue to grow, Prospect Capital Management will need to continue to hire, train, supervise and manage new employees. Failure to manage our future growth effectively could have a materially adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We are dependent upon Prospect Capital Management’s key management personnel for our future success.

We depend on the diligence, skill and network of business contacts of the senior management of the Investment Adviser. We also depend, to a significant extent, on the Investment Adviser’s access to the investment professionals and the information and deal flow generated by these investment professionals in the course of their investment and portfolio management activities. The senior management team of the Investment Adviser evaluates, negotiates, structures, closes, monitors and services our investments. Our success depends to a significant extent on the continued service of the senior management team, particularly John F. Barry III and M. Grier Eliasek. The departure of any of the senior management team could have a materially adverse effect on our ability to achieve our investment objective. In addition, we can offer no assurance that Prospect Capital Management will remain the Investment Adviser or that we will continue to have access to its investment professionals or its information and deal flow.

We operate in a highly competitive market for investment opportunities.

A number of entities compete with us to make the types of investments that we make in middle-market companies. We compete with other BDCs, public and private funds, commercial and investment banks, commercial financing companies, insurance companies, hedge funds, and, to the extent they provide an alternative form of financing, private equity funds. Many of our competitors are substantially larger and have considerably greater financial, technical and marketing resources than we do. Some competitors may have a lower cost of funds and access to funding sources that are not available to us. In addition, some of our competitors may have higher risk tolerances or different risk assessments, which could allow them to consider a wider variety of investments and establish more relationships than us. Furthermore, many of our competitors are not subject to the regulatory restrictions that the 1940 Act imposes on us as a BDC and that the Code imposes on us as a RIC. We cannot assure you that the competitive pressures we face will not have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. Also, as a result of this competition, we may not be able to pursue attractive investment opportunities from time to time.

We do not seek to compete primarily based on the interest rates we offer and we believe that some of our competitors may make loans with interest rates that are comparable to or lower than the rates we offer. Rather, we compete with our competitors based on our existing investment platform, seasoned investment professionals, experience and focus on middle-market companies, disciplined investment philosophy, extensive industry focus and flexible transaction structuring.

We may lose investment opportunities if we do not match our competitors’ pricing, terms and structure. If we match our competitors’ pricing, terms and structure, we may experience decreased net interest income and increased risk of credit loss. As a result of operating in such a competitive environment, we may make investments that are on less favorable terms than what we may have originally anticipated, which may impact our return on these investments.

We fund a portion of our investments with borrowed money, which magnifies the potential for gain or loss on amounts invested and may increase the risk of investing in us.

Borrowings and other types of financing, also known as leverage, magnify the potential for gain or loss on amounts invested and, therefore, increase the risks associated with investing in our securities. Our lenders have fixed dollar claims on our assets that are superior to the claims of our common stockholders or any preferred stockholders. If the value of our assets increases, then leveraging would cause the net asset value to increase more sharply than it would have had we not leveraged. Conversely, if the value of our assets decreases, leveraging would cause net asset value to decline more sharply than it

otherwise would have had we not leveraged. Similarly, any increase in our income in excess of consolidated interest payable on the borrowed funds would cause our net income to increase more than it would without the leverage, while any decrease in our income would cause net income to decline more sharply than it would have had we not borrowed. Such a decline could negatively affect our ability to make common stock dividend payments. Leverage is generally considered a speculative investment technique.

Changes in interest rates may affect our cost of capital and net investment income.

A portion of the debt investments we make bears interest at fixed rates and other debt investments bear interest at variable rates with floors and the value of these investments could be negatively affected by increases in market interest rates. In addition, as the interest rate on our revolving credit facility is at a variable rate based on an index, an increase in interest rates would make it more expensive to use debt to finance our investments. As a result, an increase in market interest rates could both reduce the value of our portfolio investments and increase our cost of capital, which could reduce our net investment income or net increase in net assets resulting from operations. A portion of our floating rate investments may include features such as LIBOR floors. To the extent we invest in credit instruments with LIBOR floors, we may lose some of the benefits of incurring leverage. Specifically, if we issue preferred stock or debt (or otherwise borrow money), our costs of leverage will increase as rates increase. However, we may not benefit from the higher coupon payments resulting from increased interest rates if our investments in LIBOR floors and rates do not rise to levels above the LIBOR floors. In this situation, we will experience increased financing costs without the benefit of receiving higher income. This in turn may result in the potential for a decrease in the level of income available for dividends or distributions made by us.

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 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 business model depends upon the development and maintenance of strong referral relationships with other asset managers and investment banking firms.

We are substantially dependent on our informal relationships, which we use to help identify and gain access to investment opportunities. If we fail to maintain our relationships with key firms, or if we fail to establish strong referral relationships with other firms or other sources of investment opportunities, we will not be able to grow our portfolio of equity investments and achieve our investment objective. In addition, persons with whom we have informal relationships are not obligated to inform us of investment opportunities, and therefore such relationships may not lead to the origination of equity or other investments. Any loss or diminishment of such relationships could effectively reduce our ability to identify attractive portfolio companies that meet our investment criteria, either for direct equity investments or for investments through private secondary market transactions or other secondary transactions.

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. In addition, increases in interest rates may increase the amount of incentive fees we pay to our Investment Adviser even though our performance relative to the market has not increased.

The Investment Adviser and the 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 the Administrator have the right, under the Investment Advisory Agreement and the 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 the 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 exchanges 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 of 2002, 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 may experience cyber-security incidents and are subject to cyber-security risks. 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.

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 and unauthorized access, such as physical and electronic break-ins or unauthorized tampering. Cyber-attacks include, but are not limited to, gaining unauthorized access to digital systems (e.g., through "hacking" or malicious software coding) for purposes of misappropriating assets or sensitive information, corrupting data, or causing operational disruption. Cyber-attacks may also be carried out in a manner that does not require gaining unauthorized access, such as causing denial-of-service attacks on websites (i.e., efforts to make network services unavailable to intended users). 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. 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.

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.

Cyber-security failures or breaches by the Investment Adviser, any future sub-adviser(s), the Administrator and other service providers (including, but not limited to, accountants, custodians, transfer agents and administrators), and the issuers of securities in which we invest, have the ability to cause disruptions and impact business operations, potentially resulting in financial losses, interference with our ability to calculate our net asset value, impediments to trading, the inability of our stockholders to transact business, violations of applicable privacy and other laws, regulatory fines, penalties, reputational damage, reimbursement or other compensation costs, or additional compliance costs. We and our Investment Adviser's employees have been and expect to continue to be the target of fraudulent calls, emails and other forms of activities. In addition, substantial costs may be incurred in order to prevent any cyber incidents in the future. The costs related to cyber or other security threats or disruptions may not be fully insured or indemnified by other means. While we have established a business continuity plan in the event of, and risk management systems to prevent, such cyber-attacks, there are inherent limitations in such plans and systems including the possibility that certain risks have not been identified. Furthermore, we cannot control the cyber security plans and systems put in place by our service providers and issuers in which we invest. We and our stockholders could be negatively impacted as a result. In addition, cyber-security has become a top priority for regulators around the world, and some jurisdictions have enacted laws requiring companies to notify individuals of data security breaches involving certain types of personal data. If we fail to comply with the relevant laws and regulations, we could suffer financial losses, a disruption of our business, liability to investors, regulatory intervention or reputational damage.

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. Further, in the ordinary course of our business we or our Investment Adviser may engage certain third party service providers to provide us with services necessary for our business. Any failure or interruption of those systems or services, including as a result of the termination or suspension of an agreement with any third-party service providers, could cause delays or other problems in our business 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.

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 TP Flexible Income Fund, Inc. (formerly Pathway Capital Opportunity 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.

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.

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 payments on the notes 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 will generally be 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 payments on the notes. Such a failure could have a materially adverse effect on us and our noteholders.

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.

Regulations governing our operation as a business development company affect our ability to raise, and the way in which we raise, additional capital. These constraints may hinder our Investment Adviser's ability to take advantage of attractive investment opportunities and to achieve our investment objective.

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 (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 increases the net unrealized depreciation in our portfolio and reduces our NAV. 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 in our investments 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 of our portfolio companies. 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 risks and uncertainties associated with any new business enterprise, including the risk that these companies may not reach their investment objective, and the value of our investment in them may decline substantially or fall to zero. In addition, investment in the middle market companies that we are targeting involves a number of other significant risks, including:

- These companies may have limited financial resources and may be unable to meet their obligations under their securities that we hold, which may be accompanied by a deterioration in the value of their securities or of any collateral with respect to any securities, and a reduction in the likelihood of our realizing on any guarantees we may have obtained in connection with our investment.
- They may have shorter operating histories, narrower product lines and smaller market shares than larger businesses, which tend to render them more vulnerable to competitors' actions and market conditions as well as general economic downturns.
- Because many of these companies are privately held companies, public information is generally not available about these companies. As a result, we will depend on the ability of the Investment Adviser to obtain adequate information to evaluate these companies in making investment decisions. If the Investment Adviser is unable to uncover all material information about these companies, it may not make a fully informed investment decision, and we may lose money on our investments.
- They are more likely to depend on the management talents and efforts of a small group of persons; therefore, the death, disability, resignation or termination of one or more of these persons could have a materially adverse impact on our portfolio company and, in turn, on us.
- They may have less predictable operating results, may from time to time be parties to litigation, may be engaged in changing businesses with products subject to a risk of obsolescence and may require substantial additional capital to support their operations, finance expansion or maintain their competitive position.
- They may have difficulty accessing the capital markets to meet future capital needs.
- Changes in laws and regulations, as well as their interpretations, may adversely affect their business, financial structure or prospects.
- Increased taxes, regulatory expense or the costs of changes to the way they conduct business due to the effects of climate change may adversely affect their business, financial structure or prospects.

We acquire majority interests in operating companies engaged in a variety of industries. When we acquire these companies we generally seek to apply financial leverage to them in the form of debt. In most cases all or a portion of this debt is held by us, with the obligor being either the operating company itself, a holding company through which we own our majority interest or both. The level of debt leverage utilized by these companies makes them susceptible to the risks identified above.

In addition, our executive officers, directors and the Investment Adviser could, in the ordinary course of business, be named as defendants in litigation arising from proposed investments or from our investments in the portfolio companies and may, as a result, incur significant costs and expenses in connection with such litigation.

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 recharacterize 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 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.

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/or 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 revolving 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 "CFTC"). The Dodd-Frank Act has made broad changes to the OTC derivatives market, granted significant new authority to the CFTC and the SEC to regulate OTC derivatives (swaps and security-based swaps) and participants in these markets. The Dodd-Frank Act is intended to regulate the OTC derivatives market by requiring many derivative transactions to be cleared and traded on an exchange, expanding entity registration requirements, imposing business conduct requirements on dealers and requiring banks to move some derivatives trading units to a non-guaranteed affiliate separate from the deposit-taking bank or divest them altogether. The CFTC has implemented mandatory clearing and exchange-trading of certain OTC derivatives contracts including many standardized interest rate swaps and credit default index swaps. The CFTC continues to approve contracts for central clearing. Exchange-trading and central clearing are expected to reduce counterparty credit risk by substituting the clearinghouse as the counterparty to a swap and increase liquidity, but exchange-trading and central clearing do not make swap transactions risk-free. Uncleared swaps, such as non-deliverable foreign currency forwards, are subject to certain margin requirements that mandate the posting and collection of minimum margin amounts. This requirement may result in the portfolio and its counterparties posting higher margin amounts for uncleared swaps than would otherwise be the case. Certain rules require centralized reporting of detailed information about many types of cleared and uncleared swaps. Reporting of swap data may result in greater market transparency, but may subject a portfolio to additional administrative burdens, and the safeguards established to protect trader anonymity may not function as expected. Future CFTC or SEC rulemakings to implement the Dodd-Frank Act requirements

could potentially limit or completely restrict our ability to use these instruments as a part of our investment strategy, increase the costs of using these instruments or make them less effective. Limits or restrictions applicable to the counterparties with which we engage in derivative transactions could also prevent us from using these instruments or affect the pricing or other factors relating to these instruments, or may change availability of certain investments. The SEC has also indicated that it may adopt new policies on the use of derivatives by registered investment companies. Such policies could affect the nature and extent of our use of derivatives.

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.

Investments in the energy sector are subject to many risks.

We have made certain investments in and relating to the energy sector. The operations of energy companies are subject to many risks inherent in the transporting, processing, storing, distributing, mining or marketing of natural gas, natural gas liquids, crude oil, coal, refined petroleum products or other hydrocarbons, or in the exploring, managing or producing of such commodities, including, without limitation: damage to pipelines, storage tanks or related equipment and surrounding properties caused by hurricanes, tornadoes, floods, fires and other natural disasters or by acts of terrorism, inadvertent damage from construction and farm equipment, leaks of natural gas, natural gas liquids, crude oil, refined petroleum products or other hydrocarbons, and fires and explosions. These risks could result in substantial losses due to personal injury or loss of life, severe damage to and destruction of property and equipment and pollution or other environmental damage, and may result in the curtailment or suspension of their related operations, any and all of which could adversely affect our portfolio companies in the energy sector. In addition, the energy sector commodity prices have experienced significant volatility at times, which may occur in the future, and which could negatively affect the returns on any investment made by us in this sector. In addition, valuation of certain investments includes the probability weighting of future events which are outside of management's control. The final outcome of such events could increase or decrease the fair value of the investment in a future period.

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 at equivalent rates 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 application of the risk retention rules under Section 941 of the Dodd-Frank Act to CLOs may have broader effects on the CLO and loan markets in general, potentially resulting in fewer or less desirable investment opportunities for us.

Section 941 of the Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (the "Dodd-Frank Act") added a provision to the Exchange Act, requiring the seller, sponsor or securitizer of a securitization vehicle to retain no less than five percent of the credit risk in assets it sells into a securitization and prohibiting such securitizer from directly or indirectly hedging or otherwise transferring the retained credit risk. The responsible federal agencies adopted final rules implementing these restrictions on October 22, 2014. The risk retention rules became effective with respect to CLOs two years after publication in the Federal Register. Under the final rules, the asset manager of a CLO is considered the sponsor of a securitization vehicle and is required to retain five percent of the credit risk in the CLO, which may be retained horizontally in the equity tranche of the CLO or vertically as a five percent interest in each tranche of the securities issued by the CLO. Although the final rules contain an exemption from such requirements for the asset manager of a CLO if, among other things, the originator or lead arranger of all of the loans acquired by the CLO retain such risk at the asset level and, at origination of such asset, takes a loan tranche of at least 20% of the aggregate principal balance, it is possible that the originators and lead arrangers of loans in this market will not agree to assume this risk or provide such retention at origination of the asset in a manner that would provide meaningful relief from the risk retention requirements for CLO managers.

We believe that the U.S. risk retention requirements imposed for CLO managers under Section 941 of the Dodd-Frank Act has created some uncertainty in the market in regard to future CLO issuance. Given that certain CLO managers may require capital provider partners to satisfy this requirement, we believe that this may create additional risks for us in the future.

On February 9, 2018, a panel of the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit ruled (the "D.C. Circuit Ruling") that the federal agencies exceeded their authority under the Dodd-Frank Act in adopting the final rules as applied to asset managers of open-market CLOs. On April 5, 2018, the United States District Court for the District of Columbia entered an order implementing the D.C. Circuit Ruling and thereby vacated the U.S. Risk Retention Rules insofar as they apply to CLO managers of "open market CLOs".

As of the date of hereof, there has been no petition for writ of certiorari filed requesting the case to be heard by the United States Supreme Court. Since there hasn't been a successful challenge to the D.C. Circuit Ruling and the United States District Court for the District of Columbia has issued the above described order implementing the D.C. Circuit Ruling, collateral managers of open market CLOs are no longer required to comply with the U.S. Risk Retention Rules at this time. As such, it is possible that some collateral managers of open market CLOs will decide to dispose of the notes constituting the "eligible vertical interest" or "eligible horizontal interest" they were previously required to retain, or decide to take other action with respect to such notes that is not otherwise permitted by the U.S. risk retention rules. As a result of this decision, certain CLO managers of "open market CLOs" will no longer be required to comply with the U.S. risk retention rules solely because of their roles as managers of "open market CLOs", and there may be no "sponsor" of such securitization transactions and no party may be required to acquire and retain an economic interest in the credit risk of the securitized assets of such transactions.

There can be no assurance or representation that any of the transactions, structures or arrangements currently under consideration by or currently used by CLO market participants will comply with the U.S. risk retention rules to the extent such rules are reinstated or otherwise become applicable to open market CLOs. The ultimate impact of the U.S. risk retention rules on the loan securitization market and the leveraged loan market generally remains uncertain, and any negative impact on secondary market liquidity for securities comprising a CLO may be experienced due to the effects of the U.S. risk retention rules on market expectations or uncertainty, the relative appeal of other investments not impacted by the U.S. risk retention rules and other factors.

Changes in credit spreads may adversely affect our profitability and result in realized and unrealized depreciation on our investments.

The performance of our CLO equity investments will depend, in a large part, upon the spread between the rate at which the CLO borrows funds and the rate at which it lends these funds. Any reduction of the spread between the rate at which the CLO invests and the rate at which it borrows may adversely affect the CLO equity investor's profitability. Additionally, changes in credit spreads could lead to refinancing (paying off the existing senior secured loan with the proceeds from a new loan) or repricing (reducing the interest rate on an existing senior secured loan) of the senior secured loans that make up a CLO's portfolio, which would result in a decline in the yield to the CLO's equity investors and a corresponding loss on investment.

Because CLO equity investors are paid the residual income after the CLO debt tranches receive contractual interest payments, a reduction in the weighted average spread of the senior secured loans underlying a CLO will reduce the income flowing to CLO equity investors. As a result, CLO investors will experience realized and unrealized depreciation in periods of prolonged spread compression. If these conditions continue, the CLO investors, such as us, may lose some or all of their investment.

Our net asset value per share was \$9.01 at June 30, 2019 compared to \$9.35 at June 30, 2018, representing a 3.6% decline. The decline in net asset value per share since June 30, 2018 is primarily a function of an increase in net realized and change in unrealized losses.

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 facilitators' 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 the online consumer lending initiative by NPRC 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 and affect the value of our portfolio.

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.

NPRC invests in commercial multi-family residential and student-housing real estate. 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, but are not limited to:

- 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 original issue discount (“OID”) and payment in kind (“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 OID instruments and 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 collectability 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.

Capitalizing PIK interest to loan principal increases our gross assets, thus increasing our Investment Adviser's future base management fees, and increases future investment income, thus increasing our Investment Adviser's future income incentive fees at a compounding rate.

Market prices of zero-coupon or PIK securities may be affected to a greater extent by interest rate changes and may be more volatile than securities that pay interest periodically and in cash.

For accounting purposes, any cash distributions to stockholders representing OID and PIK income are not designated as paid-in capital, even if the cash to pay them derives 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.

DESCRIPTION OF NOTES

As required by federal law for all bonds and notes of companies that are publicly offered, the notes are governed by a document called an “indenture.” On February 16, 2012, we entered into an indenture with American Stock Transfer & Trust Company, LLC, as trustee. Then, on March 9, 2012, we entered into an Agreement of Resignation, Appointment and Acceptance, or the “Agreement”, with American Stock Transfer & Trust Company, LLC, or the “Retiring Trustee”, and U.S. Bank National Association, or 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, or 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 debt securities 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.

The indenture does not limit the aggregate amount of debt securities that may be issued under it and provides that the debt securities may be issued under it from time to time in one or more series. The following statements are summaries of the material provisions of the indenture and the notes. These summaries do not purport to be complete and are qualified in their entirety by reference to the indenture, including for the definitions of certain terms. We urge you to read the indenture because it, and not this description, defines your rights as a holder of the notes. 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. Unless otherwise specified in an applicable pricing supplement, the notes will have the terms described below.

From time to time we may offer other debt securities either publicly or through private placement having maturities, interest rates, covenants and other terms that may differ materially from the terms of the notes described herein and in any pricing supplement. We have the ability to issue debt securities under the indenture with terms different from the notes and those of debt securities previously issued under the indenture and, without the consent of the holders thereof, to reopen a previous issue of a series of debt securities issued under the indenture and issue additional debt securities of that series under the indenture unless the reopening was restricted when that series was created. The indenture does not contain any provisions that give you protection in the event we issue a large amount of debt. 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. On March 23, 2018, President Trump signed into law the Small Business Credit Availability Act, which included various changes to regulations under the federal securities laws that impact BDCs, including changes to the 1940 Act to allow BDCs to decrease their asset coverage requirement to 150% from 200% under certain circumstances. While certain other BDCs have elected to allow for the increase in leverage, after consideration of the expected negative impact on us, including a rating downgrade by S&P, our Board of Directors has not currently elected to approve the application of the modified asset coverage requirement for the Company. If we choose to take advantage of such additional leverage, it will mean that for every \$100 of net assets, we may raise \$200 from senior securities, such as borrowings or issuing preferred stock. If this ratio declines below 150%, we may not be able to incur additional debt and may need to sell a portion of our investments to repay some debt when it is disadvantageous to do so, and we may not be able to make distributions.

General

The notes constitute a single series of notes for purposes of the indenture and are unlimited in aggregate principal amount under the terms of the indenture. Our Board of Directors has authorized the issuance and sale of the notes on a continuous basis, up to an aggregate principal amount of \$500,000,000 pursuant to this prospectus. As of September 11, 2019, \$1.6 billion aggregate principal amount of notes has been issued pursuant to prior registration statements. We have, from time to time, repurchased certain notes and, therefore, as of September 11, 2019, \$692.0 million aggregate principal amount of notes were outstanding.

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

- the notes will be our direct unsecured senior obligations and will rank equally with all of our other unsecured senior indebtedness from time to time outstanding;

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

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

- the stated maturity;
- the denomination of your notes;
- the price at which we originally issue your notes, expressed as a percentage of the principal amount, and the original issue date;
- whether your notes are fixed rate notes or floating rate notes;
- if your notes are fixed rate notes, the annual rate at which your notes will bear interest, or the periodic rates in the case of notes that bear different rates at different times during the term of the notes, and the interest payment dates, if different from those stated below under “-Interest Rates-Fixed Rate Notes;”
- if your notes are floating rate notes, the interest rate, spread or spread multiplier or initial base rate, maximum rate and/or minimum rate; if there is more than one spread to be applied at different times during the term of the notes for your interest rate, which spread during which periods applies to your notes; and the interest reset, determination, calculation and payment dates, all of which we describe under “-Interest Rates-Floating Rate Notes” below;
- if applicable, the circumstances under which your notes may be redeemed at our option or repaid at the holder’s option before the stated maturity, including any redemption commencement date, repayment date(s), redemption price(s) and redemption period(s), all of which we describe under “-Redemption and Repayment” below;
- whether the authorized representative of the holder of a beneficial interest in the notes will have the right to seek repayment upon the death of the holder as described under “-Survivor’s Option;”
- any special U.S. federal income tax consequences of the purchase, ownership and disposition of the notes; and
- any other significant terms of your notes, which could be different from those described in this prospectus, but in no event inconsistent with the indenture.

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

Types of Notes

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

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

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

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

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

Interest Rates

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

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

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

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

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

Initial Base Rate

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

Spread or Spread Multiplier

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

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

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

Maximum and Minimum Rates

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

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

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

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

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

Interest Reset Dates

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

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

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

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

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

Interest Determination Dates

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

Interest Calculation Date

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

Interest Rate Calculations

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

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

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

$$\text{Day Count Fraction} = \frac{[360 \times (Y_2 - Y_1)] + [30 \times (M_2 - M_1)] + (D_2 - D_1)}{360}$$

where:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sources and Corrections

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

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

LIBOR Calculation

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

- If the rate described above does not so appear on the Reuters screen LIBOR page, then LIBOR will be determined on the basis of the rates at which deposits in U.S. dollars are offered by four major banks in the London interbank market selected by the calculation agent at approximately 11:00 A.M., London time, on the relevant interest determination date, to prime banks in the London interbank market for a period of the specified index maturity, beginning on the relevant interest reset date, and in a representative amount. The calculation agent will request the principal London office of each of these major banks to provide a quotation of its rate. If at least two quotations are provided, LIBOR for the relevant interest reset date will be the arithmetic mean of the quotations.
- If fewer than two of the requested quotations described above are provided, LIBOR for the relevant interest reset date will be the arithmetic mean of the rates quoted by major banks in New York City selected by the calculation agent, at approximately 11:00 A.M., New York City time (or the time in the relevant principal financial center), on the relevant interest reset date, for loans in U.S. dollars (or the index currency) to leading European banks for a period of the specified index maturity, beginning on the relevant interest reset date, and in a representative amount.
- If no quotation is provided as described in the preceding paragraph, then the calculation agent, after consulting such sources as it deems comparable to any of the foregoing quotations or display page, or any such source as it deems reasonable from which to estimate LIBOR or any of the foregoing lending rates, shall determine LIBOR for that interest reset date in its sole discretion.
- Notwithstanding the foregoing, if we, in our sole discretion, determine that LIBOR has been permanently discontinued and we have notified the calculation agent of such determination, the calculation agent will use, as a substitute for LIBOR (the “Alternative Rate”) for each interest determination date thereafter, the reference rate selected as an alternative to LIBOR by the central bank, reserve bank, monetary authority or any similar institution (including any committee or working group thereof) that is consistent with accepted market practice regarding the selection and use of a substitute for LIBOR. As part of such substitution, the calculation agent will, after consultation with us, make such adjustments (“Adjustments”) to the Alternative Rate or the spread thereon, as well as the business day convention, interest determination dates and related provisions and definitions, in each case that are consistent with accepted market practice for the use of such Alternative Rate for the floating rate notes. If the calculation agent determines, following consultation with us, that there is no clear market consensus as to whether any rate has replaced LIBOR in customary market usage, (a) the calculation agent shall have the right to resign as calculation agent in respect of the floating rate notes and (b) we will appoint, in our sole discretion, a new calculation agent to replace the calculation agent, solely in its role as calculation agent in respect of the floating rate notes, to determine the alternative rate and make any adjustments thereto, and the determinations of such calculation agent will be binding on us, the trustee and the holder of the floating rate notes. If, however, the calculation agent or any subsequent calculation agent determines that LIBOR has been discontinued, but for any reason an Alternative Rate has not been determined, LIBOR will be equal to such rate on the interest determination date when LIBOR was last available on the Reuters screen LIBOR page, as determined by the calculation agent or any subsequent calculation agent.
- For the purpose of this section, we define the term “index maturity” as the interest rate period of LIBOR, or any Alternative Rate, as applicable, on which the interest rate formula is based as specified in your pricing supplement.

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

Business Days

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

Business Day Convention

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

that is a business day. 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. Such payment will not result in a default under any note 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. "Business day" means any day, other than a Saturday or Sunday, that is neither a legal holiday nor a day on which banking institutions are authorized or required by law or regulation to close in The City of New York.

Payment and Paying Agents

We will pay interest to the person listed in the trustee's records as the owner of the notes 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 note 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 notes must work out between themselves the appropriate purchase price. The most common manner is to adjust the sales price of the notes 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."

Interest on each note will be payable either monthly, quarterly, semi-annually or annually on each interest payment date and at the note's stated maturity or on the date of redemption or repayment if a note is redeemed or repaid prior to maturity. Interest due at a note's stated maturity or on a date of redemption or repayment will be payable to the person to whom principal is payable.

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

Payments on Global Notes

We will issue the notes generally in book-entry form only which means the notes will be represented by one or more global notes registered in the name of The Depository Trust Company, or "DTC", the depository for the notes. We will make payments on the notes so long as they are represented by a global note in accordance with the arrangements then in place between the paying agent and DTC and its participants as described under "Registration and Settlement-The Depository Trust Company." See also "-Book-Entry Holders" and "-Global Notes" for a further description of book-entry procedures and notes represented by a global note. Under these arrangements, we will make payments directly to DTC, or its nominee, and not to any indirect holders who own beneficial interests in the global note. An indirect holder's right to those payments will be governed by the rules and practices of DTC and its participants, as described under "-Global Notes-Special Considerations for Global Notes."

Payments on Certificated Securities

In the event the notes become represented by certificated securities, we will make payments on a certificated note 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 trustee in New York, NY and/or at other offices that may be specified in an applicable supplement to the prospectus or pricing supplement or in a notice to holders against surrender of the note. The situations in which your book-entry notes could be exchanged for certificates notes are described under "-Global Notes-Special Situations when a Global Note will be Terminated."

Alternatively, if the holder asks us to do so, we will pay any amount that becomes due on the note 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 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

As noted above under "-Business Day Convention," if any payment is due on a note 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. Such payment will not result in a default under any note 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. "Business day" means any day, other than a Saturday or Sunday, that is

neither a legal holiday nor a day on which banking institutions are authorized or required by law or regulation to close in The City of New York.

Book-entry and other indirect holders should consult their banks or brokers for information on how they will receive payments on their notes.

Payment and Record Dates for Interest

Interest on the notes will be paid as follows:

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

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

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

Redemption and Repayment

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

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

If the pricing supplement states that your note will be repayable at your option prior to its stated maturity date, we will require receipt of notice of the request for repayment at least 30 but not more than 60 days prior to the date or dates specified in the pricing supplement. We also must receive the completed form entitled "Option to Elect Repayment." Exercise of the repayment option by the holder of a note is irrevocable.

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

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

The redemption of a note normally will occur on a specified interest payment date and any business day thereafter following receipt of a valid notice. The repayment of a note normally will occur on the interest payment date or dates following

receipt of a valid notice. Unless otherwise specified in the pricing supplement, the redemption or repayment price will equal 100% of the principal amount of the note plus unpaid interest accrued to the date or dates of redemption or repayment.

We may at any time purchase notes at any price or prices in the open market or otherwise. We may also purchase notes otherwise tendered for repayment by a holder or tendered by a holder's duly authorized representative through exercise of the Survivor's Option described below. If we purchase the notes in this manner, we have the discretion to either hold, resell or surrender the notes to the trustee for cancellation.

Survivor's Option

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

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

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

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

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

We have the discretionary right to limit the aggregate principal amount of notes as to which exercises of the Survivor's Option shall be accepted by us from authorized representatives of all deceased beneficial owners in any calendar year to an amount equal to the greater of \$2,000,000 or 2% of the principal amount of all notes outstanding as of the end of the most recent calendar year. We also have the discretionary right to limit to \$250,000 in any calendar year the aggregate principal amount of notes as to which exercises of the Survivor's Option shall be accepted by us from the authorized representative of any individual deceased beneficial owner of notes in such calendar year. In addition, we will not permit the exercise of the Survivor's Option except in principal amounts of \$1,000 and multiples of \$1,000.

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

With respect to notes represented by a global note, DTC or its nominee is treated as the holder of the notes and will be the only entity that can exercise the Survivor's Option for such notes. To obtain repayment pursuant to exercise of the Survivor's Option for a note, the deceased beneficial owner's authorized representative must provide the following items to the broker or other entity through which the beneficial interest in the note is held by the deceased beneficial owner:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Book-Entry Holders

We will issue the notes in book-entry form only, unless we specify otherwise in an applicable supplement to the prospectus or pricing supplement. As noted above, this means the notes will be represented by one or more global notes registered in the name of DTC, the depository for the notes. DTC will hold them on behalf of financial institutions that

participate in DTC's book-entry system. These participating institutions, in turn, hold beneficial interests in the notes held by the DTC 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 note is registered is recognized as the holder of that note. Consequently, we will recognize only DTC as the holder of the notes and we will make all payments on the notes to DTC. DTC 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. DTC 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 notes.

As a result, investors will not own the notes directly. Instead, they will own beneficial interests in a global note, through a bank, broker or other financial institution that participates in DTC's book-entry system or holds an interest through a participant. As long as the notes are represented by one or more global notes, investors will be indirect holders, and not holders, of the notes.

See "Registration and Settlement" for a further description of DTC procedures.

Global Notes

As noted above, we will issue the notes in book-entry form only. Each note issued in book-entry form will be represented by a global note that we deposit with and register in the name of DTC. DTC will be the depository for all notes issued in book entry-form. A global note represents one or any other number of individual notes. Generally, all notes represented by the same global notes will have the same terms.

A global note may not be transferred to or registered in the name of anyone other than DTC or its nominee, unless special termination situations arise. We describe those situations below under "-Special Situations when a Global Note Will Be Terminated". As a result of these arrangements, DTC, or its nominee, will be the sole registered owner and holder of all notes represented by a global note, and investors will be permitted to own only beneficial interests in a global note. 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 DTC or with another institution that has an account with DTC. Thus, an investor whose notes are represented by a global note will not be a holder of those notes, but only an indirect holder of a beneficial interest in the global note.

Special Considerations for Global Notes

As an indirect holder, an investor's rights relating to a global note will be governed by the account rules of the investor's financial institution and of DTC, as well as general laws relating to securities transfers. DTC will be considered the holder of the notes represented by the global note.

Since the notes generally will be issued only in the form of a global note, an investor cannot cause the notes to be registered in his or her name, and cannot obtain certificates for his or her interest in the notes, 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 notes and protection of his or her legal rights relating to the notes.
- An investor may not be able to sell interests in the notes 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 note in circumstances where certificates representing the notes must be delivered to the lender or other beneficiary of the pledge in order for the pledge to be effective.
- DTC'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 note. We and the trustee have no responsibility for any aspect of DTC's actions or for its records of ownership interests in a global note. We and the trustee also do not supervise DTC in any way.
- If we redeem less than all the notes being redeemed, DTC's practice is to determine by lot the amount to be redeemed from each of its participants holding those notes.
- An investor is required to give notice of exercise of any option to elect repayment of its notes, for example in connection with an exercise of the Survivor's Option, through its participant, to the trustee and to deliver the notes by causing its participant to transfer its interest in those notes, on DTC's records, to the trustee.
- DTC requires that those who purchase and sell interests in a global note 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 note.

Financial institutions that participate in DTC's book-entry system, and through which an investor holds its interest in a global note, may also have their own policies affecting payments, notices and other matters relating to the notes. 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 Note will be Terminated

In a few special situations described below, a global note will be terminated and interests in it will be exchanged for certificates in non-book-entry form, of “certificated notes.” After that exchange, the choice of whether to hold the certificated notes 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 note transferred on termination to their own names, so that they will be holders. We describe the rights of legal holders and street name investors under “-Street Name Holders” and “-Legal Holders” below.

The special situations for termination of a global note are as follows:

- if DTC notifies us that it is unwilling or unable to continue as depository for that global note or we become aware that DTC has ceased to be a clearing agency registered under the Exchange Act and, in any case, we do not appoint a successor to DTC to act as depository within 60 days,
- if we, in our sole discretion, determine that the global notes shall be exchangeable for certificated notes, or
- if an event of default has occurred and is continuing with regard to the notes; we discuss defaults later under “-Events of Default.”

If a global note is terminated, only DTC, and not we or the trustee, is responsible for deciding the names of the institutions in whose names the notes represented by the global note will be registered and, therefore, who will be the holders of those notes.

See “Registration and Settlement” for further a description of the registration of global notes with DTC and the circumstances under which global notes may be exchanged for certificated notes.

Street Name Holders

In the event we terminate a global note and/or otherwise issue notes in certificated form, investors may choose to hold their notes in their own names or in “street name.” Notes 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 notes through the account he or she maintains at that institution.

For notes held in street name, we will recognize only the intermediary banks, brokers and other financial institutions in whose names the notes are registered as the holders of those notes and we will make all payments on those notes 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 notes in street name will be indirect holders, and not holders, of the notes.

Legal Holders

Our obligations, as well as the obligations of the trustee and those of any third parties employed by us or the trustee, run only to the legal holders of the notes. We do not have obligations to investors who hold beneficial interests in global notes, in street name or by any other indirect means. This will be the case whether an investor chooses to be an indirect holder of notes or has no choice because we are issuing the notes 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 depository 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 the indenture or to relieve us of the consequences of a default or of our obligation to comply with a particular provision of the indenture), we would seek the approval only from the holders, and not the indirect holders, of the notes. 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 notes being offered by this prospectus and applicable pricing supplements, whether they are the holders or only indirect holders of those notes. When we refer to your notes, we mean the notes in which you hold a direct or indirect interest.

Special Considerations for Indirect Holders

If you hold notes 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 notes registered in your own name so you can be a holder, if that is permitted in the future as contemplated by a supplement to the prospectus or an applicable pricing supplement,
- how it would exercise rights under the notes if there were a default or other event triggering the need for holders to act to protect their interests, and
- if the notes are in book-entry form, how DTC's rules and procedures will affect these matters.

Events of Default

You will have rights if an Event of Default occurs with respect to the notes and is not cured, as described later in this subsection.

The term "Event of Default" in respect of the notes means any of the following:

- We do not pay the principal of, or any premium on, a note on its due date.
- We do not pay interest on a note within 30 days of its due date.
- We do not deposit any sinking fund payment in respect of a note on its due date.
- We remain in breach of a covenant in respect of notes 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 notes.
- We file for bankruptcy or certain other events of bankruptcy, insolvency or reorganization occur.

An Event of Default for the notes 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 notes 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 notes may declare the entire principal amount of all the notes 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 notes 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 notes 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 notes, 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 notes 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 notes 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 notes on or after the due date.

Holders of a majority in principal amount of the notes 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 the trustee a written statement of certain of our officers certifying that to their knowledge we are in compliance with the indenture and the notes 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 notes.
- The merger or sale of assets must not cause a default on the notes 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.
- We must deliver certain certificates and documents to the trustee.

Modification or Waiver

There are three types of changes we can make to the indenture and the notes issued thereunder.

Changes Requiring Your Approval

First, there are changes that we cannot make to your notes 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 note;
- reduce any amounts due on a note;
- reduce the amount of principal payable upon acceleration of the maturity of a note following a default;
- adversely affect any right of repayment at the holder’s option;
- change the place or currency of payment on a note;
- impair your right to sue for payment;
- adversely affect any right to convert or exchange a note in accordance with its terms;
- modify the subordination provisions in the indenture in a manner that is adverse to holders of the notes;
- reduce the percentage of holders of notes whose consent is needed to modify or amend the indenture;
- reduce the percentage of holders of notes 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 notes. This type is limited to clarifications and certain other changes that would not adversely affect holders of the outstanding notes 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 notes would require the following approval:

- If the change affects only the notes, it must be approved by the holders of a majority in principal amount of the notes.
- 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 “- Modification or Waiver- Changes Requiring Your Approval.”

Further Details Concerning Voting

When taking a vote, the notes 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. The notes 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 notes 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 the notes, that vote or action may be taken only by persons who are holders of the notes 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 notes or request a waiver.

Defeasance

The following defeasance provisions will be applicable to the notes.

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 notes are 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 notes. In order to achieve covenant defeasance, we must do the following:

- Since the notes are denominated in U.S. dollars, we must deposit in trust for the benefit of all holders of the notes 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 notes 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 notes any differently than if we did not make the deposit and just repaid the notes 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

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 notes (called “full defeasance”) if we put in place the following other arrangements for you to be repaid:

- Since the notes are denominated in U.S. dollars, we must deposit in trust for the benefit of all holders of the notes 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 notes 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 notes any differently than if we did not make the deposit and just repaid the notes ourselves at maturity. Under current United States federal tax law, the deposit and our legal release from the notes 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 notes and you would recognize gain or loss on the notes 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.

Other Covenants

In addition to any other covenants described in this prospectus, as well as standard covenants relating to payment of principal and interest, maintaining an office where payments may be made or securities can be surrendered for payment, payment of taxes by the Company and related matters, the following covenant will apply to the notes:

- We agree that for the period of time during which the notes are outstanding, we will not violate Section 18(a)(1)(A) as modified by Section 61(a) of the 1940 Act or any successor provisions. These provisions generally prohibit us from incurring additional borrowings, including through the issuance of the notes under this prospectus, unless our asset coverage, as defined in the 1940 Act, equals at least 200% after such borrowings (or 150% after such borrowings if we were ever to elect to approve the reduced asset coverage requirements in accordance with the procedures set forth in Section 61(a)(2) of the 1940 Act, as amended by the Small Business Credit Availability Act).

Form, Exchange and Transfer of Certified Registered Securities

If registered notes 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 an applicable pricing supplement, in denominations of \$1,000 and amounts that are multiples of \$1,000.

Holders may exchange their certificated notes for notes of smaller denominations or combined into fewer notes of larger denominations, as long as the total principal amount is not changed.

Holders may exchange or transfer their certificated notes at the office of their trustee. We have appointed the trustee to act as our agent for registering notes in the names of holders transferring notes. 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 notes, 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.

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 we redeem any of the notes and we redeem less than all the notes, we may block the transfer or exchange of those notes 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 notes selected for redemption, except that we will continue to permit transfers and exchanges of the unredeemed portion of any note that will be partially redeemed.

If registered notes are issued in book-entry form, only DTC as the depository will be entitled to transfer and exchange the notes as described in this subsection, since it will be the sole holder of the notes.

Trustee; Resignation of Trustee

U.S. Bank National Association will serve as trustee under the indenture. The trustee may resign or be removed with respect to the notes provided that a successor trustee is appointed to act with respect to the notes. 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-Ranking

The notes will be designated as Senior Securities and therefore, Senior Indebtedness under 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 notes), 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 subordinated notes,

- our debt securities designated as Senior Securities under the indenture, and
- renewals, extensions, modifications and refinancings of any of this indebtedness.

The notes will be our general, senior unsecured obligations and will rank equally in right of payment with all of our existing and future senior unsecured indebtedness, including without limitation, our Unsecured Notes. As a result, the notes are 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. As of August 30, 2019, we and our subsidiaries had approximately \$2.3 billion of indebtedness outstanding, \$102.0 million of which was secured indebtedness and \$2.2 billion of which was unsecured indebtedness.

In particular, as designated Senior Indebtedness under the indenture, the notes will rank senior to any future securities we issue under the indenture that are designated as subordinated debt securities. Any such indenture securities designated as subordinated debt securities will be subordinated in right of payment of the principal of (and premium if any) and interest, if any, on such subordinated debt securities to the prior payment in full of the notes, and all other Senior Indebtedness under the indenture, upon any distribution of our assets upon our dissolution, winding up, liquidation or reorganization. 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 the notes, and all other 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 the notes and all Senior Indebtedness are paid in full, the payment or distribution must be paid over, upon written notice to the trustee, to the holders of the Senior Indebtedness, including the notes, or on their behalf for application to the payment of all the Senior Indebtedness, including the notes, remaining unpaid until all the Senior Indebtedness, including the notes, has been paid in full, after giving effect to any concurrent payment or distribution to the holders of the Senior Indebtedness, including the notes. Subject to the payment in full of all Senior Indebtedness, including the notes, 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, including the notes, to the extent of payments made to the holders of the Senior Indebtedness, including the notes, 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, our Senior Indebtedness, including the notes, and 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.

**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.)

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

Overview

The terms "Prospect," "the Company," "we," "us" and "our" mean Prospect Capital Corporation and its subsidiaries unless the context specifically requires otherwise.

Prospect 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 a portion of our investments in Rated Secured Structured Notes ("RSSN") and Subordinated Structured Notes ("SSN") (collectively referred to as "collateralized loan obligations" or "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 and are collectively referred to as the "Consolidated Holding Companies": CP Holdings of Delaware LLC ("CP Holdings"); Credit Central Holdings of Delaware, LLC ("Credit Central Delaware"); Energy Solutions Holdings Inc.; First Tower Holdings of Delaware LLC ("First Tower Delaware"); MITY Holdings of Delaware Inc. ("MITY Delaware"); Nationwide Acceptance Holdings LLC; NMMB Holdings, Inc. ("NMMB Holdings"); NPH Property Holdings, LLC ("NPH"); SB Forging Company, Inc. ("SB Forging"); STI Holding, Inc.; UTP Holdings Group Inc. ("UTP Holdings", f/k/a Harbortouch Holdings of Delaware Inc.); Valley Electric Holdings I, Inc. ("Valley Holdings I"); Valley Electric Holdings II, Inc. ("Valley Holdings II"); and Wolf Energy Holdings Inc. ("Wolf Energy Holdings").

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 controlling equity positions and lending to operating companies, (4) purchasing controlling equity positions and lending to financial services companies, (5) purchasing controlling equity positions and lending to real estate companies, (6) purchasing controlling equity positions and lending to aircraft leasing companies, (7) investing in structured credit, (8) investing in syndicated debt and (9) investing in consumer and small business loans and asset-backed securitizations. 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 25%-50% 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 less than 5% of our portfolio.

Purchasing Controlling Equity Positions and Lending to Operating Companies - This strategy involves purchasing yield-producing debt and controlling equity positions in non-financial-services operating companies. We believe that 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%-10% of our portfolio.

Purchasing Controlling Equity Positions 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 tax-efficient partnerships, enhancing returns. This strategy has comprised approximately 5%-15% of our portfolio.

Purchasing Controlling Equity Positions and Lending to Real Estate Companies - We purchase debt and controlling equity positions in tax-efficient real estate investment trusts ("REIT" or "REITs"). The real estate investments of National Property REIT Corp. ("NPRC") are in various classes of developed and occupied real estate properties that generate current yields, including multi-family properties, student housing, and self-storage. NPRC seeks to identify properties that have historically significant occupancy rates and recurring cash flow generation. NPRC generally co-invests with established and experienced property management teams that manage such properties after acquisition. Additionally, NPRC purchases loans originated by certain consumer loan facilitators. It purchases each loan in its entirety (i.e., a "whole loan"). The borrowers are consumers, and the loans are typically serviced by the facilitators of the loans. This investment strategy has comprised approximately 10%-20% of our business.

Purchasing Controlling Equity Positions and Lending to Aircraft Leasing Companies - We invest in debt as well as equity in companies with aircraft assets subject to commercial leases to airlines across the globe. We believe that these investments can present attractive return opportunities due to cash flow consistency from long-term leases coupled with hard asset residual value. We believe that these investment companies seek to deliver risk-adjusted returns with strong downside protection by analyzing relative value characteristics across a variety of aircraft types and vintages. This strategy historically has comprised less than 5% of our portfolio.

Investing in Structured Credit - We make investments in CLOs, often taking a significant position in the subordinated interests (equity) and debt of the CLOs. The underlying portfolio of each CLO investment is diversified across approximately 100 to 200 broadly syndicated loans and does not have direct exposure to real estate, mortgages, or consumer-based credit assets. The CLOs in which we invest 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 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 10%-25% of our portfolio.

Investing in Consumer and Small Business Loans and Asset-Backed Securitizations - We purchase loans originated by certain consumer and small-and-medium-sized business ("SME") loan platforms. We generally purchase each loan in its entirety (i.e., a "whole loan") and we invest in asset-backed securitizations collateralized by consumer or small business loans. The borrowers are consumers and SMEs and the loans are typically serviced by the platforms of the loans. This investment strategy has comprised up to approximately 0% 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 June 30, 2019, as shown in our *Consolidated Schedule of Investments*, the cost basis and fair value of our investments in controlled companies was \$2,385,806 and \$2,475,924, respectively. This structure gives rise to several of the risks described in our public documents and highlighted elsewhere in this prospectus. 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.

Fourth Quarter Highlights

Investment Transactions

We seek to be a long-term investor with our portfolio companies. During the three months ended June 30, 2019, we acquired \$122,530 of new investments, completed follow-on investments in existing portfolio companies totaling approximately \$50,966, funded \$470 of revolver advances, and recorded PIK interest of \$13,972, resulting in gross investment originations of \$187,938. During the three months ended June 30, 2019, we received full repayments on investments totaling \$156,550, received \$46,516 in partial prepayments, recorded \$3,383 in returns of capital, and revolver paydowns of \$4,700, resulting in net repayments of \$212,813.

Debt Issuances and Redemptions

During the three months ended June 30, 2019, we increased total commitments to our revolving credit facility (the "Revolving Credit Facility") for PCF by \$87,500 to \$1,132,500 in the aggregate.

During the three months ended June 30, 2019, we repaid \$2,927 aggregate principal amount of Prospect Capital InterNotes® at par in accordance with the Survivor's Option, as defined in the InterNotes® Offering prospectus. In order to replace shorter maturity debt with longer-term debt, we redeemed \$156,423 aggregate principal amount of Prospect Capital InterNotes® at par with a weighted average interest rate of 4.97%. 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 June 30, 2019 was \$1,142.

During the three months ended June 30, 2019, we issued \$112,328 aggregate principal amount of Prospect Capital InterNotes® with a stated and weighted average interest rate of 5.55%, to extend our borrowing base. The newly issued notes mature between April 15, 2024 and June 15, 2029 and generated net proceeds of \$110,548.

During the three months ended June 30, 2019, we repurchased an additional \$24,588 aggregate principal amount of the 2020 Notes at a weighted average price of 101.1, including commission. As a result of these transactions, we recorded a net loss of \$414 during the three months ended June 30, 2019, in the amount of the difference of the reacquisition price and the net carrying amounts of the 2020 Notes, net of the proportionate amount of unamortized debt issuance costs. On June 28, 2019, we commenced a tender offer to purchase for cash any and all of the \$224,114 outstanding aggregate principal amount of the 2020 Notes. The tender offer expired at 12:00 midnight on July 26, 2019.

In connection with follow-on programs for our unsecured Public Notes, we completed the following at-the-market ("ATM") offerings of additional debt during the three months ended June 30, 2019:

	<u>Maturity</u>	<u>Rate</u>	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Net Proceeds</u>
2024 Notes	6/15/2024	6.25%	\$ 2,569	\$ 2,571
2028 Notes	6/15/2028	6.25%	1,885	1,856

Equity Issuances

On April 18, 2019, May 23, 2019, and June 20, 2019, we issued 82,697, 81,323, and 82,031 shares of our common stock in connection with the dividend reinvestment plan, respectively.

Investment Holdings

As of June 30, 2019, we continue to pursue our investment strategy. At June 30, 2019, approximately \$5,653,553, or 171.0%, of our net assets are invested in 135 long-term portfolio investments and CLOs.

Our annualized current yield was 13.1% and 13.0% as of June 30, 2019 and June 30, 2018, respectively, across all performing interest bearing investments, excluding equity investments and non-accrual loans. Our annualized current yield was 10.6% and 10.5% as of June 30, 2019 and June 30, 2018, respectively, across all 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 June 30, 2019, we own controlling interests in the following portfolio companies: CP Energy Services Inc. ("CP Energy"); Credit Central Loan Company, LLC ("Credit Central"); Echelon Transportation, LLC ("Echelon"); First Tower Finance Company LLC ("First Tower Finance"); Freedom Marine Solutions, LLC ("Freedom Marine"); InterDent, Inc. ("InterDent"), MITY, Inc. ("MITY"); NPRC; Nationwide Loan Company LLC ("Nationwide"); NMMB, Inc. ("NMMB"); Pacific World Corporation ("Pacific World"); R-V Industries, Inc. ("R-V"); Universal Turbine Parts, LLC ("UTP"); USES Corp. ("USES"); Valley Electric Company, Inc. ("Valley Electric"); and Wolf Energy, LLC ("Wolf Energy"). In June 2019, CP Energy purchased approximately 64.1% of the common equity of Spartan Energy Holdings, Inc. ("Spartan Holdings"), which owns 100% of Spartan Energy Services, LLC ("Spartan"), a portfolio company of Prospect with \$34,399 in senior secured term loans (the "Spartan Term Loans") due to us as of June 30, 2019. As a result of CP Energy's purchase, and given Prospect's controlling interest in CP Energy, we report our investments in Spartan as control investments beginning June 30, 2019. Spartan remains the direct borrow and guarantor to Prospect for the Spartan Term Loans. We also own affiliated interests in Edmentum Ultimate Holdings, LLC ("Edmentum"); Nixon, Inc. ("Nixon"), Targus Cayman HoldCo Limited ("Targus") and United Sporting Companies, Inc. ("USC").

The following shows the composition of our investment portfolio by level of control as of June 30, 2019 and June 30, 2018:

Level of Control	June 30, 2019				June 30, 2018			
	Cost	% of Portfolio	Fair Value	% of Portfolio	Cost	% of Portfolio	Fair Value	% of Portfolio
Control Investments	\$ 2,385,806	40.2%	\$ 2,475,924	43.8%	\$ 2,300,526	39.5%	\$ 2,404,326	42.0%
Affiliate Investments	177,616	3.0%	76,682	1.4%	55,637	0.9%	58,436	1.0%
Non-Control/Non-Affiliate Investments	3,368,880	56.8%	3,100,947	54.8%	3,475,295	59.6%	3,264,517	57.0%
Total Investments	\$ 5,932,302	100.0%	\$ 5,653,553	100.0%	\$ 5,831,458	100.0%	\$ 5,727,279	100.0%

The following shows the composition of our investment portfolio by type of investment as of June 30, 2019 and June 30, 2018:

Type of Investment	June 30, 2019				June 30, 2018			
	Cost	% of Portfolio	Fair Value	% of Portfolio	Cost	% of Portfolio	Fair Value	% of Portfolio
Revolving Line of Credit	\$ 33,928	0.6%	\$ 34,239	0.6%	\$ 38,659	0.7%	\$ 38,559	0.7%
Senior Secured Debt	2,687,709	45.3%	2,449,357	43.3%	2,602,018	44.6%	2,481,353	43.3%
Subordinated Secured Debt	1,439,440	24.3%	1,329,799	23.5%	1,318,028	22.6%	1,260,525	22.0%
Subordinated Unsecured Debt	38,933	0.7%	33,058	0.6%	38,548	0.7%	32,945	0.6%
Small Business Loans	—	—%	—	—%	30	—%	17	—%
Rated Secured Structured Notes	44,774	0.8%	46,851	0.8%	6,159	0.1%	6,159	0.1%
Subordinated Structured Notes	1,103,751	18.4%	850,694	15.1%	1,096,768	18.8%	954,035	16.7%
Preferred Stock	101,094	1.7%	84,294	1.5%	92,346	1.6%	75,986	1.3%
Common Stock	288,731	4.9%	427,085	7.6%	445,364	7.6%	517,858	9.0%
Membership Interest	193,942	3.3%	296,282	5.2%	193,538	3.3%	257,799	4.5%
Participating Interest(1)	—	—%	99,655	1.8%	—	—%	101,126	1.8%
Escrow Receivable	—	—%	2,239	—%	—	—%	917	—%
Total Investments	\$ 5,932,302	100.0%	\$ 5,653,553	100.0%	\$ 5,831,458	100.0%	\$ 5,727,279	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, 2019 and June 30, 2018:

Type of Investment	June 30, 2019				June 30, 2018			
	Cost	% of Portfolio	Fair Value	% of Portfolio	Cost	% of Portfolio	Fair Value	% of Portfolio
First Lien	\$ 2,713,478	50.7%	\$ 2,475,437	52.2%	\$ 2,632,843	51.6%	\$ 2,512,078	52.6%
Second Lien	1,447,599	27.1%	1,337,958	28.2%	1,325,862	26.0%	1,268,359	26.6%
Unsecured	38,933	0.7%	33,058	0.7%	38,548	0.8%	32,945	0.7%
Small Business Loans	—	—%	—	—%	30	—%	17	—%
Rated Secured Structured Notes	44,774	0.9%	46,851	1.0%	6,159	0.1%	6,159	0.1%
Subordinated Structured Notes	1,103,751	20.6%	850,694	17.9%	1,096,768	21.5%	954,035	20.0%
Total Interest Bearing Investments	\$ 5,348,535	100.0%	\$ 4,743,998	100.0%	\$ 5,100,210	100.0%	\$ 4,773,593	100.0%

The following shows the composition of our investment portfolio by industry as of June 30, 2019 and June 30, 2018:

Industry	June 30, 2019				June 30, 2018			
	Cost	% of Portfolio	Fair Value	% of Portfolio	Cost	% of Portfolio	Fair Value	% of Portfolio
Aerospace & Defense	\$ 77,579	1.3%	\$ 89,701	1.6%	\$ 69,837	1.2%	\$ 82,278	1.4%
Air Freight & Logistics	12,500	0.2%	12,233	0.2%	—	—%	—	—%
Auto Components	25,450	0.4%	25,450	0.5%	12,681	0.2%	12,887	0.2%
Building Products	19,842	0.3%	19,842	0.4%	9,905	0.2%	10,000	0.2%
Capital Markets	25,084	0.4%	25,222	0.4%	19,799	0.3%	20,000	0.3%
Commercial Services & Supplies	376,456	6.3%	296,672	5.2%	386,187	6.6%	330,024	5.8%
Communications Equipment	50,503	0.9%	48,760	0.9%	39,860	0.7%	40,000	0.7%
Construction & Engineering	69,935	1.2%	143,685	2.5%	64,415	1.1%	50,797	0.9%
Consumer Finance	487,778	8.2%	618,983	10.9%	485,381	8.3%	586,978	10.2%
Distributors	299,906	5.1%	190,137	3.4%	470,750	8.1%	402,465	7.0%
Diversified Consumer Services	146,845	2.5%	141,308	2.5%	173,695	3.0%	163,152	2.8%
Diversified Telecommunication Services	36,234	0.6%	36,234	0.6%	—	—%	—	—%
Electronic Equipment, Instruments & Components	—	—%	2,239	—%	54,805	0.9%	62,964	1.1%
Energy Equipment & Services	261,663	4.4%	153,865	2.7%	257,371	4.4%	170,574	3.0%
Entertainment	36,221	0.6%	36,327	0.6%	—	—%	—	—%
Equity Real Estate Investment Trusts (REITs)	496,440	8.4%	827,687	14.6%	499,858	8.6%	811,915	14.2%
Food Products	34,729	0.6%	34,729	0.6%	9,884	0.2%	9,886	0.2%
Health Care Equipment & Supplies	41,142	0.7%	41,154	0.7%	43,279	0.7%	43,279	0.8%
Health Care Providers & Services	470,422	7.9%	445,235	7.9%	421,198	7.2%	404,130	7.1%
Hotels, Restaurants & Leisure	34,737	0.6%	34,737	0.7%	37,295	0.6%	37,295	0.6%
Hotels & Personal Products	—	—%	—	—%	24,938	0.4%	24,938	0.4%
Household Durables	29,291	0.5%	22,460	0.4%	42,539	0.7%	41,623	0.7%
Household Products	24,688	0.4%	24,688	0.4%	—	—%	—	—%
Insurance	12,988	0.2%	12,988	0.2%	2,986	0.1%	2,986	0.1%
Interactive Media & Services	37,861	0.6%	37,861	0.7%	—	—%	—	—%
Internet & Direct Marketing Retail	—	—%	—	—%	39,813	0.7%	39,813	0.7%
Internet Software & Services	—	—%	—	—%	229,717	4.0%	229,791	4.0%
IT Services	306,096	5.2%	305,360	5.4%	182,183	3.1%	182,578	3.2%
Leisure Products	32,869	0.6%	32,868	0.6%	45,531	0.8%	45,626	0.8%
Machinery	35,488	0.6%	33,624	0.6%	35,488	0.6%	31,886	0.6%
Media	138,362	2.3%	141,467	2.5%	143,063	2.5%	140,365	2.4%
Online Lending	272,949	4.6%	176,778	3.1%	327,159	5.6%	243,078	4.2%
Paper & Forest Products	11,361	0.2%	11,500	0.2%	11,328	0.2%	11,226	0.2%
Personal Products	237,969	4.0%	112,427	2.0%	228,575	3.9%	165,020	2.9%
Pharmaceuticals	—	—%	—	—%	11,882	0.2%	12,000	0.2%
Professional Services	188,098	3.2%	190,178	3.4%	74,272	1.3%	76,991	1.3%
Real Estate Management & Development	38,852	0.7%	38,852	0.7%	41,860	0.7%	41,860	0.7%
Software	64,723	1.1%	64,729	1.1%	66,435	1.1%	67,265	1.2%
Technology Hardware, Storage & Peripherals	12,400	0.2%	12,400	0.2%	12,384	0.2%	12,500	0.2%
Textiles, Apparel & Luxury Goods	231,106	3.9%	242,981	4.3%	46,429	0.8%	60,220	1.1%
Tobacco	14,419	0.2%	14,500	0.4%	14,392	0.3%	14,392	0.3%
Trading Companies & Distributors	63,213	1.1%	28,043	0.5%	63,863	1.1%	56,199	1.0%
Transportation Infrastructure	27,578	0.5%	28,104	0.5%	27,494	0.5%	28,104	0.5%
Subtotal	\$ 4,783,777	80.7%	\$ 4,756,008	84.1%	\$ 4,728,531	81.1%	\$ 4,767,085	83.2%
Structured Finance (1)	\$ 1,148,525	19.3%	\$ 897,545	15.9%	\$ 1,102,927	18.9%	\$ 960,194	16.8%
Total Investments	\$ 5,932,302	100.0%	\$ 5,653,553	100.0%	\$ 5,831,458	100.0%	\$ 5,727,279	100.0%

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

Portfolio Investment Activity

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 gross investment activity for the years ended June 30, 2019 and June 30, 2018 are presented below. The previously disclosed summary of our acquisition and disposition activity for the year ended June 30, 2017 has been omitted from the current year disclosure and can be found in the corresponding section of our Form 10-K for the year ended June 30, 2018.

	Year Ended June 30,	
	2019	2018
Investments made in new portfolio companies	\$ 331,571	\$ 820,137
Follow-on investments made in existing portfolio companies (1)	312,482	881,808
Revolver advances	16,855	19,308
PIK interest	43,635	9,404
Total acquisitions	\$ 704,543	\$ 1,730,657
Acquisitions by portfolio composition		
1st Lien Term Loan	\$ 291,984	\$ 1,126,539
2nd Lien Term Loan	344,553	377,058
Rated Secured Structured Notes	38,524	—
Subordinated Structured Notes	6,884	54,347
Subordinated Unsecured Debt	669	615
Equity	21,929	172,098
Total acquisitions by portfolio composition	\$ 704,543	\$ 1,730,657
Dispositions		
Investments sold	\$ 103,122	\$ 186,226
Partial repayments (2)	229,538	41,698
Full repayments	273,763	1,595,304
Revolver paydowns	21,555	8,058
Total dispositions	\$ 627,978	\$ 1,831,286
Dispositions by portfolio composition		
1st Lien Term Loan	\$ 353,689	\$ 1,519,462
2nd Lien Term Loan	225,151	224,149
Subordinated Structured Notes	—	59,271
Subordinated Unsecured Debt	(285)	—
Equity	49,423	28,404
Total dispositions by portfolio composition	\$ 627,978	\$ 1,831,286
Weighted average interest rates for new investments by portfolio composition		
1st Lien Term Loan	9.44%	9.90%
2nd Lien Term Loan	10.81%	9.82%
Rated Secured Structured Notes	12.31%	N/A

(1) Includes follow-on investments in existing portfolio companies and refinancings, if any.

(2) Includes partial prepayments of principal, scheduled amortization payments, and refinancings, if any.

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 technique 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 interest, 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. The enterprise value technique may also be used to value debt investments which are credit impaired. For stressed debt and equity investments, a liquidation analysis was prepared.

In determining the range of values for our investments in CLOs, the independent valuation firm uses a discounted multi-path 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 (i.e., expected maturity). These risk factors are sensitized in the multi-path cash flow model using Monte Carlo simulations, which is a simulation used to model the probability of different outcomes, to generate probability-weighted (i.e., multi-path) cash flows for the underlying assets and liabilities. These cash flows are discounted using appropriate market discount rates, and relevant data in the CLO market and certain benchmark credit indices are considered, to determine the value of each CLO investment. In addition, we generate a single-path cash flow utilizing our best estimate of expected cash receipts, and assess the reasonableness of the implied discount rate that would be effective for the value derived from the corresponding multi-path cash flow model.

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 facilitators’ 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.

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 various valuation techniques, applied to each investment, was a total valuation of \$5,653,553.

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 investment portfolio 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. 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 discussed below experienced such changes and we recorded corresponding fluctuations in valuations during the year ended June 30, 2019.

CP Energy Services Inc.

Prospect owns 100% of the equity of CP Holdings, a Consolidated Holding Company. CP Holdings owns 99.8% of the equity of CP Energy, and the remaining equity is owned by CP Energy management. CP Energy provides oilfield flowback services and fluid hauling and disposal services through its subsidiaries.

On April 6, 2018, Arctic Oilfield Equipment USA, Inc. (“Arctic Equipment”), a previously controlled portfolio company, merged with and into CP Energy, with CP Energy continuing as the surviving corporation. In June 2019, CP Energy purchased approximately 64.1% of the common equity of Spartan Holdings, which owns 100% of Spartan, a portfolio company of Prospect with \$34,399 in senior secured term loans due to us as of June 30, 2019. As a result of CP Energy’s purchase, and given Prospect’s controlling interest in CP Energy, our Spartan Term Loans are presented as control investments under CP Energy beginning June 30, 2019. Spartan remains the direct borrow and guarantor to Prospect for the Spartan Term Loans. See Note 14 in our *Consolidated Financial Statements* for further discussion.

The fair value of our investment in CP Energy increased to \$138,931 as of June 30, 2019, which is a discount of \$74,944 from its amortized cost, compared to a fair value of \$123,261 as of June 30, 2018, a discount of \$56,215 to its amortized cost. The increases in fair value and discount to amortized cost were driven by the inclusion of the Spartan Term Loan A, Spartan Term Loan B and Spartan Holdings common equity fair values and amortized cost bases as a result of the equity purchase.

Credit Central Loan Company, LLC

Prospect owns 100% of the equity of Credit Central Delaware, a consolidated holding company. Credit Central Delaware owns 98.41% of Credit Central, with entities owned by Credit Central management owning the remaining 1.59% of the equity. Credit Central is a branch-based provider of installment loans.

The fair value of our investment in Credit Central decreased to \$71,417 as of June 30, 2019, representing a premium of \$5,107 to its amortized cost basis, compared to a fair value of \$76,677 as of June 30, 2018, representing a premium of \$15,450 to its amortized cost basis. The decrease to the premium was driven by a decline in Credit Central's financial performance.

First Tower Finance Company LLC

Prospect owns 100% of the equity of First Tower Delaware, a consolidated holding company. First Tower Delaware owns 80.1% of First Tower Finance. First Tower Finance owns 100% of First Tower, LLC ("First Tower"), a multiline specialty finance company.

The fair value of our investment in First Tower increased to \$494,036 as of June 30, 2019, representing a premium of \$135,479 to its amortized cost basis compared to a fair value of \$443,010 as of June 30, 2018, a premium of \$88,798 to its amortized cost. The increase to the premium was driven by an improvement in First Tower Finance's historical and projected financial performance.

InterDent, Inc.

Following assumption of control, Prospect exercised its rights and remedies under its loan documents to exercise the shareholder voting rights in respect of the stock of InterDent and to appoint a new Board of Directors of InterDent, all the members of which are our Investment Adviser's professionals. As a result, as of June 30, 2018, Prospect's investment in InterDent is classified as a control investment.

The fair value of our investment in InterDent increased to \$224,876 as of June 30, 2019, a discount of \$23,997 to its amortized cost basis compared to a fair value of \$197,621 as of June 30, 2018, a discount of \$15,080 to its amortized cost. The increase to the discount was driven by significant investments in operating and capital spending initiatives in excess of year over year growth in revenue.

MITY, Inc.

Prospect owns 100% of the equity of MITY Delaware, a consolidated holding company. MITY Delaware holds 95.58% of the equity of MITY. Effective March 13, 2019, MITY Delaware's equity ownership of MITY increased to 100%. MITY owns 100% of each of MITY-Lite, Inc. ("Mity-Lite"); Broda Enterprises USA, Inc.; and Broda Enterprises ULC ("Broda Canada").

The fair value of our investment in Mity decreased to \$46,902 as of June 30, 2019, a discount of \$22,698 to its amortized cost basis compared to a fair value of \$58,894 as of June 30, 2018, a discount of \$5,847 to its amortized cost. The increase to the discount was driven by a decline in MITY's financial performance.

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, self-storage, and student housing 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, 2019, we own 100% of the fully-diluted common equity of NPRC.

During the year ended June 30, 2019, we provided \$10,206 of equity financing to NPRC for the acquisition of real estate properties and \$1,377 of equity financing to NPRC to fund capital expenditures for existing real estate properties.

During the year ended June 30, 2019, we received partial repayments of \$54,181 of our loans previously outstanding with NPRC and its wholly-owned subsidiary and \$15,000 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 24 to 84 months. As of June 30, 2019, the outstanding investment in online consumer loans by certain of NPRC's wholly-owned subsidiaries was comprised of 26,446 individual loans and residual interest in four securitizations, and had an aggregate fair value of \$147,031. The average outstanding individual loan balance is approximately \$4 and the loans mature on dates ranging from July 1, 2019 to April 19, 2025 with a weighted-average outstanding term of 22 months as of June 30, 2019. Fixed interest rates range from 4.0% to 36.0% with a weighted-average current interest rate of 23.3%. As of June 30, 2019, our investment in NPRC and its wholly-owned subsidiaries relating to online consumer lending had a fair value of \$176,778.

As of June 30, 2019, based on outstanding principal balance, 8.7% of the portfolio was invested in super prime loans (borrowers with a Fair Isaac Corporation ("FICO") score, of 720 or greater), 23.3% of the portfolio in prime loans (borrowers with a FICO score of 660 to 719) and 68.0% of the portfolio in near prime loans (borrowers with a FICO score of 580 to 659).

Loan Type	Outstanding Principal Balance	Fair Value	Weighted Average Interest Rate*
Super Prime	\$ 9,466	\$ 9,168	12.5%
Prime	25,335	24,181	17.4%
Near Prime	73,947	69,163	26.7%

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

As of June 30, 2019, our investment in NPRC and its wholly-owned subsidiaries had an amortized cost of \$769,389 and a fair value of \$1,004,465, including our investment in online consumer lending as discussed above. The fair value of \$827,687 related to NPRC's real estate portfolio was comprised of thirty-seven 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 June 30, 2019.

No.	Property Name	City	Acquisition Date	Purchase Price	Mortgage Outstanding
1	Filet of Chicken	Forest Park, GA	10/24/2012	\$ 7,400	\$ —
2	Arlington Park Marietta, LLC	Marietta, GA	5/8/2013	14,850	—
3	NPRC Carroll Resort, LLC	Pembroke Pines, FL	6/24/2013	225,000	172,664
4	Cordova Regency, LLC	Pensacola, FL	11/15/2013	13,750	11,289
5	Crestview at Oakleigh, LLC	Pensacola, FL	11/15/2013	17,500	13,739
6	Inverness Lakes, LLC	Mobile, AL	11/15/2013	29,600	24,512
7	Kings Mill Pensacola, LLC	Pensacola, FL	11/15/2013	20,750	17,416
8	Plantations at Pine Lake, LLC	Tallahassee, FL	11/15/2013	18,000	13,984
9	Verandas at Rocky Ridge, LLC	Birmingham, AL	11/15/2013	15,600	10,127
10	NPH Carroll Bartram Park, LLC	Jacksonville, FL	12/31/2013	38,000	26,652
11	Crestview at Cordova, LLC	Pensacola, FL	1/17/2014	8,500	7,603
12	Taco Bell, OK	Yukon, OK	6/4/2014	1,719	—
13	Taco Bell, MO	Marshall, MO	6/4/2014	1,405	—
14	23 Mile Road Self Storage, LLC	Chesterfield, MI	8/19/2014	5,804	4,350
15	36th Street Self Storage, LLC	Wyoming, MI	8/19/2014	4,800	3,600
16	Ball Avenue Self Storage, LLC	Grand Rapids, MI	8/19/2014	7,281	5,460
17	Ford Road Self Storage, LLC	Westland, MI	8/29/2014	4,642	3,480
18	Ann Arbor Kalamazoo Self Storage, LLC	Ann Arbor, MI	8/29/2014	4,458	3,345
19	Ann Arbor Kalamazoo Self Storage, LLC	Ann Arbor, MI	8/29/2014	8,927	6,695

No.	Property Name	City	Acquisition Date	Purchase Price	Mortgage Outstanding
20	Ann Arbor Kalamazoo Self Storage, LLC	Kalamazoo, MI	8/29/2014	2,363	1,775
21	Canterbury Green Apartments Holdings LLC	Fort Wayne, IN	9/29/2014	85,500	86,443
22	Abbie Lakes OH Partners, LLC	Canal Winchester, OH	9/30/2014	12,600	14,226
23	Kengary Way OH Partners, LLC	Reynoldsburg, OH	9/30/2014	11,500	15,920
24	Lakeview Trail OH Partners, LLC	Canal Winchester, OH	9/30/2014	26,500	28,935
25	Lakepoint OH Partners, LLC	Pickerington, OH	9/30/2014	11,000	14,480
26	Sunbury OH Partners, LLC	Columbus, OH	9/30/2014	13,000	15,352
27	Heatherbridge OH Partners, LLC	Blacklick, OH	9/30/2014	18,416	18,328
28	Jefferson Chase OH Partners, LLC	Blacklick, OH	9/30/2014	13,551	19,480
29	Goldenstrand OH Partners, LLC	Hilliard, OH	10/29/2014	7,810	11,880
30	Jolly Road Self Storage, LLC	Okemos, MI	1/16/2015	7,492	5,620
31	Eaton Rapids Road Self Storage, LLC	Lansing West, MI	1/16/2015	1,741	1,305
32	Haggerty Road Self Storage, LLC	Novi, MI	1/16/2015	6,700	5,025
33	Waldon Road Self Storage, LLC	Lake Orion, MI	1/16/2015	6,965	5,225
34	Tyler Road Self Storage, LLC	Ypsilanti, MI	1/16/2015	3,507	2,630
35	SSIL I, LLC	Aurora, IL	11/5/2015	34,500	26,450
36	Vesper Tuscaloosa, LLC	Tuscaloosa, AL	9/28/2016	54,500	43,098
37	Vesper Iowa City, LLC	Iowa City, IA	9/28/2016	32,750	24,825
38	Vesper Corpus Christi, LLC	Corpus Christi, TX	9/28/2016	14,250	10,800
39	Vesper Campus Quarters, LLC	Corpus Christi, TX	9/28/2016	18,350	14,175
40	Vesper College Station, LLC	College Station, TX	9/28/2016	41,500	32,058
41	Vesper Kennesaw, LLC	Kennesaw, GA	9/28/2016	57,900	48,623
42	Vesper Statesboro, LLC	Statesboro, GA	9/28/2016	7,500	7,480
43	Vesper Manhattan KS, LLC	Manhattan, KS	9/28/2016	23,250	15,459
44	JSIP Union Place, LLC	Franklin, MA	12/7/2016	64,750	51,800
45	9220 Old Lantern Way, LLC	Laurel, MD	1/30/2017	187,250	153,580
46	7915 Baymeadows Circle Owner, LLC	Jacksonville, FL	10/31/2017	95,700	76,560
47	8025 Baymeadows Circle Owner, LLC	Jacksonville, FL	10/31/2017	15,300	12,240
48	23275 Riverside Drive Owner, LLC	Southfield, MI	11/8/2017	52,000	44,044
49	23741 Pond Road Owner, LLC	Southfield, MI	11/8/2017	16,500	14,185
50	150 Steeplechase Way Owner, LLC	Largo, MD	1/10/2018	44,500	36,668
51	Laurel Pointe Holdings, LLC	Forest Park, GA	5/9/2018	33,005	26,400
52	Bradford Ridge Holdings, LLC	Forest Park, GA	5/9/2018	12,500	10,000
53	Olentangy Commons Owner LLC	Columbus, OH	6/1/2018	113,000	92,876
54	Villages of Wildwood Holdings LLC	Fairfield, OH	7/20/2018	46,500	39,525
55	Falling Creek Holdings LLC	Richmond, VA	8/8/2018	25,000	19,335
56	Crown Pointe Passthrough LLC	Danbury, CT	8/30/2018	108,500	89,400
57	Ashwood Ridge Holdings LLC	Jonesboro, GA	9/21/2018	9,600	7,300
58	Lorring Owner LLC	Forestville, MD	10/30/2018	58,521	47,680
59	Hamptons Apartments Owner, LLC	Beachwood, OH	1/9/2019	96,500	79,520
60	5224 Long Road Holdings, LLC	Orlando, FL	6/28/2019	26,500	21,200
				<u>\$ 1,966,757</u>	<u>\$ 1,616,821</u>

The fair value of our investment in NPRC decreased to \$1,004,465 as of June 30, 2019, a premium of \$235,076 from its amortized cost basis compared to a fair value of \$1,054,976 as of June 30, 2018, a premium of \$227,989 to its amortized cost. This increase to the premium is primarily due to the improved property values, partially offset by a decline in our online lending portfolio value resulting from the runoff and maturity of the existing loans.

NMMB, Inc.

Prospect owns 100% of the equity of NMMB Holdings, a consolidated holding company. NMMB Holdings owns 94.10% and 91.52% of the fully-diluted equity of NMMB as of June 30, 2019 and June 30, 2018, respectively, with NMMB management owning the remaining 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 fair value of our investment in NMMB increased to \$24,183 as of June 30, 2019, representing a premium of \$8,200 to its amortized cost basis, compared to a fair value of \$18,735 as of June 30, 2018, representing a discount of \$2,748 to its amortized cost basis. The increase to the premium was driven by improved financial performance, including revenue growth and higher gross profit and operating margins.

Pacific World

On May 29, 2018, Prospect exercised its rights and remedies under its loan documents to exercise the shareholder voting rights in respect of the stock of Pacific World and to appoint a new Board of Directors of Pacific World. As a result, as of June 30, 2018, Prospect’s investment in Pacific World is classified as a control investment. Pacific World is a supplier of nail and beauty care products to food, drug, and value retail channels worldwide, and is based in Irvine, California.

The fair value of our investment in Pacific World decreased to \$112,427 as of June 30, 2019, a discount of \$125,542 to its amortized cost basis, compared to a fair value of \$165,020 as of June 30, 2018, representing discount of \$63,555 to its amortized cost. The increase to the discount was driven by a decline in financial performance.

Universal Turbine Parts, LLC

On December 10, 2018, UTP Holdings purchased all of the voting stock of UTP and appointed a new Board of Directors to UTP Holdings, consisting of three employees of the Investment Advisor. At the time UTP Holdings acquired UTP, UTP Holdings (f/k/a Harbortouch Holdings of Delaware) was a wholly-owned holding company controlled by Prospect and therefore Prospect’s investment in UTP is classified as a control investment as of June 30, 2019.

The fair value of our investment in UTP decreased to \$28,043 as of June 30, 2019, a discount of \$35,170 from its amortized cost basis, compared to a fair value of \$56,199 as of June 30, 2018, representing a discount of \$7,664 to it amortized cost. The increase to the discount was driven by a decline in financial performance.

Valley Electric Company, Inc.

Prospect owns 100% of the common stock of Valley Holdings I, a consolidated holding company. Valley Holdings I owns 100% of Valley Holdings II, a consolidated holding company. Valley Holdings II owns 94.99% of 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.

Due to increased demand for specialty electrical services and higher project margins, the fair value of our investment in Valley Electric increased to \$143,685 as of June 30, 2019, a premium of \$73,750 from its amortized cost, compared to a fair value of \$50,797 as of June 30, 2018, representing a discount of \$13,618 to it amortized cost. The increase to the premium was driven by strong revenue and backlog growth and higher project and operating margins.

Our controlled investments, other than those discussed above, are valued at \$85,143 below cost and did not experience significant changes in operating performance or value. This discount is primarily driven by our controlled investments in USES Corp and Freedom Marine, which are valued at a discount to amortized cost of \$54,944 and \$28,972, respectively. Overall, combined with those portfolio companies discussed above, our controlled investments at June 30, 2019 are valued at \$90,118 above their amortized cost.

As of June 30, 2019, we hold four affiliate investments with a total fair value of \$76,682, a discount of \$100,934 from their combined amortized cost. As of June 30, 2018, we held three affiliate investments with a fair value of \$58,436, representing a premium of \$2,799 to their combined amortized cost. The increase in discount as of June 30, 2019 is primarily driven by our affiliate investment in USC, which is valued at a discount to amortized cost of \$108,225. In June, 2019, USC filed for Chapter 11 bankruptcy and began liquidating its remaining assets. The bankruptcy filing and increase in discount to amortized cost was driven by a significant decline in financial performance resulting from lower demand in the firearms industry. Excluding USC, our affiliate investments are valued at \$7,291 above their amortized cost as of June 30, 2019.

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 June 30, 2019, our CLO investment portfolio is valued at a \$250,980 discount to amortized cost. Excluding these investments, non-control/non-affiliate investments at June 30, 2019 are valued \$16,953 below their amortized cost.

Capitalization

Our investment activities are capital intensive and the availability and cost of capital is a critical component of our business. We capitalize our business with a combination of debt and equity. Our debt as of June 30, 2019 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 2014, April 2017 (with a follow-on issuance in May 2018), and March 2019; Public Notes which we issued in March 2013, December 2015 (and from time to time through our 2024 Notes Follow-on Program), June 2018 (and from time to time through our 2028 Notes Follow-on Program), October 2018, and December 2018 (and from time to time through our 2029 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 June 30, 2019.

	Principal Outstanding	Unamortized Discount & Debt Issuance Costs	Net Carrying Value	Fair Value (1)	Effective Interest Rate
Revolving Credit Facility(2)	\$ 167,000	\$ 8,529	\$ 167,000 (3)	\$ 167,000	1ML+2.20% (6)
2020 Notes	224,114	1,012	223,102	226,933 (4)	5.38% (7)
2022 Notes	328,500	6,681	321,819	330,964 (4)	5.71% (7)
2025 Notes	201,250	6,174	195,076	207,847 (4)	6.63% (7)
Convertible Notes	753,864		739,997	765,744	
6.375% 2024 Notes	100,000	1,020	98,980	106,747 (4)	5.29% (7)
2023 Notes	320,000	3,270	316,730	340,314 (4)	6.09% (7)
2024 Notes	234,443	4,746	229,697	239,788 (4)	6.74% (7)
2028 Notes	70,761	2,303	68,458	73,025 (4)	6.72% (7)
2029 Notes	69,170	2,487	66,683	71,245 (4)	7.38% (7)
Public Notes	794,374		780,548	831,119	
Prospect Capital InterNotes®	707,699	12,349	695,350	741,227 (5)	6.16% (8)
Total	\$ 2,422,937		\$ 2,382,895	\$ 2,505,090	

(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, 2019.

(2) The maximum draw amount of the Revolving Credit facility as of June 30, 2019 is \$1,132,500.

(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 based on observable market inputs.
- (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. Interest expense and deferred debt issuance costs, which are amortized on a straight-line method over the stated life of the obligation, are weighted against the average year-to-date principal balance.

The following table shows the contractual maturities of our Revolving Credit Facility, Convertible Notes, Public Notes and Prospect Capital InterNotes® as of June 30, 2019.

	Payments Due by Period				
	Total	Less than 1 Year	1 – 3 Years	3 – 5 Years	After 5 Years
Revolving Credit Facility	\$ 167,000	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 167,000	\$ —
Convertible Notes	753,864	224,114	—	328,500	201,250
Public Notes	794,374	—	—	654,443	139,931
Prospect Capital InterNotes®	707,699	4,402	188,037	189,795	325,465
Total Contractual Obligations	\$ 2,422,937	\$ 228,516	\$ 188,037	\$ 1,339,738	\$ 666,646

The following table shows the contractual maturities of our Revolving Credit Facility, Convertible Notes, Public Notes and Prospect Capital InterNotes® as of June 30, 2018.

	Payments Due by Period				
	Total	Less than 1 Year	1 – 3 Years	3 – 5 Years	After 5 Years
Revolving Credit Facility	\$ 37,000	\$ —	\$ 37,000	\$ —	\$ —
Convertible Notes	822,147	101,647	392,000	328,500	—
Public Notes	727,817	—	153,536	320,000	254,281
Prospect Capital InterNotes®	760,924	—	276,484	246,525	237,915
Total Contractual Obligations	\$ 2,347,888	\$ 101,647	\$ 859,020	\$ 895,025	\$ 492,196

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, 2019, we can issue up to \$4,527,430 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 Convertible Notes, Public Notes and Prospect Capital InterNotes® (collectively, 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 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”). The lenders had extended commitments of \$885,000 under the 2014 Facility as of June 30, 2018. The 2014 Facility included an accordion feature which allowed commitments to be increased up to \$1,500,000 in the aggregate. Interest on borrowings under the 2014 Facility were one-month LIBOR plus 225 basis points. Additionally, the lenders charged a fee on the unused portion of the 2014 Facility equal to either 50 basis points if at least 35% of the credit facility was drawn or 100 basis points otherwise.

On August 1, 2018, we renegotiated the 2014 Facility and closed an expanded five and a half year revolving credit facility (the “2018 Facility” and collectively with the 2014 Facility, the “Revolving Credit Facility”). The lenders have extended commitments of \$1,132,500 under the 2018 Facility as of June 30, 2019. The 2018 Facility includes an accordion feature which allows commitments to be increased up to \$1,500,000 in the aggregate. The 2018 Facility matures on March 27, 2024. It includes a revolving period that extends through March 27, 2022, followed by an additional two-year amortization period, with distributions allowed to Prospect after the completion of the revolving period. During such two-year amortization period, all principal payments on the pledged assets will be applied to reduce the balance. At the end of the two-year amortization period, the remaining balance will become due, if required by the lenders.

The 2018 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 2018 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 2018 Facility. The 2018 Facility also requires the maintenance of a minimum liquidity requirement. As of June 30, 2019, we were in compliance with the applicable covenants.

Interest on borrowings under the 2018 Facility is one-month LIBOR plus 220 basis points. Additionally, the lenders charge a fee on the unused portion of the credit facility equal to either 50 basis points if more than 60% of the credit facility is drawn, or 100 basis points if more than 35% and an amount less than or equal to 60% of the credit facility is drawn, or 150 basis points if an amount less than or equal to 35% of the credit facility is drawn. The 2018 Facility requires us to pledge assets as collateral in order to borrow under the credit facility.

For the years ended June 30, 2019, June 30, 2018, and June 30, 2017, the average stated interest rate (i.e., rate in effect plus the spread) and average outstanding borrowings for the Revolving Credit Facility were as follows:

	Year Ended June 30,		
	2019	2018	2017
Average stated interest rate	4.55%	3.94%	2.97%
Average outstanding balance	\$225,310	\$48,628	\$22,636

As of June 30, 2019 and June 30, 2018, we had \$684,212 and \$547,205, respectively, available to us for borrowing under the Revolving Credit Facility, of which \$167,000 and \$37,000 were outstanding as of June 30, 2019 and June 30, 2018, 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 \$1,132,500. As of June 30, 2019, the investments, including cash and money market funds, used as collateral for the Revolving Credit Facility had an aggregate fair value of \$1,662,867, which represents 28.9% 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 \$11,077 of new fees and \$1,473 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. As of June 30, 2019, \$8,529 remains to be amortized and is reflected as deferred financing costs on the *Consolidated Statements of Assets and Liabilities*. During the year ended June 30, 2019, \$325 of fees were expensed relating to credit providers in the 2014 Facility who did not commit to the 2018 Facility.

During the years ended June 30, 2019, 2018 and 2017, we recorded \$23,097, \$13,170 and \$12,173, respectively, of interest costs, unused fees and amortization of financing costs on the Revolving Credit Facility as interest expense.

Convertible Notes

On February 18, 2011, we issued \$172,500 aggregate principal amount of convertible notes that matured on August 15, 2016 (the “2016 Notes”). 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 matured on October 15, 2017 (the “2017 Notes”). The 2017 Notes bore 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 April 6, 2017, we repurchased \$78,766 aggregate principal amount of the 2017 Notes at a price of 102.0, including commissions. The transaction resulted in our recognizing a \$1,786 loss during the three months ended June 30, 2017. On October 15, 2017, we repaid the outstanding principal amount of \$50,734 of the 2017 Notes, plus interest. No gain or loss was realized on the transaction.

On August 14, 2012, we issued \$200,000 aggregate principal amount of convertible notes that matured on March 15, 2018 (the “2018 Notes”). The 2018 Notes bore 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 April 6, 2017, we repurchased \$114,581 aggregate principal amount of the 2018 Notes at a price of 103.5, including commissions. The transaction resulted in our recognizing a \$4,700 loss during the three months ended June 30, 2017. On March 15, 2018, we repaid the outstanding principal amount of \$85,419 of the 2018 Notes, plus interest. No gain or loss was realized on the transaction.

On December 21, 2012, we issued \$200,000 aggregate principal amount of convertible notes that matured on January 15, 2019 (the “2019 Notes”). The 2019 Notes bore 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 May 30, 2018, we repurchased \$98,353 aggregate principal amount of the 2019 Notes at a price of 102.0, including commissions. The transaction resulted in our recognizing a \$2,383 loss during the three months ended June 30, 2018. On January 15, 2019, we repaid the outstanding principal amount of \$101,647 of the 2019 Notes, plus interest. No gain or loss was realized on the transaction.

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. During the three months ended December 31, 2018, we repurchased an additional \$13,500 aggregate principal amount of the 2020 Notes at a price of 99.5, including commissions. As a result of this transaction, we recorded a loss of \$41, in the amount of the difference between the reacquisition price and the net carrying amount of the 2020 Notes, net of the proportionate amount of unamortized debt issuance costs. During the three months ended March 31, 2019, we repurchased an additional \$129,798 aggregate principal amount of the 2020 Notes at a weighted average price of 101.4, including commission. As a result of these transactions, we recorded a net loss of \$2,787 during the three months ended March 31, 2019, in the amount of the difference between the reacquisition price and the net carrying amounts of the 2020 Notes, net of the proportionate amount of unamortized debt issuance costs. During the three months ended June 30, 2019, we repurchased an additional \$24,588 aggregate principal amount of the 2020 Notes at a weighted average price of \$101.10, including commissions. As a result of these transactions, we recorded a net loss of \$414 during the three months ended June 30, 2019, in the amount of the difference of the reacquisition price and the net carrying amounts of the 2020 Notes, net of the proportionate amount of unamortized debt issuance costs. As of June 30, 2019, the outstanding aggregate principal amount of the 2020 Notes is \$224,114. On June 28, 2019, we commenced a tender offer to purchase for cash any and all of the \$224,114 outstanding aggregate principal amount of the 2020 Notes. The tender offer expired at 12:00 midnight on July 26, 2019.

On April 11, 2017, we issued \$225,000 aggregate principal amount of convertible notes that mature on July 15, 2022 (the “Original 2022 Notes”), unless previously converted or repurchased in accordance with their terms. The Original 2022 Notes bear interest at a rate of 4.95% per year, payable semi-annually on January 15 and July 15 each year, beginning July 15, 2017. Total proceeds

from the issuance of the 2022 Notes, net of underwriting discounts and offering costs, were \$218,010. On May 18, 2018, we issued an additional \$103,500 aggregate principal amount of convertible notes that mature on July 15, 2022 (the “Additional 2022 Notes”, and together with the Original 2022 Notes, the “2022 Notes”), unless previously converted or repurchased in accordance with their terms. The Additional 2022 Notes were a further issuance of, and are fully fungible and rank equally in right of payment with, the Original 2022 Notes and bear interest at a rate of 4.95% per year, payable semi-annually on January 15 and July 15 each year, beginning July 15, 2018. Total proceeds from the issuance of the Additional 2022 Notes, net of underwriting discounts and offering costs, were \$100,749. Following the issuance of the Additional 2022 Notes and as of June 30, 2019, the outstanding aggregate principal amount of the 2022 Notes is \$328,500.

On March 1, 2019, we issued \$175,000 aggregate principal amount of senior convertible notes that mature on March 1, 2025 (the “2025 Notes”), unless previously converted or repurchased in accordance with their terms. We granted the underwriters a 13-day over-allotment option to purchase up to an additional \$26,250 aggregate principal amount of the 2025 Notes. The underwriters fully exercised the over-allotment option on March 11, 2019 and we issued \$26,250 aggregate principal amount of 2025 Notes at settlement on March 13, 2019. The 2025 Notes bear interest at a rate of 6.375% per year, payable semi-annually on March 1 and September 1 each year, beginning September 1, 2019. Total proceeds from the issuance of the 2025 Notes, net of underwriting discounts and offering costs, were \$198,674. As of June 30, 2019, the outstanding aggregate principal amount of the 2025 Notes is \$201,250.

Certain key terms related to the convertible features for the 2020 Notes, the 2022 Notes and the 2025 Notes (collectively, the “Convertible Notes”) are listed below.

	2020 Notes	2022 Notes	2025 Notes
Initial conversion rate(1)	80.6647	100.2305	110.7420
Initial conversion price	\$ 12.40	\$ 9.98	\$ 9.03
Conversion rate at June 30, 2019(1)(2)	80.6670	100.2305	110.7420
Conversion price at June 30, 2019(2)(3)	\$ 12.40	\$ 9.98	\$ 9.03
Last conversion price calculation date	4/11/2019	4/11/2019	3/1/2019
Dividend threshold amount (per share)(4)	\$ 0.110525	\$ 0.083330	\$ 0.060000

- (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 will increase only if the current monthly dividends (per share) exceed the dividend threshold amount (per share).
- (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 at or 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 recorded a discount of \$4,025 and debt issuance costs of \$22,585 which are being amortized over the terms of the Convertible Notes. As of June 30, 2019, \$3,840 of the original issue discount and \$10,027 of the debt issuance costs remain to be amortized and is included as a reduction within Convertible Notes on the *Consolidated Statement of Assets and Liabilities*.

During the years ended June 30, 2019, 2018 and 2017, we recorded \$44,492, \$51,020 and \$55,217, 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 “Original 2023 Notes”). The Original 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 Original 2023 Notes, net of underwriting discounts and offering costs, were \$243,641. On June 20, 2018, we issued an additional \$70,000 aggregate principal amount of unsecured notes that mature on March 15, 2023 (the “Additional 2023 Notes”, and together with the Original 2023 Notes, the “2023 Notes”). The Additional 2023 Notes were a further issuance of, and are fully fungible and rank equally in right of payment with, the Original 2023 Notes and 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, 2018. Total proceeds from the issuance of the Additional 2023 Notes, net of underwriting discounts, were \$69,403. Following the issuance of the Additional 2023 Notes, the outstanding aggregate principal amount of our 5.875% Senior Notes due 2023 is \$320,000.

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 bore 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 June 7, 2018, we commenced a tender offer to purchase for cash any and all of the \$300,000 aggregate principal amount outstanding of the 5.00% 2019 Notes. On June 20, 2018, \$146,464 aggregate principal amount of the 5.00% 2019 Notes, representing 48.8% of the previously outstanding 5.00% 2019 Notes, were validly tendered and accepted. The transaction resulted in our recognizing a \$3,705 loss during the three months ended June 30, 2018. On September 26, 2018, we repurchased the remaining \$153,536 aggregate principal amount of the 5.00% 2019 Notes at a price of 101.645, including commissions. The transaction resulted in our recognizing a loss of \$2,874 during the year ended June 30, 2019.

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 (“ATM”) program with FBR Capital Markets & Co. through which we could sell, by means of ATM offerings, from time to time, up to \$100,000 in aggregate principal amount of our existing 2024 Notes (“Initial 2024 Notes ATM”). Following the initial 2024 Notes ATM, the aggregate principal amount of the 2024 Notes issued was \$199,281 for net proceeds of \$193,253, after commissions and offering costs. On July 2, 2018, we entered into a second ATM program with B. Riley FBR, Inc. and BB&T Capital Markets, and on August 31, 2018 with Comerica Securities, Inc., through which we could sell, by means of ATM offerings, up to \$100,000 in aggregate principal amount of the 2024 Notes (“Second 2024 Notes ATM”, and together with the Initial 2024 Notes ATM, the “2024 Notes Follow on Program”). The 2024 Notes are listed on the New York Stock Exchange (“NYSE”) and trade thereon under the ticker “PBB.” During the year ended June 30, 2019, we issued an additional \$35,162 aggregate principal amount under the second 2024 Notes ATM, for net proceeds of \$34,855, after commissions and offering costs. As of June 30, 2019, the outstanding aggregate principal amount of the 2024 Notes is \$234,443.

On June 7, 2018, we issued \$55,000 aggregate principal amount of unsecured notes that mature on June 15, 2028 (the “2028 Notes”). The 2028 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 September 15, 2018. Total proceeds from the issuance of the 2028 Notes, net of underwriting discounts and offering costs were \$53,119. On July 2, 2018, we entered into an ATM program with B. Riley FBR, Inc. and BB&T Capital Markets, and on August 31, 2018 with Comerica Securities, Inc., through which we could sell, by means of ATM offerings, up to \$100,000 in aggregate principal amount of our existing 2028 Notes (“2028 Notes ATM” or “2028 Notes Follow-on Program”). The 2028 Notes are listed on the NYSE and trade thereon under the ticker “PBY.” During the year ended June 30, 2019, we issued an additional \$15,761 aggregate principal amount under the 2028 Notes ATM, for net proceeds of \$15,530, after commissions and offering costs. As of June 30, 2019, the outstanding aggregate principal amount of the 2028 Notes is \$70,761.

On October 1, 2018, we issued \$100,000 aggregate principal amount of unsecured notes that mature on January 15, 2024 (the “6.375% 2024 Notes”). The 6.375% 2024 Notes bear interest at a rate of 6.375% per year, payable semi-annually on January 15

and July 15 of each year, beginning January 15, 2019. Total proceeds from the issuance of the 6.375% 2024 Notes, net of underwriting discounts and offering costs, were \$98,985. As of June 30, 2019, the outstanding aggregate principal amount of the 6.375% 2024 Notes is \$100,000.

On December 5, 2018, we issued \$50,000 aggregate principal amount of unsecured notes that mature on June 15, 2029 (the “2029 Notes”). The 2029 Notes bear interest at a rate of 6.875% per year, payable quarterly on March 15, June 15, September 15, and December 15 of each year, beginning March 15, 2019. Total proceeds from the issuance of the 2029 Notes, net of underwriting discounts and offering costs, were \$48,057. On February 9, 2019, we entered into an ATM program with B. Riley FBR, Inc., BB&T Capital Markets, and Comerica Securities, Inc., through which we could sell, by means of ATM offerings, up to \$100,000 in aggregate principal amount of our existing 2029 Notes (“2029 Notes ATM” or “2029 Notes Follow-on Program”). The 2029 Notes are listed on the NYSE and trade thereon under the ticker “PBC.” During the year ended June 30, 2019, we issued an additional \$19,170 aggregate principal amount under the 2029 Notes ATM, for net proceeds of \$18,523, after commissions and offering costs. As of June 30, 2019, the outstanding aggregate principal amount of the 2029 Notes is \$69,170.

The 2023 Notes, the 2024 Notes, the 2028 Notes, the 6.375% 2024 Notes, and the 2029 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 Public Notes we recorded a discount of \$4,112 and debt issuance costs of \$16,112, which are being amortized over the term of the notes. As of June 30, 2019, \$2,519 of the original issue discount and \$11,307 of the debt issuance costs remain to be amortized and are included as a reduction within Public Notes on the *Consolidated Statement of Assets and Liabilities*.

During the years ended June 30, 2019, 2018 and 2017, we recorded \$47,931, \$44,269 and \$43,898, 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 “Original 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®, which was increased to \$1,500,000 in May 2014. We sold approximately \$1,454,466 in aggregate principal amount Prospect Capital InterNotes® under the Original Selling Agent Agreement. On May 10, 2019, the Original Selling Agent Agreement was terminated, and we entered into a new selling agent agreement with Incapital LLC (the “Selling Agent Agreement”), authorizing the issuance and sale from time to time of up to \$1,000,000 of Prospect Capital InterNotes® (the “InterNotes® Offering”). 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, 2019, we issued \$236,971 aggregate principal amount of Prospect Capital InterNotes® for net proceeds of \$233,140. These notes were issued with stated interest rates ranging from 5.00% to 6.25% with a weighted average interest rate of 5.67%. These notes will mature between July 15, 2023 and June 15, 2029. The following table summarizes the Prospect Capital InterNotes® issued during the year ended June 30, 2019.

Tenor at Origination (in years)	Principal Amount	Interest Rate Range	Weighted Average Interest Rate	Maturity Date Range
5	\$ 119,426	5.00% - 5.75%	5.43%	July 15, 2023 - June 15, 2024
7	54,880	5.25% - 6.00%	5.80%	July 15, 2025 - June 15, 2026
8	385	5.75%	5.75%	July 15, 2026
10	62,280	5.50% - 6.25%	6.02%	July 15, 2028 - June 15, 2029
	<u>\$ 236,971</u>			

During the year ended June 30, 2018, we issued \$76,297 aggregate principal amount of our Prospect Capital InterNotes® for net proceeds of \$75,159. The following table summarizes the Prospect Capital InterNotes® issued during the year ended June 30, 2018.

Tenor at Origination (in years)	Principal Amount	Interest Rate Range	Weighted Average Interest Rate	Maturity Date Range
5	\$ 46,893	4.00% - 5.00%	4.24%	July 15, 2022 - June 15, 2023
7	4,684	4.75% - 5.25%	5.06%	July 15, 2024 - June 15, 2025
8	24,720	4.50% - 5.25%	4.65%	August 15, 2025 - May 15, 2026
	<u>\$ 76,297</u>			

During the year ended June 30, 2019, we redeemed, prior to maturity, \$279,841 aggregate principal amount of Prospect Capital InterNotes® at par with a weighted average interest rate of 4.91% in order to replace shorter maturity debt with longer-term debt. During the year ended June 30, 2019, we repaid \$10,355 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 year ended June 30, 2019 was \$2,047. The following table summarizes the Prospect Capital InterNotes® outstanding as of June 30, 2019.

Tenor at Origination (in years)	Principal Amount	Interest Rate Range	Weighted Average Interest Rate	Maturity Date Range
5	\$ 283,450	4.00% - 5.75%	5.10%	January 15, 2021 - June 15, 2024
5.5	1,399	4.25%	4.25%	July 15, 2020
6.5	34,745	5.10% - 5.25%	5.24%	January 15, 2022
7.0	83,731	4.00% - 6.00%	5.56%	January 15, 2020 - June 15, 2026
7.5	1,996	5.75%	5.75%	February 15, 2021
8.0	24,500	4.50% - 5.75%	4.67%	August 15, 2025 - July 15, 2026
10	99,529	5.50% - 7.00%	6.09%	March 15, 2022 - June 15, 2029
12.0	2,978	6.00%	6.00%	November 15, 2025 - December 15, 2025
15	17,077	5.25% - 6.00%	5.35%	May 15, 2028 - November 15, 2028
18	19,306	4.13% - 6.25%	5.58%	December 15, 2030 - August 15, 2031
20	3,887	5.75% - 6.00%	5.90%	November 15, 2032 - October 15, 2033
25	31,855	6.25% - 6.50%	6.39%	August 15, 2038 - May 15, 2039
30	103,246	5.50% - 6.75%	6.24%	November 15, 2042 - October 15, 2043
	<u>\$ 707,699</u>			

During the year ended June 30, 2018, we redeemed \$269,375 aggregate principal amount of Prospect Capital InterNotes® at par with a weighted average interest rate of 4.89% in order to replace debt with shorter maturity dates. During the year ended June 30, 2018, we repaid \$6,899 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 year ended June 30, 2018 was \$1,506.

The following table summarizes the Prospect Capital InterNotes® outstanding as of June 30, 2018.

Tenor at Origination (in years)	Principal Amount	Interest Rate Range	Weighted Average Interest Rate	Maturity Date Range
5	\$ 228,835	4.00% – 5.50%	4.92%	July 15, 2020 - June 15, 2023
5.2	4,440	4.63%	4.63%	August 15, 2020 - September 15, 2020
5.3	2,636	4.63%	4.63%	September 15, 2020
5.5	86,097	4.25% – 4.75%	4.61%	May 15, 2020 - November 15, 2020
6	2,182	4.88%	4.88%	April 15, 2021 - May 15, 2021
6.5	38,832	5.10% – 5.25%	5.23%	December 15, 2021 - May 15, 2022
7	147,349	4.00% – 5.75%	5.05%	January 15, 2020 - June 15, 2025
7.5	1,996	5.75%	5.75%	February 15, 2021
8	24,720	4.50% – 5.25%	4.65%	August 15, 2025 - May 15, 2026
10	37,424	5.34% – 7.00%	6.19%	March 15, 2022 - December 15, 2025
12	2,978	6.00%	6.00%	November 15, 2025 - December 15, 2025
15	17,163	5.25% – 6.00%	5.35%	May 15, 2028 - November 15, 2028
18	20,677	4.13% – 6.25%	5.55%	December 15, 2030 - August 15, 2031
20	4,120	5.75% – 6.00%	5.89%	November 15, 2032 - October 15, 2033
25	33,139	6.25% – 6.50%	6.39%	August 15, 2038 - May 15, 2039
30	108,336	5.50% – 6.75%	6.24%	November 15, 2042 - October 15, 2043
	<u>\$ 760,924</u>			

In connection with the issuance of Prospect Capital InterNotes®, we incurred \$26,752 of fees which are being amortized over the term of the notes, of which \$12,349 remains to be amortized and is included as a reduction within Prospect Capital InterNotes® on the *Consolidated Statement of Assets and Liabilities* as of June 30, 2019.

During the years ended June 30, 2019, 2018 and 2017, we recorded \$41,711, \$46,580 and \$53,560, 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, 2019, our net asset value decreased by \$100,772 or \$0.34 per share. The decrease was attributable to an increase in net realized and change in unrealized losses of \$168,372, or \$0.46 per weighted average share, coupled with a decrease of \$0.01 per weighted average share as a result of reinvestment of our dividends on behalf of our stockholders at current market prices. This decrease was partially offset by net investment income of \$312,859 exceeding dividends of \$263,624 resulting in a net increase of \$0.13 per weighted average share for the year ended June 30, 2019. The following table shows the calculation of net asset value per share as of June 30, 2019 and June 30, 2018.

	June 30, 2019		June 30, 2018	
Net assets	\$	3,306,275	\$	3,407,047
Shares of common stock issued and outstanding		367,131,025		364,409,938
Net asset value per share	\$	9.01	\$	9.35

Results of Operations

Operating results for the years ended June 30, 2019, 2018 and 2017 were as follows:

	Years ended June 30,		
	2019	2018	2017
Investment Income	\$ 703,767	\$ 657,845	\$ 701,046
Operating Expenses	390,908	370,995	394,964
Net Investment Income	312,859	286,850	306,082
Net Realized Gains (Losses)	14,684	(18,464)	(96,306)
Net Change in Unrealized (Losses) Gains from Investments	(174,569)	39,071	50,141
Net Realized Losses on Extinction of Debt	(8,487)	(7,594)	(7,011)
Net Increase in Net Assets Resulting from Operations	\$ 144,487	\$ 299,863	\$ 252,906

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 \$703,767, \$657,845 and \$701,046 for the years ended June 30, 2019, 2018 and 2017, respectively. Investment income increased from June 30, 2018 compared to June 30, 2019 primarily due to increases in interest income, which is attributable to an increase in cash-on-cash yields on our CLO investment portfolio due to a number of recent resets across the portfolio as well as an increase in LIBOR above our floors amongst our interest-bearing investments, and dividends received from our investments in NPRC and Valley Electric. Investment income decreased from June 30, 2017 compared to June 30, 2018 primarily due to reduced returns from our structured credit investments due to lower future expected cash flows and decreases in interest income due to less interest earning assets outstanding.

The following table describes the various components of investment income and the related levels of debt investments:

	Year Ended June 30,		
	2019	2018	2017
Interest income	\$ 624,116	\$ 607,012	\$ 668,717
Dividend income	36,029	13,046	5,679
Other income	43,622	37,787	26,650
Total investment income	<u>\$ 703,767</u>	<u>\$ 657,845</u>	<u>\$ 701,046</u>
Average debt principal of performing interest bearing investments ⁽¹⁾	\$ 5,516,876	\$ 5,474,563	\$ 5,706,090
Weighted average interest rate earned on performing interest bearing investments ⁽¹⁾	11.31%	11.09%	11.72%
Average debt principal of all interest bearing investments ⁽²⁾	\$ 6,065,492	\$ 5,792,662	\$ 5,977,050
Weighted average interest rate earned on all interest bearing investments ⁽²⁾	10.29%	10.48%	11.19%

⁽¹⁾ Excludes equity investments and non-accrual loans.

⁽²⁾ Excludes equity investments.

Average interest income producing assets increased from \$5,474,563 for the year ended June 30, 2018 to \$5,516,876 for the year ended June 30, 2019. The increase is primarily due to growth of the CLO investment portfolio as well as an increase in net acquisitions, year over year, both of which offset the impact of additional non-accrual investments on the interest earning asset base, from June 30, 2018 to June 30, 2019. The average interest earned on interest bearing performing assets increased from 11.09% for the year ended June 30, 2018 to 11.31% for the year ended June 30, 2019. The increase is primarily due to an increase in cash-on cash yields on our CLO investment portfolio due to a number of resets across the portfolio as well as an increase in LIBOR above our floors amongst our interest-bearing investments, both of which offset the income foregone from additional non-accrual assets. Average interest income producing assets decreased from \$5,706,090 for the year ended June 30, 2017 to \$5,474,563 for the year ended June 30, 2018. The average interest earned on interest bearing performing assets decreased from 11.72% for the year ended June 30, 2017 to 11.09% for the year ended June 30, 2018. The decrease is primarily due to reduced returns from our structured credit investments, an increase in foregone interest due to non-accrual investments and lower levels of performing investments.

Investment income is also generated from dividends and other income, which is less predictable than interest income. Dividend income increased \$22,983 for the year ended June 30, 2019 as compared to the year ended June 30, 2018. The increase in dividend income was primarily attributable to \$21,000 dividends received from our investment in NPRC, which were generated from taxable earnings and profits in connection with the gain on the sales of NPRC's Amberly, City West, Matthews Reserve, Atlantic Beach and Vinings Corner properties as compared to \$11,279 dividends received from our investment in NPRC which were generated from taxable earnings and profits in connection with the gain on the sales of NPRC's St. Marin and Central Park properties during the year ended June 30, 2018. In addition, we received \$12,962 from our investment in Valley Electric during the year ended June 30, 2019, for which no comparable dividend was received during the year ended June 30, 2018.

Dividend income increased \$7,367 for the year ended June 30, 2018 as compared to the year ended June 30, 2017. The \$7,367 increase is primarily attributable to \$11,279 dividends received from our investment in NPRC as discussed above. No such dividend was received from NPRC during the year ended June 30, 2017. This increase was partially offset by a \$3,312 dividend from our investment in NAC, and other less individually significant dividends from our portfolio, received during the year ended June 30, 2017, for which no comparable dividend was received in the year ended June 30, 2018.

Other income is comprised of structuring fees, royalty interests, and settlement of net profits interests. Other income increased \$5,835 for the year ended June 30, 2019 as compared to the year ended June 30, 2018. The \$5,835 increase was primarily attributable to \$12,521 in residual profits interests and \$6,304 in royalty income received from our investment in NPRC during the year ended June 30, 2019 as compared to \$4,976 in residual profits interests and \$1,554 in royalty income received from our investment in NPRC during the year ended June 30, 2018. We received a \$12,711 structuring fee from our investment in NPRC for services rendered in connection with the restructuring of our senior secured term loan during the year ended June 30, 2019 as compared to a \$1,812 structuring fee during the year ended June 30, 2018. We received a \$3,233 structuring fee from our investment in Pacific World for services rendered in connection with amending its revolving credit facility and a \$3,065 structuring fee related to our investment in Broder Bros., Co. during the year ended June 30, 2018. The increase in income from other sources was partially offset by a \$2,644 advisory fee received from our investment in First Tower Finance related to an acquisition and \$1,222 of service fees received for a liquidation fee agreement related to our investment in Wolf during the year ended June 30, 2018. In comparison,

we received a \$1,301 advisory fee during the year ended June 30, 2019 for services rendered in connection with the sale of CCPI. The remaining difference was primarily attributable to a \$10,237 decrease in structuring, amendment and advisory fees for the year ended June 30, 2019 as compared to the year ended June 30, 2018.

Other income increased \$11,137 for the year ended June 30, 2018 as compared to the year ended June 30, 2017. The increase is primarily due to a \$4,011 increase in advisory fee income primarily attributable to a \$2,644 advisory fee received from our investment in First Tower related to an acquisition and \$1,222 of service fees received for a liquidation fee agreement related to our investment in Wolf. In addition, we received a \$3,233 structuring fee from our investment in Pacific World for services rendered in connection with amending its revolving credit facility. The increase in other income is also attributable to an additional \$651 increase in structuring fees and by a \$1,669 increase in amendment fee income, which are generated from new originations as well as from follow-on investments and amendments to existing portfolio companies for the year ended June 30, 2018 as compared to the year ended June 30, 2017.

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.

The following table describes the various components of our operating expenses:

	Years ended June 30,		
	2019	2018	2017
Base management fee	\$ 121,833	\$ 118,046	\$ 122,874
Income incentive fee	78,215	71,713	76,520
Interest and credit facility expenses	157,231	155,039	164,848
Allocation of overhead from Prospect Administration	14,837	10,031	13,246
Audit, compliance and tax related fees	5,014	5,539	5,088
Directors' fees	457	450	454
Other general and administrative expenses	13,321	10,177	11,934
Total Operating Expenses	<u>\$ 390,908</u>	<u>\$ 370,995</u>	<u>\$ 394,964</u>

Total gross base management fee was \$121,943, \$118,768 and \$124,077 for the years ended June 30, 2019, 2018 and 2017, respectively. Increases and decreases in total gross base management fees are directly related to corresponding increases and decreases in average total assets. Included in the gross base management fee for the year ended June 30, 2019 is a \$2,757 adjustment for fees earned in prior periods that were neither expensed nor paid to the Investment Adviser, for which we incurred \$64 in accrued interest on those past due amounts. The interest on the amount owed to the Investment Adviser was calculated using the average of 1-month LIBOR rates from September 2010 through the date of payment. 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. We received payments of \$110, \$722 and \$1,203 from these institutions for the years ended June 30, 2019, 2018 and 2017, 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 \$121,833, \$118,046 and \$122,874 for the years ended June 30, 2019, 2018 and 2017, respectively.

For the years ended June 30, 2019, 2018 and 2017, we incurred \$78,215, \$71,713 and \$76,520 of income incentive fees. Increases and decreases in income incentive fees are driven by corresponding movements in pre-incentive fee net investment income, which was \$391,074, \$358,563 and \$382,602 for the years ended June 30, 2019, 2018 and 2017, respectively. No capital gains incentive fee has yet been incurred pursuant to the Investment Advisory Agreement.

During the years ended June 30, 2019, 2018 and 2017, we incurred \$157,231, \$155,039 and \$164,848, respectively, of interest expenses related to our Revolving Credit Facility, Convertible Notes, Public Notes and Prospect Capital InterNotes® (collectively, our "Notes"). These expenses are related directly to the leveraging capacity put into place for each of those periods and the levels of indebtedness actually undertaken in those periods.

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

	Year Ended June 30,		
	2019	2018	2017
Interest on borrowings	\$ 135,800	\$ 134,270	\$ 142,819
Amortization of deferred financing costs	10,837	12,063	13,013
Accretion of discount on Public Notes	667	226	269
Facility commitment fees	9,927	8,480	8,747
Total interest and credit facility expenses	\$ 157,231	\$ 155,039	\$ 164,848
Average principal debt outstanding	\$ 2,511,764	\$ 2,535,681	\$ 2,683,254
Weighted average stated interest rate on borrowings ⁽¹⁾	5.41%	5.30%	5.32%
Weighted average interest rate on borrowings ⁽²⁾	6.26%	6.11%	6.14%

⁽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 on a dollars basis for the year ended June 30, 2019 as compared to the year ended June 30, 2018. The weighted average stated interest rate on borrowings (excluding amortization, accretion and undrawn facility fees) increased from 5.30% for the year ended June 30, 2018 to 5.41% for the year ended June 30, 2019 primarily due to issuances of Public Notes at higher rates, partially offset by repurchases of our Convertible Notes and increased utilization of our Revolving Credit Facility, which bears a lower rate than our remaining debt.

The weighted average stated interest rate on borrowings (excluding amortization, accretion and undrawn facility fees) decreased from 5.32% for the year ended June 30, 2017 to 5.30% for the year ended June 30, 2018. This decrease is primarily due to the repurchases and maturities of our Convertible Notes and Prospect Capital InterNotes® which bear higher rates than the remaining debt and increased utilization of our Revolving Credit Facility.

The allocation of gross overhead expense from Prospect Administration was \$15,444, \$20,715 and \$22,882 for the years ended June 30, 2019, 2018 and 2017, respectively. Prospect Administration received estimated payments of \$607, \$10,684 and \$8,760 directly from our portfolio companies, insurance carrier and certain funds managed by the Investment Adviser for legal, tax and portfolio level accounting services during the years ended June 30, 2019, 2018 and 2017, 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. During the year ended June 30, 2017, 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 reimbursements or expenses occurred during the years ended June 30, 2019 or June 30, 2018. Net overhead during the years ended June 30, 2019, 2018 and 2017 totaled \$14,837, \$10,031 and \$13,246, respectively.

Total operating expenses, excluding investment advisory fees, interest and credit facility expenses, and allocation of overhead from Prospect Administration ("Other Operating Expenses") were \$18,792, \$16,166 and \$17,476 for the years ended June 30, 2019, 2018 and 2017, respectively. The increase of \$2,626 during the year ended June 30, 2019 is primarily attributable to a modest increase in general and administrative expense. The decrease of \$1,310 during the year ended June 30, 2018 is primarily attributable to a modest decline in general and administrative expense.

Net Investment Income

Net investment income represents the difference between investment income and operating expenses. Net investment income was \$312,859, \$286,850 and \$306,082 for the years ended June 30, 2019, 2018, and 2017, respectively. The increase of \$26,009 during the year ended June 30, 2019 compared to the year ended June 30, 2018 was primarily due to an increases of \$22,983, \$17,104 and \$5,835 in dividend income, interest income and other income, respectively. The year over year increase was partially offset by a \$19,913 increase in operating expenses, which was primarily attributable to a \$10,289 increase in advisory fees.

The decrease of \$19,232 during the year ended June 30, 2018 compared to the year ended June 30, 2017 was primarily the result of a \$61,705 decline in interest income. The decline in interest income was partially offset by increases of \$11,137 and \$7,367 in other income and dividend income, respectively. The decline was further offset by a \$23,969 decrease in operating expenses, which were primarily attributable to decreases of \$9,635 and \$9,809 in advisory fees and interest and credit facility expenses, respectively.

Refer to above *Investment Income* and *Operating Expenses* discussions for further detail.

Net Realized Gains (Losses)

During the years ended June 30, 2019, 2018 and 2017, we recognized net realized gains (losses) on investments of \$14,684, (\$18,464) and (\$96,306), respectively. The net realized gain during the year ended June 30, 2019 was due to gains on investments coupled with lower levels of realized losses from investments in the current year. Net realized gains primarily resulted from the recognition of a \$12,105 realized gain related to the sale of CCPI. In addition, we recognized \$2,204 of escrow proceeds related to the sale of Gulf Coast. During the year ended June 30, 2019, we repurchased \$153,536 aggregate principal amount of the 5.0% 2019 Notes, \$167,886 aggregate principal amount of the 2020 Notes and redeemed \$290,196 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 \$(8,487) in the year ended June 30, 2019.

The net realized loss during the year ended June 30, 2018 was primarily related to the write-down of Nixon, Inc. upon restructuring, resulting in a realized loss of \$14,197. We also recognized a net realized loss upon the repayment of our investment in Primesport, Inc. ("Primesport"), for which we agreed to a payment less than the par amount and realized a loss of \$3,019. Additionally, we recognized realized losses of \$2,495 from our call of our investment in Apidos IX CLO. During the year ended June 30, 2018, we repurchased \$98,353 aggregate principal amount of the 2019 Notes, repurchased \$146,464 aggregate principal amount of the 5.00% 2019 Notes, and redeemed \$269,375 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 \$7,594 in the year ended June 30, 2018.

The net realized loss during the year ended June 30, 2017 was primarily due to the sale of Gulfco assets for which we recognized a total realized loss of \$66,103, of which \$53,063 had been previously recorded as an unrealized loss as of June 30, 2016. Additionally, in conjunction with the restructuring of our investment in Ark-La-Tex, we wrote-down the Term Loan B to its cost basis and realized a loss of \$19,818, of which \$23,239 had been previously recorded as an unrealized loss as of June 30, 2016. Additionally, during the year ended June 30, 2017, four of our CLO investments were redeemed and we recorded a total loss of \$17,242 to write down the amortized cost basis to its fair value. During the year ended June 30, 2017, we repurchased \$78,766 aggregate principal amount of the 2017 Notes, repurchased \$114,581 aggregate principal amount of the 2018 Notes, and redeemed \$58,377 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 \$7,011 in the year ended June 30, 2017.

Net Change in Unrealized Gains (Losses)

The following table reflects net change in unrealized gains (losses) for our portfolio for the for the years ended June 30, 2019, 2018 and 2017:

	Years ended June 30,		
	2019	2018	2017
Control investments	\$ 5,105	\$ 55,670	\$ 86,817
Affiliate investments	(35,449)	25,671	553
Non-control/non-affiliate investments	(144,225)	(42,270)	(37,229)
Net change in unrealized (losses) gains	<u>\$ (174,569)</u>	<u>\$ 39,071</u>	<u>\$ 50,141</u>

The following table reflects net change in unrealized gains (losses) on investments for the year ended June 30, 2019:

	Net Change in Unrealized Gains (Losses)	
Valley Electric Company, Inc.	\$	87,367
First Tower Finance Company LLC		46,681
NMMB, Inc.		10,948
National Property REIT Corp.		7,087
Edmentum Ultimate Holdings, LLC		5,006
CCPI Inc.		(6,058)
InterDent, Inc.		(8,918)
Credit Central Loan Company, LLC		(10,341)
MITY, Inc.		(16,851)
CP Energy Services Inc.		(18,729)
Universal Turbine Parts, LLC		(27,506)
Other, net		(31,004)
United Sporting Companies, Inc.		(39,940)
Pacific World Corporation		(61,987)
Subordinated Structured Notes		(110,324)
Net change in unrealized (losses)	\$	(174,569)

The following table reflects net change in unrealized gains (losses) on investments for year ended June 30, 2018:

	Net Change in Unrealized Gains (Losses)	
First Tower Finance Company LLC	\$	62,805
Arctic Energy Services, LLC		43,506
National Property REIT Corp.		30,981
PrimeSport, Inc.		23,741
Spartan Energy Services, LLC		18,686
Valley Electric Company, Inc.		16,131
Nixon, Inc.		14,197
Echelon Aviation LLC		10,960
Targus Cayman HoldCo Limited		10,674
Credit Central Loan Company, LLC		10,002
Other, net		6,362
CCPI Inc.		(6,814)
Nationwide Loan Company LLC		(7,462)
Universal Turbine Parts, LLC		(7,664)
United Sporting Companies, Inc.		(10,663)
Freedom Marine Solutions, LLC		(11,939)
Edmentum Ultimate Holdings, LLC		(12,293)
InterDent, Inc.		(13,812)
CP Energy Services Inc.		(14,931)
MITY, Inc.		(17,618)
Pacific World Corporation		(33,339)
Subordinated Structured Notes		(72,439)
Net change in unrealized gains	\$	39,071

The following table reflects net change in unrealized gains (losses) on investments for the year ended June 30, 2017:

	Net Change in Unrealized Gains (Losses)	
National Property REIT Corp.	\$	80,451
SB Forging Company II, Inc. (f/k/a Gulf Coast Machine & Supply Company)		55,003
Ark-La-Tex Wireline Services, LLC		32,548
NMMB, Inc.		10,918
CURO Group Holdings Corp. (f/k/a Speedy Cash Holdings Corp.)		6,919
MITY, Inc.		6,463
Other, net		3,852
Subordinated Structured Notes		3,550
Pacific World Corporation		(9,419)
Nixon, Inc.		(11,776)
Arctic Energy Services, LLC		(20,970)
PrimeSport, Inc.		(23,741)
USES Corp.		(30,214)
United Sporting Companies, Inc.		(53,443)
Net change in gains	\$	50,141

Financial Condition, Liquidity and Capital Resources

For the years ended June 30, 2019, 2018 and 2017, our operating activities provided \$223,838, \$369,106 and \$376,201 of cash, respectively. There were no investing activities for the years ended June 30, 2019, 2018 and 2017. Financing activities used \$200,498, \$603,431 and \$375,916 of cash during the years ended June 30, 2019, 2018 and 2017, respectively, which included dividend payments of \$245,096, \$255,911 and \$333,623, 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, 2019, we borrowed \$1,178,154 and we made repayments totaling \$1,048,154 under the Revolving Credit Facility. As of June 30, 2019, we had, net of unamortized discount and debt issuance costs, \$739,997 outstanding on the Convertible Notes, \$780,548 outstanding on the Public Notes, \$695,350 outstanding on the Prospect Capital InterNotes®, and \$167,000 outstanding 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 5.00%. As of June 30, 2019 and June 30, 2018, we had \$23,375 and \$29,675, 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, 2019 and June 30, 2018.

We have guaranteed \$2,571 in standby letters of credit issued through a financial intermediary and \$1,682 of equipment lease obligations on behalf of InterDent, Inc. (“InterDent”) as of June 30, 2019. Under these arrangements, we would be required to make payments to the financial intermediary or equipment lease provider, respectively, if InterDent was to default on their related payment obligations. As of June 30, 2019, we have not recorded a liability on the statement of assets and liabilities for these guarantees as the likelihood of default on the standby letters of credit or equipment lease is deemed to be remote.

Our shareholders’ equity accounts as of June 30, 2019, June 30, 2018 and June 30, 2017 reflect cumulative shares issued, net of shares repurchased, if any, 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.

We did not repurchase any shares of our common stock for the years ended June 30, 2019, 2018, and 2017.

On October 31, 2018, our registration statement on Form N-2 (File No. 333-227124) was declared effective by the SEC. The registration statement permits us to issue, through one or more transactions, up to an aggregate of \$5,000,000 in securities, consisting of 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. As of June 30, 2019, we have the ability to issue up to \$4,527,430 in securities under the registration statement.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

As of June 30, 2019, 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 2, 2019, Agamatrix, Inc. fully repaid the \$33,673 Senior Secured Term Loan receivable to us at par.

On July 2, 2019, SCS Merger Sub, Inc. fully repaid the \$20,000 Second Lien Term Loan receivable to us at par.

On July 15, 2019 we redeemed \$41,031 of our Prospect Capital InterNotes® at par maturing between January 15, 2020 and January 15, 2022, with a weighted average rate of 5.14%. On August 15, 2019, we redeemed an additional \$48,712 of our Prospect Capital InterNotes® at par maturing between February 15, 2021 and February 15, 2022, with a weighted average rate of 5.30%.

On July 16, 2019, we sold \$16,000, or 8.39%, of the outstanding principal balance of the senior secured note investment in Broder Bros., Co.

During the period from July 19, 2019 through July 22, 2019, Mobile Posse, Inc. fully repaid the \$20,500 First Lien Term Loan receivable to us at par.

On July 22, 2019, we received a partial repayment of \$22,000 of our Senior Secured Term Loan B outstanding with NPRC and its wholly-owned subsidiaries.

On June 28, 2019, we commenced a tender offer to purchase for cash any and all of the \$224,114 aggregate principal amount outstanding of our 4.75% Senior Convertible Notes due 2020 (the "June Tender Offer"). The June Tender Offer expired at 12:00 midnight, New York City time, on July 27, 2019 (one minute after 11:59 p.m., New York City time, on July 26, 2019). On July 29, 2019, we announced the expiration and final results of the June Tender Offer. As of the expiration of the June Tender Offer, \$32,948 aggregate principal amount of the Notes, representing approximately 14.70% of the outstanding Notes, were validly tendered and not validly withdrawn pursuant to the Tender Offer.

On July 30, 2019, Turning Point Brands, Inc. fully repaid the \$14,500 Second Lien Term Loan receivable to us at par.

We have provided notice to call on August 9, 2019, with settlement on September 15, 2019, \$54,237 of our Prospect Capital InterNotes® at par maturing between March 15, 2021 and March 15, 2022, with a weighted average rate of 5.33%.

On August 12, 2019, Janus International Group, LLC. fully repaid the \$20,000 Second Lien Term Loan receivable to us at par.

On August 12, 2019, we commenced a tender offer to purchase for cash up to \$60,000 aggregate principal amount of our 4.75% Senior Convertible Notes due 2020 (the "August Tender Offer"), of which \$191,166 aggregate principal amount is outstanding following the June Tender Offer. The August Tender Offer will expire at 12:00 midnight, New York City time, on September 10, 2019 (one minute after 11:59 p.m., New York City time, on September 9, 2019), or any other date and time to which the Company extends such Tender Offer.

On August 21, 2019, we made a new \$10,000 first lien term loan investment in Global Tel*Link Corporation. On August 22, 2019, we made a \$10,720 second lien term loan follow-on investment in Global Tel*Link Corporation.

During the period from July 1, 2019 through August 27, 2019, we issued \$75,230 aggregate principal amount of Prospect Capital InterNotes® for net proceeds of \$73,902.

On August 27, 2019, we announced the declaration of monthly dividends in the following amounts and with the following dates:

- \$0.06 per share for September 2019 to holders of record on September 30, 2019 with a payment date of October 24, 2019.
- \$0.06 per share for October 2019 to holders of record on October 31, 2019 with a payment date of November 20, 2019.

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 3, 6 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 year ended June 30, 2019.

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 the issuers of our investment portfolio 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.

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). As of June 30, 2019 and June 30, 2018, our qualifying assets as a percentage of total assets, stood at 73.85% and 73.20%, respectively.

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. Specifically, we record all security transactions on a trade date basis. 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. In accordance with ASC 325-40, *Beneficial Interest in Securitized Financial Assets*, investments in CLOs are periodically assessed for other-than-temporary impairment (“OTTI”). When the Company determines that a CLO has OTTI, the amortized cost basis of the CLO is written down to its fair value as of the date of the determination based on events and information evaluated and that write-down is recognized as a realized loss. Amounts for investments traded but not yet settled are reported in Due to Broker or Due from Broker, 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 net change in 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 Small-and-Medium-Sized Business Lending Risk

With respect to our online 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 SME loans, and our ability to grow our portfolio of SME 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 SME loans. In addition, our ability to analyze the risk-return profile of SME loans is significantly dependent on the marketplace facilitators' 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 technique, enterprise value (“EV”) technique, net asset value technique, liquidation technique, discounted cash flow technique, or a combination of techniques, as appropriate. The yield technique uses loan spreads for loans and other relevant information implied by market data involving identical or comparable assets or liabilities. Under the EV technique, 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) valuation 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 technique. The net asset value technique, an income approach, 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 technique 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 technique converts 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 fair value 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 Level 3 fair value measured securities under ASC 820 and are valued using a discounted multi-path cash flow model. The CLO structures are analyzed to identify the risk exposures and to determine an appropriate call date (i.e., expected maturity). These risk factors are sensitized in the multi-path cash flow model using Monte Carlo simulations, which is a simulation used to model the probability of different outcomes, to generate probability-weighted (i.e., multi-path) cash flows from the underlying assets and liabilities. These cash flows are discounted using appropriate market discount rates, and relevant data in the CLO market as well as certain benchmark credit indices are considered, to determine the value of each CLO investment. In addition, we generate a single-path cash flow utilizing our best estimate of expected cash receipts, and assess the reasonableness of the implied discount rate that would be effective for the value derived from the multi-path cash flows. 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, prepayment 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. We have determined that the embedded conversion options in the Convertible Unsecured Notes are not required to be separately accounted for as a derivative under ASC 815, *Derivatives and Hedging*. 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, original issue discount, or market discounts 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 are either applied to the cost basis or interest income, 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 and future principal and interest collections when due are probable. Interest received and applied against cost while a loan is on non-accrual, and PIK interest capitalized but not recognized while on non-accrual, is recognized prospectively on the effective yield basis through maturity of the loan when placed back on accrual status, to the extent deemed collectible by management. As of June 30, 2019, approximately 2.9% of our total assets at fair value are in non-accrual status.

Some of our loans and other investments may have contractual payment-in-kind ("PIK") interest or dividends. PIK income computed at the contractual rate is accrued into income and reflected as receivable up to the capitalization date. PIK investments offer issuers the option at each payment date of making payments in cash or in additional securities. When additional securities are received, they typically have the same terms, including maturity dates and interest rates as the original securities issued. On these payment dates, we capitalize the accrued interest (reflecting such amounts in the basis as additional securities received). PIK generally becomes due at maturity of the investment or upon the investment being called by the issuer. At the point that we believe PIK is not fully expected to be realized, the PIK investment will be placed on non-accrual status. When a PIK investment is placed on non-accrual status, the accrued, uncapitalized interest or dividends are reversed from the related receivable through interest or

dividend income, respectively. We do not reverse previously capitalized PIK interest or dividends. Upon capitalization, PIK is subject to the fair value estimates associated with their related investments. PIK investments on non-accrual status are restored to accrual status if we believe that PIK is expected to be realized.

Interest income from investments in Subordinated Secured Notes (typically preferred shares, income notes or subordinated notes of CLO funds) 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.

Other income generally includes amendment fees, commitment fees, administrative agent fees and structuring fees which are recorded when earned. 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 June 30, 2019, we do not expect to have any excise tax due for the 2019 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 five years.

We follow ASC 740, *Income Taxes* (“ASC 740”). ASC 740 provides guidance for how uncertain tax positions should be recognized, measured, presented, and disclosed in the consolidated financial statements. ASC 740 requires the evaluation of tax positions taken or expected to be taken in the course of preparing our tax returns to determine whether the tax positions are “more-likely-than-not” of being sustained by the applicable tax authority. Tax positions not deemed to meet the more-likely-than-not threshold are recorded as a tax benefit or expense in the current year. As of June 30, 2019, 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 federal tax returns for the tax years ended August 31, 2016 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 taxable 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 the 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, 2028, and 2029 Notes Follow-on Programs. The effective interest method is used to amortize deferred financing costs 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.

Unamortized deferred financing costs are presented 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 June 30, 2019 and June 30, 2018, 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 June 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-13, *Financial Instruments-Credit Losses (Topic 326): Measurement of Credit Losses on Financial Instruments* (“ASU 2016-13”), which amends the financial instruments impairment guidance so that an entity is required to measure expected credit losses for financial assets based on historical experience, current conditions and reasonable and supportable forecasts. As such, an entity will use forward-looking information to estimate credit losses. ASU 2016-13 also amends the guidance in FASB ASC Subtopic No. 325-40, *Investments-Other, Beneficial Interests in Securitized Financial Assets*, related to the subsequent measurement of accretible yield recognized as interest income over the life of a beneficial interest in securitized financial assets under the effective yield method. ASU 2016-13 is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2019, including interim periods within those fiscal years. 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. The adoption of the amended guidance in ASU 2016-15 did not have a significant effect on our consolidated financial statements and disclosures.

In May 2014, the FASB issued ASU No. 2014-09, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606)*, which amends accounting guidance for revenue recognition arising from contracts with customers. Under the new guidance, an entity should recognize revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration the entity expects to be entitled to in exchange for those goods or services. In August 2015, the FASB also issued ASU 2015-14, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606): Deferral of the Effective Date*, which deferred the effective date of the standard for one year. As a result, the guidance is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2017, and interim periods within those fiscal years. The application of this guidance did not have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements.

In August 2018, the FASB issued ASU No. 2018-13, *Fair Value Measurement (Topic 820): Disclosure Framework—Changes to the Disclosure Requirements for Fair Value Measurement*. The standard will modify the disclosure requirements for fair value measurements by removing, modifying, or adding certain disclosures. ASU No. 2018-13 is effective for annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2019, including interim periods within that reporting period. Early adoption is permitted upon issuance of this ASU. We are currently evaluating the impact of adopting this ASU on our consolidated financial statements.

SEC Disclosure Update and Simplification

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