PROSPECT CAPITAL CORP
Form 497
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The information in this preliminary prospectus supplement is not complete and may be changed. A registration statement relating to these securities has been filed with and declared effective by the Securities and Exchange Commission. This preliminary prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus are not offers to sell these securities and are not soliciting an offer to buy these securities in any jurisdiction where the offer or sale is not permitted.

Subject to Completion, dated September 27, 2018

PRELIMINARY PROSPECTUS SUPPLEMENT
(To Prospectus dated October 30, 2017)
$

Prospect Capital Corporation
% Notes due 2024

This is an offering by Prospect Capital Corporation of $ in aggregate principal amount of its % Notes due 2024 (the “Notes”). The Notes will mature on January 15, 2024. We will pay interest on the Notes on January 15 and July 15 of each year, beginning January 15, 2019. The interest rate on the Notes may be adjusted under the circumstances described in this prospectus supplement under “Description of the Notes - Interest Rate Adjustment.” The Notes will be issued in minimum denominations of $1,000 and integral multiples of $1,000 in excess thereof. We may offer other debt securities from time to time other than the Notes under our Registration Statement or in private placements.

We may redeem some or all of the Notes at any time at the applicable redemption price described under “Description of the Notes - Optional Redemption.” If a Change of Control Repurchase Event occurs (as defined in this prospectus supplement under the heading “Description of the Notes - Offer to Repurchase Upon a Change of Control Repurchase Event”), we will be required to offer to purchase the Notes from the holders.

The Notes will be our direct senior unsecured obligations and rank pari passu with all outstanding and future senior unsubordinated indebtedness issued by Prospect Capital Corporation.

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

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.

Investing in the Notes involves certain risks, including those described in the “Risk Factors” section beginning on page S-10 of this prospectus supplement and page 12 of the accompanying prospectus.

	Per Note	Total
Public offering price[(1)]	%	$
Underwriting discount	%	$
Proceeds to Prospect Capital Corporation (before expenses)[(2)]	%	$

(1) The public offering price set forth above does not include accrued interest, if any.
(2) Expenses payable by us related to this offering are estimated to be $500,000.

THE NOTES ARE NOT DEPOSITS OR OTHER OBLIGATIONS OF A BANK AND ARE NOT INSURED BY THE FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION OR ANY OTHER GOVERNMENT AGENCY.

Delivery of the Notes in book-entry form only through The Depository Trust Company will be made on or about October , 2018.

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

Neither the SEC nor any state securities commission has approved or disapproved of these securities or passed on the adequacy or accuracy of this prospectus supplement or the accompanying prospectus. 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.

Joint Book-Running Managers

RBC Capital Markets Goldman Sachs & Co. LLC

Prospectus Supplement dated September , 2018.

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

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

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

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

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

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

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PROSPECTUS SUMMARY

This section summarizes some of the information contained elsewhere in this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus, including the legal and financial terms of the Notes that are described in more detail in "Description of the Notes" beginning on page S-23. It does not contain all of the information that may be important to an investor. For a more complete understanding of this offering, we encourage you to read the more detailed information appearing elsewhere in this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus. You should read carefully the information set forth under "Risk Factors" in this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus and the other information included in this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus.

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

Our $101.6 million aggregate principal amount of 5.875% Senior Convertible Notes due 2019 are referred to as the "2019 Notes." Our $392.0 million aggregate principal amount of 4.75% Senior Convertible Notes due 2020 are referred to as the "2020 Notes." Our $328.5 million aggregate principal amount of 4.95% Convertible Notes due 2022 are referred to as the "2022 Notes" and, collectively with the 2019 Notes and the 2020 Notes, the "Senior Convertible Notes." Our $153.5 million aggregate principal amount of 5.00% Senior Notes due 2019 are referred to as the "5.00% 2019 Notes." Our $320.0 million aggregate principal amount of 5.875% Senior Notes due 2023 are referred to as the "2023 Notes." Our $209.40 million aggregate principal amount of 6.25% Notes due 2024 are referred to as the "2024 Notes." Our $61.9 million aggregate principal amount of 6.25% Notes due 2028 are referred to as the "2028 Notes." The 5.00% 2019 Notes, 2023 Notes, 2024 Notes and the 2028 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 Senior Convertible Notes, the Public Notes and the Prospect Capital InterNotes are referred to as the "Unsecured Notes."

The Company

Prospect Capital Corporation is a financial services company that primarily lends to and invests in middle market privately-held companies. We are a closed-end investment company incorporated in Maryland. We have elected to be regulated as a business development company ("BDC") under the Investment Company Act of 1940 (the "1940 Act"). As a BDC, we have elected to be treated as a regulated investment company ("RIC") under Subchapter M of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (the "Code"). We were organized on April 13, 2004 and were funded in an initial public offering completed on July 27, 2004. We are one of the largest BDCs with approximately $5.84 billion of total assets as of June 30, 2018.

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

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

We currently have nine strategies that guide our origination of investment opportunities: (1) lending to companies controlled by private equity sponsors, (2) lending to companies not controlled by private equity sponsors, (3) purchasing 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 40%-60% of our portfolio.

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

Purchasing Controlling Equity Positions and Lending to Operating Companies - This strategy involves purchasing yield-producing debt and controlling equity investments 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%-15% of our portfolio.

Purchasing Controlling Equity Positions and Lending to Financial Services Companies - This strategy involves purchasing yield-producing debt and controlling equity positions 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”). National Property REIT Corp.’s (“NPRC”), an operating company and the surviving entity of the May 23, 2016 merger with American Property REIT Corp. (“APRC”) and United Property REIT Corp. (“UPRC”), real estate investments 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 5%-10% of our portfolio.

Investing in Consumer and Small Business Loans and Asset-Backed Securitizations - We purchase loans originated by certain small-and-medium-sized business (“SME”) loan facilitators. 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 SMEs and the loans are typically serviced by the facilitators of the loans. This investment strategy has comprised up to approximately 1% 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, 2018, we had investments in 135 portfolio companies and CLOs. The aggregate fair value as of June 30, 2018 of investments in these portfolio companies held on that date is approximately $5.7 billion. Our portfolio across all our performing interest-bearing investments had an annualized current yield of 13.0% as of June 30, 2018. Our annualized current yield was 10.5% as of June 30, 2018 across all investments.

Recent Developments

Investment Activity

During the period from July 13, 2018 to July 16, 2018, we made follow-on first lien term loan investments of $105.0 million in Town & Country Holdings, Inc., to support acquisitions.

On August 1, 2018, we purchased from a third party $14.0 million of First Lien Senior Secured Term Loan A and Term Loan B Notes issued by InterDent, Inc. at par. On September 19, 2018, we made a $5 million Term Loan D follow-on investment.

On August 6, 2018, we made a $17.5 million senior secured investment in Halyard MD OPCO, LLC, a healthcare IT and advertising technology business that enables targeted advertising campaigns to healthcare providers and patients. Our investment is comprised of a $12.0 million first lien term loan, a $2.0 million unfunded revolving credit facility, and a $3.5 million unfunded delayed draw investment.

On September 7, 2018, CURO Financial Technologies Corp. fully repaid the $10.9 million Senior Secured Note receivable to us.

On September 14, 2018, we made a $10.1 million Senior Secured Term Loan A and a $10.1 million Senior Secured Term Loan B debt investment in Centerfield Media Holding Company, a provider of customer acquisition and conversion services, to fund an acquisition.

Debt and Equity

On July 2, 2018, we entered into debt distribution agreements with each of B. Riley FBR, Inc. and BB&T Capital Markets, a division of BB&T Securities, LLC and on August 31, 2018 we entered into a debt distribution agreement with Comerica Securities, Inc. pursuant to which we may sell, by means of at-the-market offerings, up to $100.0 million in aggregate principal amount of our 2024 Notes and up to $100.0 million in aggregate principal amount of the 2028 Notes. As of September 26, 2018, we have issued an additional $15.1 million in aggregate principal amount of our 2024 Notes for net proceeds of $15.0 million and have issued an additional $9.5 million in aggregate principal amount of our 2028 Notes for net proceeds of $9.4 million.

On August 1, 2018, we completed an extension of the Revolving Credit Facility (the “New Facility”) for PCF, extending the term 5.7 years from such date and reducing the interest rate on drawn amounts to one-month LIBOR plus 2.20%. The New Facility, for which $770 million of commitments have been closed to date, includes an accordion feature that allows the New Facility, at our discretion, to accept up to a total of $1.5 billion of commitments. The New 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 us after the completion of the revolving period. Pricing for amounts drawn under the New Facility is one-month LIBOR plus 2.20%, which achieves a 5 basis point reduction in the interest rate from the previous facility rate of LIBOR plus 2.25%. Additionally, the lenders charge a fee on the unused portion of the New Facility equal to either 50 basis points if more than 60% of the New Facility is drawn, or 100 basis points if more than 35% and an amount less than or equal to 60% of the New Facility is drawn, or 150 basis points if an amount less than or equal to 35% of the New Facility is drawn.

During the period from July 1, 2018 through September 24, 2018 we issued $33.3 million aggregate principal amount of Prospect Capital InterNotes® for net proceeds of $32.7 million.

Pursuant to a notice to call provided on July 5, 2018, we redeemed $2.6 million of our Prospect Capital InterNotes® at par maturing on February 15, 2020, with a weighted average rate of 4.0%. Pursuant to a notice to call provided on August 8, 2018, we redeemed $26.8 million of our Prospect Capital InterNotes® at par maturing between March 15, 2020 and September 15, 2020, with a weighted average rate of 4.77%.

On August 20, 2018 we provided notice to redeem the 5.00% Senior Notes due 2019 (the “5.00% 2019 Notes”) in the amount of $153.5 million. The redemption was completed on September 26, 2018. Following the redemption, none of the 5.00% 2019 Notes are outstanding.

Dividends

On August 28, 2018, we announced the declaration of monthly dividends in the following amounts and with the following dates:

- $0.06 per share for September 2018 to holders of record on September 28, 2018 with a payment date of October 18, 2018.
- $0.06 per share for October 2018 to holders of record on October 31, 2018 with a payment date of November 21, 2018.

Specific Terms of the Notes and the Offering

This prospectus supplement sets forth certain terms of the Notes that Prospect Capital Corporation is offering pursuant to this prospectus supplement and supplements the accompanying prospectus that is attached to the back of this prospectus supplement. This section outlines the specific legal and financial terms of the Notes. You should read this section together with the more general description of the Notes under the heading "Description of the Notes" in this prospectus supplement and in the accompanying prospectus under the heading "Description of Our Debt Securities" before investing in the Notes. Capitalized terms used in this prospectus supplement and not otherwise defined shall have the meanings ascribed to them in the accompanying prospectus or in the indenture governing, or the supplemental indenture establishing, the terms of the Notes (collectively, the indenture and the supplemental indenture is referred to as the "Indenture").

Issuer	Prospect Capital Corporation
Title of securities	% Notes due 2024
Securities offered	$ million.
Initial public offering price	% of the aggregate principal amount of the Notes.
Principal payable at maturity	100% of the aggregate principal amount; the principal amount of each Note will be payable on its stated maturity date at the office of the Paying Agent, Registrar and Transfer Agent for the Notes or at such other office in The City of New York as we may designate.
Type of note	Fixed rate note
Interest rate	% per year. Interest will accrue from October , 2018 and be payable in cash on January 15 and July 15 of each year, commencing on January 15, 2019.
Interest rate adjustment	The interest rate payable on the Notes will be subject to adjustment from time to time if an Interest Rate Adjustment Triggering Event occurs or, if following an Interest Rate Adjustment Triggering Event, S&P (or, if applicable, any Substitute Rating Agency) subsequently upgrades the debt rating assigned to the Notes, in each case in the manner described under "Description of the Notes-Interest Rate Adjustment."
Stated maturity date	January 15, 2024
Interest periods	The initial interest period will be the period from and including October , 2018, to, but excluding, the initial interest payment date, and the subsequent interest periods will be the periods from and including an interest payment date to, but excluding, the next interest payment date or the stated maturity date, as the case may be.
Regular record dates for interest	Every January 1 and July 1, commencing January 1, 2019.
Specified currency	U.S. Dollars

Place of payment	New York City
Ranking of Notes	The Notes will be our general, senior unsecured obligations and will rank equal in right of payment with all of our existing and future senior unsecured indebtedness (including the Unsecured Notes) and senior in right of payment to any of our subordinated indebtedness. As a result, the Notes will be effectively subordinated to our existing and future secured indebtedness to the extent of the value of the assets securing such indebtedness and structurally subordinated to any existing and future liabilities and other indebtedness of our subsidiaries. As of September 26, 2018, we and our subsidiaries had approximately $2.6 billion of senior indebtedness outstanding, $2.2 billion of which was unsecured indebtedness.

Denominations	We will issue the Notes in denominations of $1,000 and integral multiples of $1,000 in excess thereof.
Business day	Each Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday that is not a day on which banking institutions in New York City are authorized or required by law or executive order to close.
Sinking fund	The Notes will not be subject to any sinking fund.
Repayment at option of Holders	Holders will not have the option to have the Notes repaid at their option prior to the stated maturity date unless there is an occurrence of a Change of Control Repurchase Event (as defined in this prospectus supplement). See "-Offer to purchase upon a Change of Control Repurchase Event".
Offer to purchase upon a Change of Control Repurchase Event	If a Change of Control Repurchase Event (as defined herein) occurs prior to maturity, holders will have the right, at their option, to require us to repurchase for cash some or all of the Notes at a repurchase price equal to 100% of the principal amount of the Notes being repurchased, plus accrued and unpaid interest to, but not including, the repurchase date. See "Description of the Notes-Offer to Repurchase Upon a Change of Control Repurchase Event."
Optional Redemption	We may redeem some or all of the Notes at any time, or from time to time, at a redemption price equal to the greater of (i) 100% of the principal amount of the Notes to be redeemed or (ii) the sum of the present values of the remaining scheduled payments of principal and interest (exclusive of accrued and unpaid interest to the date of redemption) on the Notes to be redeemed, assuming for this purpose that the Notes mature on December 15, 2023, discounted to the redemption date on a semi-annual basis (assuming a 360-day year consisting of twelve 30-day months) using the applicable Treasury Rate plus basis points, plus, in each case, accrued and unpaid interest to the redemption date; provided, however, that if we redeem any Notes on or after December 15, 2023, (the date falling one month prior to the maturity date of the Notes), the redemption price for the Notes will be equal to 100% of the principal amount of the Notes to be redeemed, plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to, but excluding, the date of redemption.
Defeasance	The Notes are subject to defeasance by us.
Covenant defeasance	The Notes are subject to covenant defeasance by us.
Form of Notes	The Notes will be represented by global securities that will be deposited and registered in the name of The Depository Trust Company ("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 which are participants in DTC.
Trustee, Paying Agent, Registrar and Transfer Agent	U.S. Bank National Association
Events of default	

If an event of default on the Notes occurs, the principal amount of the Notes, plus accrued and unpaid interest (including additional interest, if any) may be declared immediately due and payable, subject to certain conditions set forth in the Indenture. These amounts automatically become due and payable in the case of certain types of bankruptcy or insolvency events of default involving the Company as defined in the Indenture.

Other covenants	In addition to the covenants described in the accompanying prospectus, the following covenants shall 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. • If, at any time, we are not subject to the reporting requirements of Sections 13 or 15(d) of the Exchange Act to file any periodic reports with the SEC, we agree to furnish to holders of the Notes and the Trustee, for the period of time during which the Notes are outstanding, our audited annual consolidated financial statements, within 90 days of our fiscal year end, and unaudited interim consolidated financial statements, within 45 days of our fiscal quarter end. All such financial statements will be prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with applicable United States generally accepted accounting principles.
No established trading market for the Notes	The Notes are a new issue of securities with no established trading market. The Notes will not be listed on any securities exchange or on any automated dealer quotation system. Although the underwriters have informed us that they intend to make a market in the Notes, they are not obligated to do so, and may discontinue any such market making at any time without notice. Accordingly, we cannot assure you that a liquid market for the Notes will develop or be maintained.
Use of proceeds	We estimate that the net proceeds from this offering will be approximately $ after deducting fees and estimated offering expenses of approximately $500,000 payable by us. We expect to use the net proceeds from the sale of the Notes initially for the repayment of borrowings under our revolving credit facility. We intend to use the remainder of the net proceeds of the offering, if any, to maintain balance sheet liquidity, including investments in high quality short-term debt instruments, and thereafter to make long-term investments in accordance with our investment objective. We anticipate that substantially all of the net proceeds from this offering will be used for the above purposes within six months, depending on the availability of appropriate investment opportunities consistent with our investment objective and market conditions. See "Use of Proceeds."
Global clearance and settlement procedures	Interests in the Notes will trade in DTC's Same Day Funds Settlement System, and any permitted secondary market trading activity in such Notes will, therefore, be required by DTC to be settled in immediately available funds. None of the Company, the Trustee or the paying agent will have any responsibility for the performance by DTC or its participants or indirect participants of their respective obligations under the rules and procedures governing their operations.
Governing law	The Notes and the Indenture shall be governed by, and construed in accordance with, the laws of the State of New York.

SELECTED CONDENSED FINANCIAL DATA

You should read the condensed consolidated financial information below with the Consolidated Financial Statements and notes thereto included in this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus. Financial information below for the years ended June 30, 2018, 2017, 2016, 2015 and 2014 has been derived from the financial statements that were audited by our independent registered public accounting firm. Certain reclassifications have been made to the prior period financial information to conform to the current period presentation. See "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" starting on page S-37 for more information.

	Year Ended June 30,				
	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
	(in thousands except data relating to shares, per share and number of portfolio companies)				
Performance Data:					
Total interest income	$607,012	$668,717	$731,618	$748,974	$613,741
Total dividend income	13,046	5,679	26,501	7,663	26,837
Total other income	37,787	26,650	33,854	34,447	71,713
Total Investment Income	657,845	701,046	791,973	791,084	712,291
Interest and credit facility expenses	(155,039)	(164,848)	(167,719)	(170,660)	(130,103)
Investment advisory expense	(189,759)	(199,394)	(219,305)	(225,277)	(198,296)
Other expenses	(26,197)	(30,722)	(33,821)	(32,400)	(26,669)
Total Operating Expenses	(370,995)	(394,964)	(420,845)	(428,337)	(355,068)
Net Investment Income	286,850	306,082	371,128	362,747	357,223
Net realized and change in unrealized gains (losses)	13,013	(53,176)	(267,766)	(16,408)	(38,203)
Net Increase in Net Assets from Operations	$299,863	$252,906	$103,362	$346,339	$319,020
Per Share Data:					
Net Increase in Net Assets from Operations(1)	$0.83	$0.70	$0.29	$0.98	$1.06
Dividends declared per share	$(0.77)	$(1.00)	$(1.00)	$(1.19)	$(1.32)
Weighted average shares of common stock outstanding	361,456,075	358,841,714	356,134,297	353,648,522	300,283,941
Assets and Liabilities Data:					
Investments at Fair Value	5,727,279	5,838,305	5,897,708	$6,609,558	$6,253,739
Other Assets(4)	111,541	334,484	338,473	144,356	166,520
Total Assets(4)	5,838,820	6,172,789	6,236,181	6,753,914	6,420,259
Revolving Credit Facility	37,000	—	—	368,700	92,000
Convertible Notes(4)	809,073	937,641	1,074,361	1,218,226	1,219,676
Public Notes(4)	716,810	738,300	699,368	541,490	637,584
Prospect Capital InterNotes®(4)	748,926	966,254	893,210	811,180	766,781
Due to Prospect Administration and Prospect Capital Management	51,257	50,159	55,914	6,788	2,211
Other liabilities	68,707	125,483	77,411	104,481	83,825
Total Liabilities(4)	2,431,773	2,817,837	2,800,264	3,050,865	2,802,077
Net Assets	$3,407,047	$3,354,952	$3,435,917	$3,703,049	$3,618,182

	Year Ended June 30,				
	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
	(in thousands except data relating to shares, per share and number of portfolio companies)				
Investment Activity Data:					
No. of portfolio companies at period end	135	121	125	131	142
Acquisitions	$1,730,657	$1,489,470	$979,102	$1,867,477	$2,933,365
Sales, repayments, and other disposals	$1,831,286	$1,413,882	$1,338,875	$1,411,562	$767,978
Total return based on market value(2)	(7.42)%	16.80%	21.84%	(20.84)%	10.88%
Total return based on net asset value(2)	12.39%	8.98%	7.15%	11.47%	10.97%
Weighted average yield on debt portfolio at year end(3)	13.00%	12.20%	13.20%	12.70%	12.10%
Weighted average yield on total portfolio at year end(5)	10.50%	10.35%	12.04%	11.87%	11.90%

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

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

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

(4) We have changed our method of presentation relating to debt issuance costs in accordance with ASU 2015-03, Interest - Imputation of Interest (Subtopic 835-30). Unamortized deferred financing costs of $40,526, $44,140, and $57,010 previously reported as an asset on the Consolidated Statements of Assets and Liabilities as of June 30, 2016, 2015, and 2014, 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 our Notes involves a high degree of risk. You should carefully consider the risks described below, together with all of the other information included in this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus, before you decide whether to make an investment in the Notes. If any of the adverse events or conditions described below or in the accompanying prospectus occur, our business, financial condition and results of operations could be materially adversely affected. In such case, our net asset value, or NAV, and the value of the Notes and the trading price of our common stock could decline, and you may lose all or part of your investment.

Risks Relating to the Notes

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

As of September 26, 2018, we and our subsidiaries had approximately $2.2 billion of unsecured senior indebtedness outstanding and $382.0 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 the Notes, sell assets, reduce or delay capital investments, or seek to raise additional capital. If we are unable to implement one or more of these alternatives, we may not be able to meet our payment obligations under the Notes and our other debt.

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

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

The Notes are 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 26, 2018, we had $382.0 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.

The Senior Convertible Notes and the 2023 Notes and certain Prospect Capital InterNotes® will be due prior to 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 will contain no restrictive covenants and provide only limited protection, in the event of a Change of Control.

The Indenture will contain no financial or operating covenants or any other restrictive covenants that would limit our ability to engage in certain transactions that may adversely affect you. In particular, the Indenture will contain no covenants that limit our ability to pay dividends or make distributions on or redeem our capital stock or that limit our ability to incur additional indebtedness, including in a highly leveraged transaction or other similar transaction. We will only be required to offer to repurchase the Notes upon a change of control in the case of the transactions and events specified in the definition of a "Change of Control Repurchase Event" under "Description of the Notes - Offer to Repurchase Upon a Change of Control Repurchase Event."

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

We may be unable to repurchase the Notes following the occurrence of a Change of Control Repurchase Event.

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

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

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

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

Certain provisions of the Notes could make it more difficult or more expensive for a third party to acquire us. Upon the occurrence of a Change of Control Repurchase Event, holders of the Notes will have the right, at their option, to require us to repurchase all of their Notes or any portion of the principal amount of such Notes in integral multiples of $1,000. These provisions could discourage an acquisition of us by a third party.

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

The Notes are a new issue of securities, and there is no existing market for the Notes. We do not intend to apply for listing of the Notes on any securities exchange or for quotation of the Notes on any automated dealer quotation system. We have been advised by the underwriters that following the completion of the offering, the underwriters currently intend to make a market in the Notes. However, the underwriters are not obligated to do so and any market-making activities with respect to the Notes may be discontinued by them at any time without notice. In addition, any market-making activity will be subject to limits imposed by law. A market may not develop for the Notes, and there can be no assurance as to the liquidity of any market that may develop for the Notes. If an active, liquid market does not develop for the Notes, the market price and liquidity of the Notes may be adversely affected. If any of the Notes are traded after their initial issuance, they may trade at a discount from their initial discounted offering price. The liquidity of the trading market, if any, and future trading prices of the Notes will depend on many factors, including, among other things, prevailing interest rates, our operating results, financial performance and prospects, the market for similar securities and the overall securities market, and may be adversely affected by unfavorable changes in these factors.

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

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

The Notes will be rated by Standard & Poor’s Ratings Services, or “S&P,” Kroll Rating Agency, Inc., or “Kroll” and Egan-Jones Ratings Co., or “Egan-Jones.” 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 Egan-Jones if in their respective judgment future circumstances relating to the basis of the rating, such as adverse changes in our company, so warrant.

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

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

The Indenture will contain limited protection for holders of the Notes.

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

- issue securities or otherwise incur additional indebtedness or other obligations, including (1) any indebtedness or other obligations that would be equal in right of payment to the Notes, (2) any indebtedness or other obligations

that would be secured and therefore rank effectively senior in right of payment to the Notes to the extent of the values of the assets securing such debt, (3) indebtedness of ours that is guaranteed by one or more of our 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 consolidated subsidiaries.

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

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

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

Our most recent NAV was calculated on June 30, 2018 and our NAV when calculated effective September 30, 2018 and thereafter may be higher or lower.

Our NAV per share is $9.35 as of June 30, 2018. NAV per share as of September 30, 2018 may be higher or lower than $9.35 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, 2018. 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, 2018, 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.

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 ("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. There is currently no definitive information regarding the future utilization of LIBOR or of any particular replacement rate. As such, the potential effect of any such event on our cost of capital and net investment income cannot yet be determined.

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.

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

We have incurred indebtedness under our revolving credit facility and through the issuance of the Unsecured Notes and, in the future, may issue preferred stock or debt securities and/or borrow additional money from banks or other financial institutions, which we refer to collectively as "senior securities," up to the maximum amount permitted by the 1940 Act. Under the provisions of the 1940 Act, we are permitted, as a BDC, to incur indebtedness or issue senior securities only in amounts such that our asset coverage, as defined in the 1940 Act, equals at least 200% after each issuance of senior securities. If the value of our assets declines, we may be unable to satisfy this test, which would prohibit us from paying dividends in cash or other property and could prohibit us from qualifying as a RIC. If we cannot satisfy this test, we may be required to sell a portion of our investments or sell additional shares of common stock at a time when such sales may be disadvantageous in order to repay a portion of our indebtedness or otherwise increase our net assets. In addition, issuance of additional common stock could dilute the percentage ownership of our current stockholders in us. On March 23, 2018, President Trump signed into law the Small Business Credit Availability Act (the "SBCAA"), 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, in the future, 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.

As a BDC regulated under provisions of the 1940 Act, we are not generally able to issue and sell our common stock at a price below the current net asset value per share without stockholder approval. If our common stock trades at a discount to net asset value, this restriction could adversely affect our ability to raise capital. We may, however, sell our common stock, or warrants, options or rights to acquire our common stock, at a price below the current net asset value of our common stock in certain circumstances, including if (i)(1) the holders of a majority of our shares (or, if less, at least 67% of a quorum consisting of a majority of our shares) and a similar majority of the holders of our shares who are not affiliated persons of us approve the sale of our common stock at a price that is less than the current net asset value, and (2) a majority of our Directors who have no financial interest in the transaction and a majority of our independent Directors (a) determine that such sale is in our and our stockholders' best interests and (b) in consultation with any underwriter or underwriters of the offering, make a good faith determination as of a time either immediately prior to the first solicitation by us or on our behalf of firm commitments to purchase such shares, or immediately prior to the issuance of such shares, that the price at which such shares are to be sold is not less than a price which closely approximates the market value of such shares, less any distributing commission or discount or if (ii) a majority of the number of the beneficial holders of our common stock entitled to vote at our annual meeting, without regard to whether a majority of such shares are voted in favor of the proposal, approve the sale of our common stock at a price that is less than the current net asset value per share.

To generate cash for funding new investments, we pledged a substantial portion of our portfolio investments under our revolving credit facility. These assets are not available to secure other sources of funding or for securitization. Our ability to obtain additional secured or unsecured financing on attractive terms in the future is uncertain. Alternatively, we may securitize our future loans to generate cash for funding new investments. See "Securitization of our assets subjects us to various risks" in the accompanying prospectus.

Uncertainty about the financial stability of the United States, the economic crisis in Europe and the new presidential 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. In June 2017, the Federal Reserve raised the target range for the federal funds rate, which was the fourth such interest rate hike in nearly a decade. 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 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. The Federal Reserve raised the Federal Funds Rate three times in 2017 and two times thus far in 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. Subsequent reports are expected to address: retail and institutional investment products and vehicles; as well as non-bank financial institutions, financial technology, and financial innovation.

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" or "SIFIs," and repeal the 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.

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 IRS and the U.S. Treasury Department. In 2017, the Trump administration enacted substantial changes to U.S. fiscal and tax policies, which include comprehensive corporate and individual tax reform. 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.

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 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. These market and economic disruptions have affected, and may in the future affect, the financial markets, including 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”). As a result of this decision, the financial markets experienced high levels of volatility and it is likely that, in the near term, Brexit will continue to bring about higher levels of uncertainty and volatility. 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 European Union and negotiations undertaken under Article 218 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, and the unavailability of timely information as to expected legal, tax and other regimes. 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 its 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 United States 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 event(s) 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.

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 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 ("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.

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 collectibility of the deferred payments and the value of any associated collateral. OID and PIK income may also create uncertainty about the source of our cash distributions.

For accounting purposes, any cash distributions to shareholders representing OID and PIK income are not treated as coming from paid-in capital, even if the cash to pay them comes from offering proceeds. As a result, despite the fact that a distribution representing OID and PIK income could be paid out of amounts invested by our stockholders, the 1940 Act does not require that stockholders be given notice of this fact by reporting it as a return of capital.

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.

Senior securities, including debt, expose us to additional risks, including the typical risks associated with leverage and could adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We currently use our revolving credit facility to leverage our portfolio and we expect in the future to borrow from and issue senior debt securities to banks and other lenders and may securitize certain of our portfolio investments. We also have the Unsecured Notes outstanding, which are a form of leverage and are senior in payment rights to our common stock.

With certain limited exceptions, as a BDC, we are only allowed to borrow amounts or otherwise issue senior securities such that our asset coverage, as defined in the 1940 Act, is at least 200% after such borrowing or other issuance. The amount of leverage that we employ will depend on the Investment Adviser's and our Board of Directors' assessment of market conditions and other factors at the time of any proposed borrowing. There is no assurance that a leveraging strategy will be successful. Leverage involves risks and special considerations for stockholders, any of which could adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations, including the following:

- A likelihood of greater volatility in the net asset value and market price of our common stock;
- Diminished operating flexibility as a result of asset coverage or investment portfolio composition requirements required by lenders or investors that are more stringent than those imposed by the 1940 Act;

- The possibility that investments will have to be liquidated at less than full value or at inopportune times to comply with debt covenants or to pay interest or dividends on the leverage;
- Increased operating expenses due to the cost of leverage, including issuance and servicing costs;
- Convertible or exchangeable securities, such as the Convertible Notes outstanding or those issued in the future may have rights, preferences and privileges more favorable than those of our common stock;
- Subordination to lenders' superior claims on our assets as a result of which lenders will be able to receive proceeds available in the case of our liquidation before any proceeds will be distributed to our stockholders;
- Difficulty meeting our payment and other obligations under the Unsecured Notes and our other outstanding debt;
- The occurrence of an event of default if we fail to comply with the financial and/or other restrictive covenants contained in our debt agreements, including the credit agreement and each indenture governing the Unsecured Notes, which event of default could result in all or some of our debt becoming immediately due and payable;
- Reduced availability of our cash flow to fund investments, acquisitions and other general corporate purposes, and limiting our ability to obtain additional financing for these purposes;
- The risk of increased sensitivity to interest rate increases on our indebtedness with variable interest rates, including borrowings under our amended senior credit facility; and
- Reduced flexibility in planning for, or reacting to, and increasing our vulnerability to, changes in our business, the industry in which we operate and the general economy.

For example, the amount we may borrow under our revolving credit facility is determined, in part, by the fair value of our investments. If the fair value of our investments declines, we may be forced to sell investments at a loss to maintain compliance with our borrowing limits. Other debt facilities we may enter into in the future may contain similar provisions. Any such forced sales would reduce our net asset value and also make it difficult for the net asset value to recover. The Investment Adviser and our Board of Directors in their best judgment nevertheless may determine to use leverage if they expect that the benefits to our stockholders of maintaining the leveraged position will outweigh the risks.

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

Illustration. The following table illustrates the effect of leverage on returns from an investment in our common stock assuming various annual returns, net of interest expense. The calculations in the table below are hypothetical and actual returns may be higher or lower than those appearing below. The calculation assumes (i) $5.8 billion in total assets, (ii) an average cost of funds of 5.30%, (iii) $2.3 billion in debt outstanding and (iv) $3.5 billion of shareholders' equity.

Assumed Return on Our Portfolio (net of expenses)	(10.0)%	(5.0)%	— %	5.0%	10.0%
Corresponding Return to Stockholder	(20.1)%	(11.8)%	(3.5)%	4.8%	13.1%

The assumed portfolio return is required by regulation of the SEC and is not a prediction of, and does not represent, our projected or actual performance. Actual returns may be greater or less than those appearing in the table. Pursuant to SEC regulations, this table is calculated as of June 30, 2018. As a result, it has not been updated to take into account any changes in assets or leverage since June 30, 2018.
On March 23, 2018, the Small Business Credit Availability Act was signed into law, 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 requirements for the Company.

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 June 30, 2018, we had $37.0 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 January 15, 2020 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.

Our shares of common stock currently trade at a discount from net asset value and may continue to do so in the future, which could limit our ability to raise additional equity capital.

Shares of closed-end investment companies frequently trade at a market price that is less than the net asset value that is attributable to those shares. This characteristic of closed-end investment companies is separate and distinct from the risk that our net asset value per share may decline. It is not possible to predict whether any shares of our common stock will trade at, above, or below net asset value. The stocks of BDCs as an industry, including shares of our common stock, currently trade below net asset value as a result of concerns over liquidity, interest rate changes, leverage restrictions and distribution requirements. When our common stock is trading below its net asset value per share, we will not be able to issue additional shares of our common stock at its market price without first obtaining approval for such issuance from our stockholders and our independent directors. Similar to our 2017 annual meeting, we do not intend to seek stockholder approval at our 2018 annual meeting to be able to sell shares of common stock at any level of discount from net asset value per share, subject to the condition that the maximum number of shares salable below net asset value pursuant to this authority in any particular offering that could result in such dilution is limited to 25% of our then outstanding common stock immediately prior to each such offering, but may seek stockholder approval to do so in the future.

Our stockholders may experience dilution in their ownership percentage if they opt out of our dividend reinvestment plan.

All dividends declared in cash payable to stockholders that are participants in our dividend reinvestment plan are automatically reinvested in shares of our common stock. As a result, our stockholders that opt out of our dividend reinvestment plan will experience dilution in their ownership percentage of our common stock over time. Stockholders who do not elect to receive distributions in shares of common stock may experience accretion to the net asset value of their shares if our shares are trading at a premium and dilution if our shares are trading at a discount. The level of accretion or discount would depend on various factors, including the proportion of our stockholders who participate in the plan, the level of premium or discount at which our shares are trading and the amount of the distribution payable to a stockholder.

If we sell shares of our common stock or securities to subscribe for or are convertible into shares of our common stock at a discount to our net asset value per share, stockholders who do not participate in such sale will experience immediate dilution in an amount that may be material.

Similar to our 2017 annual meeting, we do not intend to seek stockholder approval at our 2018 annual meeting to be able to sell shares of common stock at any level of discount from net asset value per share, subject to the condition that the maximum number of shares salable below net asset value pursuant to this authority in any particular offering that could result in such dilution is limited to 25% of our then outstanding common stock immediately prior to each such offering, but may seek stockholder approval to do so in the future. The issuance or sale by us of shares of our common stock or securities to subscribe for or are convertible into shares of our common stock at a discount to net asset value poses a risk of dilution to our stockholders. In particular, stockholders who do not purchase additional shares of common stock at or below the discounted price in proportion to their current ownership will experience an immediate decrease in net asset value per share (as well as in the aggregate net asset value of their shares of common stock if they do not participate at all). These stockholders will also experience a disproportionately greater decrease in their participation in our earnings and assets and their voting power than the increase we experience in our assets, potential earning power and voting interests from such issuance or sale. In addition, such sales may adversely affect the price at which our common stock trades. We have sold shares of our common stock at prices below net asset value per share in the past and may do so to the future. We have not sold any shares of our common stock at prices below net asset value per share since December 3, 2014.

DESCRIPTION OF THE NOTES

Unless the context otherwise requires, for all purposes of this "Description of the Notes," references to the "Notes" include the Notes offered hereby and any further additional Notes that may be issued from time to time under the Indenture.

The terms of the Notes include those expressly set forth in the Indenture and those made part of the Indenture by reference to the Trust Indenture Act of 1939, as amended (the "Trust Indenture Act"). The following description of particular terms of the Notes supplements the more general description of the debt securities contained in the accompanying prospectus. If there are any inconsistencies between the information in this section and the information in the accompanying prospectus, the information in this section controls. You should read this section together with the section entitled "Description of Our Debt Securities" in the accompanying prospectus.

Together with the "Description of Our Debt Securities" in the accompanying prospectus, the following description provides a summary of the material provisions of the Notes and the Indenture and does not purport to be complete. We urge you to read the Indenture (including the form of global note contained therein), because it, and not this description, defines your rights as a holder of the Notes.

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

Brief Description of the Notes

The Notes offered hereby will:

- initially be limited to $ million aggregate principal amount;
- bear interest at a rate of % per year computed on the basis of a 360-day year of twelve 30-day months, payable every January 15 and July 15, commencing on January 15, 2019, in each case having a record date of January 1 and July 1, subject to adjustment as described below under "- Interest Rate Adjustment";
- be issued in minimum denominations of $1,000 and integral multiples of $1,000 in excess thereof;
- be our general senior unsecured obligations, ranking equally with all of our other senior unsecured indebtedness (including, but not limited to, the Unsecured Notes) and senior in right of payment to any of our subordinated indebtedness, effectively subordinated in right of payment to our existing and future secured indebtedness and structurally subordinated to all existing and future debt of our subsidiaries;
- be subject to repurchase by us at your option if a Change of Control Repurchase Event occurs, at a cash repurchase price equal to 100% of the principal amount of the Notes, plus accrued and unpaid interest (including additional interest, if any) to, but not including, the repurchase date; and
- be due January 15, 2024.

If any interest payment date, redemption date, date of repayment or the maturity date of the Notes is not a business day at any place of payment, then payment of the principal, premium, if any, and interest may be made on the next business day at that place of payment. In that case, no interest will accrue on the amount payable on the Notes for the period from and after the applicable interest payment date, redemption date, date of repayment or maturity date, as the case may be. The term "business day" means each Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday that is not a day on which banking institutions in New York City are authorized or required by law or executive order to close.

Neither we nor our subsidiaries will be subject to any financial covenants under the Indenture. In addition, neither we nor our subsidiaries will be restricted under the Indenture from paying dividends, incurring debt or issuing or repurchasing our securities. You are not afforded protection under the Indenture in the event of a highly leveraged transaction or a change in control of us, except to the extent described below under "Offer to Repurchase Upon a Change of Control Repurchase Event."

No sinking fund is provided for the Notes and the Notes will be subject to defeasance.

The Notes will be represented by global securities that will be deposited and registered in the name of 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 which are participants in DTC. For information regarding registration of transfer and exchange of the global note held in DTC, see "Registration and Settlement" on page S-34.

Interest Rate Adjustment

The interest rate payable on the Notes will be subject to adjustment from time to time if an Interest Rate Adjustment Triggering Event occurs or, if following an Interest Rate Adjustment Triggering Event, S&P (or, if applicable, any Substitute Rating Agency (as defined below)) subsequently upgrades the debt rating assigned to the Notes, in each case in the manner described below.

If at any time (i) S&P is not providing a rating on the Notes and (ii) we obtain or continue to have a rating on the Notes from Fitch Ratings Inc. ("Fitch") or Moody's Corporation ("Moody's"), Fitch or Moody's, as applicable, will be a "Substitute Rating Agency."

If an Interest Rate Adjustment Triggering Event occurs in relation to the Notes, the interest rate on the Notes will increase from the interest rate set forth on the cover page of this prospectus supplement by 0.50%. If S&P (or, if applicable, any Substitute Rating Agency) at any time subsequently increases its rating on the Notes to "BBB-" or higher (or the equivalent ratings of any Substitute Rating Agency) after S&P previously lowered the rating on the Notes to "BB+" or lower (or the equivalent ratings of any Substitute Rating Agency), the interest rate on the Notes will be decreased such that the interest rate on the Notes equals the interest rate set forth on the cover page of this prospectus supplement. In no event will (i) the interest rate on the Notes be reduced to below the interest rate set forth on the cover page of this prospectus supplement or (ii) the total increase in the interest rate on the Notes exceed 0.50% above the interest rate set forth on the cover page of this prospectus supplement.

Any interest rate increase or decrease, as described above, will take effect on the first day of the interest period commencing after the date on which (i) an Interest Rate Adjustment Triggering Event has occurred or (ii) S&P (or, if applicable, any Substitute Rating Agency) at any time subsequently increases its rating on the Notes to "BBB-" or higher (or the equivalent ratings of any Substitute Rating Agency) as described above. If S&P (or, if applicable, any Substitute Rating Agency) changes its rating on the Notes (including by withdrawal of its rating at the Company's request) more than once during any particular interest period, the last such change by S&P (or, if applicable, any Substitute Rating Agency) to occur will control for purposes of any increase or decrease in the interest rate with respect to the Notes. An interest period is the period commencing on an interest payment date and ending on the day preceding the next following interest payment date, provided that first interest period will commence on the day the Notes are delivered and will end on the day preceding the next following interest payment date.

If the interest rate on the Notes is increased as described above, the term "interest," as used with respect to the Notes, will be deemed to include any such additional interest, unless the context otherwise requires.

For purposes of the interest rate adjustment provisions relating to the Notes as set forth in this section, the following terms will be applicable:

"Adjustment Rating Event" means on any day during the Relevant Period (i) the rating on the Notes is lowered by S&P to "BB+" or lower (or the equivalent ratings of any Substitute Rating Agency) or (ii) a Rating Withdrawal Event has occurred; provided, in the case of subsection (i) above that an Adjustment Rating Event shall not be deemed to have occurred in respect of an Asset Coverage Reduction (and, thus, shall not be deemed an Adjustment Rating Event) if S&P (or, if applicable, any Substitute Rating Agency) in connection with its lowering of the rating on the Notes does not publicly announce or inform the Trustee in writing at its request that the lowering was the result, in whole or in part, of the Asset Coverage Reduction.

"Asset Coverage Reduction" means at any time prior to the maturity of the Notes, the Company discloses (in accordance with Section 61(a)(2)(A) of the 1940 Act, which may include a filing with the Securities and Exchange Commission or a notice on the Company's website) its election to reduce its required minimum asset coverage (as defined in the 1940 Act) from 200% to 150%, either pursuant to the approval of such reduction (i) by the Company's board of directors in accordance with Section 61(a)(2)(D)(i)(I) of the 1940 Act or (ii) by the Company's stockholders pursuant to Section 61(a)(2)(D)(ii)(II) of the 1940 Act.

"Election Date" means the date on which the Company discloses the Asset Coverage Reduction pursuant to Section 61(a)(2)(A) of the 1940 Act.

"Interest Rate Adjustment Triggering Event" means the occurrence of either (i) both (1) an Asset Coverage Reduction and (2) an Adjustment Rating Event or (ii) a Rating Withdrawal Event at any time followed by an Asset Coverage Reduction.

"Rating Withdrawal Event" means S&P (or, if applicable, any Substitute Rating Agency) withdraws its debt rating assigned to the Notes at the request of the Company and the Company fails to continue to have or obtain a rating of the Notes from a Substitute Rating Agency of "BBB-" or higher (or the equivalent ratings of such Substitute Rating Agency).

"Relevant Period" means the period commencing on the Election Date of the Asset Coverage Reduction and ending 60 days following such date, whether or not such date is a business day, provided however, so long as the rating of the Notes is under publicly announced consideration for a possible downgrade by S&P (or, if applicable, any Substitute Rating Agency), the Relevant Period will be subject to extension until such time that S&P (or, if applicable, any Substitute Rating Agency) has completed its review.

Additional Notes

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

Ranking

The Notes will be our general, senior unsecured obligations and will rank equal in right of payment with all of our existing and future senior unsecured indebtedness (including, but not limited to, our Unsecured Notes) and senior in right of payment to any of our subordinated indebtedness. As a result, the Notes will be effectively subordinated to our existing and future secured indebtedness to the extent of the value of the assets securing such indebtedness and structurally subordinated to any existing and future liabilities and other indebtedness of our subsidiaries. As of September 26, 2018, we and our subsidiaries had approximately $2.6 billion of indebtedness outstanding, $382.0 million of which was secured indebtedness and $2.2 billion of which was unsecured indebtedness.

Payment at Maturity

On the maturity date, each holder will be entitled to receive on such date $1,000 in cash for each $1,000 in principal amount of Notes, together with accrued and unpaid interest (including additional interest, if any) to, but not including, the maturity date. With respect to the global note, principal and interest (including additional interest, if any) will be paid to DTC in immediately available funds.

Optional Redemption

We may redeem some or all of the Notes at any time, or from time to time. If we choose to redeem any Notes prior to maturity, we will pay a redemption price equal to the greater of the following amounts, plus, in each case, accrued and unpaid interest to the redemption date:

- 100% of the principal amount of the Notes to be redeemed, or
- the sum of the present values of the remaining scheduled payments of principal and interest (exclusive of accrued and unpaid interest to the date of redemption) on the Notes to be redeemed, assuming for this purpose that the Notes mature on December 15, 2023, discounted to the redemption date on a semi-annual basis (assuming a 360-day year consisting of twelve 30- day months) using the applicable Treasury Rate plus basis points;

provided, however, that if we redeem any Notes on or after December 15, 2023 (the date falling one month prior to the maturity date of the Notes), the redemption price for the Notes will be equal to 100% of the principal amount of the Notes to be redeemed, plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to, but excluding, the date of redemption.

If we choose to redeem any Notes, we will deliver a notice of redemption to holders of Notes not less than 30 nor more than 90 days before the redemption date. If we are redeeming less than all of the Notes, the particular Notes to be redeemed will be selected in accordance with the applicable procedures of the trustee and, so long as the Notes are registered to DTC or its nominee, DTC; provided, however, that no such partial redemption shall reduce the portion of the principal amount of a Note not redeemed to less than $1,000. Unless we default in payment of the redemption price, on and after the redemption date, interest will cease to accrue on the Notes or portions of the Notes called for redemption.

For purposes of calculating the redemption price in connection with the redemption of the Notes, on any redemption date, the following terms have the meanings set forth below:

"Treasury Rate" means, with respect to any redemption date, the rate per annum equal to the semi-annual equivalent yield-to-maturity of the Comparable Treasury Issue (computed as of the third business day immediately preceding the redemption), assuming a price for the Comparable Treasury Issue (expressed as a percentage of its principal amount) equal to the Comparable Treasury Price for such redemption date. The redemption price and the Treasury Rate will be determined by us.

"Comparable Treasury Issue" means the United States Treasury security selected by the Reference Treasury Dealer as having a maturity comparable to the remaining term of the Notes to be redeemed (assuming a maturity date of December 15, 2023) that would be utilized, at the time of selection and in accordance with customary financing practice, in pricing new issues of corporate debt securities of comparable maturity to the remaining term of the Notes being redeemed (assuming a maturity date of December 15, 2023).

"Comparable Treasury Price" means (1) the average of the remaining Reference Treasury Dealer Quotations for the redemption date, after excluding the highest and lowest Reference Treasury Dealer Quotations, or (2) if the Quotation Agent obtains fewer than four such Reference Treasury Dealer Quotations, the average of all such quotations.

"Quotation Agent" means a Reference Treasury Dealer selected by us.

"Reference Treasury Dealer" means each of (1) RBC Capital Markets, LLC and (2) Goldman Sachs & Co. LLC; provided, however, that if any of the foregoing or their affiliates shall cease to be a primary U.S. government securities dealer in the United States (a "Primary Treasury Dealer"), we shall select another Primary Treasury Dealer.

"Reference Treasury Dealer Quotations" means, with respect to each Reference Treasury Dealer and any redemption date, the average, as determined by the Quotation Agent, of the bid and asked prices for the Comparable Treasury Issue (expressed in each case as a percentage of its principal amount) quoted in writing to the Quotation Agent by such Reference Treasury Dealer at 3:30 p.m. New York time on the third business day preceding such redemption date.

All determinations made by any Reference Treasury Dealer, including the Quotation Agent, with respect to determining the redemption price will be final and binding absent manifest error.

Offer to Repurchase Upon a Change of Control Repurchase Event

If a Change of Control Repurchase Event occurs, unless we have exercised our right to redeem the Notes in full, we will make an offer to each holder of Notes to repurchase all or any part (in minimum denominations of $1,000 in principal amount and integral multiples of $1,000 in excess thereof) of that holder's Notes at a repurchase price in cash equal to 100% of the aggregate principal amount of Notes repurchased plus any accrued and unpaid interest (including additional interest, if any) on the Notes repurchased to the date of purchase. Within 30 days following any Change of Control Repurchase Event or, at our option, prior to any Change of Control, but after the public announcement of the Change of Control, we will mail a notice to each holder describing the transaction or transactions that constitute or may constitute the Change of Control Repurchase Event and offering to repurchase Notes on the payment date specified in the notice, which date will be no earlier than 30 days and no later than 60 days from the date such notice is mailed. The notice shall, if mailed prior to the date of consummation of the Change of Control, state that the offer to purchase is conditioned on the Change of Control Repurchase Event occurring on or prior to the payment date specified in the notice. We will comply with the requirements of Rule 14e-1 under the Exchange Act and any other securities laws and regulations thereunder to the extent those laws and regulations are applicable in connection with the repurchase of the Notes as a result of a Change of Control Repurchase Event. To the extent that the provisions of any securities laws or regulations conflict with the Change of Control Repurchase Event provisions of the Notes, we will comply with the applicable securities laws and regulations and will not be deemed to have breached our obligations under the Change of Control Repurchase Event provisions of the Notes by virtue of such conflict.

On the Change of Control Repurchase Event payment date, subject to extension if necessary to comply with the provisions of the Investment Company Act, we will, to the extent lawful:

- accept for payment all Notes or portions of Notes properly tendered pursuant to our offer;
- deposit with the paying agent an amount equal to the aggregate purchase price in respect of all Notes or portions of Notes properly tendered; and
- deliver or cause to be delivered to the trustee the Notes properly accepted, together with an officers' certificate stating the aggregate principal amount of Notes being purchased by us.

The paying agent will promptly remit to each holder of Notes properly tendered the purchase price for the Notes, and the trustee will promptly authenticate and mail (or cause to be transferred by book-entry) to each holder a new Note equal in principal amount to any unpurchased portion of any Notes surrendered; provided that each new Note will be in a minimum principal amount of $1,000 or an integral multiple of $1,000 in excess thereof.

We will not be required to make an offer to repurchase the Notes upon a Change of Control Repurchase Event if a third party makes an offer in the manner, at the times and otherwise in compliance with the requirements for an offer made by us and such third party purchases all Notes properly tendered and not withdrawn under its offer.

The source of funds that will be required to repurchase Notes in the event of a Change of Control Repurchase Event will be our available cash or cash generated from our operations or other potential sources, including funds provided by a purchaser in the Change of Control transaction, borrowings, sales of assets or sales of equity. We cannot assure you that sufficient funds from such sources will be available at the time of any Change of Control Repurchase Event to make required repurchases of Notes tendered. We may be unable to repurchase your Notes in cash upon a fundamental change. Our ability to repurchase the Notes in cash in the future may be limited by the terms of our then-existing borrowing agreements. In addition, the occurrence of a fundamental change could cause an event of default under the terms of our then-existing borrowing agreements. We cannot assure you that we would have the financial resources, or would be able to arrange financing, to pay the repurchase price in cash. See “Risk Factors-We may be unable to repurchase the Notes following the occurrence of a Change of Control Repurchase Event” on page S-11 of this prospectus supplement.

The definition of “Change of Control” includes a phrase relating to the direct or indirect sale, transfer, conveyance or other disposition of "all or substantially all" of our properties or assets and those of our subsidiaries taken as a whole. Although there is a limited body of case law interpreting the phrase "substantially all," there is no precise, established definition of the phrase under applicable law. Accordingly, the ability of a holder of Notes to require us to repurchase the Notes as a result of a sale, transfer, conveyance or other disposition of less than all of our assets and the assets of our subsidiaries taken as a whole to another person or group may be uncertain.

For purposes of the Notes:

“Below Investment Grade Rating Event” means the Notes are downgraded below Investment Grade by all the Rating Agencies on any date from the date of the public notice of an arrangement that results in a Change of Control until the end of the 60-day period following public notice of the occurrence of a Change of Control (which period shall be extended so long as the rating of the Notes is under publicly announced consideration for possible downgrade by any of the Rating Agencies); provided that a Below Investment Grade Rating Event otherwise arising by virtue of a particular reduction in rating shall not be deemed to have occurred in respect of a particular Change of Control (and thus shall not be deemed a Below Investment Grade Rating Event for purposes of the definition of Change of Control Repurchase Event hereunder) if the Rating Agencies making the reduction in rating to which this definition would otherwise apply do not announce or publicly confirm or inform the trustee in writing at its request that the reduction was the result, in whole or in part, of any event or circumstance comprised of or arising as a result of, or in respect of, the applicable Change of Control (whether or not the applicable Change of Control shall have occurred at the time of the Below Investment Grade Rating Event).

“Change of Control” means the occurrence of any of the following:

- the direct or indirect sale, lease, transfer, conveyance or other disposition (other than by way of merger or consolidation) in one or a series of related transactions, of all or substantially all of the assets of the Company and its Controlled Subsidiaries taken as a whole to any "person" or "group" (as those terms are used in Section 13(d)(3) of the Exchange Act), other than to any Permitted Holders; provided that, for the avoidance of doubt, a pledge

of assets pursuant to any secured debt instrument of the Company or its Controlled Subsidiaries shall not be deemed to be any such sale, lease, transfer, conveyance or disposition;

- the consummation of any transaction (including, without limitation, any merger or consolidation) the result of which is that any "person" or "group" (as those terms are used in Section 13(d)(3) of the Exchange Act) (other than any Permitted Holders) becomes the "beneficial owner" (as defined in Rules 13d-3 and 13d-5 under the Exchange Act), directly or indirectly, of more than 50% of the outstanding Voting Stock of the Company, measured by voting power rather than number of shares; or
- the approval by the Company's stockholders of any plan or proposal relating to the liquidation or dissolution of the Company.

"Change of Control Repurchase Event" means the occurrence of a Change of Control and a Below Investment Grade Rating Event.

"Controlled Subsidiary" means any subsidiary of the Company, 50% or more of the outstanding equity interests of which are owned by the Company and its direct or indirect subsidiaries and of which the Company possesses, directly or indirectly, the power to direct or cause the direction of the management or policies, whether through the ownership of voting equity interests, by agreement or otherwise.

"Egan-Jones" means Egan-Jones Ratings Co., or any successor thereto.

"Investment Grade" means a rating of BBB- or better by S&P (or its equivalent under any successor rating categories of S&P), BBB- or better by Kroll (or its equivalent under any successor rating categories of Kroll) and BBB- or better by Egan-Jones (or its equivalent under any successor rating categories of Egan-Jones) (or, in each case, if such Rating Agency ceases to rate the Notes for reasons outside of our control, the equivalent investment grade credit rating from any Rating Agency selected by us as a replacement Rating Agency).

"Kroll" means Kroll Bond Rating Agency, Inc., or any successor thereto.

"Permitted Holders" means (i) us, (ii) one or more of our Controlled Subsidiaries and (iii) Prospect Capital Management or any affiliate of Prospect Capital Management that is organized under the laws of a jurisdiction located in the United States of America and in the business of managing or advising clients.

"Rating Agency" means:

- each of S&P, Kroll and Egan-Jones; and
- if any of S&P, Kroll or Egan-Jones ceases to rate the Notes or fails to make a rating of the Notes publicly available for reasons outside of our control, a "nationally recognized statistical rating organization" as defined in Section (3)(a)(62) of the Exchange Act selected by us as a replacement agency for S&P, Kroll or Egan-Jones, or all of them, as the case may be.

"S&P" means Standard & Poor's Ratings Services, a division of McGraw-Hill, Inc., or any successor thereto.

"Voting Stock" as applied to stock of any person, means shares, interests, participations or other equivalents in the equity interest (however designated) in such person having ordinary voting power for the election of a majority of the directors (or the equivalent) of such person, other than shares, interests, participations or other equivalents having such power only by reason of the occurrence of a contingency.

Consolidation, Merger and Sale of Assets by the Company

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

- either (a) we are the continuing corporation or (b) the resulting, surviving or transferee person (if other than us) is a corporation or limited liability company organized and existing under the laws of the United States, any state thereof or the District of Columbia and such person assumes, by a supplemental indenture in a form reasonably satisfactory to the trustee, all of our obligations under the Notes and the Indenture;

- immediately after giving effect to such transaction, no default or event of default has occurred and is continuing; and
- we have delivered to the trustee certain certificates and opinions of counsel if so requested by the trustee.

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

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

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

Events of Default; Notice and Waiver

In addition to the events of default and the other information with respect to events of default, see "Description of Our Debt Securities-Events of Default" beginning on page 148 of the accompanying prospectus, the following will be events of default under the Indenture:

- we fail to pay the repurchase price payable in respect of any Notes when due and such failure continues for a period of five days;
- we fail to perform or observe any term, covenant or agreement in the Notes or the Indenture for a period of 60 calendar days after written notice of such failure is given to us by the trustee or to us and the trustee by the holders of at least 25% in aggregate principal amount of the Notes then outstanding;
- a failure to pay principal when due (whether at stated maturity or otherwise) or an uncured default that results in the acceleration of maturity, of any indebtedness for borrowed money of the Company or any of our "significant subsidiaries," (which term shall have the meaning specified in Rule 1-02(w) of Regulation S-X), other than subsidiaries that are non-recourse or limited recourse subsidiaries, bankruptcy remote special purpose vehicles and any subsidiaries that are not consolidated with us for GAAP purposes, in an aggregate amount in excess of $20,000,000 (or its foreign currency equivalent), unless such indebtedness is discharged, or such acceleration is rescinded, stayed or annulled, within a period of 30 calendar days after written notice of such failure is given to us by the trustee or to us and the trustee by the holders of at least 25% in aggregate principal amount of the Notes then outstanding; or
- certain events involving our bankruptcy, insolvency or reorganization of the Company or any of our "significant subsidiaries," which term shall have the meaning specified in Rule 1-02(w) of Regulation S-X, other than subsidiaries that are non-recourse or limited recourse subsidiaries, bankruptcy remote special purpose vehicles and any subsidiaries that are not consolidated with us for GAAP purposes, and such events remain undischared or unstayed for a period of 60 days.

We are required to notify the trustee promptly upon becoming aware of the occurrence of any default under the Indenture known to us. The trustee is then required within 90 calendar days of being notified by us of the occurrence of any default to give to the registered holders of the Notes notice of all uncured defaults known to it. However, the trustee may withhold notice to the holders of the Notes of any default, except defaults in payment of principal or interest (including additional interest, if any) on the Notes, if the trustee, in good faith, determines that the withholding of such notice is in the interests of the holders.

We are also required to deliver to the trustee, on or before a date not more than 120 calendar days after the end of each fiscal year, a written statement as to compliance with the Indenture, including whether or not any default has occurred.
If an event of default specified in the last bullet point listed above occurs and continues, the principal amount of the Notes and accrued and unpaid interest (including additional interest, if any) on the outstanding Notes will automatically become due and payable. If any other event of default occurs and is continuing, the trustee or the holders of at least 25% in aggregate principal amount of the outstanding Notes may declare the principal amount of the Notes and accrued and unpaid interest (including additional interest, if any) on the outstanding Notes to be due and payable. Thereupon, the trustee may, in its discretion, proceed to protect and enforce the rights of the holders of the Notes by appropriate judicial proceedings.
After a declaration of acceleration, but before a judgment or decree for payment of the money due has been obtained by the trustee, the holders of a majority in aggregate principal amount of the Notes outstanding, by written notice to us and the trustee, may rescind and annul such declaration if:

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

For more information on remedies if an event of default occurs, see "Description of Our Debt Securities-Events of Default" beginning on page 148 of the accompanying prospectus.
Notwithstanding the foregoing and the description in the accompanying prospectus, the Indenture will provide that the sole remedy for an event of default relating to the failure to comply with the reporting obligations in the Indenture, which are described below under the caption "-Reports," and for any failure to comply with the requirements of Section 314(a)(1) of the Trust Indenture Act (which also relates to the provision of reports), will, at our option, for the 365 days after the occurrence of such an event of default consist exclusively of the right to receive additional interest on the Notes at an annual rate equal to 0.50% of the principal amount of the Notes. In the event we do not elect to pay the additional interest upon an event of default in accordance with this paragraph, the Notes will be subject to acceleration as provided above. The additional interest will accrue on all outstanding Notes from and including the date on which an event of default relating to a failure to comply with the reporting obligations in the Indenture first occurs to but not including the 365th day thereafter (or such earlier date on which the event of default relating to the reporting obligations shall have been cured or waived). On such 365th day (or earlier, if the event of default relating to the reporting obligations is cured or waived prior to such 365th day), such additional interest will cease to accrue and the Notes will be subject to acceleration as provided above if the event of default is continuing. The provisions of the Indenture described in this paragraph will not affect the rights of holders of Notes in the event of the occurrence of any other event of default.

Waiver

The holders of a majority in aggregate principal amount of the Notes outstanding may, on behalf of the holders of all the Notes, waive any past default or event of default under the Indenture and its consequences, except that a holder cannot waive our failure to pay the repurchase price on the repurchase date in connection with a holder exercising its repurchase rights. For other exceptions to a holder's waiver of past default or event of default under the Indenture, see "Description of Our Debt Securities-Events of Default" beginning on page 148 of the accompanying prospectus.

Modification

Changes Requiring Approval of Each Affected Holder

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

- reduce any amount payable upon repurchase of any Notes;

- to add to, delete from or revise the conditions, limitations, and restrictions on the authorized amount, terms, or purposes of issue, authentication and delivery of debt securities, as set forth in the indenture;
- change our obligation to repurchase any Notes upon the occurrence of a Change in Control Repurchase Event in a manner adverse to the rights of the holders; and
- change our obligation to maintain an office or agency in New York City.

For other changes requiring approval of each affected holder, see "Description of our Debt Securities-Modification or Waiver" on page 149 of the accompanying prospectus.

Changes Requiring Majority Approval

The Indenture (including the terms and conditions of the Notes) may be modified or amended, except as described above, with the written consent or affirmative vote of the holders of a majority in aggregate principal amount of the Notes then outstanding. For such changes requiring majority approval, see "Description of Our Debt Securities-Modification or Waiver" on page 149 of the accompanying prospectus.

Changes Requiring No Approval

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

- provide for our repurchase obligations in connection with the occurrence of a Change in Control Repurchase Event in the event of any reclassification of our common stock, merger or consolidation, or sale, conveyance, transfer or lease of our property and assets substantially as an entity;
- secure the Notes;
- provide for the assumption of our obligations to the holders of the Notes in the event of a merger or consolidation, or sale, conveyance, transfer or lease of our property and assets substantially as an entirety;
- surrender any right or power conferred upon us;
- add to our covenants for the benefit of the holders of the Notes;
- cure any ambiguity or correct or supplement any inconsistent or otherwise defective provision contained in the Indenture;
- make any provision with respect to matters or questions arising under the Indenture that we may deem necessary or desirable and that shall not be inconsistent with provisions of the Indenture; provided that such change or modification does not, in the good faith opinion of our board of directors, adversely affect the interests of the holders of the Notes in any material respect;
- add guarantees of obligations under the Notes; and
- provide for a successor trustee.

Other

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

Notes Not Entitled to Consent

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

Reports

We shall deliver to the trustee, within 30 days after filing with the SEC, copies of the annual reports and of the information, documents and other reports (or copies of such portions of any of the foregoing as the SEC may by rules and regulations prescribe) that we are required to file with the SEC pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Exchange Act; provided, that any such information, documents or reports filed electronically with the SEC pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Exchange Act shall be deemed filed with and delivered to the trustee and the holders at the same time as filed with the SEC.

Other Covenants

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 additional securities, 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 SBCAA).

If, at any time, we are not subject to the reporting requirements of Sections 13 or 15(d) of the Exchange Act to file any periodic reports with the SEC, we agree to furnish to holders of the Notes and the Trustee, for the period of time during which the Notes are outstanding, our audited annual consolidated financial statements, within 90 days of our fiscal year end, and unaudited interim consolidated financial statements, within 45 days of our fiscal quarter end. All such financial statements will be prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with applicable United States generally accepted accounting principles.

Satisfaction and Discharge

The Indenture shall upon the written request or order signed in the name of the Company, or the "Company Request," cease to be of further effect with respect to any series of Notes specified in such Company Request (except as to any surviving rights of registration of transfer or exchange of Notes of such series expressly provided in the Indenture, any surviving rights of tender for repayment at the option of the holders and any right to receive additional amounts, as provided in the Indenture), and the trustee, upon receipt of a company order, and at the expense of the Company, shall execute proper instruments acknowledging satisfaction and discharge of the Indenture as to such series when:

(1) either:

(A) all Notes of such series theretofore authenticated and delivered and all coupons, if any, appertaining thereto (other than (i) coupons appertaining to bearer securities surrendered for exchange for registered securities and maturing after such exchange, whose surrender is not required or has been waived as provided in the Indenture, (ii) Notes and coupons of such series which have been destroyed, lost or stolen and which have been replaced or paid as provided in the Indenture, (iii) coupons appertaining to the Notes called for redemption and maturing after the relevant redemption date, whose surrender has been waived as provided in the Indenture, and (iv) Notes and coupons of such series for whose payment money has theretofore been deposited in trust with the trustee or any paying agent or segregated and held in trust by the Company and thereafter repaid to the Company or discharged from such trust), as provided in the Indenture have been delivered to the trustee for cancellation; or

(B) all Notes of such series and, in the case of (i) or (ii) below, any coupons appertaining thereto not theretofore delivered to the Trustee for cancellation

(i) have become due and payable, or

(ii) will become due and payable at their stated maturity within one year, or

(iii) if redeemable at the option of the Company, are to be called for redemption within one year under arrangements satisfactory to the trustee for the giving of notice of redemption by the trustee in the name, and at the expense, of the Company, and the Company, in the case of (i), (ii) or (iii) above, has irrevocably deposited or caused to be deposited with the trustee as trust funds in trust for such purpose, solely for the benefit of the holders, an amount in the currency in which the Notes of such series are payable, sufficient to pay and discharge the entire indebtedness on such Notes and such coupons not theretofore delivered to the trustee for cancellation, for principal (and premium, if any) and interest, if any, to the date of such deposit (in the case of Notes which have become due and payable) or to the stated maturity or redemption date, as the case may be;

(2) the Company has irrevocably paid or caused to be irrevocably paid all other sums payable under the Indenture by the Company; and

(3) the Company has delivered to the trustee an officers' certificate and an opinion of counsel, each stating that all conditions precedent in the Indenture provided for relating to the satisfaction and discharge of the Indenture as to such series have been complied with.

Notwithstanding the satisfaction and discharge of the Indenture, the obligations of the Company to the trustee and any predecessor trustee under the Indenture, the obligations of the Company to any authenticating agent under the Indenture and, if money shall have been deposited with the Trustee pursuant to subclause (B) of clause (1), the obligations of the trustee for application of the funds and the Notes deposited with the trustee and held in trust for payment shall survive any termination of the Indenture.

Governing Law

The Indenture will provide that it and the Notes shall be governed by, and construed in accordance with, the laws of the State of New York.

Form, Denomination and Registration

The Notes offered hereby will be issued:

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

REGISTRATION AND SETTLEMENT

The Depository Trust Company

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

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

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

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

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

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

The following is based on information furnished by DTC:

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

DTC is a limited-purpose trust company organized under the New York Banking Law, a "banking organization" within the meaning of the New York Banking Law, a member of the Federal Reserve System, a "clearing corporation" within the meaning of the New York Uniform Commercial Code, and a "clearing agency" registered pursuant to the provisions of Section 17A of the Exchange Act. DTC holds and provides asset servicing for over 3.5 million issues of U.S. and non-U.S. equity issues, corporate and municipal debt issues and money market instruments from over 100 countries that DTC's direct participants deposit with DTC.

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

Purchases of the Notes under the DTC system must be made by or through direct participants, which will receive a credit for the Notes on DTC's records. The beneficial interest of each actual purchaser of the Notes is in turn to be recorded on the direct and indirect participants' records. Beneficial owners will not receive written confirmation from DTC of their purchase. Beneficial owners are, however, expected to receive written confirmations providing details of the transaction, as well as periodic statements of their holdings, from the direct or indirect participant through which the beneficial owner entered into the transaction. Transfers of beneficial interests in the Notes are to be accomplished by entries made on the books of direct and indirect participants acting on behalf of beneficial owners. Beneficial owners will not receive certificates representing their beneficial interests in the Notes, except in the event that use of the book-entry system for the Notes is discontinued.

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

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

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

We will pay principal and or interest payments on the Notes in same-day funds directly to Cede & Co., or such other nominee as may be requested by an authorized representative of DTC. DTC's practice is to credit direct participants' accounts on the applicable payment date in accordance with their respective holdings shown on DTC's records upon DTC's receipt of funds and corresponding detail information. Payments by participants to beneficial owners will be governed by standing instructions and customary practices, as is the case with securities held for the accounts of customers in bearer form or registered in "street name," and will be the responsibility of these participants and not of DTC or any other party, subject to any statutory or regulatory requirements that may be in effect from time to time. Payment of principal and interest to Cede & Co., or such other nominee as may be requested by an authorized representative of DTC, is our responsibility, disbursement of such payments to direct participants is the responsibility of DTC, and disbursement of such payments to the beneficial owners is the responsibility of the direct or indirect participant.

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

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

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

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

Registration, Transfer and Payment of Certificated Notes

If we ever issue Notes in certificated form, those Notes may be presented for registration, transfer and payment at the office of the registrar or at the office of any transfer agent designated and maintained by us. We have originally designated U.S. Bank National Association to act in those capacities for the Notes. The registrar or transfer agent will make the transfer or registration only if it is satisfied with the documents of title and identity of the person making the request. There will not be a service charge for any exchange or registration of transfer of the Notes, but we may require payment of a sum sufficient to cover any tax or other governmental charge that may be imposed in connection with the exchange. At any time, we may change transfer agents or approve a change in the location through which any transfer agent acts. We also may designate additional transfer agents for any Notes at any time.

We will not be required to: (1) issue, exchange or register the transfer of any Note to be redeemed for a period of 15 days after the selection of the Notes to be redeemed; (2) exchange or register the transfer of any Note that was selected, called or is being called for redemption, except the unredeemed portion of any Note being redeemed in part; or (3) exchange or register the transfer of any Note as to which an election for repayment by the holder has been made, except the unrepaid portion of any Note being repaid in part.

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

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 supplement and accompanying prospectus. Historical results set forth are not necessarily indicative of our future financial position and results of operations.

Overview

The terms "Prospect," "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 our investments in collateralized loan obligations ("CLOs"). Each of these subsidiaries have been consolidated since operations commenced.

We consolidate certain of our wholly-owned and substantially wholly-owned holding companies formed by us in order to facilitate our investment strategy. The following companies are included in our consolidated financial statements and are collectively referred to as the "Consolidated Holdings Companies": APH Property Holdings, LLC ("APH"); Arctic Oilfield Equipment USA, Inc. ("Arctic Equipment"); CCPI Holdings Inc.; CP Holdings of Delaware LLC ("CP Holdings"); Credit Central Holdings of Delaware, LLC; Energy Solutions Holdings Inc.; First Tower Holdings of Delaware LLC ("First Tower Delaware"); Harbortouch Holdings of Delaware Inc.; MITY Holdings of Delaware Inc.; Nationwide Acceptance Holdings LLC; NMMB Holdings, Inc. ("NMMB Holdings, Inc."); NPH Property Holdings, LLC ("NPH"); STI Holding, Inc.; UPH Property Holdings, LLC ("UPH"); Valley Electric Holdings I, Inc.; Valley Electric Holdings II, Inc.; and Wolf Energy Holdings Inc. ("Wolf Energy Holdings"). On October 10, 2014, concurrent with the sale of the operating company, our ownership increased to 100% of the outstanding equity of ARRM Services, Inc. ("ARRM"), which was renamed SB Forging Company, Inc. ("SB Forging"). As such, we began consolidating SB Forging on October 11, 2014. Effective May 23, 2016, in connection with the merger of American Property REIT Corp. ("APRC") and United Property REIT Corp. ("UPRC") with and into National Property REIT Corp. ("NPRC"), APH and UPH merged with and into NPH, and were dissolved. Effective April 6, 2018, Arctic Equipment merged with and into CP Energy Services, Inc. ("CP Energy"), a substantially wholly-owned subsidiary of CP Holdings, with CP Energy continuing as the surviving entity.

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 40%-60% of our portfolio.

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

Purchasing 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%-15% 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”). NPRC’s, an operating company and the surviving entity of the May 23, 2016 merger with APRC and UPRC, real estate investments 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 5%-10% 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 facilitators. 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 facilitators of the loans. This investment strategy has comprised up to approximately 1% 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, 2018, as shown in our Consolidated Schedule of Investments, the cost basis and fair value of our investments in controlled companies was $2,300,526 and $2,404,326, respectively. This structure gives rise to several of the risks described in our public documents and highlighted elsewhere in this prospectus supplement and the accompanying 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, 2018, we acquired $241,150 of new investments, completed follow-on investments in existing portfolio companies totaling approximately $95,415, and recorded paid in kind ("PIK") interest of $3,276, resulting in gross investment originations of $339,841. During the three months ended June 30, 2018, we received full repayments on five investments, partially sold two investments and received several partial prepayments and amortization payments totaling $362,287.

Debt Issuances and Redemptions

During the three months ended June 30, 2018, we issued $6,869 aggregate principal amount of Prospect Capital InterNotes® with a stated and weighted average interest rate of 4.98%, to extend our borrowing base. The newly issued notes mature between April 15, 2023 and May 15, 2026 and generated net proceeds of $6,763.

During the three months ended June 30, 2018, we repaid $2,016 aggregate principal amount of Prospect Capital InterNotes® at par in accordance with the Survivor's Option, as defined in the InterNotes® Offering prospectus. As a result of these transactions, we recorded a loss in the amount of the unamortized debt issuance costs. The net loss on the extinguishment of Prospect Capital InterNotes® in the three months ended June 30, 2018 was $60.

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, the outstanding aggregate principal amount of the 2022 Notes is now $328,500.

In May 2018, we repurchased $98,353 aggregate principal amount of the 2019 Notes at a price of 102.0, including commissions. As a result of these transactions, we recorded a loss in the amount of the difference between the reacquisition price and the net carrying amount of the 2019 Notes, net of the proportionate amount of unamortized debt issuance costs. The net loss on extinguishment of debt we recorded in the three months ending June 30, 2018 was $2,383.

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 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 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.

Equity Issuances

On April 19, 2018, May 24, 2018, and June 21, 2018, we issued 608,202, 572,125, and 572,249 shares of our common stock in connection with the dividend reinvestment plan, respectively.

Investment Holdings

As of June 30, 2018, we continue to pursue our investment strategy. At June 30, 2018, approximately $5,727,279, or 168.1%, of our net assets are invested in 135 long-term portfolio investments and CLOs.

During the year ended June 30, 2018, we originated $1,730,657 of new investments, primarily composed of $1,457,615 of debt and equity financing to non-controlled portfolio investments, $218,695 of debt and equity financing to controlled investments, and $54,347 of subordinated notes in CLOs. Our origination efforts are focused primarily on secured lending to non-control investments to reduce the risk in the portfolio by investing primarily in first lien loans, though we also continue to close select junior debt and equity investments. Our annualized current yield was 13.0% and 12.2% as of June 30, 2018 and June 30, 2017, respectively, across all performing interest bearing investments, excluding equity investments and non-accrual loans. Our annualized current yield was 10.5% and 10.4% as of June 30, 2018 and June 30, 2017, 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, 2018, we own controlling interests in the following portfolio companies: CCPI Inc. ("CCPI"); CP Energy Services Inc. ("CP Energy"); Credit Central Loan Company, LLC ("Credit Central"); Echelon Transportation, LLC (f/k/a Echelon Aviation, 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 (f/k/a Nationwide Acceptance LLC) ("Nationwide"); NMMB, Inc. ("NMMB"); Pacific World Corporation ("Pacific World"); R-V Industries, Inc. ("R-V"); SB Forging Company II, Inc. (f/k/a Gulf Coast Machine & Supply

Company) ("Gulfco"); USES Corp. ("USES"); Valley Electric Company, Inc. ("Valley Electric"); and Wolf Energy, LLC ("Wolf Energy"). We also own affiliated interests in Edmentum Ultimate Holdings, LLC ("Edmentum"); Nixon, Inc. ("Nixon") and Targus International, LLC ("Targus").

The following shows the composition of our investment portfolio by level of control as of June 30, 2018 and June 30, 2017:

	June 30, 2018								June 30, 2017							
Level of Control	Cost	% of Portfolio		Fair Value	% of Portfolio				Cost	% of Portfolio		Fair Value	% of Portfolio			
Control Investments	$2,300,526	39.5	%	$2,404,326	42.0	%			$1,840,731	30.8	%	$1,911,775	32.7	%		
Affiliate Investments	55,637	0.9	%	58,436	1.0	%			22,957	0.4	%	11,429	0.2	%		
Non-Control/Non-Affiliate Investments	3,475,295	59.6	%	3,264,517	57.0	%			4,117,868	68.8	%	3,915,101	67.1	%		
Total Investments	$5,831,458	100.0	%	$5,727,279	100.0	%			$5,981,556	100.0	%	$5,838,305	100.0	%		

The following shows the composition of our investment portfolio by type of investment as of June 30, 2018 and June 30, 2017:

	June 30, 2018						June 30, 2017					
Type of Investment	Cost	% of Portfolio		Fair Value	% of Portfolio		Cost	% of Portfolio		Fair Value	% of Portfolio	
Revolving Line of Credit	$38,659	0.7	%	$38,559	0.7	%	$27,409	0.5	%	$27,409	0.5	%
Senior Secured Debt	2,602,018	44.6	%	2,481,353	43.3	%	2,940,163	49.2	%	2,798,796	47.9	%
Subordinated Secured Debt	1,318,028	22.6	%	1,260,525	22.0	%	1,160,019	19.4	%	1,107,040	19.0	%
Subordinated Unsecured Debt	38,548	0.7	%	32,945	0.6	%	37,934	0.6	%	44,434	0.8	%
Small Business Loans	30	—	%	17	—	%	8,434	0.1	%	7,964	0.1	%
CLO Debt	6,159	0.1	%	6,159	0.1	%	—	—	%	—	—	%
CLO Residual Interest	1,096,768	18.8	%	954,035	16.7	%	1,150,006	19.2	%	1,079,712	18.5	%
Preferred Stock	92,346	1.6	%	75,986	1.3	%	112,394	1.9	%	83,209	1.4	%
Common Stock	445,364	7.6	%	517,858	9.0	%	295,200	4.9	%	391,374	6.7	%
Membership Interest	193,538	3.3	%	257,799	4.5	%	249,997	4.2	%	206,012	3.5	%
Participating Interest(1)	—	—	%	101,126	1.8	%	—	—	%	91,491	1.6	%
Escrow Receivable	—	—	%	917	—	%	—	—	%	864	—	%
Total Investments	$5,831,458	100.0	%	$5,727,279	100.0	%	$5,981,556	100.0	%	$5,838,305	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, 2018 and June 30, 2017:

	June 30, 2018						June 30, 2017					
Type of Investment	Cost	% of Portfolio		Fair Value	% of Portfolio		Cost	% of Portfolio		Fair Value	% of Portfolio	
First Lien	$2,632,843	51.6	%	$2,512,078	52.6	%	$2,959,738	55.6	%	$2,818,371	55.6	%
Second Lien	1,325,862	26.0	%	1,268,359	26.6	%	1,167,853	21.9	%	1,114,874	22.0	%
Unsecured	38,548	0.8	%	32,945	0.7	%	37,934	0.7	%	44,434	0.9	%
Small Business Loans	30	—	%	17	—	%	8,434	0.2	%	7,964	0.2	%
CLO Debt	6,159	0.1	%	6,159	0.1	%	—	—	%	—	—	%
CLO Residual Interest	1,096,768	21.5	%	954,035	20.0	%	1,150,006	21.6	%	1,079,712	21.3	%
Total Debt Investments	$5,100,210	100.0	%	$4,773,593	100.0	%	$5,323,965	100.0	%	$5,065,355	100.0	%

The following shows the composition of our investment portfolio by geographic location as of June 30, 2018 and June 30, 2017:

	June 30, 2018				June 30, 2017			
Geographic Location	Cost	% of Portfolio	Fair Value	% of Portfolio	Cost	% of Portfolio	Fair Value	% of Portfolio
Canada	$16,809	0.3 %	$17,816	0.3 %	$9,831	0.2 %	$10,000	0.2 %
Cayman Islands	1,102,927	18.9 %	960,194	16.8 %	1,150,006	19.2 %	1,079,712	18.5 %
France	12,490	0.2 %	12,334	0.2 %	9,755	0.2 %	8,794	0.2 %
MidAtlanticUS	410,644	7.0 %	410,644	7.2 %	—	— %	—	— %
Midwest US	395,622	6.8 %	413,758	7.2 %	605,417	10.1 %	678,766	11.6 %
Northeast US	677,204	11.6 %	701,851	12.3 %	786,552	13.1 %	823,616	14.1 %
Northwest US	103,906	1.8 %	90,288	1.6 %	281,336	4.7 %	207,962	3.6 %
Puerto Rico	84,713	1.5 %	83,507	1.5 %	83,410	1.4 %	83,410	1.4 %
Southeast US	1,243,430	21.3 %	1,524,379	26.6 %	1,367,606	22.9 %	1,412,351	24.2 %
Southwest US	723,038	12.4 %	599,914	10.4 %	616,008	10.3 %	558,368	9.5 %
Western US	1,060,675	18.2 %	912,594	15.9 %	1,071,635	17.9 %	975,326	16.7 %
Total Investments	$5,831,458	100.0 %	$5,727,279	100.0 %	$5,981,556	100.0 %	$5,838,305	100.0 %

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The following shows the composition of our investment portfolio by industry as of June 30, 2018 and June 30, 2017:

	June 30, 2018				June 30, 2017			
Industry	Cost	% of Portfolio	Fair Value	% of Portfolio	Cost	% of Portfolio	Fair Value	% of Portfolio
Aerospace & Defense	$69,837	1.2 %	$82,278	1.4 %	$69,837	1.2 %	$71,318	1.2 %
Air Freight & Logistics	—	— %	—	— %	51,952	0.9 %	51,952	0.9 %
Auto Components	12,681	0.2 %	12,887	0.2 %	30,222	0.5 %	30,460	0.5 %
Building Products	9,905	0.2 %	10,000	0.2 %	—	— %	—	— %
Capital Markets	19,799	0.3 %	20,000	0.3 %	14,796	0.2 %	15,000	0.3 %
Chemicals	—	— %	—	— %	17,489	0.3 %	16,699	0.3 %
Commercial Services & Supplies	386,187	6.6 %	330,024	5.8 %	354,185	5.9 %	312,634	5.3 %
Communications Equipment	39,860	0.7 %	40,000	0.7 %	—	— %	—	— %
Construction & Engineering	64,415	1.1 %	50,797	0.9 %	62,258	1.0 %	32,509	0.6 %
Consumer Finance	485,381	8.3 %	586,978	10.2 %	469,869	7.9 %	502,941	8.6 %
Distributors	470,750	8.1 %	402,465	7.0 %	140,847	2.4 %	83,225	1.4 %
Diversified Consumer Services	173,695	3.0 %	163,152	2.8 %	188,912	3.2 %	190,662	3.3 %
Diversified Telecommunication Services	—	— %	—	— %	4,395	0.1 %	4,410	0.1 %
Electronic Equipment, Instruments & Components	54,805	0.9 %	62,964	1.1 %	37,696	0.6 %	51,846	0.9 %
Energy Equipment & Services	257,371	4.4 %	170,574	3.0 %	251,019	4.2 %	131,660	2.3 %
Equity Real Estate Investment Trusts (REITs)	499,858	8.6 %	811,915	14.2 %	374,380	6.3 %	624,337	10.7 %
Food Products	9,884	0.2 %	9,886	0.2 %	—	— %	—	— %
Health Care Equipment & Supplies	43,279	0.7 %	43,279	0.8 %	—	— %	—	— %
Health Care Providers & Services	421,198	7.2 %	404,130	7.1 %	422,919	7.2 %	421,389	7.1 %
Hotels, Restaurants & Leisure	37,295	0.6 %	37,295	0.6 %	127,638	2.1 %	103,897	1.8 %
Hotels & Personal Products	24,938	0.4 %	24,938	0.4 %	—	— %	—	— %
Household Durables	42,539	0.7 %	41,623	0.7 %	146,031	2.4 %	146,183	2.5 %
Insurance	2,986	0.1 %	2,986	0.1 %	—	— %	—	— %
Internet & Direct Marketing Retail	39,813	0.7 %	39,813	0.7 %	—	— %	—	— %
Internet Software & Services	229,717	4.0 %	229,791	4.0 %	219,348	3.7 %	219,348	3.8 %
IT Services	182,183	3.1 %	182,578	3.2 %	19,531	0.3 %	20,000	0.3 %
Leisure Products	45,531	0.8 %	45,626	0.8 %	44,085	0.7 %	44,204	0.8 %
Machinery	35,488	0.6 %	31,886	0.6 %	35,488	0.6 %	32,678	0.6 %
Marine (1)	—	— %	—	— %	8,919	0.1 %	8,800	0.2 %
Media	143,063	2.5 %	140,365	2.4 %	469,108	7.8 %	466,500	8.0 %
Metals & Mining	—	— %	—	— %	9,953	0.2 %	10,000	0.2 %
Online Lending	327,159	5.6 %	243,078	4.2 %	424,350	7.0 %	370,931	6.3 %
Paper & Forest Products	11,328	0.2 %	11,226	0.2 %	11,295	0.2 %	11,500	0.2 %
Personal Products	228,575	3.9 %	165,020	2.9 %	222,698	3.7 %	192,748	3.3 %
Pharmaceuticals	11,882	0.2 %	12,000	0.2 %	117,989	2.0 %	117,989	2.0 %
Professional Services	74,272	1.3 %	76,991	1.3 %	64,242	1.1 %	64,473	1.1 %
Real Estate Management & Development	41,860	0.7 %	41,860	0.7 %	—	— %	—	— %
Software	66,435	1.1 %	67,265	1.2 %	56,041	0.9 %	55,150	0.9 %
Technology Hardware, Storage & Peripherals	12,384	0.2 %	12,500	0.2 %	—	— %	—	— %

Textiles, Apparel & Luxury Goods	46,429	0.8	%	60,220	1.1	%	285,180	4.8	%	274,206	4.7	%
Tobacco	14,392	0.3	%	14,392	0.3	%	14,365	0.2	%	14,431	0.2	%
Trading Companies & Distributors	63,863	1.1	%	56,199	1.0	%	64,513	1.1	%	64,513	1.1	%
Transportation Infrastructure	27,494	0.5	%	28,104	0.5	%	—	—	%	—	—	%
Subtotal	$4,728,531	81.1	%	$4,767,085	83.2	%	$4,831,550	80.8	%	$4,758,593	81.5	%
Structured Finance (2)	$1,102,927	18.9	%	$960,194	16.8	%	$1,150,006	19.2	%	$1,079,712	18.5	%
Total Investments	$5,831,458	100.0	%	$5,727,279	100.0	%	$5,981,556	100.0	%	$5,838,305	100.0	%

(1) Industry includes exposure to the energy markets through our investments in Harley Marine Services, Inc. Including this investment, our overall fair value exposure to the broader energy industry, including energy equipment and services as noted above as of June 30, 2017 is $140,460. We do not hold an investment in Harley Marine Services, Inc. as of June 30, 2018.
(2) Our CLO investments do not have industry concentrations and as such have been separated in the table above.

Portfolio Investment Activity

During the year ended June 30, 2018, we acquired $820,137 of new investments, completed follow-on investments in existing portfolio companies totaling approximately $881,807, funded $19,309 of revolver advances, and recorded PIK interest of $9,404, resulting in gross investment originations of $1,730,657. The more significant of these transactions are briefly described below.

During the period from July 19, 2017 through September 11, 2017, we made a $16,000 follow-on first lien senior debt investment in RGIS Services, LLC. The senior secured loan bears interest at the greater of 8.50% or LIBOR plus 7.50% and has a final maturity of March 31, 2023.

On September 22, 2017, we made a $21,000 follow-on Senior Secured Term Loan A and a $17,000 follow-on Senior Secured Term Loan B debt investment in Matrixx Initiatives, Inc. The $21,000 Senior Secured Term Loan A bears interest at the greater of 7.50% or LIBOR plus 6.50% and has a final maturity of September 22, 2020. The $17,000 Senior Secured Term Loan B bears interest at the greater of 12.50% or LIBOR plus 11.50% and has a final maturity of September 22, 2020.

On September 25, 2017, we made a $5,000 first lien senior secured and $35,000 second lien senior secured debt investment in Engine Group, a marketing services firm, in order to support a refinancing. The first lien term loan bears interest at the great of 5.75% or LIBOR plus 4.75% and has a final maturity of September 15, 2022. The second lien term loan bears interest at the greater of 9.75% or LIBOR plus 8.75% and has a final maturity of September 15, 2023.

On September 25, 2017, we made a $10,000 senior secured term loan to fund a dividend recapitalization in Ingenio, LLC, which operates as an online personal advice marketplace and as a provider of digital entertainment media. The senior secured term loan bears interest at the greater of 8.75% or LIBOR plus 7.50% and has a final maturity of September 26, 2022.

On September 25, 2017, we exchanged $1,600 of Senior Secured Term Loan A and $4,799 of Senior Secured Term Loan B investments in Targus International, LLC into 6,120,658 of common shares of Targus Cayman Holdco Limited, and recorded a realized gain of $846, as a result of this transaction.

On September 27, 2017, we made a $22,000 follow-on senior secured Term Loan C-3 investment in Instant Web, LLC to fund a dividend recapitalization. The senior secured term loan bears interest at the greater of 12.50% or LIBOR plus 11.50% and has a final maturity of March 28, 2019.

On September 29, 2017, we made a $32,000 first lien senior secured debt investment to support operations and a refinancing of AgaMatrix, Inc., a leading developer, manufacturer, and marketer of diabetes monitoring care solutions. The first lien term loan bears interest at the greater of 10.25% or LIBOR plus 9.00% and has a final maturity of September 29, 2022.

On October 16, 2017, we made a $27,500 second lien secured investment in Transplace Holdings, a provider of transportation management solutions, in support of an acquisition of the company. The second lien term loan bears interest at the greater of 9.75% or LIBOR plus 8.75% and has a final maturity of October 6, 2025.

On November 3, 2017 through November 24, 2017, we made a $40,000 second lien secured investment to support the acquisition of Securus Technologies Holdings, a provider of mission-critical communication technology solutions and services. The second lien term loan bears interest at the greater of 9.25% or LIBOR plus 8.25% and has a final maturity of November 1, 2025.

On November 20, 2017, we made a $118,051 follow-on senior secured term loan A investment and a $900 follow-on senior secured term loan B investment in Instant Web, LLC (“IWCO”) to fund a refinancing and dividend recapitalization. The senior secured term loan A loan bears interest at the greater of 6.15% or LIBOR plus 5.15% and has a final maturity of November 20, 2022 and the senior secured term loan B bears interest at the greater of 10.15% or LIBOR plus 9.15% and has a final maturity of November 20, 2022. In addition, IWCO repaid the $27,000 term loan C, $25,000 term loan C-1, and $22,000 term loan C-2 receivable to us.

On December 1, 2017, we made a $10,000 second lien secured investment in UTZ Quality Foods, LLC, a salty snack food company, to fund an acquisition. The second lien term loan bears interest at LIBOR plus 7.25% and has a final maturity of November 21, 2025.

On December 4, 2017, we made an additional $235,453 senior secured investment in Broder Bros., Co., to fund an acquisition and a dividend recapitalization. The first lien term loan bears interest at the greater of 9.25% or LIBOR plus 8.00% and has a final maturity of December 2, 2022.

On December 15, 2017, we made a $12,000 second lien secured investment in PharMerica Corporation, which is a leading provider of institutional and specialty pharmacy services. The second lien term loan bears interest at the greater of 8.75% or LIBOR plus 7.75% and has a final maturity of December 7, 2025.

On December 20, 2017, we made a $15,000 second lien secured investment in Ability Network Inc., a leading healthcare IT company. The second lien term loan bears interest at the greater of 8.75% or LIBOR plus 7.75% and has a final maturity of December 13, 2025.

On December 8, 2017, we made a $20,000 Senior Secured Note investment in ACE Cash Express, Inc., which is a retailer of lending and non-lending financial products to customers in the U.S. The first lien term loan bears interest at a fixed rate of 12.00% and has a final maturity of December 15, 2022.

On December 5, 2017, we made a $12,500 second lien secured investment in EXC Holdings IIII Corp., an industrial technology company that designs and manufactures products that generate, detect, process, focus and harness light. The second lien term loan bears interest at the greater of 8.50% or LIBOR plus 7.50% and has a final maturity of December 1, 2025.

On December 29, 2017, we entered into a fee agreement with Wolf Energy Services Company, LLC (“Wolf”), for services required to locate, inventory, foreclose, and liquidate assets that were transferred from Ark-La-Tex to Wolf. Per the agreement, we will receive a fee equal to 8.0% of gross liquidation proceeds in the event aggregate liquidation gross proceeds exceed $19,000 (currently $18,500). During the three months ended March, 31, 2018, we received $1,222 in liquidation fees, net of third-party transaction costs, which is reflected as other income on our accompanying Consolidated Statement of Operations.

On January 5, 2018, we made a $10,000 first lien and $50,000 second lien secured investment in Research Now Group, Inc., a provider of customer surveys for market research activities. The first lien term loan bears interest at the greater of 6.50% or LIBOR plus 5.50% and has a final maturity of December 20, 2024. The second lien term loan bears interest at the greater of 10.50% or LIBOR plus 9.50% and has a final maturity of December 20, 2025.

On January 23, 2018, we made a $12,500 Senior Secured Term Loan A and $12,500 Senior Secured Term Loan B investment in Candle-Lite Company, LLC, a manufacturer and designer of decorative candles. The $12,500 Senior Secured Term Loan A bears interest at the greater of 6.75% or LIBOR plus 5.50% and has a final maturity of January 23, 2023. The $12,500 Senior Secured Term Loan B bears interest at the greater of 10.75% or LIBOR plus 9.50% and has a final maturity of January 23, 2023.

On January 29, 2018, we made a $70,000 first lien senior secured investment in Town & Country Holdings, Inc., a manufacturer and designer of kitchen textiles and table linens. The first lien term loan bears interest at the greater of 10.25% or LIBOR plus 9.00% and has a final maturity of January 26, 2023.

During the period from February 8, 2018 through February 9, 2018, we made a $57,100 second lien secured and $10,000 first lien secured investments in Digital Room LLC, an online printing and design company. The second lien term loan bears interest at the greater of 9.75% or LIBOR plus 8.75% and has a final maturity of December 29, 2024. The first lien term loan bears interest at the greater of 6.00% or LIBOR plus 5.00% and has a final maturity of December 29, 2023.

On February 22, 2018, we made a $10,000 second lien secured investment in Janus International Group, LLC, a manufacturer of steel roll-up doors and building components. The second lien term loan bears interest at the greater of 8.75% or LIBOR plus 7.75% and has a final maturity of February 21, 2026.

On March 9, 2018, we made a follow-on $16,921 subordinated debt investment in First Tower LLC, and a $2,664 equity investment in First Tower Finance Company LLC, to support an acquisition. The subordinated debt bears interest at 10.00% and 10.00% PIK interest and has a final maturity of June 24, 2019.

On March 12, 2018, we made a $43,500 senior secured investment in Class Appraisal, LLC, a provider of residential appraisal services. Our investment is comprised of a $42,000 senior secured term loan and a $1,500 unfunded revolving credit facility. The senior secured term loan bears interest at the greater of 9.75% or LIBOR plus 8.25% and has a final maturity of March 10, 2023. The revolving credit facility, once drawn, will bear interest at the greater of 9.75% or LIBOR plus 8.25% and has a final maturity of March 12, 2020.

On March 19, 2018, we made a $15,000 second lien secured investment in ATS Consolidated Inc., a traffic management company. The second lien term loan bears interest at LIBOR plus 7.75% and has a final maturity of February 27, 2026.

On April 6, 2018, our common equity investment cost in the amount of $60,876 at the date of the merger in Arctic Equipment was exchanged for newly issued common shares of CP Energy. As a result of this merger between these controlled portfolio companies, our equity ownership percentage in CP Energy increased to 99.8%. There were no realized gain or loss recognized by us since this was a merger amongst two portfolio companies under our control.

On March 29, 2018, we made a $32,500 senior secured investment in Rosa Mexicano Company, an operator of Mexican themed restaurants. Our investment is comprised of a $30,000 senior secured term loan and a $2,500 unfunded revolving credit facility. The senior secured term loan bears interest at the greater of 9.00% or LIBOR plus 7.50% and has a final maturity of March 29, 2023. The revolving credit facility, once drawn, will bear interest at the greater of 9.00% or LIBOR plus 7.50% and has a final maturity of March 29, 2023.

On April 3, 2018, we made a $28,000 first lien senior secured investment in Mobile Posse Inc., which offers home screen content and messaging services to mobile phone carriers. The first lien term loan bears interest at the greater of 10.50% or LIBOR plus 8.50% and has a final maturity of April 3, 2023.

On April 10, 2018, we made a $25,500 Senior Secured Term Loan A and $17,000 Senior Secured Term Loan B investment in SEOTownCenter, Inc., a provider of search engine optimization services. The $25,500 Senior Secured Term Loan A bears interest at the greater of 9.50% or LIBOR plus 7.50% and has a final maturity of April 7, 2023. The $17,000 Senior Secured Term Loan B bears interest at the greater of 14.50% or LIBOR plus 12.50% and has a final maturity of April 7, 2023.

On April 17, 2018, we made a $43,000 Senior Secured Term Loan A and $43,000 Senior Secured Term Loan B investment in MRP Holdco, Inc., a provider of IT-focused contractor and permanent staffing recruitment solutions. The $43,000 Senior Secured Term Loan A bears interest at the greater of 6.00% or LIBOR plus 4.50% and has a final maturity of April 17, 2024. The $43,000 Senior Secured Term Loan B bears interest at the greater of 10.00% or LIBOR plus 8.50% and has a final maturity of April 17, 2024.

On April 17, 2018, we made a $10,000 Second Lien Term Loan investment in Help/Systems Holdings, Inc., a provider of software products. The second lien term loan bears interest at LIBOR + 7.75% and has a final maturity of March 27, 2026.

On May 31, 2018, we purchased $74,700 of first lien senior secured notes and $5,000 of revolving credit issued to support the acquisition of H.IG. ECI Merger Sub, Inc. ("ECI") by affiliates of H.I.G Capital, LLC ("H.I.G"). Our revolving credit commitment was unfunded at close. ECI is a provider of managed services and technology solutions. The $44,800 Senior Secured Term Loan A bears interest at the greater of 7.00% or LIBOR + 5.50% and has a final maturity of May 31, 2023. The $29,900 Senior Secured Term Loan B bears interest at the greater of 12.00% or LIBOR plus 10.50% and has a final maturity of May 31, 2023. The revolving credit facility, once drawn, will bear interest at the greater of 9.00% or LIBOR plus 7.50% and has a final maturity of September 30, 2018.

On June 15, 2018, we made a $15,000 convertible preferred equity investment in Pacific World.

During the year ended June 30, 2018, we made five follow-on investments in NPRC totaling $35,292 to support the online consumer lending initiative, which was comprised of $13,434 of equity through NPH and $21,858 of debt directly to NPRC and its wholly-owned subsidiaries. Additionally, we provided $96,199 of equity financing to NPRC for the acquisition of real estate properties and $1,112 of debt and $27,391 of equity financing to NPRC to fund capital expenditures for existing properties.

During the year ended June 30, 2018, we received full repayments on nineteen investments, partially sold two investments, and received several partial prepayments and amortization payments totaling $1,831,286, which resulted in net realized losses totaling $18,464. The more significant of these transactions are briefly described below.

On July 25, 2017, EZShield Parent, Inc. repaid the $14,963 Senior Secured Term Loan A and $15,000 Senior Secured Term Loan B receivable to us.

On July 28, 2017, Global Employment Solutions, Inc. repaid the $48,131 loan receivable to us.

On August 7, 2017, Water Pik, Inc. repaid the $13,739 loan receivable to us.

On September 25, 2017, Traeger Pellet Grills LLC repaid the $47,094 Senior Secured Term Loan A and $56,031 Senior Secured Term Loan B loan receivable to us.

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On November 22, 2017, LaserShip, Inc, partially repaid $14,295 senior secured loan receivable to us.
On December 11, 2017, Primesport, Inc. repaid the $53,001 Senior Secured Term Loan A and $71,481 Senior Secured Term Loan B loan receivable to us, for which we agreed to a payment to satisfy the loan less than the par amount and recorded a realized loss of $3,019, as a result of this transaction.
On December 15, 2017, Instant Web, LLC repaid the $238,500 Senior Secured Term Loan A and $159,000 Senior Secured Term Loan B loan receivable to us.
On December 15, 2017, Matrixx Initiatives, Inc. repaid the $86,427 Senior Secured Term Loan A and $69,562 Senior Secured Term Loan B loan receivable to us.
On December 21, 2017, NCP Finance Limited Partnership repaid the $26,800 subordinated secured loan receivable to us.
On December 29, 2017, Digital Room LLC repaid the $34,000 second lien term loan receivable to us.
On March 1, 2018, LaserShip, Inc. repaid the $22,990 Senior Secured Term Loan A and $14,124 Senior Secured Term Loan B loan receivable to us.
On March 20, 2018, PGX Holdings, Inc, partially repaid $16,379 second lien term loan receivable to us.
On March 28, 2018, Prince Mineral Holding Corp. repaid the $10,000 senior secured term loan receivable to us.
On March 31, 2018, we wrote down the value of Nixon, Inc. resulting in a realized a loss of $14,197.
On April 2, 2018, Ability Network Inc. fully repaid the $15,000 second lien term loan receivable to us.
On April 4, 2018, Wheel Pros, LLC fully repaid the $20,760 senior secured subordinated notes receivable to us.
During the period from April 16, 2018 to June 29, 2018, we sold $180,000 of the outstanding principal balance of the senior secured note investment in Broder Bros., Co. at 100% of par, representing 39.53% of the principal outstanding prior to the sale. There was no gain or loss realized on the sale.
On April 17 and April 18, 2018, we sold 49.71% of the outstanding principal balance of the senior secured term loan investment in RGIS Services, LLC, for a total of $15,000 at 93.5% of par. We realized a $423 loss on the sale.
On May 1, 2018, Pelican Products, Inc. fully repaid the $17,500 second lien term loan receivable to us.
On May 15, 2018, National Home Healthcare Corp. fully repaid the $15,407 second lien term loan receivable to us.
During the year ended June 30, 2018, we received $21,845, $26,244 and $6,729 as a partial return of capital on our investments in Voya CLO 2012-2, Ltd., Voya CLO 2012-3, Ltd., and Madison Park Funding IX, Ltd., respectively.
During the year ended June 30, 2018, one of our CLO investments was deemed to have an other-than-temporary loss. In accordance with ASC 325-40, Beneficial Interest in Securitized Financial Assets, we recorded a total loss of $2,495 related to this investment for the amount our amortized cost exceeded fair value as of the respective determination dates.
During the year ended June 30, 2018, we received partial repayments of $113,675 of our loans previously outstanding with NPRC and its wholly-owned subsidiaries and $10,403 as a return of capital on our equity investment in NPRC.

The following table provides a summary of our investment activity for each quarter within the three years ending June 30, 2018:

Quarter Ended	Acquisitions(1)	Dispositions(2)
September 30, 2015	$ 345,743	$ 436,919
December 31, 2015	316,145	354,855
March 31, 2016	23,176	163,641
June 30, 2016	294,038	383,460
September 30, 2016	347,150	114,331
December 31, 2016	469,537	644,995
March 31, 2017	449,607	302,513
June 30, 2017	223,176	352,043
September 30, 2017	222,151	310,894
December 31, 2017	738,737	1,041,126
March 31, 2018	429,928	116,978
June 30, 2018	339,841	362,287

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

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

Investment Valuation

In determining the range of values for debt instruments, except CLOs and debt investments in controlling portfolio companies, management and the independent valuation firm estimated corporate and security credit ratings and identified corresponding yields to maturity for each loan from relevant market data. A discounted cash flow 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 $5,727,279.

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, 2018.

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, our common equity investment in Arctic Equipment was exchanged for newly issued common shares of CP Energy as a result of a merger between the two companies. The cost basis of our investment in Arctic Equipment of $65,976 was transferred to CP Energy. as a result of the merger between these controlled portfolio companies. The exchange led to our increased 99.8% ownership interest of CP Energy as of June 30, 2018 compared to our 82.3% ownership as of June 30, 2017.

The fair value of our investment in CP Energy increased to $123,261 as of June 30, 2018, which is a discount of $56,215 from its amortized cost, compared to a fair value of $72,216 as of June 30, 2017, a discount of $41,284 to its amortized cost. The increase in fair value was driven by the inclusion of Arctic Equipment’s fair value as a result of the merger, in addition to a significant improvement in operating performance driven by both revenue growth and increased profitability. To a lesser extent, the increase in fair value was driven by an increase in comparable company market valuations.

First Tower Finance Company LLC

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

On June 15, 2012, we acquired 80.1% of First Tower businesses. As of June 30, 2016, First Tower had $432,639 of finance receivables net of unearned charges. As of June 30, 2017, First Tower’s total debt outstanding to parties senior to us was $304,337.

The fair value of our investment in First Tower increased to $443,010 as of June 30, 2018, representing a premium of $88,798 to its amortized cost basis compared to a fair value of $365,588 as of June 30, 2017, a premium of $25,993 to its amortized cost. The increase in fair value was driven by an increase in loan originations and improved operating margins, as well as an increase in trading multiples of comparable companies. Also contributing to the increase in fair value is First Tower’s acquisition of a loan portfolio from Harrison Finance.

Freedom Marine Solutions, LLC

Prospect owns 100% of the equity of Energy Solutions, a Consolidated Holding Company. Energy Solutions owns 100% of Freedom Marine. Freedom Marine owns 100% of each of Vessel Company, LLC, Vessel Company II, LLC, and Vessel Company III, LLC. Freedom Marine owns, manages, and operates offshore supply vessels to provide transportation and support services for the oil and gas exploration and production industries in the Gulf of Mexico.

The fair value of our investment in Freedom Marine decreased to $13,037 as of June 30, 2018, a discount of $30,555 to its amortized cost, compared to a discount of $18,616 to its amortized cost as of June 30, 2017. The decline in fair value was driven by a decrease in the appraised values of the vessels.

InterDent, Inc.

Prospect exercised its rights and remedies under its loan documents to exercise the shareholder voting rights in respect of the stock of InterDent, Inc. (“InterDent”) and to appoint a new Board of Directors of InterDent. As a result, as of June 30, 2018, Prospect’s investment in InterDent is classified as a control investment. InterDent is a dental practice support organization based in Inglewood, California providing administrative, financial, and operational services to affiliated dental practices.

The fair value of our investment in InterDent decreased to $197,621 as of June 30, 2018, a discount of $15,080 to its amortized cost, compared to a discount of $1,268 to its amortized cost as of June 30, 2017. The decline in fair value was due to lower projected future earnings as a result of customer attrition.
MITY, Inc.
Prospect owns 100% of the equity of MITY Holdings of Delaware Inc. ("MITY Delaware"), a Consolidated Holding Company.
MITY Delaware holds 95.48% of the equity of MITY, Inc. (f/k/a MITY Enterprises, Inc.) ("MITY"), with management of
MITY owning the remaining 4.52% of the equity of MITY. MITY owns 100% of each of MITY-Lite, Inc. ("MITY-Lite");
Broda USA, Inc. (f/k/a Broda Enterprises USA, Inc.) ("Broda USA"); and Broda Enterprises ULC ("Broda Canada"). MITY
is a designer, manufacturer and seller of multipurpose room furniture and specialty healthcare seating products.

The fair value of our investment in Mity decreased to $58,894 as of June 30, 2018, a discount of $5,847 to its amortized
cost, compared to a premium of $11,771 to its amortized cost as of June 30, 2017. The decrease in fair value is driven by a
decline in gross profit and operating margins, partially offset by projected revenue growth.

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, 2018, we own 100% of the fully-diluted common equity of NPRC.
During the year ended June 30, 2018, we provided $96,199 of equity financing to NPRC for the acquisition of real estate properties and $1,112 of debt and $27,391 of equity financing to NPRC to fund capital expenditures for existing properties.
During the year ended June 30, 2018, we provided $21,858 of debt and $13,434 of debt and equity financing, respectively, to NPRC and its wholly-owned subsidiaries to support the online consumer lending initiative. In addition, during the year ended June 30, 2018, we received partial repayments of $113,675 of our loans previously outstanding with NPRC and its wholly-owned subsidiaries and $10,403 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, 2018, the outstanding investment in online consumer loans by certain of NPRC's wholly-owned subsidiaries was comprised of 62,973 individual loans and residual interest in two securitizations, and had an aggregate fair value of $367,479. The average outstanding individual loan balance is approximately $5 and the loans mature on dates ranging from July 1, 2018 to April 19, 2025 with a weighted-average outstanding term of 27 months as of June 30, 2018. Fixed interest rates range from 4.0% to 36.0% with a weighted-average current interest rate of 27.4%. As of June 30, 2018, our investment in NPRC and its wholly-owned subsidiaries relating to online consumer lending had a fair value of $243,061.
As of June 30, 2018, based on outstanding principal balance, 6.3% of the portfolio was invested in super prime loans (borrowers with a Fair Isaac Corporation ("FICO") score, of 720 or greater), 19.5% of the portfolio in prime loans (borrowers with a FICO score of 660 to 719) and 74.2% 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	$ 20,714	$20,063	13.8%
Prime	63,565	60,554	17.9%
Near Prime	241,907	224,652	31.1%

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

As of June 30, 2018, our investment in NPRC and its wholly-owned subsidiaries had an amortized cost of $826,987 and a fair value of $1,054,976, including our investment in online consumer lending as discussed above. The fair value of $811,915 related to NPRC's real estate portfolio was comprised of forty-two 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, 2018.

No.	Property Name	City	Acquisition Date	Purchase Price	Mortgage Outstanding
1	Filet of Chicken	Forest Park, GA	10/24/2012	$ 7,400	$ —
2	5100 Live Oaks Blvd, LLC	Tampa, FL	1/17/2013	63,400	46,426
3	Lofton Place, LLC	Tampa, FL	4/30/2013	26,000	20,273
4	Arlington Park Marietta, LLC	Marietta, GA	5/8/2013	14,850	9,650
5	NPRC Carroll Resort, LLC	Pembroke Pines, FL	6/24/2013	225,000	175,885
6	Cordova Regency, LLC	Pensacola, FL	11/15/2013	13,750	11,375
7	Crestview at Oakleigh, LLC	Pensacola, FL	11/15/2013	17,500	13,845
8	Inverness Lakes, LLC	Mobile, AL	11/15/2013	29,600	24,700
9	Kings Mill Pensacola, LLC	Pensacola, FL	11/15/2013	20,750	17,550
10	Plantations at Pine Lake, LLC	Tallahassee, FL	11/15/2013	18,000	14,092
11	Verandas at Rocky Ridge, LLC	Birmingham, AL	11/15/2013	15,600	10,205
12	Matthews Reserve II, LLC	Matthews, NC	11/19/2013	22,063	19,765
13	City West Apartments II, LLC	Orlando, FL	11/19/2013	23,562	23,084
14	Vinings Corner II, LLC	Smyrna, GA	11/19/2013	35,691	32,649
15	Atlanta Eastwood Village LLC	Stockbridge, GA	12/12/2013	25,957	22,546
16	Atlanta Monterey Village LLC	Jonesboro, GA	12/12/2013	11,501	10,969
17	Atlanta Hidden Creek LLC	Morrow, GA	12/12/2013	5,098	4,696
18	Atlanta Meadow Springs LLC	College Park, GA	12/12/2013	13,116	12,914
19	Atlanta Meadow View LLC	College Park, GA	12/12/2013	14,354	12,968
20	Atlanta Peachtree Landing LLC	Fairburn, GA	12/12/2013	17,224	15,361
21	APH Carroll Bartram Park, LLC	Jacksonville, FL	12/31/2013	38,000	27,157
22	Crestview at Cordova, LLC	Pensacola, FL	1/17/2014	8,500	7,785
23	APH Carroll Atlantic Beach, LLC	Atlantic Beach, FL	1/31/2014	13,025	8,443
24	Taco Bell, OK	Yukon, OK	6/4/2014	1,719	—
25	Taco Bell, MO	Marshall, MO	6/4/2014	1,405	—
26	23 Mile Road Self Storage, LLC	Chesterfield, MI	8/19/2014	5,804	4,350
27	36th Street Self Storage, LLC	Wyoming, MI	8/19/2014	4,800	3,600
28	Ball Avenue Self Storage, LLC	Grand Rapids, MI	8/19/2014	7,281	5,460
29	Ford Road Self Storage, LLC	Westland, MI	8/29/2014	4,642	3,480
30	Ann Arbor Kalamazoo Self Storage, LLC	Ann Arbor, MI	8/29/2014	4,458	3,345
31	Ann Arbor Kalamazoo Self Storage, LLC	Ann Arbor, MI	8/29/2014	8,927	6,695
32	Ann Arbor Kalamazoo Self Storage, LLC	Kalamazoo, MI	8/29/2014	2,363	1,775
33	Canterbury Green Apartments Holdings LLC	Fort Wayne, IN	9/29/2014	85,500	74,046
34	Abbie Lakes OH Partners, LLC	Canal Winchester, OH	9/30/2014	12,600	13,055
35	Kengary Way OH Partners, LLC	Reynoldsburg, OH	9/30/2014	11,500	13,502
36	Lakeview Trail OH Partners, LLC	Canal Winchester, OH	9/30/2014	26,500	23,256
37	Lakepoint OH Partners, LLC	Pickerington, OH	9/30/2014	11,000	14,480
38	Sunbury OH Partners, LLC	Columbus, OH	9/30/2014	13,000	14,115
39	Heatherbridge OH Partners, LLC	Blacklick, OH	9/30/2014	18,416	18,328

No.	Property Name	City	Acquisition Date	Purchase Price	Mortgage Outstanding
40	Jefferson Chase OH Partners, LLC	Blacklick, OH	9/30/2014	13,551	17,200
41	Goldenstrand OH Partners, LLC	Hilliard, OH	10/29/2014	7,810	9,600
42	Jolly Road Self Storage, LLC	Okemos, MI	1/16/2015	7,492	5,620
43	Eaton Rapids Road Self Storage, LLC	Lansing West, MI	1/16/2015	1,741	1,305
44	Haggerty Road Self Storage, LLC	Novi, MI	1/16/2015	6,700	5,025
45	Waldon Road Self Storage, LLC	Lake Orion, MI	1/16/2015	6,965	5,225
46	Tyler Road Self Storage, LLC	Ypsilanti, MI	1/16/2015	3,507	2,630
47	SSIL I, LLC	Aurora, IL	11/5/2015	34,500	26,450
48	Vesper Tuscaloosa, LLC	Tuscaloosa, AL	9/28/2016	54,500	43,120
49	Vesper Iowa City, LLC	Iowa City, IA	9/28/2016	32,750	24,825
50	Vesper Corpus Christi, LLC	Corpus Christi, TX	9/28/2016	14,250	10,800
51	Vesper Campus Quarters, LLC	Corpus Christi, TX	9/28/2016	18,350	14,175
52	Vesper College Station, LLC	College Station, TX	9/28/2016	41,500	32,057
53	Vesper Kennesaw, LLC	Kennesaw, GA	9/28/2016	57,900	48,668
54	Vesper Statesboro, LLC	Statesboro, GA	9/28/2016	7,500	6,076
55	Vesper Manhattan KS, LLC	Manhattan, KS	9/28/2016	23,250	15,145
56	JSIP Union Place, LLC	Franklin, MA	12/7/2016	64,750	51,800
57	9220 Old Lantern Way, LLC	Laurel, MD	1/30/2017	187,250	153,580
58	7915 Baymeadows Circle Owner, LLC	Jacksonville, FL	10/31/2017	95,700	76,560
59	8025 Baymeadows Circle Owner, LLC	Jacksonville, FL	10/31/2017	15,300	12,240
60	23275 Riverside Drive Owner, LLC	Southfield, MI	11/8/2017	52,000	44,044
61	23741 Pond Road Owner, LLC	Southfield, MI	11/8/2017	16,500	14,185
62	150 Steeplechase Way Owner, LLC	Largo, MD	1/10/2018	44,500	36,668
63	Laurel Pointe Holdings, LLC	Forest Park, GA	5/9/2018	33,005	26,400
64	Bradford Ridge Holdings, LLC	Forest Park, GA	5/9/2018	12,500	10,000
65	Olentangy Commons Owner LLC	Columbus, OH	6/1/2018	113,000	92,876
				$1,866,627	$1,528,099

The fair value of our investment in NPRC increased to $1,054,976 as of June 30, 2018, a premium of $227,989 from its amortized cost, compared to the $197,008 unrealized appreciation recorded at June 30, 2017. This increase is primarily due to the improved property values, partially offset by a decline in our online lending portfolio value resulting from an increase in delinquent loans.

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 Corporation ("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 Aliso Viejo, California.

The fair value of our investment in Pacific World decreased to $165,020 as of June 30, 2018, a discount of $63,555 to its amortized cost, compared to a discount of $30,216 to its amortized cost as of June 30, 2017. Our investment in Pacific World declined in value due to a decrease in revenues and profitability, as well as a decrease in comparable company trading multiples.

Valley Electric Company, Inc.

Prospect owns 100% of the common stock of Valley Electric Holdings I, Inc. ("Valley Holdings I"), a Consolidated Holding

Company. Valley Holdings I owns 100% of Valley Electric Holdings II, Inc. ("Valley Holdings II"), a Consolidated Holding

Company. Valley Holdings II owns 94.99% of Valley Electric Company, Inc. (“Valley Electric”), with Valley Electric management owning the remaining 5.01% of the equity. Valley Electric owns 100% of the equity of VE Company, Inc., which owns 100% of the equity of Valley Electric Co. of Mt. Vernon, Inc. (“Valley”), a leading provider of specialty electrical services in the state of Washington and among the top 50 electrical contractors in the United States.

Due to increased demand for specialty electrical services and higher project margins, the fair value of our investment in Valley Electric increased to $50,797 as of June 30, 2018, a discount of $13,618 from its amortized cost, compared to the $29,749 unrealized depreciation recorded at June 30, 2017.

Our controlled investments, other than those discussed above, have seen steady or improved operating performance and are valued at $60,681 above cost. Overall, combined with those portfolio companies discussed above, our controlled investments at June 30, 2018 are valued at $103,800 above their amortized cost.

With the non-control/non-affiliate investments, generally, there is less volatility related to our total investments because our equity positions tend to be smaller than with our control/affiliate investments, and debt investments are generally not as susceptible to large swings in value as equity investments. For debt investments, the fair value is generally limited on the high side to each loan’s par value, plus any prepayment premium that could be imposed. Many of the debt investments in this category have not experienced a significant change in value, as they were previously valued at or near par value. Non-control/non-affiliate investments did not experience significant changes and are generally performing as expected or better. However, as of June 30, 2018, one of our non-control/non-affiliate investments, United Sporting Companies, Inc. (“USC”) is valued at discount to amortized cost of $68,285. As of June 30, 2018, our CLO investment portfolio is valued at a $142,733 discount to amortized cost. Excluding these investments, non-control/non-affiliate investments at June 30, 2018 are valued $240 above 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, 2018 consists of: a Revolving Credit Facility availing us of the ability to borrow debt subject to borrowing base determinations; Convertible Notes which we issued in December 2012, April 2014 and April 2017 with additional 2022 Notes issued in May 2018; Public Notes which we issued in March 2013, April 2014, December 2015, June 2018, and from time to time, through our 2024 Notes Follow-on Program; and Prospect Capital InterNotes® which we issue from time to time. Our equity capital is comprised entirely of common equity.

The following table shows our outstanding debt as of June 30, 2018.

	Principal Outstanding	Unamortized Discount & Debt Issuance Costs	Net Carrying Value		Fair Value (1)		Effective Interest Rate	
Revolving Credit Facility(2)	$ 37,000	$ 2,032	$ 37,000	(3)	$ 37,000		1ML+2.25%	(6)
2019 Notes	101,647	339	101,308		103,562	(4)	6.51%	(7)
2020 Notes	392,000	4,270	387,730		392,529	(4)	5.38%	(7)
2022 Notes	328,500	8,465	320,035		320,084	(4)	5.69%	(7)
Convertible Notes	822,147		809,073		816,175			
5.00% 2019 Notes	153,536	456	153,080		155,483	(4)	5.29%	(7)
2023 Notes	320,000	4,120	315,880		328,909	(4)	6.09%	(7)
2024 Notes	199,281	4,559	194,722		202,151	(4)	6.74%	(7)
2028 Notes	55,000	1,872	53,128		55,220	(4)	6.72%	(7)
Public Notes	727,817		716,810		741,763			
Prospect Capital InterNotes®	760,924	11,998	748,926		779,400	(5)	5.76%	(8)

Total	$ 2,347,888	$2,311,809	$2,374,338

(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, 2018.
(2) The maximum draw amount of the Revolving Credit facility as of June 30, 2018 is $885,000.

(3) Net Carrying Value excludes deferred financing costs associated with the Revolving Credit Facility. See Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates for accounting policy details.
(4) We use available market quotes to estimate the fair value of the Convertible Notes and Public Notes.
(5) The fair value of Prospect Capital InterNotes® is estimated by discounting remaining payments using current Treasury rates plus spread 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, 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

The following table shows the contractual maturities of our Revolving Credit Facility, Convertible Notes, Public Notes and Prospect Capital InterNotes® as of June 30, 2017.

	Payments Due by Period				
	Total	Less than 1 Year	1 – 3 Years	3 – 5 Years	After 5 Years
Revolving Credit Facility	$—	$—	$—	$—	$—
Convertible Notes	953,153	136,153	592,000	—	225,000
Public Notes	749,281	—	300,000	—	449,281
Prospect Capital InterNotes®	980,494	39,038	325,661	399,490	216,305
Total Contractual Obligations	$2,682,928	$175,191	$1,217,661	$399,490	$890,586

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, 2018, we can issue up to $4,386,415 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” or the “Revolving Credit Facility”). The lenders have extended commitments of $885,000 under the 2014 Facility as of June 30, 2018. The 2014 Facility includes an accordion feature which allows commitments to be increased up to $1,500,000 in the aggregate. The revolving period of the 2014 Facility extends through March 2019, with an additional one year amortization period (with distributions allowed) after the completion of the revolving period. During such one year amortization period, all principal payments on the pledged assets will be applied to reduce the balance. At the end of the one year amortization period, the remaining balance will become due, if required by the lenders.

The 2014 Facility contains restrictions pertaining to the geographic and industry concentrations of funded loans, maximum size of funded loans, interest rate payment frequency of funded loans, maturity dates of funded loans and minimum equity requirements. The 2014 Facility also contains certain requirements relating to portfolio performance, including required minimum portfolio yield and limitations on delinquencies and charge-offs, violation of which could result in the early termination of the 2014 Facility. The 2014 Facility also requires the maintenance of a minimum liquidity requirement. As of June 30, 2018, we were in compliance with the applicable covenants.

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

As of June 30, 2018 and June 30, 2017, we had $547,205 and $665,409, respectively, available to us for borrowing under the Revolving Credit Facility, of which $37,000 was outstanding as of June 30, 2018. We did not have any borrowings outstanding under the Revolving Credit Facility as of June 30, 2017. As additional eligible investments are transferred to PCF and pledged under the Revolving Credit Facility, PCF will generate additional availability up to the current commitment amount of $885,000. As of June 30, 2018, the investments, including cash and money market funds, used as collateral for the Revolving Credit Facility had an aggregate fair value of $1,327,583, which represents 22.8% of our total investments, including cash and money market funds. These assets are held and owned by PCF, a bankruptcy remote special purpose entity, and as such, these investments are not available to our general creditors. The release of any assets from PCF requires the approval of the facility agent.

In connection with the origination and amendments of the Revolving Credit Facility, we incurred $12,405 of new fees and $3,539 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, 2018, $2,032 remains to be amortized and is reflected as deferred financing costs on the Consolidated Statements of Assets and Liabilities.

During the years ended June 30, 2018, 2017 and 2016, we recorded $13,170, $12,173 and $13,213, respectively, of interest costs, unused fees and amortization of financing costs on the Revolving Credit Facility as interest expense.

Convertible Notes

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

On February 18, 2011, we issued $172,500 aggregate principal amount of convertible notes that 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, 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 mature on January 15, 2019 (the "2019 Notes"), unless previously converted or repurchased in accordance with their terms. The 2019 Notes bear interest at a rate of 5.875% per year, payable semi-annually on January 15 and July 15 of each year, beginning July 15, 2013. Total proceeds from the issuance of the 2019 Notes, net of underwriting discounts and offering costs, were $193,600. On May 30, 2018, we repurchased $98,353 aggregate principal amounts 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. Following the repurchase of the 2019 Notes, the outstanding aggregate principal amount of the 2019 Notes is $101,647 as of June 30, 2018.

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. As of June 30, 2018, the outstanding aggregate principal amount of the 2020 Notes is $392,000.

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, the outstanding aggregate principal amount of the 2022 Notes is $328,500 as of June 30, 2018.

Certain key terms related to the convertible features for the 2019 Notes, the 2020 Notes and the 2022 Notes (collectively, the "Convertible Notes") are listed below.

	2019 Notes	2020 Notes	2022 Notes
Initial conversion rate(1)	79.7766	80.6647	100.2305
Initial conversion price	$12.54	$12.40	$9.98
Conversion rate at June 30, 2018(1)(2)	79.8360	80.6670	100.2305
Conversion price at June 30, 2018(2)(3)	$12.53	$12.40	$9.98
Last conversion price calculation date	12/21/2017	4/11/2018	4/11/2018
Dividend threshold amount (per share)(4)	$0.110025	$0.110525	$0.083330

(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 incurred $27,166 of fees which are being amortized over the terms of the notes, of which $13,074 remains to be amortized and is included as a reduction within Convertible Notes on the Consolidated Statement of Assets and Liabilities as of June 30, 2018.

During the years ended June 30, 2018, 2017 and 2016, we recorded $51,020, $55,217 and $68,966, 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 bear interest at a rate of 5.00% per year, payable semi-annually on January 15 and July 15 of each year, beginning July 15, 2014. Total proceeds from the issuance of the 5.00% 2019 Notes, net of underwriting discounts and offering costs, were $295,998. On 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 December 10, 2015, we issued $160,000 aggregate principal amount of unsecured notes that mature on June 15, 2024 (the "2024 Notes"). The 2024 Notes bear interest at a rate of 6.25% per year, payable quarterly on March 15, June

15, September 15 and December 15 of each year, beginning March 15, 2016. Total proceeds from the issuance of the 2024 Notes, net of underwriting discounts and offering costs, were $155,043. On June 16, 2016, we entered into an at-the-market program with FBR Capital Markets & Co. through which we could sell, by means of at-the-market offerings, from time to time, up to $100,000 in aggregate principal amount of our existing 2024 Notes. As of June 30, 2018, we issued $199,281 in aggregate principal amount of our 2024 Notes for net proceeds of $193,253 after commissions and offering costs.

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.

The 2023 Notes, the 5.00% 2019 Notes, the 2024 Notes, and the 2028 Notes (collectively, the "Public Notes") are direct unsecured obligations and rank equally with all of our unsecured indebtedness from time to time outstanding.

In connection with the issuance of the 2023 Notes, the 5.00% 2019 Notes, the 2024 Notes, and the 2028 Notes we recorded a discount of $2,777 and debt issuance costs of $15,644, which are being amortized over the terms of the respective notes. As of June 30, 2018, $1,664 of the original issue discount and $9,343 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, 2018, 2017 and 2016, we recorded $44,269, $43,898 and $36,859, respectively, of interest costs and amortization of financing costs on the Public Notes as interest expense.

Prospect Capital InterNotes®

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

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

During the year ended June 30, 2018, we issued $76,297 aggregate principal amount of Prospect Capital InterNotes® for net proceeds of $75,159. These notes were issued with stated interest rates ranging from 4.00% to 5.25% with a weighted average interest rate of 4.42%. These notes will mature between July 15, 2022 and May 15, 2026. 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
	$76,297				

During the year ended June 30, 2017, we issued $138,882 aggregate principal amount of our Prospect Capital InterNotes® for net proceeds of $137,150. The following table summarizes the Prospect Capital InterNotes® issued during the year ended June 30, 2017.

Tenor at Origination (in years)	Principal Amount	Interest Rate Range	Weighted Average Interest Rate		Maturity Date Range
5	$138,882	4.75% - 5.50%	5.08	%	July 15, 2021 - June 15, 2022
	$138,882				

During the year ended June 30, 2018, we redeemed, prior to maturity, $269,375 aggregate principal amount of Prospect Capital InterNotes® at par with a weighted average interest rate of 4.89% in order to replace shorter maturity debt with longer-term debt. 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
	$760,924				

During the year ended June 30, 2017, we redeemed $49,947 aggregate principal amount of Prospect Capital InterNotes® at par with a weighted average interest rate of 4.87% in order to replace debt with shorter maturity dates. During the year ended June 30, 2017, we repaid $8,880 aggregate principal amount of Prospect Capital InterNotes® at par in accordance with the Survivor's Option, as defined in the InterNotes® Offering prospectus. As a result of these transactions, we recorded a loss in the amount of the difference between the reacquisition price and the net carrying amount of the notes, net of the proportionate amount of unamortized debt issuance costs. The net gain on the extinguishment of Prospect Capital InterNotes® in the year ended June 30, 2017 was $525.

The following table summarizes the Prospect Capital InterNotes® outstanding as of June 30, 2017.

Tenor at Origination (in years)	Principal Amount	Interest Rate Range		Weighted Average Interest Rate		Maturity Date Range
4	$39,038	3.75% - 4.00%		3.92	%	November 15, 2017 - May 15, 2018
5	354,805	4.25% - 5.50%		5.00	%	July 15, 2018 - June 15, 2022
5.2	4,440	4.63%		4.63	%	August 15, 2020 - September 15, 2020
5.3	2,686	4.63	%	4.63	%	September 15, 2020
5.4	5,000	4.75	%	4.75	%	August 15, 2019
5.5	109,068	4.25% - 5.00%		4.67	%	February 15, 2019 - November 15, 2020
6	2,182	4.88	%	4.88	%	April 15, 2021 - May 15, 2021
6.5	40,702	5.10% - 5.50%		5.24	%	February 15, 2020 - May 15, 2022
7	191,356	4.00% - 6.55%		5.38	%	June 15, 2019 - December 15, 2022
7.5	1,996	5.75	%	5.75	%	February 15, 2021
10	37,509	4.27% - 7.00%		6.20	%	March 15, 2022 - December 15, 2025
12	2,978	6.00	%	6.00	%	November 15, 2025 - December 15, 2025
15	17,245	5.25% - 6.00%		5.36	%	May 15, 2028 - November 15, 2028
18	21,532	4.13% - 6.25%		5.47	%	December 15, 2030 - August 15, 2031
20	4,248	5.63% - 6.00%		5.84	%	November 15, 2032 - October 15, 2033
25	34,218	6.25% - 6.50%		6.39	%	August 15, 2038 - May 15, 2039

30	111,491	5.50% - 6.75%	6.22	%	November 15, 2042 - October 15, 2043
	$980,494				

In connection with the issuance of Prospect Capital InterNotes®, we incurred $24,465 of fees which are being amortized over the term of the notes, of which $11,998 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, 2018.
During the years ended June 30, 2018, 2017 and 2016, we recorded $46,580, $53,560 and $48,681, 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, 2018, our net asset value increased by $52,095 or $0.03 per share. This increase is primarily from an increase in net realized and change in unrealized gains (losses) of $13,013, or $0.04 per share, driven by increases in the fair values of our controlled companies operating in the consumer finance and real estate industries, partially offset by a decrease in the fair value of our CLO portfolio. (See Change in Unrealized Gains (Losses), Net for further discussion.) Net investment income exceeded distributions to shareholders by $0.02 per share during the period. These increases were partially offset by a $0.03 per share decline is related to the effect from reinvestment of our dividends on behalf of our stockholders at current market prices. The following table shows the calculation of net asset value per share as of June 30, 2018 and June 30, 2017.

	June 30, 2018	June 30, 2017
Net assets	$ 3,407,047	$ 3,354,952
Shares of common stock issued and outstanding	364,409,938	360,076,933
Net asset value per share	$ 9.35	$ 9.32

Results of Operations
Net increase in net assets resulting from operations for the years ended June 30, 2018, 2017 and 2016 was $299,863, $252,906 and $103,362, or $0.83, $0.70, and $0.29 per weighted average share, respectively. During the year ended June 30, 2018, the $46,957 increase is primarily due to an increase net realized and change in unrealized gains of $20,607 recognized during the year ended June 30, 2018 compared to $46,165 of net realized and unrealized losses recognized during the year ended June 30, 2017. This fluctuation is primarily due to increased value from increases in the fair values of our controlled companies operating in the consumer finance and real estate industries, partially offset by a decrease in the fair value of our CLO portfolio. The $66,772, or $0.19 per weighted average share, favorable change in net realized and change in unrealized gains (losses) is partially offset by a $61,705, or $0.18 per weighted average share, unfavorable decline in total interest income primarily due to reduced returns from our structured credit investments as a result of lower future expected cash flows and decreases in interest income due to repayments on investments. The unfavorable decline in total interest income is offset by a $7,367, or $0.02 per weighted average share, increase in dividend income which is primarily attributable to $11,279 dividends received from our investment in NPRC, which was generated from taxable earnings and profits in connection with the gain on the sales of NPRC's St. Marin and Central Park properties. No such dividends were received from NPRC during the year ended June 30, 2017. The unfavorable decline in total interest income is further offset by a $11,137, or $0.03 per weighted average share, increase in total other income. (See "Investment Income", "Net Realized Losses" and "Net Change in Unrealized Gains (Losses)" for further discussion).

Net increase in net assets resulting from operations for the year ended June 30, 2017 was $252,906, an increase of $149,544 compared to the year ended June 30, 2016. The increase is primarily due to a decrease in net realized and change in unrealized losses of $46,165 recognized during the year ended June 30, 2017 compared to $267,990 of net realized and unrealized losses recognized during the year ended June 30, 2016. This fluctuation is primarily due to decreases in market yields and the competitive environment faced by our energy-related companies during the year ended June 30, 2016. This $221,825, or $0.62 per weighted average share, favorable decrease in net realized and change in unrealized losses is partially offset by $62,901 decrease in interest income driven by a decline in returns from CLOs, a reduced interest earning asset base and additional loans on non-accrual status. Additionally, net realized and change in unrealized losses is partially offset by a $20,822 decline in dividend income primarily a non-recurring dividend received from APRC in the prior year period.
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 $657,845, $701,046 and $791,973 for the years ended June 30, 2018, 2017 and 2016, respectively. 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. Investment income decreased from June 30, 2016 compared to June 30, 2017 primarily due to reduced returns from our structured credit investments due to lower future expected cash flows and a reduced interest earning asset base. Investment income also declined due to dividend income related to our investments in APRC and Echelon.

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

	Year Ended June 30,		
	2018	2017	2016
Interest income	$607,012	$668,717	$731,618
Dividend income	13,046	5,679	26,501
Other income	37,787	26,650	33,854
Total investment income	$657,845	$701,046	$791,973
Average debt principal of performing interest bearing investments(1)	$5,474,563	$5,706,090	$6,013,754
Weighted average interest rate earned on performing interest bearing investments (1)	11.09 %	11.72 %	12.17 %
Average debt principal of all interest bearing investments(2)	$5,792,662	$5,977,050	$6,013,754
Weighted average interest rate earned on all interest bearing investments(2)	10.48 %	11.19 %	12.17 %

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

(2) Excludes equity investments.

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. Higher levels of repayments of non-control investments contributed to the decline. 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. Average interest income producing assets decreased from $6,013,754 for the year ended June 30, 2016 to $5,706,090 for the year ended June 30, 2017. The average interest earned on interest bearing performing assets decreased from 12.17% for the year ended June 30, 2016 to 11.72% for the year ended June 30, 2017. This moderate decrease is primarily due to repayments of lower yielding portfolio investments.

Investment income is also generated from dividends and other income, which is less predictable than interest income. Dividend income increased from $5,679 for the year ended June 30, 2017 to $13,046 for the year ended June 30, 2018. The $7,367 increase in dividend income is primarily attributable to $11,279 dividends received from our investment in NPRC, which was generated from taxable earnings and profits in connection with the gain on the sales of NPRC's St. Marin and Central Park properties. No such dividends were 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 current year.

Dividend income decreased from $26,501 for the year ended June 30, 2016 to $5,679 for the year ended June 30, 2017. The $20,822 decrease in dividend income is primarily attributable to an $11,016 dividend received during the year ended June 30, 2016 from our investment in APRC resulting from the sale of APRC's Vista Palma Sola property. No such dividend was received from NPRC during the year ended June 30, 2017. Additionally, a $7,250 dividend was received during the year ended June 30, 2016 from our investment in Echelon, whereas only $200 of dividend was received during the year ended June 30, 2017. Additionally, the level of dividends received from our investment in CCPI and MITY decreased by $3,073 and $242, respectively, during the year ended June 30, 2017 as compared to the same period in the prior year. The decrease was partially offset by an increase of $347 in dividends received from Nationwide for the year ended June 30, 2017.

Other income is comprised of structuring fees, royalty interests, and settlement of net profits interests. Other income increased $11,137 from $26,650 for the year ended June 30, 2017 to $37,787 for the year ended June 30, 2018. The $11,137 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 a recent 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.

Other income decreased from $33,854 for the year ended June 30, 2016 to $26,650 for the year ended June 30, 2017. The decrease is primarily due to a $12,632 decrease in advisory fee income, which was generated from the Harbortouch transaction, as well as from follow-on investments in existing portfolio companies. This was offset by a $4,388 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.

Operating Expenses

Our primary operating expenses consist of investment advisory fees (base management and income incentive fees), borrowing costs, legal and professional fees and other operating and overhead-related expenses. These expenses include our allocable portion of overhead under the Administration Agreement with Prospect Administration under which Prospect Administration provides administrative services and facilities for us. Our investment advisory fees compensate the Investment Adviser for its work in identifying, evaluating, negotiating, closing and monitoring our investments. We bear all other costs and expenses of our operations and transactions. Operating expenses were $370,995, $394,964 and $420,845 for the years ended June 30, 2018, 2017 and 2016, respectively.

Total gross base management fee was $118,768, $124,077 and $128,416 for the years ended June 30, 2018, 2017 and 2016, respectively. The decrease in total gross base management fee is directly related a decrease in average total assets. The Investment Adviser has entered into a servicing agreement with certain institutions who purchased loans with us, where we serve as the agent and collect a servicing fee on behalf of the Investment Adviser. We received payments of $722, $1,203 and $1,893 from these institutions for the years ended June 30, 2018, 2017 and 2016, 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 $118,046, $122,874 and $126,523 for the years ended June 30, 2018, 2017 and 2016, respectively.

For the years ended June 30, 2018, 2017 and 2016, we incurred $71,713, $76,520 and $92,782 of income incentive fees, respectively ($0.20, $0.21 and $0.26 per weighted average share, respectively). This decrease was driven by a corresponding decrease in pre-incentive fee net investment income from $382,602 for the year ended June 30, 2017 to $358,563 for the year ended June 30, 2018 as a result of decreases in interest income due to reduced returns from our structured credit investments and repayments on investments. No capital gains incentive fee has yet been incurred pursuant to the Investment Advisory Agreement.

During the years ended June 30, 2018, 2017 and 2016, we incurred $155,039, $164,848 and $167,719, 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,		
	2018	2017	2016
Interest on borrowings	$134,270	$142,819	$146,659
Amortization of deferred financing costs	12,063	13,013	13,561
Accretion of discount on Public Notes	226	269	200
Facility commitment fees	8,480	8,747	7,299
Total interest and credit facility expenses	$155,039	$164,848	$167,719
Average principal debt outstanding	$2,535,681	$2,683,254	$2,807,125
Weighted average stated interest rate on borrowings[1]	5.30 %	5.32 %	5.22 %
Weighted average interest rate on borrowings[2]	6.11 %	6.14 %	5.97 %

(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 decreased during the years ended June 30, 2018 and June 30, 2017. 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 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 weighted average stated interest rate on borrowings (excluding amortization, accretion and undrawn facility fees) increased from 5.22% for the year ended June 30, 2016 to 5.32% for the year ended June 30, 2017. This increase is primarily due to issuances of the 2024 Notes and Prospect Capital InterNotes® at higher rates, partially offset by the repayment and repurchases of our Convertible Notes.

The allocation of gross overhead expense from Prospect Administration was $20,715, $22,882 and $20,313 for the years ended June 30, 2018, 2017 and 2016, respectively. Prospect Administration received estimated payments of $10,684, $8,760 and $7,445 directly from our portfolio companies and certain funds managed by the Investment Adviser for legal, tax and portfolio level accounting services during the years ended June 30, 2018, 2017 and 2016, respectively. Estimated payments received by Prospect Administration during the year ended June 30, 2018 additionally included $2,631 received from our insurance carrier. 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, 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, 2018 or June 30, 2016. During the year ended June 30, 2016, we renegotiated the managerial assistance agreement with First Tower LLC (“First Tower”) and reversed $1,200 of previously accrued managerial assistance at First Tower Delaware, $600 of which was expensed during the three months ended June 30, 2015, as the fee was paid by First Tower, which decreased our overhead expense. During the year ended June 30, 2016, we also incurred $379 of overhead expense related to our consolidated entity SB Forging. Net overhead during the years ended June 30, 2018, 2017 and 2016 totaled $10,031, $13,246 and $12,647, respectively.

Total operating expenses, excluding investment advisory fees, interest and credit facility expenses, and allocation of overhead from Prospect Administration (“Other Operating Expenses”) were $16,166, $17,476 and $21,174 for the years ended June 30, 2018, 2017 and 2016, respectively. The decrease of $1,310 during the year ended June 30, 2018 is primarily attributable to a modest decline in general and administrative expense. The decrease of $3,698 during the year ended June 30, 2017 is primarily due a reversal of excise tax previously accrued due to lower levels of taxable income, offset by a slight increase in audit, compliance and tax related fees.

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Net Investment Income

Net investment income represents the difference between investment income and operating expenses. Net investment income was $286,850, $306,082 and $371,128 for the years ended June 30, 2018, 2017, and 2016, respectively. Net investment income for years ended June 30, 2018, 2017, and 2016 was $0.79, $0.85 and $1.04 per weighted average share, respectively. The $19,232 decrease, or $0.06 per weighted average share, for the year ended June 30, 2018 compared to the year ended June 30, 2017 is primarily the result of a $61,705 decline in interest income, or $0.18 per weighted average share, 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. The decline in interest income was offset by a $7,367 increase in dividend income, or $0.02 per weighted average share, that is primarily attributable to $11,279 dividends received from our investment in NPRC. The decline in interest income was further offset by an increase in other income of $11,137, or $0.03 per weighted average share,which is primarily due to a $4,011 increase in advisory fee income attributable to a $2,644 advisory fee received from our investment in First Tower. 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. Additionally, the decline in interest income was partially offset by a favorable $9,635 decrease in advisory fees, or $0.04 per weighted average share, and a favorable $9,809 decrease in interest expense, or $0.03 per weighted average share, 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 $65,046 decrease, or $0.19 per weighted average share, for the year ended June 30, 2017 compared to the year ended June 30, 2016 is primarily the result of a $62,901 decrease in interest income, or $0.19 per weighted average share, driven primarily by a decline in interest income from reduced returns from our structured credit investments due to lower future expected cash flows, an additional $248,357 weighted average balance of loans on non-accrual status and a reduced interest earning asset base, and a $20,822 decrease in dividend income related to APRC, Echelon, CCPI and MITY discussed earlier. In addition to a decrease of $7,204 of other income, or $0.03 per weighted average share, due to a decrease of $12,632 of advisory fee income from the sale of Harbortouch offset by an increase of $4,888 in structuring fees and by a $1,669 increase in amendment fee income. These decreases were partially offset by a favorable decrease in advisory fees of $19,911, or $0.06 per weighted average share, and a decrease of $3,698, or $0.01 per weighted average share, in other operating expenses.

Net Realized Gains (Losses)

During the years ended June 30, 2018, 2017 and 2016, we recognized net realized losses on investments of $18,464, $96,306 and $24,417, respectively. 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 a 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.

The net realized loss during the year ended June 30, 2016 was primarily due to the write-down of our investment in Targus of $14,194, the sale of our investments in American Gilsonite Company, ICON Health and Fitness, Inc., and Harbortouch for which we recognized total realized losses of $10,860 and the write-off of defaulted loans in our small business lending portfolio of $5,986. These losses were partially offset by net realized gains from the sale of two of our CLO investments for which we realized total gains of $3,911. During the year ended June 30, 2016, we repurchased $500 aggregate principal amount of the 2017 Notes and repaid $7,069 aggregate principal amount of Prospect Capital InterNotes® (including amounts repaid in accordance with the Survivor's Option). As a result of these transactions, we recognized net realized gain on debt extinguishment of $224 in the year ended June 30, 2016.

Net Change in Unrealized Gains (Losses)

Net change in unrealized gains (losses) was $39,071, $50,141 and $(243,573) for the years ended June 30, 2018, 2017 and 2016, respectively. For the year ended June 30, 2018, the $39,071 net favorable change in unrealized losses were primarily the result of unrealized gains related to our investments in consumer financing - Credit Central and First Tower - comprising $72,807 and energy - CP Energy and Spartan Energy - comprising $47,261. The fair value of our investment in NPRC increased resulting in an unrealized gain of $30,981 primarily due to the improved property values, partially offset by a decline in our online lending portfolio value resulting from an increase in delinquent loans. Additionally, we reversed previously recorded unrealized losses of $23,741 and $14,197 related to our exited investments in PrimeSport and Nixon. The favorable changes in unrealized losses were offset by a $33,339 decline in value of our investment in Pacific World due to a decrease in revenues and profitability, as well as a decrease in comparable company trading multiples. MITY declined in value by $17,618 due to poor operating results. Our investment in InterDent also declined in value by $13,812 due to lower projected future earnings as a result of customer attrition. The value of our investment in USC also decreased by $10,663 due to both a decline in operating performance and the overall decline in demand for firearms and ammunition. Finally, our portfolio experienced $72,439 of unrealized losses in our CLO investments due to a decline in the weighted average spread in the underlying senior secured loan portfolios, increase in discount rates, and collateral losses.

For the year ended June 30, 2017, the $50,141 net change in unrealized gains was primarily the result of $104,242 unrealized gains in our REITs portfolio due to improved operating performance at the property-level, and $87,550 of realized losses that were previously unrealized related to our sale of Gulfco and the restructuring of Ark-La-Tex. The remaining $141,077 increase in unrealized losses is primarily due to USC, energy-related companies, USES and our online lending portfolio. The value of our investment in USC decreased by $53,443 due to both a decline in operating performance and the overall decline in demand for firearms and ammunition. Our energy-related companies continued to face a competitive market environment and declined in value by $33,629. USES also declined in value by $30,214 due to energy-related factors as well as a decline in operating performance. Additionally, the increase in unrealized losses on our online lending portfolio of $23,791 were due to an increase in delinquent loans for the year ended June 30, 2017.

Financial Condition, Liquidity and Capital Resources

For the years ended June 30, 2018, 2017 and 2016, our operating activities provided $369,106, $376,201 and $861,869 of cash, respectively. There were no investing activities for the years ended June 30, 2018, 2017 and 2016. Financing activities used $603,431, $375,916 and $654,097 of cash during the years ended June 30, 2018, 2017 and 2016, respectively, which included dividend payments of $255,911, $333,623 and $336,637, 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, 2018, we borrowed $810,000 and we made repayments totaling $773,000 under the Revolving Credit Facility. As of June 30, 2018, we had, net of unamortized discount and debt issuance costs, $809,073 outstanding on the Convertible Notes, $716,810 outstanding on the Public Notes, $748,926 outstanding on the Prospect Capital InterNotes®, and $37,000 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, 2018 and June 30, 2017, we had $29,675 and $22,925, 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, 2018 and June 30, 2017.

Our shareholders' equity accounts as of June 30, 2018, June 30, 2017 and June 30, 2016 reflect cumulative shares issued, net of shares repurchased, as of those respective dates. Our common stock has been issued through public offerings, a registered direct offering, the exercise of over-allotment options on the part of the underwriters, our dividend reinvestment plan and in connection with the acquisition of certain controlled portfolio companies. When our common stock is issued, the related offering expenses have been charged against paid-in capital in excess of par. All underwriting fees and offering expenses were borne by us.

As part of our Repurchase Program, we delivered a notice with our annual proxy mailing on September 22, 2017. We did not repurchase any shares of our common stock for the year ended June 30, 2018. During the year ended June 30, 2016, we repurchased 4,708,750 shares of our common stock pursuant to our publicly announced Repurchase Program for $34,140, or approximately $7.25 weighted average price per share at approximately a 30% discount to net asset value as of June 30, 2015. Our NAV per share was increased by approximately $0.02 for the year ended June 30, 2016 as a result of the share repurchases.

On August 31, 2016, we filed a registration statement on Form N-2 (File No. 333-213391) with the SEC. We subsequently filed a Pre-Effective Amendment No. 2 thereto on November 1, 2016, which the SEC declared effective on November 3, 2016. On October 26, 2017, we filed Post-Effective Amendment No. 50 to the registration statement, which the SEC declared effective on October 30, 2017. 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, 2018, we have the ability to issue up to $4,386,415 of additional debt and equity securities under the registration statement.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

As of June 30, 2018, 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, 2018, we entered into debt distribution agreements with each of B. Riley FBR, Inc. and BB&T Capital Markets, a division of BB&T Securities, LLC (together, the "Agents") pursuant to which we may sell, by means of at-the-market offerings, up to $100,000 in aggregate principal amount of our 2024 Notes and up to $100,000 in aggregate principal amount of the 2028 Notes. As of August 28, 2018, we have issued an additional $10,131 in aggregate principal amount of our 2024 Notes for net proceeds of $10,070 and have issued an additional $6,917 in aggregate principal amount of our 2028 Notes for net proceeds of $6,838.

During the period from July 13, 2018 to July 16, 2018, we made follow-on first lien term loan investments of $105,000 in Town & Country Holdings, Inc., to support acquisitions.

On August 1, 2018, we completed an extension of the Revolving Credit Facility (the "New Facility") for PCF, extending the term 5.7 years from such date and reducing the interest rate on drawn amounts to one-month Libor plus 2.20%. The New Facility, for which $770 million of commitments have been closed to date, 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 New 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. Pricing for amounts drawn under the Facility is one-month Libor plus 2.20%, which achieves a 5 basis point reduction in the interest rate from the previous facility rate of Libor plus 2.25%. 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.

On August 1, 2018, we purchased from a third party $14,000 of First Lien Senior Secured Term Loan A and Term Loan B Notes issued by InterDent, Inc. at par.

On August 6, 2018, we made a $17,500 senior secured investment in Halyard MD OPCO, LLC, a healthcare IT and advertising technology business that enables targeted advertising campaigns to healthcare providers and patients. Our investment is comprised of a $12,000 first lien term loan, a $2,000 unfunded revolving credit facility, and a $3,500 unfunded delayed draw investment.

During the period from July 1, 2018 through August 28, 2018, we issued $25,330 aggregate principal amount of Prospect Capital InterNotes® for net proceeds of $24,919. In addition, we sold $2,215 aggregate principal amount of Prospect Capital InterNotes® for net proceeds of $2,176 with expected closing on August 30, 2018.

Pursuant to notice to call provided on July 5, 2018, we redeemed $2,589 of our Prospect Capital InterNotes® at par maturing on February 15, 2020, with a weighted average rate of 4.0%. Settlement of the call occurred on August 15, 2018. We have provided notice to call on August 8, 2018 with settlement on September 15, 2018, $26,771 of our Prospect Capital InterNotes® at par maturing between March 15, 2020 and September 15, 2020, with a weighted average rate of 4.77%.

On August 28, 2018, we announced the declaration of monthly dividends in the following amounts and with the following dates:

- $0.06 per share for September 2018 to holders of record on September 28, 2018 with a payment date of October 18, 2018.
- $0.06 per share for October 2018 to holders of record on October 31, 2018 with a payment date of November 21, 2018.

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, 2018.

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, 2018 and June 30, 2017, our qualifying assets as a percentage of total assets, stood at 73.20% and 71.75%, 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, 2018, approximately 2.5% 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 the “equity” class of security of CLO funds (typically preferred shares, income notes or subordinated notes) and “equity” class of security of securitized trust is recorded based upon an estimation of an effective yield to expected maturity utilizing assumed cash flows in accordance with ASC 325-40, Beneficial Interests in Securitized Financial Assets. We monitor the expected cash inflows from our CLO and securitized trust equity investments, including the expected residual payments, and the effective yield is determined and updated periodically.

Dividend income is recorded on the ex-dividend date.

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 gains 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, 2018, we do not expect to have any excise tax due for the 2018 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, 2018, 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, 2015 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 Notes Follow-on Program. 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, 2018 and June 30, 2017, 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 accretable yield recognized as interest income over the life of a beneficial interest in securitized financial assets under the effective yield method. ASU 2016-13 is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2019, including interim periods within those fiscal years. Early adoption is permitted as of the fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2018, including interim periods within those fiscal years. We are currently evaluating the impact, if any, of adopting this ASU on our consolidated financial statements.

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

In 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. Early adoption is permitted as of fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2016, including interim periods within those fiscal years. The application of this guidance is not expected to have a material impact on our financial statements.

Tax Cuts and Jobs Act

On December 22, 2017, the President signed into law the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act (the "Tax Act"), which significantly changed the Code, including, a reduction in the corporate income tax rate, a new limitation on the deductibility of interest expense, and significant changes to the taxation of income earned from foreign sources and foreign subsidiaries. The Tax Act also authorizes the IRS to issue regulations with respect to the new provisions. We cannot predict how the changes in the Tax Act, or regulations or other guidance issued under it, might affect us, our business or the business of our portfolio companies. However, our portfolio companies may or may not make certain elections under the Tax Act that could materially increase their taxable earnings and profits. Any such increase in the earnings and profits of a portfolio company may result in the characterization of certain distributions sourced from sale proceeds as dividend income, which may increase our distributable taxable income. During the year ended June 30, 2018, we received $11,270 of such dividends from NPRC related to the sale of NPRC's St. Marin and Central Park properties.

QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

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

Our debt investments may be based on floating rates or fixed rates. For our floating rate loans the rates are determined from the LIBOR, EURO Interbank Offer Rate, the Federal Funds Rate or the Prime Rate. The floating interest rate loans may be subject to a LIBOR floor. Our loans typically have durations of one to three months after which they reset to current market interest rates. As of June 30, 2018, 89.7% of the interest earning investments in our portfolio, at fair value, bore interest at floating rates.

We also have a revolving credit facility and certain Prospect Capital InterNotes® issuances that are based on floating LIBOR rates. Interest on borrowings under the revolving credit facility is one-month LIBOR plus 225 basis points with no minimum LIBOR floor and there is $37,000 outstanding as of June 30, 2018. Interest on five Prospect Capital InterNotes® is three-month LIBOR plus a range of 300 to 350 basis points with no minimum LIBOR floor. The Convertible Notes, Public Notes and remaining Prospect Capital InterNotes® bear interest at fixed rates.

The following table shows the approximate annual impact on net investment income of base rate changes in interest rates (considering interest rate flows for floating rate instruments, excluding our investments in CLO residual interests) to our loan portfolio and outstanding debt as of June 30, 2018, assuming no changes in our investment and borrowing structure:

(in thousands) Basis Point Change	Interest Income	Interest Expense	Net Investment Income	Net Investment Income (1)
Up 300 basis points	$97,878	$ 44	$ 97,834	$ 78,267
Up 200 basis points	65,354	30	65,324	52,259
Up 100 basis points	32,831	15	32,816	26,253
Down 100 basis points	(28,908)	(33)	(28,875)	(23,100)

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

As of June 30, 2018, one, three and six month LIBOR was 2.09%, 2.34%, and 2.50% respectively.

We may hedge against interest rate fluctuations by using standard hedging instruments such as futures, options and forward contracts subject to the requirements of the 1940 Act. While hedging activities may insulate us against adverse changes in interest rates, they may also limit our ability to participate in the benefits of higher interest rates with respect to our portfolio of investments. During the year ended June 30, 2018, we did not engage in hedging activities.

SUPPLEMENT TO MATERIAL U.S. FEDERAL INCOME TAX CONSIDERATIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

Consequences to U.S. Noteholders

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

Interest on the Notes

Interest on the Notes will be taxable to a U.S. Noteholder as ordinary interest income at the time such Noteholder receives or accrues such amounts, in accordance with its regular method of accounting.

As discussed under “Description of the Notes-Interest Rate Adjustment,” the interest rate on the Notes may be adjusted in the event certain contingencies occur. We intend to take the position that the Notes are not subject to the rules for “contingent payment debt instruments” and are not issued with “original issue discount” for U.S. federal income tax purposes. Our determination is generally binding on all holders, other than a holder that discloses its differing position in a statement attached to its timely filed U.S. federal income tax return for the taxable year during which a Note was acquired. Our determination is not, however, binding on the IRS, and if the IRS were to challenge our determination, a holder that is subject to U.S. federal income taxation might be required to accrue ordinary interest income on the Notes at a rate that is higher than the otherwise applicable rate of stated interest or may have other adverse consequences. Please consult your tax advisor as to the tax effects to you of our position and the possible IRS re-characterization of the Notes with respect to the foregoing. The remainder of this discussion assumes our determination is respected.

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

Subject to the discussion below regarding amounts attributable to accrued but unpaid interest, upon the sale, exchange, redemption or other taxable disposition of a Note, a U.S. Noteholder generally will recognize taxable capital gain or loss equal to the difference, if any, between the amount realized and the U.S. Noteholder’s adjusted tax basis in the Note at the time of such disposition. Such gain or loss will be long-term capital gain or loss if the U.S. Noteholder’s holding period with respect to the Note disposed of is more than one year. To the extent that amounts received are attributable to accrued but unpaid interest, such amounts will not be taken into account in determining gain or loss, but will instead be taxable as ordinary interest income to the extent the U.S. Noteholder has not previously included such amounts in income. The deductibility of capital losses is subject to limitations.

Information reporting and backup withholding

Interest on, or the proceeds of the sale or other disposition of, a Note are generally subject to information reporting unless the U.S. Noteholder is an exempt recipient (such as a corporation). Such payments, along with principal payments on the Note, may also be subject to U.S. federal backup withholding at the applicable rate if the recipient of such payment fails to supply a taxpayer identification number, certified under penalties of perjury, as well as certain other information or otherwise fails to establish an exemption from backup withholding. Any amounts withheld under the backup withholding rules will be allowed as a refund or credit against that U.S. Noteholder’s U.S. federal income tax liability provided the required information is furnished to the IRS.

Medicare tax

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

Consequences to non-U.S. Noteholders

The following is a general summary of U.S. federal income tax consequences generally applicable to you if you are a non-U.S. Noteholder. A beneficial owner of a Note that is not a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes or a U.S. Noteholder is referred to herein as a “non-U.S. Noteholder.”

Interest on the Notes

Subject to the discussion below under the heading “Other withholding rules,” interest paid or accrued to a non-U.S. Noteholder generally will not be subject to U.S. federal income or withholding tax if the interest is not effectively connected with its conduct of a trade or business within the United States, and the non-U.S. Noteholder:

- does not own, actually or constructively, 10% or more of the total combined voting power of all classes of our stock entitled to vote;
- is not a “controlled foreign corporation” with respect to which we are, directly or indirectly, a “related person”;

- is not a bank whose receipt of interest on the Notes is described in section 881(c)(3)(A) of the Code; and
- provides its name and address, and certifies, under penalties of perjury, that it is not a U.S. person (on a properly executed IRS Form W-8BEN or W-8BEN-E or other applicable form), or holds the Notes through certain foreign intermediaries and satisfies the certification requirements of applicable Treasury Regulations.

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

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

Subject to the discussion below under the heading "Other withholding rules," any gain recognized by a non-U.S. Noteholder on the sale, exchange, redemption or other taxable disposition of the Notes (except with respect to accrued and unpaid interest, which would be taxed as described under "Consequences to Non-U.S. Noteholders—Interest on the Notes" above) generally will not be subject to U.S. federal income tax unless:

- the non-U.S. Noteholder's gain is effectively connected with its conduct of a U.S. trade or business (and, if required under an applicable income tax treaty, is attributable to a United States permanent establishment); or
- the non-U.S. Noteholder is a nonresident alien individual present in the U.S. for 183 or more days in the taxable year within which the sale, exchange, redemption or other disposition takes place and certain other requirements are met.

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

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

Information reporting and backup withholding

A non-U.S. Noteholder may be required to comply with certain certification procedures to establish that the holder is not a U.S. person in order to avoid backup withholding with respect to our payment of principal and interest on, or the proceeds of the sale or other disposition of, a Note. Any amounts withheld under the backup withholding rules will be allowed as a refund or a credit against that non-U.S. Noteholder's U.S. federal income tax liability provided the required information is timely furnished to the IRS. In certain circumstances, the name and address of the beneficial owner and the amount of interest paid on a Note, as well as the amount, if any, of tax withheld, may be reported to the IRS. Copies of these information returns may also be made available under the provisions of a specific treaty or agreement to the tax authorities of the country in which the non-U.S. Noteholder resides.

Other withholding rules

Withholding at a rate of 30% will be required on interest in respect of, and after December 31, 2018, on gross proceeds from the sale of, the Notes held by or through certain foreign financial institutions (including investment funds), unless such

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

CERTAIN CONSIDERATIONS APPLICABLE TO ERISA, GOVERNMENTAL AND OTHER PLAN INVESTORS

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

A fiduciary of an employee benefit plan subject to the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, as amended (commonly referred to as "ERISA"), should consider fiduciary standards including the prudence and diversification requirements under ERISA in the context of the particular circumstances of such plan before authorizing an investment in the Notes. Such fiduciary should also consider, among other things, whether the investment is in accordance with the documents and instruments governing the plan.

In addition, ERISA and the Code prohibit certain transactions (referred to as "prohibited transactions") involving the assets of a plan subject to ERISA or the assets of an individual retirement account or plan subject to Section 4975 of the Code (each referred to as an "ERISA plan"), on the one hand, and persons who have certain specified relationships to the plan ("parties in interest" within the meaning of ERISA or "disqualified persons" within the meaning of the Code), on the other. If we (or an affiliate) are considered a party in interest or disqualified person with respect to an ERISA plan, then the investment in Notes by the ERISA plan may give rise to a prohibited transaction, unless the investment is acquired and is held in accordance with an applicable statutory, class or individual prohibited transaction exemption. In this regard, the U.S. Department of Labor has issued prohibited transaction class exemptions ("PTCEs") that may apply to the acquisition and holding of the notes by an ERISA plan. These class exemptions include, without limitation, PTCE 84-14 respecting transactions determined by independent qualified professional asset managers, PTCE 90-1 respecting transactions involving insurance company pooled separate accounts, PTCE 91-38 respecting transactions involving bank collective investment funds, PTCE 95-60 respecting transactions involving life insurance company general accounts and PTCE 96-23 respecting transactions determined by in-house asset managers. In addition, the statutory exemption under Section 408(b)(17) of ERISA and Section 4975(d)(20) of the Code provides relief from the prohibited transaction provisions of ERISA and Section 4975 of the Code for certain transactions between an ERISA plan and a person who is a party in interest or disqualified person solely as a result of providing services to such ERISA plan (or as a result of being related to person who provides services to such ERISA plan). This relief applies only if neither the party in interest or disqualified person nor any of its affiliates (directly or indirectly) have or exercise any discretionary authority or control or render any investment advice with respect to the assets of the ERISA plan involved in the transaction and the ERISA plan receives no less, and pays no more, than adequate consideration in connection with the transaction. Each of the above-noted exemptions contains conditions and limitations on its application. Fiduciaries of ERISA plans considering acquiring and/or holding the notes in reliance on these or any other exemption should carefully review the exemption to assure it is applicable. There can be no assurance that all of the conditions of any such exemptions will be satisfied, or that any exemption will cover all possible transactions involving Notes.

By purchasing and holding the Notes (including any interest in a Note), the fiduciary making the decision to invest on behalf of an ERISA plan is representing that the purchase and holding of the Notes will not result in a non-exempt prohibited transaction under ERISA or the Code. Therefore, an ERISA plan should not invest in the Notes unless the plan fiduciary acquiring Notes on behalf of the ERISA plan determines that neither we nor an affiliate is or (at any time during the term of the investment) will become a party in interest or a disqualified person and that no other prohibited transaction under ERISA or Section 4975 of the Code would occur in connection with the ERISA plan's investment in Notes or, alternatively, that an exemption from the prohibited transaction rules is available. If an ERISA plan engages in a prohibited transaction, the transaction may require "correction" and may cause the ERISA plan fiduciary to incur certain liabilities and the parties in interest or disqualified persons to be subject to excise taxes. There can be no assurance that any exemption would be available with respect to any particular ERISA plan's investment in the Notes.

Employee benefit plans that are governmental plans and non-U.S. plans, and certain church plans, are not subject to ERISA requirements. However, non-U.S., federal, state or local laws or regulations governing the investment and management of the assets of such plans may contain fiduciary and prohibited transaction requirements similar to those under ERISA and Section 4975 of the Code discussed above. By purchasing and holding the Notes (including any interest in a Note), the person making the decision to invest on behalf of any such plan is representing that the purchase and holding of the Notes will not violate any law or regulation applicable to such plan that is similar to the prohibited transaction provisions of ERISA or the Code. Neither we nor the underwriters nor any of our or their respective affiliates, has provided, and none of them will provide, impartial investment advice and or any advice in a fiduciary capacity, in connection with the ERISA plan's investment in the Notes.

A fiduciary of an employee benefit plan, whether or not subject to ERISA, that proposes to invest in the Notes with the assets of such employee benefit plan, should consult its own legal counsel for further guidance. The sale of Notes (or any interest in a Note) to an employee benefit plan is in no respect a representation by us, the underwriters or any other person that such an investment meets all relevant legal requirements with respect to investments by employee benefit plans generally or any particular plan or that such an investment is appropriate or recommended for employee benefit plans generally or any particular plan.

Additionally, each purchaser that is acquiring the Notes (or any interest in a Note with the assets of any ERISA plan, at any time when regulation 29 C.F.R. Section 2510.3-21 is applicable, represents, warrants and acknowledges that a fiduciary is making the decision to invest in the Notes on its behalf and that such fiduciary (a) is (1) a bank, insurance company, registered investment adviser, broker-dealer or other person with financial expertise, in each case as described in 29 C.F.R. Section 2510.3-21(c)(1)(i); (2) an independent plan fiduciary within the meaning of 29 C.F.R. Section 2510.3-21; (3) capable of evaluating investment risks independently, both in general and with regard to particular transactions and investment strategies; and (4) responsible for exercising independent judgment in evaluating the transaction and (b) acknowledges and agrees that (1) no fee or other compensation will be paid directly to us, an underwriter or any of our or their respective affiliates, for the provision of investment advice (as opposed to other services) in connection with the ERISA plan's acquisition of, or holding of an interest in the Notes; (2) neither we nor the underwriters or other persons that provide marketing services, nor any of our or their respective affiliates, has provided, and none of them will provide, impartial investment advice and neither we nor they are providing or will provide advice in a fiduciary capacity, in connection with the ERISA plan's investment in the Notes and (3) it has received and understands the disclosure of the existence and nature of the financial interests contained in this offering and related materials. The above representations in this paragraph are intended to comply with the Department of Labor's regulation Sections 29 C.F.R. 2510.3-21(a) and (c)(1) as promulgated on April 8, 2016 (81 Fed. Reg. 20,997), and if these regulations are revoked, repealed or no longer effective, these representations shall be deemed to be no longer required or in effect.

USE OF PROCEEDS

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

We expect to use the net proceeds from the sale of the Notes initially for the repayment of borrowings under our revolving credit facility. We intend to use the remainder of the net proceeds of the offering, if any, to maintain balance sheet liquidity, including investments in high quality short-term debt instruments, and thereafter to make long-term investments in accordance with our investment objective. We anticipate that substantially all of the net proceeds from this offering will be used for the above purposes within six months, depending on the availability of appropriate investment opportunities consistent with our investment objective and market conditions.

As of September 26, 2018, we had $382.0 million in outstanding borrowings under our credit facility and, based on the assets currently pledged as collateral on the facility, a total of approximately $334.2 million was available to us for borrowing under our credit facility net of outstanding borrowings. Interest on borrowings under the credit facility is one-month LIBOR plus 220 basis points, with no minimum LIBOR floor. Additionally, the lenders charge a fee on the unused portion of the credit facility equal to either 50 basis points if 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.

CAPITALIZATION

The following table sets forth our consolidated capitalization (i) as of June 30, 2018 and (ii) as of June 30, 2018, as adjusted to give effect to the sale of $ million aggregate principal amount of Notes but without giving effect to the use of the cash proceeds from such sale as described in “Use of Proceeds”.

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

	As of June 30, 2018 (In thousands, except shares and per share data) (Unaudited)	
	Actual	As Adjusted for this Offering
Long term debt, including current maturities:		
Credit facility payable	$37,000 (1)	$37,000 (1)
Convertible notes	822,147	822,147
Public notes	727,817	727,817
Prospect Capital InterNotes®	760,924 (2)	760,924 (2)
Notes offered hereby	—	
Amount owed to affiliates	51,257	51,257
Total long term debt	$2,399,145	
Stockholders’ equity:		
Common stock, par value $0.001 per share (1,000,000,000 common shares authorized; 364,409,938 shares outstanding actual and 364,409,938 shares outstanding as adjusted)	$364	$364
Paid in capital in excess of par value	4,021,541	4,021,541
Accumulated overdistributed net investment income	(45,186)	(45,186)
Accumulated realized losses on investments	(465,493)	(465,493)
Net unrealized loss on investments	(104,179)	(104,179)
Total stockholders’ equity	3,407,047	3,407,047
Total capitalization	$5,806,192	

(1) As of September 26, 2018, we had $382.0 million in outstanding borrowings under our credit facility.

(2) The As Adjusted for this Offering calculation excludes our issuance of $33.3 million aggregate principal amount for net proceeds of $32.7 million and redemptions of $29.4 million aggregate principal amount of Prospect Capital Internotes® during the period July 1, 2018 through September 26, 2018.

SENIOR SECURITIES

Information about our senior securities is shown in the following table as of each fiscal year ended June 30 for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2009 through June 30, 2018. (All figures in this item are in thousands except per unit data.)

Credit Facility(14)	Total Amount Outstanding(1)	Asset Coverage per Unit(2)	Involuntary Liquidating Preference per Unit(3)	Average Market Value per Unit(4)
Fiscal 2018 (as of June 30, 2018)	$ 37,000	$155,503	—	—
Fiscal 2017 (as of June 30, 2017)	—	—	—	—
Fiscal 2016 (as of June 30, 2016)	—	—	—	—
Fiscal 2015 (as of June 30, 2015)	368,700	18,136	—	—
Fiscal 2014 (as of June 30, 2014)	92,000	69,470	—	—
Fiscal 2013 (as of June 30, 2013)	124,000	34,996	—	—
Fiscal 2012 (as of June 30, 2012)	96,000	22,668	—	—
Fiscal 2011 (as of June 30, 2011)	84,200	18,065	—	—
Fiscal 2010 (as of June 30, 2010)	100,300	8,093	—	—
Fiscal 2009 (as of June 30, 2009)	124,800	5,268	—	—
2015 Notes(5)				
Fiscal 2015 (as of June 30, 2015)	$ 150,000	$44,579	—	—
Fiscal 2014 (as of June 30, 2014)	150,000	42,608	—	—
Fiscal 2013 (as of June 30, 2013)	150,000	28,930	—	—
Fiscal 2012 (as of June 30, 2012)	150,000	14,507	—	—
Fiscal 2011 (as of June 30, 2011)	150,000	10,140	—	—
2016 Notes(6)				
Fiscal 2016 (as of June 30, 2016)	$ 167,500	$36,677	—	—
Fiscal 2015 (as of June 30, 2015)	167,500	39,921	—	—
Fiscal 2014 (as of June 30, 2014)	167,500	38,157	—	—
Fiscal 2013 (as of June 30, 2013)	167,500	25,907	—	—
Fiscal 2012 (as of June 30, 2012)	167,500	12,992	—	—
Fiscal 2011 (as of June 30, 2011)	172,500	8,818	—	—
2017 Notes(7)				
Fiscal 2017 (as of June 30, 2017)	$ 50,734	$118,981	—	—
Fiscal 2016 (as of June 30, 2016)	129,500	47,439	—	—
Fiscal 2015 (as of June 30, 2015)	130,000	51,437	—	—
Fiscal 2014 (as of June 30, 2014)	130,000	49,163	—	—
Fiscal 2013 (as of June 30, 2013)	130,000	33,381	—	—
Fiscal 2012 (as of June 30, 2012)	130,000	16,739	—	—
2018 Notes(8)				
Fiscal 2017 (as of June 30, 2017)	$ 85,419	$70,668	—	—
Fiscal 2016 (as of June 30, 2016)	200,000	30,717	—	—
Fiscal 2015 (as of June 30, 2015)	200,000	33,434	—	—
Fiscal 2014 (as of June 30, 2014)	200,000	31,956	—	—
Fiscal 2013 (as of June 30, 2013)	200,000	21,697	—	—

	Total Amount Outstanding(1)	Asset Coverage per Unit(2)	Involuntary Liquidating Preference per Unit(3)	Average Market Value per Unit(4)
2019 Notes				
Fiscal 2018 (as of June 30, 2018)	$ 101,647	$56,604	—	—
Fiscal 2017 (as of June 30, 2017)	200,000	30,182	—	—
Fiscal 2016 (as of June 30, 2016)	200,000	30,717	—	—
Fiscal 2015 (as of June 30, 2015)	200,000	33,434	—	—
Fiscal 2014 (as of June 30, 2014)	200,000	31,956	—	—
Fiscal 2013 (as of June 30, 2013)	200,000	21,697	—	—
5.00% 2019 Notes(12)				
Fiscal 2018 (as of June 30, 2018)	$ 153,536	$37,474	—	—
Fiscal 2017 (as of June 30, 2017)	300,000	20,121	—	—
Fiscal 2016 (as of June 30, 2016)	300,000	20,478	—	—
Fiscal 2015 (as of June 30, 2015)	300,000	22,289	—	—
Fiscal 2014 (as of June 30, 2014)	300,000	21,304	—	—
2020 Notes				
Fiscal 2018 (as of June 30, 2018)	$ 392,000	$14,678	—	—
Fiscal 2017 (as of June 30, 2017)	392,000	15,399		
Fiscal 2016 (as of June 30, 2016)	392,000	15,672	—	—
Fiscal 2015 (as of June 30, 2015)	392,000	17,058	—	—
Fiscal 2014 (as of June 30, 2014)	400,000	15,978	—	—
6.95% 2022 Notes(9)				
Fiscal 2014 (as of June 30, 2014)	$ 100,000	$63,912	—	$ 1,038
Fiscal 2013 (as of June 30, 2013)	100,000	43,395	—	1,036
Fiscal 2012 (as of June 30, 2012)	100,000	21,761	—	996
2022 Notes				
Fiscal 2018 (as of June 30, 2018)	$ 328,500	$17,515	—	—
Fiscal 2017 (as of June 30, 2017)	225,000	26,828	—	—
2023 Notes(10)				
Fiscal 2018 (as of June 30, 2018)	$ 318,675	$18,055	—	—
Fiscal 2017 (as of June 30, 2017)	248,507	24,291	—	—
Fiscal 2016 (as of June 30, 2016)	248,293	24,742	—	—
Fiscal 2015 (as of June 30, 2015)	248,094	26,953	—	—
Fiscal 2014 (as of June 30, 2014)	247,881	25,783	—	—
Fiscal 2013 (as of June 30, 2013)	247,725	17,517	—	—
2024 Notes				
Fiscal 2018 (as of June 30, 2018)	$ 199,281	$28,872	—	$ 1,029
Fiscal 2017 (as of June 30, 2017)	199,281	30,291	—	1,027
Fiscal 2016 (as of June 30, 2016)	161,364	38,072	—	951
2028 Notes				

Fiscal 2018 (as of June 30, 2018)	$ 55,000	$104,611	—	$ 1,004

	Total Amount Outstanding(1)	Asset Coverage per Unit(2)	Involuntary Liquidating Preference per Unit(3)	Average Market Value per Unit(4)
Prospect Capital InterNotes®(12)				
Fiscal 2018 (as of June 30, 2018)	$ 760,924	$ 7,561	—	—
Fiscal 2017 (as of June 30, 2017)	980,494	6,156	—	—
Fiscal 2016 (as of June 30, 2016)	908,808	6,760	—	—
Fiscal 2015 (as of June 30, 2015)	827,442	8,081	—	—
Fiscal 2014 (as of June 30, 2014)	785,670	8,135	—	—
Fiscal 2013 (as of June 30, 2013)	363,777	11,929	—	—
All Senior Securities(10)(11)(12)(13)				
Fiscal 2018 (as of June 30, 2018)	$ 2,346,563	$ 2,452	—	—
Fiscal 2017 (as of June 30, 2017)	2,681,435	2,251	—	—
Fiscal 2016 (as of June 30, 2016)	2,707,465	2,269	—	—
Fiscal 2015 (as of June 30, 2015)	2,983,736	2,241	—	—
Fiscal 2014 (as of June 30, 2014)	2,773,051	2,305	—	—
Fiscal 2013 (as of June 30, 2013)	1,683,002	2,578	—	—
Fiscal 2012 (as of June 30, 2012)	664,138	3,277	—	—

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(1) Except as noted, the total amount of each class of senior securities outstanding at the end of the year/period presented (in 000's).

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

(3) This column is inapplicable.

(4) This column is inapplicable, except for the 6.95% 2022 Notes, the 2024 Notes and the 2028 Notes. The average market value per unit is calculated as an average of quarter-end prices and shown as the market value per $1,000 of indebtedness.

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

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

(7) We repaid the outstanding principal amount of the 2017 Notes on October 15, 2017.

(8) We repaid the outstanding principal amount of the 2018 Notes on March 15, 2018.

(9) We redeemed the 6.95% 2022 Notes on May 15, 2015.

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

(11) While we do not consider commitments to fund under revolving arrangements to be Senior Securities, if we were to elect to treat such unfunded commitments, which were $29,675 as of June 30, 2018 as Senior Securities for purposes of Section 18 of the 1940 Act, our asset coverage per unit would be $2,434.

(12) We have provided notice to call on July 5, 2018 which settled on August 15, 2018, $2,589 of our Prospect Capital InterNotes® at par maturing on February 15, 2020, with a weighted average rate of 4.00%. We have provided notice to call on August 8, 2018 which settled on September 15, 2018, $26,771 of our Prospect Capital InterNotes® at par maturing between March 15, 2020 and September 15, 2020, with a weighted average rate of 4.77%. We have provided notice to redeem the 5.00% 2019 Notes on August 20, 2018 in the amount of $153,536. The redemption was completed on September 26, 2018. Following the redemption, none of the 5.00% 2019 Notes are outstanding.

(13) If we were to consider the additional issuance and repurchases subsequent to June 30, 2018 including all notices to redeem with settlements through September 26, 2018, our asset coverage per unit would be $2,330, or $2,309

including the effects of unfunded commitments.

(14) As of September 26, 2018, we had $382.0 million outstanding borrowings under our credit facility.

RATIO OF EARNINGS TO FIXED CHARGES

For the years ended June 30, 2018, 2017, 2016, 2015, and 2014, the ratios of earnings to fixed charges of the Company, computed as set forth below, were as follows:

	For the Year Ended June 30, 2018	For the Year Ended June 30, 2017	For the Year Ended June 30, 2016	For the Year Ended June 30, 2015	For the Year Ended June 30, 2014
Earnings to Fixed Charges(1)	2.93	2.53	1.63	3.04	3.45

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

(1) Earnings include the net change in unrealized appreciation or depreciation. Net change in unrealized appreciation or depreciation can vary substantially from year to year. Excluding the net change in unrealized appreciation or depreciation, the earnings to fixed charges ratio would be 2.68 for the year ended June 30, 2018, 2.22 for the year ended June 30, 2017, 3.08 for the year ended June 30, 2016, 2.06 for the year ended June 30, 2015, and 3.72 for the year ended June 30, 2014.

UNDERWRITING

RBC Capital Markets, LLC and Goldman Sachs & Co. LLC are acting as representatives of each of the underwriters named below. Subject to the terms and conditions set forth in an underwriting agreement among us and the underwriters, we have agreed to sell to the underwriters, and each of the underwriters has agreed, severally and not jointly, to purchase from us, the aggregate principal amount of Notes set forth opposite its name below.

Underwriters	Principal Amount of Notes
RBC Capital Markets, LLC	$
Goldman Sachs & Co. LLC	
Total	$

The underwriting agreement provides that the underwriters' obligation to purchase the Notes depends on the satisfaction of the conditions contained in the underwriting agreement including:

- the obligation to purchase all of the Notes offered hereby, if any of the Notes are purchased;
- the representations and warranties made by us to the underwriters are true;
- there is no material change in our business or the financial markets; and
- we deliver customary closing documents to the underwriters.

Commissions and Expenses

The following table shows the underwriting discount that we will pay to the underwriters in connection with this offering, expressed as a percentage of the principal amount of the Notes and in total:

	Per Note	Total
Underwriting discount	%	$

The underwriters propose to offer some of the Notes to the public at the public offering price set forth on the cover page of this prospectus supplement and some of the Notes to certain dealers at the public offering price less a concession not in excess of % of the principal amount of the Notes. The underwriters may allow, and dealers may reallow, a concession not in excess of % of the principal amount of the Notes to certain other dealers. After the initial offering of the Notes to the public, the public offering price and such concessions may be changed. No such change shall change the amount of proceeds to be received by us as set forth on the cover page of this prospectus supplement.

We estimate that our share of the total expenses of the offering, excluding the underwriting discount, will be approximately $500,000.

Indemnification

We have agreed to indemnify the underwriters against certain liabilities, including liabilities under the Securities Act, and to contribute to payments that the underwriters may be required to make in respect of those liabilities.

Stabilization and Short Positions

In connection with this offering, the underwriters may engage in certain transactions that stabilize, maintain or otherwise affect the price of the Notes. Specifically, the underwriters may overallot in connection with the offering of the Notes, creating a syndicate short position. In addition, the underwriters may bid for and purchase Notes in the open market to cover syndicate short positions or to stabilize the price of the Notes. Any of these activities may stabilize or maintain the market price of the Notes above what it would be in the absence of such activities. The underwriters are not required to engage in any of these activities, and it may end any of them at any time. We and the underwriters make no representation as to the direction or magnitude of any effect that the transactions described above may have on the price of the Notes. In addition, we and the underwriters make no representation that anyone will engage in such transactions or that such transactions, once commenced, will not be discontinued without notice.

Other Relationships

The underwriters and certain of their affiliates are full service financial institutions engaged in various activities, which may include securities trading, commercial and investment banking, financial advisory, investment management, investment research, principal investment, hedging, financing and brokerage activities. The underwriters and certain of their affiliates have, from time to time, performed, and may in the future perform, various commercial and investment banking and financial advisory services for the issuer and its affiliates, for which they received or may in the future receive customary fees and expenses. In particular, affiliates of certain of the underwriters are lenders under our credit facility and may receive a portion of the net proceeds from the offering made pursuant to this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus through the repayment of any borrowings.

In the ordinary course of its various business activities, the underwriters and certain of their affiliates may make or hold a broad array of investments and actively trade debt and equity securities (or related derivative securities) and financial instruments (including bank loans) for their own account and for the accounts of their customers, and such investment and securities activities may involve securities and/or instruments of the issuer or its affiliates. If the underwriters or their affiliates have a lending relationship with us, they routinely hedge their credit exposure to us consistent with their customary risk management policies. The underwriters and their affiliates may hedge such exposure by entering into transactions which consist of either the purchase of credit default swaps or the creation of short positions in our securities or the securities of our affiliates, including potentially the Notes offered hereby. Any such credit default swaps or short positions could adversely affect future trading prices of the Notes offered hereby. The underwriters and certain of their affiliates may also communicate independent investment recommendations, market color or trading ideas and/or publish or express independent research views in respect of such securities or instruments and may at any time hold, or recommend to clients that they acquire, long and/or short positions in such securities and instruments.

The principal business address of RBC Capital Markets, LLC is Brookfield Place, 200 Vesey Street, 8th Floor, New York, New York. The principal business address of Goldman Sachs & Co. LLC is 200 West Street, New York, New York.

Other Jurisdictions

Other than in the United States, no action has been taken by us or the underwriters that would permit a public offering of the Notes offered by this prospectus supplement and accompanying prospectus in any jurisdiction where action for that purpose is required. The Notes offered by this prospectus supplement and accompanying prospectus may not be offered or sold, directly or indirectly, nor may this prospectus supplement and accompanying prospectus or any other offering material or advertisements in connection with the offer and sale of any such Notes be distributed or published in any jurisdiction, except under circumstances that will result in compliance with the applicable rules and regulations of that jurisdiction. Persons into whose possession this prospectus supplement and accompanying prospectus comes are advised to inform themselves about and to observe any restriction relating to the offering and the distribution of this prospectus supplement and accompanying prospectus. This prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus do not constitute an offer to sell or a solicitation of an offer to buy the Notes offered by this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus in any jurisdiction in which such an offer or a solicitation is unlawful.

Selling Restrictions

This prospectus supplement and accompanying prospectus do not constitute an offer to sell to, or a solicitation of an offer to buy from, anyone in any country or jurisdiction (i) in which such an offer or solicitation is not authorized, (ii) in which any person making such offer or solicitation is not qualified to do so or (iii) in which any such offer or solicitation would otherwise be unlawful. No action has been taken that would, or is intended to, permit a public offer of the Notes or possession or distribution of this prospectus supplement and accompanying prospectus or any other offering or publicity material relating to the Notes in any country or jurisdiction (other than the United States) where any such action for that purpose is required. Accordingly, the underwriters have undertaken that they will not, directly or indirectly, offer or sell any Notes or have in its possession, distribute or publish any prospectus, form of application, advertisement or other document or information in any country or jurisdiction except under circumstances that will, to the best of their knowledge and belief, result in compliance with any applicable laws and regulations and all offers and sales of Notes by the underwriters will be made on the same terms.

PORTFOLIO COMPANIES

The following is a listing of our portfolio companies at June 30, 2018. Values are as of June 30, 2018.

The portfolio companies are presented in three categories: “companies more than 25% owned” are portfolio companies in which we directly or indirectly own more than 25% of the outstanding voting securities of such portfolio company and, therefore, such portfolio company is presumed to be controlled by us under the 1940 Act; “companies owned 5% to 24.99%” are portfolio companies where we directly or indirectly own 5% to 24.99% of the outstanding voting securities of such portfolio company and/or hold one or more seats on the portfolio company’s Board of Directors and, therefore, such portfolio company is deemed to be an affiliated person with us under the 1940 Act; “companies less than 5% owned” are portfolio companies where we directly or indirectly own less than 5% of the outstanding voting securities of such portfolio company and where we have no other affiliations with such portfolio company. As of June 30, 2018, we owned controlling interests in CCPI Inc.; CP Energy Services Inc.; Credit Central Loan Company, LLC; Echelon Aviation LLC; First Tower Finance Company LLC; Freedom Marine Solutions, LLC; InterDent, Inc.; MITY, Inc.; National Property REIT Corp.; Nationwide Loan Company LLC; NMMB, Inc.; Pacific World Corporation; R-V Industries, Inc.; SB Forging Company II, Inc. (f/k/a Gulf Coast Machine & Supply Company); USES Corp.; Valley Electric Company, Inc.; and Wolf Energy, LLC. We also own affiliated interests in Edmentum Ultimate Holdings, LLC; Nixon, Inc.; and Targus International, LLC. We make available significant managerial assistance to its portfolio companies. We generally request and may receive rights to observe the meetings of its portfolio companies’ Boards of Directors.

Portfolio Company	Nature of its Principal Business (Location)	Title and Class of Securities Held	Collateral Held	% of Class Held	Fair Value (Equity) (in thousands)	Fair Value (Debt) (in thousands)
Companies more than 25% owned						
CCPI Inc.	Electronic Equipment, Instruments & Components (Ohio)	Senior Secured Term Loan A (10.00%, due 12/31/2020)	First priority lien			2,881
		Senior Secured Term Loan B (12.00% plus 7.00% PIK, due 12/31/2020)	First priority lien			17,819