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PROSPECTUS SUPPLEMENT
(To Prospectus dated October 3, 2005)

20,000,000 Shares

This prospectus supplement supplements the prospectus dated October 3, 2005 relating to our offer, from time to time, of up to 20,000,000 shares of our common stock by providing certain information regarding our recent developments and our third quarter 2005 financial results.

Please read this prospectus supplement, and the accompanying prospectus, before investing, and keep it for future reference. The prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus contain important information about us that a prospective investor should know before investing in our common stock. We file annual, quarterly and current reports, proxy statements and other information about us with the Securities and Exchange Commission. This information is available free of charge by contacting us at 1919 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, Washington, DC, 20006, or by telephone at (202) 331-1112 or on our website at www.alliedcapital.com. The SEC also maintains a website at www.sec.gov that contains such information.

You should review the information, including the risk of leverage, set forth under Risk Factors on page 10 of the accompanying prospectus before investing.

Neither the Securities and Exchange Commission nor any state securities commission has approved or disapproved of these securities or passed upon the adequacy or accuracy of this prospectus supplement or the accompanying prospectus. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

The date of this prospectus supplement is January 24, 2006.

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

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RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

On December 9, 2005, our Board of Directors declared an extra cash dividend of $0.03 per share for 2005. The extra cash dividend for 2005 is payable on January 27, 2006, with a record date of December 28, 2005.

On January 20, 2006, our Board of Directors declared a regular quarterly dividend of $0.59 per share for the first quarter of 2006. The record date for the dividend is March 17, 2006, and the dividend is payable on March 31, 2006.

On January 20, 2006, our Board of Directors amended our Amended and Restated Bylaws to provide that directors shall be elected by a majority of the votes cast at the annual meeting of the stockholders and to create the title of Investment Officer.

On January 20, 2006, the Compensation Committee of our Board of Directors approved 2005 cash bonuses and 2006 individual performance awards (IPAs) and 2006 individual performance bonuses (IPBs) for certain officers. Our Board of Directors ratified the approval of the Compensation Committee on January 20, 2006.

In total, 2005 cash bonuses have been determined to be approximately $27 million, of which $10.8 million had been accrued for the nine months ended September 30, 2005. The 2005 bonus payments for William L. Walton, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, Joan M. Sweeney, Chief Operating Officer, and John M. Scheurer, Managing Director, are $2,750,000, $1,500,000, and $850,000, respectively. Total 2006 IPAs and IPBs are estimated to be $13.6 million. The 2006 IPAs for Mr. Walton, Ms. Sweeney, and Mr. Scheurer are $1,475,000, $750,000, and $550,000, respectively. The 2006 IPBs for Mr. Walton, Ms. Sweeney, and Mr. Scheurer are $1,475,000, $750,000, and $550,000, respectively.

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

The following analysis of our financial condition and results of operations should be read in conjunction with our consolidated financial statements and the notes thereto included in this prospectus supplement and in the accompanying prospectus. In addition, this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus contain certain forward-looking statements. These statements include the plans and objectives of management for future operations and financial objectives and can be identified by the use of forward-looking terminology such as may, will, expect, intend, anticipate, estimate, or continue or the negative thereof or other variations thereon or comparable terminology. These forward-looking statements are subject to the inherent uncertainties in predicting future results and conditions. Certain factors that could cause actual results and conditions to differ materially from those projected in these forward-looking statements are set forth in the Risk Factors section in the accompanying prospectus. Other factors that could cause actual results to differ materially include:

changes in the economy;

risks associated with possible disruption in our operations due to terrorism;

future changes in laws or regulations and conditions in our operating areas; and

other risks and uncertainties as may be detailed from time to time in our public announcements and SEC filings.

Financial or other information presented for private finance portfolio companies has been obtained from the portfolio companies, and this financial information presented may represent unaudited, projected or pro forma financial information, and therefore may not be indicative of actual results. In addition, the private equity industry uses financial measures such as EBITDA or EBITDAM (Earnings Before Interest, Taxes, Depreciation, Amortization and, in some instances, Management fees) in order to assess a portfolio company s financial performance and to value a portfolio company. EBITDA and EBITDAM are not intended to represent cash flow from operations as defined by U.S. generally accepted accounting principles and such information should not be considered as an alternative to net income, cash flow from operations or any other measure of performance prescribed by U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

OVERVIEW

As a business development company, we are in the private equity business. Specifically, we provide long-term debt and equity investment capital to companies in a variety of industries. Our lending and investment activity has generally been focused on private finance and commercial real estate finance, primarily the investment in non-investment grade commercial mortgage-backed securities, which we refer to as CMBS, and collateralized debt obligation bonds and preferred shares, which we refer to as CDOs.

On May 3, 2005, we completed the sale of our portfolio of CMBS and CDO investments. Upon the completion of this transaction, our lending and investment activity has been focused primarily on private finance investments. Our private finance activity principally involves providing financing through privately negotiated long-term debt and equity investment capital. Our financing is generally used to fund growth, acquisitions, buyouts, recapitalizations, note purchases, bridge financings, and other types of financings. We generally invest in private companies though, from time to time, we

may invest in companies that are public but lack access to additional public capital or whose securities may not be marginable.

Our portfolio composition at September 30, 2005, and December 31, 2004, was as follows:

	2005	2004
Private finance	96%	76%
Commercial real estate finance	4%	24%

Our earnings depend primarily on the level of interest and dividend income, fee and other income, and net realized and unrealized gains or losses on our investment portfolio after deducting interest expense on borrowed capital and operating expenses. Interest income results from the stated interest rate earned on a loan or debt security and the amortization of loan origination fees and discounts. The level of interest income is directly related to the balance of the interest-bearing investment portfolio outstanding during the period multiplied by the weighted average yield. Our ability to generate interest income is dependent on economic, regulatory, and competitive factors that influence new investment activity, the level of repayments in the portfolio, the amount of loans and debt securities for which interest is not accruing and our ability to secure debt and equity capital for our investment activities.

Because we are a regulated investment company for tax purposes, we intend to distribute substantially all of our annual taxable income as dividends to our shareholders. See Other Matters below.

PORTFOLIO AND INVESTMENT ACTIVITY

The total portfolio at value, investment activity, and the yield on interest-bearing investments at and for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2005 and 2004, and at and for the year ended December 31, 2004, were as follows:

($ in millions)	At and for the Three Months Ended September 30, 2005	At and for the Three Months Ended September 30, 2004	At and for the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2005	At and for the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2004	At and for the Year Ended December 31, 2004
	(unaudited)		(unaudited)		
Portfolio at value	$ 3,223.8	$ 2,980.0	$ 3,223.8	$ 2,980.0	$ 3,013.4
Investments funded	$ 673.4	$ 311.9	$ 1,328.2	$ 1,106.9	$ 1,524.5
Change in accrued or reinvested interest and dividends	$ 5.5	$ 5.5	$ 1.9	$ 31.7	$ 52.2
Principal collections related to investment repayments or sales	$ 151.0	$ 112.4	$ 1,241.8	$ 543.3	$ 909.2
Yield on interest-bearing investments [(1)]	12.6%	14.2%	12.6%	14.2%	14.0%

(1) The weighted average yield on interest-bearing investments is computed as the (a) annual stated interest plus the annual amortization of loan origination fees, original issue discount, and market discount on accruing interest-bearing investments less the annual amortization of loan origination costs, divided by (b) total interest-bearing investments at value. The weighted average yield is computed as of the balance sheet date.

Private Finance

The private finance portfolio at value, investment activity, and the yield on loans and debt securities at and for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2005 and 2004, and at and for the year ended December 31, 2004, were as follows:

($ in millions)	At and for the Three Months Ended September 30, 2005	At and for the Three Months Ended September 30, 2004	At and for the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2005	At and for the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2004	At and for the Year Ended December 31, 2004
	(unaudited)		(unaudited)		
Portfolio at value:					
Loans and debt securities	$ 2,039.6	$ 1,401.1	$ 2,039.6	$ 1,401.1	$ 1,602.9
Equity securities	1,041.4	629.9	1,041.4	629.9	699.2
Total portfolio	$ 3,081.0	$ 2,031.0	$ 3,081.0	$ 2,031.0	$ 2,302.1
Investments funded[1]	$ 665.7	$ 244.0	$ 1,131.9	$ 806.4	$ 1,140.8
Change in accrued or reinvested interest and dividends	$ 5.9	$ 3.9	$ 20.4	$ 25.4	$ 45.6
Principal collections related to investment repayments or sales	$ 146.5	$ 99.5	$ 476.5	$ 494.0	$ 551.9
Yield on interest-bearing investments[2]	13.0%	15.2%	13.0%	15.2%	13.9%

[1] Investments funded for the nine months ended September 30, 2004, included a $47.5 million subordinated debt investment in The Hillman Companies, Inc. received in conjunction with the sale of Hillman as discussed below.

[2] The weighted average yield on loans and debt securities is computed as the (a) annual stated interest plus the annual amortization of loan origination fees, original issue discount, and market discount on accruing loans and debt securities less the annual amortization of loan origination costs, divided by (b) total loans and debt securities at value. The weighted average yield is computed as of the balance sheet date.

Our investment activity is focused on making long-term investments in the debt and equity of primarily private middle market companies. Debt investments may include senior loans, second lien debt, unitranche debt (a single debt investment that is a blend of senior and subordinated debt), or subordinated debt (with or without equity features). The junior debt that we invest in that is lower in repayment priority than senior debt is also known as mezzanine debt. Equity investments may include a minority equity stake in connection with a debt investment or a substantial equity stake in connection with a buyout transaction. In a buyout transaction, we generally invest in senior and/or subordinated debt and equity (preferred and/or voting or non-voting common) where our equity ownership represents a significant portion of the equity, but may or may not represent a controlling interest. In addition, we may fund most or all of the debt upon the closing of certain buyout transactions and then the portfolio company may refinance some or all of the senior debt subsequent to closing, which would reduce our investment.

We intend to take a balanced approach to private equity investing that emphasizes a complementary mix of debt investments and buyout investments. The combination of these two types of investments provides current interest and related portfolio income and the potential for future capital gains. Recently we have seen junior debt financing opportunities in the market that we believe are unattractive from a risk/return perspective. We believe many of these transactions employ too much leverage and are priced too low relative to the risks inherent in junior debt instruments. To address the current market place, our strategy is to focus on buyout and recapitalization transactions where we can manage risk through the structure and terms of our debt and equity investments and where we can potentially realize more attractive total returns from both current interest and fee income and future capital gains. We may fund most or all of the debt and equity capital upon the

closing of certain buyout transactions, which may include investments in lower-yielding senior debt. We are also focusing our debt investing on smaller middle market companies where we can provide unitranche debt, where our current yield may be lower than traditional subordinated debt only. We believe that the unitranche structure, however, provides greater protection in the capital structures of our portfolio companies.

The yield on the private finance loans and debt securities was 13.0% at September 30, 2005, as compared to 13.9% at December 31, 2004, and 15.2% at September 30, 2004. The weighted average yield on the private finance loans and debt securities may fluctuate from period to period depending on the yield on new loans and debt securities, the yield on loans and debt securities repaid, and the amount of lower-yielding senior debt that has been funded. The yield on the private finance portfolio has decreased partly due to our strategy to pursue more buyout and recapitalization transactions, which may include investing in senior debt, as well as pursue unitranche investments.

The level of investment activity for investments funded and principal repayments for private finance investments can vary substantially from period to period depending on the number and size of investments that we make or that we exit and many other factors, including the amount of debt and equity capital available to middle market companies, the level of merger and acquisition activity for such companies, the general economic environment, and the competitive environment for the types of investments we make. We believe that merger and acquisition activity in the middle market was strong in 2004 and has continued into 2005, which has resulted in an increase in private finance investment opportunities, as well as increased repayments.

Investments funded for the nine months ended September 30, 2005 and 2004, and for the year ended December 31, 2004, consisted of the following:

($ in millions)	Loans and Debt Securities	Equity Interests	Total
For the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2005			
Companies more than 25% owned	$ 280.5	$ 80.0	$ 360.5
Companies 5% to 25% owned	2.4	2.2	4.6
Companies less than 5% owned	663.1	103.7	766.8
Total	$ 946.0	$ 185.9	$ 1,131.9
For the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2004			
Companies more than 25% owned	$ 267.1	$ 135.4	$ 402.5
Companies 5% to 25% owned	89.4	24.4	113.8
Companies less than 5% owned	276.5	13.6	290.1
Total	$ 633.0	$ 173.4	$ 806.4
For the Year Ended December 31, 2004			
Companies more than 25% owned	$ 445.4	$ 171.2	$ 616.6
Companies 5% to 25% owned	112.0	14.4	126.4
Companies less than 5% owned	351.5	46.3	397.8
Total	$ 908.9	$ 231.9	$ 1,140.8

We generally fund new investments using cash. In addition, we may acquire securities in exchange for our common equity. Also, we may acquire new securities through the reinvestment of previously accrued interest and

dividends in debt or equity securities, or the current reinvestment of interest and dividend income through the receipt of a debt or equity security (payment-in-kind income). From time to time we may opt to reinvest accrued interest receivable in a new debt or equity security in lieu of receiving such interest in cash.

Outstanding Investment Commitments. At September 30, 2005, we had outstanding investment commitments to private finance portfolio companies totaling $352.2 million, including the following:

We have various commitments to Callidus Capital Corporation (Callidus) which owns 80% of Callidus Capital Management, LLC, an asset management company that structures and manages collateralized debt obligations (CDOs), collateralized loan obligations (CLOs), and other related investments. Our commitment to Callidus consisted of the following at September 30, 2005:

($ in millions)	Committed Amount	Amount Drawn	Amount Available to be Drawn
Subordinated debt to support warehouse facilities & warehousing activities[1]	$ 100.0	$	$ 100.0
Revolving line of credit for working capital	4.0		4.0
Revolving line of credit facility to support underwriting and syndication activities[2]	150.0	52.5	97.5
Total	$ 254.0	$ 52.5	$ 201.5

[1] Callidus has two secured warehouse credit facilities with third parties for up to $400 million each. These facilities are used primarily to finance the acquisition of loans pending securitization through a CDO or CLO. In conjunction with these warehouse credit facilities, we have agreed to designate our $100 million subordinated debt commitment for Callidus to draw upon to provide first loss capital as needed to support the warehouse facilities.

[2] Draws under this facility may include amounts used to fund senior loans originated by Callidus to portfolio companies included in our portfolio. The amount drawn at September 30, 2005, was used by Callidus to fund a senior loan to our portfolio company, Triax Holdings, LLC.

In addition, we had a commitment to Callidus to purchase preferred equity in future CDO or CLO transactions of $76.8 million at September 30, 2005.

$13.8 million in the form of equity to eight private venture capital funds.

$12.5 million of financing commitments in the form of debt to S.B. Restaurant Company.

$7.8 million in the form of debt to Mercury Air Centers, Inc.

$7.6 million in the form of equity to Pennsylvania Avenue Investors, L.P., a limited partnership controlled by us that invests in private buyout equity funds.

In addition to outstanding investment commitments to portfolio companies at September 30, 2005, we may be required to fund additional amounts under earn-out arrangements primarily related to buyout transactions in the future if those companies meet agreed-upon performance targets. We also had commitments to private finance portfolio companies in the form of standby letters of credit and guarantees totaling $176.8 million. See Interim Management s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Financial Condition, Liquidity and Capital Resources in this prospectus supplement.

During the third quarter of 2005, our portfolio company, GAC Investments, Inc. (GAC) purchased Triax Holdings, LLC (Triax). We invested $27.6 million in the common stock of GAC to help fund the purchase of Triax, a new subsidiary of GAC. In addition, we made subordinated loans totaling $50.6 million to Triax. Our portfolio company, Callidus, made senior loans of $52.5 million to Triax. The proceeds of these debt and equity investments of $130.7 million were used by Triax to acquire Tretinoin, the generic equivalent of a leading topical prescription acne medication, and other related assets, as well as to pay certain closing costs. Subsequent to the purchase of these assets, Triax negotiated a purchase price adjustment of $45 million that reduced Triax s purchase price. The

proceeds from the $45 million purchase price adjustment were used to repay a portion of the senior loan made by Callidus. Following GAC s investment in Triax, GAC changed its name to Triview Investments, Inc. (Triview). Triview owns both Triax and Longview Cable & Data, LLC. Triview believes it may be able to utilize its existing tax attributes to offset future taxable income generated by Triax.

Our largest investments at value at September 30, 2005, were in Advantage Sales & Marketing, Inc. and Business Loan Express, LLC (BLX). See Interim Management s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Results of Operations in this prospectus supplement for a discussion of the net change in unrealized appreciation or depreciation related to these investments.

Advantage Sales & Marketing, Inc. At September 30, 2005, our investment in Advantage Sales & Marketing, Inc. (Advantage) totaled $257.7 million at cost and $435.4 million at value, or 12.6% of our total assets, which includes unrealized appreciation of $177.7 million. We completed the purchase of a majority ownership in Advantage in June 2004.

Total interest and related portfolio income earned from our investment in Advantage for the nine months ended September 30, 2005 and 2004, was $28.2 million and $10.4 million, respectively, which includes interest income of $23.3 million and $6.0 million, respectively, and fees and other income of $4.9 million and $4.4 million, respectively. Interest income from Advantage for the nine months ended September 30, 2005 and 2004, included interest income of $3.4 million and $1.1 million, respectively, which was paid in kind. The interest paid in kind was paid to us through the issuance of additional debt.

Net change in unrealized appreciation or depreciation included a net increase in unrealized appreciation on our investment in Advantage of $153.5 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2005, and no change for the nine months ended September 30, 2004.

Advantage is a leading sales and marketing agency providing outsourced sales, merchandising, and marketing services to the consumer packaged goods industry. Advantage has offices across the United States and is headquartered in Irvine, CA.

Business Loan Express, LLC. At September 30, 2005, our investment in BLX totaled $285.6 million at cost and $356.3 million at value, or 10.3% of our total assets, which includes unrealized appreciation of $70.7 million. BLX was acquired in 2000.

Total interest and related portfolio income earned from our investment in BLX for the nine months ended September 30, 2005 and 2004, was $26.5 million and $35.1 million, respectively, which included interest income on the subordinated debt and Class A equity interests of $10.5 million and $17.2 million, respectively, dividend income on Class B interests of $9.0 million and $8.2 million, respectively, and fees and other income of $7.0 million and $9.7 million, respectively. Interest and dividend income from BLX for the nine months ended September 30, 2005 and 2004, included interest and dividend income of $5.1 million and $16.1 million, respectively, that was paid in kind. The interest and dividends paid in kind were paid to us through the issuance of additional debt or equity interests. Accrued interest and dividends receivable at September 30, 2005, included accrued interest and dividends due from BLX totaling $4.4 million, of which $4.0 million was paid in cash in the fourth quarter of 2005.

Net change in unrealized appreciation or depreciation included a net increase in unrealized appreciation on our investment in BLX of $15.9 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2005, and a net decrease in unrealized appreciation of $6.2 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2004.

BLX is a national, non-bank lender that participates in the SBA s 7(a) Guaranteed Loan Program and is licensed by the SBA as a Small Business Lending Company (SBLC). BLX is a nationwide preferred lender, as designated by the SBA, and originates, sells, and services small business loans. In addition, BLX originates conventional small business loans, small investment real estate loans and loans under the USDA Business and Industry Guaranteed Loan Program (B&I). BLX has offices across the United States and is headquartered in New York, New York. Changes in the laws or regulations that govern SBLCs or the SBA 7(a) Guaranteed Loan Program or changes in government funding for this program could have a material adverse impact on BLX and, as a result, could negatively affect our financial results.

As a limited liability company, BLX s taxable income flows through directly to its members. BLX s annual taxable income generally differs from its book income for the fiscal year due to temporary and permanent differences in the recognition of income and expenses. We hold all of BLX s Class A and Class B interests, and 94.9% of the Class C interests. BLX s taxable income is first allocated to the Class A interests to the extent that dividends are paid in cash or in kind on such interests, with the remainder being allocated to the Class B and C interests. BLX declares dividends on its Class B interests based on an estimate of its annual taxable income allocable to such interests.

At December 31, 2004, our subordinated debt investment in BLX was $44.6 million at cost and value. Effective January 1, 2005, this debt plus accrued interest of $0.2 million was exchanged for Class B equity interests of $44.8 million, which is included in private finance equity interests. We believe this exchange strengthened BLX s equity capital base and simplified its capital structure. Since the subordinated debt is no longer outstanding, the amount of taxable income available to flow through to BLX s equity holders will increase by the amount of interest that would have otherwise been paid on this debt.

At September 30, 2005, BLX had a three-year $275.0 million revolving credit facility provided by third party lenders that matures in January 2007. The facility provides for a sub-facility for the issuance of letters of credit for up to a total of $50.0 million. As the controlling equity owner in BLX, we have provided an unconditional guaranty to the revolving credit facility lenders in an amount equal to 50% of the total obligations (consisting of principal, letters of credit issued under the facility, accrued interest, and other fees) of BLX under the revolving credit facility. At September 30, 2005, the principal amount outstanding on the revolving credit facility was $229.9 million and letters of credit issued under the facility were $41.5 million. The total obligation guaranteed by us at September 30, 2005, was $136.2 million. This guaranty can be called by the lenders only in the event of a default by BLX. BLX was in compliance with the terms of the revolving credit facility at September 30, 2005. At September 30, 2005, we had also provided four standby letters of credit totaling $35.6 million in connection with four term securitization transactions completed by BLX.

On March 31, 2004, we sold our control investment in The Hillman Companies, Inc. (Hillman) for a total transaction value of $510 million, including the repayment of outstanding debt and adding the value of Hillman s outstanding trust preferred shares. We were repaid our existing $44.6 million in outstanding debt. Total consideration to us from this sale, including the repayment of debt, was $245.6 million, which included net cash proceeds of $198.1 million and the receipt of a new subordinated debt instrument of $47.5 million. During the second quarter of 2004, we sold a $5.0 million participation in our subordinated debt in Hillman to a third party, which reduced our investment, and no gain or loss resulted from the transaction. For the year ended December 31, 2004, we realized a gain of $150.3 million on the transaction.

Commercial Real Estate Finance

The commercial real estate finance portfolio at value, investment activity, and the yield on interest-bearing investments at and for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2005 and 2004, and at and for the year ended December 31, 2004, were as follows:

	At and for the Three Months Ended September 30,				At and for the Nine Months Ended September 30,				At and for the Year Ended December 31,	
	2005		2004		2005		2004		2004	
	(unaudited)				(unaudited)					
($ in millions)	Value	Yield[1]	Value	Yield[1]	Value	Yield[1]	Value	Yield[1]	Value	Yield[1]
Portfolio at value:										
CMBS bonds	$		$ 604.5	12.4%	$		$ 604.5	12.4%	$ 373.8	14.6%
CDO bonds and preferred shares			177.8	17.4%			177.8	17.4%	212.6	16.8%
Commercial mortgage loans	121.2	6.6%	143.2	8.1%	121.2	6.6%	143.2	8.1%	95.0	6.8%
Real estate owned	15.1		14.6		15.1		14.6		16.9	
Equity interests	6.5		8.9		6.5		8.9		13.0	
Total portfolio	$ 142.8		$ 949.0		$ 142.8		$ 949.0		$ 711.3	
Investments funded	$ 7.7		$ 67.9		$ 196.3		$ 300.5		$ 383.7	
Change in accrued or reinvested interest	$ (0.4)		$ 1.6		$ (18.5)		$ 6.3		$ 6.6	
Principal collections related to investment repayments or sales	$ 4.5		$ 12.9		$ 765.3		$ 49.3		$ 357.3	

[1] The weighted average yield on the interest-bearing investments is computed as the (a) annual stated interest plus the annual amortization of loan origination fees, original issue discount, and market discount on accruing interest-bearing investments less the annual amortization of origination costs, divided by (b) total interest-bearing investments at value. The weighted average yield is computed as of the balance sheet date. Interest-bearing investments for the commercial real estate finance portfolio include all investments except for real estate owned and equity interests.

Our commercial real estate investments funded for the nine months ended September 30, 2005 and 2004, and for the year ended December 31, 2004, were as follows:

($ in millions)	Face Amount	Discount	Amount Funded
For the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2005			
CMBS bonds (4 new issuances)[2]	$ 211.5	$ (90.5)	$ 121.0
Commercial mortgage loans	73.5	(0.9)	72.6
Equity interests	2.7		2.7
Total	$ 287.7	$ (91.4)	$ 196.3
For the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2004			
CMBS bonds (11 new issuances[1])	$ 363.9	$ (158.6)	$ 205.3
CDO bonds and preferred shares (1 issuance)	4.0	(0.3)	3.7
Commercial mortgage loans	99.7	(8.3)	91.4
Equity interests	0.1		0.1
Total	$ 467.7	$ (167.2)	$ 300.5
For the Year Ended December 31, 2004			
CMBS bonds (13 new issuances[1])	$ 419.1	$ (183.7)	$ 235.4
CDO bonds and preferred shares (3 issuances)	40.5	(0.1)	40.4
Commercial mortgage loans	112.1	(8.2)	103.9
Equity interests	4.0		4.0
Total	$ 575.7	$ (192.0)	$ 383.7

(1) CMBS investments also include investments in issuances in which we have previously purchased CMBS bonds.

(2) The CMBS bonds invested in during the nine months ended September 30, 2005, were sold on May 3, 2005.

At September 30, 2005, we had outstanding funding commitments related to commercial mortgage loans and equity interests of $43.2 million, including $33.3 million to Timarron Capital,

Inc., and commitments in the form of standby letters of credit and guarantees related to equity interests of $7.1 million.

Sale of CMBS Bonds and Collateralized Debt Obligation Bonds and Preferred Shares. On May 3, 2005, we completed the sale of our portfolio of commercial mortgage-backed securities (CMBS) and real estate related collateralized debt obligation (CDO) bonds and preferred shares to affiliates of Caisse de dépôt et placement du Québec (the Caisse) for cash proceeds of $976.0 million and a net realized gain of $227.7 million, after transaction and other costs of $7.8 million. Transaction costs included investment banking fees, legal and other professional fees, and other transaction costs. The CMBS and CDO assets sold had a cost basis at closing of $739.8 million, including accrued interest of $21.7 million. Upon the closing of the sale, we settled all the hedge positions relating to these assets, which resulted in a net realized loss of $0.7 million, which has been included in the net realized gain on the sale.

For tax purposes, we estimate that the net gain from the sale of the CMBS and CDO portfolio will be approximately $241 million, after transaction and other costs of $7.8 million. The difference between the net gain for book and tax purposes results from temporary differences in the recognition of income and expenses related to these assets.

Simultaneous with the sale of our CMBS and CDO portfolio, we entered into a platform assets purchase agreement with CWCapital Investments LLC, an affiliate of the Caisse (CWCapital), pursuant to which we agreed to sell certain commercial real estate related assets, including servicer advances, intellectual property, software and other platform assets, subject to certain adjustments. This transaction was completed on July 13, 2005, and we received total cash proceeds of approximately $5.3 million. No gain or loss resulted from the transaction. Under this agreement, we have agreed not to invest in CMBS and real estate-related CDOs and refrain from certain other real estate-related investing or servicing activities for a period of three years, subject to certain limitations and excluding our existing portfolio and related activities.

The real estate securities purchase agreement, under which we sold the CMBS and CDO portfolio, and the platform asset purchase agreement contain customary representations and warranties, and require us to indemnify the affiliates of the Caisse that are parties to the agreements for certain liabilities arising under the agreements, subject to certain limitations and conditions.

We also entered into a transition services agreement with CWCapital pursuant to which we provided certain transition services to CWCapital for a limited transition period to facilitate the transfer of various servicing and other rights related to the CMBS and CDO portfolio. During the transition period, we agreed, among other things, to continue to act as servicer or special servicer with respect to the CMBS and CDO portfolio. Services provided under the transition services agreement, except for certain information technology services, were completed on July 13, 2005. For the nine months ended September 30, 2005, we received a total of $1.4 million under the transition services agreement as reimbursement for employee and administrative expenses. These amounts reduced our employee expenses by $1.1 million and administrative expenses by $0.3 million.

Hedging Activities

We have invested in commercial mortgage loans and CMBS and CDO bonds, which were purchased at prices that were based in part on comparable Treasury rates. We have entered into transactions with one or more financial institutions to hedge against movement in Treasury rates on certain of the commercial mortgage loans and CMBS and CDO bonds. These transactions, referred to as short sales, involve receiving the proceeds from the short sales of borrowed Treasury securities, with the obligation to replenish the borrowed Treasury securities at a later date based on the then

current market price, whatever that price may be. Risks in these contracts arise from movements in the value of the borrowed Treasury securities due to changes in interest rates and from the possible inability of counterparties to meet the terms of their contracts. If the value of the borrowed Treasury securities increases, we will incur losses on these transactions. These losses are limited to the increase in value of the borrowed Treasury securities; conversely, the value of the hedged commercial real estate assets would likely increase. If the value of the borrowed Treasury securities decreases, we will incur gains on these transactions which are limited to the decline in value of the borrowed Treasury securities; conversely, the value of the hedged commercial real estate assets would likely decrease. We do not anticipate nonperformance by any counterparty in connection with these transactions.

The total obligations to replenish borrowed Treasury securities, including accrued interest payable on the obligations, were $17.9 million and $38.2 million at September 30, 2005, and December 31, 2004, respectively. The net proceeds related to the sales of the borrowed Treasury securities plus or minus the additional cash collateral provided or received under the terms of the transactions were $17.9 million and $38.2 million at September 30, 2005, and December 31, 2004, respectively. The hedge at September 30, 2005, related to commercial mortgage loans and the hedge at December 31, 2004, related primarily to CMBS and CDO bonds. The amount of the hedge will vary from period to period depending upon the amount of commercial real estate assets that we own and have hedged as of the balance sheet date.

Accrued Interest and Dividends Receivable

Accrued interest and dividends receivable as of September 30, 2005, and December 31, 2004, was as follows:

($ in millions)	**2005**	**2004**
Private finance	$ 63.9	$ 59.8
Commercial real estate finance		
CMBS and CDO bonds		18.9
Commercial mortgage loans and other	1.2	0.8
Total	$ 65.1	$ 79.5

Total accrued interest and dividends receivable declined from December 31, 2004, to September 30, 2005, primarily as a result of the sale of our portfolio of CMBS and CDO assets on May 3, 2005. See Interim Management s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Portfolio and Investment Activity Commercial Real Estate Finance above.

Portfolio Asset Quality

Portfolio by Grade. We employ a grading system for our entire portfolio. Grade 1 is used for those investments from which a capital gain is expected. Grade 2 is used for investments performing in accordance with plan. Grade 3 is used for investments that require closer monitoring; however, no loss of investment return or principal is expected. Grade 4 is used for investments that are in workout and for which some loss of current investment return is expected, but no loss of principal is expected. Grade 5 is used for investments that are in workout and for which some loss of principal is expected.

At September 30, 2005, and December 31, 2004, our portfolio was graded as follows:

	At September 30, 2005		At December 31, 2004	
Grade	Portfolio at Value	Percentage of Total Portfolio	Portfolio at Value[1]	Percentage of Total Portfolio
($ in millions)				
1	$ 1,151.0	35.7%	$ 952.5	31.6%
2	1,805.3	56.0	1,850.5	61.4
3	183.2	5.7	121.2	4.0
4	10.0	0.3	11.7	0.4
5	74.3	2.3	77.5	2.6
	$ 3,223.8	100.0%	$ 3,013.4	100.0%

[1] The value of the CMBS and CDO assets sold on May 3, 2005, was $586.4 million at December 31, 2004, and this value was included in Grade 2 assets. See Interim Management s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Portfolio and Investment Activity Commercial Real Estate Finance above.

Total Grade 3, 4 and 5 portfolio assets were $267.5 million and $210.4 million, respectively, or were 8.3% and 7.0%, respectively, of the total portfolio at value at September 30, 2005, and December 31, 2004. Included in Grade 3, 4 and 5 assets at September 30, 2005, and December 31, 2004, were portfolio assets totaling $31.9 million and $38.3 million, respectively, that were secured by commercial real estate.

During the nine months ended September 30, 2005, two portfolio investments were moved from Grade 2 to Grade 3 for closer monitoring. At September 30, 2005, the value of these investments was $85.9 million. These investments had accrued PIK and deferred interest that had accumulated to the point where the fair value of the investment as a whole may not support additional interest accrual. When we have investments with PIK or deferred interest features, we include the accrued interest in the cost basis of our investment when we compare that to the portfolio company s enterprise value to determine the fair value of our investment. If the enterprise value is not sufficient to cover the cost basis including this accrued interest, we may cease accruing further interest. However, we remain contractually entitled to this interest and may collect it upon the sale or recapitalization of the portfolio company. For these two investments, we believed it was appropriate to discontinue the accrual of further interest, which increased our loans and debt securities on non-accrual status. In addition, a portion of a portfolio investment totaling $32.6 million at value at September 30, 2005, that was closed in the third quarter of 2005, has been classified as a Grade 3 asset due to the delayed execution of the portfolio company s business plan.

Grade 4 and 5 assets include loans, debt securities, and equity securities. We expect that a number of portfolio companies will be in the Grades 4 or 5 categories from time to time. Part of the private equity business is working with troubled portfolio companies to improve their businesses and protect our investment. The number of portfolio companies and related investment amount included in Grade 4 and 5 may fluctuate from period to period. We continue to follow our historical practice of working with such companies in order to recover the maximum amount of our investment.

Loans and Debt Securities on Non-Accrual Status. At September 30, 2005, and December 31, 2004, loans and debt securities at value not accruing interest for the total investment portfolio were as follows:

($ in millions)	2005	2004
Loans and debt securities in workout status (classified as Grade 4 or 5)[1]		
Private finance		
Companies more than 25% owned	$ 19.0	$ 34.4
Companies less than 5% owned	17.3	16.5
Commercial real estate finance	12.7	5.6
Loans and debt securities not in workout status		
Private finance		
Companies more than 25% owned	55.8	29.4
Companies 5% to 25% owned	2.3	0.7
Companies less than 5% owned	77.6	15.8
Commercial real estate finance	8.0	12.5
Total	$ 192.7	$ 114.9
Percentage of total portfolio	6.0%	3.8%

[1] Workout loans and debt securities exclude equity securities that are included in the total Grade 4 and 5 assets above.

Loans and Debt Securities Over 90 Days Delinquent. Loans and debt securities greater than 90 days delinquent at value at September 30, 2005, and December 31, 2004, were as follows:

($ in millions)	2005	2004
Private finance	$ 73.9	$ 73.5
Commercial real estate finance		
CMBS bonds		49.0
Commercial mortgage loans	13.2	10.1
Total	$ 87.1	$ 132.6
Percentage of total portfolio	2.7%	4.4%

In general, interest is not accrued on loans and debt securities if we have doubt about interest collection or where the enterprise value of the portfolio company may not support further accrual. In addition, interest may not accrue on loans to portfolio companies that are more than 50% owned by us depending on such company s capital requirements. To the extent interest payments are received on a loan that is not accruing interest, we may use such payments to reduce our cost basis in the investment in lieu of recognizing interest income. As a result of these and other factors, the amount of the private finance portfolio that is greater than 90 days delinquent or on non-accrual status may vary from period to period. Loans and debt securities on non-accrual status and over 90 days delinquent should not be added together as they are two separate measures of portfolio asset quality. Loans and debt securities that are in both categories (i.e., on non-accrual status and over 90 days delinquent) totaled $67.5 million and $43.9 million at

September 30, 2005, and December 31, 2004, respectively.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS COMPARISON OF THREE AND NINE MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2005 AND 2004

The following table summarizes our operating results for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2005 and 2004.

($ in thousands, except per share amounts)	For the Three Months Ended September 30, 2005	For the Three Months Ended September 30, 2004	Change	Percentage Change	For the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2005	For the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2004	Change	Percentage Change
	(unaudited)				(unaudited)			
Interest and Related Portfolio Income								
Interest and dividends	$ 76,353	$ 85,828	$ (9,475)	(11)%	$ 232,628	$ 233,540	$ (912)	%
Loan prepayment premiums	2,105	193	1,912	991%	4,635	4,210	425	10%
Fees and other income	16,399	10,842	5,557	51%	38,720	28,378	10,342	36%
Total interest and related portfolio income	94,857	96,863	(2,006)	(2)%	275,983	266,128	9,855	4%
Expenses								
Interest	17,735	20,253	(2,518)	(12)%	57,114	57,349	(235)	%
Employee	13,969	13,896	73	1%	52,302	38,171	14,131	37%
Administrative	15,130	10,169	4,961	49%	58,932	25,072	33,860	135%
Total operating expenses	46,834	44,318	2,516	6%	168,348	120,592	47,756	40%
Net investment income before income taxes	48,023	52,545	(4,522)	(9)%	107,635	145,536	(37,901)	(26)%
Income tax expense (benefit), including excise tax	1,889	(200)	2,089	**	7,482	(744)	8,226	**
Net investment income	46,134	52,745	(6,611)	(13)%	100,153	146,280	(4 6,127)	(32)%
Net Realized and Unrealized Gains (Losses)								

Net realized gains (losses)	70,714	1,300	69,414	*	288,495	175,753	112,742	*
Net change in unrealized appreciation or depreciation	(3,680)	31,954	(35,634)	*	156,026	(120,384)	276,410	*
Total net gains	67,034	33,254	33,780	*	444,521	55,369	389,152	*
Net income	$ 113,168	$ 85,999	$ 27,169	32%	$ 544,674	$ 201,649	$ 343 ,025	170%
Diluted earnings per common share	$ 0.82	$ 0.66	$ 0.16	24%	$ 3.99	$ 1.53	$ 2.46	161%
Weighted average common shares outstanding diluted	138,058	131,192	6,866	5%	136,669	131,487	5,182	4%

* Net realized gains (losses) and net change in unrealized appreciation or depreciation can fluctuate significantly from period to period. As a result, period to period comparisons may not be meaningful.

** Percentage change is not meaningful.

Total Interest and Related Portfolio Income. Total interest and related portfolio income includes interest and dividend income, loan prepayment premiums, and fees and other income.

Interest and dividend income for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2005 and 2004, was composed of the following:

($ in millions)	For the Three Months Ended September 30, 2005	For the Three Months Ended September 30, 2004	For the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2005	For the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2004
Interest				
Private finance loans and debt securities	$ 67.4	$ 52.7	$ 177.2	$ 141.7
CMBS and CDO portfolio		25.2	29.4	70.4
Commercial mortgage loans	1.7	2.7	5.2	7.1
Cash and cash equivalents and other	2.0	0.8	6.1	2.1
Total interest	71.1	81.4	217.9	221.3
Dividends	5.3	4.4	14.7	12.2
Total interest and dividends	$ 76.4	$ 85.8	$ 232.6	$ 233.5

The level of interest income, which includes interest paid in cash and in kind, is directly related to the balance of the interest-bearing investment portfolio outstanding during the period multiplied by the weighted average yield. The weighted average yield varies from period to period based on the current stated interest on interest-bearing investments and the amount of loans and debt securities for which interest is not accruing. The interest-bearing investments in the portfolio at value and the weighted average yield on the interest-bearing investments in the portfolio at September 30, 2005 and 2004, were as follows:

($ in millions)	2005	2004
Interest-bearing portfolio at value	$ 2,175.9	$ 2,341.2
Portfolio yield	12.6%	14.2%

We sold our CMBS and CDO portfolio on May 3, 2005. As a result of this transaction, our interest income for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2005, was reduced due to the loss of interest from the portfolio sold (net of interest income earned on short-term excess cash investments). The CMBS and CDO portfolio sold on May 3, 2005, had a cost basis of $718.1 million and a weighted average yield on the cost basis of the portfolio of approximately 13.8%. Excess cash proceeds from the sale that were not used for the repayment of debt or other general corporate purposes were held in cash and cash equivalents until the cash was reinvested in the portfolio.

The portfolio yield at September 30, 2005, of 12.6% as compared to the portfolio yield of 14.2% at September 30, 2004, reflects the sale of the CMBS and CDO portfolio on May 3, 2005, as well as the mix of debt investments in the private finance portfolio. See the discussion of the private finance portfolio yield above under the caption Interim Management s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Portfolio and Investment Activity Private Finance.

Dividend income results from the dividend yield on preferred equity interests, if any, or the declaration of dividends by a portfolio company on preferred or common equity interests. Dividend income will vary from period to period depending upon the timing and amount of dividends that are declared or paid by a portfolio company on preferred or common equity interests. Dividend income included dividends from BLX on the Class B equity interests held by us of $4.0 million and $3.5 million for the three months ended September 30, 2005 and 2004, respectively,

and $9.0 million and $8.2 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2005 and 2004, respectively. These dividends for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2005, were paid in cash and these dividends for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2004, were paid through the issuance of additional Class B equity interests.

Loan prepayment premiums were $2.1 million and $0.2 million for the three months ended September 30, 2005 and 2004, respectively, and $4.6 million and $4.2 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2005 and 2004, respectively. While the scheduled maturities of loans and debt securities generally range from five to ten years, it is not unusual for our borrowers to refinance or pay off their debts to us ahead of schedule. Therefore, we generally structure our loans to require a prepayment premium for the first three to five years of the loan. Accordingly, the amount of prepayment premiums will vary depending on the level of repayments and the age of the loans at the time of repayment.

Fees and other income primarily include fees related to financial structuring, diligence, transaction services, management and consulting services to portfolio companies, guarantees, and other services. As a business development company, we are required to make significant managerial assistance available to the companies in our investment portfolio. Managerial assistance includes management and consulting services including, but not limited to, corporate finance, information technology, marketing, human resources, personnel and board member recruiting, corporate governance, and risk management.

Fees and other income for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2005 and 2004, included fees relating to the following:

	For the Three Months Ended September 30,		For the Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2005	**2004**	**2005**	**2004**
($ in millions)				
Structuring and diligence	$ 10.2	$ 4.3	$ 19.1	$ 11.5
Transaction and other services provided to portfolio companies	0.1	0.8	1.7	2.2
Management, consulting and other services provided to portfolio companies and guaranty fees	5.6	5.1	15.5	13.1
Other income	0.5	0.6	2.4	1.6
Total fees and other income	$ 16.4	$ 10.8	$ 38.7	$ 28.4

Fees and other income are generally related to specific transactions or services and therefore may vary substantially from period to period depending on the level of investment activity and types of services provided. Loan origination fees that represent yield enhancement on a loan are capitalized and amortized into interest income over the life of the loan.

Fees and other income for the nine months ended September 30, 2005, included structuring fees from Norwesco, Inc., Triax Holdings, LLC and Meineke Car Care Centers, Inc. totaling $7.1 million, of which $5.1 million were earned in the third quarter of 2005. Fees and other income for the nine months ended September 30, 2004, included structuring fees from Advantage, Financial Pacific Company and Mercury Air Centers, Inc. totaling $6.7 million, of which $2.2 million were earned in the third quarter of 2004.

Fees and other income related to the CMBS and CDO portfolio were $1.4 million for the three months ended September 30, 2004, and $4.1 million and $3.3 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2005 and 2004, respectively.

Advantage and BLX were our largest investments at value at September 30, 2005 and 2004, and together represented 22.9% and 17.7%, of our total assets, respectively. Total interest and related portfolio income earned from Advantage and BLX was $9.6 million and $9.9 million, respectively, for the three months ended September 30, 2005, and $7.4 million and $12.2 million, respectively, for the three months ended September 30, 2004. Total interest and related portfolio income earned from Advantage and BLX was $28.2 million and $26.5 million, respectively, for the nine months ended September 30, 2005, and $10.4 million and $35.1 million, respectively, for the nine months ended

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September 30, 2004. Total interest and related portfolio income for the nine months ended September 30, 2004, included $2.5 million of income earned from Hillman prior to the sale of our investment on March 31, 2004, as discussed above.

Operating Expenses. Operating expenses include interest, employee, and administrative expenses. The fluctuations in interest expense during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2005 and 2004, were primarily attributable to changes in the level of our borrowings under various notes payable and debentures and our revolving line of credit. Our borrowing activity and weighted average cost of debt, including fees and closing costs, at and for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2005 and 2004, were as follows:

	At and for the Three Months Ended September 30,		At and for the Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2005	**2004**	**2005**	**2004**
($ in millions)				
Total outstanding debt	$ 968.3	$ 1,167.7	$ 968.3	$ 1,167.7
Average outstanding debt	$ 980.8	$ 1,075.3	$ 1,058.4	$ 973.5
Weighted average cost[1]	6.8%	6.3%	6.8%	6.3%

[1] The weighted average annual interest cost is computed as the (a) annual stated interest rate on the debt plus the annual amortization of commitment fees and other facility fees that are recognized into interest expense over the contractual life of the respective borrowings, divided by (b) debt outstanding on the balance sheet date.

In addition, interest expense includes interest on our obligations to replenish borrowed Treasury securities related to our hedging activities of $0.2 million and $1.9 million for the three months ended September 30, 2005 and 2004, respectively, and $1.3 million and $4.3 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2005 and 2004, respectively.

Employee expenses for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2005 and 2004, were as follows:

	For the Three Months Ended September 30,		For the Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2005	**2004**	**2005**	**2004**
($ in millions)				
Salaries and employee benefits	$ 11.0	$ 10.8	$ 34.5	$ 28.7
Transition compensation, net	(0.1)		5.4	
Individual performance award (IPA)	1.7	3.2	5.5	10.2
IPA mark to market expense (benefit)	(0.4)	(0.1)	1.5	(0.7)
Individual performance bonus (IPB)	1.8		5.4	
Total employee expense	$ 14.0	$ 13.9	$ 52.3	$ 38.2
Number of employees at end of period	127	159	127	159

The change in salaries and employee benefits reflects the effect of wage increases, the change in mix of employees given their area of responsibility and relevant experience level, and the termination of certain employees in our commercial real estate group as discussed below.

Transition compensation costs were $5.4 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2005, including $3.4 million of costs under retention agreements and $3.1 million of transition services bonuses awarded to certain employees in the commercial real estate group as a result of the sale of the CMBS and CDO portfolio. Transition compensation costs of $5.4 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2005, reflect a reduction for salary reimbursements from CWCapital under the transition services agreement of $1.1 million. See the caption Interim Management s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Portfolio and Investment Activity Commercial Real Estate Finance above for additional information.

Transition compensation costs for the three months ended September 30, 2005, consisted of $0.4 million of transition services bonuses, $0.2 million of salary reimbursements from CWCapital and a reversal of $0.3 million of costs accrued in the second quarter of 2005 under retention agreements as the condition for payment of this amount was not satisfied. These result in a net reduction to transition compensation costs of $0.1 million for the third quarter of 2005.

Employee expense, excluding transition compensation, related to the 31 employees in our commercial real estate group who terminated employment in the third quarter of 2005 as a result of the sale of our CMBS and CDO portfolio, was $0.4 million and $1.7 million for the three months ended September 30, 2005 and 2004, respectively, and $4.5 million and $5.2 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2005 and 2004, respectively. While we estimate payroll savings from this head count reduction, we will continue to grow our other investment professional resources as our private equity portfolio grows, which we expect will partially offset these savings.

The Individual Performance Award (IPA) is a long-term incentive compensation program for certain officers. The IPA, which is generally determined annually at the beginning of each year, is deposited into a deferred compensation trust in four equal installments, generally on a quarterly basis, in the form of cash. The accounts of the trust are consolidated with our accounts. We are required to mark to market the liability of the trust and this adjustment is recorded to the IPA compensation expense. Because the IPA is deferred compensation, the cost of this award is not a current expense for purposes of computing our taxable income. The expense is deferred for tax purposes until distributions are made from the trust.

As a result of recent changes in regulation by the Jobs Creation Act of 2004 associated with deferred compensation arrangements, as well as an increase in the competitive market for recruiting talent in the private equity industry, the Compensation Committee and the Board of Directors have determined for 2005 that a portion of the IPA should be replaced with an individual performance bonus (IPB). The IPB is distributed in cash to award recipients in equal bi-weekly installments (beginning in February 2005) as long as the recipient remains employed by us.

The total IPA contributions and IPB payments are currently estimated to be $14.0 million for 2005 before any mark to market adjustment on the IPA. These amounts are subject to change if there is a change in the composition of the pool of award recipients during the year. If a recipient terminates employment during the year, any further cash contribution for the IPA or remaining cash payments under the IPB would be forfeited.

Administrative expenses include legal and accounting fees, valuation assistance fees, insurance premiums, the cost of leases for our headquarters in Washington, DC, and our regional offices, stock record expenses, directors fees, and various other expenses. Administrative expenses for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2005 and 2004, were as follows:

	For the Three Months Ended September 30,		**For the Nine Months Ended September 30,**	
($ in millions)	**2005**	**2004**	**2005**	**2004**
Administrative expenses, excluding investigation related costs	$ 8.2	$ 8.2	$ 26.2	$ 23.1
Investigation related costs	6.9	2.0	32.7	2.0
Total administrative expenses	$ 15.1	$ 10.2	$ 58.9	$ 25.1

Administrative expenses have increased significantly in 2005 primarily as a result of requests for information in connection with two government investigations. These expenses remain difficult to predict as a result of ongoing requests for documents and information.

The remaining increase in administrative expenses for the nine months ended September 30, 2005, over the nine months ended September 30, 2004, was primarily due to increased corporate expenses, including increased expenses related to portfolio development and workout activities of $0.9 million, increased expenses related to accounting fees and valuation assistance fees of $1.1 million, and increased expenses related to evaluating potential new buyout investments of $0.9 million. Administrative expenses, excluding investigation related costs, for the three months ended September 30, 2005, were flat versus the three months ended September 30, 2004.

Income Tax Expense (Benefit), Including Excise Tax. Income tax expense (benefit) for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2005 and 2004, were as follows:

	For the Three Months Ended September 30,		For the Nine Months Ended September 30,	
($ in millions)	**2005**	**2004**	**2005**	**2004**
Income tax expense (benefit)	$ 0.6	$ (0.2)	$ 2.2	$ (0.7)
Excise tax expense	1.3		5.3	
Income tax expense (benefit), including excise tax	$ 1.9	$ (0.2)	$ 7.5	$ (0.7)

Our wholly owned subsidiary, AC Corp, is a corporation subject to federal and state income taxes and records a benefit or expense for income taxes as appropriate based on its operating results in a given period. In addition, we currently expect that our estimated annual taxable income for 2005 will be in excess of our estimated dividend distributions to shareholders in 2005 from such taxable income, and that such estimated excess taxable income will be distributed in 2006. Therefore, we expect that we will generally be required to pay a 4% excise tax on the excess of 98% of our taxable income for 2005 over the amount of actual distributions for 2005. Accordingly, we accrued an excise tax based upon our current estimate of annual taxable income for 2005.

Realized Gains and Losses. Net realized gains primarily result from the sale of equity securities associated with certain private finance investments, the sale of CMBS bonds and CDO bonds and preferred shares, and the realization of unamortized discount resulting from the sale and early repayment of private finance loans and commercial mortgage loans, offset by losses on investments. Net realized gains for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2005 and 2004, were as follows:

	For the Three Months Ended September 30,		For the Nine Months Ended September 30,	
($ in millions)	**2005**	**2004**	**2005**	**2004**
Realized gains	$ 79.8	$ 37.6	$ 339.2	$ 241.6
Realized losses	(9.1)	(36.3)	(50.7)	(65.8)
Net realized gains	$ 70.7	$ 1.3	$ 288.5	$ 175.8

When we exit an investment and realize a gain or loss, we make an accounting entry to reverse any unrealized appreciation or depreciation, respectively, we had previously recorded to reflect the appreciated or depreciated value of the investment. For the three and nine months ended

September 30, 2005 and 2004, we reversed previously recorded unrealized appreciation or depreciation when gains or losses were realized as follows:

($ in millions)	For the Three Months Ended September 30, 2005	For the Three Months Ended September 30, 2004	For the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2005[(1)]	For the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2004
Reversal of previously recorded net unrealized appreciation associated with realized gains	$ (80.5)	$ (20.6)	$ (107.0)	$ (189.0)
Reversal of previously recorded net unrealized depreciation associated with realized losses	7.4	37.6	49.3	67.2
Total reversal	$ (73.1)	$ 17.0	$ (57.7)	$ (121.8)

(1) Includes the reversal of net unrealized appreciation of $6.5 million on the CMBS and CDO assets sold and the related hedges. The net unrealized appreciation recorded on these assets prior to their sale was determined on an individual security-by-security basis. The net gain realized upon the sale of $227.7 million reflects the total value received for the portfolio as a whole.

Realized gains for the three months ended September 30, 2005, primarily resulted from transactions involving three private finance portfolio companies Housecall Medical Resources, Inc. ($52.0 million), Fairchild Industrial Products Company ($16.2 million), and Apogen Technologies, Inc. ($9.0 million) and one transaction involving a commercial real estate investment ($1.6 million).

Realized gains for the three months ended September 30, 2004, primarily resulted from transactions involving five private finance portfolio companies Professional Paint, Inc. ($13.7 million), Impact Innovations Group, LLC ($9.4 million), United Pet Group, Inc. ($3.7 million), Housecall Medical Resources, Inc. ($2.6 million) and Matrics, Inc. ($2.1 million) and one transaction involving a commercial mortgage loan ($1.8 million).

Realized gains for the nine months ended September 30, 2005, primarily resulted from the sale of our CMBS and CDO assets, as discussed above under the caption Commercial Real Estate Finance, ($227.7 million, net of a realized loss of $0.7 million from related hedges), transactions involving 12 private finance portfolio companies Housecall Medical Resources, Inc. ($52.0 million), Fairchild Industrial Products Company ($16.2 million), Apogen Technologies Inc. ($9.0 million), Polaris Pool Systems, Inc. ($7.4 million), MasterPlan, Inc. ($3.7 million), U.S. Security Holdings, Inc. ($3.3 million), Ginsey Industries, Inc. ($2.8 million), E-Talk Corporation ($1.6 million), Professional Paint, Inc. ($1.0 million), Oriental Trading Company, Inc. ($1.0 million), Woodstream Corporation ($0.9 million), and DCS Business Services, Inc. ($0.7 million), and two transactions involving commercial real estate investments ($7.9 million).

Realized gains for the nine months ended September 30, 2004, primarily resulted from transactions involving 11 private finance portfolio companies The Hillman Companies, Inc. ($150.2 million), CorrFlex Graphics, LLC ($25.6 million), Professional Paint, Inc. ($13.7 million), Impact Innovations Group, LLC ($9.4 million), The Hartz Mountain Corporation ($8.2 million), Housecall Medical Resources, Inc. ($7.2 million), International Fiber Corporation ($5.2 million), CBA-Mezzanine Capital Finance, LLC ($3.9 million), United Pet Group, Inc. ($3.7 million), Matrics, Inc. ($2.1 million), and SmartMail, LLC ($2.1 million) and one transaction involving a commercial mortgage loan ($1.8 million).

Realized losses for the three months ended September 30, 2005, primarily resulted from transactions involving two private finance portfolio companies HealthASPex, Inc. ($3.5 million) and MortgageRamp, Inc. ($3.5 million).

Realized losses for the three months ended September 30, 2004, primarily resulted from transactions involving two private finance portfolio companies The Color Factory, Inc. ($24.5 million) and Prosperco Finanz Holding AG ($7.5 million), and one transaction involving a commercial mortgage loan ($1.0 million).

Realized losses for the nine months ended September 30, 2005, primarily resulted from five transactions involving private finance portfolio companies Norstan Apparel Shops, Inc. ($18.5 million), E-Talk Corporation ($9.0 million), Garden Ridge Corporation ($7.1 million), HealthASPex, Inc. ($3.5 million), and MortgageRamp, Inc. ($3.5 million), and three transactions involving commercial mortgage loans ($4.5 million).

Realized losses for the nine months ended September 30, 2004, primarily resulted from transactions involving six private finance portfolio companies The Color Factory, Inc. ($24.5 million), Executive Greetings, Inc. ($19.3 million), Prosperco Finanz Holding AG ($7.5 million), Logic Bay Corporation ($5.0 million), Sure-Tel, Inc. ($2.3 million), and Startec Global Communications Corporation ($1.1 million), and two transactions involving commercial mortgage loans ($2.0 million).

Change in Unrealized Appreciation or Depreciation. We determine the value of each investment in our portfolio on a quarterly basis, and changes in value result in unrealized appreciation or depreciation being recognized in our statement of operations. Value, as defined in Section 2(a)(41) of the Investment Company Act of 1940, is (i) the market price for those securities for which a market quotation is readily available and (ii) for all other securities and assets, fair value is as determined in good faith by the Board of Directors. Since there is typically no readily available market value for the investments in our portfolio, we value substantially all of our portfolio investments at fair value as determined in good faith by the Board of Directors pursuant to our valuation policy and a consistently applied valuation process. At September 30, 2005, portfolio investments recorded at fair value were approximately 93% of our total assets. Because of the inherent uncertainty of determining the fair value of investments that do not have a readily available market value, the fair value of our investments determined in good faith by the Board of Directors may differ significantly from the values that would have been used had a ready market existed for the investments, and the differences could be material.

There is no single standard for determining fair value in good faith. As a result, determining fair value requires that judgment be applied to the specific facts and circumstances of each portfolio investment while employing a consistently applied valuation process for the types of investments we make. Unlike banks, we are not permitted to provide a general reserve for anticipated loan losses. Instead, we are required to specifically value each individual investment on a quarterly basis. We will record unrealized depreciation on investments when we believe that an investment has become impaired, including where collection of a loan or realization of an equity security is doubtful, or when the enterprise value of the portfolio company does not currently support the cost of our debt or equity investment. Enterprise value means the entire value of the company to a potential buyer, including the sum of the values of debt and equity securities used to capitalize the enterprise at a point in time. We will record unrealized appreciation if we believe that the underlying portfolio company has appreciated in value and/or our equity security has also appreciated in value. Changes in fair value are recorded in the statement of operations as net change in unrealized appreciation or depreciation.

As a business development company, we have invested in illiquid securities including debt and equity securities of companies. The structure of each private finance debt and equity security is specifically negotiated to enable us to protect our investment and maximize our returns. We include many terms governing interest rate, repayment terms, prepayment penalties, financial covenants, operating covenants, ownership parameters, dilution parameters, liquidation preferences, voting rights, and put or call rights. Our investments are generally subject to restrictions on resale and generally have no established trading market. Because of the type of investments that we make and the nature of our business, our valuation process requires an analysis of various factors. Our fair value methodology includes the examination of, among other things, the underlying investment performance, financial condition, and market changing events that impact valuation.

Valuation Methodology. Our process for determining the fair value of an investment begins with determining the enterprise value of the portfolio company. The fair value of our investment is based on the enterprise value at which the portfolio company could be sold in an orderly disposition over a reasonable period of time between willing parties other than in a forced or liquidation sale. The liquidity event whereby we exit a private finance investment is generally the sale, the recapitalization or, in some cases, the initial public offering of the portfolio company.

There is no one methodology to determine enterprise value and, in fact, for any one portfolio company, enterprise value is best expressed as a range of fair values, from which we derive a single estimate of enterprise value. To determine the enterprise value of a portfolio company, we analyze its historical and projected financial results. We generally require portfolio companies to provide annual audited and quarterly unaudited financial statements, as well as annual projections for the upcoming fiscal year. Typically in the private equity business, companies are bought and sold based on multiples of EBITDA, cash flow, net income, revenues or, in limited instances, book value. The private equity industry uses financial measures such as EBITDA or EBITDAM (Earnings Before Interest, Taxes, Depreciation, Amortization and, in some instances, Management fees) in order to assess a portfolio company s financial performance and to value a portfolio company. EBITDA and EBITDAM are not intended to represent cash flow from operations as defined by U.S. generally accepted accounting principles and such information should not be considered as an alternative to net income, cash flow from operations, or any other measure of performance prescribed by U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. When using EBITDA to determine enterprise value, we may adjust EBITDA for non-recurring items. Such adjustments are intended to normalize EBITDA to reflect the portfolio company s earnings power. Adjustments to EBITDA may include compensation to previous owners, acquisition, recapitalization, or restructuring related items or one-time non-recurring income or expense items.

In determining a multiple to use for valuation purposes, we generally look to private merger and acquisition statistics, discounted public trading multiples or industry practices. In estimating a reasonable multiple, we consider not only the fact that our portfolio company may be a private company relative to a peer group of public comparables, but we also consider the size and scope of our portfolio company and its specific strengths and weaknesses. In some cases, the best valuation methodology may be a discounted cash flow analysis based on future projections. If a portfolio company is distressed, a liquidation analysis may provide the best indication of enterprise value.

If there is adequate enterprise value to support the repayment of our debt, the fair value of our loan or debt security normally corresponds to cost unless the borrower s condition or other factors lead to a determination of fair value at a different amount. The fair value of equity interests in portfolio companies is determined based on various factors, including the enterprise value remaining for equity holders after the repayment of the portfolio company s debt and other preference capital, and other pertinent factors such as recent offers to purchase a portfolio company, recent transactions

involving the purchase or sale of the portfolio company s equity securities, liquidation events, or other events. The determined equity values are generally discounted when we have a minority position, restrictions on resale, specific concerns about the receptivity of the capital markets to a specific company at a certain time, or other factors.

As a participant in the private equity business, we invest primarily in private middle market companies for which there is generally no publicly available information. Because of the private nature of these businesses, there is a need to maintain the confidentiality of the financial and other information that we have for the private companies in our portfolio. We believe that maintaining this confidence is important, as disclosure of such information could disadvantage our portfolio companies and could put us at a disadvantage in attracting new investments. Therefore, we do not intend to disclose financial or other information about our portfolio companies, unless required, because we believe doing so may put them at an economic or competitive disadvantage, regardless of our level of ownership or control.

Because of the lack of publicly available information about our private portfolio companies, we will continue to work with third-party consultants to obtain assistance in determining fair value for a portion of the private finance portfolio each quarter. We work with these consultants to obtain assistance as additional support in the preparation of our internal valuation analysis for a portion of the portfolio each quarter. In addition, we may receive third-party assessments of a particular private finance portfolio company s value in the ordinary course of business, most often in the context of a prospective sale transaction or in the context of a bankruptcy process. The valuation analysis prepared by management using these third-party valuation resources, when applicable, is submitted to our Board of Directors for its determination of fair value of the portfolio in good faith.

For the quarter ended September 30, 2005, Duff & Phelps assisted us by reviewing our valuations of 88 portfolio companies, including BLX. (During the third quarter of 2005, S&P Corporate Value Consulting merged with Duff & Phelps, LLC (Duff & Phelps), a financial advisory and investment banking firm. The merged company operates under the name of Duff & Phelps.) Additionally, Houlihan Lokey Howard and Zukin (Houlihan Lokey) assisted us by reviewing our valuations of Advantage and two other portfolio companies where we have a control position. For the remainder of 2005, we intend to continue to obtain valuation assistance from Duff & Phelps, Houlihan Lokey and possibly other third parties. We currently anticipate that we will generally obtain assistance for all companies in the portfolio where we own more than 50% of the outstanding voting equity securities for the remainder of 2005 and that we will generally obtain assistance for companies where we own equal to or less than 50% of the outstanding voting equity securities at least once during the course of the year. Valuation assistance may or may not be obtained for new companies that enter the portfolio after June 30 of any calendar year during that year or for investments with a cost or value less than $250,000. We estimate that professional fees for valuation assistance for all of 2005, including the expense incurred in the first, second and third quarters, will be approximately $1.5 million.

Net Change in Unrealized Appreciation or Depreciation. For the portfolio, net change in unrealized appreciation or depreciation for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2005 and 2004, consisted of the following:

	For the Three Months Ended September 30,		For the Nine Months Ended September 30,	
($ in millions)	2005[(1)]	2004[(1)]	2005[(1)]	2004[(1)]
Net unrealized appreciation or depreciation	$ 69.4	$ 15.0	$ 213.7	$ 1.4
Reversal of previously recorded unrealized appreciation associated with realized gains	(80.5)	(20.6)	(107.0)	(189.0)
Reversal of previously recorded unrealized depreciation associated with realized losses	7.4	37.6	49.3	67.2
Net change in unrealized appreciation or depreciation	$ (3.7)	$ 32.0	$ 156.0	$ (120.4)

(1) The net change in unrealized appreciation or depreciation can fluctuate significantly from period to period. As a result, quarterly comparisons may not be meaningful.

At September 30, 2005, our two largest investments were in Advantage and BLX. The following is a summary of the methodology that we used to determine the fair value of these investments.

Advantage Sales & Marketing, Inc. At September 30, 2005, we determined the enterprise value of Advantage by using its projected normalized 2005 EBITDA times a multiple. The enterprise value of Advantage has increased since our acquisition of the company in June 2004 primarily as a result of the integration of the acquired companies and the growth in the company s earnings. Earnings growth primarily resulted from the realization of integration related cost savings. Using the enterprise value at September 30, 2005, we determined the value of our investments in Advantage to be $435.4 million, which resulted in unrealized appreciation on our investment of $177.7 million at September 30, 2005. This is an increase in unrealized appreciation in the third quarter of 2005 of $33.6 million and an increase in unrealized appreciation of $153.5 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2005. There was no change in unrealized appreciation or depreciation related to our investment in Advantage during the three or nine months ended September 30, 2004. Houlihan Lokey and Duff & Phelps assisted us by reviewing our valuation of our investment in Advantage at September 30, 2005. Duff & Phelps also assisted us by reviewing our valuation of our investment in Advantage at December 31, 2004.

Business Loan Express, LLC. To determine the value of our investment in BLX at September 30, 2005, we performed four separate valuation analyses to determine a range of values: (1) analysis of comparable public company trading multiples, (2) analysis of BLX s value assuming an initial public offering, (3) analysis of merger and acquisition transactions for financial services companies, and (4) a discounted dividend analysis. We received valuation assistance from Duff & Phelps for our investment in BLX at September 30, 2005, and December 31, 2004.

With respect to the analysis of comparable public company trading multiples and the analysis of BLX s value assuming an initial public offering, we compute a median trailing and forward price earnings multiple to apply to BLX s pro-forma net income adjusted for certain capital structure changes that we believe would likely occur should the company be sold. Each quarter we evaluate which public commercial finance companies should be included in the comparable group. The comparable group at September 30, 2005, was made up of CapitalSource, Inc., CIT Group, Inc., Financial Federal Corporation, GATX Corporation, and Marlin Business Services Corporation, which is consistent with the comparable group at December 31, 2004.

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Our investment in BLX at September 30, 2005, was valued at $356.3 million. This fair value was within the range of values determined by the four valuation analyses. Unrealized appreciation on our investment was $70.7 million at September 30, 2005. This is an increase in unrealized appreciation for the three months ended September 30, 2005, of $14.6 million and a net increase in unrealized appreciation for the nine months ended September 30, 2005, of $15.9 million. Net change in unrealized appreciation or depreciation included a net increase in unrealized appreciation on the Company s investment in BLX of $3.1 million and a net decrease in unrealized appreciation of $6.2 million for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2004, respectively.

Per Share Amounts. All per share amounts included in the Management s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations section have been computed using the weighted average common shares used to compute diluted earnings per share, which were 138.1 million and 131.2 million for the three months ended September 30, 2005 and 2004, respectively, and 136.7 million and 131.5 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2005 and 2004, respectively.

OTHER MATTERS

Regulated Investment Company Status. We have elected to be taxed as a regulated investment company under Subchapter M of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986. As long as we qualify as a regulated investment company, we are not taxed on our investment company taxable income or realized net capital gains, to the extent that such taxable income or gains are distributed, or deemed to be distributed, to shareholders on a timely basis.

Taxable income generally differs from net income for financial reporting purposes due to temporary and permanent differences in the recognition of income and expenses, and generally excludes net unrealized appreciation or depreciation, as gains or losses are not included in taxable income until they are realized. In addition, gains realized for financial reporting purposes may differ from gains included in taxable income as a result of our election to recognize gains using installment sale treatment, which results in the deferment of gains for tax purposes until notes received as consideration from the sale of investments are collected in cash.

Dividends declared and paid by us in a year generally differ from taxable income for that year as such dividends may include the distribution of current year taxable income, the distribution of prior year taxable income carried over into and distributed in the current year, or returns of capital. We are generally required to distribute 98% of our taxable income during the year the income is earned to avoid paying an excise tax. If this requirement is not met, the Internal Revenue Code imposes a nondeductible excise tax equal to 4% of the amount by which 98% of the current year s taxable income exceeds the distribution for the year. The taxable income on which an excise tax is paid is generally carried over and distributed to shareholders in the next tax year. Depending on the level of taxable income earned in a tax year, we may choose to carry over taxable income in excess of current year distributions into the next tax year and pay a 4% excise tax on such income, as required. See Interim Management s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Financial Condition, Liquidity and Capital Resources below.

In order to maintain our status as a regulated investment company, we must, in general, (1) continue to qualify as a business development company; (2) derive at least 90% of our gross income from dividends, interest, gains from the sale of securities and other specified types of income; (3) meet asset diversification requirements as defined in the Internal Revenue Code; and (4) timely distribute to shareholders at least 90% of our annual investment company taxable income as defined in the Internal Revenue Code. We intend to take all steps necessary to continue to qualify as a

regulated investment company. However, there can be no assurance that we will continue to qualify for such treatment in future years.

Legal Proceedings. On June 23, 2004, we were notified by the SEC that they are conducting an informal investigation of us. On December 22, 2004, we received letters from the U.S. Attorney for the District of Columbia requesting the preservation and production of information regarding us and Business Loan Express, LLC in connection with a criminal investigation. Based on the information available to us at this time, the inquiries appear to primarily pertain to matters related to portfolio valuation and our portfolio company, Business Loan Express, LLC. To date, we have produced materials in response to requests from both the SEC and the U.S. Attorney s office, and certain current and former employees have provided testimony and have been interviewed by the staff of the SEC and the U.S. Attorney s Office. We are voluntarily cooperating with these investigations.

In addition to the above matters, we are party to certain lawsuits in the normal course of business.

While the outcome of these legal proceedings and other matters cannot at this time be predicted with certainty, we do not expect that the outcome of these matters will have a material effect upon our financial condition or results of operations.

FINANCIAL CONDITION, LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

Our portfolio has historically generated cash flow from which we pay dividends to shareholders and fund new investment activity. Cash generated from the portfolio includes cash flow from net investment income and net realized gains and principal collections related to investment repayments or sales. Cash flow provided by our operating activities before new investment activity for the nine months ended September 30, 2005 and 2004, was as follows:

($ in millions)	**2005**	**2004**
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	$ 385.5	$ (189.1)
Add: portfolio investments funded	1,320.6	1,057.1
Total cash provided by operating activities before new investments	$ 1,706.1	$ 868.0

From the cash provided by operating activities before new investments, we make new portfolio investments, fund our operating activities, and pay dividends to shareholders. We also raise new debt and equity capital from time to time in order to fund our investments and operations.

We invest otherwise uninvested cash in U.S. government- or agency-issued or guaranteed securities that are backed by the full faith and credit of the United States, or in high quality, short-term repurchase agreements fully collateralized by such securities. We place our cash with financial institutions and, at times, cash held in checking accounts in financial institutions may be in excess of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation insured limit.

Dividends to common shareholders for the nine months ended September 30, 2005 and 2004, were $231.2 million and $220.8 million, respectively, or $1.72 per common share for the nine months ended September 30, 2005, and $1.71 per common share for the nine months ended September 30, 2004. An extra cash dividend of $0.02 per common share was declared during 2004 and was paid to shareholders on January 28, 2005.

Dividends are generally determined based upon an estimate of annual taxable income, which includes our taxable interest, dividend and fee income, as well as taxable net capital gains. As discussed above, taxable income generally differs from net income for financial reporting purposes due

to temporary and permanent differences in the recognition of income and expenses, and generally excludes net unrealized appreciation or depreciation, as gains or losses are not included in taxable income until they are realized. Taxable income includes non-cash income, such as changes in accrued and reinvested interest and dividends and the amortization of discounts and fees. Cash collections of income resulting from contractual payment-in-kind interest or the amortization of discounts and fees generally occur upon the repayment of the loans or debt securities that include such items. Non-cash taxable income is reduced by non-cash expenses, such as realized losses and depreciation and amortization expense.

Our Board of Directors reviews the dividend rate quarterly, and may adjust the quarterly dividend throughout the year. Dividends are declared based upon our estimate of annual taxable income available for distribution to shareholders. Our goal is to declare what we believe to be sustainable increases in our regular quarterly dividends. To the extent that we earn annual taxable income in excess of dividends paid for the year, we may carry over the excess taxable income into the next year and such excess income will be available for distribution in the next year as permitted under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986. Excess taxable income carried over and paid out in the next year may be subject to a 4% excise tax (see Interim Management s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Other Matters Regulated Investment Company Status above). We believe that carrying over excess taxable income into future periods may provide increased visibility with respect to taxable earnings available to pay the regular quarterly dividend.

We currently expect that our estimated annual taxable income for 2005 will be in excess of our estimated dividend distributions to shareholders in 2005 from such taxable income, and, therefore, we expect to carry over excess taxable income for distribution to shareholders in 2006. Accordingly, for the nine months ended September 30, 2005, we have accrued an excise tax of $5.3 million. Excise taxes are accrued based upon estimated excess taxable income as estimated taxable income is earned, therefore, the excise tax accrued to date in 2005 may be adjusted as appropriate in the remainder of 2005 to reflect changes in our estimate of the carry over amount and additional excise tax may be accrued during the remainder of 2005 as additional excess taxable income is earned, if any. Our ability to earn the estimated annual taxable income for 2005 depends on many factors, including our ability to make new investments at attractive yields, the level of repayments in the portfolio, the realization of gains or losses from portfolio exits, and the level of operating expense incurred to operate our business. See Interim Management s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations in this prospectus supplement and Risk Factors in the accompanying prospectus.

Because we are a regulated investment company, we distribute our taxable income and, therefore, from time to time we will raise new debt or equity capital in order to fund our investments and operations.

At September 30, 2005, and December 31, 2004, our total cash and cash equivalents, total assets, total debt outstanding, total shareholders equity, debt to equity ratio and asset coverage for senior indebtedness were as follows:

($ in millions)	2005	2004
Total cash and cash equivalents	$ 58.1	$ 57.2
Total assets	$ 3,446.5	$ 3,261.0
Total debt outstanding	$ 968.3	$ 1,176.6
Total shareholders equity	$ 2,367.0	$ 1,979.8
Debt to equity ratio	0.41	0.59
Asset coverage ratio(1)	352%	280%

(1) As a business development company, we are generally required to maintain a minimum ratio of 200% of total assets to total borrowings.

We currently target a debt to equity ratio ranging between 0.50:1.00 to 0.70:1.00 because we believe that it is prudent to operate with a larger equity capital base and less leverage. As of September 30, 2005, we had no outstanding borrowings on our revolving line of credit. Our debt to equity ratio of 0.41:1.00 at September 30, 2005, was below our target range.

We did not sell new equity during the nine months ended September 30, 2005 or 2004. For the year ended December 31, 2004, we sold equity of $73.5 million. Shareholders equity increased by $66.6 million, $47.1 million and $51.3 million through the exercise of employee options, the collection of notes receivable from the sale of common stock, and the issuance of shares through our dividend reinvestment plan for the nine months ended September 30, 2005 and 2004, and the year ended December 31, 2004, respectively.

We employ an asset-liability management strategy that focuses on matching the estimated maturities of our loan and investment portfolio to the estimated maturities of our borrowings. We use our revolving line of credit facility as a means to bridge to long-term financing in the form of debt or equity capital, which may or may not result in temporary differences in the matching of estimated maturities. Availability on the revolving line of credit, net of amounts committed for standby letters of credit issued under the line of credit facility, was $683.9 million on September 30, 2005. We evaluate our interest rate exposure on an ongoing basis. Generally, we seek to fund our primarily fixed-rate investment portfolio with fixed-rate debt or equity capital. To the extent deemed necessary, we may hedge variable and short-term interest rate exposure through interest rate swaps or other techniques.

At September 30, 2005, we had outstanding debt as follows:

($ in millions)	Facility Amount	Amount Outstanding	Annual Interest Cost[1]
Notes payable and debentures:			
Unsecured notes payable	$ 939.8	$ 939.8	6.5%
SBA debentures	28.5	28.5	7.5%
Total notes payable and debentures	968.3	968.3	6.5%
Revolving line of credit	722.5		[2]
Total debt	$ 1,690.8	$ 968.3	6.8%[2]

(1) The weighted average annual interest cost is computed as the (a) annual stated interest on the debt plus the annual amortization of commitment fees and other facility fees that are recognized into interest expense over the contractual life of the respective borrowings, divided by (b) debt outstanding on the balance sheet date.

(2) There were no amounts drawn on the revolving line of credit at September 30, 2005. The annual interest cost for total debt includes the annual cost of commitment fees and other facility fees on the revolving line of credit regardless of the amount outstanding on the facility as of the balance sheet date. The annual cost of commitment fees and other facility fees was $2.6 million at September 30, 2005.

Unsecured Notes Payable. We have issued long-term debt to institutional lenders, primarily insurance companies. The notes have five- or seven-year maturities, with maturity dates beginning in 2005 and generally have fixed rates of interest. The notes generally require payment of interest only semi-annually, and all principal is due upon maturity. During the second quarter of 2005, we repaid $40.0 million of the unsecured notes payable.

On October 13, 2005, we issued $261.0 million of five-year and $89.0 million of seven-year unsecured long-term notes, primarily to insurance companies. The five-and seven-year notes have fixed interest rates of 6.2% and 6.3%, respectively, and have substantially the same terms are our existing unsecured long-term notes. We used a portion of the proceeds from the new long-term note issuance to repay $125.0 million of our existing unsecured long-term notes that matured on October 15, 2005, and had an annual weighted average interest cost of 8.3%.

On March 25, 2004, we issued five-year unsecured long-term notes denominated in Euros and Sterling for a total U.S. dollar equivalent of $15.2 million. The notes have fixed interest rates and have substantially the same terms as our existing unsecured long-term notes. Simultaneous with issuing the notes, we entered into a cross currency swap with a financial institution which fixed our interest and principal payments in U.S. dollars for the life of the debt.

Small Business Administration Debentures. Through our small business investment company subsidiary, we have debentures payable to the Small Business Administration with contractual maturities of ten years. The notes require payment of interest only semi-annually, and all principal is due upon maturity. During the first and third quarters of 2005, we repaid $31.0 million and $18.0 million, respectively, of this outstanding debt. Under the small business investment company program, we may borrow up to $119.0 million from the Small Business Administration. We had a commitment from the Small Business Administration to borrow up to an additional $7.3 million above the current amount outstanding that expired on September 30, 2005.

Revolving Line of Credit. On September 30, 2005, we entered into an unsecured revolving line of credit with a committed amount of $722.5 million. The revolving line of credit replaces our previous revolving line of credit and expires on September 30, 2008. On November 4, 2005, we expanded the committed amount under the revolving line

of credit facility by $50.0 million, which brings the total committed amount to $772.5 million. The revolving line of credit may be expanded through new or additional commitments up to $922.5 million at our option. The revolving line of credit generally bears interest at a rate equal to (i) LIBOR (for the period we select) plus 1.30% or

(ii) the higher of the Federal Funds rate plus 0.50% or the Bank of America N.A. prime rate. The revolving line of credit requires the payment of an annual commitment fee equal to 0.20% of the committed amount. The revolving line of credit generally requires payments of interest at the end of each LIBOR interest period, but no less frequently than quarterly, on LIBOR based loans and monthly payments of interest on other loans. All principal is due upon maturity.

There were no outstanding borrowings on the unsecured revolving line of credit at September 30, 2005. The amount available under the line at September 30, 2005, was $683.9 million, net of amounts committed for standby letters of credit of $38.6 million. Net repayments under the previous revolving line of credit for the nine months ended September 30, 2005, were $112.0 million.

We have various financial and operating covenants required by the revolving line of credit and notes payable and debentures. These covenants require us to maintain certain financial ratios, including debt to equity and interest coverage, and a minimum net worth. Our credit facilities limit our ability to declare dividends if we default under certain provisions. As of September 30, 2005, we were in compliance with these covenants.

The following table shows our significant contractual obligations for the repayment of debt and payment of other contractual obligations as of September 30, 2005.

	Payments Due By Year						
($ in millions)	**Total**	**2005**	**2006**	**2007**	**2008**	**2009**	**After 2009**
Notes payable and debentures:							
Unsecured long-term notes payable	$ 939.8	$ 125.0	$ 175.0	$	$ 153.0	$ 267.3	$ 219.5
SBA debentures	28.5						28.5
Revolving line of credit[1]							
Operating leases	30.2	1.2	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.6	11.0
Total contractual obligations	$ 998.5	$ 126.2	$ 179.5	$ 4.4	$ 157.5	$ 271.9	$ 259.0

[1] At September 30, 2005, $683.9 million remained unused and available, net of amounts committed for standby letters of credit of $38.6 million issued under the credit facility.

The following table shows our contractual commitments that may have the effect of creating, increasing, or accelerating our liabilities as of September 30, 2005.

	Amount of Commitment Expiration Per Year						
($ in millions)	**Total**	**2005**	**2006**	**2007**	**2008**	**2009**	**After 2009**
Guarantees	$ 145.3	$ 0.1	$ 1.0	$ 136.2	$	$ 2.5	$ 5.5
Standby letters of credit[1]	38.6				38.6		
Total commitments	$ 183.9	$ 0.1	$ 1.0	$ 136.2	$ 38.6	$ 2.5	$ 5.5

[1] Standby letters of credit are issued under our revolving line of credit that expires in September 2008. Therefore, unless a standby letter of credit is set to expire at an earlier date, we have assumed that the standby letters of credit will expire contemporaneously with the expiration of our line of credit in September 2008.

In addition, we had outstanding commitments to fund investments totaling $395.4 million at September 30, 2005. We intend to fund these commitments and prospective investment opportunities with existing cash, through cash flow from operations before new investments, through borrowings under our line of credit or other long-term debt agreements, or through the sale or issuance of new equity capital.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The consolidated financial statements are based on the selection and application of critical accounting policies, which require management to make significant estimates and assumptions. Critical accounting policies are those that are both important to the presentation of our financial condition and results of operations and require management s most difficult, complex, or subjective judgments. Our critical accounting policies are those applicable to the valuation of investments and certain revenue recognition matters as discussed below.

Valuation of Portfolio Investments. As a business development company, we invest in illiquid securities including debt and equity securities of companies. Our investments are generally subject to restrictions on resale and generally have no established trading market. We value substantially all of our investments at fair value as determined in good faith by the Board of Directors in accordance with our valuation policy. We determine fair value to be the amount for which an investment could be exchanged in an orderly disposition over a reasonable period of time between willing parties other than in a forced or liquidation sale. Our valuation policy considers the fact that no ready market exists for substantially all of the securities in which we invest. Our valuation policy is intended to provide a consistent basis for determining the fair value of the portfolio. We will record unrealized depreciation on investments when we believe that an investment has become impaired, including where collection of a loan or realization of an equity security is doubtful, or when the enterprise value of the portfolio company does not currently support the cost of our debt or equity investments. Enterprise value means the entire value of the company to a potential buyer, including the sum of the values of debt and equity securities used to capitalize the enterprise at a point in time. We will record unrealized appreciation if we believe that the underlying portfolio company has appreciated in value and/or our equity security has also appreciated in value. The value of investments in publicly traded securities is determined using quoted market prices discounted for restrictions on resale, if any.

Loans and Debt Securities. For loans and debt securities, fair value generally approximates cost unless the borrower s enterprise value, overall financial condition or other factors lead to a determination of fair value at a different amount.

When we receive nominal cost warrants or free equity securities (nominal cost equity), we allocate our cost basis in our investment between debt securities and nominal cost equity at the time of origination. At that time, the original issue discount basis of the nominal cost equity is recorded by increasing the cost basis in the equity and decreasing the cost basis in the related debt securities.

Interest income is recorded on an accrual basis to the extent that such amounts are expected to be collected. For loans and debt securities with contractual payment-in-kind interest, which represents contractual interest accrued and added to the loan balance that generally becomes due at maturity, we will not accrue payment-in-kind interest if the portfolio company valuation indicates that the payment-in-kind interest is not collectible. In general, interest is not accrued on loans and debt securities if we have doubt about interest collection or where the enterprise value of the portfolio company may not support further accrual. Loans in workout status that are classified as Grade 4 or 5 assets under our internal grading system do not accrue interest. In addition, interest may not accrue on loans or debt securities to portfolio companies that are more than 50% owned by us depending on such company s capital requirements. Loan origination fees, original issue discount, and market discount are capitalized and then amortized into interest income using the effective interest method. Upon the prepayment of a loan or debt security, any unamortized loan origination fees are recorded as interest income and any unamortized original issue discount or market discount is recorded as a realized gain. Prepayment premiums are recorded on loans and debt securities when received.

Equity Securities. Our equity securities in portfolio companies for which there is no liquid public market are valued at fair value based on the enterprise value of the portfolio company, which is determined using various factors, including cash flow from operations of the portfolio company and other pertinent factors, such as recent offers to purchase a portfolio company, recent transactions involving the purchase or sale of the portfolio company s equity securities, liquidation events, or other events. The determined equity values are generally discounted to account for restrictions on resale or minority ownership positions.

The value of our equity securities in public companies for which market quotations are readily available is based on the closing public market price on the balance sheet date. Securities that carry certain restrictions on sale are typically valued at a discount from the public market value of the security.

Dividend income on preferred equity securities is recorded as dividend income on an accrual basis to the extent that such amounts are expected to be collected and to the extent that we have the option to receive the dividend in cash. Dividend income on common equity securities is recorded on the record date for private companies or on the ex-dividend date for publicly traded companies.

Net Realized Gains or Losses and Net Change in Unrealized Appreciation or Depreciation. Realized gains or losses are measured by the difference between the net proceeds from the repayment or sale and the cost basis of the investment without regard to unrealized appreciation or depreciation previously recognized, and include investments charged off during the year, net of recoveries. Net change in unrealized appreciation or depreciation reflects the change in portfolio investment values during the reporting period, including the reversal of previously recorded unrealized appreciation or depreciation when gains or losses are realized.

Fee Income. Fee income includes fees for guarantees and services rendered by us to portfolio companies and other third parties such as diligence, structuring, transaction services, management and consulting services, and other services. Guaranty fees are generally recognized as income over the related period of the guaranty. Diligence, structuring, and transaction services fees are generally recognized as income when services are rendered or when the related transactions are completed. Management, consulting and other services fees are generally recognized as income as the services are rendered.

INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
ALLIED CAPITAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET

(in thousands, except per share amounts)	September 30, 2005 (unaudited)	December 31, 2004
ASSETS		
Portfolio at value:		
Private finance		
Companies more than 25% owned (cost: 2005-$1,510,082; 2004-$1,389,342)	$ 1,612,914	$ 1,359,641
Companies 5% to 25% owned (cost: 2005-$164,007; 2004-$194,750)	156,840	188,902
Companies less than 5% owned (cost: 2005-$1,338,370; 2004-$800,828)	1,311,231	753,543
Total private finance (cost: 2005-$3,012,459; 2004-$2,384,920)	3,080,985	2,302,086
Commercial real estate finance (cost: 2005-$148,623; 2004-$722,612)	142,765	711,325
Total portfolio at value (cost: 2005-$3,161,082; 2004-$3,107,532)	3,223,750	3,013,411
Deposits of proceeds from sales of borrowed Treasury securities	17,933	38,226
Accrued interest and dividends receivable	65,147	79,489
Other assets	81,565	72,712
Cash and cash equivalents	58,081	57,160
Total assets	$ 3,446,476	$ 3,260,998
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS EQUITY		
Liabilities:		
Notes payable and debentures (maturing within one year: 2005-$150,000; 2004-$169,000)	$ 968,335	$ 1,064,568
Revolving line of credit		112,000
Obligations to replenish borrowed Treasury securities	17,933	38,226
Accounts payable and other liabilities	93,222	66,426
Total liabilities	1,079,490	1,281,220
Commitments and contingencies		
Shareholders equity:		
Common stock, $0.0001 par value, 200,000 shares authorized; 136,289 and 133,099 shares issued and outstanding at September 30, 2005, and December 31, 2004, respectively	14	13
Additional paid-in capital	2,171,063	2,094,421

Common stock held in deferred compensation trust		(17,781)		(13,503)
Notes receivable from sale of common stock		(4,138)		(5,470)
Net unrealized appreciation (depreciation) on portfolio		48,259		(107,767)
Undistributed (distributions in excess of) earnings		169,569		12,084
Total shareholders equity		2,366,986		1,979,778
Total liabilities and shareholders equity	$	3,446,476	$	3,260,998
Net asset value per common share	$	17.37	$	14.87

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

ALLIED CAPITAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS

(in thousands, except per share amounts)	For the Three Months Ended September 30, 2005	For the Three Months Ended September 30, 2004	For the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2005	For the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2004
	(unaudited)		(unaudited)	
Interest and Related Portfolio Income:				
Interest and dividends				
Companies more than 25% owned	$ 31,137	$ 27,242	$ 89,587	$ 59,112
Companies 5% to 25% owned	5,205	7,582	16,723	19,827
Companies less than 5% owned	40,011	51,004	126,318	154,601
Total interest and dividends	76,353	85,828	232,628	233,540
Loan prepayment premiums				
Companies more than 25% owned				
Companies 5% to 25% owned	691	53	691	765
Companies less than 5% owned	1,414	140	3,944	3,445
Total loan prepayment premiums	2,105	193	4,635	4,210
Fees and other income				
Companies more than 25% owned	9,019	7,611	21,777	20,406
Companies 5% to 25% owned	(14)	934	111	1,404
Companies less than 5% owned	7,394	2,297	16,832	6,568
Total fees and other income	16,399	10,842	38,720	28,378
Total interest and related portfolio income	94,857	96,863	275,983	266,128
Expenses:				
Interest	17,735	20,253	57,114	57,349
Employee	13,969	13,896	52,302	38,171
Administrative	15,130	10,169	58,932	25,072
Total operating expenses	46,834	44,318	168,348	120,592
Net investment income before income taxes	48,023	52,545	107,635	145,536
Income tax expense (benefit), including excise tax	1,889	(200)	7,482	(744)
Net investment income	46,134	52,745	100,153	146,280
Net Realized and Unrealized Gains (Losses):				
Net realized gains (losses)				

Companies more than 25% owned	64,677	(12,483)	47,192	139,016
Companies 5% to 25% owned	(6)	13,269	4,702	48,965
Companies less than 5% owned	6,043	514	236,601	(12,228)
Total net realized gains	70,714	1,300	288,495	175,753
Net change in unrealized appreciation or depreciation	(3,680)	31,954	156,026	(120,384)
Total net gains	67,034	33,254	444,521	55,369
Net increase in net assets resulting from operations	$ 113,168	$ 85,999	$ 544,674	$ 201,649
Basic earnings per common share	$ 0.84	$ 0.67	$ 4.06	$ 1.57
Diluted earnings per common share	$ 0.82	$ 0.66	$ 3.99	$ 1.53
Weighted average common shares outstanding basic	135,322	129,304	134,110	128,812
Weighted average common shares outstanding diluted	138,058	131,192	136,669	131,487

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

ALLIED CAPITAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS

(in thousands, except per share amounts)	For the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2005	2004
	(unaudited)	
Operations:		
Net investment income	$ 100,153	$ 146,280
Net realized gains	288,495	175,753
Net change in unrealized appreciation or depreciation	156,026	(120,384)
Net increase in net assets resulting from operations	544,674	201,649
Shareholder distributions:		
Common stock dividends	(231,163)	(220,832)
Preferred stock dividends		(52)
Net decrease in net assets resulting from shareholder distributions	(231,163)	(220,884)
Capital share transactions:		
Issuance of common stock for portfolio investments	7,200	3,227
Issuance of common stock upon the exercise of stock options	57,805	29,673
Issuance of common stock in lieu of cash distributions	7,456	4,399
Net decrease in notes receivable from sale of common stock	1,332	13,040
Purchase of common stock held in deferred compensation trust	(6,034)	(10,152)
Distribution of common stock held in deferred compensation trust	1,756	183
Other	4,182	28
Net increase in net assets resulting from capital share transactions	73,697	40,398
Total increase in net assets	387,208	21,163
Net assets at beginning of period	1,979,778	1,914,577
Net assets at end of period	$ 2,366,986	$ 1,935,740
Net asset value per common share	$ 17.37	$ 14.90
Common shares outstanding at end of period	136,289	129,898

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

ALLIED CAPITAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

(in thousands)	For the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2005	2004
	(unaudited)	
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net increase in net assets resulting from operations	$ 544,674	$ 201,649
Adjustments		
Portfolio investments	(1,320,611)	(1,057,136)
Principal collections related to investment repayments or sales	1,241,827	543,314
Change in accrued or reinvested interest and dividends	(1,905)	(31,652)
Amortization of discounts and fees	(3,339)	(4,736)
Changes in other assets and liabilities	33,399	16,501
Depreciation and amortization	1,404	1,266
Realized gains from the receipt of notes and other securities as consideration from sale of investments, net of collections	(4,605)	(44,515)
Realized losses	50,661	65,828
Net change in unrealized (appreciation) or depreciation	(156,026)	120,384
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	385,479	(189,097)
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Sale of common stock upon the exercise of stock options	57,805	29,673
Collections of notes receivable from sale of common stock	1,332	13,040
Borrowings under notes payable and debentures		15,212
Repayments on notes payable and debentures	(94,700)	(129,000)
Net borrowings under (repayments on) revolving line of credit	(112,000)	327,250
Redemption of preferred stock		(7,000)
Purchase of common stock held in deferred compensation trust	(6,034)	(10,152)
Other financing activities	(4,594)	(901)
Common stock dividends and distributions paid	(226,367)	(216,433)
Preferred stock dividends paid		(52)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	(384,558)	21,637
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	921	(167,460)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	57,160	214,167
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	$ 58,081	$ 46,707

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

ALLIED CAPITAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF INVESTMENTS

Private Finance Portfolio Company (in thousands, except number of shares)	Investment[1][2]	Principal	Cost	Value
		September 30, 2005 (unaudited)		
Companies More Than 25% Owned				
Acme Paging, L.P.[4] (Telecommunications)	Loan (6.8%, Due 12/07 1/08)[6]	$ 4,631	$ 4,631	$
	Equity Interests		13,274	
	Common Stock (4,656 shares)		27	
Advantage Sales & Marketing, Inc. (Business Services)	Loan (12.0%, Due 9/09)	60,000	59,773	59,773
	Debt Securities (18.5%, Due 12/09)	124,000	124,000	124,000
	Common Stock (18,957,011 shares)		73,932	251,659
Alaris Consulting, LLC (Business Services)	Loan (16.0%, Due 12/05 12/07)[6]	25,835	25,846	2,065
	Equity Interests		5,305	
	Guaranty ($1,100)			
American Healthcare Services, Inc. and Affiliates (Healthcare Services)	Loan (0.7%, Due 12/04 12/05)[6]	4,999	4,600	4,097
Avborne, Inc.[7] (Business Services)	Preferred Stock (12,500 shares)		6,969	4,807
	Common Stock (27,500 shares)			
Avborne Heavy Maintenance, Inc.[7] (Business Services)	Preferred Stock (1,568 shares)			
	Common Stock (2,750 shares)			
Business Loan Express, LLC (Financial Services)	Class A Equity Interests	58,908	58,908	58,908
	Class B Equity Interests		117,436	151,090
	Class C Equity Interests		109,301	146,319
	Guaranty ($136,173 See Note 3)			

	Standby Letters of Credit ($35,550 See Note 3)			
Callidus Capital Corporation (Financial Services)	Loan (7.9%, Due 12/05)	52,456	52,456	52,456
	Debt Securities (18.0%, Due 10/08)	4,623	4,623	4,623
	Common Stock (10 shares)		2,049	7,504
Diversified Group Administrators, Inc. (Business Services)	Preferred Stock (1,000,000 shares)		700	657
	Preferred Stock (1,451,380 shares)		841	790
	Common Stock (1,451,380 shares)			
Financial Pacific Company (Financial Services)	Loan (17.4%, Due 2/12 8/12)	69,825	69,544	69,544
	Preferred Stock (10,964 shares)		10,276	12,491
	Common Stock (14,735 shares)		14,819	43,925
ForeSite Towers, LLC (Tower Leasing)	Equity Interests		7,620	8,878

(1) Interest rates represent the weighted average annual stated interest rate on loans and debt securities, which are presented by nature of indebtedness for a single issuer. The maturity dates represent the earliest and the latest maturity dates.

(2) Common stock, preferred stock, warrants, options, and equity interests are generally non-income producing and restricted.

(3) Public company.

(4) Non-U.S. company or principal place of business outside the U.S.

(5) Non-registered investment company.

(6) Loan or debt security is on non-accrual status and therefore is considered non-income producing.

(7) Avborne, Inc. and Avborne Heavy Maintenance, Inc. are affiliated companies.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Private Finance Portfolio Company (in thousands, except number of shares)	Investment[1][2]	September 30, 2005 (unaudited)		
		Principal	Cost	Value
Global Communications, LLC	Loan (14.5%, Due 12/03 12/06)[6]	$ 6,393	$ 6,393	$ 6,393
(Business Services)	Debt Securities (13.0%, Due 9/02 9/05)[6]	18,446	18,443	18,443
	Preferred Equity Interest		14,067	13,582
	Options		1,639	
Gordian Group, Inc.	Loan (10.0%, Due 12/05 12/08)[6]	11,392	11,425	4,622
(Business Services)	Common Stock (1,000 shares)		6,542	
Healthy Pet Corp.	Loans (14.6%, Due 8/10)	42,249	42,059	42,059
(Consumer Services)	Common Stock (25,766 shares)		25,766	25,766
HMT, Inc.	Preferred Stock (554,052 shares)		2,637	2,637
(Energy Services)	Common Stock (300,000 shares)		3,000	6,498
	Warrants		1,155	2,502
Impact Innovations Group, LLC (Business Services)	Equity Interests in Affiliate			841
Insight Pharmaceuticals Corporation	Loan (16.0%, Due 9/12)	58,159	57,914	57,914
(Consumer Products)	Preferred Stock (25,000 shares)		25,000	25,433
	Common Stock (6,200 shares)		6,325	245
Jakel, Inc.	Loan (15.5%, Due 3/08)[6]	5,412	5,412	
(Industrial Products)	Debt Securities (15.5%, Due 3/08)[6]	8,330	8,330	
	Preferred Stock (6,460 shares)		6,460	
	Common Stock (158,061 shares)		9,347	
Legacy Partners Group, LLC	Loan (14.0%, Due 5/09)[6]	7,646	7,646	4,982
(Financial Services)	Debt Securities (18.0%, Due 5/09)[6]	2,952	2,952	
	Equity Interests		2,729	
Litterer Beteiligungs-GmbH[4]	Debt Securities (8.0%, Due 3/07)	632	632	632
(Business Services)	Equity Interest		1,756	1,958

Maui Body Works, Inc. (Healthcare Services)	Common Stock (100 shares)		2,655	
Mercury Air Centers, Inc. (Business Services)	Senior Loan (10.0%, Due 4/09)	23,500	23,500	23,500
	Loan (16.0%, Due 4/09)	39,301	39,140	39,140
	Common Stock (57,068 shares)		33,723	32,013
	Standby Letters of Credit ($1,397)			
MVL Group, Inc. (Business Services)	Loan (12.9%, Due 7/09)	41,829	41,403	41,403
	Debt Securities (14.4%, Due 7/09)	18,380	17,929	17,929
	Common Stock (648,661 shares)		643	3,401
Pennsylvania Avenue Investors, L.P. (5) (Private Equity Fund)	Equity Interests		2,477	2,065

(1) Interest rates represent the weighted average annual stated interest rate on loans and debt securities, which are presented by nature of indebtedness for a single issuer. The maturity dates represent the earliest and the latest maturity dates.
(2) Common stock, preferred stock, warrants, options, and equity interests are generally non-income producing and restricted.
(3) Public company.
(4) Non-U.S. company or principal place of business outside the U.S.
(5) Non-registered investment company.
(6) Loan or debt security is on non-accrual status and therefore is considered non-income producing.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Private Finance Portfolio Company (in thousands, except number of shares)	Investment[1][2]	Principal	Cost	Value
			September 30, 2005 (unaudited)	
Powell Plant Farms, Inc. (Consumer Products)	Loan (15.0%, Due 12/05)	$ 31,840	$ 22,992	$ 22,992
	Debt Securities (20.0%, Due 6/03)[6]	19,291	19,224	8,242
	Preferred Stock (1,483 shares)			
	Warrants			
Redox Brands, Inc. (Consumer Products)	Preferred Stock (2,726,444 shares)		7,903	8,885
	Warrants		584	350
Service Champ, Inc. (Business Services)	Loan (15.5%, Due 4/12)	26,869	26,729	26,729
	Common Stock (63,888 Shares)		13,662	13,662
Staffing Partners Holding Company, Inc. (Business Services)	Loan (13.5%, Due 10/06)[6]	917	917	917
	Debt Securities (13.5%, Due 10/06)[6]	5,517	5,517	5,517
	Preferred Stock (439,600 shares)		4,968	1,264
	Common Stock (69,773 shares)		50	
	Warrants		10	
Startec Global Communications Corporation (Telecommunications)	Loan (10.0%, Due 5/07 5/09)	25,226	25,226	25,226
	Common Stock (19,180,000 shares)		37,255	694
STS Operating, Inc. (Industrial Products)	Loan (15.3%, Due 3/12)	8,436	8,436	8,436
	Common Stock (3,000,000 shares)		3,522	39,575
	Options			493
Triview Investments, Inc.[8] (Broadcasting & Cable/ Consumer Products)	Loan (15.0%, Due 7/12)	31,000	30,845	30,845
	Loans (16.8%, Due 7/08 7/12)[6]	19,600	19,520	19,520
	Common Stock (182 shares)		86,693	22,023
	Guaranty ($800)			
	Standby Letter of Credit ($200)			
Total companies more than 25% owned			$ 1,510,082	$ 1,612,914

Companies 5% to 25% Owned				
Air Evac Lifeteam	Debt Securities (13.6%, Due 7/10)	$ 42,197	$ 42,041	$ 42,041
(Healthcare Services)	Equity Interests		3,941	3,866
Aspen Pet Products, Inc.	Loan (19.0%, Due 6/08)	19,748	19,656	19,656
(Consumer Products)	Preferred Stock (2,877 shares)		2,154	1,542
	Common Stock (1,400 shares)		140	
	Warrants			
Becker Underwood, Inc.	Loan (14.5%, Due 8/12)	23,489	23,390	23,390
(Industrial Products)	Common Stock (5,073 shares)		5,813	3,600
The Debt Exchange Inc.	Preferred Stock (921,875 shares)		1,250	2,139
(Business Services)				

(1) Interest rates represent the weighted average annual stated interest rate on loans and debt securities, which are presented by nature of indebtedness for a single issuer. The maturity dates represent the earliest and the latest maturity dates.

(2) Common stock, preferred stock, warrants, options, and equity interests are generally non-income producing and restricted.

(3) Public company.

(4) Non-U.S. company or principal place of business outside the U.S.

(5) Non-registered investment company.

(6) Loan or debt security is on non-accrual status and therefore is considered non-income producing.

(8) Triview Investments, Inc. (formerly GAC Investments, Inc.) holds investments in Longview Cable & Data, LLC (Broadcasting & Cable) with a cost of $59.1 million and value of $9.0 million and Triax Holdings, LLC (Consumer Products) with a cost of $78.0 million and a value of $63.4 million. The guaranty and standby letter of credit relate to Longview Cable & Data, LLC.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Private Finance Portfolio Company (in thousands, except number of shares)	Investment[1][2]	Principal	Cost	Value
			September 30, 2005 (unaudited)	
MedBridge Healthcare, LLC	Loan (4.0%, Due 8/09)	$ 7,035	$ 7,035	$ 7,035
(Healthcare Services)	Loan (10.0%, Due 8/14)[6]	4,412	4,412	2,268
	Convertible Debenture (2.0%, Due 8/14)[6]	2,970	984	
Nexcel Synthetics, LLC	Loan (14.5%, Due 6/09)	10,522	10,492	10,492
(Consumer Products)	Equity Interests		1,708	953
Pres Air Trol LLC	Debt Securities (12.0%, Due 4/10)	6,180	5,863	5,863
(Industrial Products)	Equity Interests		1,356	318
Progressive International Corporation	Loan (16.0%, Due 12/09)	7,364	7,336	7,336
(Consumer Products)	Preferred Stock (500 shares)		500	867
	Common Stock (197 shares)		13	42
	Warrants			
Soteria Imaging Services, LLC	Loans (12.1%, Due 11/10)	11,906	10,834	10,834
(Healthcare Services)	Equity Interests		2,153	2,264
Universal Environmental Services, LLC	Loan (15.5%, Due 2/09)	11,150	11,108	11,108
(Business Services)	Equity Interests		1,828	1,226
Total companies 5% to 25% owned			$ 164,007	$ 156,840
Companies Less Than 5% Owned				
Advanced Circuits, Inc.	Loans (11.3%, Due 9/11 3/12)	$ 19,000	$ 18,906	$ 18,906
(Industrial Products)	Common Stock (40,000 shares)		1,000	1,000
Anthony, Inc. (Industrial Products)	Loans (12.7%, Due 9/11 9/12)	14,633	14,571	14,571
Benchmark Medical, Inc.	Debt Securities (14.0%, Due 12/08)	13,823	13,773	13,773
(Healthcare Services)	Warrants		18	18
BI Incorporated	Loan (14.0%, due 2/12)	16,121	16,048	16,048

(Business Services)				
Border Foods, Inc. (Consumer Products)	Loan (13.0%, Due 12/10)[6]	3,100	3,043	2,239
	Debt Securities (13.0%, Due 12/10)[6]	10,329	9,681	7,121
	Preferred Stock (140,214 shares)		2,893	
	Common Stock (1,810 shares)		45	
	Warrants		910	
C&K Market, Inc. (Retail)	Loan (13.0%, due 12/08)	14,582	14,521	14,521
Callidus Debt Partners CDO Fund I, Ltd.[4] (Senior Debt CDO Fund)	Class C Notes (12.9%, Due 12/13)	18,800	18,979	18,979
	Class D Notes (17.0%, Due 12/13)	9,400	9,489	9,489
Callidus Debt Partners CLO Fund III, Ltd. [4] (Senior Debt CLO Fund)	Preferred Shares (23,600,000 shares)		24,271	24,271
Camden Partners Strategic Fund II, L.P.[5] (Private Equity Fund)	Limited Partnership Interest		2,142	2,674

(1) Interest rates represent the weighted average annual stated interest rate on loans and debt securities, which are presented by nature of indebtedness for a single issuer. The maturity dates represent the earliest and the latest maturity dates.

(2) Common stock, preferred stock, warrants, options, and equity interests are generally non-income producing and restricted.

(3) Public company.

(4) Non-U.S. company or principal place of business outside the U.S.

(5) Non-registered investment company.

(6) Loan or debt security is on non-accrual status and therefore is considered non-income producing.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Private Finance Portfolio Company (in thousands, except number of shares)	Investment(1)(2)	Principal	Cost	Value
		September 30, 2005 (unaudited)		
Catterton Partners V, L.P.(5) (Private Equity Fund)	Limited Partnership Interest		$ 2,871	$ 2,767
CBS Personnel Holdings, Inc. (Business Services)	Loan (14.5%, Due 12/09)	$ 20,486	20,405	20,405
Community Education Centers, Inc. (Education Services)	Loan (15.0%, Due 12/10)	32,275	32,154	32,154
Component Hardware Group, Inc. (Industrial Products)	Preferred Stock (18,000 shares)		2,605	2,775
	Common Stock (2,000 shares)		200	500
Cooper Natural Resources, Inc. (Industrial Products)	Debt Securities (0%, Due 11/07)	1,005	1,005	1,005
	Preferred Stock (6,316 shares)		1,424	20
	Warrants		830	
Coverall North America, Inc. (Business Services)	Loans (14.6%, Due 2/11)	27,132	27,082	27,082
	Preferred Stock (6,500 shares)		6,500	6,758
	Warrants		2,950	3,500
Drilltec Patents & Technologies Company, Inc. (Energy Services)	Loan (10.0%, Due 8/06)(6)	10,994	10,918	
	Debt Securities (16.5%, Due 8/06)(6)	1,500	1,500	277
eCentury Capital Partners, L.P.(5) (Private Equity Fund)	Limited Partnership Interest		5,649	795
Elexis Beta GmbH(4) (Industrial Products)	Options		426	50
Frozen Specialties, Inc. (Consumer Products)	Warrants		435	530
Garden Ridge Corporation (Retail)	Loan (7.0%, Due 5/12)(6)	22,500	22,500	16,935
Geotrace Technologies, Inc.	Debt Securities (12.0%, Due 6/09)	18,400	16,561	16,561

(Energy Services)	Warrants		2,350	2,500
Ginsey Industries, Inc. (Consumer Products)	Loans (12.5%, Due 3/06)	3,896	3,896	3,896
Grant Broadcasting Systems II (Broadcasting & Cable)	Loan (5.0%, Due 6/09)	2,756	2,756	2,756
Grotech Partners, VI, L.P.[5] (Private Equity Fund)	Limited Partnership Interest		6,573	4,167
Havco Wood Products LLC (Industrial Products)	Loans (10.7%, Due 8/11)	39,000	37,755	37,755
	Equity Interests		1,048	1,048
Haven Eldercare of New England, LLC[9] (Healthcare Services)	Loans (9.3%, Due 10/05)[6]	46,671	46,670	47,465
Haven Healthcare Management, LLC[9] (Healthcare Services)	Loan (18.0% Due 8/06)[6]	5,541	5,541	2,000
HealthASPex Services Inc. (Business Services)	Loans (4.0%, Due 7/08)	500	500	500

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(5) Non-registered investment company.
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(9) Haven Eldercare of New England, LLC and Haven Healthcare Management, LLC are affiliated companies.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Private Finance Portfolio Company (in thousands, except number of shares)	Investment[1][2]	September 30, 2005 (unaudited) Principal	Cost	Value
The Hillman Companies, Inc.[3] (Consumer Products)	Loan (13.5%, Due 9/11)	$ 43,754	$ 43,561	$ 43,561
Homax Holdings, Inc.	Debt Securities (12.0%, Due 8/11)	14,000	13,006	13,006
(Consumer Products)	Preferred Stock (89 shares)		89	88
	Common Stock (28 shares)		6	6
	Warrants		1,106	1,428
Icon International, Inc. (Business Services)	Common Stock (25,707 shares)		76	
Interline Brands, Inc. [3] (Business Services)	Common Stock (10,122 shares)		152	210
International Fiber Corporation	Loans (14.0%, Due 6/12)	21,436	21,348	21,348
(Industrial Products)	Preferred Stock (25,000 shares)		2,500	1,900
Line-X, Inc.	Loans (9.9% Due 8/11)	53,234	52,953	52,953
(Consumer Products)	Standby Letter of Credit ($1,500)			
MedAssets, Inc.	Preferred Stock (227,865 shares)		2,049	2,850
(Business Services)	Warrants		136	136
Meineke Car Care Centers, Inc.	Senior Loan (7.4%, Due 6/11)	28,000	27,858	27,858
(Business Services)	Loans (11.9%, Due 6/12 6/13)	72,000	71,660	71,660
	Common Stock (10,696,308 shares)[10]		26,985	26,985
	Warrants			
MHF Logistical Solutions, Inc.	Loan (10.0%, Due 5/11)	22,653	22,544	22,544
(Business Services)	Preferred Stock (431 shares)		431	431
	Common Stock (1,438 shares)		144	144
Mid-Atlantic Venture Fund IV, L.P.[5] (Private Equity Fund)	Limited Partnership Interest		6,600	3,477
Mogas Energy, LLC		17,005	15,587	15,587

	Debt Securities (9.5%, Due 3/12 4/12)			
(Energy Services)	Warrants		1,774	2,800
N.E.W. Customer Service Companies, Inc. (Business Services)	Loans (11.0%, Due 7/12)	40,000	40,018	40,018
Nobel Learning Communities,	Preferred Stock (1,214,356 shares)		2,764	2,564
Inc.[3] (Education)	Warrants		575	1,323
Norwesco, Inc. (Industrial Products)	Loan (12.6%, Due 1/12 7/12)	84,005	83,601	83,601
	Common Stock (573,561 shares)[10]		39,268	39,268
	Warrants			
Novak Biddle Venture Partners III, L.P.[5] (Private Equity Fund)	Limited Partnership Interest		1,519	1,678
Oahu Waste Services, Inc. (Business Services)	Stock Appreciation Rights		239	780

(1) Interest rates represent the weighted average annual stated interest rate on loans and debt securities, which are presented by nature of indebtedness for a single issuer. The maturity dates represent the earliest and the latest maturity dates.

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(10) Common stock is non-voting. In addition to non-voting stock ownership, the Company has an option to acquire a majority of the voting securities of the portfolio company at fair market value.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Private Finance Portfolio Company (in thousands, except number of shares)	Investment[1][2]	September 30, 2005 (unaudited) Principal	Cost	Value
Onyx Television GmbH[4] (Broadcasting & Cable)	Preferred Units		$ 201	$
Opinion Research Corporation[3] (Business Services)	Warrants		996	450
Oriental Trading Company, Inc. (Consumer Products)	Common Stock (13,820 shares)			5,200
Packaging Advantage Corporation (Business Services)	Debt Securities (18.5%, Due 7/06)	$ 17,039	16,521	16,521
	Common Stock (232,168 shares)		2,386	1,003
	Warrants		963	405
Palm Coast Data, LLC (Business Services)	Senior Loan (7.3%, Due 8/10)	16,100	16,020	16,020
	Loan (15.5%, Due 8/12 8/15)	29,600	29,455	29,455
	Common Stock (21,743 shares)[10]		21,743	21,743
	Warrants			
Performant Financial Corporation (Business Services)	Common Stock (478,816 shares)		734	2,500
Pro Mach, Inc. (Industrial Products)	Loan (13.8%, Due 6/12)	19,191	19,106	19,106
	Equity Interests		1,500	1,200
RadioVisa Corporation (Broadcasting & Cable)	Loan (15.5%, Due 12/08)	26,785	26,682	26,682
Red Hawk Industries, LLC (Business Services)	Loan (11.0%, Due 4/11)	41,624	41,407	41,407
Resun Leasing, Inc. (Business Services)	Loan (15.5%, Due 11/07)	30,000	30,000	30,000
S.B. Restaurant Company	Debt Securities (15.0%, Due 11/08)	20,483	20,017	20,017
(Retail)	Preferred Stock (54,125 shares)		135	135
	Warrants		619	619

SBBUT, LLC (Consumer Products)	Equity Interests		52	52
Soff-Cut Holdings, Inc. (Industrial Products)	Preferred Stock (300 shares)		300	300
	Common Stock (2,000 shares)		200	
SPP Mezzanine Fund, L.P.[5] (Private Equity Fund)	Limited Partnership Interest		2,470	2,373
Tradesmen International, Inc. (Business Services)	Debt Securities (12.0%, Due 12/09)	15,000	14,290	14,290
	Warrants		710	1,270
United Site Services, Inc. (Business Services)	Loan (11.9%, Due 8/11)	49,712	49,492	49,492
	Common Stock (160,588 shares)		1,000	1,000
Universal Tax Systems, Inc. (Business Services)	Loan (14.5%, Due 7/11)	18,947	18,870	18,870
Updata Venture Partners II, L.P.[5] (Private Equity Fund)	Limited Partnership Interest		5,471	5,223
Venturehouse-Cibernet Investors, LLC (Business Services)	Equity Interest		34	34

(1) Interest rates represent the weighted average annual stated interest rate on loans and debt securities, which are presented by nature of indebtedness for a single issuer. The maturity dates represent the earliest and the latest maturity dates.

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(6) Loan or debt security is on non-accrual status and therefore is considered non-income producing.

(10) Common stock is non-voting. In addition to non-voting stock ownership, the Company has an option to acquire a majority of the voting securities of the portfolio company at fair market value.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Private Finance Portfolio Company (in thousands, except number of shares)	Investment[1][2]	Principal	September 30, 2005 (unaudited) Cost	Value
Venturehouse Group, LLC[5] (Private Equity Fund)	Equity Interest		$ 598	$ 395
VICORP Restaurants, Inc.[3] (Retail)	Warrants		33	758
Walker Investment Fund II, LLLP[5] (Private Equity Fund)	Limited Partnership Interest		1,330	695
Wear Me Apparel Corporation (Consumer Products)	Debt Securities (15.0%, Due 12/10)	$ 45,000	43,878	43,878
	Warrants		1,219	1,520
Wilshire Restaurant Group, Inc. (Retail)	Debt Securities (20.0%, Due 6/07)[6]	19,107	18,566	18,566
	Warrants		735	660
Wilton Industries, Inc. (Consumer Products)	Loan (19.3%, Due 6/08)	4,800	4,800	4,800
Woodstream Corporation (Consumer Products)	Loans (13.0%, Due 11/12 5/13)	52,188	52,037	52,037
	Common Stock (180 shares)		673	3,231
	Warrants			2,269
Other companies	Other debt investments	651	651	651
	Other debt investments[6]	474	474	349
	Other equity investments[3]		59	40
	Guaranty ($118)			
Total companies less than 5% owned			$ 1,338,370	$ 1,311,231
Total private finance (118 portfolio companies)			$ 3,012,459	$ 3,080,985

(1) Interest rates represent the weighted average annual stated interest rate on loans and debt securities, which are presented by nature of indebtedness for a single issuer. The maturity dates represent the earliest and the latest

maturity dates.

(2) Common stock, preferred stock, warrants, options, and equity interests are generally non-income producing and restricted.

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(6) Loan or debt security is on non-accrual status and therefore is considered non-income producing.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Commercial Real Estate Finance
(in thousands, except number of loans)

	Interest Rate Ranges	Number of Loans	September 30, 2005 (unaudited) Cost	
			Cost	Value
Commercial Mortgage Loans				
	Up to 6.99%	5	$ 47,056	$ 46,575
	7.00% 8.99%	25	50,448	49,469
	9.00% 10.99%	4	11,094	11,036
	11.00% 12.99%	2	8,159	7,820
	13.00% 14.99%	1	2,296	2,296
	15.00% and above	2	3,970	3,970
Total commercial mortgage loans[11]		39	$ 123,023	$ 121,166
Real Estate Owned			$ 14,147	$ 15,088
Equity Interests[2] Companies more than 25% owned (Guarantees $7,054)			$ 11,453	$ 6,511
Total commercial real estate finance			$ 148,623	$ 142,765
Total portfolio			$ 3,161,082	$ 3,223,750

(1) Interest rates represent the weighted average annual stated interest rate on loans and debt securities, which are presented by nature of indebtedness for a single issuer. The maturity dates represent the earliest and the latest maturity dates.

(2) Common stock, preferred stock, warrants, options, and equity interests are generally non-income producing and restricted.

(3) Public company.

(4) Non-U.S. company or principal place of business outside the U.S.

(5) Non-registered investment company.

(11) Commercial mortgage loans totaling $20.7 million at value were on non-accrual status and therefore were considered non-income producing.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

ALLIED CAPITAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Information at and for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2005 and 2004 is unaudited)

Note 1. Organization

Allied Capital Corporation, a Maryland corporation, is a closed-end management investment company that has elected to be regulated as a business development company (BDC) under the Investment Company Act of 1940 (1940 Act). Allied Capital Corporation (ACC) has a subsidiary, Allied Investments L.P. (Allied Investments), which is licensed under the Small Business Investment Act of 1958 as a Small Business Investment Company (SBIC). In addition, ACC has a real estate investment trust subsidiary, Allied Capital REIT, Inc. (Allied REIT), and several subsidiaries which are single member limited liability companies established primarily to hold real estate properties. ACC also has a subsidiary, A.C. Corporation (AC Corp), that provides diligence and structuring services on private finance and commercial real estate finance transactions, as well as structuring, transaction, management, consulting and other services to the Company and its portfolio companies.

Allied Capital Corporation and its subsidiaries, collectively, are referred to as the Company.

In accordance with specific rules prescribed for investment companies, subsidiaries hold investments on behalf of the Company or provide substantial services to the Company. Portfolio investments are held for purposes of deriving investment income and future capital gains. The Company consolidates the results of its subsidiaries for financial reporting purposes. The financial results of the Company s portfolio investments are not consolidated in the Company s financial statements.

The investment objective of the Company is to achieve current income and capital gains. In order to achieve this objective, the Company has primarily invested in companies in a variety of industries.

Note 2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of Presentation

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of ACC and its subsidiaries. All intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation. Certain reclassifications have been made to the 2004 balances to conform with the 2005 financial statement presentation.

The accompanying unaudited consolidated financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) for interim financial information. Accordingly, they do not include all of the information and footnotes required by GAAP for complete consolidated financial statements. In the opinion of management, the unaudited consolidated financial results of the Company included herein contain all adjustments (consisting of only normal recurring accruals) necessary to present fairly the financial position of the Company as of September 30, 2005, the results of operations for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2005 and 2004, and changes in net assets and cash flows for the nine months ended September 30, 2005 and 2004. The results of operations for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2005, are not necessarily indicative of the operating results to be expected for the full year.

ALLIED CAPITAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Note 2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

The private finance portfolio and the interest and related portfolio income and net realized gains (losses) on the private finance portfolio are presented in three categories: companies more than 25% owned, which represent portfolio companies where the Company directly or indirectly owns more than 25% of the outstanding voting securities of such portfolio company and, therefore, are deemed controlled by the Company under the 1940 Act; companies owned 5% to 25%, which represent portfolio companies where the Company directly or indirectly owns 5% to 25% of the outstanding voting securities of such portfolio company or where the Company holds one or more seats on the portfolio company s board of directors and, therefore, are deemed to be an affiliated person under the 1940 Act; and companies less than 5% owned which represent portfolio companies where the Company directly or indirectly owns less than 5% of the outstanding voting securities of such portfolio company and where the Company has no other affiliations with such portfolio company. The interest and related portfolio income and net realized gains (losses) from the commercial real estate finance portfolio and other sources are included in the companies less than 5% owned category on the consolidated statement of operations.

In the ordinary course of business, the Company enters into transactions with portfolio companies that may be considered related party transactions.

Valuation Of Portfolio Investments

The Company, as a BDC, has invested in illiquid securities including debt and equity securities of companies, non-investment grade commercial mortgage-backed securities (CMBS), and the bonds and preferred shares of collateralized debt obligations (CDO). The Company s investments are generally subject to restrictions on resale and generally have no established trading market. The Company values substantially all of its investments at fair value as determined in good faith by the Board of Directors in accordance with the Company s valuation policy. The Company determines fair value to be the amount for which an investment could be exchanged in an orderly disposition over a reasonable period of time between willing parties other than in a forced or liquidation sale. The Company s valuation policy considers the fact that no ready market exists for substantially all of the securities in which it invests. The Company s valuation policy is intended to provide a consistent basis for determining the fair value of the portfolio. The Company will record unrealized depreciation on investments when it believes that an investment has become impaired, including where collection of a loan or realization of an equity security is doubtful, or when the enterprise value of the portfolio company does not currently support the cost of the Company s debt or equity investments. Enterprise value means the entire value of the company to a potential buyer, including the sum of the values of debt and equity securities used to capitalize the enterprise at a point in time. The Company will record unrealized appreciation if it believes that the underlying portfolio company has appreciated in value and/or the Company s equity security has also appreciated in value. The value of investments in publicly traded securities is determined using quoted market prices discounted for restrictions on resale, if any.

Loans and Debt Securities

For loans and debt securities, fair value generally approximates cost unless the borrower s enterprise value, overall financial condition or other factors lead to a determination of fair value at a different amount.

ALLIED CAPITAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Note 2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

When the Company receives nominal cost warrants or free equity securities (nominal cost equity), the Company allocates its cost basis in its investment between its debt securities and its nominal cost equity at the time of origination. At that time, the original issue discount basis of the nominal cost equity is recorded by increasing the cost basis in the equity and decreasing the cost basis in the related debt securities.

Interest income is recorded on an accrual basis to the extent that such amounts are expected to be collected. For loans and debt securities with contractual payment-in-kind interest, which represents contractual interest accrued and added to the loan balance that generally becomes due at maturity, the Company will not accrue payment-in-kind interest if the portfolio company valuation indicates that the payment-in-kind interest is not collectible. In general, interest is not accrued on loans and debt securities if the Company has doubt about interest collection or where the enterprise value of the portfolio company may not support further accrual. Loans in workout status that are classified as Grade 4 or 5 assets under the Company s internal grading system do not accrue interest. In addition, interest may not accrue on loans or debt securities to portfolio companies that are more than 50% owned by the Company depending on such company s capital requirements. Loan origination fees, original issue discount, and market discount are capitalized and then amortized into interest income using the effective interest method. Upon the prepayment of a loan or debt security, any unamortized loan origination fees are recorded as interest income and any unamortized original issue discount or market discount is recorded as a realized gain. Prepayment premiums are recorded on loans and debt securities when received.

The weighted average yield on loans and debt securities is computed as the (a) annual stated interest plus the annual amortization of loan origination fees, original issue discount, and market discount on accruing loans and debt securities less the annual amortization of loan origination costs, divided by (b) total loans and debt securities at value. The weighted average yield is computed as of the balance sheet date.

Equity Securities

The Company s equity securities in portfolio companies for which there is no liquid public market are valued at fair value based on the enterprise value of the portfolio company, which is determined using various factors, including cash flow from operations of the portfolio company and other pertinent factors, such as recent offers to purchase a portfolio company, recent transactions involving the purchase or sale of the portfolio company s equity securities, liquidation events, or other events. The determined equity values are generally discounted to account for restrictions on resale or minority ownership positions.

The value of the Company s equity securities in public companies for which market quotations are readily available is based on the closing public market price on the balance sheet date. Securities that carry certain restrictions on sale are typically valued at a discount from the public market value of the security.

Dividend income on preferred equity securities is recorded as dividend income on an accrual basis to the extent that such amounts are expected to be collected and to the extent that the Company has the option to receive the dividend in cash. Dividend income on common equity

ALLIED CAPITAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Note 2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

securities is recorded on the record date for private companies or on the ex-dividend date for publicly traded companies.

Commercial Mortgage-Backed Securities (CMBS) and Collateralized Debt Obligations (CDO)

On May 3, 2005, the Company completed the sale of its portfolio of CMBS bonds and CDO bonds and preferred shares. See Note 3.

Prior to the sale on May 3, 2005, CMBS bonds and CDO bonds and preferred shares were carried at fair value, which was based on a discounted cash flow model that utilized prepayment and loss assumptions based on historical experience and projected performance, economic factors, the characteristics of the underlying cash flow, and comparable yields for similar CMBS bonds and CDO bonds and preferred shares, when available. The Company recognized unrealized appreciation or depreciation on its CMBS bonds and CDO bonds and preferred shares as comparable yields in the market changed and/or based on changes in estimated cash flows resulting from changes in prepayment or loss assumptions in the underlying collateral pool. The Company determined the fair value of its CMBS bonds and CDO bonds and preferred shares on an individual security-by-security basis.

The Company recognized income from the amortization of original issue discount using the effective interest method, using the anticipated yield over the projected life of the investment. Yields were revised when there were changes in actual and estimated prepayment speeds or actual and estimated credit losses. Changes in estimated yield were recognized as an adjustment to the estimated yield over the remaining life of the CMBS bonds and CDO bonds and preferred shares from the date the estimated yield was changed.

Net Realized Gains or Losses and Net Change in Unrealized Appreciation or Depreciation

Realized gains or losses are measured by the difference between the net proceeds from the repayment or sale and the cost basis of the investment without regard to unrealized appreciation or depreciation previously recognized, and include investments charged off during the year, net of recoveries. Net change in unrealized appreciation or depreciation reflects the change in portfolio investment values during the reporting period, including the reversal of previously recorded unrealized appreciation or depreciation when gains or losses are realized.

Fee Income

Fee income includes fees for guarantees and services rendered by the Company to portfolio companies and other third parties such as diligence, structuring, transaction services, management and consulting services, and other services. Guaranty fees are generally recognized as income over the related period of the guaranty. Diligence, structuring, and transaction services fees are generally recognized as income when services are rendered or when the related transactions are completed. Management, consulting and other services fees are generally recognized as income as the services are rendered.

ALLIED CAPITAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Note 2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

Guarantees

Guarantees meeting the characteristics described in FASB Interpretation No. 45, *Guarantor s Accounting and Disclosure Requirements for Guarantees, Including Indirect Guarantees of Indebtedness of Others* (the Interpretation) and issued or modified after December 31, 2002, are recognized at fair value at inception. However, certain guarantees are excluded from the initial recognition provisions of the Interpretation.

Financing Costs

Debt financing costs are based on actual costs incurred in obtaining debt financing and are deferred and amortized as part of interest expense over the term of the related debt instrument. Costs associated with the issuance of common stock, such as underwriting, accounting and legal fees, and printing costs are recorded as a reduction to the proceeds from the sale of common stock.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in banks and all highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less.

Dividends to Shareholders

Dividends to shareholders are recorded on the record date.

Stock Compensation Plans

The Company has a stock-based employee compensation plan. The Company accounts for this plan under the recognition and measurement principles of APB Opinion No. 25, *Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees*, and related interpretations. No stock-based employee compensation cost is reflected in net increase in net assets resulting from operations, as all options granted under this plan had an exercise price equal to the market value of the underlying common stock on the date of grant. The following table illustrates the effect on net increase in net assets resulting from operations and earnings per share if the Company had applied the fair value recognition provisions of FASB

ALLIED CAPITAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Note 2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

Statement No. 123, *Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation*, to stock-based employee compensation for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2005 and 2004.

	For the Three Months Ended September 30,		For the Nine Months Ended September 30,	
(in thousands, except per share amounts)	**2005**	**2004**	**2005**	**2004**
Net increase in net assets resulting from operations as reported	$ 113,168	$ 85,999	$ 544,674	$ 201,649
Less total stock-based employee compensation expense determined under fair value based method for all awards, net of related tax effects	(2,546)	(3,226)	(9,511)	(13,822)
Pro forma net increase in net assets resulting from operations	110,622	82,773	535,163	187,827
Less preferred stock dividends				(52)
Pro forma net income available to common shareholders	$ 110,622	$ 82,773	$ 535,163	$ 187,775
Basic earnings per common share:				
As reported	$ 0.84	$ 0.67	$ 4.06	$ 1.57
Pro forma	$ 0.82	$ 0.64	$ 3.99	$ 1.46
Diluted earnings per common share:				
As reported	$ 0.82	$ 0.66	$ 3.99	$ 1.53
Pro forma	$ 0.80	$ 0.63	$ 3.92	$ 1.43

Pro forma expenses are based on the underlying value of the options granted by the Company. The fair value of each option grant is estimated on the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option pricing model and expensed over the vesting period. The following weighted average assumptions were used to calculate the fair value of options granted during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2005 and 2004:

	For the Three Months Ended September 30,		For the Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2005	**2004[(1)]**	**2005**	**2004**
Risk-free interest rate	4.1%		4.1%	2.9%
Expected life in years	5.0		5.0	5.0
Expected volatility	35.0%		35.1%	37.0%
Dividend yield	9.0%		9.0%	8.8%
Weighted average fair value per option	$ 3.96		$ 3.94	$ 4.19

(1) There were no stock options granted during the three months ended September 30, 2004.

Federal and State Income Taxes and Excise Tax

The Company intends to comply with the requirements of the Internal Revenue Code (Code) that are applicable to regulated investment companies (RIC) and real estate investment trusts

ALLIED CAPITAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Note 2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

(REIT). The Company and its subsidiaries that qualify as a RIC or a REIT intend to distribute or retain through a deemed distribution all of their annual taxable income to shareholders; therefore, the Company has made no provision for regular corporate income taxes for these entities. AC Corp is a corporation subject to federal and state income taxes and records a benefit or expense for income taxes as appropriate.

If the Company does not distribute at least 98% of its annual taxable income in the year earned, the Company will generally be subject to a 4% excise tax on such income carried over for distribution in the following year. To the extent that the Company determines that its estimated current year annual taxable income will be in excess of estimated current year dividend distributions, the Company accrues excise taxes, if any, on estimated excess taxable income as taxable income is earned using an annual effective excise tax rate. The annual effective excise tax rate is determined by dividing the estimated annual excise tax by the estimated annual taxable income.

Per Share Information

Basic earnings per common share is calculated using the weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the period presented. Diluted earnings per common share reflects the potential dilution that could occur if options to issue common stock were exercised into common stock. Earnings per share is computed after subtracting dividends on preferred shares.

Use of Estimates in the Preparation of Financial Statements

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from these estimates.

The consolidated financial statements include portfolio investments at value of $3.2 billion and $3.0 billion at September 30, 2005, and December 31, 2004, respectively. At September 30, 2005, and December 31, 2004, 93% and 92%, respectively, of the Company s total assets represented portfolio investments whose fair values have been determined by the Board of Directors in good faith in the absence of readily available market values. Because of the inherent uncertainty of valuation, the Board of Directors determined values may differ significantly from the values that would have been used had a ready market existed for the investments, and the differences could be material.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In December 2004, the FASB issued Statement No. 123 (Revised 2004), *Share-Based Payment* (the Statement), which requires companies to recognize the grant-date fair value of stock options and other equity-based compensation issued to employees in the income statement. The Statement expresses no preference for a type of valuation model and was originally effective for most public companies interim or annual periods beginning after June 15, 2005. In April 2005, the Securities and Exchange Commission issued a rule deferring the effective date to January 1, 2006. The scope of the Statement includes a wide range of share-based compensation arrangements including share options,

ALLIED CAPITAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Note 2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

restricted share plans, performance-based awards, share appreciation rights, and employee share purchase plans. The Statement replaces FASB Statement No. 123, *Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation*, and supersedes APB Opinion No. 25, *Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees*. The Company has not yet selected a valuation model to value its stock based awards or adopted accounting policies regarding the method of recognizing the fair value of awards over the requisite service period. As a result, the Company has not yet determined the effects of the Statement on its financial position and results of operations. See Note 2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies Stock Compensation Plans.

Note 3. Portfolio

Private Finance

At September 30, 2005, and December 31, 2004, the private finance portfolio consisted of the following:

	2005			2004		
($ in thousands)	**Cost**	**Value**	**Yield[1]**	**Cost**	**Value**	**Yield[1]**
Loans and debt securities [2]	$ 2,132,770	$ 2,039,642	13.0%	$ 1,679,855	$ 1,602,869	13.9%
Equity securities	879,689	1,041,343		705,065	699,217	
Total	$ 3,012,459	$ 3,080,985		$ 2,384,920	$ 2,302,086	

[1] The weighted average yield on loans and debt securities is computed as the (a) annual stated interest plus the annual amortization of loan origination fees, original issue discount, and market discount on accruing loans and debt securities less the annual amortization of loan origination costs, divided by (b) total loans and debt securities at value. At September 30, 2005, and December 31, 2004, the cost and value of loans and debt securities include the Class A equity interests in BLX and the guaranteed dividend yield on these equity interests is included in interest income. The weighted average yield is computed as of the balance sheet date.

[2] The principal balance outstanding on loans and debt securities was $2.2 billion and $1.7 billion at September 30, 2005, and December 31, 2004, respectively. The difference between principal and cost is represented by unamortized loan origination fees and costs, original issue discounts, and market discounts totaling $28.0 million and $29.8 million at September 30, 2005, and December 31, 2004, respectively.

The Company s private finance investment activity principally involves providing financing through privately negotiated long-term debt and equity investments. The Company s private finance investments are generally issued by private companies and are generally illiquid and subject to restrictions on resale.

Private finance debt investments are generally structured as loans and debt securities that carry a relatively high fixed rate of interest, which may be combined with equity features, such as conversion privileges, or warrants or options to purchase a portion of the portfolio company s equity at a pre-determined strike price, which is generally a nominal price for warrants or options in a private company. The annual stated interest rate is only one factor in pricing the investment relative to the Company s rights and priority in the portfolio company s capital structure, and will vary depending on many factors, including if the Company has received nominal cost equity or other components of investment return, such as loan origination fees or market discount. The stated interest rate may include some component of contractual payment-in-kind interest, which represents contractual interest accrued and added to the

loan balance that generally becomes due at maturity. At

ALLIED CAPITAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Note 3. Portfolio, continued

September 30, 2005, and December 31, 2004, approximately 87% and 94%, respectively, of the Company s loans and debt securities had fixed interest rates, with the remaining having variable interest rates. Variable interest rates are generally set as a spread over LIBOR. Loans and debt securities generally have a maturity of five to ten years, with interest-only payments in the early years and payments of both principal and interest in the later years, although debt maturities and principal amortization schedules vary.

Equity securities consist primarily of securities issued by private companies and may be subject to restrictions on their resale and are generally illiquid. The Company may incur costs associated with making buyout investments, such as legal, accounting and other professional fees associated with diligence, referral and investment banking fees, and other costs, which will be added to the cost basis of the Company s equity investment. Equity securities generally do not produce a current return, but are held with the potential for investment appreciation and ultimate gain on sale.

The Company s largest investments at value at September 30, 2005, and December 31, 2004, were in Advantage Sales & Marketing, Inc. (Advantage) and Business Loan Express, LLC (BLX).

In June 2004, the Company completed the purchase of a majority voting ownership in Advantage, which is subject to dilution by a management option pool. The Company s investment totaled $257.7 million at cost and $435.4 million at value at September 30, 2005, and $258.7 million at cost and $283.0 million at value at December 31, 2004. Advantage is a leading sales and marketing agency providing outsourced sales, merchandising, and marketing services to the consumer packaged goods industry. Advantage has offices across the United States and is headquartered in Irvine, CA.

Total interest and related portfolio income earned from the Company s investment in Advantage for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2005 and 2004, was as follows:

	For the Three Months Ended September 30,		For the Nine Months Ended September 30,	
($ in millions)	**2005**	**2004**	**2005**	**2004**
Interest income	$ 7.8	$ 5.9	$ 23.3	$ 6.0
Fees and other income	1.8	1.5	4.9	4.4
Total interest and related portfolio income	$ 9.6	$ 7.4	$ 28.2	$ 10.4

Interest income from Advantage for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2005, included interest income of $1.1 million and $3.4 million, respectively, that was paid in kind. Interest income from Advantage for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2004, included interest income of $1.1 million for both periods which was paid in kind. The interest paid in kind was paid to the Company through the issuance of additional debt.

Net change in unrealized appreciation or depreciation for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2005, included $33.6 million and $153.5 million, respectively, of unrealized appreciation related to the Company s investment in Advantage. Net change in unrealized appreciation or depreciation for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2004, did not include any change in unrealized appreciation or depreciation related to the Company s investment in Advantage.

ALLIED CAPITAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Note 3. Portfolio, continued

The Company s investment in BLX totaled $285.6 million at cost and $356.3 million at value at September 30, 2005, and $280.4 million at cost and $335.2 million at value at December 31, 2004. BLX is a small business lender that participates in the U.S. Small Business Administration s 7(a) Guaranteed Loan Program. At September 30, 2005, and December 31, 2004, the Company owned 94.9% of the voting Class C equity interests. BLX has an equity appreciation rights plan for management which will dilute the value available to the Class C equity interest holders. BLX is headquartered in New York, NY.

Total interest and related portfolio income earned from the Company s investment in BLX for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2005 and 2004, was as follows:

	For the Three Months Ended September 30,		For the Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2005	**2004**	**2005**	**2004**
($ in millions)				
Interest income on subordinated debt and Class A equity interests	$ 3.6	$ 5.9	$ 10.5	$ 17.2
Dividend income on Class B equity interests	4.0	3.5	9.0	8.2
Fees and other income	2.3	2.8	7.0	9.7
Total interest and related portfolio income	$ 9.9	$ 12.2	$ 26.5	$ 35.1

Interest and dividend income from BLX for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2005, included interest and dividend income of $1.7 million and $5.1 million, respectively, which was paid in kind. Interest and dividend income from BLX for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2004, included interest and dividend income of $6.2 million and $16.1 million, respectively, which was paid in kind. The interest and dividends paid in kind were paid to the Company through the issuance of additional debt or equity interests.

Net change in unrealized appreciation or depreciation included a net increase in unrealized appreciation on the Company s investment in BLX of $14.6 million and $15.9 million for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2005, respectively, and a net increase in unrealized appreciation of $3.1 million and a net decrease in unrealized appreciation of $6.2 million for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2004, respectively.

At December 31, 2004, the Company s subordinated debt investment in BLX was $44.6 million at cost and value. Effective January 1, 2005, this debt plus accrued interest of $0.2 million was exchanged for Class B equity interests, which are included in private finance equity interests. Since the subordinated debt is no longer outstanding, the amount of taxable income available to flow through to BLX s equity holders will increase by the amount of interest that would have otherwise been paid on this debt.

The Company had provided BLX with a $20 million revolving credit facility for working capital which matured on June 30, 2005. At December 31, 2004, there were no amounts outstanding under this facility.

As a limited liability company, BLX s taxable income flows through directly to its members. BLX s annual taxable income generally differs from its book income for the fiscal year due to

ALLIED CAPITAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Note 3. Portfolio, continued

temporary and permanent differences in the recognition of income and expenses. The Company holds all of BLX s Class A and Class B interests, and 94.9% of the Class C interests. BLX s taxable income is first allocated to the Class A interests to the extent that dividends are paid in cash or in kind on such interests, with the remainder being allocated to the Class B and Class C interests. BLX declares dividends on its Class B interests based on an estimate of its annual taxable income allocable to such interests.

At the time of the corporate reorganization of BLX, Inc. from a C corporation to a limited liability company in 2003, for tax purposes BLX had a built-in gain representing the aggregate fair market value of its assets in excess of the tax basis of its assets. As a RIC, the Company will be subject to special built-in gain rules on the assets of BLX. Under these rules, taxes will be payable by the Company at the time and to the extent that the built-in gains on BLX s assets at the date of reorganization are recognized in a taxable disposition of such assets in the 10-year period following the date of the reorganization. At such time, the built-in gains realized upon the disposition of these assets will be included in the Company s taxable income, net of the corporate level taxes paid by the Company on the built-in gains. However, if these assets are disposed of after the 10-year period, there will be no corporate level taxes on these built-in gains.

While the Company has no obligation to pay the built-in gains tax until these assets are disposed of in the future, it may be necessary to record a liability for these taxes in the future should the Company intend to sell the assets of BLX within the 10-year period. The Company estimates that its future tax liability resulting from the built-in gains at the date of BLX s reorganization may total up to $40 million. At September 30, 2005, and December 31, 2004, the Company considered the increase in fair value of its investment in BLX due to BLX s tax attributes as an LLC and has also considered the reduction in fair value of its investment due to these estimated built-in gain taxes in determining the fair value of its investment in BLX.

As the controlling equity owner of BLX, the Company has provided an unconditional guaranty to the BLX credit facility lenders in an amount equal to 50% of the total obligations (consisting of principal, letters of credit issued under the facility, accrued interest, and other fees) on BLX s three-year $275.0 million revolving credit facility, which includes a sub-facility for the issuance of letters of credit for up to a total of $50.0 million. The facility matures in January 2007. The amount guaranteed by the Company at September 30, 2005, was $136.2 million. This guaranty can be called by the lenders only in the event of a default by BLX. BLX was in compliance with the terms of its credit facility at September 30, 2005. At September 30, 2005, the Company had also provided four standby letters of credit totaling $35.6 million in connection with four term securitization transactions completed by BLX. In consideration for providing the guaranty and the standby letters of credit, BLX paid the Company fees of $1.6 million for both the three months ended September 30, 2005 and 2004, and $4.7 million and $4.4 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2005 and 2004, respectively.

Other activities (at cost) in portfolio companies more than 25% owned, excluding changes in unrealized appreciation or depreciation, during the nine months ended September 30, 2005, included:

a partial repayment of $8.2 million of the Company s investment in Avborne, Inc. (Avborne) as a result of the sale of certain of Avborne s assets during the first quarter of 2005;

ALLIED CAPITAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Note 3. Portfolio, continued

fundings of $94.3 million on Callidus Capital Corporation s (Callidus) revolving line of credit related to its middle market underwriting and syndication facility, including $52.5 million to fund a senior loan to Triax Holdings, LLC (see below). Callidus repaid borrowings under this facility totaling $84.0 million during the nine months ended September 30, 2005, for a net increase in borrowings under the facility during the nine months ended September 30, 2005, of $10.3 million. Outstanding borrowings under this facility were $52.5 million and $42.2 million at September 30, 2005, and December 31, 2004, respectively.

the repayment of the Company s debt and equity investment of $12.8 million in Fairchild Industrial Products Company;

a partial repayment of $14.6 million of the Company s investment in ForeSite Towers, LLC (ForeSite) as a result of the sale of a portion of ForeSite s assets during the second quarter of 2005 and an additional investment of $3.5 million during the third quarter of 2005;

the contribution to capital of existing debt securities of GAC Investments, Inc. (GAC)with a cost basis of $11.0 million, resulting in a decrease in the Company s debt cost basis and an increase in the Company s common stock cost basis in GAC during the first quarter of 2005. In addition, during the third quarter of 2005, the Company made an investment of $27.6 million in the common stock of GAC to fund the purchase of Triax Holdings, LLC (Triax), a new subsidiary of GAC, and also made subordinated loans of $50.4 million to Triax. Triax used the proceeds of the financing to acquire Tretinoin, the generic equivalent of a leading topical prescription acne medication, and other related assets, as well as to pay certain closing costs. Subsequent to September 30, 2005, Triax negotiated a purchase price adjustment of $45 million that reduced Triax s purchase price. The proceeds from the $45 million purchase price adjustment were used to repay a portion of the senior loan made by Callidus. Following GAC s investment in Triax, GAC changed its name to Triview Investments, Inc. (Triview);

an additional loan of $2.0 million to Gordian Group, Inc.;

the distribution of Diversified Group Administrators, Inc. from HealthASPex, Inc. (HealthASPex) to its shareholders (including the Company) and the redemption of the Company s equity interest in HealthASPex;

a debt and equity investment of $67.8 million in Healthy Pet Corp.;

the repayment of the Company s debt and equity investment of $15.9 million in Housecall Medical Resources, Inc.;

the repayment of the Company s debt investment of $9.3 million in HMT, Inc.;

the repayment of the Company s $66.1 million senior loan investment in Insight Pharmaceuticals Corporation (Insight) as a result of Insight s senior debt refinancing;

an additional $9.5 million debt and equity investment in Mercury Air Centers, Inc. to finance an acquisition;

an additional $27.4 million debt investment in MVL Group, Inc. to finance an acquisition;

fundings of $7.7 million on Powell Plant Farms, Inc. s (Powell) revolving credit facility for working capital. Powell repaid borrowings under this facility totaling $7.9 million, for net repayments under the facility during the nine months ended September 30, 2005, of $0.2 million;

ALLIED CAPITAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Note 3. Portfolio, continued

the sale of the assets out of bankruptcy of Norstan Apparel Shops, Inc. (Norstan), which resulted in a realized loss during the second quarter of 2005. During the first quarter of 2005, the Company appointed three members to Norstan s board of directors and had control of the board. Accordingly, the realized loss was included in the portfolio companies more than 25% owned category;

the repayment of the Company s debt investment of $14.0 million in Redox Brands, Inc.;

a debt and equity investment of $40.4 million in Service Champ Inc.;

an additional investment of $8.8 million in Startec Global Communications Corporation to finance an acquisition; and

an additional debt investment of $8.4 million in STS Operating, Inc. (STS) to support the recapitalization of STS. In connection with the recapitalization, STS redeemed the Company s preferred stock investment.

The Company paid a fee to Callidus of $0.6 million in the second quarter of 2005 for the referral of Service Champ Inc. (Service Champ) and a fee of $1.2 million in the third quarter of 2005 for the referral of Triax. These fees have been included in the cost basis of the Company s equity investment in Service Champ and Triview, respectively.

On March 31, 2004, the Company sold its control investment in Hillman, which was one of the Company s largest investments, for a total transaction value of $510 million, including the repayment of outstanding debt and adding the value of Hillman s outstanding trust preferred shares. The Company was repaid its existing $44.6 million in outstanding debt. Total consideration to the Company from the sale at closing, including the repayment of debt, was $244.3 million, which included net cash proceeds of $196.8 million and the receipt of a new subordinated debt instrument of $47.5 million. During the second quarter of 2004, the Company sold a $5.0 million participation in its subordinated debt in Hillman to a third party, which reduced the Company s investment, and no gain or loss resulted from the transaction. For the nine months ended September 30, 2004, the Company realized a gain of $150.2 million on the transaction including a gain of $1.2 million realized during the second quarter of 2004, resulting from post-closing adjustments, which provided additional cash consideration to the Company in the same amount. For the year ended December 31, 2004, the Company realized a gain of $150.3 million on the transaction.

ALLIED CAPITAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Note 3. Portfolio, continued

At September 30, 2005, and December 31, 2004, loans and debt securities at value not accruing interest were as follows:

($ in thousands)	2005	2004
Loans and debt securities in workout status (classified as Grade 4 or 5)		
Companies more than 25% owned	$ 19,026	$ 34,374
Companies less than 5% owned	17,337	16,550
Loans and debt securities not in workout status		
Companies more than 25% owned	55,771	29,368
Companies 5% to 25% owned	2,267	678
Companies less than 5% owned	77,615	15,864
Total	$ 172,016	$ 96,834

The industry and geographic compositions of the private finance portfolio at value at September 30, 2005, and December 31, 2004, were as follows:

	2005	2004
Industry		
Business services	40%	32%
Financial services	18	21
Consumer products	13	20
Industrial products	11	8
Healthcare services	6	8
Retail	2	2
Energy services	2	2
Broadcasting and cable	1	2
Other	7	5
Total	100%	100%
Geographic Region[(1)]		
Mid-Atlantic	33%	40%
West	28	27
Midwest	19	15
Southeast	14	14
Northeast	6	4
Total	100%	100%

(1) The geographic region for the private finance portfolio depicts the location of the headquarters for the Company s portfolio companies. The portfolio companies may have a number of other locations.

ALLIED CAPITAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Note 3. Portfolio, continued

Commercial Real Estate Finance

At September 30, 2005, and December 31, 2004, the commercial real estate finance portfolio consisted of the following:

	2005			2004		
($ in thousands)	Cost	Value	Yield[1]	Cost	Value	Yield[1]
CMBS bonds	$	$		$ 383,310	$ 373,805	14.6%
CDO bonds and preferred shares				212,590	212,573	16.8%
Commercial mortgage loans	123,023	121,166	6.6%	99,373	95,056	6.8%
Real estate owned	14,147	15,088		16,170	16,871	
Equity interests	11,453	6,511		11,169	13,020	
Total	$ 148,623	$ 142,765		$ 722,612	$ 711,325	

[1] The weighted average yield on the interest-bearing investments is computed as the (a) annual stated interest plus the annual amortization of loan origination fees, original issue discount, and market discount on accruing interest-bearing investments less the annual amortization of origination costs, divided by (b) total interest-bearing investments at value. The weighted average yield is computed as of the balance sheet date. Interest-bearing investments for the commercial real estate finance portfolio include all investments except for real estate owned and equity interests.

CMBS Bonds and Collateralized Debt Obligation Bonds and Preferred Shares (CDOs). On May 3, 2005, the Company completed the sale of its portfolio of CMBS bonds and CDO bonds and preferred shares to affiliates of Caisse de dépôt et placement du Québec (the Caisse) for cash proceeds of $976.0 million and realized a net gain of $227.7 million, after transaction and other costs of $7.8 million. Transaction costs included investment banking fees, legal and other professional fees, and other transaction costs. Upon the closing of the sale, the Company settled all the hedge positions relating to these assets, which resulted in a net realized loss of $0.7 million, which has been included in the net realized gain on the sale. The value of these assets prior to their sale was determined on an individual security-by-security basis. The net gain realized upon the sale of $227.7 million reflects the total value received for the portfolio as a whole.

Simultaneous with the sale of the Company s CMBS and CDO portfolio, the Company entered into certain agreements with affiliates of the Caisse, including a platform assets purchase agreement, pursuant to which the Company agreed to sell certain additional commercial real estate-related assets to the Caisse, subject to certain adjustments and closing conditions, and a transition services agreement, pursuant to which the Company agreed to provide certain transition services for a limited transition period.

The platform assets purchase agreement was completed on July 13, 2005, and the Company received total cash proceeds from the sale of the platform assets of approximately $5.3 million. No gain or loss resulted from the transaction. Under this agreement, the Company agreed not to invest in CMBS and real estate-related CDOs and refrain from certain other real estate-related investing or servicing activities for a period of three years, subject to certain limitations and excluding the Company s existing portfolio and related activities.

Services provided under the transition services agreement were completed on July 13, 2005. For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2005, the Company received a total of $0.3 million

ALLIED CAPITAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Note 3. Portfolio, continued

and $1.4 million, respectively, under the transition services agreement as reimbursement for employee and administrative expenses.

Commercial Mortgage Loans and Equity Interests. The commercial mortgage loan portfolio contains loans that were originated by the Company or were purchased from third-party sellers. At September 30, 2005, approximately 76% and 24% of the Company s commercial mortgage loan portfolio was composed of fixed and adjustable interest rate loans, respectively. At December 31, 2004, approximately 94% and 6% of the Company s commercial mortgage loan portfolio was composed of fixed and adjustable interest rate loans, respectively. As of September 30, 2005, and December 31, 2004, loans with a value of $20.7 million and $18.0 million, respectively, were not accruing interest. Loans greater than 120 days delinquent generally do not accrue interest.

Equity interests consist primarily of equity securities issued by privately owned companies that invest in single real estate properties. These equity interests may be subject to restrictions on their resale and are generally illiquid. Equity interests generally do not produce a current return, but are generally held in anticipation of investment appreciation and ultimate realized gain on sale.

The property types and the geographic composition securing the commercial mortgage loans and equity interests at value at September 30, 2005, and December 31, 2004, were as follows:

	2005	2004
Property Type		
Hospitality	32%	49%
Housing	17	5
Office	15	17
Retail	14	21
Other[1]	22	8
Total	100%	100%

[1] Other includes the Company s investment in an originator of commercial mortgage loans.

	2005	2004
Geographic Region		
Midwest	35%	30%
Mid-Atlantic	27	20
West	21	16
Southeast	12	26
Northeast	5	8
Total	100%	100%

ALLIED CAPITAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Note 4. Debt

At September 30, 2005, and December 31, 2004, the Company had the following debt:

	2005			2004		
($ in thousands)	Facility Amount	Amount Drawn	Annual Interest Cost[1]	Facility Amount	Amount Drawn	Annual Interest Cost[1]
Notes payable and debentures:						
Unsecured notes payable	$ 939,835	$ 939,835	6.5%	$ 981,368	$ 981,368	6.5%
SBA debentures	28,500	28,500	7.5%	84,800	77,500	8.2%
OPIC loan				5,700	5,700	6.6%
Total notes payable and debentures	968,335	968,335	6.5%	1,071,868	1,064,568	6.6%
Revolving line of credit	722,500		[2]	552,500	112,000	6.3%[2]
Total debt	$ 1,690,835	$ 968,335	6.8%[2]	$ 1,624,368	$ 1,176,568	6.6%[2]

[1] The weighted average annual interest cost is computed as the (a) annual stated interest on the debt plus the annual amortization of commitment fees and other facility fees that are recognized into interest expense over the contractual life of the respective borrowings, divided by (b) debt outstanding on the balance sheet date.

[2] There were no amounts drawn on the revolving line of credit at September 30, 2005. The annual interest cost for total debt includes the annual cost of commitment fees and other facility fees on the revolving line of credit regardless of the amount drawn on the facility as of the balance sheet date. The annual cost of commitment fees and other facility fees was $2.6 million at September 30, 2005. The stated interest rate payable on the revolving line of credit was 4.7% at December 31, 2004, which excluded the annual cost of commitment fees and other facility fees of $1.8 million.

Notes Payable and Debentures

Unsecured Notes Payable. The Company has issued unsecured long-term notes to private institutional investors. The notes require semi-annual interest payments until maturity and have original terms of five or seven years. At September 30, 2005, the notes had remaining maturities of one month to six years. The notes may be prepaid in whole or in part, together with an interest premium, as stipulated in the note agreement. During the second quarter of 2005, the Company repaid $40.0 million of the unsecured notes payable.

The Company has issued five-year unsecured long-term notes denominated in Euros and Sterling for a total U.S. dollar equivalent of $15.2 million. The notes have fixed interest rates and have substantially the same terms as the Company s existing unsecured notes. The Euro notes require annual interest payments and the Sterling notes require semi-annual interest payments until maturity. Simultaneous with issuing the notes, the Company entered into a cross currency swap with a financial institution which fixed the Company s interest and principal payments in U.S. dollars for the life of the debt.

On October 13, 2005, the Company issued $261.0 million of five-year and $89.0 million of seven-year unsecured long-term notes, primarily to insurance companies. The five- and seven-year notes have fixed interest rates of 6.2% and 6.3%, respectively, and have substantially the same terms as the Company s existing unsecured long-term notes. The Company used a portion of the proceeds from the new long-term note issuance to repay $125.0 million of existing unsecured long-term notes that matured on October 15, 2005, and had an annual weighted average interest cost of 8.3%.

SBA Debentures. At September 30, 2005, the Company had debentures payable to the SBA with original terms of ten years and at fixed interest rates ranging from 5.9% to 6.4%. At September 30, 2005, the debentures had remaining maturities of five to six years. The debentures

ALLIED CAPITAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Note 4. Debt, continued

require semi-annual interest-only payments with all principal due upon maturity. The SBA debentures are subject to prepayment penalties if paid prior to the fifth anniversary date of the notes. During the first and third quarters of 2005, the Company repaid $31.0 million and $18.0 million, respectively, of the SBA debentures.

The Company had a commitment from the SBA to borrow up to an additional $7.3 million above the current amount outstanding that expired on September 30, 2005.

Scheduled Maturities. Scheduled future maturities of notes payable and debentures at September 30, 2005, were as follows:

Year	Amount Maturing ($ in thousands)
2005	$ 125,000
2006	175,000
2007	
2008	153,000
2009	267,335
Thereafter	248,000
Total	$ 968,335

Revolving Line of Credit

At December 31, 2004, the Company had an unsecured revolving line of credit with a committed amount of $552.5 million. During the first quarter of 2005, the Company expanded the committed amount under the unsecured revolving credit facility to $587.5 million and during the second quarter of 2005, the Company extended the maturity of the line of credit to April 2006 under substantially similar terms. The extension of the facility required payment of an extension fee of 0.3% on existing commitments and the interest rate on outstanding borrowings increased by 0.50% during the extension period. During the extension period, the facility generally bore interest at a rate, at the Company s option, equal to (i) the one-month LIBOR plus 2.00%, (ii) the Bank of America, N.A. cost of funds plus 2.00% or (iii) the higher of the Bank of America, N.A. prime rate plus 0.50% or the Federal Funds rate plus 1.00%. During the extension period, the facility required an annual commitment fee equal to 0.25% of the committed amount.

On September 30, 2005, the Company entered into a new unsecured revolving line of credit with a committed amount of $722.5 million. The revolving line of credit replaces the Company s previous revolving line of credit and expires on September 30, 2008. On November 4, 2005, the Company expanded the committed amount under the revolving line of credit facility by $50.0 million, which brings the total committed amount to $772.5 million. The revolving line of credit may be expanded through new or additional commitments up to $922.5 million at the Company s option. The revolving line of credit generally bears interest at a rate equal to (i) LIBOR (for the period the Company selects) plus 1.30% or (ii) the higher of the Federal Funds rate plus 0.50% or the Bank of America N.A. prime rate. The revolving line of credit requires the payment of an annual commitment fee equal to 0.20% of the committed amount. The revolving line of credit generally requires payments of

ALLIED CAPITAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Note 4. Debt, continued

interest at the end of each LIBOR interest period, but no less frequently than quarterly, on LIBOR based loans and monthly payments of interest on other loans. All principal is due upon maturity.

The annual cost of commitment fees and other facility fees was $2.6 million and $1.8 million at September 30, 2005, and December 31, 2004, respectively.

The average debt outstanding on the revolving line of credit was $42.7 million and $77.9 million, respectively, for the nine months ended September 30, 2005 and 2004. The maximum amount borrowed under this facility and the weighted average stated interest rate for the nine months ended September 30, 2005 and 2004, were $263.3 million and 4.4%, respectively, and $353.0 million and 2.2%, respectively. As of September 30, 2005, the amount available under the revolving line of credit was $683.9 million, net of amounts committed for standby letters of credit of $38.6 million issued under the credit facility.

Covenant Compliance

The Company has various financial and operating covenants required by the notes payable and debentures and the revolving line of credit. These covenants require the Company to maintain certain financial ratios, including debt to equity and interest coverage, and a minimum net worth. The Company s credit facilities limit its ability to declare dividends if the Company defaults under certain provisions. As of September 30, 2005, and December 31, 2004, the Company was in compliance with these covenants.

Note 5. Guarantees

In the ordinary course of business, the Company has issued guarantees and has extended standby letters of credit through financial intermediaries on behalf of certain portfolio companies. All standby letters of credit have been issued through Bank of America, N.A. As of September 30, 2005, and December 31, 2004, the Company had issued guarantees of debt, rental obligations, lease obligations and severance obligations aggregating $145.3 million and $100.2 million, respectively, and had extended standby letters of credit aggregating $38.6 million and $44.1 million, respectively. Under these arrangements, the Company would be required to make payments to third-party beneficiaries if the portfolio companies were to default on their related payment obligations. The maximum amount of potential future payments was $183.9 million and $144.3 million at September 30, 2005, and December 31, 2004, respectively. At September 30, 2005, and December 31, 2004, $0.3 million and $0.8 million, respectively, had been recorded as a liability for the Company s guarantees and no amounts had been recorded as a liability for the Company s standby letters of credit.

ALLIED CAPITAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Note 5. Guarantees, continued

As of September 30, 2005, the guarantees and standby letters of credit expired as follows:

(in millions)	Total	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	After 2009
Guarantees	$ 145.3	$ 0.1	$ 1.0	$ 136.2	$	$ 2.5	$ 5.5
Standby letters of credit[1]	38.6				38.6		
Total	$ 183.9	$ 0.1	$ 1.0	$ 136.2	$ 38.6	$ 2.5	$ 5.5

[1] Standby letters of credit are issued under the Company s revolving line of credit that expires in September 2008. Therefore, unless a standby letter of credit is set to expire at an earlier date, it is assumed that the standby letters of credit will expire contemporaneously with the expiration of the Company s line of credit in September 2008.

In the ordinary course of business, the Company enters into agreements with service providers and other parties that may contain provisions for the Company to indemnify such parties under certain circumstances.

At September 30, 2005, the Company had outstanding commitments to fund investments totaling $395.4 million, including $352.2 million related to private finance investments and $43.2 related to commercial real estate finance investments. In addition, during the fourth quarter of 2004 and the first quarter of 2005, the Company sold certain commercial mortgage loans that the Company may be required to repurchase under certain circumstances. These recourse provisions expire by April 2007. The aggregate outstanding principal balance of these sold loans was $11.7 million at September 30, 2005.

Note 6. Shareholders Equity

The Company did not sell any common stock during the nine months ended September 30, 2005 or 2004. The Company issued 0.3 million shares of common stock with a value of $7.2 million as consideration for an additional investment in Mercury Air Centers, Inc. during the nine months ended September 30, 2005, and 0.1 million shares of common stock with a value of $3.2 million to acquire Legacy Partners Group, LLC during the nine months ended September 30, 2004.

The Company issued 2.6 million shares and 1.5 million shares of common stock upon the exercise of stock options during the nine months ended September 30, 2005 and 2004, respectively.

The Company has a dividend reinvestment plan, whereby the Company may buy shares of its common stock in the open market or issue new shares in order to satisfy dividend reinvestment requests. If the Company issues new shares, the issue price is equal to the average of the closing sale prices reported for the Company s common stock for the five consecutive trading days immediately prior to the dividend payment date. For the nine months ended September 30, 2005 and 2004, the Company issued new shares in order to satisfy dividend reinvestment requests.

ALLIED CAPITAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Note 6. Shareholders Equity, continued

Dividend reinvestment plan activity for the nine months ended September 30, 2005 and 2004, was as follows:

	For the Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2005	**2004**
(in thousands, except per share amounts)		
Shares issued	268	167
Average price per share	$ 27.82	$ 26.34

Note 7. Earnings Per Common Share

Earnings per common share for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2005 and 2004, were as follows:

	For the Three Months Ended September 30,		For the Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2005	**2004**	**2005**	**2004**
(in thousands, except per share amounts)				
Net increase in net assets resulting from operations	$ 113,168	$ 85,999	$ 544,674	$ 201,649
Less preferred stock dividends				(52)
Income available to common shareholders	$ 113,168	$ 85,999	$ 544,674	$ 201,597
Weighted average common shares outstanding basic	135,322	129,304	134,110	128,812
Dilutive options outstanding to officers	2,736	1,888	2,559	2,675
Weighted average common shares outstanding diluted	138,058	131,192	136,669	131,487
Basic earnings per common share	$ 0.84	$ 0.67	$ 4.06	$ 1.57
Diluted earnings per common share	$ 0.82	$ 0.66	$ 3.99	$ 1.53

Note 8. Employee Compensation Plans

The Company has a deferred compensation plan. Amounts deferred by participants under the deferred compensation plan are funded to a trust, which is administered by trustees. The accounts of the deferred compensation trust are consolidated with the Company s accounts. The assets of the trust are classified as other assets and the liability to the plan participants is included in other liabilities in the accompanying financial statements. The deferred compensation plan accounts at September 30, 2005, and December 31, 2004, totaled $16.3 million and $16.1 million, respectively.

The Company has an Individual Performance Award (IPA) plan, which was established as a long-term incentive compensation program for certain officers. In conjunction with the program, the Board of Directors has approved a non-qualified deferred compensation plan (DCP II), which is

ALLIED CAPITAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Note 8. Employee Compensation Plans, continued

administered through a trust by an independent third-party trustee. The administrator of the DCP II is the Compensation Committee of the Company s Board of Directors (DCP II Administrator).

The IPA, which is generally determined annually at the beginning of each year, is deposited in the trust in four equal installments, generally on a quarterly basis, in the form of cash. The Compensation Committee of the Board of Directors designed the DCP II to require the trustee to use the cash to purchase shares of the Company s common stock in the open market. During the nine months ended September 30, 2005 and 2004, 0.2 million shares and 0.4 million shares, respectively, were purchased in the DCP II.

All amounts deposited and then credited to a participant s account in the trust, based on the amount of the IPA received by such participant, are credited solely for purposes of accounting and computation and remain assets of the Company and subject to the claims of the Company s general creditors. Amounts credited to participants under the DCP II are immediately vested and generally non-forfeitable once deposited by the Company into the trust. A participant s account shall generally become distributable only after his or her termination of employment, or in the event of a change of control of the Company. Upon the participant s termination of employment, one-third of the participant s account will be immediately distributed in accordance with the plan, one-half of the then current remaining balance will be distributed on the first anniversary of his or her employment termination date and the remainder of the account balance will be distributed on the second anniversary of the employment termination date. Distributions are subject to the participant s adherence to certain non-solicitation requirements. All DCP II accounts will be distributed in a single lump sum in the event of a change of control of the Company. To the extent that a participant has an employment agreement, such participant s DCP II account will be fully distributed in the event that such participant s employment is terminated for good reason as defined under that participant s employment agreement. The DCP II Administrator may also determine other distributable events and the timing of such distributions. Sixty days following a distributable event, the Company and each participant may, at the discretion of the Company, and subject to the Company s trading window during that time, redirect the participant s account to other investment options.

During any period of time in which a participant has an account in the DCP II, any dividends declared and paid on shares of the Company s common stock allocated to the participant s account shall be reinvested by the trustee as soon as practicable in shares of the Company s common stock purchased in the open market.

The IPA amounts are contributed into the DCP II trust and invested in the Company s common stock. The accounts of the DCP II are consolidated with the Company s accounts. The common stock is classified as common stock held in deferred compensation trust in the accompanying financial statements and the deferred compensation obligation, which represents the amount owed to the employees, is included in other liabilities. Changes in the value of the Company s common stock held in the deferred compensation trust are not recognized. However, the liability is marked to market with a corresponding charge or credit to employee compensation expense. At September 30, 2005, and December 31, 2004, common stock held in DCP II was $17.8 million and $13.5 million, respectively, and the IPA liability was $20.1 million and $13.1 million, respectively.

The IPA expenses for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2005 and 2004, were as follows:

ALLIED CAPITAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Note 8. Employee Compensation Plans, continued

	For the Three Months Ended September 30,		For the Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2005	2004	2005	2004
($ in millions)				
Individual performance award (IPA) contributions	$ 1.7	$ 3.2	$ 5.5	$ 10.2
IPA mark to market expense (benefit)	(0.4)	(0.1)	1.5	(0.7)
Total IPA expense	$ 1.3	$ 3.1	$ 7.0	$ 9.5

The Company also has an individual performance bonus (IPB) plan which was established in 2005. The IPB for 2005 will be distributed in cash to award recipients in equal bi-weekly installments as long as the recipient remains employed by the Company. If a recipient terminates employment during the year, any remaining cash payments under the IPB would be forfeited. For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2005, the IPB expense was $1.8 million and $5.4 million, respectively. The IPA and IPB expenses are included in employee expenses.

Note 9. Stock Option Plan

The purpose of the stock option plan (Option Plan) is to provide officers and non-officer directors of the Company with additional incentives. Options are exercisable at a price equal to the fair market value of the shares on the day the option is granted. Each option states the period or periods of time within which the option may be exercised by the optionee, which may not exceed ten years from the date the option is granted. The options granted generally vest ratably over a three-to five-year period.

All rights to exercise options terminate 60 days after an optionee ceases to be (i) a non-officer director, (ii) both an officer and a director, if such optionee serves in both capacities, or (iii) an officer (if such officer is not also a director) of the Company for any cause other than death or total and permanent disability. In the event of a change of control of the Company, all outstanding options will become fully vested and exercisable as of the change of control.

There are 32.2 million shares authorized under the Option Plan. At September 30, 2005, and December 31, 2004, the number of shares available to be granted under the Option Plan was 2.6 million and 7.9 million, respectively. During the nine months ended September 30, 2005, options for 6.8 million shares were granted to employees under the Option Plan at a weighted average exercise price of $27.37 per share. During the nine months ended September 30, 2004, options for 7.9 million shares were granted to employees under the Option Plan at a weighted average exercise price of $28.47 per share. During the nine months ended September 30, 2005 and 2004, 1.5 million shares and 0.9 million shares, respectively, were forfeited under the Option Plan.

Options were outstanding for 23.0 million shares and 20.4 million shares with a weighted average exercise price of $24.60 and $23.55 per share at September 30, 2005, and December 31, 2004, respectively.

Note 10. Dividends and Distributions and Excise Taxes

The Company s Board of Directors declared and the Company paid a dividend of $0.57 per common share for each of the first and second quarters of 2005 and 2004, and the third quarter of

ALLIED CAPITAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Note 10. Dividends and Distributions and Excise Taxes, continued

2004. The Company s Board of Directors declared and the Company paid a dividend of $0.58 per common share for the third quarter of 2005. These dividends totaled $231.2 million and $220.8 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2005 and 2004, respectively. The Company declared an extra cash dividend of $0.02 per share during 2004 and this was paid to shareholders on January 28, 2005.

The Company s Board of Directors also declared a dividend of $0.58 per common share for the fourth quarter of 2005.

The Company currently estimates that its 2005 annual taxable income will be in excess of its dividend distributions from such taxable income in 2005, and that such estimated excess taxable income will be carried over for distribution in 2006. Accordingly, the Company has accrued an excise tax of $5.3 million on the estimated taxable income earned for the nine months ended September 30, 2005.

Note 11. Supplemental Disclosure of Cash Flow Information

For the nine months ended September 30, 2005 and 2004, the Company paid interest of $44.2 million and $46.8 million, respectively.

Principal collections related to investment repayments or sales included the collection of discounts previously amortized into interest income and added to the cost basis of a loan or debt security totaling $7.6 million and $4.7 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2005 and 2004, respectively.

Non-cash operating activities for the nine months ended September 30, 2005, included the exchange of existing subordinated debt securities and accrued interest of BLX with a cost basis of $44.8 million for additional Class B equity interests (see Note 3); the exchange of debt securities and accrued interest of Coverall North America, Inc. with a cost basis of $24.2 million for new debt securities and warrants with a total cost basis of $26.8 million; the exchange of debt securities of Garden Ridge Corporation with a cost basis of $25.0 million for a new loan with a cost basis of $22.5 million; and the contribution to capital of existing debt securities of GAC Investments, Inc. (GAC) with a cost basis of $11.0 million, resulting in a decrease in the Company s debt cost basis and an increase in the Company s common stock cost basis in GAC (see Note 3). During the third quarter of 2005, GAC changed its name to Triview Investments, Inc.

Non-cash operating activities for the nine months ended September 30, 2004, included notes or other securities received as consideration from the sale of investments of $53.9 million. The notes received for the nine months ended September 30, 2004, included a note received for $47.5 million in conjunction with the sale of the Company s investment in Hillman (see Note 3). Non-cash operating activities for the nine months ended September 30, 2004, also included an exchange of $48.3 million of subordinated debt in certain predecessor companies of Advantage Sales & Marketing, Inc. for new subordinated debt in Advantage; an exchange of existing debt securities with a cost basis of $46.4 million for new debt and common stock in Startec Global Communications Corporation; an exchange of existing debt securities with a cost basis of $13.1 million for new debt of $11.3 million with the remaining cost basis attributed to equity in Fairchild Industrial Products Company; the repayment in kind of $10.0 million of existing subordinated debt in American Healthcare Services, Inc. with debt in MedBridge Healthcare, LLC; and an exchange of existing subordinated debt with a cost basis of $7.3 million for equity interests in an affiliate of Impact Innovations Group, LLC. In addition, GAC

ALLIED CAPITAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Note 11. Supplemental Disclosure of Cash Flow Information, continued

acquired certain assets of Galaxy out of bankruptcy during the third quarter of 2004. The Company exchanged its $50.7 million debt investment in Galaxy for debt and equity in GAC to facilitate the asset acquisition.

For the nine months ended September 30, 2005 and 2004, the Company s non-cash financing activities included $7.5 million and $4.4 million, respectively, related to the issuance of common stock in lieu of cash distributions. In addition, the non-cash financing activities included the issuance of $7.2 million of the Company s common stock as consideration for an additional investment in Mercury Air Centers, Inc. for the nine months ended September 30, 2005, and the issuance of $3.2 million of the Company s common stock as consideration for an investment in Legacy Partners Group, LLC for the nine months ended September 30, 2004.

Note 12. Hedging Activities

The Company has invested in commercial mortgage loans and CMBS and CDO bonds that were purchased at prices that are based in part on comparable Treasury rates. The Company has entered into transactions with one or more financial institutions to hedge against movement in Treasury rates on certain of the commercial mortgage loans and CMBS and CDO bonds. These transactions, referred to as short sales, involve the Company receiving the proceeds from the short sales of borrowed Treasury securities, with the obligation to replenish the borrowed Treasury securities at a later date based on the then current market price. Borrowed Treasury securities and the related obligations to replenish the borrowed Treasury securities at value, including accrued interest payable on the obligations, as of September 30, 2005, and December 31, 2004, consisted of the following:

($ in thousands) Description of Issue	2005	2004
5-year Treasury securities, due December 2009	$	$ 533
5-year Treasury securities, due April 2010	17,933	
10-year Treasury securities, due February 2013		3,908
10-year Treasury securities, due February 2014		4,709
10-year Treasury securities, due August 2014		14,743
10-year Treasury securities, due November 2014		14,333
Total	$ 17,933	$ 38,226

As of September 30, 2005, and December 31, 2004, the total obligations to replenish borrowed Treasury securities had decreased since the related original sale dates due to changes in the yield on the borrowed Treasury securities, resulting in unrealized appreciation on the obligations of $0.3 million for both dates.

The net proceeds related to the sales of the borrowed Treasury securities were $17.8 million and $38.5 million at September 30, 2005, and December 31, 2004, respectively. Under the terms of the transactions, the Company had provided additional cash collateral of $0.1 million at September 30, 2005, and had received cash payments of $0.3 million at December 31, 2004, for the difference between the net proceeds related to the sales of the borrowed Treasury securities and the obligations to replenish the securities.

The Company has deposited the proceeds related to the sales of the borrowed Treasury securities and the additional cash collateral with Wachovia Capital Markets, LLC under repurchase

ALLIED CAPITAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Note 12. Hedging Activities, continued

agreements. The repurchase agreements are collateralized by U.S. Treasury securities and are settled weekly. As of September 30, 2005, the repurchase agreements were due on October 5, 2005, and had a weighted average interest rate of 3.2%. The weighted average interest rate on the repurchase agreements as of December 31, 2004, was 1.3%.

Note 13. Financial Highlights

	At and for the Nine Months Ended September 30,		At and for the Year Ended December 31,
	2005[1]	2004	2004
Per Common Share Data			
Net asset value, beginning of period	$ 14.87	$ 14.94	$ 14.94
Net investment income[2]	0.73	1.11	1.52
Net realized gains[2][3]	2.11	1.34	0.88
Net investment income plus net realized gains[2]	2.84	2.45	2.40
Net change in unrealized appreciation or depreciation [2][3]	1.15	(0.92)	(0.52)
Net increase in net assets resulting from operations [2]	3.99	1.53	1.88
Net decrease in net assets from shareholder distributions	(1.72)	(1.71)	(2.30)
Net increase in net assets from capital share transactions[2]	0.23	0.14	0.35
Net asset value, end of period	$ 17.37	$ 14.90	$ 14.87
Market value, end of period	$ 28.63	$ 24.39	$ 25.84
Total return[4]	18%	(7)%	1%
Ratios and Supplemental Data ($ and shares in thousands, except per share amounts)			
Ending net assets	$ 2,366,986	$ 1,935,740	$ 1,979,778
Common shares outstanding at end of period	136,289	129,898	133,099
Diluted weighted average common shares outstanding	136,669	131,487	132,458
Employee and administrative expenses/average net assets	5.14%	3.31%	4.65%
Total operating expenses/average net assets	7.77%	6.32%	8.53%
Net investment income/average net assets	4.63%	7.66%	10.45%
	25.15%	10.56%	12.97%

Net increase in net assets resulting from operations/ average net assets			
Portfolio turnover rate	40.89%	20.19%	32.97%
Average debt outstanding	$ 1,058,420	$ 973,528	$ 985,616
Average debt per share[2]	$ 7.74	$ 7.40	$ 7.44

(1) The results for the nine months ended September 30, 2005, are not necessarily indicative of the operating results to be expected for the full year.

(2) Based on diluted weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the period.

(3) Net realized gains and net change in unrealized appreciation or depreciation can fluctuate significantly from period to period. As a result, comparisons may not be meaningful.

(4) Total return assumes the reinvestment of all dividends paid for the periods presented.

ALLIED CAPITAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Note 14. Litigation

On June 23, 2004, the Company was notified by the SEC that the SEC is conducting an informal investigation of the Company. On December 22, 2004, the Company received letters from the U.S. Attorney for the District of Columbia requesting the preservation and production of information regarding the Company and Business Loan Express, LLC in connection with a criminal investigation. Based on the information available to the Company at this time, the inquiries appear to primarily pertain to matters related to portfolio valuation and the Company s portfolio company, Business Loan Express, LLC. To date, the Company has produced materials in response to requests from both the SEC and the U.S. Attorney s office, and certain current and former employees have provided testimony and have been interviewed by the staff of the SEC and the U.S. Attorney s Office. The Company is voluntarily cooperating with these investigations.

In addition, the Company is party to certain lawsuits in the normal course of business.

While the outcome of these legal proceedings cannot at this time be predicted with certainty, the Company does not expect that the outcome of these proceedings will have a material effect upon the Company s financial condition or results of operations.

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

The Board of Directors and Shareholders
Allied Capital Corporation:

We have reviewed the accompanying consolidated balance sheet of Allied Capital Corporation and subsidiaries, including the consolidated statement of investments, as of September 30, 2005, the related consolidated statements of operations for the three- and nine-month periods ended September 30, 2005 and 2004, and the consolidated statements of changes in net assets and cash flows and the financial highlights (included in Note 13) for the nine-month periods ended September 30, 2005 and 2004. These consolidated financial statements and financial highlights are the responsibility of the Company s management.

We conducted our reviews in accordance with standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). A review of interim financial information consists principally of applying analytical procedures and making inquiries of persons responsible for financial and accounting matters. It is substantially less in scope than an audit conducted in accordance with standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the objective of which is the expression of an opinion regarding the financial statements taken as a whole. Accordingly, we do not express such an opinion.

Based on our reviews, we are not aware of any material modifications that should be made to the consolidated financial statements and financial highlights referred to above for them to be in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

We have previously audited, in accordance with standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the consolidated balance sheet of Allied Capital Corporation and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2004, and the related consolidated statements of operations, changes in net assets and cash flows (not presented herein), and the financial highlights (included in Note 13), for the year then ended; and in our report dated March 14, 2005, we expressed an unqualified opinion on those consolidated financial statements. In our opinion, the information set forth in the accompanying condensed consolidated balance sheet as of December 31, 2004, is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the consolidated balance sheet from which it has been derived.

/s/ KPMG LLP
Washington, D.C.
November 4, 2005

NOTICE REGARDING INDEPENDENT PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS REVIEW REPORT

With respect to the unaudited interim financial information as of September 30, 2005 and for the nine-month periods ended September 30, 2005 and 2004, included herein, KPMG LLP has reported that they applied limited procedures in accordance with professional standards for a review of such information. However, their separate report included herein states that they did not audit and they do not express an opinion on that interim financial information. Accordingly, the degree of reliance on their report on such information should be restricted in light of the limited nature of the review procedures applied. The accountants are not subject to the liability provisions of Section 11 of the Securities Act of 1933 for their report on the unaudited interim financial information because that report is not a report or a part of the registration statement prepared or certified by the accountants within the meaning of Sections 7 and 11 of the Securities Act of 1933.

PROSPECTUS

20,000,000 Shares

Common Stock

We are an internally managed closed-end, non-diversified management investment company that has elected to be regulated as a business development company under the Investment Company Act of 1940.

Our investment objective is to achieve current income and capital gains. We seek to achieve our investment objective by investing in primarily private middle market companies in a variety of industries. No assurances can be given that we will continue to achieve our objective.

Please read this prospectus and the accompanying prospectus supplement before investing, and keep it for future reference. The prospectus and the accompanying prospectus supplement contain important information about us that a prospective investor should know before investing in our common stock. We file annual, quarterly and current reports, proxy statements and other information with the Securities and Exchange Commission. This information is available free of charge by contacting us at 1919 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, Washington, DC, 20006 or by telephone at (202) 331-1112 or on our website at www.alliedcapital.com. The SEC also maintains a website at www.sec.gov that contains such information.

We may offer, from time to time, up to 20,000,000 shares of our common stock in one or more offerings.

The shares of common stock may be offered at prices and on terms to be described in one or more supplements to this prospectus. The offering price per share of our common stock less any underwriting commissions or discounts will not be less than the net asset value per share of our common stock at the time we make the offering.

Our common stock is traded on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol ALD. As of September 26, 2005, the last reported sale price on the New York Stock Exchange for the common stock was $28.15.

You should review the information, including the risk of leverage, set forth under Risk Factors on page 10 of this prospectus before investing in our common stock.

Neither the Securities and Exchange Commission nor any state securities commission has approved or disapproved of these securities or passed upon the adequacy or accuracy of this prospectus. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

This prospectus may not be used to consummate sales of shares of common stock unless accompanied by a prospectus supplement.

October 3, 2005

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

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ABOUT THIS PROSPECTUS

This prospectus is part of a registration statement that we have filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission using the shelf registration process. Under the shelf registration process, we may offer, from time to time, up to 20,000,000 shares of our common stock on the terms to be determined at the time of the offering. Shares of our common stock may be offered at prices and on terms described in one or more supplements to this prospectus. This prospectus provides you with a general description of the shares of our common stock that we may offer. Each time we use this prospectus to offer shares of our common stock, we will provide a prospectus supplement that will contain specific information about the terms of that offering. The prospectus supplement may also add, update or change information contained in this prospectus. Please carefully read this prospectus and any prospectus supplement together with the additional information described under Where You Can Find Additional Information in the Prospectus Summary and Risk Factors sections before you make an investment decision.

PROSPECTUS SUMMARY

The following summary contains basic information about this offering. It may not contain all the information that is important to an investor. For a more complete understanding of this offering, we encourage you to read this entire prospectus and the documents that are referred to in this prospectus.

In this prospectus or any accompanying prospectus supplement, unless otherwise indicated, Allied Capital , we , us or our refer to Allied Capital Corporation and its subsidiaries.

BUSINESS *(Page 68)*

As a business development company, we are in the private equity business. We provide long-term debt and equity capital. We have participated in the private equity business since we were founded in 1958 and have financed thousands of companies nationwide. Our investment objective is to achieve current income and capital gains.

We believe the private equity capital markets are important to the growth of small and middle market companies because such companies often have difficulty accessing the public debt and equity capital markets because their capital needs are too small to be attractive to the public markets, or because they are in need of long-term growth capital, which banks do not generally provide. We believe that we are well positioned to be a source of capital for such companies.

We primarily invest in the American entrepreneurial economy. Our private finance portfolio includes investments in over 100 companies with aggregate annual revenue of over $10 billion and employ more than 90,000 people.

Our investments are generally long-term in nature, privately negotiated, and no readily available market exists for them. This makes our investments highly illiquid and, as result, we cannot readily trade them. When we make an investment, we enter into a long-term arrangement where our ultimate exit from that investment may be five to ten years in the future.

Our investment activity is primarily focused on making long-term investments in the debt and equity of primarily private middle market companies. Debt investments may include senior loans, second lien debt, unitranche debt (a single debt investment that is a blend of senior and subordinated debt), or subordinated debt (with or without equity features). Equity investments may include a minority equity stake in connection with a debt investment or a substantial equity stake in connection with a buyout transaction. In a buyout transaction, we generally invest in senior debt, subordinated debt and equity (preferred and/or voting or non-voting common) where our equity ownership represents a significant portion of the equity, but may or may not represent a controlling interest.

The capital we provide is used by portfolio companies to fund growth, acquisitions, buyouts, recapitalizations, note purchases, bridge financings, or other types of financings. We generally target companies in less cyclical industries in the middle market with, among other things, high return on invested capital, management teams with meaningful equity ownership, well-constructed balance sheets, and that have the ability to generate free cash flow.

As a private equity investor, we spend significant time and effort identifying, structuring, performing due diligence, monitoring, developing, valuing and ultimately exiting our investments. Each investment is subject to an extensive due diligence process. It is not uncommon for a single investment to take from two months to a full year to complete, depending on the complexity of the transaction.

Our investments are typically structured to provide recurring cash flow in the form of interest income to us as the investor. In addition to earning interest income, we may structure our investments to generate income from management, consulting, diligence, structuring, or other fees. We may also enhance our total return through capital gains through equity features, such as nominal cost warrants, or by investing in equity investments.

We have elected to be taxed as a regulated investment company under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, which we refer to as the Code. Our status as a regulated investment company generally eliminates a corporate level income tax on taxable income we timely distribute to our stockholders as dividends, if certain requirements are met. See Tax Status . We pay regular quarterly dividends based upon an estimate of annual taxable income. Since 1963, our portfolio has generally provided sufficient ordinary taxable income and net capital gains to sustain or grow our dividends over time.

We are a Maryland corporation and a closed-end, non-diversified management investment company that has elected to be regulated as a business development company under the Investment Company Act of 1940, which we refer to as the 1940 Act.

As a business development company, we are required to meet certain regulatory tests, the most significant relating to our investments and borrowings. A business development company is required to invest at least 70% of its assets in eligible portfolio companies. A business development company must also maintain a coverage ratio of assets to senior securities of at least 200%. See Certain Government Regulations.

Our executive offices are located at 1919 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, Washington, DC, 20006 and our telephone number is (202) 331-1112. In addition, we have regional offices in New York, Chicago and Los Angeles.

Our Internet website address is *www.alliedcapital.com.* Information contained on our website is not incorporated by reference into this prospectus and you should not consider information contained on our website to be part of this prospectus.

Our common stock is traded on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol ALD.

DETERMINATION OF

NET ASSET VALUE *(Page 89)*

Our portfolio investments are generally recorded at fair value as determined in good faith by our Board of Directors in the absence of readily available public market values.

Pursuant to the requirements of the 1940 Act, we value substantially all of our portfolio investments at fair value as determined in good faith by the Board of Directors on a quarterly basis. Since there is typically no readily available market value for the investments in our portfolio, our Board of Directors determines in good faith the fair value of these portfolio investments pursuant to a valuation policy and a consistently applied valuation process.

There is no single standard for determining fair value in good faith. As a result, determining fair value requires that judgment be applied to the specific facts and circumstances of each portfolio investment while employing a consistently applied valuation process for the types of investments we make. Unlike banks, we are not permitted to provide a general reserve for anticipated loan losses. Instead we are required to specifically value each individual investment and record unrealized depreciation for an investment that we believe has become impaired including

where collection of a loan or realization of an equity security is doubtful or when the enterprise value of the company does not currently support the cost of our debt or equity investment. Enterprise value means the entire value of the company to a potential buyer including the sum of the values of all debt and equity securities used to capitalize the enterprise at a point in time. Conversely, we will record unrealized appreciation if we believe that the underlying portfolio company has appreciated in value and, therefore, our equity security has also appreciated in value. Without a readily available market value and because of the inherent uncertainty of valuation, the fair value of our investments determined in good faith by the Board of Directors may differ significantly from the values that would have been used had a ready market existed for the investments, and the differences could be material.

We adjust the valuation of our portfolio quarterly to reflect the change in the value of each investment in our portfolio. Any changes in value are recorded in our statement of operations as net change in unrealized appreciation or depreciation.

PLAN OF DISTRIBUTION *(Page 130)*

We may offer, from time to time, up to 20,000,000 shares of our common stock, on terms to be determined at the time of the offering.

Shares of our common stock may be offered at prices and on terms described in one or more supplements to this prospectus. The offering price per share of our common stock less any underwriting commission or discount will not be less than the net asset value per share of our common stock at the time we make the offering.

Our shares of common stock may be offered directly to one or more purchasers, through agents designated from time to time by us, or to or through underwriters or dealers. The supplement to this prospectus relating to the offering will identify any agents or underwriters involved in the sale of our shares of common stock, and will set forth any applicable purchase price, fee and commission or discount arrangement or the basis upon which such amount may be calculated.

We may not sell shares of common stock pursuant to this prospectus without delivering a prospectus supplement describing the method and terms of the offering of such shares.

USE OF PROCEEDS *(Page 18)*

We intend to use the net proceeds from selling shares of common stock for general corporate purposes, which includes investing in debt or equity securities in primarily privately negotiated transactions, repayment of indebtedness, acquisitions and other general corporate purposes. The supplement to this prospectus relating to an offering will more fully identify the use of the proceeds from such offering.

PRICE RANGE OF COMMON STOCK AND DISTRIBUTIONS *(Page 19)*

We intend to pay quarterly dividends to holders of our common stock. The amount of our quarterly dividends is determined by our Board of Directors on a quarterly basis.

DIVIDEND REINVESTMENT PLAN *(Page 123)*

We maintain an opt in dividend reinvestment plan for our common shareholders. As a result, if our Board of Directors declares a dividend, then our shareholders that have not opted in to our dividend reinvestment plan will receive cash dividends. New shareholders must notify our transfer agent in writing if they wish to enroll in the dividend reinvestment plan.

RISK FACTORS *(Page 10)*

Investment in our shares of common stock involves a number of significant risks relating to our business and our investment objective that you should consider before purchasing our shares of common stock.

Our portfolio of investments is generally illiquid. Our portfolio includes securities primarily issued by private companies. These investments may involve a high degree of business and financial risk; they are illiquid, and may not produce current returns or capital gains. If we were forced to immediately liquidate some or all of the investments in the portfolio, the proceeds of such liquidation would be significantly less than the current value of such investments. We may be required to liquidate some or all of our portfolio investments to meet our debt service obligations or in the event we are required to fulfill our obligations under agreements pursuant to which we guarantee the repayment of indebtedness by third parties.

An economic slowdown may affect the ability of a portfolio company to engage in a liquidity event, which is a transaction that involves the sale or recapitalization of all or part of a portfolio company. These conditions could lead to financial losses in our portfolio and a decrease in our revenues, net income and assets. Numerous other factors may affect a borrower s ability to repay its loan, including the failure to meet its business plan, a downturn in its industry or negative economic conditions.

Our total investment in companies may be significant individually or in the aggregate. As a result, if a significant investment in one or more companies fails to perform as expected, our financial results could be more negatively affected and the magnitude of the loss could be more significant than if we had made smaller investments in more companies.

We may not borrow money unless we maintain asset coverage for indebtedness of at least 200% which may affect returns to shareholders. We borrow funds to make investments. As a result, we are exposed to the risks of leverage, which may be considered a speculative investment technique. Borrowings, also known as leverage, magnify the potential for gain and loss on amounts invested and therefore increase the risks associated with investing in our securities.

A large number of entities and individuals compete for the same kind of investment opportunities as we do. Increased competition would make it more difficult for us to purchase or originate investments at attractive prices. As a result of this competition, sometimes we may be precluded from making otherwise attractive investments.

Our business of making private equity investments and positioning them for liquidity events also may be affected by current and future market conditions. The absence of an active senior lending environment may slow the amount of private equity investment activity generally. As a result, the pace of our investment activity may slow.

To maintain our status as a business development company, we must not acquire any assets other than qualifying assets unless, at the time of and after giving effect to such acquisition, at least 70% of our total assets are qualifying assets.

We may not be able to pay dividends and failure to qualify as a regulated investment company for tax purposes could have a material adverse effect on our total return, if any.

Also, we are subject to certain risks associated with valuing our portfolio, changing interest rates, accessing additional capital, fluctuating financial results, and operating in a regulated environment.

Our common stock price may be volatile due to market factors that may be beyond our control.

CERTAIN ANTI-TAKEOVER

PROVISIONS *(Page 126)*

Our charter and bylaws, as well as certain statutory and regulatory requirements, contain certain provisions that may have the effect of discouraging a third party from making an acquisition proposal for Allied Capital. These anti-takeover provisions may inhibit a change in control in circumstances that could give the holders of our common stock the opportunity to realize a premium over the market price for our common stock.

FEES AND EXPENSES

This table describes the various costs and expenses that an investor in our shares of common stock will bear directly or indirectly.

Shareholder Transaction Expenses	
Sales load (as a percentage of offering price)[1]	%
Dividend reinvestment plan fees[2]	None
Annual Expenses (as a percentage of consolidated net assets attributable to common stock)(3)	
Operating expenses[4]	6.2%
Interest payments on borrowed funds[5]	3.3%
Total annual expenses[6][7]	9.5%

(1) In the event that the shares of common stock to which this prospectus relates are sold to or through underwriters, a corresponding prospectus supplement will disclose the applicable sales load.

(2) The expenses of our dividend reinvestment plan are included in Operating expenses. We do not have a stock purchase plan. The participants in the dividend reinvestment plan will bear a pro rata share of brokerage commissions incurred with respect to open market purchases or sales, if any. See Dividend Reinvestment Plan.

(3) Consolidated net assets attributable to common stock equals net assets (*i.e.*, total consolidated assets less total consolidated liabilities), which at June 30, 2005, was $2,281.3 million.

(4) Operating expenses represent our estimated operating expenses for the year ending December 31, 2005, excluding interest on indebtedness. This percentage for the year ended December 31, 2004, was 4.5%. See Management and Compensation of Executive Officers and Directors.

(5) The Interest payments on borrowed funds represents our estimated interest expense for the year ending December 31, 2005. We had outstanding borrowings of $986.5 million at June 30, 2005. This percentage for the year ended December 31, 2004, was 3.8%. See Risk Factors.

(6) Total annual expenses as a percentage of consolidated net assets attributable to common stock are higher than the total annual expenses percentage would be for a company that is not leveraged. We borrow money to leverage our net assets and increase our total assets. The SEC requires that Total annual expenses percentage be calculated as a percentage of *net* assets, rather than the total assets, including assets that have been funded with borrowed monies. If the Total annual expenses percentage were calculated instead as a percentage of consolidated total assets, our Total annual expenses would be 6.5% of consolidated total assets.

(7) The holders of shares of our common stock (and not the holders of our debt securities or preferred stock, if any) indirectly bear the cost associated with our annual expenses.

Example

The following example, required by the SEC, demonstrates the projected dollar amount of total cumulative expenses that would be incurred over various periods with respect to a hypothetical investment in us. In calculating the following expense amounts, we assumed we would have no additional leverage and that our operating expenses would remain at the levels set forth in the table above. In the event that shares to which this prospectus relates are sold to or through underwriters, a corresponding prospectus supplement will restate this example to reflect the applicable sales load.

	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
You would pay the following expenses on a $1,000 investment, assuming a 5.0% annual return	$137	$316	$490	$904

Although the example assumes (as required by the SEC) a 5.0% annual return, our performance will vary and may result in a return of greater or less than 5.0%. In addition, while the example assumes reinvestment of all dividends and distributions at net asset value, participants in the dividend reinvestment plan may receive shares of common stock that we issue at or above net asset value or are purchased by the administrator of the dividend reinvestment plan, at the market price in effect at the time, which may be higher than, at, or below net asset value.

The example should not be considered a representation of future expenses, and the actual expenses

may be greater or less than those shown.

SELECTED CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL DATA

You should read the condensed consolidated financial information below with the Consolidated Financial Statements and Notes thereto included in this prospectus. Financial information at and for the years ended December 31, 2004, 2003, and 2002, has been derived from our financial statements that were audited by KPMG LLP. Financial information at and for the years ended December 31, 2001 and 2000, has been derived from our financial statements that were audited by Arthur Andersen LLP. For important information about Arthur Andersen LLP, see the section entitled Notice Regarding Arthur Andersen LLP. Quarterly financial information is derived from unaudited financial data, but in the opinion of management, reflects all adjustments (consisting only of normal recurring adjustments) which are necessary to present fairly the results for such interim periods. Interim results at and for the six months ended June 30, 2005, are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be expected for the year ending December 31, 2005. **See Management s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations on page 20 for more information.**

	Six Months Ended June 30,		Year Ended December 31,				
(in thousands, except per share data)	2005[(6)]	2004	2004	2003	2002	2001	2000
	(unaudited)						
Operating Data:							
Interest and related portfolio income:							
Interest and dividends	$ 156,275	$ 147,712	$ 319,642	$ 290,719	$ 264,042	$ 240,464	$ 182,307
Loan prepayment premiums and premiums from loan dispositions	2,530	4,017	5,502	8,172	2,776	2,504	16,138
Fees and other income	22,321	17,536	41,946	30,338	43,110	46,142	13,144
Total interest and related portfolio income	181,126	169,265	367,090	329,229	309,928	289,110	211,589
Expenses:							
Interest	39,379	37,096	75,650	77,233	70,443	65,104	57,412
Employee	38,333	24,275	53,739	36,945	33,126	29,656	26,025
Administrative	43,802	14,903	34,686	22,387	21,504	15,299	15,435
Total operating expenses	121,514	76,274	164,075	136,565	125,073	110,059	98,872
Net investment income before income taxes	59,612	92,991	203,015	192,664	184,855	179,051	112,717
Income tax expense (benefit), including excise tax	5,593	(544)	2,057	(2,466)	930	(412)	
Net investment income	54,019	93,535	200,958	195,130	183,925	179,463	112,717
Net realized and unrealized gains (losses):							
Net realized gains	217,781	174,453	117,240	75,347	44,937	661	15,523
Net change in unrealized appreciation or depreciation	159,706	(152,338)	(68,712)	(78,466)	(571)	20,603	14,861
Total net gains (losses)	377,487	22,115	48,528	(3,119)	44,366	21,264	30,384
Net increase in net assets resulting from operations	$ 431,506	$ 115,650	$ 249,486	$ 192,011	$ 228,291	$ 200,727	$ 143,101
Per Share:							
Diluted earnings per common share	$ 3.17	$ 0.88	$ 1.88	$ 1.62	$ 2.20	$ 2.16	$ 1.94
Dividends per common share[(1)]	$ 1.14	$ 1.14	$ 2.30	$ 2.28	$ 2.23	$ 2.01	$ 1.82
Weighted average common shares outstanding diluted[(2)]	135,982	131,620	132,458	118,351	103,574	93,003	73,472

(in thousands, except per share data)	At June 30, 2005[6] (unaudited)	At December 31, 2004	2003	2002	2001	2000
Balance Sheet Data:						
Portfolio at value	$2,714,336	$3,013,411	$2,584,599	$2,488,167	$2,329,590	$1,788,001
Total assets	3,365,537	3,260,998	3,019,870	2,794,319	2,460,713	1,853,817
Total debt outstanding[3]	986,512	1,176,568	954,200	998,450	1,020,806	786,648
Preferred stock issued to Small Business Administration[3]			6,000	7,000	7,000	7,000
Shareholders equity	2,281,287	1,979,778	1,914,577	1,546,071	1,352,123	1,029,692
Shareholders equity per common share (net asset value)[4]	$ 17.01	$ 14.87	$ 14.94	$ 14.22	$ 13.57	$ 12.11
Common shares outstanding at period end[2]	134,131	133,099	128,118	108,698	99,607	85,057

	Six Months Ended June 30, 2005[6] (unaudited)	2004	Year Ended December 31, 2004	2003	2002	2001	2000
Other Data:							
Investments funded	$ 654,908	$795,080	$1,524,523	$931,450	$506,376	$680,329	$901,545
Principal collections related to investment repayments or sales	1,090,813	430,882	909,189	788,328	356,641	204,441	391,275
Realized gains	259,424	204,004	267,702	94,305	95,562	10,107	28,604
Realized losses	(41,643)	(29,551)	(150,462)	(18,958)	(50,625)	(9,446)	(13,081)

(in thousands, except per share data)	2005 Qtr 2[6]	2005 Qtr 1	2004 Qtr 4	2004 Qtr 3	2004 Qtr 2	2004 Qtr 1	2003 Qtr 4	2003 Qtr 3	2003 Qtr 2	2003 Qtr 1
Quarterly Data (unaudited):										
Total interest and related portfolio income	$ 86,207	$ 94,919	$100,962	$96,863	$87,500	$81,765	$90,015	$88,870	$77,214	$73,130
Net investment income	15,267	38,752	54,678	52,745	48,990	44,545	54,254	53,608	44,598	42,670
Net increase in net assets resulting from operations	311,885	119,621	47,837	85,999	95,342	20,308	78,454	33,744	59,940	19,873
Diluted earnings per common share	2.29	0.88	0.35	0.66	0.73	0.15	0.62	0.28	0.52	0.18
Dividends declared per common share[5]	0.57	0.57	0.59	0.57	0.57	0.57	0.57	0.57	0.57	0.57
Net asset value per common share[4]	17.01	15.22	14.87	14.90	14.77	14.60	14.94	14.46	14.23	14.05

(1) Dividends are based on taxable income, which differs from income for financial reporting purposes.

(2) Excludes 234,977 common shares held in the deferred compensation trust at and for the year ended December 31, 2000.

(3) See Senior Securities on page 64 for more information regarding our level of indebtedness.
(4) We determine net asset value per common share as of the last day of the period presented. The net asset values shown are based on outstanding shares at the end of each period presented.
(5) Dividends declared per common share for the fourth quarter of 2004 included the regular quarterly dividend of $0.57 per common share and an extra dividend of $0.02 per common share.
(6) As discussed below, we completed the sale of our portfolio of CMBS and CDO investments on May 3, 2005. See Managements Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations for further discussion.

8

WHERE YOU CAN FIND

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

We have filed with the SEC a registration statement on Form N-2 together with all amendments and related exhibits under the Securities Act of 1933. The registration statement contains additional information about us and the securities being offered by this prospectus. You may inspect the registration statement and the exhibits without charge at the SEC at 100 F Street, NE, Washington, DC 20549. You may obtain copies from the SEC at prescribed rates.

We file annual, quarterly and current reports, proxy statements and other information with the SEC. You can inspect our SEC filings, without charge, at the SEC s Public Reference Room at 100 F Street, NE, Washington, DC 20549. The SEC also maintains a web site at *http://www.sec.gov* that contains our SEC filings. You can also obtain copies of these materials from the SEC s Public Reference Room at 100 F Street, NE, Washington, DC 20549, at prescribed rates. Please call the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330 for further information on the Public Reference Room. Copies may also be obtained, after paying a duplicating fee, by electronic request to publicinfo@sec.gov or by written request to Public Reference Section, Washington, DC 20549. You can also inspect reports and other information we file at the offices of the New York Stock Exchange, and you are able to inspect those at 20 Broad Street, New York, NY 10005.

RISK FACTORS

Investing in Allied Capital involves a number of significant risks relating to our business and investment objective. As a result, there can be no assurance that we will achieve our investment objective.

Our portfolio of investments is illiquid. We generally acquire our investments directly from the issuer in privately negotiated transactions. The majority of the investments in our portfolio are typically subject to restrictions on resale or otherwise have no established trading market. We typically exit our investments when the portfolio company has a liquidity event such as a sale, recapitalization, or initial public offering of the company. The illiquidity of our investments may adversely affect our ability to dispose of debt and equity securities at times when we may need to or when it may be otherwise advantageous for us to liquidate such investments. In addition, if we were forced to immediately liquidate some or all of the investments in the portfolio, the proceeds of such liquidation would be significantly less than the current value of such investments.

Investing in private companies involves a high degree of risk. Our portfolio primarily consists of long-term loans to and investments in middle market private companies. Investments in private businesses involve a high degree of business and financial risk, which can result in substantial losses for us in those investments and accordingly should be considered speculative. There is generally no publicly available information about the companies in which we invest, and we rely significantly on the diligence of our employees and agents to obtain information in connection with our investment decisions. If we are unable to identify all material information about these companies, among other factors, we may fail to receive the expected return on our investment or lose some or all of the money invested in these companies. In addition, these businesses may have shorter operating histories, narrower product lines, smaller market shares and less experienced management than their competition and may be more vulnerable to customer preferences, market conditions, loss of key personnel, or economic downturns, which may adversely affect the return on, or the recovery of, our investment in such businesses. As an investor, we are subject to the risk that a portfolio company may make a business decision that does not serve our interest, which could decrease the value of our investment.

Substantially all of our portfolio investments are recorded at fair value as determined in good faith by our Board of Directors and, as a result, there is uncertainty regarding the value of our portfolio investments. At June 30, 2005, portfolio investments recorded at fair value were approximately 80% of our total assets. Pursuant to the requirements of the 1940 Act, we value substantially all of our investments at fair value as determined in good faith by our Board of Directors on a quarterly basis. Since there is typically no readily available market value for the investments in our portfolio, our Board of Directors determines in good faith the fair value of these investments pursuant to a valuation policy and a consistently applied valuation process.

There is no single standard for determining fair value in good faith. As a result, determining fair value requires that judgment be applied to the specific facts and circumstances of each portfolio investment while employing a consistently applied valuation process for the types of investments we make. Unlike banks, we are not permitted to provide a general reserve for anticipated loan losses; we are instead required by the 1940 Act to specifically value each individual investment on a quarterly basis and record unrealized depreciation for an investment that we believe has become impaired, including where collection of a loan or realization of an equity security is doubtful, or when the enterprise value of the portfolio company does not currently support the cost of our debt or equity investment. Enterprise value means the entire value of the company to a potential

buyer, including the sum of the values of debt and equity securities used to capitalize the enterprise at a point in time. We will record unrealized appreciation if we believe that the underlying portfolio company has appreciated in value and, therefore, our equity security has also appreciated in value. Without a readily available market value and because of the inherent uncertainty of valuation, the fair value of our investments determined in good faith by the Board of Directors may differ significantly from the values that would have been used had a ready market existed for the investments, and the differences could be material. Our net asset value could be affected if our determination of the fair value of our investments is materially different than the value that we ultimately realize.

We adjust quarterly the valuation of our portfolio to reflect the Board of Directors determination of the fair value of each investment in our portfolio. Any changes in fair value are recorded in our statement of operations as net change in unrealized appreciation or depreciation.

Economic recessions or downturns could impair our portfolio companies and harm our operating results. Many of the companies in which we have made or will make investments may be susceptible to economic slowdowns or recessions. An economic slowdown may affect the ability of a company to repay our loans or engage in a liquidity event such as a sale, recapitalization, or initial public offering. Our nonperforming assets are likely to increase and the value of our portfolio is likely to decrease during these periods. These conditions could lead to financial losses in our portfolio and a decrease in our revenues, net income, and assets.

Our business of making private equity investments and positioning them for liquidity events also may be affected by current and future market conditions. The absence of an active senior lending environment or a slow down in middle market merger and acquisition activity may slow the amount of private equity investment activity generally. As a result, the pace of our investment activity may slow. In addition, significant changes in the capital markets could have an effect on the valuations of private companies and on the potential for liquidity events involving such companies. This could affect the timing of exit events in our portfolio and could negatively affect the amount of gains or losses upon exit.

Our borrowers may default on their payments, which may have a negative effect on our financial performance. We primarily make long-term unsecured, subordinated loans and invest in equity securities, which may involve a higher degree of repayment risk. We primarily invest in companies that may have limited financial resources, may be highly leveraged and may be unable to obtain financing from traditional sources. Numerous factors may affect a borrower s ability to repay its loan, including the failure to meet its business plan, a downturn in its industry, or negative economic conditions. A portfolio company s failure to satisfy financial or operating covenants imposed by us or other lenders could lead to defaults and, potentially, termination of its loans or foreclosure on its secured assets, which could trigger cross defaults under other agreements and jeopardize our portfolio company s ability to meet its obligations under the loans or debt securities that we hold. In addition, our portfolio companies may have, or may be permitted to incur, other debt that ranks senior to or equally with our securities. This means that payments on such senior-ranking securities may have to be made before we receive any payments on our loans or debt securities. Deterioration in a borrower s financial condition and prospects may be accompanied by deterioration in any related collateral and may have a negative effect on our financial results.

Our private finance investments may not produce current returns or capital gains. Our private finance investments are typically structured as unsecured debt securities with a relatively high fixed rate of interest and with equity features such as conversion rights, warrants, or options, or as buyouts of companies where we invest in debt and equity securities. As a result, our private finance investments are generally structured to generate interest income from the time they are made and may also produce a realized gain from an accompanying equity feature. We cannot be sure that our portfolio will generate a current return or capital gains.

Our financial results could be negatively affected if a significant portfolio investment fails to perform as expected. Our total investment in companies may be significant individually or in the aggregate. As a result, if a significant investment in one or more companies fails to perform as expected, our financial results could be more negatively affected and the magnitude of the loss could be more significant than if we had made smaller investments in more companies. At June 30, 2005, our largest investments at value were in Advantage Sales & Marketing, Inc. and Business Loan Express, LLC and represented 12.1% and 10.1% of our total assets, respectively, and 10.2% and 9.2% of our total interest and related portfolio income for the six months ended June 30, 2005, respectively.

Our financial results could be negatively affected if Business Loan Express fails to perform as expected. Business Loan Express, LLC (BLX) is one of our largest portfolio investments. Our financial results could be negatively affected if BLX, as a portfolio company, fails to perform as expected or if government funding for, or regulations related to the Small Business Administration 7(a) Guaranteed Loan Program change.

We borrow money, which magnifies the potential for gain or loss on amounts invested and may increase the risk of investing in us. Borrowings, also known as leverage, magnify the potential for gain or loss on amounts invested and, therefore, increase the risks associated with investing in our securities. We borrow from and issue senior debt securities to banks, insurance companies, and other lenders. Lenders of these senior securities have fixed dollar claims on our consolidated assets that are superior to the claims of our common shareholders. If the value of our consolidated assets increases, then leveraging would cause the net asset value attributable to our common stock to increase more sharply than it would have had we not leveraged. Conversely, if the value of our consolidated assets decreases, leveraging would cause net asset value to decline more sharply than it otherwise would have had we not leveraged. Similarly, any increase in our consolidated income in excess of consolidated interest payable on the borrowed funds would cause our net income to increase more than it would without the leverage, while any decrease in our consolidated income would cause net income to decline more sharply than it would have had we not borrowed. Such a decline could negatively affect our ability to make common stock dividend payments. Leverage is generally considered a speculative investment technique. Our revolving line of credit, notes payable and debentures contain financial and operating covenants that could restrict our business activities, including our ability to declare dividends if we default under certain provisions.

At June 30, 2005, we had $986.5 million of outstanding indebtedness bearing a weighted average annual interest cost of 6.8%. In order for us to cover these annual interest payments on indebtedness, we must achieve annual returns on our assets of at least 2.0%.

Illustration. The following table illustrates the effect of leverage on returns from an investment in our common stock assuming various annual returns, net of expenses. The calculations in the table below are hypothetical and actual returns may be higher or lower than those appearing below. The calculation assumes (i) $3,365.5 million in total assets, (ii) an average cost of funds of 6.8%, (iii) $986.5 million in debt outstanding and (iv) $2,281.3 million of shareholders equity.

Assumed Return on Our Portfolio

(net of expenses)

	-20%	**-10%**	**-5%**	**0%**	**5%**	**10%**	**20%**
Corresponding return to shareholder	-32.86%	-18.10%	-10.73%	-3.35%	4.03%	11.40%	26.16%

We may not borrow money unless we maintain asset coverage for indebtedness of at least 200%, which may affect returns to shareholders. We must maintain asset coverage for total borrowings of at least 200%. Our ability to achieve our investment objective may depend in part on our continued ability to maintain a leveraged capital structure by borrowing from banks, insurance companies or other lenders on favorable terms. There can be no assurance that we will be able to maintain such leverage. If asset coverage declines to less than 200%, we may be required to sell a portion of our investments when it is disadvantageous to do so. As of June 30, 2005, our asset coverage for senior indebtedness was 343%.

Changes in interest rates may affect our cost of capital and net investment income. Because we borrow money to make investments, our net investment income is dependent upon the difference between the rate at which we borrow funds and the rate at which we invest these funds. 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. In periods of rising interest rates, our cost of funds would increase, which would reduce our net investment income. We use a combination of long-term and short-term borrowings and equity capital to finance our investing activities. We utilize our revolving line of credit as a means to bridge to long-term financing. Our long-term fixed-rate investments are financed primarily with long-term fixed-rate debt and equity. We may use interest rate risk management techniques in an effort to limit our exposure to interest rate fluctuations. Such techniques may include various interest rate hedging activities to the extent permitted by the 1940 Act. We have analyzed the potential impact of changes in interest rates on interest income net of interest expense.

Assuming that the balance sheet as of June 30, 2005, were to remain constant and no actions were taken to alter the existing interest rate sensitivity, a hypothetical immediate 1% change in interest rates would have affected the net income by less than 1% over a one year horizon. Although management believes that this measure is indicative of our sensitivity to interest rate changes, it does not adjust for potential changes in credit quality, size and composition of the assets on the balance sheet and other business developments that could affect net increase in net assets resulting from operations, or net income. Accordingly, no assurances can be given that actual results would not differ materially from the potential outcome simulated by this estimate.

We will continue to need additional capital to grow because we must distribute our income. We will continue to need capital to fund growth in our investments. Historically,

we have borrowed from financial institutions and have issued equity securities to grow our portfolio. A reduction in the availability of new debt or equity capital could limit our ability to grow. We must distribute at least 90% of our taxable ordinary income, which excludes realized net long-term capital gains, to our shareholders to maintain our regulated investment company status. As a result, such earnings will not be available to fund investment originations. In addition, as a business development company, we are generally required to maintain a ratio of at least 200% of total assets to total borrowings, which may restrict our ability to borrow in certain circumstances. We expect to continue to borrow from financial institutions and issue additional debt and equity securities. If we fail to obtain funds from such sources or from other sources to fund our investments, it could limit our ability to grow, which could have a material adverse effect on the value of our common stock.

Loss of regulated investment company tax treatment would substantially reduce net assets and income available for dividends. We have operated so as to qualify as a regulated investment company under Subchapter M of the Code. If we meet source of income, asset diversification, and distribution requirements, we will not be subject to corporate level income taxation on income we timely distribute to our stockholders as dividends. We would cease to qualify for such tax treatment if we were unable to comply with these requirements. In addition, we may have difficulty meeting the requirement to make distributions to our shareholders because in certain cases we may recognize income before or without receiving cash representing such income. If we fail to qualify as a regulated investment company, we will have to pay corporate-level taxes on all of our income whether or not we distribute it, which would substantially reduce the amount of income available for distribution to our stockholders. Even if we qualify as a regulated investment company, we generally will be subject to a corporate-level income tax on the income we do not distribute. If we do not distribute at least 98% of our annual taxable income in the year earned, we generally will be required to pay an excise tax equal to 4% of the amount by which 98% of our annual taxable income exceeds the aggregate distributions for the year.

There is a risk that you may not receive dividends or distributions. We intend to make distributions on a quarterly basis to our stockholders. We may not be able to achieve operating results that will allow us to make distributions at a specific level or to increase the amount of these distributions from time to time. In addition, due to the asset coverage test applicable to us as a business development company, we may be limited in our ability to make distributions. Also, our credit facilities limit our ability to declare dividends if we default under certain provisions. If we do not distribute a certain percentage of our income annually, we will suffer adverse tax consequences, including possible loss of our status as a regulated investment company. In addition, in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles and tax regulations, we include in income certain amounts that we have not yet received in cash, such as contractual payment-in-kind interest, which represents contractual interest added to the loan balance that becomes due at the end of the loan term, or the accrual of original issue discount. The increases in loan balances as a result of contractual payment-in-kind arrangements are included in income in advance of receiving cash payment and are separately included in the change in accrued or reinvested interest and dividends in our consolidated statement of cash flows. Since we may recognize income before or without receiving cash representing such income, we may have difficulty meeting the requirement to distribute at least 90% of our investment company taxable income to maintain our status as a regulated investment company.

We operate in a competitive market for investment opportunities. We compete for investments with a large number of private equity funds and mezzanine funds, other business development companies, investment banks, other equity and non-equity based investment funds, and other sources of financing, including specialty finance companies and traditional financial services companies such as commercial banks. Some of our competitors may have greater resources than we do. Increased competition would make it more difficult for us to purchase or originate investments at attractive prices. As a result of this competition, sometimes we may be precluded from making otherwise attractive investments.

Our business depends on our key personnel. We depend on the continued services of our executive officers and other key management personnel. If we were to lose any of these officers or other management personnel, such a loss could result in inefficiencies in our operations and lost business opportunities, which could have a negative effect on our business.

Changes in the law or regulations that govern us could have a material impact on us or our operations. We are regulated by the SEC and the Small Business Administration. In addition, changes in the laws or regulations that govern business development companies, regulated investment companies, real estate investment trusts, and small business investment companies may significantly affect our business. Any change in the law or regulations that govern our business could have a material impact on us or our operations. Laws and regulations may be changed from time to time, and the interpretations of the relevant laws and regulations also are subject to change, which may have a material effect on our operations.

Our ability to invest in private companies may be limited in certain circumstances. If we are to maintain our status as a business development company, we must not acquire any assets other than qualifying assets unless, at the time of and after giving effect to such acquisition, at least 70% of our total assets are qualifying assets. If we acquire debt or equity securities from an issuer that has outstanding marginable securities at the time we make an investment, these acquired assets cannot be treated as qualifying assets. This result is dictated by the definition of eligible portfolio company under the 1940 Act, which in part looks to whether a company has outstanding marginable securities.

Amendments promulgated in 1998 by the Federal Reserve expanded the definition of a marginable security under the Federal Reserve s margin rules to include any non-equity security. Thus, any debt securities issued by any entity are marginable securities under the Federal Reserve s current margin rules. As a result, the staff of the SEC has raised the question as to whether a private company that has outstanding debt securities would qualify as an eligible portfolio company under the 1940 Act.

Until the question raised by the staff of the SEC pertaining to the Federal Reserve s 1998 change to its margin rules has been addressed by legislative, administrative or judicial action, we intend to treat as qualifying assets only those debt and equity securities that are issued by a private company that has no marginable securities outstanding at the time we purchase such securities or those that otherwise qualify as an eligible portfolio company under the 1940 Act.

The SEC has issued proposed rules to correct the unintended consequence of the Federal Reserve s 1998 margin rule amendments of apparently limiting the investment opportunities of business development companies. In general, the SEC s proposed rules

would define an eligible portfolio company as any company that does not have securities listed on a national securities exchange or association. We are currently in the process of reviewing the SEC s proposed rules and assessing its impact, to the extent such proposed rules are subsequently approved by the SEC, on our investment activities. At this time, we do not believe that these proposed rules will have a material adverse effect on our operations.

Results may fluctuate and may not be indicative of future performance. Our operating results may fluctuate and, therefore, you should not rely on current or historical period results to be indicative of our performance in future reporting periods. Factors that could cause operating results to fluctuate include, but are not limited to, variations in the investment origination volume and fee income earned, variation in timing of prepayments, variations in and the timing of the recognition of net realized gains or losses and changes in unrealized appreciation or depreciation, the level of our expenses, the degree to which we encounter competition in our markets, and general economic conditions.

Our common stock price may be volatile. The trading price of our common stock may fluctuate substantially. The price of the common stock may be higher or lower than the price you pay for your shares, depending on many factors, some of which are beyond our control and may not be directly related to our operating performance. These factors include, but are not limited to, the following:

price and volume fluctuations in the overall stock market from time to time;

significant volatility in the market price and trading volume of securities of business development companies or other financial services companies;

volatility resulting from trading in derivative securities related to our common stock including puts, calls, long-term equity anticipation securities, or LEAPs, or short trading positions;

changes in laws or regulatory policies or tax guidelines with respect to business development companies or regulated investment companies;

actual or anticipated changes in our earnings or fluctuations in our operating results or changes in the expectations of securities analysts;

general economic conditions and trends;

loss of a major funding source; or

departures of key personnel.

Disclosure Regarding Forward-Looking Statements

Information contained or incorporated by reference in this prospectus, and the accompanying prospectus supplement, if any, contains forward-looking statements. These statements include the plans and objectives of management for future operations and financial objectives and can be identified by the use of forward-looking terminology such as may, will, expect, intend, anticipate, estimate or continue or the ne thereof or other variations thereon or comparable terminology. These forward-looking statements are subject to the inherent uncertainties in predicting future results and conditions. Certain factors that could cause actual results and conditions to differ materially from those projected in these forward-looking statements are set forth above in the Risk Factors section. Other factors that could cause actual results to differ materially include:

changes in the economy;

risks associated with possible disruption in our operations due to terrorism;

future changes in laws or regulations and conditions in our operating areas; and

other risks and uncertainties as may be detailed from time to time in our public announcements and SEC filings.

The matters described in Risk Factors and certain other factors noted throughout this prospectus, and the accompanying prospectus supplement, if any, and in any exhibits to the registration statement of which this prospectus, and the accompanying prospectus supplement, if any, is a part, constitute cautionary statements identifying important factors with respect to any such forward-looking statements, including certain risks and uncertainties, that could cause actual results to differ materially from those in such forward-looking statements.

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 incorrect. Important assumptions include our ability to originate new investments, maintain certain margins and levels of profitability, access the capital markets for debt and equity capital, the ability to meet regulatory requirements and the ability to maintain certain debt to asset ratios. In light of these and other uncertainties, the inclusion of a projection or forward-looking statement in this prospectus or any accompanying prospectus supplement should not be regarded as a representation by us that our plans and objectives will be achieved. You should not place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements, which apply only as of the date of this prospectus or any accompanying supplement to this prospectus.

USE OF PROCEEDS

We intend to use the net proceeds from selling shares of our common stock for general corporate purposes, which may include investing in debt or equity securities in primarily privately negotiated transactions, repayment of indebtedness, acquisitions and other general corporate purposes. Because our primary business is to provide long-term debt and equity capital to small and middle-market companies, we are continuously identifying, reviewing and, to the extent consistent with our investment objective, funding new investments. As a result, we typically raise equity capital as we deem appropriate to fund such new investments. The supplement to this prospectus relating to an offering will more fully identify the use of the proceeds from such offering.

We anticipate that substantially all of the net proceeds of any offering of shares of our common stock will be used, as described above, within six months, but in no event longer than two years. Pending investment, we intend to invest the net proceeds of any offering of shares of our common stock in time deposits, income-producing securities with maturities of three months or less that are issued or guaranteed by the federal government or an agency of the federal government, and high quality debt securities maturing in one year or less from the time of investment. Our ability to achieve our investment objective may be limited to the extent that the net proceeds of any offering, pending full investment, are held in time deposits and other short-term instruments.

PRICE RANGE OF COMMON STOCK AND DISTRIBUTIONS

Our common stock is traded on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol ALD. The following table lists the high and low closing sales prices for our common stock, the closing sales price as a percentage of net asset value (NAV) and quarterly dividends per share. On September 26, 2005, the last reported closing sale price of our common stock was $28.15 per share.

		Closing Sales Price		Premium of High	Premium of Low	
	NAV(1)	High	Low	Sales Price to NAV(2)	Sales Price to NAV(2)	Declared Dividends
Year ended December 31, 2003						
First Quarter	$14.05	$23.85	$19.82	170%	141%	$0.57
Second Quarter	$14.23	$25.16	$19.85	177%	139%	$0.57
Third Quarter	$14.46	$26.60	$22.97	184%	159%	$0.57
Fourth Quarter	$14.94	$28.16	$24.63	188%	165%	$0.57
Year ending December 31, 2004						
First Quarter	$14.60	$30.85	$27.15	211%	186%	$0.57
Second Quarter	$14.77	$30.25	$23.06	205%	156%	$0.57
Third Quarter	$14.90	$25.80	$22.22	173%	149%	$0.57
Fourth Quarter	$14.87	$28.47	$24.46	191%	164%	$0.57
Extra Dividend						$0.02
Year ended December 31, 2005						
First Quarter	$15.22	$27.84	$24.89	183%	164%	$0.57
Second Quarter(3)	$17.01	$29.29	$25.83	172%	152%	$0.57
Third Quarter (through September 26, 2005)	*	$29.17	$26.92	*	*	$0.58

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

(2) Calculated as the respective high or low closing sales price divided by NAV.

(3) See Management s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations for further discussion.

* Not determinable at the time of filing.

Our common stock continues to trade in excess of net asset value. There can be no assurance, however, that our shares will continue to trade at a premium to our net asset value.

We intend to pay quarterly dividends to shareholders of our common stock. The amount of our quarterly dividends is determined by our Board of Directors. Our Board of Directors has established a dividend policy to review the dividend rate quarterly, and may adjust the quarterly dividend rate throughout the year. See Management s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Debt and Equity Capital and Tax Status. There can be no assurance that we will achieve investment results or maintain a tax status that will permit any particular level of dividend payment. Our credit facilities limit our ability to declare dividends if we default under certain provisions.

We maintain an opt in dividend reinvestment plan for our common shareholders. As a result, if our Board of Directors declares a dividend, then our shareholders will receive cash dividends, unless they specifically opt in to the dividend reinvestment plan to reinvest their dividends and receive additional shares of common stock. See Dividend Reinvestment Plan.

MANAGEMENT S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The information contained in this section should be read in conjunction with our Consolidated Financial Statements and the Notes thereto. In addition, this prospectus contains certain forward-looking statements. These statements include the plans and objectives of management for future operations and financial objectives and can be identified by the use of forward-looking terminology such as may, will, expect, intend, anticipate, estimate, or continue or the negative thereof or other variations thereon or comparable terminology. These forward-looking statements are subject to the inherent uncertainties in predicting future results and conditions. Certain factors that could cause actual results and conditions to differ materially from those projected in these forward-looking statements are set forth above in the Risk Factors section. Other factors that could cause actual results to differ materially include:

changes in the economy;

risks associated with possible disruption in our operations due to terrorism;

future changes in laws or regulations and conditions in our operating areas; and

other risks and uncertainties as may be detailed from time to time in our public announcements and SEC filings.

Financial or other information presented for private finance portfolio companies has been obtained from the portfolio companies, and this financial information presented may represent unaudited, projected or pro forma financial information, and therefore may not be indicative of actual results. In addition, the private equity industry uses financial measures such as EBITDA or EBITDAM (Earnings Before Interest, Taxes, Depreciation, Amortization and, in some instances, Management fees) in order to assess a portfolio company s financial performance and to value a portfolio company. EBITDA and EBITDAM are not intended to represent cash flow from operations as defined by U.S. generally accepted accounting principles and such information should not be considered as an alternative to net income, cash flow from operations or any other measure of performance prescribed by U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

OVERVIEW

As a business development company, we are in the private equity business. Specifically, we provide long-term debt and equity investment capital to companies in a variety of industries. Our lending and investment activity has generally been focused on private finance and commercial real estate finance, primarily the investment in non-investment grade commercial mortgage-backed securities, which we refer to as CMBS, and collateralized debt obligation bonds and preferred shares, which we refer to as CDOs. On May 3, 2005, we completed the sale of our portfolio of CMBS and CDO investments. Upon the completion of this transaction, our lending and investment activity has been focused primarily on private finance investments.

Our private finance activity principally involves providing financing through privately negotiated long-term debt and equity investment capital. Our financing is generally used to fund growth, acquisitions, buyouts, recapitalizations, note purchases, bridge financings, and other types of financings. We generally invest in private companies though, from time to

time, we may invest in companies that are public but lack access to additional public capital or whose securities may not be marginable.

Our portfolio composition at June 30, 2005, and December 31, 2004, 2003, and 2002, was as follows:

	At June 30,	At December 31,		
	2005	2004	2003	2002
Private finance	95%	76%	74%	70%
Commercial real estate finance	5%	24%	26%	30%

Our earnings depend primarily on the level of interest and dividend income, fee and other income, and net gains or losses earned on our investment portfolio after deducting interest expense on borrowed capital and operating expenses. Interest income results from the stated interest rate earned on a loan or debt security and the amortization of loan origination fees and discounts. The level of interest income is directly related to the balance of the interest-bearing investment portfolio outstanding during the period multiplied by the weighted average yield. Our ability to generate interest income is dependent on economic, regulatory, and competitive factors that influence new investment activity, the level of repayments in the portfolio, the amount of loans and debt securities for which interest is not accruing and our ability to secure debt and equity capital for our investment activities.

Because we are a regulated investment company for tax purposes, we intend to distribute substantially all of our annual taxable income as dividends to our shareholders. See Other Matters below.

PORTFOLIO AND INVESTMENT ACTIVITY

The total portfolio at value, investment activity, and the yield on interest-bearing investments at and for the six months ended June 30, 2005 and 2004, and at and for the years ended December 31, 2004, 2003, and 2002, were as follows:

	At and for the Six Months Ended June 30,		At and for the Years Ended December 31,		
($ in millions)	2005	2004	2004	2003	2002
Portfolio at value	$2,714.3	$2,784.8	$3,013.4	$2,584.6	$2,488.2
Investments funded	$ 654.9	$ 795.1	$1,524.5	$ 931.5	$ 506.4
Change in accrued or reinvested interest and dividends	$ (3.6)	$ 26.1	$ 52.2	$ 45.0	$ 45.8
Principal collections related to investment repayments or sales	$1,090.8	$ 430.9	$ 909.2	$ 788.3	$ 356.6
Yield on interest-bearing investments[(1)]	13.2%	14.0%	14.0%	14.7%	14.0%

(1) The weighted average yield on interest-bearing investments is computed as the (a) annual stated interest plus the annual amortization of loan origination fees, original issue discount, and market discount on accruing interest-bearing investments less the annual amortization of loan origination costs, divided by (b) total interest-bearing investments at value. The weighted average yield is computed as of the balance sheet date.

Private Finance

The private finance portfolio at value, investment activity, and the yield on loans and debt securities at and for the six months ended June 30, 2005 and 2004, and at and for the years ended December 31, 2004, 2003, and 2002, were as follows:

	At and for the Six Months Ended June 30,		At and for the Years Ended December 31,		
($ in millions)	2005	2004	2004	2003	2002
	(unaudited)				
Portfolio at value:					
Loans and debt securities	$1,633.0	$1,278.1	$1,602.9	$1,214.9	$1,151.2
Equity interests	937.5	634.4	699.2	687.8	592.0
Total portfolio	$2,570.5	$1,912.5	$2,302.1	$1,902.7	$1,743.2
Investments funded[(1)]	$ 466.3	$ 562.5	$1,140.8	$ 498.0	$ 297.2
Change in accrued or reinvested interest and dividends	$ 14.4	$ 21.4	$ 45.6	$ 41.8	$ 43.6
Principal collections related to investment repayments or sales	$ 330.0	$ 394.5	$ 551.9	$ 318.6	$ 129.3
Yield on interest-bearing investments[(2)]	13.7%	14.6%	13.9%	15.0%	14.4%

(1) Investments funded for the six months ended June 30, 2004, and for the year ended December 31, 2004, included a $47.5 million subordinated debt investment in The Hillman Companies, Inc. received in conjunction with the sale of Hillman as discussed below.

(2) The weighted average yield on loans and debt securities is computed as the (a) annual stated interest plus the annual amortization of loan origination fees, original issue discount, and market discount on accruing loans and debt securities less the annual amortization of loan origination costs, divided by (b) total loans and debt securities at value. The weighted average yield is computed as of the balance sheet date.

Our investment activity is focused on making long-term investments in the debt and equity of primarily private middle market companies. Debt investments may include senior loans, second lien debt, unitranche debt (a single debt investment that is a blend of senior and subordinated debt), or subordinated debt (with or without equity features). The junior debt that we invest in that is lower in repayment priority than senior debt is also known as mezzanine debt. Equity investments may include a minority equity stake in connection with a debt investment or a substantial equity stake in connection with a buyout transaction. In a buyout transaction, we generally invest in senior and/or subordinated debt and equity (preferred and/or voting or non-voting common) where our equity ownership represents a significant portion of the equity, but may or may not represent a controlling interest. In addition, we may fund most or all of the debt upon the closing of certain buyout transactions and then the portfolio company may refinance some or all of the senior debt subsequent to closing, which would reduce our investment.

We intend to take a balanced approach to private equity investing that emphasizes a complementary mix of debt investments and buyout investments. The combination of these two types of investments provides current interest and related portfolio income and the potential for future capital gains. Our current strategy is to focus on buyout and recapitalization transactions where we can manage risk through the structure and terms of our debt and equity investments and where we can potentially realize more attractive total returns from both current interest and fee income and future capital gains. We are also

focusing our debt investing on smaller middle market companies where we can provide both senior and subordinated debt or unitranche debt.

The level of investment activity for investments funded and principal repayments for private finance investments can vary substantially from period to period depending on the number and size of investments that we make or that we exit and many other factors, including the amount of debt and equity capital available to middle market companies, the level of merger and acquisition activity for such companies, the general economic environment, and the competitive environment for the types of investments we make. During 2002, we believed that there was a decline in the availability of senior debt capital from banks for middle market companies and there were fewer merger and acquisition transactions for these companies. By mid-2003, we began to see an increase in merger and acquisition activity for middle market companies and debt capital became more available. We believe that merger and acquisition activity in the middle market was strong in 2004 and has continued into 2005, which has resulted in an increase in private finance investment opportunities, as well as increased repayments.

Investments Funded. Investments funded for the six months ended June 30, 2005, and for the years ended December 31, 2004, 2003, and 2002, consisted of the following:

($ in millions)	Loans and Debt Securities	Equity Interests	Total
For the Six Months Ended June 30, 2005			
Companies more than 25% owned	$121.5	$ 20.8	$ 142.3
Companies 5% to 25% owned	2.4	1.1	3.5
Companies less than 5% owned	283.1	37.4	320.5
Total	$407.0	$ 59.3	$ 466.3
For the Year Ended December 31, 2004			
Companies more than 25% owned	$445.4	$171.2	$ 616.6
Companies 5% to 25% owned	112.0	14.4	126.4
Companies less than 5% owned	351.5	46.3	397.8
Total	$908.9	$231.9	$1,140.8
For the Year Ended December 31, 2003			
Companies more than 25% owned	$ 53.0	$ 34.0	$ 87.0
Companies 5% to 25% owned	23.8	1.9	25.7
Companies less than 5% owned	377.4	7.9	385.3
Total	$454.2	$ 43.8	$ 498.0
For the Year Ended December 31, 2002			
Companies more than 25% owned	$ 86.1	$ 18.7	$ 104.8
Companies 5% to 25% owned	22.3	0.4	22.7
Companies less than 5% owned	154.6	15.1	169.7
Total	$263.0	$ 34.2	$ 297.2

During 2004, we invested $616.6 million in companies where we acquired or owned a majority voting ownership position as compared to $87.0 million for 2003. Investments in controlled portfolio companies during 2004 included the following:

The purchase of a majority ownership in Advantage Sales & Marketing, Inc. (Advantage), a leading sales and marketing agency providing outsourced sales, merchandising, and marketing services to the consumer packaged goods industry. At the closing of the transaction in June 2004, we invested $90.2 million in loans and subordinated debt and $73.5 million in common stock. In addition, prior to completing the purchase, we had invested $93.7 million in subordinated debt in certain predecessor companies of Advantage, of which $63.5 million was invested in the first and second quarters of 2004. This existing debt was exchanged for new subordinated debt in Advantage as part of the transaction.

The purchase of a majority ownership in Insight Pharmaceuticals Corporation (Insight), a marketer and distributor of over-the-counter pharmaceutical products. At the closing of the transaction in December 2004, we invested $124.0 million in senior and subordinated debt and $31.3 million in preferred and common stock. Our debt investment in Insight includes a $19.0 million revolving line of credit facility, of which Insight had borrowed $14.4 million at December 31, 2004. During the six months ended June 30, 2005, Insight completed a senior debt refinancing and we were repaid our $66.1 million senior debt investment.

The purchase of a majority ownership in Financial Pacific Company (Financial Pacific), a specialized commercial finance company focused on providing leases for business-essential equipment to small businesses nationwide. At the closing of the transaction in August 2004, we invested $68.4 million in debt and $24.7 million in preferred and common stock.

The purchase of a majority ownership in Mercury Air Centers, Inc. (Mercury), an operator of fixed base operations, from Mercury Air Group, Inc. At the closing of the transaction in April 2004, we invested $53.4 million in debt and $29.6 million in common stock. From closing through December 31, 2004, we invested an additional $1.6 million in common stock. In addition, we have an $8.5 million commitment to fund senior subordinated debt for future working capital and construction commitments, of which $0.8 million was outstanding at December 31, 2004. In connection with the transaction, Mercury Air Group, Inc. repaid its $24 million subordinated debt obligation to Allied Capital.

The purchase of Legacy Partners Group, LLC, a financial advisory firm. At the closing of the transaction in May 2004, we invested $4.3 million in debt and $2.7 million in equity interests. Since closing, we have invested additional debt of $5.0 million for working capital during the year ended December 31, 2004.

We generally fund new investments using cash. In addition, we may acquire securities in exchange for our common equity. Also, we may acquire new securities through the reinvestment of previously accrued interest and dividends in debt or equity securities, or the current reinvestment of interest and dividend income through the receipt of a debt or equity security (payment-in-kind income). From time to time we may opt to reinvest accrued interest receivable in a new debt or equity security in lieu of receiving such interest in cash.

Outstanding Commitments. At June 30, 2005, we had outstanding investment commitments to private finance portfolio companies totaling $541.0 million, including the following:

We have various commitments to Callidus Capital Corporation, which owns 80% of Callidus Capital Management, LLC, an asset management company that structures and manages collateralized debt obligations (CDOs), collateralized loan obligations (CLOs), and other related investments. Our commitment to Callidus consists of the following:

($ in millions)	**Committed Amount**	**Amount Drawn**	**Amount Available to be Drawn**
Subordinated debt to support warehouse facilities & warehousing activities[1]	$ 85.0(2)	$	$ 85.0
Revolving line of credit for working capital	4.0	1.3	2.7
Revolving line of credit facility to support underwriting and syndication activities	150.0		150.0
Total	$239.0	$1.3	$237.7

(1) Callidus has two secured warehouse credit facilities with third parties for up to $300 million and $400 million, respectively. These facilities are used primarily to finance the acquisition of loans pending securitization through a CDO or CLO. In conjunction with these warehouse credit facilities, we have agreed to designate our $85 million subordinated debt commitment for Callidus to draw upon to provide first loss capital as needed to support the warehouse facilities.
(2) Subsequent to June 30, 2005, we increased our $85 million subordinated debt commitment to $100 million for Callidus to draw upon to provide first loss capital as needed to support its warehouse facilities.

In addition, we had a commitment to Callidus to purchase preferred equity in future CDO or CLO transactions of $76.8 million at June 30, 2005.

$162.3 million in the form of debt and equity to Norwesco, Inc., of which we funded $157.0 million in July 2005.

$15.9 million in the form of equity to eight private venture capital funds.

$15.0 million in the form of debt of financing commitments to S.B. Restaurant Company, of which $2.5 million was funded in July 2005.

$8.2 million in the form of equity to Pennsylvania Avenue Investors, L.P., a limited partnership controlled by us that invests in private buyout equity funds.

In July 2005, we funded $215.4 million on the total commitments outstanding to private finance portfolio companies at June 30, 2005, including $53.6 million funded under the Callidus underwriting and syndication facility to fund its senior debt investment in Triax Holdings, LLC.

At December 31, 2004, we had outstanding investment commitments to private finance portfolio companies totaling $313.1 million.

We may be required to fund additional amounts under earn-out arrangements primarily related to buyout transactions in the future if those companies meet agreed-upon performance targets. In addition, we had commitments to private finance portfolio companies in the form of standby letters of credit and guarantees totaling $146.8 million and $141.6 million at June 30, 2005, and December 31, 2004, respectively. See Financial Condition, Liquidity and Capital Resources.

On July 7, 2005, we announced an investment of $77.0 million in Triax Holdings, LLC (Triax) to finance its acquisition of substantially all of the assets of Spear Dermatology Products, Inc. and Spear Pharmaceuticals, Inc. The controlling voting equity interests of Triax were acquired by GAC Investments, Inc. (GAC), a portfolio company controlled by us. We invested $26.4 million in the common stock of GAC to support its acquisition of Triax. We also invested $50.6 million in the subordinated debt of Triax. Callidus provided $56.0 million of senior debt to Triax in connection with this transaction.

Other Portfolio Activity. In July 2005, we sold Housecall Medical Resources, Inc. for a total transaction value of $106.4 million. We were repaid our $15.9 million of outstanding loans and realized a gain, including amounts held in escrow, of approximately $53.5 million, subject to post-closing adjustments. Approximately $7.0 million of our proceeds will be held in escrow for up to a three-year period.

In July 2005, we completed the sale of Fairchild Industrial Products Company for a total transaction value of $33.3 million. We were repaid our outstanding loans and realized a gain of approximately $16.7 million, subject to post-closing adjustments.

On March 31, 2004, we sold our control investment in The Hillman Companies, Inc. (Hillman) for a total transaction value of $510 million, including the repayment of outstanding debt and adding the value of Hillman s outstanding trust preferred shares. We were repaid our existing $44.6 million in outstanding debt. Total consideration to us from this sale, including the repayment of debt, was $245.6 million, which included net cash proceeds of $198.1 million and the receipt of a new subordinated debt instrument of $47.5 million. During the second quarter of 2004, we sold a $5.0 million participation in our subordinated debt in Hillman to a third party, which reduced our investment, and no gain or loss resulted from the transaction. For the year ended December 31, 2004, we realized a gain of $150.3 million on the transaction.

Portfolio Yield. The yield on the private finance loans and debt securities was 13.7% at June 30, 2005, as compared to 13.9% at December 31, 2004. The weighted average yield on the private finance loans and debt securities may fluctuate from period to period depending on the yield on new loans and debt securities, the yield on loans and debt securities repaid, and the amount of lower-yielding senior debt that has been funded. We may fund most or all of the debt and equity capital upon the closing of certain buyout transactions, which may include investments in lower-yielding senior debt. In addition, we may provide lower-yielding senior debt to existing portfolio companies that may or may not be controlled by us.

Advantage Sales and Marketing, Inc. and Business Loan Express, LLC. Our largest investments at value at June 30, 2005, and December 31, 2004, were in Advantage Sales & Marketing, Inc. and Business Loan Express, LLC (BLX). See Results of Operations for a discussion of the net change in unrealized appreciation or depreciation related to these investments.

At June 30, 2005, our investment in Advantage Sales & Marketing, Inc. (Advantage) totaled $261.4 million at cost and $405.5 million at value, or 12.1% of our total assets, which includes unrealized appreciation of $144.1 million. At December 31, 2004, our investment in Advantage totaled $258.7 million at cost and $283.0 million at value. We completed the purchase of a majority ownership in Advantage in June 2004.

Total interest and related portfolio income earned from our investment in Advantage for the six months ended June 30, 2005 and 2004, was $18.5 million and $2.8 million, respectively, which includes interest income of $15.4 million and $0.1 million, respectively, and fees and other income of $3.1 million and $2.7 million, respectively. Net change in

unrealized appreciation or depreciation for the six months ended June 30, 2005, includes $119.9 million of unrealized appreciation related to Advantage.

Total interest and related portfolio income earned from our investment in Advantage for the year ended December 31, 2004, (since and including June 30, 2004), was $21.3 million, which included interest income of $15.5 million and fees and other income of $5.8 million.

Advantage is a leading sales and marketing agency providing outsourced sales, merchandising, and marketing services to the consumer packaged goods industry. Advantage has offices across the United States and is headquartered in Irvine, CA.

At June 30, 2005, our investment in BLX totaled $283.9 million at cost and $340.0 million at value, or 10.1% of our total assets, which includes unrealized appreciation of $56.1 million. At December 31, 2004, our investment in BLX totaled $280.4 million at cost and $335.2 million at value. BLX was acquired in 2000.

Total interest and related portfolio income earned from the Company s investment in BLX for the six months ended June 30, 2005 and 2004, was $16.6 million and $22.9 million, respectively, which included interest income on the subordinated debt and Class A equity interests of $6.9 million and $11.3 million, respectively, dividend income on Class B interests of $5.0 million and $4.8 million, respectively, and fees and other income of $4.7 million and $6.8 million, respectively. Interest and dividend income from BLX for the six months ended June 30, 2005 and 2004, included interest and dividend income of $3.3 million and $9.9 million, respectively, that was paid in kind. The interest and dividends paid in kind were paid to the Company through the issuance of additional debt or equity interests. Accrued interest and dividends receivable at June 30, 2005, included accrued interest and dividends due from BLX totaling $3.4 million, of which $3.0 million was paid in cash in early July 2005.

Total interest and related portfolio income earned from the Company s investment in BLX for the years ended December 31, 2004, 2003, and 2002, was $50.0 million, $46.7 million, and $40.2 million, respectively, which includes interest income on the subordinated debt and Class A equity interests of $23.2 million, $21.9 million, and $20.7 million, respectively, dividend income on Class B interests of $14.8 million, $7.8 million, and $0, respectively, loan prepayment premiums of $0, $0.1 million, and $0, respectively, and fees and other income of $12.0 million, $16.9 million, and $19.5 million, respectively. Interest and dividend income from BLX for the years ended December 31, 2004, 2003, and 2002, included interest and dividend income of $25.4 million, $17.5 million, and $9.5 million, respectively, which was paid in kind. The interest and dividends paid in kind were paid to the Company through the issuance of additional debt or equity interests. Accrued interest and dividends receivable at December 31, 2004, included accrued interest due from BLX totaling $4.0 million, of which $3.3 million was paid in cash in early January 2005.

BLX is a national, non-bank lender participating in the SBA s 7(a) Guaranteed Loan Program and is licensed by the SBA as a Small Business Lending Company (SBLC). BLX is a nationwide preferred lender, as designated by the SBA, and originates, sells, and services small business loans. In addition, BLX originates conventional small business loans, small investment real estate loans, and loans under the USDA Business and Industry Guaranteed Loan Program (B&I). BLX has offices across the United States and is headquartered in New York, New York. Changes in the laws or regulations that govern SBLCs or the SBA 7(a) Guaranteed Loan Program or changes in government funding for this program could have a material adverse impact on BLX and, as a result, could negatively affect our financial results.

As a limited liability company, BLX s taxable income flows through directly to its members. BLX s annual taxable income generally differs from its book income for the fiscal year due to temporary and permanent differences in the recognition of income and expenses. We hold all of BLX s Class A and Class B interests, and 94.9% of the Class C interests. BLX s taxable income is first allocated to the Class A interests to the extent that dividends are paid in cash or in kind on such interests, with the remainder being allocated to the Class B and Class C interests. BLX declares dividends on its Class B interests based on an estimate of its annual taxable income allocable to such interests.

At December 31, 2004, our subordinated debt investment in BLX was $44.6 million at cost and value. Effective January 1, 2005, this debt plus accrued interest of $0.2 million was exchanged for Class B equity interests of $44.8 million, which are included in private finance equity interests at June 30, 2005. We believe this exchange strengthened BLX s equity capital base and simplified its capital structure. Since the subordinated debt is no longer outstanding, the amount of taxable income available to flow through to BLX s equity holders will increase by the amount of interest that would have otherwise been paid on this debt.

We had a commitment to BLX of $20.0 million in the form of a revolving credit facility to provide working capital to the company which matured on June 30, 2005. There were no amounts outstanding under this facility at maturity or at December 31, 2004.

At June 30, 2005, BLX had a three-year $275.0 million revolving credit facility provided by third party lenders that matures in January 2007. The facility provides for a sub-facility for the issuance of letters of credit for up to a total of $50.0 million. As the controlling equity owner in BLX, we have provided an unconditional guaranty to the revolving credit facility lenders in an amount equal to 50% of the total obligations (consisting of principal, letters of credit issued under the facility, accrued interest, and other fees) of BLX under the revolving credit facility. At June 30, 2005, the principal amount outstanding on the revolving credit facility was $175.3 million and letters of credit issued under the facility were $39.5 million. The total obligation guaranteed by us at June 30, 2005, was $107.7 million. This guaranty can be called by the lenders only in the event of a default by BLX. BLX was in compliance with the terms of the revolving credit facility at June 30, 2005. At June 30, 2005, we had also provided four standby letters of credit totaling $35.6 million in connection with four term securitization transactions completed by BLX.

Commercial Real Estate Finance

The commercial real estate finance portfolio at value, investment activity, and the yield on interest-bearing investments at and for the six months ended June 30, 2005 and 2004, and at and for the years ended December 31, 2004, 2003, and 2002, were as follows:

	At and for the Six Months Ended June 30,				At and for the Years Ended December 31,					
	2005		2004		2004		2003		2002	
	(unaudited)									
($ in millions)	Value	Yield	Value	Yield	Value	Yield(1)	Value	Yield(1)	Value	Yield(1)
Portfolio at value:										
CMBS bonds	$		$530.8	13.0%	$373.8	14.6%	$394.0	14.1%	$555.5	14.2%
CDO bonds and preferred shares			175.6	17.3%	212.6	16.8%	186.6	16.7%	52.8	17.2%
Commercial mortgage loans	116.1	6.7%	147.0	8.5%	95.0	6.8%	83.6	8.6%	63.7	7.5%
Residual interest									69.0	9.4%
Real estate owned	16.6		14.4		16.9		12.8		4.0	
Equity interests	11.1		4.5		13.0		4.9			
Total portfolio	$143.8		$872.3		$711.3		$681.9		$745.0	
Investments funded	$188.6		$232.6		$383.7		$433.5		$209.2	
Change in accrued or reinvested interest	$ (18.0)		$ 4.7		$ 6.6		$ 3.2		$ 2.2	
Principal collections related to investment repayments or sales	$760.8		$ 36.4		$357.3		$469.7		$227.3	

(1) The weighted average yield on the interest-bearing investments is computed as the (a) annual stated interest plus the annual amortization of loan origination fees, original issue discount, and market discount on accruing interest-bearing investments less the annual amortization of origination costs, divided by (b) total interest-bearing investments at value. The weighted average yield is computed as of the balance sheet date. Interest-bearing investments for the commercial real estate finance portfolio include all investments except for real estate owned and equity interests.

Our commercial real estate investments funded for the six months ended June 30, 2005, and for the years ended December 31, 2004, 2003, and 2002, were as follows:

($ in millions)	Face Amount	Discount	Amount Funded
For the Six Months Ended June 30, 2005			
CMBS bonds (4 new issuances)[2]	$211.5	$ (90.5)	$121.0
Commercial mortgage loans	67.1	(0.9)	66.2
Equity interests	1.4		1.4
Total	$280.0	$ (91.4)	$188.6
For the Year Ended December 31, 2004			
CMBS bonds (13 new issuances[1])	$419.1	$(183.7)	$235.4
CDO bonds and preferred shares (3 issuances)	40.5	(0.1)	40.4
Commercial mortgage loans	112.1	(8.2)	103.9
Equity interests	4.0		4.0
Total	$575.7	$(192.0)	$383.7
For the Year Ended December 31, 2003			
CMBS bonds (15 new issuances[1])	$508.5	$(225.9)	$282.6
CDO bonds and preferred shares (3 issuances)	145.8	(0.4)	145.4
Commercial mortgage loans	3.0		3.0
Equity interests	2.5		2.5
Total	$659.8	$(226.3)	$433.5
For the Year Ended December 31, 2002			
CMBS bonds (5 new issuances)	$302.5	$(140.2)	$162.3
CDO preferred shares (3 issuances)	29.0		29.0
Commercial mortgage loans	11.7	(1.7)	10.0
Real estate owned	7.9		7.9
Total	$351.1	$(141.9)	$209.2

(1) CMBS investments also include investments in issuances in which we have previously purchased CMBS bonds.

(2) The CMBS bonds invested in during the six months ended June 30, 2005, were sold on May 3, 2005.

At June 30, 2005, we had outstanding funding commitments related to commercial mortgage loans and equity interests of $50.9 million including $40.0 million to Timarron Capital, Inc., and commitments in the form of standby letters of credit and guarantees related to equity interests of $7.1 million. At December 31, 2004, we had outstanding funding commitments related to commercial mortgage loans and equity interests of $17.1 million and commitments in the form of standby letters of credit and guarantees related to equity interests of $2.7 million.

CMBS Bonds and Collateralized Debt Obligation Bonds and Preferred Shares. On May 3, 2005, we completed the sale of our portfolio of commercial mortgage-backed securities (CMBS) and collateralized debt obligation (CDO) bonds and preferred shares to affiliates of Caisse de dépôt et placement du Québec (the Caisse) for cash proceeds of $976.0 million and a net realized gain of $227.7 million, after transaction and other costs of $7.8 million. Transaction costs included investment banking fees, legal and other professional fees, and other transaction costs. The CMBS and CDO assets sold had a cost basis at closing of $739.8 million, including accrued interest of $21.7 million. Upon the

closing of the sale, we settled all the hedge positions relating to these assets, which resulted in a net realized loss of $0.7 million, which has been included in the net realized gain on the sale.

Upon the closing of the sale transaction, we had estimated the net realized gain from the sale to be approximately $216 million, after estimated transaction and other costs of approximately $20 million. Actual transaction and other costs totaled $7.8 million, which were recorded against the net realized gain, and actual compensation-related expenses totaled $6.4 million, which have been recorded as employee expenses instead of as a reduction to the net realized gain.

For tax purposes, we estimate that the net gain from the sale of the CMBS and CDO portfolio will be approximately $241 million, after transaction and other costs of $7.8 million. The difference between the net gain for book and tax purposes results from temporary differences in the recognition of income and expenses related to these assets.

Simultaneous with the sale of our CMBS and CDO portfolio, we entered into a platform assets purchase agreement with CWCapital Investments LLC, an affiliate of the Caisse (CWCapital), pursuant to which we agreed to sell certain commercial real estate related assets, including servicer advances, intellectual property, software and other platform assets, subject to certain adjustments. This transaction was completed on July 13, 2005, and we received total cash proceeds of approximately $5.3 million. No gain or loss resulted from the transaction. Under this agreement, we have agreed not to invest in CMBS and real estate-related CDOs and refrain from certain other real estate-related investing or servicing activities for a period of three years, subject to certain limitations and excluding our existing portfolio and related activities.

The real estate securities purchase agreement, under which we sold the CMBS and CDO portfolio, and the platform asset purchase agreement contain customary representations and warranties, and require us to indemnify the affiliates of the Caisse that are parties to the agreements for certain liabilities arising under the agreements, subject to certain limitations and conditions.

We also entered into a transition services agreement with CWCapital pursuant to which we provided certain transition services to CWCapital for a limited transition period to facilitate the transfer of various servicing and other rights related to the CMBS and CDO portfolio. During the transition period, we agreed, among other things, to continue to act as servicer or special servicer with respect to the CMBS and CDO portfolio. Services provided under the transition services agreement, except for certain information technology services, were completed on July 13, 2005. For the three months ended June 30, 2005, we received a total of $1.1 million under the transition services agreement as reimbursement for employee and administrative expenses. These amounts reduced our employee expenses by $0.9 million and administrative expenses by $0.2 million.

As a result of this transaction, our net investment income was lowered in the second quarter of 2005 due to the loss of interest income from the portfolio sold (net of interest expense reductions from repayments on our revolving line of credit and interest income earned on excess cash generated from the sale). In addition, our net investment income was lowered during the quarter due to employee-related expenses incurred as a result of the sale. See Results of Operations below for further discussion. We expect that our net investment income will continue to be lower in the near term until the proceeds from the CMBS and CDO asset sale can be redeployed into private finance debt and equity

investments. However, it is expected that any reduction in net investment income will be offset by the $227.7 million net gain realized from the sale.

In addition, we entered into a letter of intent with an affiliate of the Caisse relating to the sale of certain of our commercial mortgage loans and commercial real estate owned. No transaction was consummated and therefore the letter of intent terminated on June 30, 2005. We continue to hold our portfolio of commercial mortgage loans, real estate owned and equity interests.

Hedging Activities

We have invested in commercial mortgage loans and CMBS and CDO bonds, which are purchased at prices that are based in part on comparable Treasury rates. We have entered into transactions with one or more financial institutions to hedge against movement in Treasury rates on certain of the commercial mortgage loans and CMBS and CDO bonds. These transactions, referred to as short sales, involve receiving the proceeds from the short sales of borrowed Treasury securities, with the obligation to replenish the borrowed Treasury securities at a later date based on the then current market price, whatever that price may be. Risks in these contracts arise from movements in the value of the borrowed Treasury securities due to changes in interest rates and from the possible inability of counterparties to meet the terms of their contracts. If the value of the borrowed Treasury securities increases, we will incur losses on these transactions. These losses are limited to the increase in value of the borrowed Treasury securities; conversely, the value of the hedged commercial mortgage loans would likely increase. If the value of the borrowed Treasury securities decreases, we will incur gains on these transactions which are limited to the decline in value of the borrowed Treasury securities; conversely, the value of the hedged commercial mortgage loans would likely decrease. We do not anticipate nonperformance by any counterparty in connection with these transactions.

The total obligations to replenish borrowed Treasury securities, including accrued interest payable on the obligations, were $18.1 million and $38.2 million at June 30, 2005, and December 31, 2004, respectively. The net proceeds related to the sales of the borrowed Treasury securities plus or minus the additional cash collateral provided or received under the terms of the transactions were $18.1 million and $38.2 million at June 30, 2005, and December 31, 2004, respectively. The hedge at June 30, 2005, related to commercial mortgage loans and the hedge at December 31, 2004, related primarily to CMBS and CDO bonds. The amount of the hedge will vary from period to period depending upon the amount of commercial real estate assets that we own and have hedged as of the balance sheet date.

Accrued Interest and Dividends Receivable

Accrued interest and dividends receivable as of June 30, 2005, and December 31, 2004 and 2003, was as follows:

($ in millions)	2005	2004	2003
Private finance	$60.1	$59.8	$40.1
Commercial real estate finance			
CMBS and CDO bonds		18.9	12.1
Commercial mortgage loans and other	1.7	0.8	0.9
Total	$61.8	$79.5	$53.1

Total accrued interest and dividends receivable declined from December 31, 2004, to June 30, 2005, primarily as a result of the sale of our portfolio of CMBS and CDO assets on May 3, 2005. See Commercial Real Estate Finance above.

Portfolio Asset Quality

Portfolio by Grade. We employ a grading system for our entire portfolio. Grade 1 is used for those investments from which a capital gain is expected. Grade 2 is used for investments performing in accordance with plan. Grade 3 is used for investments that require closer monitoring; however, no loss of investment return or principal is expected. Grade 4 is used for investments that are in workout and for which some loss of current investment return is expected, but no loss of principal is expected. Grade 5 is used for investments that are in workout and for which some loss of principal is expected.

At June 30, 2005, and December 31, 2004 and 2003, our portfolio was graded as follows:

	2005		2004		2003	
Grade	Portfolio at Value[(1)]	Percentage of Total Portfolio	Portfolio at Value	Percentage of Total Portfolio	Portfolio at Value	Percentage of Total Portfolio
($ in millions)						
1	$1,158.1	42.7%	$ 952.5	31.6%	$ 985.1	38.1%
2	1,321.2	48.7	1,850.5	61.4	1,271.4	49.2
3	143.8	5.3	121.2	4.0	212.4	8.2
4	8.9	0.3	11.7	0.4	34.7	1.4
5	82.3	3.0	77.5	2.6	81.0	3.1
	$2,714.3	100.0%	$3,013.4	100.0%	$2,584.6	100.0%

(1) The total portfolio at value at June 30, 2005, was $299.1 million lower than the total portfolio at value at December 31, 2004, primarily due to the completion of the sale of our portfolio of CMBS and CDO assets on May 3, 2005. See Commercial Real Estate Finance above. The value of the CMBS and CDO assets at December 31, 2004, was $586.4 million, and this value was included in Grade 2 assets. A portion of the principal proceeds from this sale were redeployed into the private finance portfolio during the second quarter of 2005. Cash and cash equivalents were $490.0 million and $57.2 million at June 30, 2005, and December 31, 2004, respectively.

Grade 2 investments at December 31, 2004, increased over Grade 2 investments at December 31, 2003, primarily due to new investments made during 2004. Investments in new portfolio companies generally enter the portfolio as Grade 2 investments.

Total Grade 3, 4, and 5 portfolio assets were $235.0 million, $210.4 million and $328.1 million, respectively, or were 8.6%, 7.0% and 12.7%, respectively, of the total portfolio at value at June 30, 2005, and December 31, 2004 and 2003. Included in Grade 3, 4, and 5 assets at June 30, 2005, and December 31, 2004 and 2003, were portfolio assets totaling $25.7 million, $38.3 million and $31.1 million, respectively, that were secured by commercial real estate.

During the quarter ended June 30, 2005, two portfolio investments were moved from Grade 2 to Grade 3 for closer monitoring. These investments have accrued PIK and deferred interest that has accumulated to the point where the fair value of the investment as a whole may not support additional interest accrual. When we have investments with PIK or deferred interest features, we include the accrued interest in the cost basis of our investment when we compare that to the portfolio company s enterprise value to determine

the fair value of our investment. If the enterprise value is not sufficient to cover the cost basis including this accrued interest, we may cease accruing further interest. However, we remain contractually entitled to this interest and may collect it upon the sale or recapitalization of the portfolio company. For these two investments, we believed it was appropriate to discontinue the accrual of further interest, which increased our loans and debt securities on non-accrual status.

Grade 4 and 5 assets include loans, debt securities, and equity securities. We expect that a number of portfolio companies will be in the Grades 4 or 5 categories from time to time. Part of the business of private finance is working with troubled portfolio companies to improve their businesses and protect our investment. The number of portfolio companies and related investment amount included in Grade 4 and 5 may fluctuate from period to period. We continue to follow our historical practice of working with such companies in order to recover the maximum amount of our investment.

Loans and Debt Securities on Non-Accrual Status. At June 30, 2005, and December 31, 2004 and 2003, loans and debt securities at value not accruing interest for the total investment portfolio were as follows:

($ in millions)	2005	2004	2003
Loans and debt securities in workout status (classified as Grade 4 or 5)[1]			
Private finance			
Companies more than 25% owned	$ 22.4	$ 34.4	$ 31.9
Companies 5% to 25% owned			2.7
Companies less than 5% owned	15.1	16.5	28.0
Commercial real estate finance	15.8	5.6	6.8
Loans and debt securities not in workout status			
Private finance			
Companies more than 25% owned	37.0	29.4	31.9
Companies 5% to 25% owned		0.7	
Companies less than 5% owned	68.9	15.8	16.5
Commercial real estate finance	2.0	12.5	0.2
Total	$161.2	$114.9	$118.0
Percentage of total portfolio	5.9%	3.8%	4.6%

(1) Workout loans and debt securities exclude equity securities that are included in the total Grade 4 and 5 assets above.

Loans and Debt Securities Over 90 Days Delinquent. Loans and debt securities greater than 90 days delinquent at value at June 30, 2005, and December 31, 2004 and 2003, were as follows:

($ in millions)	2005	2004	2003
Private finance	$ 77.5	$ 73.5	$ 85.6
Commercial real estate finance			
CMBS bonds		49.0	40.3
Commercial mortgage loans	17.1	10.1	3.7
Total	$ 94.6	$132.6	$129.6
Percentage of total portfolio	3.5%	4.4%	5.0%

Loans and debt securities on non-accrual status and over 90 days delinquent should not be added together as they are two separate measures of portfolio asset quality. Loans and debt securities that are in both categories (i.e., on non-accrual status and over 90 days delinquent) totaled $73.6 million, $43.9 million and $46.1 million at June 30, 2005, and December 31, 2004 and 2003, respectively, which included loans and debt securities that are secured by commercial real estate of $15.5 million, $10.2 million and $3.9 million, respectively.

As a provider of long-term privately negotiated investment capital, we may defer payment of principal or interest from time to time. The nature of our private finance portfolio company relationships frequently provide an opportunity for portfolio companies to negotiate with us to amend the terms of payment to us or to restructure their debt and equity capital. During such restructuring, we may not receive or accrue interest or dividend payments. In general, interest is not accrued on loans and debt securities if we have doubt about interest collection, including where the enterprise value of the company may not support further accrual. In addition, interest may not accrue on loans to portfolio companies that are more than 50% owned by us depending on such company s capital requirements. Loans on non-accrual status may or may not be greater than 90 days delinquent. To the extent interest payments are received on a loan that is not accruing interest, we may use such payments to reduce our cost basis in the investment in lieu of recognizing interest income. As a result of these and other factors, the amount of the private finance portfolio that is greater than 90 days delinquent or on non-accrual status may vary from period to period. The investment portfolio is priced to provide current returns assuming that a portion of the portfolio at any time may not be accruing interest currently. We also price our private finance investments for a total return including interest or dividends plus gains from the sale of equity securities.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Comparison of Six Months Ended June 30, 2005 and 2004

The following table summarizes our condensed operating results for the six months ended June 30, 2005 and 2004.

($ in thousands, except per share amounts)	For the Six Months Ended June 30, 2005	2004	Change	Percentage Change
	(unaudited)			
Interest and Related Portfolio Income				
Interest and dividends	$156,275	$ 147,712	$ 8,563	6%
Loan prepayment premiums	2,530	4,017	(1,487)	(37)%
Fees and other income	22,321	17,536	4,785	27%
Total interest and related portfolio income	181,126	169,265	11,861	7%
Expenses				
Interest	39,379	37,096	2,283	6%
Employee	38,333	24,275	14,058	58%
Administrative	43,802	14,903	28,899	194%
Total operating expenses	121,514	76,274	45,240	59%
Net investment income before income taxes	59,612	92,991	(33,379)	(36)%
Income tax expense (benefit), including excise tax	5,593	(544)	6,137	**
Net investment income	54,019	93,535	(39,516)	(42)%
Net Realized and Unrealized Gains (Losses)				
Net realized gains (losses)	217,781	174,453	43,328	*
Net change in unrealized appreciation or depreciation	159,706	(152,338)	312,044	*
Total net gains	377,487	22,115	355,372	*
Net income	$431,506	$ 115,650	$315,856	273%
Diluted earnings per common share	$ 3.17	$ 0.88	$ 2.29	260%
Weighted average common shares outstanding diluted	135,982	131,620	4,362	3%

* Net realized gains (losses) and net change in unrealized appreciation or depreciation can fluctuate significantly from period to period. As a result, year-to-date comparisons may not be meaningful.

** Percentage change is not meaningful.

Total Interest and Related Portfolio Income. Total interest and related portfolio income includes interest and dividend income, loan prepayment premiums, and fees and other income.

Interest and dividend income for the six months ended June 30, 2005 and 2004, was composed of the following:

($ in millions)	2005	2004
Interest	$146.9	$139.9
Dividends	9.4	7.8
Total interest and dividends	$156.3	$147.7

The level of interest income is directly related to the balance of the interest-bearing investment portfolio outstanding during the period multiplied by the weighted average yield. The weighted average yield varies from period to period based on the current stated interest on interest-bearing investments and the amount of loans and debt securities for which interest is not accruing. The interest-bearing investments in the portfolio at value and the weighted average yield on the interest-bearing investments in the portfolio at June 30, 2005 and 2004, were as follows:

($ in millions)	2005	2004
Interest-bearing portfolio at value	$1,765.8	$2,145.9
Portfolio yield	13.2%	14.0%

We completed the sale of our portfolio of interest-bearing CMBS and CDO bonds on May 3, 2005. As a result of this transaction, our interest income was reduced in the second quarter of 2005 due to the loss of interest from the portfolio sold (net of interest income earned on short-term excess cash investments). Total interest income related to the CMBS and CDO portfolio for the six months ended June 30, 2005 and 2004, was $29.4 million and $45.2 million, respectively. The CMBS and CDO bonds sold had a cost basis of $718.1 million and a weighted average yield on the cost basis of the bonds of approximately 13.8%. We expect that our interest income will be lower in the near term until the principal proceeds from the sale can be reinvested in the portfolio. Excess cash proceeds from the sale that were not used for the repayment of debt or other general corporate purposes were held in cash and cash equivalents. Interest income earned on cash and cash equivalents for the six months ended June 30, 2005 and 2004, was $3.4 million and $0.6 million, respectively.

Dividend income results from the dividend yield on preferred equity interests, if any, or the declaration of dividends by a portfolio company on preferred or common equity interests. Dividend income will vary from period to period depending upon the timing and amount of dividends that are declared or paid by a portfolio company on preferred or common equity interests. Dividend income for the six months ended June 30, 2005 and 2004, included $5.0 million and $4.8 million, respectively, of dividends from BLX on the Class B equity interests held by us. These dividends for the six months ended June 30, 2005, were paid in cash and these dividends for the six months ended June 30, 2004, were paid through the issuance of additional Class B equity interests.

Loan prepayment premiums were $2.5 million and $4.0 million for the six months ended June 30, 2005 and 2004, respectively. While the scheduled maturities of loans and debt securities generally range from five to ten years, it is not unusual for our borrowers to refinance or pay off their debts to us ahead of schedule. Therefore, we generally structure our loans to require a prepayment premium for the first three to five years of the loan. Accordingly, the amount of prepayment premiums will vary depending on the level of repayments and the age of the loans at the time of repayment.

Fees and other income primarily include fees related to financial structuring, diligence, transaction services, management services to portfolio companies, guarantees, and other services. As a business development company, we are required to make significant managerial assistance available to the companies in our investment portfolio. Managerial assistance includes management and consulting services including, but not limited to, corporate finance, information technology, marketing, human resources, personnel and board member recruiting, corporate governance, and risk management.

Fees and other income for the six months ended June 30, 2005 and 2004, included fees relating to the following:

($ in millions)	**2005**	**2004**
Structuring and diligence	$ 8.9	$ 7.2
Transaction and other services provided to portfolio companies	1.6	1.3
Management, consulting and other services provided to portfolio companies and guaranty fees	10.0	8.0
Other income	1.8	1.0
Total fees and other income	$22.3	$17.5

Fees and other income are generally related to specific transactions or services and therefore may vary substantially from period to period depending on the level of investment activity and types of services provided. Fees and other income related to the CMBS and CDO portfolio were $4.1 million and $1.9 million for the six months ended June 30, 2005 and 2004, respectively. Loan origination fees that represent yield enhancement on a loan are capitalized and amortized into interest income over the life of the loan.

Advantage and BLX were our largest investments at value at June 30, 2005 and 2004, and together represented 22.2% and 19.2% of our total assets, respectively. Total interest and related portfolio income earned from Advantage and BLX was $18.5 million and $16.6 million for the six months ended June 30, 2005, respectively, and was $2.8 million and $22.9 million for the six months ended June 30, 2004, respectively. Total interest and related portfolio income for the six months ended June 30, 2004, included $3.3 million of income earned from Hillman prior to the sale of our investment on March 31, 2004, as discussed above.

Operating Expenses. Operating expenses include interest, employee, and administrative expenses. The fluctuations in interest expense during the six months ended June 30, 2005 and 2004, were primarily attributable to changes in the level of our borrowings under various notes payable and debentures and our revolving line of credit. Our borrowing activity and weighted average interest cost of debt, including fees and closing costs, at and for the six months ended June 30, 2005 and 2004, were as follows:

	At and for the Six Months Ended June 30,	
($ in millions)	**2005**	**2004**
Total Outstanding Debt	$ 986.5	$1,058.8
Average Outstanding Debt	$1,097.9	$ 922.1
Weighted Average Cost[1]	6.8%	6.8%

(1) The weighted average annual interest cost is computed as the (a) annual stated interest rate on the debt plus the annual amortization of commitment fees and other facility fees that are recognized into interest expense over the contractual life of the respective borrowings, divided by (b) debt outstanding on the balance sheet date.

In addition to interest on indebtedness, interest expense includes interest on our obligations to replenish borrowed Treasury securities related to our hedging activities of $1.1 million and $2.3 million for the six months ended June 30, 2005 and 2004, respectively.

Employee expenses for the six months ended June 30, 2005 and 2004, were as follows:

	For the Six Months Ended June 30,	
($ in millions)	2005	2004
Salaries and employee benefits	$23.5	$17.9
Transition compensation, net	5.5	
Individual performance award (IPA)	3.8	7.0
IPA mark to market expense (benefit)	1.9	(0.6)
Individual performance bonus (IPB)	3.6	
Total employee expense	$38.3	$24.3
Number of employees	152	153

The change in salaries and employee benefits reflects the effect of wage increases and the change in mix of employees given their area of responsibility and relevant experience level.

Transition compensation costs were $6.4 million for the six months ended June 30, 2005, including $3.7 million of costs under retention agreements and $2.7 million of transition services bonuses awarded to certain employees in the commercial real estate group as a result of the sale of the CMBS and CDO portfolio. Employee expenses were reduced by $0.9 million for salary reimbursements from CWCapital under the transition services agreement resulting in net employee expense related to the sale of the CMBS and CDO portfolio of $5.5 million. See the caption Commercial Real Estate Finance above for additional information.

Employee expense related to the 31 employees in our commercial real estate group who terminated employment in the third quarter of 2005 as a result of the sale of our CMBS and CDO portfolio was $4.1 million and $3.6 million for the six months ended June 30, 2005 and 2004, respectively. While we estimate payroll savings from this head count reduction, we will continue to grow our other investment professional resources as our private equity portfolio grows, which we expect will partially offset these savings.

The IPA is contributed to a deferred compensation trust and the accounts of the trust are consolidated with our accounts. We are required to mark to market the liability of the trust and this adjustment is recorded to the IPA compensation expense. For the six months ended June 30, 2005 and 2004, the IPA expense included a mark to market increase to the IPA expense of $1.9 million and a mark to market decrease in the IPA expense of $0.6 million, respectively. Because the IPA is deferred compensation, the cost of this award is not a current expense for purposes of computing our taxable income. The expense is deferred for tax purposes until distributions are made from the trust.

As a result of recent changes in regulation by the Jobs Creation Act of 2004 associated with deferred compensation arrangements, as well as an increase in the competitive market for recruiting talent in the private equity industry, the Compensation Committee and the Board of Directors have determined for 2005 that a portion of the IPA

should be replaced with an individual performance bonus (IPB). The IPB is distributed in cash to award recipients in equal bi-weekly installments (beginning in February 2005) as long as the recipient remains employed by us.

The total IPA contributions and IPB payments are currently estimated to be $14.1 million for 2005 before any mark to market adjustment on the IPA. These amounts are subject to change if there is a change in the composition of the pool of award recipients during the year. If a recipient terminates employment during the year, any further cash contribution for the IPA or remaining cash payments under the IPB would be forfeited.

Administrative expenses include legal and accounting fees, insurance premiums, the cost of leases for our headquarters in Washington, DC, and our regional offices, stock record expenses, directors fees, and various other expenses. Administrative expenses were $43.8 million for the six months ended June 30, 2005, a $28.9 million increase over administrative expenses of $14.9 million for the six months ended June 30, 2004.

Administrative expenses for the six months ended June 30, 2005, included legal and professional fees and other costs related to the response to requests for information in connection with two government investigations totaling $25.7 million. We expect that these expenses may remain high and difficult to predict in the near term as the result of ongoing requests for documents and information.

The remaining increase in administrative expenses for 2005 over 2004 was primarily due to increased corporate expenses, including increased expenses related to portfolio development and workout activities of $1.8 million, increased expenses related to accounting fees, insurance premiums, valuation assistance fees, and stock record expense of $0.7 million, and increased expenses related to evaluating potential new buyout investments of $0.3 million.

Income Tax Expense (Benefit), Including Excise Tax. Our wholly owned subsidiary, AC Corp, is a corporation subject to federal and state income taxes and records a benefit or expense for income taxes as appropriate. For the six months ended June 30, 2005 and 2004, we recorded a net tax expense of $1.6 million and a net tax benefit of $0.5 million, respectively, primarily as a result of AC Corp s operating results for the periods. In addition, we currently expect that our estimated annual taxable income for 2005 will be in excess of our estimated dividend distributions to shareholders in 2005 from such taxable income, and that such estimated excess taxable income will be distributed in 2006. Therefore, we expect that we will generally be required to pay a 4% excise tax on the excess of 98% of our taxable income for 2005 over the amount of actual distributions for 2005. Accordingly, we accrued an excise tax of $4.0 million in the second quarter based upon our estimate of taxable income earned for the six months ended June 30, 2005.

Realized Gains and Losses. Net realized gains primarily result from the sale of equity securities associated with certain private finance investments, the sale of CMBS bonds and CDO bonds and preferred shares, and the realization of unamortized discount resulting from the sale and early repayment of private finance loans and commercial

mortgage loans, offset by losses on investments. Net realized gains for the six months ended June 30, 2005 and 2004, were as follows:

($ in millions)	For the Six Months Ended June 30, 2005	2004
Realized gains	$259.4	$204.0
Realized losses	(41.6)	(29.5)
Net realized gains	$217.8	$174.5

When we exit an investment and realize a gain or loss, we make an accounting entry to reverse any unrealized appreciation or depreciation, respectively, we had previously recorded to reflect the appreciated or depreciated value of the investment. For the six months ended June 30, 2005 and 2004, we reversed previously recorded unrealized appreciation or depreciation when gains or losses were realized as follows:

($ in millions)	For the Six Months Ended June 30, 2005[(1)]	2004
Reversal of previously recorded net unrealized appreciation associated with realized gains	$(26.5)	$(168.4)
Reversal of previously recorded net unrealized depreciation associated with realized losses	41.9	29.6
Total reversal	$ 15.4	$(138.8)

(1) Includes the reversal of net unrealized appreciation of $6.5 million on the CMBS and CDO assets sold and the related hedges. The net unrealized appreciation recorded on these assets prior to their sale was determined on an individual security-by-security basis. The net gain realized upon the sale of $227.7 million reflects the total value received for the portfolio as a whole.

Realized gains and losses for the six months ended June 30, 2005 and 2004, resulted from various private finance and commercial real estate finance transactions.

Realized gains for the six months ended June 30, 2005, primarily resulted from the sale of our CMBS and CDO assets, as discussed above under the caption Commercial Real Estate Finance, ($227.7 million, net of a realized loss of $0.7 million from related hedges), transactions involving eight private finance portfolio companies Polaris Pool Systems, Inc. ($7.4 million), MasterPlan, Inc. ($3.7 million), U.S. Security Holdings, Inc. ($3.3 million), Ginsey Industries, Inc. ($2.8 million), Professional Paint, Inc. ($1.0 million), Oriental Trading Company, Inc. ($1.0 million), Woodstream Corporation ($0.9 million), and DCS Business Services, Inc. ($0.7 million), and two transactions involving commercial mortgage loans ($6.3 million).

Realized gains for the six months ended June 30, 2004, primarily resulted from transactions involving seven private finance portfolio companies The Hillman Companies, Inc. ($150.2 million), CorrFlex Graphics, LLC ($25.7 million), The Hartz Mountain Corporation ($8.2 million), International Fiber Corporation ($5.3 million), Housecall Medical Resources, Inc. ($4.6 million), CBA-Mezzanine Capital Finance, LLC ($3.9 million), and SmartMail, LLC ($2.1 million).

Realized losses for the six months ended June 30, 2005, primarily resulted from four transactions involving private finance portfolio companies Norstan Apparel Shops, Inc. ($18.5 million), E-Talk Corporation ($9.0 million), Garden Ridge Corporation ($7.1 million), and Alderwoods Group, Inc. ($0.8 million), and three transactions involving commercial mortgage loans ($5.4 million).

Realized losses for the six months ended June 30, 2004, primarily resulted from transactions involving four private finance portfolio companies Executive Greetings, Inc. ($19.3 million), Logic Bay Corporation ($5.7 million), Sure-Tel, Inc. ($2.3 million), and Startec Global Communications Corporation ($1.0 million), and one transaction involving a commercial mortgage loan ($1.0 million).

Change in Unrealized Appreciation or Depreciation. We determine the value of each investment in our portfolio on a quarterly basis, and changes in value result in unrealized appreciation or depreciation being recognized in our statement of operations. Value, as defined in Section 2(a)(41) of the Investment Company Act of 1940, is (i) the market price for those securities for which a market quotation is readily available and (ii) for all other securities and assets, fair value is as determined in good faith by the Board of Directors. Since there is typically no readily available market value for the investments in our portfolio, we value substantially all of our portfolio investments at fair value as determined in good faith by the Board of Directors pursuant to our valuation policy and a consistently applied valuation process. At June 30, 2005, portfolio investments recorded at fair value were approximately 80% of our total assets. Because of the inherent uncertainty of determining the fair value of investments that do not have a readily available market value, the fair value of our investments determined in good faith by the Board of Directors may differ significantly from the values that would have been used had a ready market existed for the investments, and the differences could be material.

There is no single standard for determining fair value in good faith. As a result, determining fair value requires that judgment be applied to the specific facts and circumstances of each portfolio investment while employing a consistently applied valuation process for the types of investments we make. Unlike banks, we are not permitted to provide a general reserve for anticipated loan losses. Instead, we are required to specifically value each individual investment on a quarterly basis. We will record unrealized depreciation on investments when we believe that an investment has become impaired, including where collection of a loan or realization of an equity security is doubtful, or when the enterprise value of the portfolio company does not currently support the cost of our debt or equity investment. Enterprise value means the entire value of the company to a potential buyer, including the sum of the values of debt and equity securities used to capitalize the enterprise at a point in time. We will record unrealized appreciation if we believe that the underlying portfolio company has appreciated in value and our equity security has also appreciated in value. Changes in fair value are recorded in the statement of operations as net change in unrealized appreciation or depreciation.

As a business development company, we have invested in illiquid securities including debt and equity securities of companies. The structure of each private finance debt and equity security is specifically negotiated to enable us to protect our investment and maximize our returns. We include many terms governing interest rate, repayment terms, prepayment penalties, financial covenants, operating covenants, ownership parameters, dilution parameters, liquidation preferences, voting rights, and put or call rights. Our investments are generally subject to restrictions on resale and generally have no established

trading market. Because of the type of investments that we make and the nature of our business, our valuation process requires an analysis of various factors. Our fair value methodology includes the examination of, among other things, the underlying investment performance, financial condition, and market changing events that impact valuation.

Valuation Methodology. Our process for determining the fair value of a private finance investment begins with determining the enterprise value of the portfolio company. The fair value of our investment is based on the enterprise value at which the portfolio company could be sold in an orderly disposition over a reasonable period of time between willing parties other than in a forced or liquidation sale. The liquidity event whereby we exit a private finance investment is generally the sale, the recapitalization or, in some cases, the initial public offering of the portfolio company.

There is no one methodology to determine enterprise value and, in fact, for any one portfolio company, enterprise value is best expressed as a range of fair values, from which we derive a single estimate of enterprise value. To determine the enterprise value of a portfolio company, we analyze its historical and projected financial results. We generally require portfolio companies to provide annual audited and quarterly unaudited financial statements, as well as annual projections for the upcoming fiscal year. Typically in the private equity business, companies are bought and sold based on multiples of EBITDA, cash flow, net income, revenues or, in limited instances, book value. The private equity industry uses financial measures such as EBITDA or EBITDAM (Earnings Before Interest, Taxes, Depreciation, Amortization and, in some instances, Management fees) in order to assess a portfolio company s financial performance and to value a portfolio company. EBITDA and EBITDAM are not intended to represent cash flow from operations as defined by U.S. generally accepted accounting principles and such information should not be considered as an alternative to net income, cash flow from operations, or any other measure of performance prescribed by U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. When using EBITDA to determine enterprise value, we may adjust EBITDA for non-recurring items. Such adjustments are intended to normalize EBITDA to reflect the portfolio company s earnings power. Adjustments to EBITDA may include compensation to previous owners, acquisition, recapitalization, or restructuring related items or one-time non-recurring income or expense items.

In determining a multiple to use for valuation purposes, we generally look to private merger and acquisition statistics, discounted public trading multiples or industry practices. In estimating a reasonable multiple, we consider not only the fact that our portfolio company may be a private company relative to a peer group of public comparables, but we also consider the size and scope of our portfolio company and its specific strengths and weaknesses. In some cases, the best valuation methodology may be a discounted cash flow analysis based on future projections. If a portfolio company is distressed, a liquidation analysis may provide the best indication of enterprise value.

If there is adequate enterprise value to support the repayment of our debt, the fair value of our loan or debt security normally corresponds to cost unless the borrower s condition or other factors lead to a determination of fair value at a different amount. The fair value of equity interests in portfolio companies is determined based on various factors, including the enterprise value remaining for equity holders after the repayment of the portfolio company s debt and other preference capital, and other pertinent factors such as recent offers to purchase a portfolio company, recent transactions involving the purchase or sale of the portfolio company s equity securities, or other liquidation events. The determined equity values are generally discounted when we have a minority position,

restrictions on resale, specific concerns about the receptivity of the capital markets to a specific company at a certain time, or other factors.

As a participant in the private equity business, we invest primarily in private middle market companies for which there is generally no publicly available information. Because of the private nature of these businesses, there is a need to maintain the confidentiality of the financial and other information that we have for the private companies in our portfolio. We believe that maintaining this confidence is important, as disclosure of such information could disadvantage our portfolio companies and could put us at a disadvantage in attracting new investments. Therefore, we do not intend to disclose financial or other information about our portfolio companies, unless required, because we believe doing so may put them at an economic or competitive disadvantage, regardless of our level of ownership or control.

To balance the lack of publicly available information about our private portfolio companies, we will continue to work with independent third-party consultants to obtain assistance in determining fair value for a portion of the private finance portfolio each quarter. We work with these consultants to obtain assistance as additional support in the preparation of our internal valuation analysis for a portion of the portfolio each quarter. In addition, we may receive independent assessments of a particular private finance portfolio company s value in the ordinary course of business, most often in the context of a prospective sale transaction or in the context of a bankruptcy process. The valuation analysis prepared by management using these independent valuation resources, when applicable, is submitted to our Board of Directors for its determination of fair value of the portfolio in good faith.

At June 30, 2005, S&P Corporate Value Consulting (S&P CVC) assisted us by reviewing our valuations of 72 portfolio companies, including Advantage and BLX. Additionally, Houlihan Lokey Howard and Zukin (Houlihan Lokey) reviewed our valuation of Advantage. For the remaining quarters in 2005, we intend to continue to obtain valuation assistance from S&P CVC, Houlihan Lokey and possibly other third parties. We currently anticipate that we will generally obtain assistance for all companies in the portfolio where we own more than 50% of the outstanding voting equity securities for each of the remaining quarters in 2005 and that we will generally obtain assistance for companies where we own equal to or less than 50% of the outstanding voting equity securities at least once during the course of the year. Valuation assistance may or may not be obtained for new companies that enter the portfolio after June 30 of any calendar year during that year or for investments with a cost and value less than $250,000. We estimate that professional fees for valuation assistance for all of 2005, including the expense incurred in the first and second quarters, will be approximately $1.5 million.

For the portfolio, net change in unrealized appreciation or depreciation for the six months ended June 30, 2005 and 2004, consisted of the following:

($ in millions)	2005[1]	2004[1]
Net unrealized appreciation or depreciation	$144.3	$ (13.5)
Reversal of previously recorded unrealized appreciation associated with realized gains	(26.5)	(168.4)
Reversal of previously recorded unrealized depreciation associated with realized losses	41.9	29.6
Net change in unrealized appreciation or depreciation	$159.7	$(152.3)

(1) The net change in unrealized appreciation or depreciation can fluctuate significantly from period to period. As a result year-to-date comparisons may not be meaningful.

At June 30, 2005, our two largest investments were in Advantage and BLX. The following is a summary of the methodology that we used to determine the fair value of these investments.

Advantage Sales & Marketing, Inc. We determined the enterprise value of Advantage by using its trailing twelve month normalized EBITDA times a multiple. The multiple we used was consistent with our entry multiple when we acquired Advantage in June 2004. Using this enterprise value, we determined the value of our investments in Advantage to be $405.5 million. Unrealized appreciation on our investment was $144.1 million at June 30, 2005. This is an increase in unrealized appreciation for the six months ended June 30, 2005, of $119.9 million, which has primarily resulted from an increase in its trailing twelve month normalized EBITDA since June 2004. The increase in EBITDA is primarily related to the realization of integration related cost savings. Houlihan Lokey and S&P CVC assisted us with the valuation of our investment in Advantage at June 30, 2005. S&P CVC also assisted us with the valuation of our investment in Advantage at December 31, 2004.

Business Loan Express, LLC. To determine the value of our investment in BLX at June 30, 2005, we performed four separate valuation analyses to determine a range of values: (1) analysis of comparable public company trading multiples, (2) analysis of BLX s value assuming an initial public offering, (3) analysis of merger and acquisition transactions for financial services companies, and (4) a discounted dividend analysis. We received valuation assistance from S&P CVC for our investment in BLX at June 30, 2005 and December 31, 2004.

With respect to the analysis of comparable public company trading multiples and the analysis of BLX s value assuming an initial public offering, we compute a median trailing and forward price earnings multiple to apply to BLX s pro-forma net income adjusted for certain capital structure changes that we believe would likely occur should the company be sold. Each quarter we evaluate which public commercial finance companies should be included in the comparable group. The comparable group at June 30, 2005, was made up of CapitalSource, Inc., CIT Group, Inc., Financial Federal Corporation, GATX Corporation, and Marlin Business Services Corporation, which is consistent with the comparable group at December 31, 2004.

Our investment in BLX at June 30, 2005, was valued at $340.0 million. This fair value was within the range of values determined by the four valuation analyses. Unrealized

appreciation on our investment was $56.1 million at June 30, 2005. This is an increase in unrealized appreciation for the six months ended June 30, 2005, of $1.3 million.

Per Share Amounts. All per share amounts included in the Management s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations section have been computed using the weighted average common shares used to compute diluted earnings per common share, which were 136.0 million and 131.6 million for the six months ended June 30, 2005 and 2004, respectively.

Comparison of the Years Ended December 31, 2004, 2003, and 2002

The following table summarizes our operating results for the years ended December 31, 2004, 2003, and 2002.

(in thousands, except per share amounts)	2004	2003	Change	Percent Change	2003	2002	Change	Percent Change
Interest and Related Portfolio Income								
Interest and dividends	$319,642	$290,719	$28,923	10%	$290,719	$264,042	$ 26,677	10%
Loan prepayment premiums	5,502	8,172	(2,670)	(33)%	8,172	2,776	5,396	194%
Fees and other income	41,946	30,338	11,608	38%	30,338	43,110	(12,772)	(30)%
Total interest and related portfolio income	367,090	329,229	37,861	11%	329,229	309,928	19,301	6%
Expenses								
Interest	75,650	77,233	(1,583)	(2)%	77,233	70,443	6,790	10%
Employee[1]	40,728	36,945	3,783	10%	36,945	33,126	3,819	12%
Individual performance award	13,011		13,011	**				
Administrative[1]	34,686	22,387	12,299	55%	22,387	21,504	883	4%
Total operating expenses	164,075	136,565	27,510	20%	136,565	125,073	11,492	9%
Net investment income before income taxes	203,015	192,664	10,351	4%	192,664	184,855	7,809	4%
Income tax expense (benefit)	2,057	(2,466)	4,523	**	(2,466)	930	(3,396)	**
Net investment income	200,958	195,130	5,828	3%	195,130	183,925	11,205	6%
Net Realized and Unrealized Gains (Losses)								
Net realized gains	117,240	75,347	41,893	56%	75,347	44,937	30,410	68%
Net change in unrealized appreciation or depreciation	(68,712)	(78,466)	9,754	*	(78,466)	(571)	(77,895)	*
Total net gains (losses)	48,528	(3,119)	51,647	*	(3,119)	44,366	(47,485)	*
Net income	$249,486	$192,011	$57,475	30%	$192,011	$228,291	$(36,280)	(16)%
Diluted earnings per common share	$ 1.88	$ 1.62	$ 0.26	16%	$ 1.62	$ 2.20	$ (0.58)	(26)%
Weighted average common shares outstanding diluted	132,458	118,351	14,107	12%	118,351	103,574	14,777	14%

(1) Employee and administrative expenses for the year ended December 31, 2002, include costs associated with the closing of our German office of $0.5 million and $2.5 million, respectively, for a total of $3.0 million, or $0.03 per common share.

Net change in unrealized appreciation or depreciation and net gains (losses) can fluctuate significantly from year to year.

*

** Percentage change is not meaningful.

Total Interest and Related Portfolio Income. Total interest and related portfolio income includes interest and dividend income, loan prepayment premiums, and fees and other income.

Interest and dividend income for the years ended December 31, 2004, 2003, and 2002, was composed of the following:

($ in millions)	2004	2003	2002
Interest	$301.0	$275.3	$259.4
Dividends	18.6	15.4	4.6
Total	$319.6	$290.7	$264.0

The level of interest income, which includes interest paid in cash and in kind, is directly related to the balance of the interest-bearing investment portfolio outstanding during the period multiplied by the weighted average yield. The weighted average yield varies from period to period based on the current stated interest on interest-bearing investments and the amount of loans and debt securities for which interest is not accruing. The interest-bearing investments in the portfolio at value and the weighted average yield on the interest-bearing investments in the portfolio at December 31, 2004, 2003, and 2002, were as follows:

($ in millions)	2004	2003	2002
Interest-bearing portfolio	$2,301.2	$1,891.9	$1,896.2
Portfolio yield[(1)]	14.0%	14.7%	14.0%

(1) See discussion on portfolio yields above under Portfolio and Investment Activity.

Dividend income results from the dividend yield on preferred equity interests, if any, or the declaration of dividends by a portfolio company on preferred or common equity interests. Dividend income will vary from period to period depending upon the level of yield on our preferred equity interests and the timing and amount of dividends that are declared by a portfolio company on preferred or common equity interests. Dividend income increased in 2004 and 2003 primarily due to the receipt of dividends from BLX on the Class B equity interests held by us. The total dividend declared by BLX was $14.8 million and $7.8 million for the years ended December 31, 2004 and 2003, respectively, and these dividends were paid through the issuance of additional Class B equity interests.

Loan prepayment premiums were $5.5 million, $8.2 million, and $2.8 million for the years ended December 31, 2004, 2003, and 2002, respectively. While the scheduled maturities of private finance and commercial real estate loans range from five to ten years, it is not unusual for our borrowers to refinance or pay off their debts to us ahead of schedule. Therefore, we generally structure our loans to require a prepayment premium for the first three to five years of the loan. Accordingly, the amount of prepayment premiums will vary depending on the level of repayments and the age of the loans at the time of repayment. Prepayment premiums were higher in 2004 and 2003 as compared to 2002 as a result of an increase in loan prepayments during the prepayment penalty period. Prepayment premiums in 2004 were lower than in 2003 because the loans that prepaid in 2004 generally had lower prepayment penalty requirements than those that prepaid in 2003.

Fees and other income primarily include fees related to financial structuring, diligence, transaction services, management services to portfolio companies, guarantees, and other

advisory services. As a business development company, we are required to make significant managerial assistance available to the companies in our investment portfolio. Managerial assistance includes management and consulting services including, but not limited to, corporate finance, information technology, marketing, human resources, personnel and board member recruiting, corporate governance, and risk management.

Fees and other income for the years ended December 31, 2004, 2003, and 2002, included fees relating to the following:

($ in millions)	2004	2003	2002
Structuring and diligence	$18.4	$ 6.1	$15.0
Transaction and other services provided to portfolio companies	3.2	4.5	4.4
Management services provided to portfolio companies, other advisory services and guaranty fees	17.4	18.7	23.2
Other income	2.9	1.0	0.5
Total	$41.9	$30.3	$43.1

Fees and other income are generally related to specific transactions or services and therefore may vary substantially from year to year depending on the level and types of services provided. Loan origination fees that represent yield enhancement on a loan are capitalized and amortized into interest income over the life of the loan. Fees and other income for the year ended December 31, 2004, include structuring fees related to the purchase of majority ownership in Advantage, Financial Pacific, Mercury, and Insight totaling $10.0 million.

BLX and Advantage were our largest investments at December 31, 2004, and together represented 19.0% of our total assets. Total interest and related portfolio income earned from BLX and Advantage for the year ended December 31, 2004, was $50.0 million and $21.3 million, respectively. Total interest and related portfolio income for the year ended December 31, 2004, included $2.5 million of income earned from Hillman prior to the sale of our control investment on March 31, 2004, as discussed above.

BLX and Hillman were our largest portfolio investments at December 31, 2003 and 2002, and together represented 19.1% and 15.6% of our total assets at December 31, 2003 and 2002, respectively. Total interest and related portfolio income earned from BLX for the years ended December 31, 2003 and 2002, was $46.7 million and $40.2 million, respectively. Total interest and related portfolio income earned from Hillman for the years ended December 31, 2003 and 2002, was $9.7 million and $9.3 million, respectively.

Operating Expenses. Operating expenses include interest, employee, and administrative expenses. Our single largest expense is interest on our indebtedness. The fluctuations in interest expense during the years ended December 31, 2004, 2003, and 2002, were primarily attributable to changes in the level of our borrowings under various notes payable and debentures and our revolving line of credit. Our borrowing activity and weighted

average cost of debt, including fees and closing costs, at and for the years ended December 31, 2004, 2003, and 2002, were as follows:

($ in millions)	2004	2003	2002
Total outstanding debt	$1,176.6	$954.2	$998.5
Average outstanding debt	$ 985.6	$943.5	$938.1
Weighted average interest cost[1]	6.6%	7.5%	6.9%

(1) The weighted average annual interest cost is computed as the (a) annual stated interest rate on the debt plus the annual amortization of commitment fees and other facility fees that are recognized into interest expense over the contractual life of the respective borrowings, divided by (b) debt outstanding on the balance sheet date.

In addition to interest on indebtedness, interest expense includes interest on our obligations to replenish borrowed Treasury securities related to our hedging activities of $5.2 million, $5.9 million, and $1.7 million for the years ended December 31, 2004, 2003, and 2002, respectively.

Employee expenses include salaries and employee benefits. The change in employee expense reflects the effect of wage increases, increased staffing, and the change in mix of employees given their area of responsibility and relevant experience level. Total employees were 162, 125, and 105 at December 31, 2004, 2003, and 2002, respectively. During 2003 and 2002, employee expenses included a retention award program whereby senior officers received cash awards as part of their compensation. The retention award component for the years ended December 31, 2003 and 2002, was $8.6 million and $7.9 million, respectively. Beginning January 1, 2004, we no longer provided retention awards.

In the first quarter of 2004, we established the Individual Performance Award (IPA) as a long-term incentive compensation program for certain officers. In conjunction with the program, the Board has approved a non-qualified deferred compensation plan (DCP II), which is administered through a trust by an independent third-party trustee.

The IPA, which will generally be determined annually at the beginning of each year, is deposited in the trust in four equal installments, generally on a quarterly basis, in the form of cash. The Compensation Committee of the Board of Directors designed the DCP II to require the trustee to use the cash to purchase shares of our common stock in the open market.

Amounts credited to participants under the DCP II are immediately vested once deposited by us into the trust. A participant s account shall generally become distributable only after his or her termination of employment, or in the event of a change of control of the Company. The Compensation Committee of the Board of Directors may also determine other distributable events and the timing of such distributions.

For the year ended December 31, 2004, we accrued $13.4 million in IPA expense, or $0.10 per share. We contributed these amounts into the DCP II trust during the year. Because the IPA is deferred compensation, the cost of this award is not a current expense for purposes of computing our taxable income. The expense is deferred for tax purposes until distributions are made from the trust. The accounts of the DCP II are consolidated with our accounts. Further, we are required to mark to market the liability to pay the employees in our stock and this adjustment is recorded to the IPA compensation expense. The effect of this adjustment for the year ended December 31, 2004, was to reduce the individual performance award expense by $0.4 million. The Compensation Committee and

the Board of Directors have determined the IPA for 2005 and it is currently expected to be approximately $7.5 million.

As a result of recent changes in regulation by the Jobs Creation Act of 2004 associated with deferred compensation arrangements, as well as an increase in the competitive market for recruiting top performers in private equity firms, the Compensation Committee and the Board of Directors have determined for 2005 that a portion of the IPA should be replaced with an individual performance bonus (IPB). The IPB for 2005 has been determined to be approximately $7.5 million, and will be distributed in cash to award recipients in equal bi-weekly installments as long as the recipient remains employed by us. If a recipient terminates employment during the year, any remaining cash payments under the IPB would be forfeited.

The total of the IPA and IPB for 2005 is currently estimated to be $15.0 million. These amounts are subject to change if there is a change in the composition of the pool of award recipients during the year.

Administrative expenses include legal and accounting fees, valuation assistance fees, insurance premiums, the cost of leases for our headquarters in Washington, DC, and our regional offices, stock record expenses, directors fees, and various other expenses. Administrative expenses have increased to $34.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2004. This is a $12.3 million increase over administrative expenses of $22.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2003.

The largest component of the increase in expenses resulted from a net increase in legal, accounting, consulting, and other fees for 2004 as compared to 2003 of $4.9 million. This increase is primarily attributable to fees associated with the implementation of the requirements under the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (including Section 404), the response to requests for information from regulatory and other government agencies, valuation assistance and other corporate matters.

Legal fees totaled $4.6 million for 2004 as compared to $1.4 million for 2003. We expect that legal expenses will continue to increase substantially in the near term as the result of ongoing requests for documents and information from regulatory and other government agencies related to ongoing investigations. As a result, we expect that total administrative expenses will also increase in 2005 as compared to 2004.

We have also incurred increased deal costs in 2004 related to evaluating potential new investments. Costs related to mezzanine lending are generally paid by the borrower, however, costs related to buyout investments are generally funded by us. Accordingly, if a prospective deal does not close, we incur expenses that are not recoverable. As a result, these related costs were $1.6 million higher for 2004 than for the prior year. We have increased our focus on managing buyout-related costs, however, we expect that there will be some increased costs from this activity going forward. In addition, expenses related to portfolio development and workout activities were $1.5 million higher for 2004 versus the prior year. We expect the costs related to workouts to decline given the decline in workout assets in the portfolio.

The remaining increase in administrative expenses for 2004 over 2003 was primarily due to increased rent of $1.4 million associated with the opening of an office in Los Angeles, CA and expanding our office space in Chicago, IL and New York, NY, increased other corporate expenses, including stock record expense, insurance premiums and directors fees, of $1.1 million, and increased travel expenses of $0.8 million.

Administrative expenses were $22.4 million for 2003, a $0.9 million increase over administrative expenses of $21.5 million for 2002. Excluding costs associated with closing the Germany office in 2002 totaling $2.5 million, administrative expenses for 2003 increased by $3.4 million over 2002. The net increase in legal, accounting, consulting and other fees for 2003 as compared to 2002 was $0.8 million. Fees related to market activity in our stock were substantially lower in 2003 as compared to 2002, however, the level of professional fees incurred in 2003 still increased over 2002 as we incurred significant legal, accounting, consulting and other fees in 2003 related to the implementation of the requirements under the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002. The remaining increase in administrative expenses for 2003 over 2002 was primarily due to increased costs associated with corporate liability insurance of $1.4 million, travel costs of $0.6 million, and directors fees of $0.5 million.

Income Tax Expense (Benefit). Our wholly owned subsidiary, AC Corp, is a corporation subject to federal and state income taxes and records an expense or benefit for income taxes as appropriate. For the years ended December 31, 2004 and 2002, we recorded tax expense of $1.1 million and $0.9 million, respectively, primarily as a result of AC Corp s operating income for the periods. For the year ended December 31, 2003, we recorded a tax benefit of $2.5 million as a result of AC Corp s operating loss for the period. In addition, for the year ended December 31, 2004, we recorded $1.0 million in excise tax related to excess taxable income carried over into 2005.

Realized Gains and Losses. Net realized gains primarily result from the sale of equity securities associated with certain private finance investments, the sale of CMBS bonds and CDO bonds and preferred shares, and the realization of unamortized discount resulting from the sale and early repayment of private finance loans and commercial mortgage loans, offset by losses on investments. Net realized gains and losses for the years ended December 31, 2004, 2003, and 2002, were as follows:

($ in millions)	2004	2003	2002
Realized gains	$ 267.7	$ 94.3	$ 95.5
Realized losses	(150.5)	(19.0)	(50.6)
Net realized gains	$ 117.2	$ 75.3	$ 44.9

When we exit an investment and realize a gain or loss, we make an accounting entry to reverse any unrealized appreciation or depreciation, respectively, we had previously recorded to reflect the appreciated or depreciated value of the investment. For the years ended December 31, 2004, 2003, and 2002, we reversed previously recorded unrealized appreciation or depreciation when gains or losses were realized as follows:

($ in millions)	2004	2003	2002
Reversal of previously recorded unrealized appreciation associated with realized gains	$ (210.5)	$ (78.5)	$ (78.8)
Reversal of previously recorded unrealized depreciation associated with realized losses	151.8	20.3	49.0
Total reversal	$ (58.7)	$ (58.2)	$ (29.8)

Realized gains and losses for the years ended December 31, 2004, 2003, and 2002, resulted from various private finance and commercial real estate finance transactions.

Realized gains for the year ended December 31, 2004, primarily resulted from transactions involving 13 private finance portfolio companies The Hillman Companies, Inc. ($150.3 million), CorrFlex Graphics, LLC ($25.7 million), Professional Paint, Inc. ($13.7 million), Impact Innovations Group, LLC ($9.4 million), The Hartz Mountain Corporation ($8.3 million), Housecall Medical Resources, Inc. ($7.2 million), International Fiber Corporation ($5.2 million), CBA-Mezzanine Capital Finance, LLC ($4.1 million), United Pet Group, Inc. ($3.8 million), Oahu Waste Services, Inc. ($2.8 million), Grant Broadcasting Systems II ($2.7 million), Matrics, Inc. ($2.1 million), and SmartMail, LLC ($2.1 million), and one transaction involving a commercial mortgage loan ($1.8 million). In addition, gains were also realized on CMBS bonds ($17.4 million, net of a net realized loss of $3.8 million from hedges related to the CMBS bonds sold).

Realized gains for the year ended December 31, 2003, primarily resulted from transactions involving 11 private finance portfolio companies, including Blue Rhino Corporation ($12.6 million), CyberRep ($9.6 million), Morton Grove Pharmaceuticals, Inc. ($8.5 million), Warn Industries, Inc. ($8.0 million), Woodstream Corporation ($6.6 million), Kirkland s Inc. ($3.0 million), Julius Koch USA, Inc. ($2.8 million), GC-Sun Holdings II, LP ($2.5 million), Interline Brands, Inc. ($1.7 million), WyoTech Acquisition Corporation ($1.3 million), and Advantage Mayer, Inc. ($1.2 million). In addition, gains were also realized on CMBS bonds ($31.6 million, net of a net realized loss of $2.9 million from hedges related to the CMBS bonds sold) and commercial real estate investments ($1.7 million).

Realized gains for the year ended December 31, 2002, primarily resulted from transactions involving eight private finance portfolio companies, including WyoTech Acquisition Corporation ($60.8 million), Aurora Communications, LLC ($4.9 million), Oriental Trading Company, Inc. ($2.5 million), Kirkland s, Inc. ($2.2 million), American Home Care Supply, LLC ($1.3 million), Autania AG ($0.8 million), FTI Consulting, Inc. ($0.7 million), and Cumulus Media, Inc. ($0.5 million). In addition, gains were also realized on CMBS bonds ($19.1 million, net of a realized loss of $0.5 million from a hedge related to the CMBS bonds sold), and one commercial real estate investment ($1.3 million). The sale of WyoTech in 2002 was subject to post-closing adjustments, and during 2003, we recognized an additional realized gain of $1.3 million related to post-closing items.

Realized losses for the year ended December 31, 2004, primarily resulted from transactions involving 13 private finance portfolio companies American Healthcare Services, Inc. ($32.9 million), The Color Factory, Inc. ($24.5 million), Executive Greetings, Inc. ($19.3 million), Sydran Food Services II, L.P. ($18.2 million), Ace Products, Inc. ($17.6 million), Prosperco Finanz Holding AG ($7.5 million), Logic Bay Corporation ($5.0 million), Sun States Refrigerated Services, Inc. ($4.7 million), Chickasaw Sales & Marketing, Inc. ($3.8 million), Sure-Tel, Inc. ($2.3 million), Liberty-Pittsburgh Systems, Inc. ($2.0 million), EDM Consulting, LLC ($1.9 million), and Startec Global Communications Corporation ($1.1 million), and two transactions involving commercial mortgage loans ($2.1 million).

Realized losses for the year ended December 31, 2003, primarily resulted from transactions involving three private finance portfolio companies, including Allied Office Products, Inc. ($7.7 million), Candlewood Hotel Company ($2.7 million), and North American Archery, LLC ($2.1 million), and eight transactions involving commercial mortgage loans ($5.9 million).

Realized losses for the year ended December 31, 2002, primarily resulted from transactions involving 11 private finance portfolio companies, including Velocita, Inc. ($16.0 million), Schwinn Holdings Corporation ($7.9 million), Convenience Corporation of America ($5.8 million), Startec Global Communications Corporation ($4.5 million), The Loewen Group, Inc. ($2.7 million), Monitoring Solutions, Inc. ($1.7 million), Most Confiserie ($1.0 million), NetCare AG ($1.0 million), iSolve Incorporated ($0.9 million), Sure-Tel, Inc. ($0.5 million), and Soff-Cut Holdings, Inc. ($0.5 million), and also from nine commercial real estate investments ($4.7 million).

Change in Unrealized Appreciation or Depreciation. For a discussion of our fair value methodology, see Change in Unrealized Appreciation or Depreciation included in the Comparison of Six Months Ended June 30, 2005 and 2004.

Valuation Methodology Private Finance. We received quarterly valuation assistance from S&P Corporate Value Consulting (S&P CVC) during 2004, including assistance with the valuation of Business Loan Express (BLX) in the third and fourth quarters of 2004. For the full year, S&P CVC has assisted us with the valuation of 104 portfolio companies. S&P CVC has assisted us in valuing all of the portfolio company investments that were in our portfolio at December 31, 2003, and were still in the portfolio at December 31, 2004. In addition, S&P CVC has assisted us in valuing 11 portfolio company investments that were added to the portfolio during 2004, including Advantage Sales & Marketing, Inc.

Valuation Methodology CMBS Bonds and CDO Bonds and Preferred Shares. CMBS bonds and CDO bonds and preferred shares are carried at fair value, which is based on a discounted cash flow model that utilizes prepayment and loss assumptions based on historical experience and projected performance, economic factors, the characteristics of the underlying cash flow and comparable yields for similar CMBS bonds and CDO bonds and preferred shares. Our assumption with regard to discount rate may be based on the yield of comparable securities, when available. We recognize unrealized appreciation or depreciation on our CMBS bonds and CDO bonds and preferred shares as comparable yields in the market change and/or based on changes in estimated cash flows resulting from changes in prepayment or loss assumptions in the underlying collateral pool. As each CMBS bond ages, the expected amount of losses and the expected timing of recognition of such losses in the underlying collateral pool is updated and the revised cash flows are used in determining the fair value of the bonds. We have determined the fair value of our CMBS bonds and CDO bonds and preferred shares on an individual security-by-security basis. If we were to sell a group of these investments in a pool in one or more transactions, the total value received for that pool may be different than the sum of the fair values of the individual bonds or preferred shares.

Net Change in Unrealized Appreciation or Depreciation. For the portfolio, net change in unrealized appreciation or depreciation for the years ended December 31, 2004, 2003, and 2002, consisted of the following:

($ in millions)	2004	2003	2002
Net unrealized appreciation or depreciation	$ (10.0)	$ (20.3)	$ 29.2
Reversal of previously recorded unrealized appreciation associated with realized gains	(210.5)	(78.5)	(78.8)
Reversal of previously recorded unrealized depreciation associated with realized losses	151.8	20.3	49.0
Net change in unrealized appreciation or depreciation	$ (68.7)	$ (78.5)	$ (0.6)

For the year ended December 31, 2004, our two most significant changes in net unrealized appreciation were in BLX and Advantage. The following is a summary of the methodology that we used to determine the fair value of these investments.

Business Loan Express, LLC. To determine the value of our investment in BLX at December 31, 2004, we performed four separate valuation analyses to determine a range of values: (1) analysis of comparable public company trading multiples, (2) analysis of BLX s value assuming an initial public offering, (3) analysis of merger and acquisition transactions for financial services companies, and (4) a discounted dividend analysis. We performed the analyses with the assistance of JMP Securities. In addition, we received valuation assistance from S&P CVC for our investment in BLX at December 31, 2004.

With respect to the analysis of comparable public company trading multiples and the analysis of BLX s value assuming an initial public offering, we compute a median trailing and forward price earnings multiple to apply to BLX s pro-forma net income adjusted for certain capital structure changes that we believe would likely occur should the company be sold. Each quarter we evaluate which public commercial finance companies should be included in the comparable group. The comparable group at December 31, 2004, was made up of CapitalSource, Inc., CIT Group, Inc., Financial Federal Corporation, GATX Corporation, and Marlin Business Services Corporation, which is consistent with the comparable group at December 31, 2003.

Our investment in BLX at December 31, 2004, was valued at $335.2 million. This fair value was within the range of values determined by the four valuation analyses. Unrealized appreciation on our investment was $54.8 million at December 31, 2004. This is a decrease in unrealized appreciation of $32.3 million from December 31, 2003.

Advantage Sales & Marketing, Inc. S&P CVC assisted us with the valuation of our investment in Advantage at December 31, 2004. We determined the enterprise value of Advantage by using their trailing twelve month normalized EBITDA times a multiple. The multiple we used was consistent with our entry multiple when we acquired Advantage in June 2004. Using this enterprise value, we determined the value of our investments in Advantage to be $283.0 million, resulting in unrealized appreciation of $24.3 million.

Per Share Amounts. All per share amounts included in the Management s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations section have been computed using the weighted average shares used to compute diluted earnings per share, which were 132.5 million, 118.4 million, and 103.6 million for the years ended December 31, 2004, 2003, and 2002, respectively.

OTHER MATTERS

Regulated Investment Company Status. We have elected to be taxed as a regulated investment company under Subchapter M of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, otherwise referred to as the Code. As long as we qualify as a regulated investment company, we are not taxed on our investment company taxable income or realized net capital gains, to the extent that such taxable income or gains are distributed, or deemed to be distributed, to shareholders on a timely basis.

Taxable income generally differs from net income for financial reporting purposes due to temporary and permanent differences in the recognition of income and expenses, and generally excludes net unrealized appreciation or depreciation, as gains or losses are not included in taxable income until they are realized. In addition, gains realized for financial reporting purposes may differ from gains included in taxable income as a result of our election to recognize gains using installment sale treatment, which results in the deferrment of gains for tax purposes until notes received as consideration from the sale of investments are collected in cash.

Dividends declared and paid by the Company in a year generally differ from taxable income for that year as such dividends may include the distribution of current year taxable income, the distribution of prior year taxable income carried over into and distributed in the current year, or returns of capital. We are generally required to distribute 98% of our taxable income during the year the income is earned to avoid paying an excise tax. If this requirement is not met, the Code imposes a nondeductible excise tax equal to 4% of the amount by which 98% of the current year s taxable income exceeds the distribution for the year. The taxable income on which an excise tax is paid is generally carried over and distributed to shareholders in the next tax year. Depending on the level of taxable income earned in a tax year, we may choose to carry over taxable income in excess of current year distributions into the next tax year and pay a 4% excise tax on such income, as required. See Financial Condition, Liquidity and Capital Resources below.

In order to maintain our status as a regulated investment company, we must, in general, (1) continue to qualify as a business development company; (2) derive at least 90% of our gross income from dividends, interest, gains from the sale of securities and other specified types of income; (3) meet asset diversification requirements as defined in the Code; and (4) timely distribute to shareholders at least 90% of our annual investment company taxable income as defined in the Code. We intend to take all steps necessary to continue to qualify as a regulated investment company. However, there can be no assurance that we will continue to qualify for such treatment in future years.

Legal Proceedings. On June 23, 2004, we were notified by the SEC that they are conducting an informal investigation of us. On December 22, 2004, we received letters from the U.S. Attorney for the District of Columbia requesting the preservation and production of information regarding us and Business Loan Express, LLC in connection with a criminal investigation. Based on the information available to us at this time, the inquiries appear to primarily pertain to matters related to portfolio valuation and our portfolio company, Business Loan Express, LLC. To date, we have produced materials in response to requests from both the SEC and the U.S. Attorney s office, and certain current and former employees have provided testimony and have been interviewed by the staff of the SEC and the U.S. Attorney s Office. We are voluntarily cooperating with these investigations.

In addition to the above matters, we are party to certain lawsuits in the normal course of business.

While the outcome of these legal proceedings and other matters cannot at this time be predicted with certainty, we do not expect that these matters will have a material effect upon our financial condition or results of operations.

FINANCIAL CONDITION, LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

Our portfolio has historically generated cash flow from which we pay dividends to shareholders and fund new investment activity. Cash generated from the portfolio includes cash flow from net investment income and net realized gains and principal collections related to investment repayments or sales. Cash flow provided by our operating activities before new investment activity for the six months ended June 30, 2005 and 2004, and for the years ended December 31, 2004, 2003, and 2002, was as follows:

	For the Six Months Ended June 30,		For the Years Ended December 31,		
($ in millions)	2005	2004	2004	2003	2002
	(unaudited)				
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	$ 765.4	$ (89.8)	$ (179.3)	$ 80.3	$ 65.3
Add: portfolio investments funded	647.2	737.2	1,472.4	930.6	506.4
Total cash provided by operating activities before new investments	$1,412.6	$647.4	$1,293.1	$1,010.9	$571.7

From the cash provided by operating activities before new investments, we make new portfolio investments, fund our operating activities, and pay dividends to shareholders. We also raise new debt and equity capital from time to time in order to fund our investments and operations.

Because of the level of cash flow provided in 2005, we ended the second quarter of 2005 with $490.0 million in cash and cash equivalents. We invest otherwise uninvested cash in U.S. government- or agency-issued or guaranteed securities that are backed by the full faith and credit of the United States, or in high quality, short-term repurchase agreements fully collateralized by such securities. We place our cash with financial institutions and, at times, cash held in checking accounts in financial institutions may be in excess of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation insured limit.

Dividends to common shareholders for the six months ended June 30, 2005, and for the years ended December 31, 2004, 2003, and 2002, were $152.3 million, $299.3 million, $267.8 million, and $229.9 million, respectively. Total regular quarterly dividends were $2.28, $2.28, and $2.20 per common share for the years ended December 31, 2004, 2003, and 2002, respectively, and were $1.14 per common share for the six months ended June 30, 2005. An extra cash dividend of $0.02 and $0.03 per common share was declared during 2004 and 2002, respectively, and was paid to shareholders on January 28, 2005, and January 9, 2003, respectively.

Dividends are generally determined based upon an estimate of annual taxable income, which includes our taxable interest, dividend and fee income, as well as taxable net capital gains. As discussed above, taxable income generally differs from net income for financial

reporting purposes due to temporary and permanent differences in the recognition of income and expenses, and generally excludes net unrealized appreciation or depreciation, as gains or losses are not included in taxable income until they are realized. Taxable income includes non-cash income, such as changes in accrued and reinvested interest and dividends and the amortization of discounts and fees. Cash collections of income resulting from contractual payment-in-kind interest or the amortization of discounts and fees generally occur upon the repayment of the loans or debt securities that include such items. Non-cash taxable income is reduced by non-cash expenses, such as realized losses and depreciation and amortization expense.

Our Board of Directors reviews the dividend rate quarterly, and may adjust the quarterly dividend throughout the year. Dividends are declared based upon our estimate of annual taxable income available for distribution to shareholders. Our goal is to declare what we believe to be sustainable increases in our regular quarterly dividends. To the extent that we earn annual taxable income in excess of dividends paid for the year, we may carry over the excess taxable income into the next year and such excess income will be available for distribution in the next year as permitted under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986. Excess taxable income carried over and paid out in the next year may be subject to a 4% excise tax (see Other Matters Regulated Investment Company Status above). We believe that carrying over excess taxable income into future periods may provide increased visibility with respect to taxable earnings available to pay the regular quarterly dividend.

We currently expect that our estimated annual taxable income for 2005 will be in excess of our estimated dividend distributions to shareholders in 2005 from such taxable income, and, therefore, we expect to carry over excess taxable income for distribution to shareholders in 2006. Accordingly, we accrued an excise tax of $4.0 million based upon our estimate of taxable income earned for the six months ended June 30, 2005. Excise taxes are accrued on estimated excess taxable income as taxable income is earned, therefore, the excise tax accrued to date in 2005 may be adjusted as appropriate in the second half of 2005 to reflect changes in our estimate of the carry over amount and additional excise tax may be accrued during the rest of 2005 as additional excess taxable income is earned, if any. Our ability to earn the estimated annual taxable income for 2005 depends on many factors, including our ability to make new investments at attractive yields, the level of repayments in the portfolio, the realization of gains or losses from portfolio exits, and the level of operating expense incurred to operate our business. See Management s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations and Risk Factors.

Because we are a regulated investment company, we distribute our taxable income and, therefore, from time to time we will raise new debt or equity capital in order to fund our investments and operations.

At June 30, 2005, and December 31, 2004, 2003, and 2002, our total cash and cash equivalents, total assets, total debt outstanding, total shareholders equity, debt to equity ratio and asset coverage for senior indebtedness were as follows:

($ in millions)	2005	2004	2003	2002
Total cash and cash equivalents	$ 490.0	$ 57.2	$ 214.2	$ 11.2
Total assets	$3,365.5	$3,261.0	$3,019.9	$2,794.3
Total debt outstanding	$ 986.5	$1,176.6	$ 954.2	$ 998.5
Total shareholders equity	$2,281.3	$1,979.8	$1,914.6	$1,546.1
Debt to equity ratio	0.43	0.59	0.50	0.65
Asset coverage ratio[1]	343%	280%	322%	270%

(1) As a business development company, we are generally required to maintain a minimum ratio of 200% of total assets to total borrowings.

We currently target a debt to equity ratio ranging between 0.5:1.0 to 0.7:1.0 because we believe that it is prudent to operate with a larger equity capital base and less leverage. During 2003, we intentionally deleveraged the balance sheet to move the leverage ratio to the lower end of the target debt to equity ratio range and remained within the range during 2004. During the second quarter of 2005, we completed the sale of our portfolio of CMBS and CDO assets for net cash proceeds of $976.0 million. Upon the closing of the sale, we repaid outstanding borrowings under our revolving line of credit of $199.8 million and also repaid matured unsecured notes payable of $40.0 million in May 2005. As of June 30, 2005, we had no outstanding borrowings on our revolving line of credit. As a result, our debt to equity ratio of 0.43:1.00 at June 30, 2005, was below our target range.

We did not raise equity during the six months ended June 30, 2005. For the years ended December 31, 2004, 2003, and 2002, we raised equity of $73.5 million, $422.9 million, and $172.8 million, respectively, including $86.5 million raised through a non-transferable rights offering during 2002. In addition, shareholders equity increased by $17.1 million, $51.3 million, $21.2 million, and $22.1 million through the exercise of employee options, the collection of notes receivable from the sale of common stock, and the issuance of shares through our dividend reinvestment plan for the six months ended June 30, 2005, and for the years ended December 31, 2004, 2003, and 2002, respectively.

We employ an asset-liability management strategy that focuses on matching the estimated maturities of our loan and investment portfolio to the estimated maturities of our borrowings. We use our revolving line of credit facility as a means to bridge to long-term financing in the form of debt or equity capital, which may or may not result in temporary differences in the matching of estimated maturities. Availability on the revolving line of credit, net of amounts committed for standby letters of credit issued under the line of credit facility, was $550.4 million on June 30, 2005. We evaluate our interest rate exposure on an ongoing basis. Generally, we seek to fund our primarily fixed-rate investment portfolio with fixed-rate debt or equity capital. To the extent deemed necessary, we may hedge variable and short-term interest rate exposure through interest rate swaps or other techniques.

At June 30, 2005, and December 31, 2004, we had outstanding debt as follows:

	June 30, 2005				December 31, 2004			
($ in millions)	Facility Amount	Amount Outstanding	Annual Interest Cost(1)	Annual Return to Cover Interest Payments(2)	Facility Amount	Amount Outstanding	Annual Interest Cost(1)	Annual Return to Cover Interest Payments(2)
Notes payable and debentures:								
Unsecured notes payable	$ 940.0	$ 940.0	6.5%	1.8%	$ 981.4	$ 981.4	6.5%	2.0%
SBA debentures	53.8	46.5	7.8%	0.1%	84.8	77.5	8.2%	0.2%
OPIC loan					5.7	5.7	6.6%	0.0%
Total notes payable and debentures	993.8	986.5	6.5%	1.9%	1,071.9	1,064.6	6.6%	2.2%
Revolving line of credit	587.5		(2)	0.1%	552.5	112.0	6.3% (3)	0.2%
Total debt	$ 1,581.3	$ 986.5	6.8%(2)	2.0%	$ 1,624.4	$ 1,176.6	6.6% (3)	2.4%

(1) The weighted average annual interest cost is computed as the (a) annual stated interest on the debt plus the annual amortization of commitment fees and other facility fees that are recognized into interest expense over the contractual life of the respective borrowings, divided by (b) debt outstanding on the balance sheet date.

(2) The annual portfolio return to cover interest payments is calculated as the December 31, 2004 and 2003, annualized cost of debt per class of financing outstanding divided by total assets at December 31, 2004 and 2003.

(3) There were no amounts drawn on the revolving line of credit at June 30, 2005. The current interest rate payable on the revolving line of credit was 4.7% at December 31, 2004, which excluded the annual cost of commitment fees and other facility fees of $1.8 million. The annual interest cost for total debt includes the annual cost of commitment fees and other facility fees on the revolving line of credit regardless of the amount outstanding on the facility as of the balance sheet date. The annual cost of commitment fees and other facility fees on the revolving line of credit was $2.8 million at June 30, 2005, which included the extension fee of $1.8 million that we paid on April 18, 2005, as discussed below.

Unsecured Notes Payable. We have issued long-term debt to institutional lenders, primarily insurance companies. The notes have five- or seven-year maturities, with maturity dates beginning in 2005 and generally have fixed rates of interest. The notes generally require payment of interest only semi-annually, and all principal is due upon maturity.

On March 25, 2004, we issued five-year unsecured long-term notes denominated in Euros and Sterling for a total U.S. dollar equivalent of $15.2 million. The notes have fixed interest rates and have substantially the same terms as our existing unsecured notes. Simultaneous with issuing the notes, we entered into a cross-currency swap with a financial institution which fixed our interest and principal payments in U.S. dollars for the life of the debt.

On April 30, 2004, we repaid $112.0 million of unsecured notes payable that matured on May 1, 2004. During the second quarter of 2005, we repaid $40.0 million of the unsecured notes payable.

On November 15, 2004, we issued $252.5 million of five-year and $72.5 million of seven-year unsecured long-term notes, primarily to insurance companies. The five- and seven-year notes have fixed interest rates of 5.53% and 5.99%, respectively, and have substantially the same terms as our existing unsecured long-term notes. We used a portion of the proceeds from the new long-term note issuance to repay $102.0 million of our existing unsecured long-term notes that matured on November 15, 2004, with an interest cost of 8.5%.

Small Business Administration Debentures. We, through our small business investment company subsidiary, have debentures payable to the Small Business Administration with contractual maturities of ten years. The notes require payment of interest only semi-annually, and all principal is due upon maturity. During 2004, we repaid $17.0 million

of this outstanding debt and during the first quarter of 2005, we repaid $31.0 million of this outstanding debt. Under the small business investment company program, we may borrow up to $119.0 million from the Small Business Administration. At June 30, 2005, and December 31, 2004, we had a commitment from the Small Business Administration to borrow up to an additional $7.3 million above the current amount outstanding. The commitment expires on September 30, 2005.

Revolving Line of Credit. We increased the committed amount on the unsecured revolving line of credit to $587.5 million during the first quarter of 2005. The committed amount may be further expanded through new or additional commitments up to $600 million at our option. In addition, during the second quarter of 2005, we exercised our option to extend the maturity for one additional year from the expiration date of April 2005 under substantially similar terms. In connection with the extension, we paid an extension fee of 0.3% on the existing commitments. In addition, the interest rate on outstanding borrowings will increase by 0.5% during the extension period.

After the extension notice, the credit facility generally bore interest at a rate, at our option, equal to (i) the one-month LIBOR plus 2.00%, (ii) the Bank of America, N.A. cost of funds plus 2.00% or (iii) the higher of the Bank of America, N.A. prime rate plus 0.5% or the Federal Funds rate plus 1.00%. The line of credit generally requires monthly payments of interest, and all principal is due upon maturity.

There were no outstanding borrowings on the unsecured revolving line of credit at June 30, 2005. The amount available under the line at June 30, 2005, was $550.4 million, net of amounts committed for standby letters of credit of $37.1 million. Net repayments under the revolving line of credit for the six months ended June 30, 2005, were $112.0 million.

On September 30, 2005, we entered into an unsecured revolving line of credit with a committed amount of $722.5 million. The revolving line of credit may be expanded through new or additional commitments up to $922.5 million at our option. The revolving line of credit replaces our previous revolving line of credit and expires on September 30, 2008. The revolving line of credit generally bears interest at a rate equal to (i) LIBOR (for the period we select) plus 1.30% or (ii) the higher of the Federal Funds rate plus 0.50% or the Bank of America N.A. prime rate. The revolving line of credit requires the payment of an annual commitment fee equal to 0.20% of the committed amount. The revolving line of credit generally requires payments of interest at the end of each LIBOR interest period, but no less frequently than quarterly, on LIBOR based loans and monthly payments of interest on other loans. All principal is due upon maturity.

We have various financial and operating covenants required by the revolving line of credit and notes payable and debentures. These covenants require us to maintain certain financial ratios, including debt to equity and interest coverage, and a minimum net worth. Our credit facilities limit our ability to declare dividends if we default under certain provisions. As of June 30, 2005, and December 31, 2004, we were in compliance with these covenants.

The following table shows our significant contractual obligations for the repayment of debt and payment of other contractual obligations as of June 30, 2005.

($ in millions)	Total	Payments Due By Year 2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	After 2009
Notes payable and debentures:							
Unsecured long-term notes payable	$ 940.0	$125.0	$175.0	$	$153.0	$267.5	$219.5
SBA debentures	46.5						46.5
Revolving line of credit(1)							
Operating leases	31.3	2.3	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.6	11.0
Total contractual obligations	$1,017.8	$127.3	$179.5	$4.4	$157.5	$272.1	$277.0

(1) As discussed above, we exercised our option to extend the maturity of the revolving line of credit to April 2006. At June 30, 2005, $550.4 million remained unused and available, net of amounts committed for standby letters of credit of $37.1 million issued under the credit facility.

The following table shows our contractual commitments that may have the effect of creating, increasing, or accelerating our liabilities as of June 30, 2005.

($ in millions)	Total	Amount of Commitment Expiration Per Year 2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	After 2009
Guarantees	$116.8	$0.1	$ 0.9	$107.8	$	$2.5	$5.5
Standby letters of credit(1)	37.1		37.1				
Total commitments	$153.9	$0.1	$38.0	$107.8	$	$2.5	$5.5

(1) Standby letters of credit are issued under our revolving line of credit. As discussed above, we exercised our option to extend the maturity of the revolving line of credit to April 2006. Therefore, unless a standby letter of credit is set to expire at an earlier date, we have assumed that the standby letters of credit will expire contemporaneously with the expiration of our line of credit in April 2006.

In addition, we had outstanding commitments to fund investments totaling $591.9 million at June 30, 2005, of which we funded $215.7 million in July 2005. We intend to fund these commitments and prospective investment opportunities with existing cash, which totaled $490.0 million at June 30, 2005, through cash flow from operations before new investments, through borrowings under our line of credit or other long-term debt agreements, or through the sale or issuance of new equity capital.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The consolidated financial statements are based on the selection and application of critical accounting policies, which require management to make significant estimates and assumptions. Critical accounting policies are those that are both important to the presentation of our financial condition and results of operations and require management s most difficult, complex, or subjective judgments. Our critical accounting policies are those applicable to the valuation of investments and certain revenue recognition matters as discussed below.

Valuation of Portfolio Investments. As a business development company, we invest in illiquid securities including debt and equity securities of companies. Our investments are generally subject to restrictions on resale and generally have no established trading market. We value substantially all of our investments at fair value as determined in good faith by

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the Board of Directors in accordance with our valuation policy. We determine fair value to be the amount for which an investment could be exchanged in an orderly disposition over a reasonable period of time between willing parties other than in a forced or liquidation sale. Our valuation policy considers the fact that no ready market exists for substantially all of the securities in which we invest. Our valuation policy is intended to provide a consistent basis for determining the fair value of the portfolio. We will record unrealized depreciation on investments when we believe that an investment has become impaired, including where collection of a loan or realization of an equity security is doubtful, or when the enterprise value of the portfolio company does not currently support the cost of our debt or equity investments. Enterprise value means the entire value of the company to a potential buyer, including the sum of the values of debt and equity securities used to capitalize the enterprise at a point in time. We will record unrealized appreciation if we believe that the underlying portfolio company has appreciated in value and our equity security has also appreciated in value. The value of investments in publicly traded securities is determined using quoted market prices discounted for restrictions on resale, if any.

Loans and Debt Securities. For loans and debt securities, fair value generally approximates cost unless the borrower s enterprise value, overall financial condition or other factors lead to a determination of fair value at a different amount.

When we receive nominal cost warrants or free equity securities (nominal cost equity), we allocate our cost basis in our investment between debt securities and nominal cost equity at the time of origination. At that time, the original issue discount basis of the nominal cost equity is recorded by increasing the cost basis in the equity and decreasing the cost basis in the related debt securities.

Interest income is recorded on an accrual basis to the extent that such amounts are expected to be collected. For loans and debt securities with contractual payment-in-kind interest, which represents contractual interest accrued and added to the loan balance that generally becomes due at maturity, we will not accrue payment-in-kind interest if the portfolio company valuation indicates that the payment-in-kind interest is not collectible. Interest on loans and debt securities is not accrued if we have doubt about interest collection. Loans in workout status that are classified as Grade 4 or 5 assets under our internal grading system do not accrue interest. In addition, interest may not accrue on loans or debt securities to portfolio companies that are more than 50% owned by us depending on such company s capital requirements. Loan origination fees, original issue discount, and market discount are capitalized and then amortized into interest income using the effective interest method. Upon the prepayment of a loan or debt security, any unamortized loan origination fees are recorded as interest income and any unamortized original issue discount or market discount is recorded as a realized gain. Prepayment premiums are recorded on loans and debt securities when received.

Equity Securities. Our equity securities in portfolio companies for which there is no liquid public market are valued at fair value based on the enterprise value of the portfolio company, which is determined using various factors, including cash flow from operations of the portfolio company and other pertinent factors, such as recent offers to purchase a portfolio company, recent transactions involving the purchase or sale of the portfolio company s equity securities, or other liquidation events. The determined equity values are generally discounted to account for restrictions on resale and minority ownership positions.

The value of our equity securities in public companies for which market quotations are readily available is based on the closing public market price on the balance sheet date. Securities that carry certain restrictions on sale are typically valued at a discount from the public market value of the security.

Dividend income on preferred equity securities is recorded as dividend income on an accrual basis to the extent that such amounts are expected to be collected and to the extent that we have the option to receive the dividend in cash. Dividend income on common equity securities is recorded on the record date for private companies or on the ex-dividend date for publicly traded companies.

Net Realized Gains or Losses and Net Change in Unrealized Appreciation or Depreciation. Realized gains or losses are measured by the difference between the net proceeds from the repayment or sale and the cost basis of the investment without regard to unrealized appreciation or depreciation previously recognized, and include investments charged off during the year, net of recoveries. Net change in unrealized appreciation or depreciation reflects the change in portfolio investment values during the reporting period, including the reversal of previously recorded unrealized appreciation or depreciation when gains or losses are realized.

Fee Income. Fee income includes fees for guarantees and services rendered by us to portfolio companies and other third parties such as diligence, structuring, transaction services, management and consulting services, and other services. Guaranty fees are generally recognized as income over the related period of the guaranty. Diligence, structuring, and transaction services fees are generally recognized as income when services are rendered or when the related transactions are completed. Management, consulting and other services fees are generally recognized as income as the services are rendered.

SENIOR SECURITIES

Information about our senior securities is shown in the following tables as of December 31 for the years indicated in the table, unless otherwise noted. The report of our independent registered public accounting firm on the senior securities table as of December 31, 2004, is attached as an exhibit to the registration statement of which this prospectus is a part. The indicates information which the SEC expressly does not require to be disclosed for certain types of senior securities.

Class and Year	Total Amount Outstanding Exclusive of Treasury Securities[1]	Asset Coverage Per Unit[2]	Involuntary Liquidating Preference Per Unit[3]	Average Market Value Per Unit[4]
Unsecured Long-term Notes Payable				
1995	$ 0	$ 0	$	N/A
1996	0	0		N/A
1997	0	0		N/A
1998	180,000,000	2,734		N/A
1999	419,000,000	2,283		N/A
2000	544,000,000	2,445		N/A
2001	694,000,000	2,453		N/A
2002	694,000,000	2,704		N/A
2003	854,000,000	3,219		N/A
2004	981,368,000	2,801		N/A
2005 (as of June 30, unaudited)	940,011,500	3,430		N/A
Small Business Administration Debentures [5]				
1995	$ 61,300,000	$ 2,868	$	N/A
1996	61,300,000	2,485		N/A
1997	54,300,000	2,215		N/A
1998	47,650,000	2,734		N/A
1999	62,650,000	2,283		N/A
2000	78,350,000	2,445		N/A
2001	94,500,000	2,453		N/A
2002	94,500,000	2,704		N/A
2003	94,500,000	3,219		N/A
2004	77,500,000	2,801		N/A
2005 (as of June 30, unaudited)	46,500,000	3,430		N/A

Class and Year	Total Amount Outstanding Exclusive of Treasury Securities(1)	Asset Coverage Per Unit(2)	Involuntary Liquidating Preference Per Unit(3)	Average Market Value Per Unit(4)
Overseas Private Investment Corporation Loan				
1995	$ 0	$ 0	$	N/A
1996	8,700,000	2,485		N/A
1997	8,700,000	2,215		N/A
1998	5,700,000	2,734		N/A
1999	5,700,000	2,283		N/A
2000	5,700,000	2,445		N/A
2001	5,700,000	2,453		N/A
2002	5,700,000	2,704		N/A
2003	5,700,000	3,219		N/A
2004	5,700,000	2,801		N/A
2005 (as of June 30, unaudited)	0	0		N/A
Revolving Lines of Credit				
1995	$ 20,414,000	$ 2,868	$	N/A
1996	45,099,000	2,485		N/A
1997	38,842,000	2,215		N/A
1998	95,000,000	2,734		N/A
1999	82,000,000	2,283		N/A
2000	82,000,000	2,445		N/A
2001	144,750,000	2,453		N/A
2002	204,250,000	2,704		N/A
2003	0	0		N/A
2004	112,000,000	2,801		N/A
2005 (as of June 30, unaudited)	0	0		N/A
Auction Rate Reset Note				
1995	$ 0	$ 0	$	N/A
1996	0	0		N/A
1997	0	0		N/A
1998	0	0		N/A
1999	0	0		N/A
2000	76,598,000	2,445		N/A
2001	81,856,000	2,453		N/A
2002	0	0		N/A
2003	0	0		N/A
2004	0	0		N/A
2005 (as of June 30, unaudited)	0	0		N/A

Class and Year	Total Amount Outstanding Exclusive of Treasury Securities[1]	Asset Coverage Per Unit[2]	Involuntary Liquidating Preference Per Unit[3]	Average Market Value Per Unit[4]
Master Repurchase Agreement and Master Loan and Security Agreement				
1995	$ 0	$ 0	$	N/A
1996	85,775,000	2,485		N/A
1997	225,821,000	2,215		N/A
1998	6,000,000	2,734		N/A
1999	23,500,000	2,283		N/A
2000	0	0		N/A
2001	0	0		N/A
2002	0	0		N/A
2003	0	0		N/A
2004	0	0		N/A
2005 (as of June 30, unaudited)	0	0		N/A
Senior Note Payable[6]				
1995	$ 20,000,000	$ 2,868	$	N/A
1996	20,000,000	2,485		N/A
1997	20,000,000	2,215		N/A
1998	0	0		N/A
1999	0	0		N/A
2000	0	0		N/A
2001	0	0		N/A
2002	0	0		N/A
2003	0	0		N/A
2004	0	0		N/A
2005 (as of June 30, unaudited)	0	0		N/A
Bonds Payable				
1995	$ 98,625,000	$ 2,868	$	N/A
1996	54,123,000	2,485		N/A
1997	0	0		N/A
1998	0	0		N/A
1999	0	0		N/A
2000	0	0		N/A
2001	0	0		N/A
2002	0	0		N/A
2003	0	0		N/A
2004	0	0		N/A
2005 (as of June 30, unaudited)	0	0		N/A

Class and Year	Total Amount Outstanding Exclusive of Treasury Securities[1]	Asset Coverage Per Unit[2]	Involuntary Liquidating Preference Per Unit[3]	Average Market Value Per Unit[4]
Redeemable Cumulative Preferred Stock[5][7]				
1995	$1,000,000	$277	$100	N/A
1996	1,000,000	242	100	N/A
1997	1,000,000	217	100	N/A
1998	1,000,000	267	100	N/A
1999	1,000,000	225	100	N/A
2000	1,000,000	242	100	N/A
2001	1,000,000	244	100	N/A
2002	1,000,000	268	100	N/A
2003	1,000,000	319	100	N/A
2004	0	0		N/A
2005 (as of June 30, unaudited)	0	0		N/A
Non-Redeemable Cumulative Preferred Stock[5]				
1995	$6,000,000	$277	$100	N/A
1996	6,000,000	242	100	N/A
1997	6,000,000	217	100	N/A
1998	6,000,000	267	100	N/A
1999	6,000,000	225	100	N/A
2000	6,000,000	242	100	N/A
2001	6,000,000	244	100	N/A
2002	6,000,000	268	100	N/A
2003	6,000,000	319	100	N/A
2004	0	0		N/A
2005 (as of June 30, unaudited)	0	0		N/A

(1) Total amount of each class of senior securities outstanding at the end of the period presented.

(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. The asset coverage ratio for a class of senior securities that is preferred stock is calculated as our consolidated total assets, less all liabilities and indebtedness not represented by senior securities, divided by senior securities representing indebtedness, plus the involuntary liquidation preference of the preferred stock (see footnote 3). The Asset Coverage Per Unit for preferred stock is expressed in terms of dollar amounts per share.

(3) The amount to which such class of senior security would be entitled upon the involuntary liquidation of the issuer in preference to any security junior to it.

(4) Not applicable, as senior securities are not registered for public trading.

(5) Issued by our small business investment company subsidiary to the Small Business Administration. These categories of senior securities are not subject to the asset coverage requirements of the 1940 Act. See Certain Government Regulations Small Business Administration Regulations.

(6) We were the obligor on $15 million of the senior notes. Our small business investment company subsidiary was the obligor on the remaining $5 million, which is not subject to the asset coverage requirements of the 1940 Act.

(7) The Redeemable Cumulative Preferred Stock was reclassified to Other Liabilities on the accompanying financial statements during 2003 in accordance with SFAS No. 150.

BUSINESS

General

As a business development company, or BDC, we are in the private equity business. Specifically, we provide long-term debt and equity capital to primarily private middle market companies in a variety of industries. We believe the private equity capital markets are important to the growth of small and middle market companies because such companies often have difficulty accessing the public debt and equity capital markets because their capital needs are too small to be attractive to the public markets, or because they are in need of long-term growth capital, which banks do not generally provide. We believe that we are well positioned to be a source of capital for such companies.

We have participated in the private equity business since we were founded in 1958. We have financed thousands of companies nationwide. We generally invest in established, middle market companies with adequate cash flow for debt service. We are not venture capitalists, and we generally do not provide seed, or early stage, capital.

We primarily invest in the American entrepreneurial economy. Our private finance portfolio includes investments in over 100 companies that generate aggregate annual revenues of over $10 billion and employ more than 90,000 people.

Our investment objective is to achieve current income and capital gains. In order to achieve this objective, we invest in companies in a variety of industries. We have also invested in non-investment grade commercial mortgage-backed securities (CMBS) and collateralized debt obligation bonds and preferred shares (CDOs); however, on May 3, 2005, we completed the sale of our portfolio of CMBS and CDO investments. See Management s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations above. Upon completion of this sale, our lending and investment activity has been focused primarily on private equity investments.

Private Equity Investing

As a private equity investor, we spend significant time and effort identifying, structuring, performing due diligence, monitoring, developing, valuing, and ultimately exiting our investments. We generally target companies in less cyclical industries with, among other things, high return on invested capital, management teams with meaningful equity ownership, well-constructed balance sheets, and that have the ability to generate free cash flow. Each investment is subject to an extensive due diligence process. It is not uncommon for a single investment to take from two months to a full year to complete, depending on the complexity of the transaction.

Our investment activity is primarily focused on making long-term investments in the debt and equity of primarily private middle market companies. Debt investments may include senior loans, second lien debt, unitranche debt (a single debt investment that is a blend of senior and subordinated debt), or subordinated debt (with or without equity features). The junior debt that we invest in that is lower in repayment priority than senior debt is also known as mezzanine debt. Equity investments may include a minority equity stake in connection with a debt investment or a substantial equity stake in connection with a buyout transaction. In a buyout transaction, we generally invest in senior debt, subordinated debt and equity (preferred and/or voting or non-voting common) where our

equity ownership represents a significant portion of the equity, but may or may not represent a controlling interest.

We have chosen these investments because they can be structured to provide recurring cash flow to us as the investor. In addition to earning interest income, we may earn income from management, diligence, structuring, consulting or other fees. We may also enhance our total return through capital gains through equity features, such as nominal cost warrants, or by investing in equity instruments. Net realized gains received over the past ten years as a percentage of total assets are shown in the chart below.

Our investments in the debt and equity of primarily private middle market companies are generally long-term in nature and privately negotiated, and no readily available market exists for them. This makes our investments highly illiquid and, as a result, we cannot readily trade them. When we make an investment, we enter into a long-term arrangement where our ultimate exit from that investment may be five to ten years in the future.

We believe illiquid investments generally provide better investment returns on average over time than do more liquid investments, such as public equities, public debt instruments, or large syndicated senior loans, because of the increased risk in holding such illiquid investments. Investors in illiquid investments cannot manage risk through investment trading techniques. In order to manage our risk, we focus on careful investment selection, thorough due diligence, portfolio monitoring and portfolio diversification. Our investment management processes have been designed to incorporate these disciplines.

We believe our business model is well suited for long-term illiquid investing. Our balance sheet is capitalized with significant equity capital and we use only a modest level of debt capital, which allows us the ability to manage through difficult market conditions with less risk of liquidity issues. Under the Investment Company Act of 1940 we are restricted to a debt to equity ratio of approximately one-to-one. Thus, our capital structure, which includes a modest level of long-term leverage, is well suited for long-term illiquid investments.

In general, we compete for investments with a large number of private equity funds and mezzanine funds, other business development companies, investment banks, other

equity and non-equity based investment funds, and other sources of financing, including specialty finance companies and traditional financial services companies such as commercial banks. However, we primarily compete with other providers of long-term debt and equity capital to middle market companies, including private equity funds and other business development companies.

Our private finance portfolio is primarily composed of debt and equity securities. We generally invest in private companies though, from time to time, we may invest in public companies that lack access to public capital or whose securities may not be marginable. These investments are also generally illiquid.

Our capital is generally used to fund:

- growth
- acquisitions
- buyouts
- recapitalizations
- note purchases
- other types of financings

When assessing a prospective private finance investment, we generally look for companies in less cyclical industries in the middle market (i.e., generally $50 million to $500 million in revenues and EBITDA of at least $5 million) with certain target characteristics, which may or may not be present in the companies in which we invest. Our target investments generally are in companies with the following characteristics:

- Management team with meaningful equity ownership
- Dominant or defensible market position
- High return on invested capital
- Stable operating margins
- Ability to generate free cash flow
- Well-constructed balance sheet

We focus on selecting investments that are structured to generate current returns as well as potential future capital gains. It is our preference to structure our investments with a focus on current recurring interest and other portfolio income. Our loans generally have interest-only payments in the early years and payments of both principal and interest in the later years with maturities of five to ten years, although maturities and principal amortization schedules may vary. Our loans are also generally unsecured and generally carry a fixed rate of interest, which is generally paid to us quarterly. We generally target a minimum 10% weighted average current portfolio yield on the debt component of our private finance portfolio. The weighted average yield on our private finance loans and debt securities was 13.7% at June 30, 2005.

The structure of each debt and equity security is specifically negotiated to enable us to protect our investment and maximize our returns. We include many terms governing interest rate, repayment terms, prepayment penalties, financial covenants, operating covenants, ownership parameters, dilution parameters, liquidation preferences, voting rights, and put or call rights. Our investments are generally subject to restrictions on resale and generally have no established trading market.

To the extent that we buy a significant equity stake in a company in a buyout transaction, we generally structure our investments such that we seek to earn a blended current return on our total capital invested of approximately 10% through a combination of interest income on our senior loans and subordinated debt, dividends on our preferred and common equity, and management, consulting, or transaction services fees to compensate us for the managerial assistance that we may provide to the portfolio company. We believe that the transaction fees charged for the services we provide to portfolio companies are generally comparable with transaction fees charged by others in the private equity industry for performing similar services. In our buyout investments, we own a substantial percentage of the equity, which may or may not represent a controlling interest, of the portfolio company as compared to a debt investment which may or may not have equity features. If we invest in non-voting equity in a buyout investment, we generally have an option to acquire a controlling stake in the voting securities of the portfolio company at fair market value. As a result of the significant equity investment in a buyout investment there is potential to realize larger capital gains as well as current return through buyout investing as compared to debt or mezzanine investing.

We may fund most or all of the debt and equity capital upon the closing of buyout transactions, which may include investments in lower-yielding senior debt. Subsequent to closing, the portfolio company may refinance all or a portion of this senior debt, resulting in a repayment to us. The amount of lower-yielding senior debt outstanding to portfolio companies at any point in time may cause the weighted average yield on the private finance debt portfolio to fluctuate. In addition, one of our portfolio companies, Callidus Capital Corporation, may provide senior debt capital to the same companies that we invest in, and we may provide the financing to Callidus for this purpose.

We intend to take a balanced approach to private equity investing that emphasizes a complementary mix of debt investments and buyout investments. The combination of these two types of investments provides current interest and related portfolio income and the potential for future capital gains. Our current strategy is to focus on buyout and recapitalization transactions where we can manage risk through the structure and terms of our debt and equity investments and where we can potentially realize more attractive total returns from both current interest and fee income and future capital gains. We are also focusing our debt investing on smaller middle market companies where we can provide both senior and subordinated debt or unitranche debt.

At June 30, 2005, 64% of the private finance portfolio at value consisted of loans and debt securities and 36% consisted of equity securities (equity securities included 30% in investment cost basis and 6% in net unrealized appreciation). At June 30, 2005, 56.1% of the private finance investments at value were in companies more than 25% owned, 6.3% were in companies 5% to 25% owned, and 37.6% were in companies less than 5% owned.

Our largest buyout investments at June 30, 2005, were in Advantage Sales & Marketing, Inc and Business Loan Express, LLC.

Advantage Sales and Marketing, Inc. At June 30, 2005, our investment in Advantage Sales & Marketing, Inc. (Advantage) totaled $405.5 million at value, or 12.1% of our total assets, which includes unrealized appreciation of $144.1 million. Advantage is a leading sales and marketing agency providing outsourced sales, merchandising, and marketing services to the consumer packaged goods industry. We completed the purchase of a

majority voting ownership in Advantage in June 2004. Advantage has offices across the United States and is headquartered in Irvine, CA.

Business Loan Express, LLC. At June 30, 2005, our investment in Business Loan Express, LLC (BLX) totaled $340.0 million at value, or 10.1% of our total assets, which includes unrealized appreciation of $56.1 million. BLX is a national, non-bank lender participating in the SBA s 7(a) Guaranteed Loan Program and is licensed by the SBA as a Small Business Lending Company. BLX is a nationwide preferred lender, as designated by the SBA, and originates, sells, and services small business loans. In addition, BLX originates conventional small business loans, small investment real estate loans, and loans under the USDA Business and Industry Guaranteed Loan Program. BLX s loan products are designed specifically for small businesses with financing needs of up to $4.0 million. We acquired BLX in December 2000. BLX has offices across the United States and is headquartered in New York, New York.

We monitor the portfolio to maintain diversity within the industries in which we invest. We currently do not have a policy with respect to concentrating (i.e., investing 25% or more of our total assets) in any particular industry and currently our portfolio is not concentrated. We may or may not concentrate in any industry or group of industries in the future. The geographic region for the private finance portfolio depicts the location of the headquarters for our portfolio companies. The portfolio companies may have a number of other locations.

The industry and geographic compositions of the private finance portfolio at value at June 30, 2005, and December 31, 2004, were as follows:

	2005	2004
Industry		
Business services	43%	32%
Financial services	19	21
Consumer products	13	20
Healthcare services	8	8
Industrial products	6	8
Retail	3	2
Energy Services	2	2
Broadcasting and cable	1	2
Other	5	5
Total	100%	100%
Geographic Region		
Mid-Atlantic	33%	40%
West	29	27
Southeast	22	14
Midwest	12	15
Northeast	4	4
Total	100%	100%

Commercial Real Estate Finance Portfolio. Our commercial real estate investments have generally been in the non-investment grade tranches of commercial mortgage-backed securities, also known as CMBS, and in the bonds and preferred shares of collateralized debt obligations, also known as CDOs. On May 3, 2005, we completed the sale of our

portfolio of CMBS and CDO investments. See Management s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations above. After the completion of this sale, our commercial real estate finance portfolio consists of commercial mortgage loans, real estate owned and equity interests, which totaled $143.8 million at value on June 30, 2005.

Simultaneous with the sale of our CMBS and CDO portfolio, we entered into a platform assets purchase agreement with CWCapital Investments LLC, an affiliate of the Caisse (CWCapital), pursuant to which we sold certain commercial real estate related assets, including servicer advances, intellectual property, software and other platform assets, subject to certain adjustments. Under this agreement, we have agreed not to invest in CMBS and real estate related CDOs and refrain from certain other real estate related investing or servicing activities for a period of three years, subject to certain limitations and excluding our existing portfolio and related activities.

Business Processes

Business Development and New Deal Origination. Over the years, we have developed and maintained relationships with numerous private equity investors, investment banks, business brokers, merger and acquisition advisors, financial services companies, banks, law firms and accountants through whom we source investment opportunities. Through these relationships, we believe we have been able to strengthen our position as a long-term investor. We are well known in the private equity industry, and we believe that our experience and reputation provide a competitive advantage in originating new investments.

From time to time, we may seek new investment opportunities together with our portfolio company, Callidus Capital Corporation, as a one-stop financing solution. We may also receive referrals of new prospective investments from our portfolio companies as well as other participants in the capital markets. We generally pay referral fees of up to 1.25% to those who refer to us transactions that we consummate.

New Deal Underwriting and Investment Execution. In a typical transaction, we review, analyze, and substantiate through due diligence, the business plan and operations of the potential portfolio company. We perform financial due diligence, perform operational due diligence, study the industry and competitive landscape, and conduct reference checks with company management or other employees, customers, suppliers, and competitors, as necessary. We may work with external consultants, including accounting firms and industry or operational consultants, in performing due diligence and in monitoring our portfolio investments.

Once we have determined that a prospective portfolio company is suitable for investment, we work with the management and the other capital providers, including senior, junior, and equity capital providers, to structure a deal. We negotiate among these parties to agree on how our investment is expected to perform relative to the other capital in the portfolio company s capital structure. The typical debt transaction requires approximately two to six months of diligence and structuring before funding occurs. The typical buyout transaction may take up to one year to complete because the due diligence and structuring process is significantly longer when investing in a substantial equity stake in the company.

Our investments are tailored to the facts and circumstances of each deal. The specific structure is designed to protect our rights and manage our risk in the transaction. We

generally structure the debt instrument to require restrictive affirmative and negative covenants, default penalties, lien protection, or other protective provisions. In addition, each debt investment is individually priced to achieve a return that reflects our rights and priorities in the portfolio company s capital structure, the structure of the debt instrument, and our perceived risk of the investment. Our loans and debt securities have an annual stated interest rate; however, that interest rate is only one factor in pricing the investment. The annual stated interest rate may include some component of contractual payment-in-kind interest, which represents contractual interest accrued and added to the loan balance that generally becomes due at maturity or upon prepayment. In addition to the interest earned on loans and debt securities, our debt investments may include equity features, such as warrants or options to buy a minority interest in the portfolio company. The warrants we receive with our debt securities generally require only a nominal cost to exercise, and thus, if the portfolio company appreciates in value, we achieve additional investment return from this equity interest. We may structure the warrants to provide minority rights provisions and event-driven puts. In many cases, we will also obtain registration rights in connection with these equity interests, which may include demand and piggyback registration rights.

The key steps in our investment process are:

- Initial investment screening;
- Initial investment committee approval;
- Due diligence, structuring and negotiation;
- Internal review of diligence results;
- Final investment committee approval;
- Approval by the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors (for all debt investments that represent a commitment equal to or greater than $20 million and every buyout transaction); and
- Funding of the investment (due diligence must be completed with final investment committee approval before funds are disbursed).

The investment process benefits from the significant professional experience of the members of our investment committee, which is chaired by our Chief Executive Officer and includes our Chief Operating Officer, our Chief Financial Officer, and certain of our Managing Directors.

Portfolio Monitoring and Development. Middle market companies often lack the management expertise and experience found in larger companies. As a BDC, we are required by the 1940 Act to make available significant managerial assistance to our portfolio companies. Our senior level professionals work with portfolio company management teams to assist them to acquire other companies, to optimize their cost structures, to recruit management talent, to develop their marketing strategies, and to provide a variety of other services. We also support our portfolio companies efforts to structure and attract additional capital.

Our team of investment professionals regularly monitors the status and performance of each investment. This portfolio company monitoring process generally includes review of the company s financial performance against its business plan, review of current financial statements and compliance with financial covenants, evaluation of significant current

developments and assessment of future exit strategies. For debt investments we may have board observation rights that allow us to attend portfolio company board meetings. For buyout investments, we generally hold a majority of the seats on the board of directors where we own a controlling interest in the portfolio company and we have board observation rights where we do not own a controlling interest in the portfolio company.

From time to time we will identify investments that require closer monitoring or become workout assets. We develop a workout strategy for workout assets and gauge our progress against the strategy at periodic portfolio management committee meetings. Our portfolio management committee is chaired by our Chief Executive Officer and includes our Chief Operating Officer, our Chief Financial Officer, and other senior professionals.

We seek to price our investments to provide an investment return considering the fact that certain investments in the portfolio may underperform or result in loss of investment return or investment principal. As a private equity investor, we will incur losses from our investing activities, however we have a history of working with troubled portfolio companies in order to recover as much of our investments as is practicable.

Portfolio Grading

We employ a grading system to monitor the quality of our portfolio. Grade 1 is for those investments from which a capital gain is expected. Grade 2 is for investments performing in accordance with plan. Grade 3 is for investments that require closer monitoring; however, no loss of investment return or principal is expected. Grade 4 is for investments that are in workout and for which some loss of current investment return is expected, but no loss of principal is expected. Grade 5 is for investments that are in workout and for which some loss of principal is expected.

Portfolio Valuation

We determine the value of each investment in our portfolio on a quarterly basis, and changes in value result in unrealized appreciation or depreciation being recognized in our statement of operations. Value, as defined in Section 2(a)(41) of the Investment Company Act of 1940, is (i) the market price for those securities for which a market quotation is readily available and (ii) for all other securities and assets, fair value is as determined in good faith by the Board of Directors. Since there is typically no readily available market value for the investments in our portfolio, we value substantially all of our portfolio investments at fair value as determined in good faith by the Board of Directors pursuant to a valuation policy and a consistently applied valuation process. Because of the inherent uncertainty of determining the fair value of investments that do not have a readily available market value, the fair value of our investments determined in good faith by the Board of Directors may differ significantly from the values that would have been used had a ready market existed for the investments, and the differences could be material.

There is no single standard for determining fair value in good faith. As a result, determining fair value requires that judgment be applied to the specific facts and circumstances of each portfolio investment while employing a consistently applied valuation process for the types of investments we make. Unlike banks, we are not permitted to provide a general reserve for anticipated loan losses. Instead, we are required to specifically value each individual investment on a quarterly basis. We will record unrealized depreciation on investments when we believe that an investment has become impaired, including where collection of a loan or realization of an equity security is doubtful, or when

the enterprise value of the portfolio company does not currently support the cost of our debt or equity investment. Enterprise value means the entire value of the company to a potential buyer, including the sum of the values of debt and equity securities used to capitalize the enterprise at a point in time. We will record unrealized appreciation if we believe that the underlying portfolio company has appreciated in value and our equity security has also appreciated in value. Changes in fair value are recorded in the statement of operations as net change in unrealized appreciation or depreciation.

As a business development company, we invest in illiquid securities including debt and equity securities of companies. The structure of each debt and equity security is specifically negotiated to enable us to protect our investment and maximize our returns. We include many terms governing interest rate, repayment terms, prepayment penalties, financial covenants, operating covenants, ownership parameters, dilution parameters, liquidation preferences, voting rights, and put or call rights. Our investments are generally subject to restrictions on resale and generally have no established trading market. Because of the type of investments that we make and the nature of our business, our valuation process requires an analysis of various factors. Our fair value methodology includes the examination of, among other things, the underlying investment performance, financial condition, and market changing events that impact valuation.

Valuation Methodology. Our process for determining the fair value of a private finance investment begins with determining the enterprise value of the portfolio company. The fair value of our investment is based on the enterprise value at which the portfolio company could be sold in an orderly disposition over a reasonable period of time between willing parties other than in a forced or liquidation sale. The liquidity event whereby we exit a private finance investment is generally the sale, the recapitalization or, in some cases, the initial public offering of the portfolio company.

There is no one methodology to determine enterprise value and, in fact, for any one portfolio company, enterprise value is best expressed as a range of fair values, from which we derive a single estimate of enterprise value. To determine the enterprise value of a portfolio company, we analyze its historical and projected financial results. We generally require portfolio companies to provide annual audited and quarterly unaudited financial statements, as well as annual projections for the upcoming fiscal year. Typically in the private equity business, companies are bought and sold based on multiples of EBITDA, cash flow, net income, revenues or, in limited instances, book value. The private equity industry uses financial measures such as EBITDA or EBITDAM (Earnings Before Interest, Taxes, Depreciation, Amortization and, in some instances, Management fees) in order to assess a portfolio company s financial performance and to value a portfolio company. EBITDA and EBITDAM are not intended to represent cash flow from operations as defined by U.S. generally accepted accounting principles and such information should not be considered as an alternative to net income, cash flow from operations, or any other measure of performance prescribed by U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. When using EBITDA to determine enterprise value, we may adjust EBITDA for non-recurring items. Such adjustments are intended to normalize EBITDA to reflect the portfolio company s earnings power. Adjustments to EBITDA may include compensation to previous owners, acquisition, recapitalization, or restructuring related items or one-time non-recurring income or expense items.

In determining a multiple to use for valuation purposes, we generally look to private merger and acquisition statistics, discounted public trading multiples or industry practices. In estimating a reasonable multiple, we consider not only the fact that our portfolio

company may be a private company relative to a peer group of public comparables, but we also consider the size and scope of our portfolio company and its specific strengths and weaknesses. In some cases, the best valuation methodology may be a discounted cash flow analysis based on future projections. If a portfolio company is distressed, a liquidation analysis may provide the best indication of enterprise value.

If there is adequate enterprise value to support the repayment of our debt, the fair value of our loan or debt security normally corresponds to cost unless the borrower s condition or other factors lead to a determination of fair value at a different amount. The fair value of equity interests in portfolio companies is determined based on various factors, including the enterprise value remaining for equity holders after the repayment of the portfolio company s debt and other preference capital, and other pertinent factors such as recent offers to purchase a portfolio company, recent transactions involving the purchase or sale of the portfolio company s equity securities, or other liquidation events. The determined equity values are generally discounted when we have a minority position, restrictions on resale, specific concerns about the receptivity of the capital markets to a specific company at a certain time, or other factors.

As a participant in the private equity business, we invest primarily in private middle market companies for which there is generally no publicly available information. Because of the private nature of these businesses, there is a need to maintain the confidentiality of the financial and other information that we have for the private companies in our portfolio. We believe that maintaining this confidence is important, as disclosure of such information could disadvantage our portfolio companies and could put us at a disadvantage in attracting new investments. Therefore, we do not intend to disclose financial or other information about our portfolio companies, unless required, because we believe doing so may put them at an economic or competitive disadvantage, regardless of our level of ownership or control. To balance the lack of publicly available information about our private portfolio companies, we will continue to work with independent third-party consultants to obtain assistance in determining fair value for a portion of the private finance portfolio each quarter as discussed below.

Valuation Process. The portfolio valuation process is managed by our Chief Valuation Officer (CVO). The CVO works with the investment professionals responsible for each investment. The following is a description of the steps we take each quarter to determine the value of our portfolio.

Our valuation process begins with each portfolio company or investment being initially valued by the deal team, led by the Managing Director or senior officer who is responsible for the portfolio company relationship.

The CVO reviews the valuation data. The CVO, members of the valuation team, and an independent third-party consultant, as applicable, meet with each Managing Director or responsible senior officer to discuss the preliminary valuation determined and documented by the deal team for each of their respective investments.

The investment committee meets with the CVO where members of the investment committee have the opportunity to discuss the preliminary valuation results.

Valuation documentation is distributed to the members of the Board of Directors.

The Audit Committee of the Board of Directors meets with the third-party consultants to discuss the assistance provided and results.

The Board of Directors and the CVO meet to discuss and review valuations.

To the extent there are changes or if additional information is deemed necessary, a follow-up Board meeting may take place.

The Board of Directors determines the fair value of the portfolio in good faith.

In connection with our valuation process to determine the fair value of a private finance investment, we work with independent third-party consultants to obtain assistance and advice as additional support in the preparation of our internal valuation analysis for a portion of the portfolio each quarter. In addition, we may receive independent assessments of a particular private finance portfolio company s value in the ordinary course of business, most often in the context of a prospective sale transaction or in the context of a bankruptcy process. The valuation analysis prepared by management using these independent valuation resources, when applicable, is submitted to our Board of Directors for its determination of fair value of the portfolio in good faith. See the Management s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations above.

Disposition of Investments

We manage our portfolio of investments in an effort to maximize our expected returns. Our portfolio is large and diverse and we frequently are repaid by our borrowers and exit our debt and equity investments as portfolio companies are sold, recapitalized or complete an initial public offering. In our debt investments where we have equity features, we frequently are in a minority ownership position in a portfolio company, and as a result, generally exit the investment when the majority equity stakeholder decides to sell or recapitalize the company. Where we have a control position in an investment, as we may have in buyout investments, we have more flexibility and can determine whether or not we should exit our investment. Our most common exit strategy for a buyout investment is the sale of a portfolio company to a strategic or financial buyer. If an investment has appreciated in value, we may realize a gain when we exit the investment. If an investment has depreciated in value, we may realize a loss when we exit the investment.

We are in the investment business, which includes acquiring and exiting investments. It is our policy not to comment on potential transactions in the portfolio prior to reaching a definitive agreement or, in many cases, prior to consummating a transaction. To the extent we enter into any material transactions, we would provide disclosure as required.

Dividends

We have elected to be taxed as a regulated investment company under subchapter M of the Internal Revenue Code. As such, we are not subject to corporate level income taxation on income we timely distribute to our stockholders as dividends. We pay regular quarterly dividends based upon an estimate of annual taxable income, which includes our taxable interest, dividend, and fee income, as well as taxable net capital gains. Taxable income generally differs from net income for financial reporting purposes due to temporary and permanent differences in the recognition of income and expenses and generally excludes net unrealized appreciation or depreciation, as gains or losses are not included in taxable income until they are realized. Taxable income includes non-cash income, such as changes in accrued and reinvested interest and dividends, which includes contractual payment-in-kind interest, and the amortization of discounts and fees. Cash collections of income resulting from contractual payment-in-kind interest or the amortization of discounts and fees generally occur upon the repayment of the loans or debt securities that

include such items. Non-cash taxable income is reduced by non-cash expenses, such as realized losses and depreciation and amortization expense.

Our Board of Directors reviews the dividend rate quarterly, and may adjust the quarterly dividend throughout the year. Dividends are declared based upon our estimate of annual taxable income available for distribution to shareholders. Our goal is to declare what we believe to be sustainable increases in our regular quarterly dividends. To the extent that we earn annual taxable income in excess of dividends paid for the year, we may carry over the excess taxable income into the next year and such excess income will be available for distribution in the next year as permitted under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986. Excess taxable income carried over and paid out in the next year may be subject to a 4% excise tax (see Other Matters Regulated Investment Company Status above). We believe that carrying over excess taxable income into future periods may provide increased visibility with respect to taxable earnings available to pay the regular quarterly dividend.

We currently expect that our estimated annual taxable income for 2005 will be in excess of our estimated dividend distributions to shareholders in 2005 from such taxable income, and, therefore, we expect to carry over excess taxable income for distribution to shareholders in 2006. Accordingly, we accrued an excise tax of $4.0 million based upon our estimate of taxable income earned for the six months ended June 30, 2005. Excise taxes are accrued on estimated excess taxable income as taxable income is earned, therefore, the excise tax accrued to date in 2005 may be adjusted as appropriate in the second half of 2005 to reflect changes in our estimate of the carry over amount and additional excise tax may be accrued during the rest of 2005 as additional excess taxable income is earned, if any. Our ability to earn the estimated annual taxable income for 2005 depends on many factors, including our ability to make new investments at attractive yields, the level of repayments in the portfolio, the realization of gains or losses from portfolio exits, and the level of operating expense incurred to operate our business. See Management s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations and Risk Factors.

We began paying quarterly dividends in 1963, and our portfolio has provided sufficient ordinary taxable income and realized net capital gains to sustain or grow our dividends over time. The percentage of our dividend generated by ordinary taxable income versus capital gain income will vary from year to year. Depending on many factors impacting portfolio activities, including the amount of debt and equity capital available to middle market companies, the level of merger and acquisition activity for such companies, the general economic environment, and the competitive environment for the types of investments we make, we may be in a build and/or harvest mode for our portfolio investments. As illustrated in the chart below, when we are building the portfolio, ordinary taxable income typically grows as a percentage of the total dividend. When we are exiting investments, or in a harvest mode, net capital gains typically grow as a percentage of the total dividend. We believe that our historical ability to generate both ordinary and capital gain income has built visibility into the dividends we pay. The

percentage of ordinary taxable income versus net capital gain income supporting the dividend since 1985 is shown below.

Corporate Structure and Offices

We are a Maryland corporation and a closed-end, non-diversified management investment company that has elected to be regulated as a business development company under the 1940 Act. We have an indirect wholly owned subsidiary, Allied Investments L.P., that is licensed under the Small Business Investment Act of 1958 as a Small Business Investment Company. We own all of the partnership interests in Allied Investments L.P. The assets held by Allied Investments L.P. represented 4.8% of our total assets at June 30, 2005. See Certain Government Regulations below for further information about small business investment company regulation.

In addition, we have a real estate investment trust subsidiary, Allied Capital REIT, Inc., and several subsidiaries that are single-member limited liability companies established for specific purposes, including holding real estate property. We also have a subsidiary, A.C. Corporation, that generally provides diligence and structuring services on our transactions, as well as structuring, transaction, management, and other services to Allied Capital and our portfolio companies.

Our executive offices are located at 1919 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20006-3434 and our telephone number is (202) 331-1112. In addition, we have regional offices in Chicago, Los Angeles, and New York.

Employees

At June 30, 2005, we employed 152 individuals including investment and portfolio management professionals, operations professionals and administrative staff. As discussed above, we sold our portfolio of CMBS and CDO investments on May 3, 2005. In connection with this sale, 31 employees terminated employment in the third quarter of 2005.

The majority of our employees are located in our Washington, DC office. We believe that our relations with our employees are excellent.

Legal Proceedings

On June 23, 2004, we were notified by the SEC that they are conducting an informal investigation of us. On December 22, 2004, we received letters from the U.S. Attorney for the District of Columbia requesting the preservation and production of information regarding us and Business Loan Express, LLC in connection with a criminal investigation. Based on the information available to us at this time, the inquiries appear to primarily pertain to matters related to portfolio valuation and our portfolio company, Business Loan Express, LLC. To date, we have produced materials in response to requests from both the SEC and the U.S. Attorney s office, and certain current and former employees have provided testimony and have been interviewed by the staff of the SEC and the U.S. Attorney s Office. We are voluntarily cooperating with these investigations.

On May 28, 2004, Ferolie Corporation, a food broker with business and contractual relationships with an entity that is now affiliated with one of our portfolio companies, Advantage Sales & Marketing Inc., filed suit against us, Advantage Sales & Marketing and the affiliated entity in the United States District Court for the District of Columbia alleging that, among other things, we and Advantage Sales & Marketing had tortiously interfered with Ferolie s contract with the affiliated entity by causing the affiliated entity (i) to breach its obligations to Ferolie regarding Ferolie s participation in a reorganization transaction involving the affiliated entity and (ii) to induce clients of Ferolie to transfer their business to the affiliated entity. Ferolie sought actual and punitive damages against us and Advantage Sales & Marketing and declaratory and injunctive relief. On July 15, 2004, the United States District Court for the District of Columbia dismissed the lawsuit for lack of jurisdiction. On August 18, 2004, Ferolie filed a Petition to Compel Arbitration in the United States District Court for the Northern District of Illinois naming us, Advantage Sales & Marketing and the affiliated entity as respondents. Ferolie attached to its petition an Amended Demand for Arbitration and Statement of Claims that asserts essentially the same claims as were asserted in the lawsuit that was dismissed by the United States District Court for the District of Columbia. On October 29, 2004, the United States District Court for the Northern District of Illinois dismissed Ferolie s petition after finding that Ferolie had failed to adequately allege the existence of subject matter jurisdiction.

On November 4, 2004, Ferolie refiled its Petition to Compel Arbitration in the Circuit Court of Cook County, Illinois. The allegations and relief requested in this proceeding were identical to the assertions made by Ferolie in the two previously dismissed proceedings. On February 15, 2005, the Circuit Court of Cook County, Illinois entered an order denying Ferolie s motion for an order compelling us to arbitrate the claims asserted by Ferolie against us. In the same order, the Circuit Court of Cook County, Illinois granted Ferolie s motion to compel arbitration of the claims asserted against Advantage Sales & Marketing and the affiliated entity. The arbitration is proceeding. We are not a party to the arbitration.

In addition to the above matters, we are party to certain lawsuits in the normal course of business.

While the outcome of these legal proceedings and other matters cannot at this time be predicted with certainty, we do not expect that these matters will have a material effect upon our financial condition or results of operations.

PORTFOLIO COMPANIES

The following is a listing of each portfolio company or its affiliate, together referred to as portfolio companies, in which we had an equity investment at June 30, 2005. Percentages shown for class of securities held by us represent percentage of the class owned and do not necessarily represent voting ownership or economic ownership. Percentages shown for equity securities other than warrants or options represent the actual percentage of the class of security held before dilution. Percentages shown for warrants and options held represent the percentage of class of security we may own assuming we exercise our warrants or options before dilution.

The portfolio companies are presented in three categories: companies more than 25% owned which represent portfolio companies where we directly or indirectly own more than 25% of the outstanding voting securities of such portfolio company and, therefore, are deemed controlled by us under the 1940 Act; companies owned 5% to 25% which represent portfolio companies where we directly or indirectly own 5% to 25% of the outstanding voting securities of such portfolio company or where we hold one or more seats on the portfolio company s board of directors and, therefore, are deemed to be an affiliated person under the 1940 Act; and companies less than 5% owned which represent 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. We make available significant managerial assistance to our portfolio companies. We generally receive rights to observe the meetings of our portfolio companies board of directors, and may have one or more voting seats on their boards.

For information relating to the amount and nature of our investments in portfolio companies, see our consolidated statement of investments at June 30, 2005, at pages F-65 to F-73.

Name and Address of Portfolio Company	Nature of its Principal Business	Title of Securities Held by the Company	Percentage of Class Held
PRIVATE FINANCE			
Companies More Than 25% Owned			
Acme Paging, L.P.[1]	Paging Services	Class A Equity Interests	100.0%
6080 SW 40th Street, Suite 3		Class B Equity Interests	1.7%
Miami, FL 33155		Common Stock in Affiliate	15.8%
Advantage Sales & Marketing, Inc.[1][6]	Sales and Marketing Agency	Class A Common Stock	100.0%
19100 Von Karman Avenue Suite 600			
Irvine, CA 92612			
Alaris Consulting, LLC[1][2]	Consulting Firm	Equity Interests	100.0%
360 W. Butterfield Road			
Suite 400			
Elmhurst, IL 60126			
Avborne, Inc.[1][7]	Aviation Services	Series B Preferred Stock	23.8%
c/o Trivest, Inc.		Common Stock	27.2%
7500 NW 26th Street			
Miami, FL 33122			
Avborne Heavy Maintenance, Inc.[1][7]	Aviation Services	Series A Preferred Stock	27.5%
7500 26th Street N.W.		Common Stock	27.5%
Miami, FL 33122			
Business Loan Express, LLC[1]	Small Business Lender	Class A Equity Interests	100.0%
645 Madison Ave.		Class B Equity Interests	100.0%
19th Floor		Class C Equity Interests	94.9%
New York, NY 10022		Equity Interest in BLX Subsidiary[3]	20.0%
Callidus Capital Corporation[1][4]	Asset Manager and Finance Company	Common stock	100.0%
520 Madison Avenue, 27th Floor			
New York, NY 10022			

Name and Address of Portfolio Company	Nature of its Principal Business	Title of Securities Held by the Company	Percentage of Class Held
Fairchild Industrial Products Company[1]	Industrial Controls	Class A Redeemable	
3920 Westpoint Boulevard	Manufacturer	Common Stock	100.0%
Winston-Salem, NC 27013		Class B Common Stock	100.0%
Financial Pacific Company[1]	Commercial Finance	Series A Preferred Stock	99.4%
3455 South 344th Way, Suite 300	Leasing	Common Stock	99.4%
Federal Way, WA 98001			
ForeSite Towers, LLC[1]	Tower Leasing	Series A Preferred	
22 Iverness Center Parkway		Equity Interest	100.0%
Suite 50		Series B Preferred	
Birmingham, AL 35242		Equity Interest	100.0%
		Common Equity Interest	70.0%
GAC Investments, Inc.[1]	Cable System Operator	Common Stock	99.1%
12007 Sunrise Valley Drive, Suite 375			
Reston, VA 20191			
Global Communications, LLC[1]	Muzak Franchisee	Preferred Equity Interest	77.8%
1000 North Dixie Highway		Options for Common	
West Palm Beach, FL 33401		Equity Interest	59.3%
Gordian Group, Inc.[1]	Financial Advisory		
	Services	Common Stock	100.0%
499 Park Avenue			
5th Floor			
New York, NY 10022			
HealthASPex, Inc.[1]	Third Party	Class A Convertible	
Foxpointe Centre	Administrator	Preferred Stock	69.9%
Building 1; Suite 301		Class B Convertible	
201 South Johnson Road		Preferred Stock	64.8%
Houston, PA 15342		Common Stock	45.8%
HMT, Inc.	Storage Tank	Class B Preferred Stock	33.5%
4422 FM 1960 West	Maintenance &	Common Stock	25.0%
Suite 350	Repair	Warrants to Purchase	
Houston, TX 77068		Common Stock	9.7%
Housecall Medical Resources, Inc.[1]	Home Healthcare	Common Stock	76.8%
6501 Deane Hill Drive	Services		
Knoxville, TN 37919			
Impact Innovations Group, LLC	Information Technology	Equity Interest in	
12 Piedmont Center, Suite 210	Services Provider	Affiliate[5]	50.0%
Atlanta, GA 30305			
Insight Pharmaceuticals Corporation[1]	Marketer of Over-The-	Preferred Stock	100.0%
550 Township Line Road, Suite 300	Counter Pharmaceuticals	Common Stock	100.0%
Blue Bell, PA 19422			
Jakel, Inc.[1]	Manufacturer of Electric	Series A-1 Preferred Stock	32.3%
400 Broadway	Motors and Blowers	Class B Common Stock	100.0%
Highlands, IL 62249			
Legacy Partners Group, LLC[1]	Merger and Acquisition	Equity Interests	100.0%
520 Madison Avenue, 27th Floor	Advisor		
New York, NY 10022			
Litterer Beteiligungs-GmbH	Scaffolding Company	Equity Interest	24.0%
Uhlandstrasse 1			
69493 Hirschberg			
Germany			
Maui Body Works, Inc.[1]	Cosmetic Surgery		
	Services	Common Stock	100.0%
33 Lono Avenue, Suite 300			
Kahului, HI 96732			
Mercury Air Centers, Inc.[1]	Fixed Base Operations	Series A Common Stock	100.0%

1951 Airport Road		Common Stock	94.7%
Atlanta, GA 30341			
MVL Group, Inc.[(1)]	Market Research	Common Stock	64.9%
1061 E. Indiantown Road	Services		
Suite 300			
Jupiter, FL 33477			

Name and Address of Portfolio Company	Nature of its Principal Business	Title of Securities Held by the Company	Percentage of Class Held
Pennsylvania Avenue Investors, L.P.[1]	Private Equity Fund	Equity Interests	100.0%
1919 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W.			
Washington, DC 20006			
Powell Plant Farms, Inc.[1]	Plant Producer &	Preferred Stock	100.0%
Route 3, Box 1058	Wholesaler	Warrants to Purchase	
Troup, TX 75789		Common Stock	83.5%
Redox Brands, Inc.[1]	Household Cleaning	Series A Convertible	
9100 Centre Point Drive	Products	Preferred Stock	100.0%
Suite 200		Warrants to Purchase	
West Chester, OH 45069		Class A Common Stock	9.4%
Service Champ, Inc.	Wholesale Distributor of	Common Stock	63.9%
180 New Britain Boulevard	Auto Parts		
Chalfont, PA 18914			
Staffing Partners Holding			
Company, Inc.	Temporary Employee	Series B Preferred Stock	71.4%
104 Church Lane, #100		Redeemable Preferred	
	Services	Stock	48.3%
Baltimore, MD 21208		Class A-1 Common Stock	50.0%
		Class A-2 Common Stock	24.4%
		Class B Common Stock	48.8%
		Warrants to purchase	
		Class B Common Stock	30.3%
Startec Global Communications Corporation[1]	Telecommunications	Common Stock	68.5%
7631 Calhoun Drive	Services		
Rockville, MD 20850			
STS Operating, Inc.			
(d/b/a SunSource Technology			
Services, Inc.)[1]	Engineering Design and	Common Stock	77.1%
2301 Windsor Court	Services	Options to Purchase	
Addison, IL 60101		Common Stock	1.0%
Companies 5% to 25% Owned			
Air Evac Lifeteam	Air Ambulance Service	Series A Preferred	
1448 W. Eighth Street		Equity Interest	6.6%
West Plains, MO 65775		Series B Preferred Equity	
		Interest	6.2%
Aspen Pet Products, Inc.	Pet Product	Series B Preferred Stock	8.7%
4735 North Florence Street	Provider	Series D Preferred Stock	6.5%
Denver, CO 80238		Series A Common Stock	6.5%
		Warrants to purchase	
		Series A Common Stock	4.1%
Becker Underwood, Inc	Speciality Chemical	Common Stock	6.1%
801 Dayton Avenue	Manufacturer		
Ames, IA 50010			
Border Foods, Inc.	Mexican Ingredient &	Series A Convertible	
1750 Valley View Lane, Suite 350	Food Product	Preferred Stock	9.4%
Farmer s Branch, TX 75234	Manufacturer	Common Stock	12.4%
		Warrants to Purchase	
		Common Stock	73.8%
The Debt Exchange, Inc.[1]	Online Sales of	Series B Convertible	
101 Arch Street, Suite 410	Financial Assets	Preferred Stock	40.0%
Boston, MA 02110			
MedBridge Healthcare, LLC[1]	Sleep Diagnostic Facilities	Debt Convertible	
110 West North Street, Suite 100		into Equity Interests	75.0%
Greenville, SC 29601			
Nexcel Synthetics, LLC	Manufacturer of Carpet	Class A Equity Interest	6.8%

6076 Southern Industrial Drive	Backing	Class B Equity Interest	6.8%
Birmingham, AL 35235			
Pres Air Trol LLC	Pressure Switch	Class A Equity Interests	32.8%
1009 W. Boston Post Road	Manufacturer		
Mamaroneck, NY 10543			

Name and Address of Portfolio Company	Nature of its Principal Business	Title of Securities Held by the Company	Percentage of Class Held
Progressive International			
Corporation	Retail Kitchenware	Series A Redeemable	
6111 S. 228th Street		Preferred Stock	12.5%
Kent, WA 98064		Class A Common Stock	1.0%
		Warrants to Purchase	
		Class A Common Stock	41.6%
Soteria Imaging Services, LLC	Diagnostic Imaging	Class A Preferred Equity	
6009 Brownsboro Park Blvd., Suite H	Facilities Operator	Interest	12.1%
Louisville, KY 40207			
Universal Environmental Services, LLC	Used Oil Recycling	Preferred Equity	15.0%
411 Dividend Drive		Interests	
Peachtree City, GA 30269			
Companies Less Than 5% Owned			
Apogen Technologies, Inc.	Government Information	Series A Preferred Stock	5.2%
7450-B Boston Blvd.	Technology Services	Common Stock	4.9%
Springfield, VA 22153		Warrant to Purchase	
		Series A Preferred Stock	0.7%
		Warrant to Purchase	
		Common Stock	0.8%
Autonomy Corporation PLC	Provider of Enterprise	Common Stock	0.3%
Cambridge Business Park	Software		
Cowley Road			
Cambridge CB4 0WZ			
Benchmark Medical, Inc.	Outpatient Physical	Warrant to Purchase	
101 Lindin Drive, Suite 420	Therapy Services	Common Stock	2.3%
Malvern, PA 19355			
Callidus Debt Partners CLO Fund III, LTD(8)	Senior Debt Fund	Preferred Shares	68.4%
135 Lasalle Street			
Chicago, IL 60694			
Camden Partners Strategic Fund II, L.P.	Private Equity Fund	Limited Partnership	
One South Street		Interest	3.9%
Suite 2150			
Baltimore, MD 21202			
Catterton Partners V, L.P.	Private Equity Fund	Limited Partnership	
7 Greenwich Office Park		Interest	0.8%
Greenwich, CT 06830			
Colibri Holding Corporation	Outdoor Living Products	Preferred Stock	5.9%
2201 S. Walbash Street		Series B Preferred Stock	5.9%
Denver, CO 80231		Class B Common Stock	19.2%
		Warrants to Purchase	
		Class B Common Stock	10.2%
Component Hardware Group, Inc.	Designer & Developer	Class A Preferred Stock	7.9%
1890 Swarthmore Ave.	of Hardware	Class B Common Stock	13.5%
Lakewood, NJ 08701	Components		
Cooper Natural Resources, Inc.	Sodium Sulfate Producer	Series A Convertible	
P.O. Box 1477		Preferred Stock	100.0%
Seagraves, TX 79360		Warrants to Purchase	
		Series A Convertible	
		Preferred Stock	36.8%
		Warrants to Purchase	
		Common Stock	6.5%
Coverall North America, Inc.	Contract Cleaning		
	Services	Preferred Stock	100.0%
5201 Congress Avenue, Suite 275		Warrant to Purchase	
Boca Raton, FL 33487		Common Stock	21.4%

DCS Business Services, Inc. 333 N. Canyon Parkway, Suite 100 Livermore, CA 94551	Collections and Default Prevention Services	Common Stock	2.9%

Name and Address of Portfolio Company	Nature of its Principal Business	Title of Securities Held by the Company	Percentage of Class Held
eCentury Capital Partners, L.P.	Private Equity Fund	Limited Partnership	
8270 Greensboro Drive		Interest	25.0%
Suite 1025			
McLean, VA 22102			
Elexis Beta GmbH	Distance Measurement	Options to Purchase	
Ulmenstraße 22	Device	Shares	9.8%
60325 Frankfurt am Main	Manufacturer		
Germany			
Frozen Specialties, Inc.	Private Label Frozen	Warrants to Purchase	
720 Barre Road	Food Manufacturer	Class A Common Stock	2.7%
Archbold, OH 43502			
Geotrace Technologies, Inc.	Oil and Gas Reservoir	Warrant to Purchase	
1011 Highway 6 South, Suite 220	Analysis	Preferred Stock	8.4%
Houston, TX 77077		Warrant to Purchase	
		Common Stock	8.4%
Grotech Partners VI, L.P.	Private Equity Fund	Limited Partnership	
c/o Grotech Capital Group		Interest	2.4%
9690 Deereco Road			
Suite 800			
Timonium, MD 21093			
Homax Holdings, Inc.	Supplier of Branded	Preferred Stock	0.1%
468 West Horton Road	Consumer Products	Common Stock	0.1%
Bellingham, WA 98226		Warrant to Purchase	
		Preferred Stock	1.1%
		Warrant to Purchase	
		Common Stock	1.1%
Icon International, Inc.	Corporate Barter	Class C Common Stock	2.0%
281 Tressor Boulevard	Services		
8th Floor			
Stamford, CT 06901			
Interline Brands, Inc.	Repair and Maintenance	Common Stock	0.5%
303 Harper Drive	Product Distributor		
Moorestown, NJ 08057			
International Fiber Corporation	Cellulose and Fiber	Series A Preferred Stock	4.7%
50 Bridge Street	Producer		
North Tonawanda, NY 14120			
MedAssets Inc.	Healthcare Outsourcing	Series B Convertible	
100 Northpoint Center		Preferred Stock	7.8%
East #150		Warrants to Purchase	
Alpharetta, GA 30022		Common Stock	0.7%
Meineke Holding Company	Franchisor of Car Care	Class B Common	
128 South Tryon Street	Centers	Stock[10]	99.6%
Suite 900		Warrant to Purchase	
Charlotte, NC 28202		Class A Common Stock	51.0%
Mid-Atlantic Venture Fund IV, L.P.	Private Equity Fund	Limited Partnership	
128 Goodman Drive		Interest	6.7%
Bethlehem, PA 18015			
MHF Holding Company	Third-Party	Series A Preferred Stock	3.6%
800 Cranberry Woods Drive	Environmental Logistics	Common Stock	3.6%
Suite 450			
Cranberry Township, PA 16066			
Mogas Energy, LLC	Natural Gas Pipeline	Warrants to Purchase	
13137 Thunderhead Falls Lane	Operator	Equity Interests	20.0%
Rapid City, SD 57702			
MortgageRamp, Inc.	Internet Based	Class A Common Stock	7.7%

116 Welsh Road	Loan Origination
Horsham, PA 19044	Service Platform

Name and Address of Portfolio Company	Nature of its Principal Business	Title of Securities Held by the Company	Percentage of Class Held
Nobel Learning Communities, Inc.	Educational Services	Series D	
1400 N. Providence Road		Preferred Stock	100.0%
Suite 3055		Series F Convertible	
Media, PA 19063		Preferred Stock	25.6%
		Warrants to Purchase	
		Common Stock	6.7%
Novak Biddle Venture Partners III, L.P.	Private Equity Fund	Limited Partnership	
7501 Wisconsin Avenue		Interest	2.5%
East Tower, Suite 1380			
Bethesda, MD 20814			
Onyx Television GmbH	Cable Television	Preferred Units	12.0%
Immedia Park 6b			
50670 Köln			
Germany			
Opinion Research Corporation	Corporate Marketing	Warrants to Purchase	
P.O. Box 183	Research Firm	Common Stock	6.4%
Princeton, NJ 08542			
Oriental Trading Company, Inc.	Direct Marketer	Class A Common Stock	1.7%
108th Street, 4206 South	of Toys		
Omaha, NE 68137			
Packaging Advantage Corporation	Personal Care,	Common Stock	3.5%
4633 Downey Road	Household and	Warrants to Purchase	
Los Angeles, CA 90058	Disinfectant Product	Common Stock	5.4%
	Packager		
Pro Mach, Inc.	Packaging Machinery	Equity Interests	2.3%
1000 Abernathy Road, Suite 1110	Manufacturer		
Atlanta, GA 30328			
S.B. Restaurant Company			
(d/b/a Elephant Bar)	Restaurants	Series B Convertible	
6326-A Lindmar Drive		Preferred Stock	2.5%
Goleta, CA 93117		Warrant to Purchase	
		Series A Common Stock	13.1%
SBBUT, LLC	Holding Company	Equity Interests in	
52 River Road		Affiliate Company	10.4%
Stowe, VT 05672			
Soff-Cut Holdings, Inc.	Concrete Sawing	Series A Preferred Stock	14.3%
1112 Olympic Drive	Equipment Manufacturer	Common Stock	2.7%
Corona, CA 91719			
SPP Mezzanine Fund, L.P.	Private Equity Fund	Limited Partnership	
330 Madison Avenue, 28th Floor		Interest	35.7%
New York, NY 10017			
Tradesmen International, Inc.	Outsourced Skilled	Warrant to Purchase	
9760 Shepard Road	Construction Craftsmen	Common Stock	4.5%
Macedonia, OH 44056			
United Site Services, Inc.	Portable Rest Room	Common Stock	1.3%
200 Friberg Parkway, Suite 4000	Services		
Westborough, MA 01582			
Updata Venture Partners II, L.P.	Private Equity Fund	Limited Partnership	
11600 Sunrise Valley Drive		Interest	15.0%
Reston, VA 20191			
Venturehouse-Cibernet Investors, LLC	Third Party Billing	Equity Interest	3.3%
509 Seventh Street, NW			
Washington, DC 20004			
Venturehouse Group, LLC	Private Equity Fund	Common Equity Interest	3.1%
1780 Tysons Boulevard, Suite 400			

McLean, VA 22102			
VICORP Restaurants, Inc.	Restaurants	Warrant to Purchase	
400 W. 48th Avenue		Preferred Stock	0.7%
Denver, CO 80216		Warrant to Purchase	
		Common Stock	3.4%

Name and Address of Portfolio Company	Nature of its Principal Business	Title of Securities Held by the Company	Percentage of Class Held
Walker Investment Fund II, LLLP	Private Equity Fund	Limited Partnership	
3060 Washington Road		Interest	5.1%
Suite 200			
Glenwood, MD 21738			
Wear Me Apparel Corporation	Marketer of Children s	Warrant to Purchase	
31 West 34th Street	Apparel	Common Stock	2.0%
New York, NY 10001			
Wilshire Restaurant Group, Inc.	Restaurants	Warrants to Purchase	
1100 Town & Country Road		Preferred Stock	12.8%
Suite 1300		Warrants to Purchase	
Orange, CA 92868-4654		Common Stock	12.8%
Woodstream Corporation	Pest Control	Common Stock	4.4%
69 North Locust Street	Manufacturer	Warrants to Purchase	
Lititz, PA 17543		Common Stock	3.7%
COMMERCIAL REAL ESTATE FINANCE[9]			
8830 Macon Highway Holding Company, LLC[1]	Mobile Home Park	Equity Interests	100.0%
1919 Pennsylvania Ave, N.W.			
Washington, DC 20006			
Greenleaf-Crosby Development, Inc.[1]	Commercial Real Estate	Common Stock	100.0%
1919 Pennsylvania Ave, N.W.	Developer		
Washington, DC 20006			
NPH, Inc.[1]	Commercial Real	Common Stock	100.0%
1919 Pennsylvania Ave, N.W.	Estate Developer		
Washington, DC 20006			
Stemmons Freeway Hotel, LLC[1]	Hotel	Equity Interests	100.0%
1919 Pennsylvania Ave, N.W.			
Washington, DC 20006			
Timarron Capital, Inc.[1]	Commercial Real Estate	Preferred Stock	100.0%
804 Worthington Court	Loan Origination and		
Southlake, TX 76092	Securitization		
WSA Commons LLC	Residential Real	Equity Interests	