

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

Subject to Completion, dated September 27, 2018

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

Prospect Capital Corporation  
 % Notes due 2024

This is an offering by Prospect Capital Corporation of \$ in aggregate principal amount of its % Notes due 2024 (the “Notes”). The Notes will mature on January 15, 2024. We will pay interest on the Notes on January 15 and July 15 of each year, beginning January 15, 2019. The interest rate on the Notes may be adjusted under the circumstances described in this prospectus supplement under “Description of the Notes - Interest Rate Adjustment.” The Notes will be issued in minimum denominations of \$1,000 and integral multiples of \$1,000 in excess thereof. We may offer other debt securities from time to time other than the Notes under our Registration Statement or in private placements. We may redeem some or all of the Notes at any time at the applicable redemption price described under “Description of the Notes - Optional Redemption.” If a Change of Control Repurchase Event occurs (as defined in this prospectus supplement under the heading “Description of the Notes - Offer to Repurchase Upon a Change of Control Repurchase Event”), we will be required to offer to purchase the Notes from the holders.

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

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

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

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

	Per Note	Total
Public offering price <sup>(1)</sup>	%	\$
Underwriting discount	%	\$
Proceeds to Prospect Capital Corporation (before expenses) <sup>(2)</sup>	%	\$

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

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

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

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

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

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

Joint Book-Running Managers  
RBC Capital Markets Goldman Sachs & Co. LLC

Prospectus Supplement dated September , 2018.

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## FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

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

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

Although we believe that the assumptions on which these forward-looking statements are based are reasonable, any of those assumptions could prove to be inaccurate and, as a result, the forward-looking statements based on those assumptions also could be inaccurate. Important assumptions include our ability to originate new loans and investments, ability to obtain certain margins and levels of profitability and the availability of additional capital. In light of these and other uncertainties, the inclusion of a projection or forward-looking statement in this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus, respectively, should not be regarded as a representation by us that our plans and objectives will be achieved. These risks and uncertainties include those described or identified in “Risk Factors” and elsewhere in this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus, respectively. You should not

place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements, which apply

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only as of the date of this prospectus supplement or the accompanying prospectus, as applicable. These forward-looking statements do not meet the safe harbor for forward-looking statements pursuant to Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, or the “Securities Act.”

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

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## PROSPECTUS SUMMARY

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

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

Our \$101.6 million aggregate principal amount of 5.875% Senior Convertible Notes due 2019 are referred to as the “2019 Notes.” Our \$392.0 million aggregate principal amount of 4.75% Senior Convertible Notes due 2020 are referred to as the “2020 Notes.” Our \$328.5 million aggregate principal amount of 4.95% Convertible Notes due 2022 are referred to as the “2022 Notes” and, collectively with the 2019 Notes and the 2020 Notes, the “Senior Convertible Notes.” Our \$153.5 million aggregate principal amount of 5.00% Senior Notes due 2019 are referred to as the “5.00% 2019 Notes.” Our \$320.0 million aggregate principal amount of 5.875% Senior Notes due 2023 are referred to as the “2023 Notes.” Our \$209.40 million aggregate principal amount of 6.25% Notes due 2024 are referred to as the “2024 Notes.” Our \$61.9 million aggregate principal amount of 6.25% Notes due 2028 are referred to as the “2028 Notes.” The 5.00% 2019 Notes, 2023 Notes, 2024 Notes and the 2028 Notes are collectively referred to as the “Public Notes.” Any Prospect Capital InterNotes® issued pursuant to our medium term notes program are referred to as the “Prospect Capital InterNotes.” The Senior Convertible Notes, the Public Notes and the Prospect Capital InterNotes are referred to as the “Unsecured Notes.”

### The Company

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Purchasing Controlling Equity Positions and Lending to Real Estate Companies - We purchase debt and controlling equity positions in tax-efficient real estate investment trusts (“REIT” or “REITs”). National Property REIT Corp.’s (“NPRC”), an operating company and the surviving entity of the May 23, 2016 merger with American Property REIT Corp. (“APRC”) and United Property REIT Corp. (“UPRC”), real estate investments are in various classes of developed and occupied real estate properties that generate current yields, including multi-family properties, student housing, and self-storage. NPRC seeks to identify properties that have historically significant occupancy rates and recurring cash flow generation. NPRC generally co-invests with established and experienced property management teams that manage such properties after acquisition. Additionally, NPRC purchases loans originated by certain consumer loan facilitators. It purchases each loan in its entirety (i.e., a “whole loan”). The borrowers are consumers, and the loans are typically serviced by the facilitators of the loans. This investment strategy has comprised approximately 10%-20% of our business.

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

Investing in Structured Credit - We make investments in CLOs, often taking a significant position in the subordinated interests (equity) and debt of the CLOs. The underlying portfolio of each CLO investment is diversified across approximately 100 to 200 broadly syndicated loans and does not have direct exposure to real estate, mortgages, or consumer-based credit assets. The CLOs in which we invest are managed by established collateral management teams with many years of experience in the industry. This strategy has comprised approximately 10%-20% of our portfolio.

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

Investing in Consumer and Small Business Loans and Asset-Backed Securitizations - We purchase loans originated by certain small-and-medium-sized business (“SME”) loan facilitators. We generally purchase each loan in its entirety (i.e., a “whole loan”) and we invest in asset-backed securitizations collateralized by consumer or small business loans. The borrowers are SMEs and the loans are typically serviced by the facilitators of the loans. This investment strategy has comprised up to approximately 1% of our portfolio.

Typically, we concentrate on making investments in companies with annual revenues of less than \$750 million and enterprise values of less than \$1 billion. Our typical investment involves a secured loan of less than \$250 million. We also acquire controlling interests in companies in conjunction with making secured debt investments in such

companies. In most cases, companies in which we invest are privately held at the time we invest in them. We refer to these companies as “target” or “middle market” companies and these investments as “middle market investments.” We seek to maximize total returns to our investors, including both current yield and equity upside, by applying rigorous credit analysis and asset-based and cash-flow based lending techniques to make and monitor our investments. We are constantly

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

As of June 30, 2018, we had investments in 135 portfolio companies and CLOs. The aggregate fair value as of June 30, 2018 of investments in these portfolio companies held on that date is approximately \$5.7 billion. Our portfolio across all our performing interest-bearing investments had an annualized current yield of 13.0% as of June 30, 2018. Our annualized current yield was 10.5% as of June 30, 2018 across all investments.

#### Recent Developments

##### Investment Activity

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

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

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

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

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

##### Debt and Equity

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

On August 1, 2018, we completed an extension of the Revolving Credit Facility (the "New Facility") for PCF, extending the term 5.7 years from such date and reducing the interest rate on drawn amounts to one-month LIBOR plus 2.20%. The New Facility, for which \$770 million of commitments have been closed to date, includes an accordion feature that allows the New Facility, at our discretion, to accept up to a total of \$1.5 billion of commitments. The New Facility matures on March 27, 2024. It includes a revolving period that extends through March 27, 2022, followed by an additional two-year amortization period, with distributions allowed to us after the completion of the revolving period. Pricing for amounts drawn under the New Facility is one-month LIBOR plus 2.20%, which achieves a 5 basis point reduction in the interest rate from the previous facility rate of LIBOR plus 2.25%. Additionally, the lenders charge a fee on the unused portion of the New Facility equal to either 50 basis points if more than 60% of the New Facility is drawn, or 100 basis points if more than 35% and an amount less than or equal to 60% of the New Facility is drawn, or 150 basis points if an amount less than or equal to 35% of the New Facility is drawn.

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

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

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

#### Dividends

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

• \$0.06 per share for September 2018 to holders of record on September 28, 2018 with a payment date of October 18, 2018.

• \$0.06 per share for October 2018 to holders of record on October 31, 2018 with a payment date of November 21, 2018.

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## Specific Terms of the Notes and the Offering

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

Issuer Prospect Capital Corporation

Title of securities % Notes due 2024

Securities offered \$ million.

Initial public offering price % of the aggregate principal amount of the Notes.

Principal payable at maturity 100% of the aggregate principal amount; the principal amount of each Note will be payable on its stated maturity date at the office of the Paying Agent, Registrar and Transfer Agent for the Notes or at such other office in The City of New York as we may designate.

Type of note Fixed rate note

Interest rate % per year. Interest will accrue from October , 2018 and be payable in cash on January 15 and July 15 of each year, commencing on January 15, 2019.

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

Stated maturity date January 15, 2024

Interest periods The initial interest period will be the period from and including October , 2018, to, but excluding, the initial interest payment date, and the subsequent interest periods will be the periods from and including an interest payment date to, but excluding, the next interest payment date or the stated maturity date, as the case may be.

Regular record dates for interest Every January 1 and July 1, commencing January 1, 2019.

Specified currency U.S. Dollars



Place of  
payment

New York City

Ranking of  
Notes

The Notes will be our general, senior unsecured obligations and will rank equal in right of payment with all of our existing and future senior unsecured indebtedness (including the Unsecured Notes) and senior in right of payment to any of our subordinated indebtedness. As a result, the Notes will be effectively subordinated to our existing and future secured indebtedness to the extent of the value of the assets securing such indebtedness and structurally subordinated to any existing and future liabilities and other indebtedness of our subsidiaries.

As of September 26, 2018, we and our subsidiaries had approximately \$2.6 billion of senior indebtedness outstanding, \$2.2 billion of which was unsecured indebtedness.

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

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

In addition to the covenants described in the accompanying prospectus, the following covenants shall apply to the Notes:

Other covenants

- We agree that for the period of time during which the Notes are outstanding, we will not violate Section 18(a)(1)(A) as modified by Section 61(a) of the 1940 Act or any successor provisions.
- If, at any time, we are not subject to the reporting requirements of Sections 13 or 15(d) of the Exchange Act to file any periodic reports with the SEC, we agree to furnish to holders of the Notes and the Trustee, for the period of time during which the Notes are outstanding, our audited annual consolidated financial statements, within 90 days of our fiscal year end, and unaudited interim consolidated financial statements, within 45 days of our fiscal quarter end. All such financial statements will be prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with applicable United States generally accepted accounting principles.

No established trading market for the Notes

The Notes are a new issue of securities with no established trading market. The Notes will not be listed on any securities exchange or on any automated dealer quotation system. Although the underwriters have informed us that they intend to make a market in the Notes, they are not obligated to do so, and may discontinue any such market making at any time without notice. Accordingly, we cannot assure you that a liquid market for the Notes will develop or be maintained.

Use of proceeds

We estimate that the net proceeds from this offering will be approximately \$ after deducting fees and estimated offering expenses of approximately \$500,000 payable by us. We expect to use the net proceeds from the sale of the Notes initially for the repayment of borrowings under our revolving credit facility. We intend to use the remainder of the net proceeds of the offering, if any, to maintain balance sheet liquidity, including investments in high quality short-term debt instruments, and thereafter to make long-term investments in accordance with our investment objective. We anticipate that substantially all of the net proceeds from this offering will be used for the above purposes within six months, depending on the availability of appropriate investment opportunities consistent with our investment objective and market conditions. See "Use of Proceeds."

Global clearance and settlement procedures

Interests in the Notes will trade in DTC's Same Day Funds Settlement System, and any permitted secondary market trading activity in such Notes will, therefore, be required by DTC to be settled in immediately available funds. None of the Company, the Trustee or the paying agent will have any responsibility for the performance by DTC or its participants or indirect participants of their respective obligations under the rules and procedures governing their operations.

Governing law

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

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## SELECTED CONDENSED FINANCIAL DATA

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

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

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

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

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

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

We have changed our method of presentation relating to debt issuance costs in accordance with ASU 2015-03, Interest - Imputation of Interest (Subtopic 835-30). Unamortized deferred financing costs of \$40,526, \$44,140, and (4)\$57,010 previously reported as an asset on the Consolidated Statements of Assets and Liabilities as of June 30, 2016, 2015, and 2014, respectively, have been reclassified as a direct deduction to the respective Unsecured Notes.

See Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates for further discussion.

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

## RISK FACTORS

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

### Risks Relating to the Notes

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

As of September 26, 2018, we and our subsidiaries had approximately \$2.2 billion of unsecured senior indebtedness outstanding and \$382.0 million of secured indebtedness outstanding.

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Notes are effectively subordinated to any existing and future secured indebtedness and structurally subordinated to existing and future liabilities and other indebtedness of our subsidiaries.

The Notes are our general, senior unsecured obligations and rank equally in right of payment with all of our existing and future senior unsecured indebtedness, including without limitation, our Unsecured Notes. As a result, the Notes are effectively subordinated to our existing and future secured indebtedness (including indebtedness that is initially unsecured to which we subsequently grant security) to the extent of the value of the assets securing such indebtedness and structurally subordinated to any existing and future liabilities and other indebtedness of our subsidiaries. Effective subordination means that in any liquidation, dissolution, bankruptcy or other similar proceeding, the holders of any of our existing or future secured indebtedness and the secured indebtedness of our subsidiaries may assert rights against the assets pledged to secure that indebtedness in order to receive full payment of their indebtedness before the assets may be used to pay other creditors. Structural subordination means that creditors of a parent entity are subordinate to creditors of a subsidiary entity with respect to the subsidiary's assets. These liabilities may include indebtedness, trade payables, guarantees, lease obligations and letter of credit obligations. The Notes do not restrict us or our subsidiaries from incurring indebtedness, including senior secured indebtedness in the future, nor do they limit the amount of indebtedness we can issue that is equal in right of payment to the Notes. As of September 26, 2018, we had \$382.0 million borrowings under our credit facility. Our credit facility is secured by certain of our assets and the indebtedness thereunder is therefore effectively senior to the Notes to the extent of the value of such assets.

The Senior Convertible Notes and the 2023 Notes and certain Prospect Capital InterNotes® will be due prior to the Notes. We do not currently know whether we will be able to replace any such notes upon their respective maturities, or if we do, whether we will be able to do so on terms that are as favorable as such notes. In the event that we are not able to replace such notes at the time of their respective maturities, this could have a material adverse effect on our liquidity and ability to fund new investments, our ability to make distributions to our stockholders, our ability to repay the Notes and our ability to qualify as a regulated investment company, or "RIC."

The Indenture will contain no restrictive covenants and provide only limited protection, in the event of a Change of Control.

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

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

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

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

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

Upon the occurrence of a Change of Control Repurchase Event, you have the right to require us to offer to repurchase the Notes. However, the Change of Control provisions will not afford protection to holders of the Notes in the event of



certain transactions. For example, transactions such as leveraged recapitalizations, refinancings, restructurings or acquisitions initiated by us would not constitute a Change of Control event which may require us to repurchase the Notes. In the event of any such

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transaction, the holders would not have the right to require us to repurchase the Notes, even though each of these transactions could increase the amount of our indebtedness, or otherwise adversely affect our capital structure or any credit ratings, thereby adversely affecting the holders of the Notes.

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Notes will be rated by Standard & Poor's Ratings Services, or "S&P," Kroll Rating Agency, Inc., or "Kroll" and Egan-Jones Ratings Co., or "Egan-Jones." There can be no assurance that their rating will remain for any given period of time or that such rating will not be lowered or withdrawn entirely by S&P, Kroll or Egan-Jones if in their respective judgment future circumstances relating to the basis of the rating, such as adverse changes in our company, so warrant. We may be subject to certain corporate level taxes, which could adversely affect our cash flow and consequently adversely affect our ability to make payments on the Notes.

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

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

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

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



that would be secured and therefore rank effectively senior in right of payment to the Notes to the extent of the values of the assets securing such debt, (3) indebtedness of ours that is guaranteed by one or more of our subsidiaries and which therefore is structurally senior to the Notes and (4) securities, indebtedness or obligations issued or incurred by our subsidiaries that would be senior to our equity interests in our subsidiaries and therefore rank structurally senior to the Notes with respect to the assets of our subsidiaries, in each case other than an incurrence of indebtedness or other obligation that would cause a violation of Section 18(a)(1)(A) as modified by Section 61(a)(1) of the 1940 Act or any successor provisions;

pay dividends on, or purchase or redeem or make any payments in respect of, capital stock or other securities ranking junior in right of payment to the Notes;

sell assets (other than certain limited restrictions on our ability to consolidate, merge or sell all or substantially all of our assets);

enter into transactions with affiliates;

create liens (including liens on the shares of our subsidiaries) or enter into sale and leaseback transactions;

make investments; or

create restrictions on the payment of dividends or other amounts to us from our consolidated subsidiaries.

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

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

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

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

Our NAV per share is \$9.35 as of June 30, 2018. NAV per share as of September 30, 2018 may be higher or lower than \$9.35 based on potential changes in valuations, issuances of securities, repurchases of securities, dividends paid and earnings for the quarter then ended. Our Board of Directors has not yet determined the fair value of portfolio investments at any date subsequent to June 30, 2018. Our Board of Directors determines the fair value of our portfolio investments on a quarterly basis in connection with the preparation of quarterly financial statements and based on input from independent valuation firms, the Investment Adviser, the Administrator and the Audit Committee of our Board of Directors.

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

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

These covenants include:

restrictions on the level of indebtedness that we are permitted to incur in relation to the value of our assets;

restrictions on our ability to incur liens; and

maintenance of a minimum level of stockholders' equity.

As of June 30, 2018, we were in compliance with these covenants. However, our continued compliance with these covenants depends on many factors, some of which are beyond our control. Accordingly, there are no assurances that we will continue to comply with the covenants in our credit facility. Failure to comply with these covenants would result in a default under this facility which, if we were unable to obtain a waiver from the lenders thereunder, could result in an acceleration of repayments under the facility and thereby have a material adverse impact on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Changes relating to the LIBOR calculation process may adversely affect the value of the LIBOR-indexed, floating-rate debt securities in our portfolio.

In the recent past, concerns have been publicized that some of the member banks surveyed by the British Bankers' Association ("BBA") in connection with the calculation of LIBOR across a range of maturities and currencies may have been under-reporting or otherwise manipulating the inter-bank lending rate applicable to them in order to profit on their derivatives positions or to avoid an appearance of capital insufficiency or adverse reputational or other consequences that may have resulted from reporting inter-bank lending rates higher than those they actually submitted. A number of BBA member banks entered into settlements with their regulators and law enforcement agencies with respect to alleged manipulation of LIBOR, and investigations by regulators and governmental authorities in various jurisdictions are ongoing.

In July 2017, the head of the United Kingdom Financial Conduct Authority announced the desire to phase out the use of LIBOR by the end of 2021. There is currently no definitive information regarding the future utilization of LIBOR or of any particular replacement rate. As such, the potential effect of any such event on our cost of capital and net investment income cannot yet be determined.

Actions by the BBA, the United Kingdom Financial Conduct Authority or other regulators or law enforcement agencies as a result of these or future events, may result in changes to the manner in which LIBOR is determined. Potential changes, or uncertainty related to such potential changes may adversely affect the market for LIBOR-based securities, including our portfolio of LIBOR-indexed, floating-rate debt securities. In addition, any further changes or reforms to the determination or supervision of LIBOR may result in a sudden or prolonged increase or decrease in reported LIBOR, which could have an adverse impact on the market for LIBOR-based securities or the value of our portfolio of LIBOR-indexed, floating-rate debt securities.

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

We have incurred indebtedness under our revolving credit facility and through the issuance of the Unsecured Notes and, in the future, may issue preferred stock or debt securities and/or borrow additional money from banks or other financial institutions, which we refer to collectively as "senior securities," up to the maximum amount permitted by the 1940 Act. Under the provisions of the 1940 Act, we are permitted, as a BDC, to incur indebtedness or issue senior securities only in amounts such that our asset coverage, as defined in the 1940 Act, equals at least 200% after each issuance of senior securities. If the value of our assets declines, we may be unable to satisfy this test, which would prohibit us from paying dividends in cash or other property and could prohibit us from qualifying as a RIC. If we cannot satisfy this test, we may be required to sell a portion of our investments or sell additional shares of common stock at a time when such sales may be disadvantageous in order to repay a portion of our indebtedness or otherwise increase our net assets. In addition, issuance of additional common stock could dilute the percentage ownership of our current stockholders in us. On March 23, 2018, President Trump signed into law the Small Business Credit Availability Act (the "SBCAA"), which included various changes to regulations under the federal securities laws that impact BDCs, including changes to the 1940 Act to allow BDCs to decrease their asset coverage requirement to 150% from 200% under certain circumstances. While certain other BDCs have elected to allow for the increase in leverage, after consideration of the expected negative impact on us, including a rating downgrade by S&P, our Board of Directors has not currently elected to approve the application of the modified asset coverage requirement for the Company. If, in the future, we choose to take advantage of such additional leverage, it will mean that for every \$100 of net assets, we may raise \$200 from senior securities, such as borrowings or issuing preferred stock. If this ratio declines below 150%, we may not be able to incur additional debt and may need to sell a portion of our investments to repay some debt when it is disadvantageous to do so, and we may not be able to make distributions.

As a BDC regulated under provisions of the 1940 Act, we are not generally able to issue and sell our common stock at a price below the current net asset value per share without stockholder approval. If our common stock trades at a discount to net asset value, this restriction could adversely affect our ability to raise capital. We may, however, sell our common stock, or warrants, options or rights to acquire our common stock, at a price below the current net asset value of our common stock in

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certain circumstances, including if (i)(1) the holders of a majority of our shares (or, if less, at least 67% of a quorum consisting of a majority of our shares) and a similar majority of the holders of our shares who are not affiliated persons of us approve the sale of our common stock at a price that is less than the current net asset value, and (2) a majority of our Directors who have no financial interest in the transaction and a majority of our independent Directors (a) determine that such sale is in our and our stockholders' best interests and (b) in consultation with any underwriter or underwriters of the offering, make a good faith determination as of a time either immediately prior to the first solicitation by us or on our behalf of firm commitments to purchase such shares, or immediately prior to the issuance of such shares, that the price at which such shares are to be sold is not less than a price which closely approximates the market value of such shares, less any distributing commission or discount or if (ii) a majority of the number of the beneficial holders of our common stock entitled to vote at our annual meeting, without regard to whether a majority of such shares are voted in favor of the proposal, approve the sale of our common stock at a price that is less than the current net asset value per share.

To generate cash for funding new investments, we pledged a substantial portion of our portfolio investments under our revolving credit facility. These assets are not available to secure other sources of funding or for securitization. Our ability to obtain additional secured or unsecured financing on attractive terms in the future is uncertain.

Alternatively, we may securitize our future loans to generate cash for funding new investments. See "Securitization of our assets subjects us to various risks" in the accompanying prospectus.

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

Although U.S. lawmakers passed legislation to raise the federal debt ceiling and Standard & Poor's Ratings Services affirmed its AA+ long-term sovereign credit rating on the United States and revised the outlook on the long-term rating from negative to stable in June of 2013, U.S. debt ceiling and budget deficit concerns together with signs of deteriorating sovereign debt conditions in Europe continue to present the possibility of a credit-rating downgrade, economic slowdowns, or a recession for the United States. The impact of any further downgrades to the U.S. government's sovereign credit rating or downgraded sovereign credit ratings of European countries or the Russian Federation, or their perceived creditworthiness could adversely affect the U.S. and global financial markets and economic conditions. These developments, along with any further European sovereign debt issues, could cause interest rates and borrowing costs to rise, which may negatively impact our ability to access the debt markets on favorable terms. Continued adverse economic conditions could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

In October 2014, the Federal Reserve announced that it was concluding its bond-buying program, or quantitative easing, which was designed to stimulate the economy and expand the Federal Reserve's holdings of long-term securities, suggesting that key economic indicators, such as the unemployment rate, had showed signs of improvement since the inception of the program. In June 2017, the Federal Reserve raised the target range for the federal funds rate, which was the fourth such interest rate hike in nearly a decade. To the extent the Federal Reserve continues to raise rates, and without quantitative easing by the Federal Reserve, there is a risk that the debt markets may experience increased volatility and that the liquidity of certain of our investments may be reduced. These developments, along with the corresponding potential rise in interest rates and borrowing costs, the United States government's credit and deficit concerns and the European sovereign debt crisis, may negatively impact our ability to access the debt markets on favorable terms.

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

Protection Act (the “Dodd-Frank Act”), including the Volcker Rule and various swaps and derivatives regulations, credit risk retention requirements and the authorities of the Federal Reserve, the Financial Stability Oversight Council and the SEC. Although we cannot predict the impact, if any, of these changes to our business, they could adversely affect our business, financial condition, operating results and cash flows. Until we know what policy changes are made and how those changes impact our business and the business of our competitors over the long term, we will not know if, overall, we will benefit from them or be negatively affected by them. The Federal Reserve raised the Federal Funds Rate three

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times in 2017 and two times thus far in 2018, and it may continue to raise the Federal Funds Rate in the future. General interest rate fluctuations may have a substantial negative impact on our investments, the value of our common stock and our rate of return on invested capital. A reduction in the interest rates on new investments relative to interest rates on current investments could also have an adverse impact on our net investment income. An increase in interest rates could decrease the value of any investments we hold which earn fixed interest rates, including subordinated loans, senior and junior secured and unsecured debt securities and loans and high-yield bonds, and also could increase our interest expense, thereby decreasing our net investment income. Also, an increase in interest rates available to investors could make investment in our common stock less attractive if we are not able to increase our distributions rate, which could reduce the value of our common stock.

On February 3, 2017, President Trump signed Executive Order 13772 announcing the administration's policy to regulate the U.S. financial system in a manner consistent with certain "Core Principles," including regulation that is efficient, effective and appropriately tailored. The Executive Order directed the Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with the heads of the member agencies of the Financial Stability Oversight Council, to report to the President on the extent to which existing laws, regulations and other government policies promote the Core Principles and to identify any laws, regulations or other government policies that inhibit federal regulation of the U.S. financial system. On June 12, 2017, the U.S. Department of the Treasury published the first of several reports in response to the Executive Order on the depository system covering banks and other savings institutions. On October 6, 2017, the Treasury released a second report outlining ways to streamline and reform the U.S. regulatory system for capital markets, followed by a third report, on October 26, 2017, examining the current regulatory framework for the asset management and insurance industries. Subsequent reports are expected to address: retail and institutional investment products and vehicles; as well as non-bank financial institutions, financial technology, and financial innovation. On June 8, 2017, the U. S. House of Representatives passed the Financial Choice Act, which includes legislation intended to repeal or replace substantial portions of the Dodd-Frank Act. Among other things, the proposed law would repeal the Volcker Rule limiting certain proprietary investment and trading activities by banks, eliminate the authority of regulators to designate asset managers and other large non-bank institutions as "systemically important financial institutions" or "SIFIs," and repeal the Department of Labor ("DOL") "fiduciary rule" governing standards for dealing with retirement plans until the SEC issues standards for similar dealings by broker-dealers and limiting the substance of any subsequent DOL rule to the SEC standards. The bill was referred to the Senate, where it is unlikely to pass as proposed. On November 16, 2017, a bipartisan group of U.S. Senators, led by Senate Banking Committee Chairman, introduced the Economic Growth, Regulatory Relief, and Consumer Protection Act (the "Senate Regulatory Relief Bill"). The Senate Regulatory Relief Bill would revise various post-crisis regulatory requirements and provide targeted regulatory relief to certain financial institutions. Among the most significant of its proposed amendments to the Dodd-Frank Act are a substantial increase in the \$50 billion asset threshold for automatic regulation of bank holding companies as SIFIs, an exemption from the Volcker Rule for insured depository institutions with less than \$10 billion in consolidated assets and lower levels of trading assets and liabilities, as well as amendments to the liquidity leverage ratio and supplementary leverage ratio requirements. On December 5, 2017, the Senate Banking Committee approved the Senate Regulatory Relief Bill. If the legislation is adopted in the Senate, it remains unclear whether and how it would be reconciled with its House-passed counterpart, the Financial Choice Act, which is substantially different in scope and substance, and ultimately approved by both chambers of Congress. At this time it is not possible to determine whether any such particular proposal will become law or its potential impact on us. Legislative or other actions relating to taxes could have a negative effect on us.

The rules dealing with U.S. federal income taxation are constantly under review by persons involved in the legislative process and by the IRS and the U.S. Treasury Department. In 2017, the Trump administration enacted substantial changes to U.S. fiscal and tax policies, which include comprehensive corporate and individual tax reform. On December 22, 2017, President Trump signed into law the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act, which significantly changed the Code, including by, among other changes, instituting a reduction in the corporate income tax rate, changing the tax rates applicable to non-corporate taxpayers, creating a new limitation on the deductibility of interest expense and other deductions, and making significant changes to the taxation of income earned from foreign sources and foreign subsidiaries. The Tax Cuts and Jobs Act also authorizes the IRS to issue regulations with respect to the new provisions. We cannot predict how the changes in the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act, or regulations or other guidance issued

under it, might affect us, our business, the business of our portfolio companies, or an investment in our securities. In addition, other legislation, U.S. Treasury regulations, administrative interpretations or court decisions, with or without retroactive application, could affect the U.S. federal income tax consequences to our investors and us or could have other adverse consequences. You are urged to consult with your tax advisor with respect to the status of legislative, regulatory or administrative developments and proposals and their potential effect on an investment in our securities.

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Volatility in the global financial markets resulting from relapse of the Eurozone crisis, geopolitical developments in Eastern Europe, turbulence in the Chinese stock markets and global commodity markets, the United Kingdom's vote to leave the European Union or otherwise could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

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

In the second quarter of 2015, stock prices in China experienced a significant drop, resulting primarily from continued sell-off of shares trading in Chinese markets. In addition, in August 2015, Chinese authorities sharply devalued China's currency. Since then, the Chinese capital markets have continued to experience periods of instability. These market and economic disruptions have affected, and may in the future affect, the financial markets, including the U.S. capital markets, which could adversely affect our business, financial condition or results of operations.

As a consequence of the United Kingdom's vote to withdraw from the European Union (the "EU"), the government of the United Kingdom gave notice of its withdrawal from the EU ("Brexit"). As a result of this decision, the financial markets experienced high levels of volatility and it is likely that, in the near term, Brexit will continue to bring about higher levels of uncertainty and volatility. During this period of uncertainty, the negative impact on not only the United Kingdom and European economies, but the broader global economy, could be significant, potentially resulting in increased market and currency volatility (including volatility of the value of the British pound sterling relative to the United States dollar and other currencies and volatility in global currency markets generally), and illiquidity and lower economic growth for companies that rely significantly on Europe for their business activities and revenues. It is possible that certain economic activity will be curtailed until some signs of clarity begin to emerge, including negotiations around the terms for United Kingdom's exit out of the EU. Additional risks associated with the outcome of Brexit include macroeconomic risk to the United Kingdom and European economies, impetus for further disintegration of the EU and related political stresses (including those related to sentiment against cross border capital movements and activities of investors like us), prejudice to financial services business that are conducting business in the EU and which are based in the United Kingdom, legal uncertainty regarding achievement of compliance with applicable financial and commercial laws and regulations in view of the expected steps to be taken pursuant to or in contemplation of Article 50 of the Treaty on European Union and negotiations undertaken under Article 218 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, and the unavailability of timely information as to expected legal, tax and other regimes. Any further exits from the EU, or the possibility of such exits, would likely cause additional market disruption globally and introduce new legal and regulatory uncertainties. We will continue to monitor the potential impact of Brexit on its results of operations and financial condition.

The occurrence of events similar to those in recent years, such as the aftermath of the war in Iraq, instability in Afghanistan, Pakistan, Egypt, Libya, Syria, Russia, Ukraine and the Middle East, ongoing epidemics of infectious diseases in certain parts of the world, terrorist attacks in the U.S. and around the world, social and political discord, debt crises (such as the Greek crisis), sovereign debt downgrades, continued tensions between North Korea and the United States and the international community generally, new and continued political unrest in various countries, such

as Venezuela, the exit or potential exit of one or more countries from the EU or the Economic and Monetary Union, the change in the U.S. president and the new administration, among others, may result in market volatility, may have long term effects on the U.S. and worldwide financial markets, and may cause further economic uncertainties in the U.S. and worldwide.

The occurrence of any of these above event(s) could have a significant adverse impact on the value and risk profile of our portfolio. We do not know how long the securities markets may be affected by similar events and cannot predict the effects

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of similar events in the future on the U.S. economy and securities markets. Non-investment grade and equity securities tend to be more volatile than investment-grade fixed income securities; therefore, these events and other market disruptions may have a greater impact on the prices and volatility of non-investment grade and equity securities than on investment-grade fixed income securities. There can be no assurances that similar events and other market disruptions will not have other material and adverse implications.

We may be obligated to pay our Investment Adviser incentive compensation even if we incur a loss.

The Investment Adviser is entitled to incentive compensation for each fiscal quarter based, in part, on our pre-incentive fee net investment income if any, for the immediately preceding calendar quarter above a performance threshold for that quarter. Accordingly, since the performance threshold is based on a percentage of our net asset value, decreases in our net asset value make it easier to achieve the performance threshold. Our pre-incentive fee net investment income for incentive compensation purposes excludes realized and unrealized capital losses or depreciation that we may incur in the fiscal quarter, even if such capital losses or depreciation result in a net loss on our statement of operations for that quarter. Thus, we may be required to pay the Investment Adviser incentive compensation for a fiscal quarter even if there is a decline in the value of our portfolio or we incur a net loss for that quarter. In addition, increases in interest rates may increase the amount of incentive fees we pay to our Investment Adviser even though our performance relative to the market has not increased.

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

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

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

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

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

comply with the U.S. risk retention rules solely because of their roles as managers of “open market CLOs”, and there may be no “sponsor” of such securitization transactions and no party may be required to acquire and retain an economic interest in the credit risk of the securitized assets of such transactions.

There can be no assurance or representation that any of the transactions, structures or arrangements currently under consideration by or currently used by CLO market participants will comply with the U.S. risk retention rules to the extent such

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rules are reinstated or otherwise become applicable to open market CLOs. The ultimate impact of the U.S. risk retention rules on the loan securitization market and the leveraged loan market generally remains uncertain, and any negative impact on secondary market liquidity for securities comprising a CLO may be experienced due to the effects of the U.S. risk retention rules on market expectations or uncertainty, the relative appeal of other investments not impacted by the U.S. risk retention rules and other factors.

To the extent original issue discount (“OID”) and payment in kind (“PIK”) interest constitute a portion of our income, we will be exposed to typical risks associated with such income being required to be included in taxable and accounting income prior to receipt of cash representing such income.

Our investments may include OID instruments and PIK interest arrangements, which represents contractual interest added to a loan balance and due at the end of such loan’s term. To the extent OID or PIK interest constitute a portion of our income, we are exposed to typical risks associated with such income being required to be included in taxable and accounting income prior to receipt of cash, including the following:

The higher interest rates of OID and PIK instruments reflect the payment deferral and increased credit risk associated with these instruments, and OID and PIK instruments generally represent a significantly higher credit risk than coupon loans.

Even if the accounting conditions for income accrual are met, the borrower could still default when our actual collection is supposed to occur at the maturity of the obligation.

OID and PIK instruments may have unreliable valuations because their continuing accruals require continuing judgments about the collectibility of the deferred payments and the value of any associated collateral. OID and PIK income may also create uncertainty about the source of our cash distributions.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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





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

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

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

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

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

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

On March 23, 2018, the Small Business Credit Availability Act was signed into law, which included various changes to regulations under the federal securities laws that impact BDCs, including changes to the 1940 Act to allow BDCs to

decrease their asset coverage requirement to 150% from 200% under certain circumstances. While certain other BDCs have elected to allow for the increase in leverage, after consideration of the expected negative impact on us, including a rating downgrade by

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S&P, our Board of Directors has not currently elected to approve the application of the modified asset coverage requirements for the Company.

Failure to extend our existing credit facility, the revolving period of which is currently scheduled to expire on March 27, 2022, could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations and financial position and our ability to pay expenses and make distributions.

The revolving period for our credit facility with a syndicate of lenders is currently scheduled to terminate on March 27, 2022, with an additional two year amortization period (with distributions allowed) after the completion of the revolving period. During such two year amortization period, all principal payments on the pledged assets will be applied to reduce the balance. At the end of the two year amortization period, the remaining balance will become due, if required by the lenders. If the credit facility is not renewed or extended by the participant banks by March 27, 2022, we will not be able to make further borrowings under the facility after such date and the outstanding principal balance on that date will be due and payable on March 27, 2024. As of June 30, 2018, we had \$37.0 million of outstanding borrowings under our credit facility. Interest on borrowings under the credit facility is one-month LIBOR plus 220 basis points with a minimum LIBOR floor of zero. Additionally, the lenders charge a fee on the unused portion of the credit facility equal to either 50 basis points if more than 60% of the credit facility is drawn, or 100 basis points if more than 35% and an amount less than or equal to 60% of the credit facility is drawn, or 150 basis points if an amount less than or equal to 35% of the credit facility is drawn.

The credit facility requires us to pledge assets as collateral in order to borrow under the credit facility. If we are unable to extend our facility or find a new source of borrowing on acceptable terms, we will be required to pay down the amounts outstanding under the facility during the two-year term-out period through one or more of the following: (1) principal collections on our securities pledged under the facility, (2) at our option, interest collections on our securities pledged under the facility and cash collections on our securities not pledged under the facility, or (3) possible liquidation of some or all of our loans and other assets, any of which could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations and financial position and may force us to decrease or stop paying certain expenses and making distributions until the facility is repaid. In addition, our stock price could decline significantly, we would be restricted in our ability to acquire new investments and, in connection with our year-end audit, and our independent registered accounting firm could raise an issue as to our ability to continue as a going concern.

Failure to refinance our existing Unsecured Notes could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations and financial position.

The Unsecured Notes mature at various dates from January 15, 2020 to October 15, 2043. If we are unable to refinance the Unsecured Notes or find a new source of borrowing on acceptable terms, we will be required to pay down the amounts outstanding at maturity under the facility during the two-year term-out period through one or more of the following: (1) borrowing additional funds under our then current credit facility, (2) issuance of additional common stock or (3) possible liquidation of some or all of our loans and other assets, any of which could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations and financial position. In addition, our stock price could decline significantly; we would be restricted in our ability to acquire new investments and, in connection with our year-end audit, our independent registered accounting firm could raise an issue as to our ability to continue as a going concern. Our shares of common stock currently trade at a discount from net asset value and may continue to do so in the future, which could limit our ability to raise additional equity capital.

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

limited to 25% of our then outstanding common stock immediately prior to each such offering, but may seek stockholder approval to do so in the future.

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

All dividends declared in cash payable to stockholders that are participants in our dividend reinvestment plan are automatically reinvested in shares of our common stock. As a result, our stockholders that opt out of our dividend reinvestment plan will experience dilution in their ownership percentage of our common stock over time.

Stockholders who do not elect to receive distributions in shares of common stock may experience accretion to the net asset value of their shares if our shares are trading at a premium and dilution if our shares are trading at a discount.

The level of accretion or discount would depend on various factors, including the proportion of our stockholders who participate in the plan, the level of premium or discount at which our shares are trading and the amount of the distribution payable to a stockholder.

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

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

## DESCRIPTION OF THE NOTES

Unless the context otherwise requires, for all purposes of this “Description of the Notes,” references to the “Notes” include the Notes offered hereby and any further additional Notes that may be issued from time to time under the Indenture. The terms of the Notes include those expressly set forth in the Indenture and those made part of the Indenture by reference to the Trust Indenture Act of 1939, as amended (the “Trust Indenture Act”). The following description of particular terms of the Notes supplements the more general description of the debt securities contained in the accompanying prospectus. If there are any inconsistencies between the information in this section and the information in the accompanying prospectus, the information in this section controls. You should read this section together with the section entitled “Description of Our Debt Securities” in the accompanying prospectus.

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

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

## Brief Description of the Notes

The Notes offered hereby will:

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

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

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

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

The Notes will be represented by global securities that will be deposited and registered in the name of DTC or its nominee. This means that, except in limited circumstances, you will not receive certificates for the Notes. Beneficial interests in the Notes will be represented through book-entry accounts of financial institutions acting on behalf of beneficial owners as direct and indirect participants in DTC. Investors may elect to hold interests in the Notes through either DTC, if they are a participant, or indirectly through organizations which are participants in DTC. For information regarding registration of transfer and exchange of the global note held in DTC, see “Registration and Settlement” on page S-34.

#### Interest Rate Adjustment

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

to Section 61(a)(2)(D)(ii)(II) of the 1940 Act.

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

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

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

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

#### Additional Notes

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

#### Ranking

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

#### Payment at Maturity

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

#### Optional Redemption

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

• 100% of the principal amount of the Notes to be redeemed, or  
• the sum of the present values of the remaining scheduled payments of principal and interest (exclusive of accrued and unpaid interest to the date of redemption) on the Notes to be redeemed, assuming for this purpose that the Notes mature on December 15, 2023, discounted to the redemption date on a semi-annual basis (assuming a 360-day year consisting of twelve 30-day months) using the applicable Treasury Rate plus basis points;  
provided, however, that if we redeem any Notes on or after December 15, 2023 (the date falling one month prior to the maturity date of the Notes), the redemption price for the Notes will be equal to 100% of the principal amount of the Notes to be redeemed, plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to, but excluding, the date of redemption.

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

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

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

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

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

“Quotation Agent” means a Reference Treasury Dealer selected by us.

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

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

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

#### Offer to Repurchase Upon a Change of Control Repurchase Event

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

obligations under the Change of Control Repurchase Event provisions of the Notes by virtue of such conflict.

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

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

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

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

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

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

For purposes of the Notes:

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

"Change of Control" means the occurrence of any of the following:

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



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

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

the approval by the Company's stockholders of any plan or proposal relating to the liquidation or dissolution of the Company.

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

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

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

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

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

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

"Rating Agency" means:

each of S&P, Kroll and Egan-Jones; and

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

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

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

Consolidation, Merger and Sale of Assets by the Company

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

either (a) we are the continuing corporation or (b) the resulting, surviving or transferee person (if other than us) is a corporation or limited liability company organized and existing under the laws of the United States, any state

thereof or the District of Columbia and such person assumes, by a supplemental indenture in a form reasonably satisfactory to the trustee, all of our obligations under the Notes and the Indenture;

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

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

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

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

Events of Default; Notice and Waiver

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

• we fail to pay the repurchase price payable in respect of any Notes when due and such failure continues for a period of five days;

• we fail to perform or observe any term, covenant or agreement in the Notes or the Indenture for a period of 60 calendar days after written notice of such failure is given to us by the trustee or to us and the trustee by the holders of at least 25% in aggregate principal amount of the Notes then outstanding;

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

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

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

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

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

For more information on remedies if an event of default occurs, see “Description of Our Debt Securities-Events of Default” beginning on page 148 of the accompanying prospectus.

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

#### Waiver

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

#### Modification

##### Changes Requiring Approval of Each Affected Holder

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

• reduce any amount payable upon repurchase of any Notes;





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

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

#### Changes Requiring Majority Approval

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

#### Changes Requiring No Approval

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

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

#### Other

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

#### Notes Not Entitled to Consent

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

#### Reports

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

#### Other Covenants

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

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

#### Satisfaction and Discharge

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

(1) either:

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

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

(i) have become due and payable, or

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

(iii) if redeemable at the option of the Company, are to be called for redemption within one year under arrangements satisfactory to the trustee for the giving of notice of redemption by the trustee in the name, and at the

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

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

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

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

#### Governing Law

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

#### Form, Denomination and Registration

The Notes offered hereby will be issued:

• in fully registered form;

• without interest coupons; and

• in denominations of \$1,000 principal amount and integral multiples of \$1,000.

## REGISTRATION AND SETTLEMENT

### The Depository Trust Company

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

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

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

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

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

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

The following is based on information furnished by DTC:

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

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

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

Purchases of the Notes under the DTC system must be made by or through direct participants, which will receive a credit for the Notes on DTC's records. The beneficial interest of each actual purchaser of the Notes is in turn to be recorded on the direct and indirect participants' records. Beneficial owners will not receive written confirmation from DTC of their purchase. Beneficial owners are, however, expected to receive written confirmations providing details of the transaction, as well as periodic statements of their holdings, from the direct or indirect participant through which the beneficial owner entered into the

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transaction. Transfers of beneficial interests in the Notes are to be accomplished by entries made on the books of direct and indirect participants acting on behalf of beneficial owners. Beneficial owners will not receive certificates representing their beneficial interests in the Notes, except in the event that use of the book-entry system for the Notes is discontinued.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Registration, Transfer and Payment of Certificated Notes

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

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transfer agents for any Notes at any time.

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

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

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

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

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

### Overview

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

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

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

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

We are externally managed by our investment adviser, Prospect Capital Management L.P. ("Prospect Capital Management" or the "Investment Adviser"). Prospect Administration LLC ("Prospect Administration"), a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Investment Adviser, provides administrative services and facilities necessary for us to operate. Our investment objective is to generate both current income and long-term capital appreciation through debt and equity investments. We invest primarily in senior and subordinated debt and equity of private companies in need of capital for acquisitions, divestitures, growth, development, recapitalizations and other purposes. We work with the management teams or financial sponsors to seek investments with historical cash flows, asset collateral or contracted pro-forma cash flows.

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

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

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

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

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

**Purchasing Controlling Equity Positions and Lending to Real Estate Companies** - We purchase debt and controlling equity positions in tax-efficient real estate investment trusts (“REIT” or “REITs”). NPRC’s, an operating company and the surviving entity of the May 23, 2016 merger with APRC and UPRC, real estate investments are in various classes of developed and occupied real estate properties that generate current yields, including multi-family properties, student housing, and self-storage. NPRC seeks to identify properties that have historically significant occupancy rates and recurring cash flow generation. NPRC generally co-invests with established and experienced property management teams that manage such properties after acquisition. Additionally, NPRC purchases loans originated by certain consumer loan facilitators. It purchases each loan in its entirety (i.e., a “whole loan”). The borrowers are consumers, and the loans are typically serviced by the facilitators of the loans. This investment strategy has comprised approximately 10%-20% of our business.

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

**Investing in Structured Credit** - We make investments in CLOs, often taking a significant position in the subordinated interests (equity) and debt of the CLOs. The underlying portfolio of each CLO investment is diversified across approximately 100 to 200 broadly syndicated loans and does not have direct exposure to real estate, mortgages, or consumer-based credit assets. The CLOs in which we invest are managed by established collateral management teams with many years of experience in the industry. This strategy has comprised approximately 10%-20% of our portfolio.

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

**Investing in Consumer and Small Business Loans and Asset-Backed Securitizations** - We purchase loans originated by certain consumer and small-and-medium-sized business (“SME”) loan facilitators. We generally purchase each loan in its entirety (i.e., a “whole loan”) and we invest in asset-backed securitizations collateralized by consumer or small business loans. The borrowers are consumers and SMEs and the loans are typically serviced by the facilitators of the loans. This investment strategy has comprised up to approximately 1% of our portfolio.



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

We hold many of our control investments in a two-tier structure consisting of a holding company and one or more related operating companies for tax purposes. These holding companies serve various business purposes including concentration of management teams, optimization of third party borrowing costs, improvement of supplier, customer, and insurance terms, and enhancement of co-investments by the management teams. In these cases, our investment, which is generally equity in the holding company, the holding company's equity investment in the operating company and any debt from us directly to the operating company structure represents our total exposure for the investment. As of June 30, 2018, as shown in our Consolidated Schedule of Investments, the cost basis and fair value of our investments in controlled companies was \$2,300,526 and \$2,404,326, respectively. This structure gives rise to several of the risks described in our public documents and highlighted elsewhere in this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus. We consolidate all wholly-owned and substantially wholly-owned holding companies formed by us for the purpose of holding our controlled investments in operating companies. There is no significant effect of consolidating these holding companies as they hold minimal assets other than their investments in the controlled operating companies. Investment company accounting prohibits the consolidation of any operating companies.

#### Fourth Quarter Highlights

##### Investment Transactions

We seek to be a long-term investor with our portfolio companies. During the three months ended June 30, 2018, we acquired \$241,150 of new investments, completed follow-on investments in existing portfolio companies totaling approximately \$95,415, and recorded paid in kind ("PIK") interest of \$3,276, resulting in gross investment originations of \$339,841. During the three months ended June 30, 2018, we received full repayments on five investments, partially sold two investments and received several partial prepayments and amortization payments totaling \$362,287.

##### Debt Issuances and Redemptions

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

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

On May 18, 2018, we issued an additional \$103,500 aggregate principal amount of convertible notes that mature on July 15, 2022 (the "Additional 2022 Notes", and together with the Original 2022 Notes, the "2022 Notes"), unless previously converted or repurchased in accordance with their terms. The Additional 2022 Notes were a further issuance of, and are fully fungible and rank equally in right of payment with, the Original 2022 Notes and bear interest at a rate of 4.95% per year, payable semi-annually on January 15 and July 15 each year, beginning July 15, 2018.

Total proceeds from the issuance of the Additional 2022 Notes, net of underwriting discounts and offering costs, were \$100,749. Following the issuance of the Additional 2022 Notes, the outstanding aggregate principal amount of the 2022 Notes is now \$328,500.

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



On June 20, 2018, we issued an additional \$70,000 aggregate principal amount of unsecured notes that mature on March 15, 2023 (the “Additional 2023 Notes”, and together with the Original 2023 Notes, the “2023 Notes”). The Additional 2023 Notes were a further issuance of, and are fully fungible and rank equally in right of payment with, the Original 2023 Notes and bear interest at a rate of 5.875% per year, payable semi-annually on March 15 and September 15 of each year, beginning September 15, 2018. Total proceeds from the issuance of the Additional 2023 Notes, net of underwriting discounts, were \$69,403. Following the issuance of the Additional 2023 Notes, the outstanding aggregate principal amount of our 5.875% Senior Notes due 2023 is \$320,000.

On June 7, 2018, we commenced a tender offer to purchase for cash any and all of the \$300,000 aggregate principal amount outstanding of the 5.00% 2019 Notes. On June 20, 2018, \$146,464 aggregate principal amount of the 5.00% 2019 Notes, representing 48.8% of the previously outstanding 5.00% 2019 Notes, were validly tendered and accepted. The transaction resulted in our recognizing a \$3,705 loss during the three months ended June 30, 2018.

On June 7, 2018, we issued \$55,000 aggregate principal amount of unsecured notes that mature on June 15, 2028 (the “2028 Notes”). The 2028 Notes bear interest at a rate of 6.25% per year, payable quarterly on March 15, June 15, September 15, and December 15 of each year, beginning September 15, 2018. Total proceeds from the issuance of the 2028 Notes, net of underwriting discounts and offering costs were \$53,119.

#### Equity Issuances

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

#### Investment Holdings

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

During the year ended June 30, 2018, we originated \$1,730,657 of new investments, primarily composed of \$1,457,615 of debt and equity financing to non-controlled portfolio investments, \$218,695 of debt and equity financing to controlled investments, and \$54,347 of subordinated notes in CLOs. Our origination efforts are focused primarily on secured lending to non-control investments to reduce the risk in the portfolio by investing primarily in first lien loans, though we also continue to close select junior debt and equity investments. Our annualized current yield was 13.0% and 12.2% as of June 30, 2018 and June 30, 2017, respectively, across all performing interest bearing investments, excluding equity investments and non-accrual loans. Our annualized current yield was 10.5% and 10.4% as of June 30, 2018 and June 30, 2017, respectively, across all investments. Monetization of equity positions that we hold and loans on non-accrual status are not included in this yield calculation. In many of our portfolio companies we hold equity positions, ranging from minority interests to majority stakes, which we expect over time to contribute to our investment returns. Some of these equity positions include features such as contractual minimum internal rates of returns, preferred distributions, flip structures and other features expected to generate additional investment returns, as well as contractual protections and preferences over junior equity, in addition to the yield and security offered by our cash flow and collateral debt protections.

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

As of June 30, 2018, we own controlling interests in the following portfolio companies: CCPI Inc. (“CCPI”); CP Energy Services Inc. (“CP Energy”); Credit Central Loan Company, LLC (“Credit Central”); Echelon Transportation, LLC (f/k/a Echelon Aviation, LLC, “Echelon”); First Tower Finance Company LLC (“First Tower Finance”); Freedom Marine Solutions, LLC (“Freedom Marine”); InterDent, Inc. (“InterDent”), MITY, Inc. (“MITY”); NPRC; Nationwide Loan Company LLC (f/k/a Nationwide Acceptance LLC) (“Nationwide”); NMMB, Inc. (“NMMB”); Pacific World Corporation (“Pacific World”); R-V Industries, Inc. (“R-V”); SB Forging Company II, Inc. (f/k/a Gulf Coast Machine & Supply



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

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

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

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

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

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

The following shows our investments in interest bearing securities by type of investment as of June 30, 2018 and June 30, 2017:

Type of Investment	June 30, 2018				June 30, 2017			
	Cost	% of Portfolio	Fair Value	% of Portfolio	Cost	% of Portfolio	Fair Value	% of Portfolio
First Lien	\$2,632,843	51.6 %	\$2,512,078	52.6 %	\$2,959,738	55.6 %	\$2,818,371	55.6 %
Second Lien	1,325,862	26.0 %	1,268,359	26.6 %	1,167,853	21.9 %	1,114,874	22.0 %
Unsecured	38,548	0.8 %	32,945	0.7 %	37,934	0.7 %	44,434	0.9 %
Small Business Loans	30	— %	17	— %	8,434	0.2 %	7,964	0.2 %
CLO Debt	6,159	0.1 %	—	— %	—	— %	—	— %