

PROSPECT CAPITAL CORP

Form N-14 8C

September 04, 2009

Table of Contents

As filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on September 4, 2009
Registration No. 333-

UNITED STATES SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, DC 20549

Form N-14

REGISTRATION STATEMENT UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT OF 1933

Pre-Effective Amendment No. 0

Post-Effective Amendment No. 0

(Check appropriate box or boxes)

Prospect Capital Corporation

(Exact Name of Registrant as Specified in Charter)

10 East 40th Street, 44th Floor

New York, NY 10016

(Address of Principal Executive Offices)

Telephone Number: (212) 448-0702

(Area Code and Telephone Number)

John F. Barry III

Brian H. Oswald

c/o Prospect Capital Management, LLC

10 East 40th Street, 44th Floor

New York, NY 10016

(212) 448-0702

(Name and Address of Agent for Service)

Copies to:

Richard T. Prins, Esq.
Skadden, Arps, Slate, Meagher & Flom LLP

Steven B. Boehm, Esq.
Harry S. Pangas, Esq.

**Four Times Square
New York, New York 10036
Telephone: (212) 735-5000
Facsimile: (212) 777-2790**

**Sutherland Asbill & Brennan LLP
1275 Pennsylvania Ave., NW
Washington, DC 20004
Telephone: (202) 383-0100
Facsimile: (202) 637-3593**

Approximate Date of Proposed Public Offering: As soon as practicable after this registration statement becomes effective and upon completion of the merger described in the enclosed document.

CALCULATION OF REGISTRATION FEE

Title of Each Class of Securities to be Registered	Amount to be Registered(1)	Proposed Maximum Offering Price per Unit	Proposed Maximum Aggregate Offering Price(2)	Amount of Registration Fee
Common Stock, \$0.001 par value	8,616,433 shares	\$9.68	\$83,407,071	\$4,654.12

- (1) The number of shares to be registered represents the maximum number of shares of the registrant's common stock estimated to be issuable in connection with the merger agreement described in the enclosed document.
- (2) Estimated solely for the purpose of calculating the registration fee and calculated pursuant to Rules 457(c) and 457(f)(1) under the Securities Act, the proposed maximum aggregate offering price is equal to: (i) \$9.68, the average of the high and low prices per share of the registrant's common stock on September 1, 2009, as reported on the NASDAQ Global Select Market, multiplied by (ii) 8,616,433, the maximum number of shares of the registrant's common stock expected to be issued in connection with the terms of the merger agreement.

The Registrant hereby amends this Registration Statement on such date or dates as may be necessary to delay its effective date until the Registrant shall file a further amendment which specifically states that this Registration Statement shall thereafter become effective in accordance with Section 8(a) of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, or until the Registration Statement shall become effective on such date as the Securities and Exchange Commission, acting pursuant to said Section 8(a), may determine.

Table of Contents

Information contained herein is subject to completion or amendment. A registration statement relating to these securities has been filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission. These securities may not be sold nor may offers to buy be accepted prior to the time the registration statement becomes effective. This document shall not constitute an offer to sell or the solicitation of any offer to buy nor shall there be any sale of these securities in any jurisdiction in which such offer, solicitation or sale would be unlawful prior to registration or qualification under the securities laws of any such jurisdiction.

MERGER PROPOSED YOUR VOTE IS VERY IMPORTANT

Dear Shareholder,

On August 3, 2009, Prospect Capital Corporation (Prospect) and Patriot Capital Funding, Inc. (Patriot) announced a strategic business combination in which Patriot will merge with and into Prospect. If the merger is completed, holders of Patriot common stock will have a right to receive 0.3992 shares of Prospect common stock for each share of Patriot common stock held immediately prior to the merger. As more fully described in this document, the merger agreement requires that Patriot declare a final dividend prior to the closing of the merger in an amount equal to its undistributed investment company taxable income (if any), and the exchange ratio will be adjusted for any such dividend that Patriot may declare prior to closing. In connection with the merger, Prospect expects to issue approximately 8.6 million shares of common stock.

The market value of the merger consideration will fluctuate with the market price of Prospect common stock. The following table shows the closing sale prices of Prospect common stock and Patriot common stock as reported on the NASDAQ Global Select Market on July 31, 2009, the last trading day before public announcement of the merger, and on , 2009, the last practicable trading day before the distribution of this document. This table also shows the implied value of the merger consideration proposed for each share of Patriot common stock, which was calculated by multiplying the closing price of Prospect common stock on those dates by 0.3992, the exchange ratio (which will be adjusted for any dividends declared by Patriot prior to the closing).

	Prospect Common Stock	Patriot Common Stock	Implied Value of One Share of Patriot Common Stock
At July 31, 2009	\$ 10.02	\$ 1.95	\$ 4.00
, 2009	\$	\$	\$

The merger is intended to qualify as a reorganization within the meaning of Section 368(a) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, or the Code, and holders of Patriot common stock are not expected to recognize any gain or loss for United States federal income tax purposes upon the exchange of shares of Patriot common stock for shares of Prospect common stock, except with respect to any cash received in lieu of fractional shares of Prospect common stock.

The market prices of both Prospect and Patriot common stock will fluctuate before the merger. You should obtain current stock price quotations for Prospect and Patriot common stock. Prospect common stock is quoted on the NASDAQ Global Select Market under the symbol PSEC. Patriot common stock is traded on the NASDAQ Global Select Market under the symbol PCAP.

At a special meeting of Patriot shareholders, Patriot shareholders will be asked to vote on the adoption of the merger agreement described in this document. Adoption of the merger agreement requires the affirmative vote of the holders of a majority of the outstanding shares of Patriot common stock entitled to vote.

After careful consideration, the board of directors of Patriot unanimously recommends that its shareholders vote FOR adoption of the merger agreement.

This document describes the special meeting, the merger, the documents related to the merger and other related matters. Please carefully read this entire document, including Risk Factors beginning on page 20 for a discussion of the risks relating to the proposed merger. You also can obtain information about Prospect and Patriot from documents that each has filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Sincerely,

RICHARD P. BUCKANAVAGE
President and Chief Executive Officer
Patriot Capital Funding, Inc.

Neither the Securities and Exchange Commission nor any state securities commission has approved or disapproved the Prospect common stock to be issued under this document or determined if this document is accurate or adequate. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

The date of this document is _____, 2009, and it is first being mailed or otherwise delivered to Patriot shareholders on or about _____, 2009.

Table of Contents

Notice of Special Meeting of Shareholders

To the Shareholders:

On _____, 2009, Patriot Capital Funding, Inc. (Patriot) will hold a special meeting of shareholders (the special meeting) at the offices of _____, at _____ a.m. (Eastern Daylight Time) to consider and vote upon the following matters:

1. A proposal to adopt the Agreement and Plan of Merger (the merger agreement), dated as of August 3, 2009, by and between Patriot and Prospect Capital Corporation (Prospect), as such merger agreement may be amended from time to time; and
2. A proposal to approve the adjournment of the special meeting, if necessary or appropriate, to solicit additional proxies, in the event that there are not sufficient votes at the time of the special meeting to adopt the foregoing proposal.

You have the right to receive notice of, and to vote at, the special meeting if you were a shareholder of record at the close of business on _____, 2009. **Whether or not you expect to be present in person at the special meeting, please sign the enclosed proxy and return it promptly in the envelope provided.** You may also vote by calling the proxy solicitor at (_____) _____. Instructions are shown on the proxy card. If you are present at the special meeting, you may change your vote at any time. In the event there are not sufficient votes for a quorum or to approve or ratify any of the foregoing proposals at the time of the special meeting, the special meeting may be adjourned in order to permit further solicitation of the proxies by Patriot.

The Patriot board of directors has unanimously approved the merger and the merger agreement and unanimously recommends that Patriot shareholders vote FOR approval of the merger agreement and the merger and FOR the adjournment of the Patriot special meeting if necessary or appropriate to permit further solicitation of proxies.

By order of the board of directors,

William E. Alvarez, Jr.
Secretary

Westport, CT
_____, 2009

This is an important meeting. To ensure proper representation at the meeting, please complete, sign, date and return the proxy card in the enclosed, self-addressed envelope. Even if you vote your shares prior to the meeting, you still may attend the meeting and vote your shares in person.

Table of Contents**TABLE OF CONTENTS**

	Page No.
<u>QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS ABOUT THE PROPOSED MERGER</u>	1
<u>SUMMARY</u>	5
<u>COMPARATIVE FEES AND EXPENSE RATIOS</u>	13
<u>SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA OF PATRIOT</u>	15
<u>SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA OF PROSPECT</u>	17
<u>UNAUDITED SELECTED PRO FORMA CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL DATA</u>	18
<u>UNAUDITED PRO FORMA PER SHARE DATA</u>	19
<u>RISK FACTORS</u>	20
<u>SPECIAL NOTE REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS</u>	51
<u>THE SPECIAL MEETING</u>	52
<u>Date, Time and Place of the Special Meeting</u>	52
<u>Purpose of the Special Meeting</u>	52
<u>Record Date</u>	52
<u>Quorum and Adjournments</u>	52
<u>Vote Required</u>	52
<u>Voting of Management</u>	53
<u>Voting of Proxies</u>	53
<u>Revocability of Proxies</u>	53
<u>Solicitation of Proxies</u>	53
<u>Dissenters' Rights</u>	53
<u>UNAUDITED PRO FORMA CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS</u>	54
<u>THE MERGER PROPOSAL</u>	61
<u>General Description of the Merger</u>	61
<u>Background of the Merger</u>	61
<u>Reasons for the Merger</u>	70
<u>Recommendation of the Board of Directors</u>	73
<u>Opinion of Patriot's Financial Advisor</u>	73
<u>Dividends and Distributions</u>	79
<u>Litigation Relating to the Merger</u>	80
<u>Interests of Patriot's Directors and Executive Officers in the Merger</u>	80
<u>DESCRIPTION OF THE MERGER AGREEMENT</u>	85
<u>Structure of the Merger</u>	85
<u>Closing; Completion of the Proposed Merger</u>	85
<u>Merger Consideration</u>	85
<u>Treatment of Patriot Stock Options and Restricted Stock</u>	86
<u>Conversion of Shares; Exchange of Certificates; Book-Entry Shares</u>	86
<u>Letter of Transmittal</u>	87
<u>Withholding</u>	87
<u>Dividends and Distributions</u>	87
<u>Representations and Warranties</u>	88
<u>Conduct of Business Pending Completion of the Merger</u>	90
<u>Additional Covenants Pending Completion of the Merger</u>	91
<u>Conditions to the Merger</u>	92

Table of Contents

	Page No.
<u>Termination of the Merger Agreement</u>	96
<u>Expenses: Termination Fees</u>	97
<u>Waiver and Amendment of the Merger Agreement</u>	97
<u>Indemnification: Directors and Officers Insurance</u>	98
<u>ACCOUNTING TREATMENT</u>	99
<u>U.S. FEDERAL INCOME TAX CONSEQUENCES OF THE MERGER</u>	100
<u>Tax Consequences if the Merger Qualifies as a Reorganization</u>	101
<u>Cash Instead of a Fractional Share</u>	101
<u>Backup Withholding</u>	101
<u>MARKET PRICE AND DIVIDEND INFORMATION</u>	102
<u>BUSINESS OF PATRIOT</u>	106
<u>MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS OF PATRIOT</u>	118
<u>SENIOR SECURITIES OF PATRIOT</u>	138
<u>PORTFOLIO COMPANIES OF PATRIOT</u>	139
<u>MANAGEMENT OF PATRIOT</u>	147
<u>CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS OF PATRIOT</u>	153
<u>SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT OF PATRIOT</u>	154
<u>BUSINESS OF PROSPECT</u>	156
<u>MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS OF PROSPECT</u>	175
<u>PORTFOLIO COMPANIES OF PROSPECT</u>	191
<u>MANAGEMENT OF PROSPECT</u>	194
<u>EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION OF PROSPECT</u>	201
<u>CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS OF PROSPECT</u>	203
<u>SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT OF PROSPECT</u>	204
<u>DESCRIPTION OF PATRIOT'S CAPITAL STOCK</u>	205
<u>DESCRIPTION OF PROSPECT'S CAPITAL STOCK</u>	208
<u>COMPARISON OF SHAREHOLDER RIGHTS</u>	215
<u>BROKERAGE ALLOCATION AND OTHER PRACTICES</u>	230
<u>LEGAL MATTERS</u>	230
<u>EXPERTS</u>	230
<u>OTHER MATTERS</u>	230
<u>WHERE YOU CAN FIND MORE INFORMATION</u>	231
<u>INDEX TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS</u>	F-1
<u>ANNEX A</u>	
<u>Agreement and Plan of Merger by and between Patriot Capital Funding, Inc. and Prospect Capital Corporation, dated as of August 3, 2009</u>	A-1
<u>ANNEX B</u>	
<u>Opinion of Patriot's Financial Advisor</u>	B-1
<u>Exhibit (14)(a)</u>	
<u>Exhibit (14)(b)</u>	
<u>Exhibit (14)(c)</u>	
<u>Exhibit (17)</u>	

Table of Contents

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS ABOUT THE PROPOSED MERGER

Q: When and where is the special meeting of shareholders?

A: The special meeting of shareholders will take place on _____, 2009, at _____ a.m. (Eastern Daylight Time) at the offices of _____.

Q: What is happening at the special meeting?

A: Patriot shareholders are being asked to consider and vote on the following items at the special meeting:

A proposal to adopt the merger agreement by and between Patriot and Prospect, as such agreement may be amended from time to time; and

A proposal to approve the adjournment of the special meeting, if necessary or appropriate, to solicit additional proxies, in the event that there are not sufficient votes at the time of the special meeting to adopt the foregoing proposal.

Q: What will happen in the proposed merger?

A: If the merger is approved, Patriot will merge with and into Prospect. As a result of the merger:

Patriot will cease to exist; and

Prospect will survive the merger and own and operate the combined businesses of Prospect, Patriot and their respective subsidiaries.

Q: How does Prospect's investment objective and strategy differ from Patriot's?

A: Like Patriot, Prospect is a non-diversified, closed-end management investment company that has elected to be regulated as a business development company under the Investment Company Act of 1940, or the 1940 Act. Prospect's investment objective is similar to Patriot's and is to provide both current income and capital appreciation through debt and equity investments. Prospect and Patriot focus on making investments in privately-held companies, although many of Prospect's investments are in energy companies.

Prospect concentrates on making investments in companies having annual revenues of less than \$500 million and enterprise values of less than \$250 million, which it refers to as "middle market" companies. In most cases, these companies are privately held or have thinly traded public securities at the time Prospect invests in them. Prospect's investments primarily range between approximately \$5 million and \$50 million each, although this investment size may vary as the size of its capital base changes. Patriot's typical investments are in a range of \$3 million to \$20 million in companies with \$10 million to \$30 million in annual revenues that operate in diverse industries.

Q: What will Patriot shareholders receive in the merger?

A: Subject to adjustment, each Patriot shareholder will receive 0.3992 shares of Prospect common stock for each share of Patriot common stock owned. For example, if a Patriot shareholder currently owns 100 shares of Patriot

common stock, then, as a result of the merger, the shareholder will receive 39 shares of Prospect common stock, plus cash in lieu of the fractional 0.92 share of Prospect common stock, in exchange for the shareholder's 100 shares of Patriot common stock. However, as more fully described in this document, the exchange ratio will be adjusted for any dividend that Patriot may declare prior to closing. Until the merger is completed, the value of shares of Prospect common stock to be received in the merger will continue to fluctuate.

On July 31, 2009, the last full trading day before the public announcement of the proposed merger, the closing price of Prospect's common stock on the NASDAQ Global Select Market was \$10.02. Based upon this closing price, each share of Patriot common stock had a value of \$4.00 per share, and the aggregate value of the stock consideration in the merger would have been approximately \$86.3 million. On _____, 2009, the most recent practicable date prior to the printing of this document, the closing price of Prospect's common stock was \$ _____, and the closing price of Patriot's shares of common stock on the

Table of Contents

NASDAQ Global Select Market was \$. Until the merger is completed, the value of shares of Prospect common stock to be received in the merger will continue to fluctuate.

Q: Is the exchange ratio subject to any adjustment?

A: Yes. The exchange ratio will be adjusted for any dividend that Patriot may declare prior to closing. In this regard, as a regulated investment company, or RIC, under the Code, Patriot generally does not have to pay corporate-level federal income taxes on any net ordinary income or capital gains that it distributes to its stockholders as dividends if it meets certain source-of-income, income distribution and asset diversification requirements. As a result, Patriot will be required, to the extent necessary, to declare a dividend prior to the consummation of the merger in an amount equal to its undistributed net ordinary income and capital gains (if any) in order to preserve this favorable tax treatment. See Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations of Patriot Recent Developments and Note 11. Income Taxes and Note 14. Subsequent Events to Patriot's unaudited financial statements for a detailed discussion regarding Patriot's undistributed net ordinary income and capital gains.

The terms of the merger agreement anticipate that any such dividends may be paid out in accordance with a recent revenue procedure issued by the Internal Revenue Service, or the IRS, pursuant to which up to 90% of the total dividend may be paid in shares of common stock with the remainder paid in cash. See Risk Factors Risks Related to Prospect Prospect may in the future choose to pay dividends in its own stock, in which case you may be required to pay tax in excess of the cash you receive and Risk Factors Risks Related to Patriot Patriot may in the future choose to pay dividends in its own stock, in which case you may be required to pay tax in excess of the cash you receive. Any such dividend, whether received in cash or common stock (including common stock of Prospect) will be taxable to shareholders as ordinary income (or capital gains, if such dividends are properly designated as capital gain dividends).

If any such dividends are declared by Patriot prior to closing, the exchange ratio will be adjusted as follows:

with respect to the cash portion of any such dividends, the numerator used to determine the exchange ratio will be reduced in an amount equal to the cash dividend per share paid or payable with respect to each share of Patriot's common stock and, as a result, the aggregate number of shares of Prospect common stock to be received by Patriot shareholders in the merger will decrease accordingly; and

with respect to the stock portion of any such dividends, the exchange ratio, after adjustment for any cash dividends as discussed above, will be proportionally adjusted to reflect any such dividends paid or payable in stock and, as a result, the number of shares of Prospect common stock to be issued for each outstanding share of Patriot common stock will be reduced, but the aggregate number of shares of Prospect common stock to be received by Patriot shareholders in the merger will remain unchanged.

For example, if (i) a Patriot shareholder currently owns 100 shares of Patriot common stock, (ii) Patriot declares a \$0.30 dividend per share prior to the closing of the merger (of which \$0.03 will be paid in cash and \$0.27 will be paid in stock), and (iii) the market price of Patriot's common stock for purposes of the IRS revenue procedure described above is \$4.00 per share, then, as a result of the merger, the shareholder will receive 39 shares of common stock of Prospect and cash in lieu of 0.89 share of Prospect common stock in exchange for the shareholder's original 100 shares of Patriot common stock.

Q: What other consideration is Prospect paying in connection with the merger?

A:

Pursuant to the terms of the merger agreement, Prospect is also required to (i) repay all principal and interest due under Patriot's second amended and restated securitization revolving credit facility, or the Amended Securitization Facility, which amounted to \$115.7 million as of August 3, 2009, and (ii) up to \$1.35 million in other costs, fees and expenses payable to the lenders under the terms of the Amended Securitization Facility.

Table of Contents

Q: Are shareholders able to exercise dissenters' rights?

A: No. Shareholders will not be entitled to exercise dissenters' rights with respect to any matter to be voted upon at the special meeting. Any shareholder may abstain from or vote against any of such matters.

Q: When do you expect to complete the proposed merger?

A: We are working to complete the proposed merger in the fourth quarter of 2009. We currently expect to complete the proposed merger promptly following approval of the merger agreement at the special meeting.

Q: What are the U.S. federal income tax consequences of the proposed merger?

A: The proposed merger is intended to qualify as a reorganization within the meaning of Section 368(a) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the Code). Both Prospect and Patriot will receive an opinion from Sutherland Asbill & Brennan LLP, dated as of the closing date, regarding the characterization of such merger as a reorganization within the meaning of Section 368(a) of the Code. If the merger so qualifies, in general, Patriot shareholders will recognize no gain or loss for U.S. federal income tax purposes to the extent such shareholders receive shares of Prospect common stock in exchange for your shares of Patriot common stock. Additionally, neither Prospect nor its shareholders will recognize any gain or loss for U.S. federal income tax purposes pursuant to the merger. You are strongly urged to consult with your tax advisor to determine the particular U.S. federal, state, local and foreign income or other tax consequences of the proposed merger to you. See U.S. Federal Income Tax Consequences of the Merger.

Q: Who must approve the merger agreement?

A: In addition to the approval by Patriot's board of directors (including its independent directors) and the board of directors of Prospect, both of which have already been obtained, the merger must be approved by Patriot's shareholders.

Q: What shareholder vote is required to approve the merger agreement and the merger?

A: The affirmative vote of the holders of a majority of the shares of Patriot's common stock outstanding and entitled to vote is required to approve the merger agreement and the proposed merger. Shareholders who abstain, fail to return their proxies or do not otherwise vote by calling the proxy solicitor at () , will have the same effect as if they were voted against the merger agreement and the proposed merger.

Q: Does Patriot's board of directors recommend approval of the merger proposal?

A: Yes. Patriot's board of directors, including its independent directors, unanimously approved and adopted the merger agreement and the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement and recommends that Patriot shareholders vote FOR approval of these matters.

Q: What do I need to do now?

A: We urge you to read carefully this document, including its annexes. You also may want to review the documents referenced under Where You Can Find More Information and consult with your accounting, legal and tax advisors.

Q: How do I vote my shares?

A: You may indicate how you want to vote on your proxy card and then sign and mail your proxy card in the enclosed return envelope as soon as possible so that your shares may be represented at the special meeting. You may also vote by calling the proxy solicitor at () . If you are a record shareholder, you may also attend the special meeting in person instead of submitting a proxy.

Unless your shares are held in a brokerage account, if you sign, date and send your proxy and do not indicate how you want to vote, your proxy will be voted for the approval of the merger agreement and the merger and for all other proposals to be voted on at the special meeting. If your shares are held in brokerage account, please see the answer to the next question.

Table of Contents

If you fail either to return your proxy card or vote by calling the proxy solicitor at () , or if you abstain with respect to the merger, the effect will be a vote against the merger.

With respect to any other matter to be voted on at the special meeting, a vote to abstain will have the same effect as a vote against such other matters.

Q: If my shares are held in a brokerage account, or in street name, will my broker vote my shares for me?

A: With respect to the merger proposal, if you do not provide your broker with instructions on how to vote your street name shares, your broker will not be permitted to vote them. With respect to any other matter to be approved at the special meeting, if the broker has indicated on the proxy that it does not have discretionary authority to vote such street name shares, your broker will not be permitted to vote them. Either of these situations results in a broker non-vote.

A broker non-vote with respect to the merger will have the effect of a vote against the merger. With respect to any other matter to be voted on at the special meeting, a broker non-vote will not have any effect on the outcome of such matters.

You should, therefore, provide your broker with instructions on how to vote your shares or arrange to attend the special meeting and vote your shares in person to avoid a broker non-vote. Shareholders are urged to utilize telephonic or Internet voting if their broker has provided them with the opportunity to do so. See your voting instruction form for instructions. If your broker holds your shares and you attend the special meeting in person, please bring a letter from your broker identifying you as the beneficial owner of the shares and authorizing you to vote your shares at the special meeting.

Q: What do I do if I want to change my vote?

A: You may change your vote at any time before the vote takes place at the special meeting. To do so, you may either complete and submit a new proxy card or send a written notice stating that you would like to revoke your proxy. You may also change your vote if you voted by calling the proxy solicitor at () simply by re-voting. The last recorded vote will be what is counted at the special meeting. In addition, you may elect to attend the special meeting and vote in person, as described above.

Q: If my shares are represented by stock certificates, should I send in my stock certificates now?

A: No. If the merger is completed and your shares of common stock are represented by stock certificates, we will send you written instructions for exchanging your stock certificates for the appropriate number of Prospect common stock certificates.

Q: Who can I contact with any additional questions?

A: You may call the proxy solicitor, , at () , with respect to any additional questions you may have.

Q: Where can I find more information about the companies?

A: You can find more information about Patriot and Prospect in the documents described under Where You Can Find More Information on page .

Table of Contents

SUMMARY

This summary highlights material information from this document. It may not contain all of the information that is important to you. We urge you to carefully read the entire document and the other documents to which we refer in order to fully understand the proposed merger. See Where You Can Find More Information. Unless otherwise noted, the term Patriot refers to Patriot Capital Funding, Inc. and Prospect refers to Prospect Capital Corporation.

Information about the Companies

Patriot Capital Funding, Inc.
274 Riverside Avenue
Westport, CT 06880
(203) 429-2700

Patriot is specialty finance company that provides customized financing solutions to small- to mid-sized companies. Patriot's ability to invest across a company's capital structure, from senior secured loans to equity securities, allows it to offer a comprehensive suite of financing solutions, including one-stop financings. Patriot's one-stop financing typically includes a revolving line of credit, one or more senior secured term loans and a subordinated debt investment. Patriot also makes equity co-investments of generally up to \$3.0 million and investments in broadly syndicated loans. Patriot primarily finances privately-held companies in transactions initiated by private equity sponsors.

Patriot's investment objective is to generate both current cash income and capital appreciation. To accomplish this objective, Patriot seeks to provide its shareholders with current income primarily from the interest on its debt investments and related origination fees, and to enable its shareholders to participate in the capital appreciation and potential long-term growth of its portfolio companies through warrants and other equity interests it acquires.

Patriot is an internally managed, closed-end investment company that has filed an election to be treated as a business development company under the 1940 Act. As a result, Patriot does not have an investment adviser and is internally managed by its management team under the supervision of its board of directors. Therefore, Patriot does not pay investment advisory fees, but instead Patriot pays the operating costs associated with employing a management team and investment professionals. Patriot has also elected to be treated for federal income tax purposes as a RIC under Subchapter M of the Code.

Prospect Capital Corporation
10 East 40th Street, 44th Floor
New York, NY 10016
(212) 448-0702

Prospect is a financial services company that primarily lends to and invests in middle market privately-held companies. Prospect invests primarily in senior and subordinated debt and equity of companies in need of capital for acquisitions, divestitures, growth, development, project financing and recapitalization. Prospect works with the management teams of such companies or financial sponsors to seek investments with historical cash flows, asset collateral or contracted pro-forma cash flows.

Typically, Prospect concentrates on making investments in companies with annual revenues of less than \$500 million and enterprise values of less than \$250 million. Prospect's typical investment involves a secured loan of less than \$50 million with some form of equity participation. From time to time, Prospect acquires controlling interests in

companies in conjunction with making secured debt investments in such companies. In most cases, companies in which Prospect invests are privately held at the time it invests in them.

Prospect seeks to maximize total returns to its 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 its investments. A majority of Prospect's investments to date have been in energy-related industries.

Table of Contents

Prospect has made no investments to date in the real estate or mortgage industries, and it does not intend currently to focus on such investments.

Prospect is an externally managed, closed-end investment company that has filed an election to be treated as a business development company under the 1940 Act. Prospect Capital Management, LLC serves as Prospect’s investment adviser and manages its investments, and Prospect Administration, LLC serves as Prospect’s administrator and provides the administrative services necessary for it to operate. Prospect has also elected to be treated for federal income tax purposes as a RIC under Subchapter M of the Code.

Terms of the Merger Agreement

Pursuant to the terms of the proposed merger, Patriot will be merged with and into Prospect. Prospect will be the surviving entity in the merger, and Patriot will no longer exist as a separate corporation. As a result of the proposed merger, all Patriot’s assets and liabilities immediately before the merger will become assets and liabilities of Prospect immediately after the merger, and our wholly-owned special purpose subsidiary, Patriot Capital Funding, LLC, will become a direct subsidiary of Prospect.

After the merger and based on the number of shares of Prospect common stock issued and outstanding on the date hereof, all persons who owned shares of Patriot’s common stock before the merger will own approximately 15.2% of Prospect’s common stock outstanding immediately after the merger. As a result of the merger, Prospect will continue the operations conducted by it and Patriot before the merger.

The merger agreement is attached as Annex A to this document and is incorporated by reference into this document. Patriot encourages its shareholders to read the merger agreement carefully and in its entirety, as it is the principal legal document governing the proposed merger.

Patriot Shareholders Will Receive Shares of Prospect’s Common Stock in the Proposed Merger

If the proposed merger is consummated, each share of Patriot’s common stock will be converted into the right to receive 0.3992 of a share of Prospect common stock. Subject to adjustment, each Patriot shareholder will receive 0.3992 shares of Prospect common stock for each share of Patriot common stock owned. However, as more fully described in this document, the merger agreement requires that Patriot declare, to the extent necessary, a final dividend prior to the closing of the merger in an amount equal to its undistributed investment company taxable income and net capital gain (if any), and the exchange ratio will be adjusted for any such dividends that Patriot may declare prior to closing. To the extent that Patriot shareholders have shares represented by stock certificates, they should not send in any stock certificates until they receive written instructions to do so after the consummation of the merger.

The closing prices and most recent net asset values per share of Patriot’s common stock and Prospect common stock, as well as the implied value of Patriot’s common stock based on the exchange ratio of 0.3992 (which will be adjusted for any dividends declared by Patriot prior to the closing), were, on the date before the merger was announced and the most recent date prior to mailing of this document, as follows:

			Implied Value of One Share of Patriot Common Stock
	Prospect Common Stock	Patriot Common Stock	

Edgar Filing: PROSPECT CAPITAL CORP - Form N-14 8C

Closing Price at July 31, 2009	\$	10.02	\$	1.95	\$	4.00
Net Asset Value per Share at June 30, 2009	\$		\$	7.66	\$	
Closing Price at , 2009	\$		\$		\$	

Table of Contents

The value of Prospect's common stock to be received in the proposed merger will continue to fluctuate and, as a result, Patriot shareholders will not know the value of Prospect's common stock they will receive in the proposed merger at the time they vote.

Reasons for the Proposed Merger

In evaluating the merger proposal from Prospect, the Patriot board of directors considered numerous factors, including the ones described below, and, as a result, determined that the proposed merger was in Patriot's best interests and the best interests of Patriot's shareholders:

Lack of Liquidity; Potential Impact on Tax Status. Since Patriot can no longer borrow amounts under the Amended Securitization Facility, and because all principal, interest and fees collected from the debt investments secured by the facility must be used to repay amounts outstanding under the facility, Patriot has limited liquidity and no potential sources of free cash flow. Thus, there is no assurance that Patriot will have sufficient cash and liquid assets to fund its operations and dividend distributions to its shareholders, which failure could, among other things, result in adverse tax consequences, including possible loss of its status as a RIC under the Code. In addition, without a strategic transaction, Patriot would likely be required to seek bankruptcy protection in the relatively near future.

Potential Actions by Patriot's Lenders. Substantially all of Patriot's debt investments are secured under the Amended Securitization Facility. As a result of the occurrence of a termination event under the Amended Securitization Facility, the lenders may, upon notice to Patriot, accelerate amounts outstanding under the facility and exercise other rights and remedies provided by the facility, including the right to sell the collateral under the facility. In such event, the Patriot board of directors is concerned that such forced sales of assets, particularly in the current economic environment, may be done at fire sale prices, thereby diminishing the amount of cash available to distribute to shareholders.

Thorough Review of Strategic Alternatives. Patriot engaged in a thorough review of the strategic alternatives available to Patriot, including, among other things, negotiations with its lenders under the Amended Securitization Facility, conversion to a bank holding company, the formation of a Small Business Investment Company subsidiary, a stock or cash merger, a significant equity investment, a refinancing of Patriot's debt, a purchase and sale of Patriot's assets, and a bankruptcy filing. In furtherance of the evaluation and proposal solicitation process, Patriot publicly announced that it was actively evaluating strategic alternatives (thereby putting potential strategic partners on notice that Patriot was open to discussing such alternatives with interested parties), and, at Patriot's request, Patriot's financial advisor, FBR Capital Markets & Co., or FBR, contacted 133 potential strategic partners, including business development companies, commercial finance companies, banks, private equity funds, hedge funds and other potential strategic partners, to assess whether they might be interested in pursuing a strategic transaction with Patriot. Of the 133 potential strategic partners contacted, 51 executed non-disclosure agreements with Patriot and received confidential information concerning Patriot's business, management, assets, liabilities, financial condition and results of operations. Of those 51 potential strategic partners, 22 submitted preliminary indications of interest, and 12 were invited to perform in-depth due diligence and submit final bids, eight of which submitted final bids. Based on this lengthy and thorough process, Patriot's board of directors believes it has explored all alternatives reasonably available to Patriot.

Best Alternative Reasonably Available to Patriot. Because Patriot publicly announced that it was actively evaluating strategic alternatives, and contacted such a large number of potential strategic partners to determine their level of interest in a strategic transaction involving Patriot, the Patriot board of directors strongly believes that, of all possible alternatives, and based on the proposed transactions submitted by potential strategic

partners, the transaction with Prospect represents the best alternative that is reasonably available to Patriot. In making this determination, the Patriot board of directors considered:

the existing termination event under the Amended Securitization Facility;

Table of Contents

the current financial condition of Patriot, particularly the liquidity needed to fund its operations and, potentially, to make required distributions to shareholders;

the distinct possibility that Patriot will run out of available cash in the near future;

the current trading price of Patriot's common stock;

the lack of progress in negotiations with lenders under the Amended Securitization Facility;

the other alternatives reasonably available to Patriot;

the terms of the other proposals submitted, including the proposed economic terms, the conditions to closing, the expected timing of such transactions, and the likelihood of consummation;

the financial terms of the Prospect proposal, including the proposed exchange ratio and Prospect's ability and agreement to repay the full amount of principal and interest outstanding under the Amended Securitization Facility;

the fact that although the implied value of the merger consideration of \$4.00 proposed for each share of Patriot common stock represented a discount to Patriot's net asset value for the quarter ended March 31, 2009 and the anticipated net asset value for the quarter ended June 30, 2009, which was based on information available to the board at the time (which value was later confirmed), such discount was generally comparable to the discount to net asset value at which many other business development companies traded;

the business and legal due diligence review conducted on Prospect by Patriot and its legal and financial advisors;

the financial strength of Prospect;

the lack of a financing contingency to closing in the Prospect proposal; and

the fact that no shareholder approval of Prospect's shareholders would be required.

Strategic and Business Considerations. Because the Patriot shareholders will be shareholders in Prospect following the merger, Patriot shareholders stand to participate in the future growth and prospects of the combined businesses of Patriot and Prospect, without the limitations currently restricting the operations of Patriot. Prospect is an established company with a strong capital position and performance history. The larger equity market capitalization of the combined companies should help create earnings stability and assist Prospect in its efforts to raise capital in the public equity and debt markets.

Terms of the Merger Agreement. The exchange ratio of 0.3992 of a share of Prospect common stock to be received in exchange for each share of Patriot common stock, which is subject to certain adjustments, represents a 105% premium to the closing price of Patriot common stock on July 31, 2009, based on the closing price of Prospect common stock on that date (which was the last trading day before public announcement of the merger).

Opinion of Patriot's Financial Advisor. The financial analysis reviewed and discussed with the board of directors of Patriot by representatives of FBR, as well as the oral opinion of FBR rendered to the board of

directors of Patriot on August 3, 2009 (which was subsequently confirmed in writing by delivery of FBR's written opinion dated the same date) with respect to the fairness, from a financial point of view, to the holders of Patriot common stock of the exchange ratio set forth in the merger agreement. See The Merger Proposal Opinion of Patriot's Financial Advisor

Tax Free Treatment of Proposed Merger. The proposed merger is expected to be treated as a tax-free reorganization under Section 368(a) of the Code. If the transaction so qualifies, Patriot's shareholders generally will not recognize gain or loss to the extent that they receive shares of Prospect common stock in exchange for their shares of Patriot common stock. See U.S. Federal Income Tax Consequences of the Merger.

Table of Contents

Repayment of Amended Securitization Facility. As part of the merger agreement, Prospect will repay (i) all principal and interest due under the Amended Securitization Facility, which amounted to \$115.7 million as of August 3, 2009, and (ii) up to \$1.35 million in other costs, fees and expenses payable to the lenders under the terms of the Amended Securitization Facility.

Risks Related to the Proposed Merger

Below are certain of the material risks related to the proposed merger considered by Patriot's board of directors:

Market Price. The implied market value of the per share merger consideration could decrease prior to the closing of the proposed merger if the market price of Prospect's common stock decreases.

Net Asset Value. The net asset value per share of Patriot's common stock, as of June 30, 2009, was \$7.66, an amount higher than the implied market value of the merger consideration.

Restrictions on Ability to Solicit Alternative Offers. The restrictive non-solicitation provisions contained in the merger agreement prohibit Patriot from soliciting alternative offers from third parties, and permit Patriot to consider bona fide alternative proposals from third parties only in certain limited circumstances.

Lack of Dissenters' Rights. There are no dissenters' rights applicable to the proposed merger.

Completion of the Proposed Merger

It is expected that the proposed merger will be completed shortly after Patriot's shareholders approve the merger agreement at the special meeting, assuming all regulatory approvals and other required matters are completed at such time. If approved by Patriot's shareholders, Prospect and Patriot will work to complete the proposed merger during the fourth quarter of 2009. The merger agreement currently permits either party to terminate the merger agreement if the merger is not completed on or before December 15, 2009.

Recommendation of the Board of Directors of Patriot

Patriot's board of directors, including its independent directors, believes that the proposed merger is advisable and in the best interest of Patriot's shareholders and unanimously recommends that shareholders vote FOR approval of the merger agreement.

Opinion of Patriot's Financial Advisor

On August 3, 2009, FBR rendered its oral opinion to the board of directors of Patriot (which was subsequently confirmed in writing by delivery of FBR's written opinion dated the same date) to the effect that, as of August 3, 2009, the exchange ratio set forth in the merger agreement was fair, from a financial point of view, to the holders of Patriot common stock.

FBR's opinion was directed to the board of directors of Patriot, and only addressed the fairness, from a financial point of view, to the holders of Patriot common stock of the exchange ratio set forth in the merger agreement, and did not address any other aspect or implication of the merger. The summary of FBR's opinion in this document is qualified in its entirety by reference to the full text of its written opinion, which is included as Annex B to this document and sets forth the procedures followed, assumptions made, qualifications and limitations on the review undertaken and other matters considered by FBR in preparing its opinion. However,

neither FBR s written opinion nor the summary of its opinion and the related analyses set forth in this document are intended to be, and they do not constitute, advice or a recommendation to any holder of Patriot common stock as to how such holder should vote or act with respect to any matter relating to the merger.

Table of Contents

Interests of Patriot's Management in the Proposed Merger

Certain of Patriot's executive officers have interests in the proposed merger that are different in certain respects and may conflict with the interests of Patriot's shareholders. The Patriot board of directors was aware of these interests, and considered these interests, among other matters, in evaluating and negotiating the merger agreement and the merger, and in recommending to the shareholders that the merger agreement be adopted. These interests of the executive officers include:

Cancellation of all outstanding stock options in exchange for a cash payment of \$0.01 for each share of Patriot common stock for which such option is exercisable.

Vesting of all unvested shares of Patriot restricted stock and, immediately prior to the effective time of the merger, cancellation of a portion of such restricted shares held by each executive officer in exchange for a cash payment from Prospect at the same value as the merger consideration in an amount sufficient to cover the federal, state and local taxes required to be withheld from the executive officer upon the vesting of the shares, with the remaining shares participating in the merger on the same basis as other shares of Patriot common stock.

Employment or severance agreements providing for severance payments and benefits upon a qualifying termination of employment following a change in control. The proposed merger would constitute a change in control for this purpose.

As of July 31, 2009, Patriot's directors and executive officers beneficially owned in the aggregate 3,380,320 shares of Patriot's common stock (including shares of restricted stock that will vest in connection with the consummation of the merger), representing 15.7% of Patriot's total outstanding shares. Each of Patriot's directors and executive officers has indicated that he intends to vote his shares in favor of the merger agreement and the proposed merger.

U.S. Federal Income Tax Consequences of the Merger

The merger is intended to qualify as a reorganization within the meaning of Section 368(a) of the Code. If the merger so qualifies, in general, Patriot shareholders will recognize no gain or loss for U.S. federal income tax purposes to the extent such shareholders receive shares of Prospect common stock in exchange for shares of Patriot's common stock. Additionally, neither Patriot nor its shareholders will recognize any gain or loss for U.S. federal income tax purposes in connection with the merger. It is a condition to the closing of the merger that Prospect and Patriot receive an opinion from Sutherland, Asbill and Brennan LLP, dated as of the closing date of the merger, regarding the characterization of the merger as a reorganization within the meaning of Section 368(a) of the Code. Tax matters are complicated, and the tax consequences of the proposed merger to you will depend on the facts of your own situation. We urge you to contact your own tax advisor to understand fully how the proposed merger will affect you, including how any state, local or foreign tax laws may apply to you.

Dividends and Distributions

In order to maintain Patriot's qualification as a RIC for U.S. Federal income tax purposes, Patriot generally must distribute to its shareholders annually at least 90% of its investment company taxable income, which is generally its net ordinary income plus the excess, if any, of realized net short-term capital gains over realized net long-term capital losses. As a result, Patriot will be required to declare, to the extent necessary, a dividend prior to the consummation of

the merger in an amount equal to its undistributed investment company taxable income and net capital gain (if any) in order to preserve this favorable tax treatment and to eliminate its liability for U.S. federal income tax. See

Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations of Patriot Recent Developments and Note 11. Income Taxes and Note 14. Subsequent Events to Patriot's unaudited financial statements for a detailed discussion regarding Patriot's undistributed net ordinary income and capital gains.

The terms of the merger agreement anticipate that any such dividends may be paid out in accordance with a recent revenue procedure issued by the Internal Revenue Service, or the IRS, pursuant to which up to

Table of Contents

90% of the total dividend may be paid in shares of common stock and the remainder will be paid in cash. Any such dividend, whether received in cash or common stock (including common stock of Prospect) will be taxable to shareholders as a ordinary income (or capital gains, if such dividends are properly designated as capital gain dividends). See Risk Factors Risks Related to Prospect Prospect may in the future choose to pay dividends in its own stock, in which case you may be required to pay tax in excess of the cash you receive and Risk Factors Risks Related to Patriot Patriot may in the future choose to pay dividends in its own stock, in which case you may be required to pay tax in excess of the cash you receive.

Dissenters Rights

Patriot s shareholders will not be entitled to exercise dissenters rights in connection with the proposed merger under Delaware law.

Vote Required to Approve the Merger Agreement

The affirmative vote of the holders of a majority of Patriot s outstanding shares entitled to vote is required to approve the merger agreement and the proposed merger. Shareholders who abstain, fail to return their proxies or do not otherwise vote either in person or by calling the proxy solicitor at () - , will have the same effect as if they were voted against the merger agreement and the proposed merger.

Voting Power of Patriot s Management

On the record date, 21,584,251 shares of Patriot s common stock were outstanding, which includes shares of restricted stock that will vest upon the merger, of which 3,380,320 shares, or 15.7% of the total outstanding shares, were owned by Patriot s executive officers and directors. So long as the merger agreement is in effect, each of Patriot s executive officers and directors has indicated his intention to vote his shares in favor of the merger agreement and the proposed merger.

Conditions to the Merger

The proposed merger will be completed only if specific conditions, including, among other things, the following, are met or waived by Patriot s board of directors or the board of directors of Prospect, as applicable:

no legal prohibition on completion of the merger is in effect;

the registration statement, of which this document is a part, filed by Prospect with the SEC in connection with its offer and sale of shares to Patriot s shareholders in connection with the merger is declared effective by the SEC; and

no pending suit, action or proceeding by any governmental entity seeking to enjoin or otherwise interfere with the merger that has a reasonable likelihood of success.

See Description of the Merger Agreement Conditions to the Merger for a discussion of conditions that Prospect and Patriot must individually meet, or be waived by the other party, in order for the proposed merger to be consummated.

Termination of the Merger Agreement

Patriot and Prospect may jointly agree to terminate the merger agreement at any time. Either Patriot or Prospect may also terminate the merger agreement if, among other things, any of the following occurs:

any regulatory authority of competent jurisdiction issues a judgment, injunction, order, decree, or action permanently restraining, enjoining or otherwise prohibiting the merger, and the judgment, injunction, order, decree or other action becomes final and nonappealable;

the merger is not completed prior to December 15, 2009, except that neither Patriot nor Prospect may terminate the merger agreement if its willful and material breach is the reason that the merger has not been completed;

Table of Contents

the required approval of the merger agreement by Patriot shareholders is not obtained at the special meeting; or upon a violation or breach by the other party of any agreement, covenant, representation or warranty or if any representation or warranty of either party shall have become untrue, in either case so that the conditions to the completion of the merger would be incapable of being satisfied by the closing date and such violation or breach has not been waived by the terminating party.

In addition, the merger agreement may be terminated in the following circumstances:

by Prospect, prior to receipt of Patriot shareholder approval, within 10 days after the Patriot board of directors effects a change of recommendation; or, in the case an alternative proposal structured as a tender or exchange offer for Patriot common stock commenced by a person unaffiliated with the buyer is received; if the Patriot board of directors fails to issue within 10 days after the public announcement of the alternative proposal a public statement reaffirming the board recommendation and recommending that Patriot's shareholders reject the alternative proposal; or if Patriot breaches any of the no solicitation provisions of the merger agreement; and

by Patriot, if Patriot receives a superior proposal, the board authorizes Patriot to enter into an agreement to consummate the transaction contemplated by such superior proposal, and concurrently with such termination, Patriot pays the termination fee and enters into a definitive agreement to consummate the transaction contemplated by the superior proposal; or if the board effects a recommendation change in compliance with the no solicitation provisions of the merger agreement.

Patriot will pay Prospect a termination fee in the amount of \$3.2 million or reimburse certain expenses and make certain other payments in certain circumstances.

Comparison of Shareholder Rights

The rights of Patriot's shareholders are currently governed by Delaware law, and Patriot's restated certificate of incorporation and restated bylaws. When the proposed merger is completed, Patriot's shareholders will become shareholders of Prospect, a Maryland corporation, and their rights will be governed by Maryland law, and Prospect's articles of incorporation and bylaws. The rights of Patriot's shareholders and the rights of Prospect shareholders differ in many respects.

Table of Contents**COMPARATIVE FEES AND EXPENSE RATIOS**

The purpose of the tables in this section is to assist you in understanding the various costs and expenses that a shareholder will bear directly or indirectly by investing in Patriot and Prospect's common stock and Prospect's costs and expenses that are expected to be incurred in the first year following the merger.

Patriot and Prospect's Expenses

The tables below illustrate the change in operating expenses expected as a result of the merger. The tables set forth (i) the annualized fees, expenses and interest payments on borrowed funds of Patriot for the nine-month period ended March 31, 2009; (ii) the annualized fees, expenses, and interest payments on borrowed funds of Prospect for the nine-month period ended March 31, 2009; and (iii) the *pro forma* annualized fees, expenses and interest payments on borrowed funds of Prospect for the nine-month period ended March 31, 2009.

	Actual Patriot	Actual Prospect	Pro Forma Combined⁽¹⁾
<i>Shareholder transaction expenses</i>			
Sales load (as a percentage of offering price)	None ⁽¹⁾	None ⁽¹⁾	None ⁽¹⁾
Dividend reinvestment plan expenses	None ⁽²⁾	None ⁽²⁾	None ⁽²⁾

	Actual Patriot	Actual Prospect	Pro Forma Combined⁽¹⁾
<i>Annual expenses (as a percentage of net assets attributable to common stock):</i>			
Management fee ⁽³⁾		2.72%	2.42%
Incentive fee ⁽⁴⁾		3.54%	3.15%
Interest expense on borrowed funds	4.51%	1.45%	1.12%
Other expenses	4.34%	1.84%	1.99%
Total annual expenses	8.85%	9.55%	8.68%

- (1) Purchases of shares of common stock of Patriot or Prospect on the secondary market are not subject to sales charges but may be subject to brokerage commissions or other charges. The table does not include any sales load (underwriting discount or commission) that shareholders may have paid in connection with their purchase of shares of Patriot or Prospect's common stock.
- (2) The expenses of the dividend reinvestment plan are included in other expenses.
- (3) Prospect's base management fee is 2% of its gross assets (which include any amount borrowed, i.e., total assets without deduction for any liabilities).
- (4) Based on an annualized level of incentive fee paid by Prospect during the nine months ended March 31, 2009, all of which consisted of an income incentive fee.

Table of Contents**Example**

The following example is intended to help you compare the costs of investing in Prospect *pro forma* after the merger with the costs of investing in Patriot and Prospect before the merger. An investor would pay the following expenses on a \$1,000 investment in common shares, assuming (i) the operating expense ratio for Patriot and Prospect (as a percentage of net assets attributable to common shares) set forth in the table above for years 1 through 10, (ii) borrowings under Patriot's Amended Securitization Facility of \$137.4 million and Prospect's revolving credit facility of \$137.6 million prior to the merger, (iii) borrowings under Prospect's revolving credit facility of \$112.0 million after the merger, and (iv) a 5% annual return throughout the period.

	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
Patriot	\$ 88	\$ 255	\$ 410	\$ 746
Prospect	\$ 60	\$ 178	\$ 294	\$ 574
<i>Pro Forma</i> Combined Prospect ⁽¹⁾	\$ 55	\$ 165	\$ 273	\$ 540

(1) The *pro forma* combined row shown assumes the merger is completed.

The example set forth above assumes the reinvestment of all dividends and other distributions at net asset and that the percentage of Prospect's assets represented by leverage of Prospect will remain the same pre-and post-merger. The example set forth above should not be considered a representation of past or future expenses or annual rates of return. Actual expenses or annual rates of return may be more or less than those assumed for purposes of the example.

Table of Contents**SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA OF PATRIOT**

You should read this selected consolidated financial data in conjunction with the section entitled, "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations of Patriot" and the consolidated financial statements and notes thereto of Patriot included elsewhere in this document. The selected consolidated financial data at and for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2008, 2007, 2006, 2005 and 2004 have been derived from Patriot's audited financial statements. The selected consolidated financial data at and for the six months ended June 30, 2009 and 2008 have been derived from unaudited financial data, but in the opinion of Patriot's management, reflects all adjustments (consisting only of normal recurring adjustments) that are necessary to present fairly the results for such interim periods. Interim results at and for the six months ended June 30, 2009 are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be expected for the year ending June 30, 2009. Certain reclassifications have been made to the prior period financial information to conform to the current period presentation.

	For the Six Months Ended		Year Ended December 31,				
	2009	2008	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004
Income Statement							
Investment Income:							
Net investment income	\$ 16,128,632	\$ 21,123,051	\$ 40,140,087	\$ 37,147,275	\$ 25,387,709	\$ 13,035,673	\$ 4,616,241
Net investment expense	454,698	355,784	1,409,613	1,280,361	270,176	366,830	241,000
Net investment income	8,804	420,269	749,704	534,901	848,449	46,839	4,375,241
Net investment expense	16,592,134	21,899,104	42,299,404	38,962,537	26,506,334	13,449,342	4,858,241
Expenses:							
Compensation expense	1,759,961	2,605,499	3,973,030	5,410,075	3,877,525	2,481,761	1,326,000
Marketing fees ⁽¹⁾						554,796	1,000,000
Professional fees	4,363,807	3,984,753	8,158,473	7,421,596	4,332,582	3,517,989	1,504,000
Payment penalty ⁽³⁾	1,346,626	670,731	1,635,519	887,021	1,045,613	730,550	192,000
Operational and administrative expense	1,501,394	1,433,523	2,807,113	2,498,724	2,229,970	1,041,030	227,000
Other Expenses	8,971,788	8,694,506	16,574,135	16,217,416	11,485,690	11,721,461	4,251,000
Net investment income	7,620,346	13,204,598	25,725,269	22,745,121	15,020,644	1,727,881	606,241
Realized gain (loss)							
Investments	(12,013,473)	(433,767)	(882,588)	91,601	(3,262,966)		
Unrealized appreciation (depreciation) on investments	(16,870,174)	(13,219,509)	(39,992,921)	(3,637,706)	3,817,931	(2,965,175)	(876,000)

Unrealized gain on interest rate sensitivity	861,737	216,783	(2,335,019)	(775,326)	12,961		
Income (loss)	\$ (20,401,564)	\$ (231,895)	\$ (17,485,259)	\$ 18,423,690	\$ 15,588,570	\$ (1,237,294)	\$ (269,000)
Earnings (loss) per share basic	\$ (0.97)	\$ (0.01)	\$ (0.84)	\$ 0.99	\$ 1.10	\$ (0.17)	\$ (0.13)
Earnings (loss) per share diluted	\$ (0.97)	\$ (0.01)	\$ (0.84)	\$ 0.98	\$ 1.10	\$ (0.17)	\$ (0.13)
Weighted average shares outstanding,	20,940,294	20,671,896	20,713,540	18,670,904	14,145,200	7,253,632	3,847,000
Weighted average shares outstanding, and	20,940,294	20,671,896	20,713,540	18,830,213	14,237,952	7,253,632	3,847,000

Table of Contents

	For the Six Months Ended		Year Ended December 31,				
	2009	2008	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004
Assets	\$ 283,929,237	\$ 322,410,700	\$ 322,370,748	\$ 384,725,753	\$ 257,812,235	\$ 138,302,852	\$ 65,000,000
Liabilities	302,540,169	335,098,619	354,262,646	398,378,808	271,086,364	151,007,186	72,000,000
Net assets	137,365,363	116,100,000	162,600,000	164,900,000	98,380,000	21,650,000	42,000,000
Equity	160,495,644	208,621,626	180,117,170	221,597,684	164,108,629	127,152,365	27,000,000
Value per share	\$ 7.66	\$ 10.08	\$ 8.65	\$ 10.73	\$ 10.37	\$ 10.48	\$ 10.00
Average portfolio	10.7%	12.3%	12.1%	12.4%	13.4%	13.5%	13.5%
	33	32	35	36	26	15	15
	11	14	13	14	11	9	9

- (1) On July 27, 2005, we terminated the consulting agreements pursuant to which we incurred these fees.
- (2) Patriot's capital structure at December 31, 2004 reflected a higher percentage of leverage than it is permitted to incur as a business development company. Patriot used a portion of the net proceeds it received from its initial public offering to repay all of its outstanding indebtedness, including the \$3.4 million prepayment penalty, at the time of its initial public offering. Patriot is generally only allowed to borrow amounts such that its asset coverage, as defined in the 1940 Act, equals at least 200% after such borrowing.
- (3) The prepayment penalty was incurred in connection with the repayment in full and termination of our \$120.0 million financing agreement.
- (4) Computed using actual interest income earned for the fiscal year, including amortization of deferred financing fees and original issue discount, divided by the weighted average fair value of debt investments.

Table of Contents**SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA OF PROSPECT**

You should read this selected consolidated financial data in conjunction with the section entitled, "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations of Prospect" and the consolidated financial statements and notes thereto of Prospect included elsewhere in this document. The selected consolidated financial data at and for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2008, 2007, 2006, 2005 and 2004 have been derived from Prospect's audited financial statements. The selected consolidated financial data at and for the nine months ended March 31, 2009 and 2008 have been derived from unaudited financial data, but in the opinion of Prospect's management, reflects all adjustments (consisting only of normal recurring adjustments) that are necessary to present fairly the results for such interim periods. Interim results at and for the nine months ended March 31, 2009 are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be expected for the year ending June 30, 2009. Certain reclassifications have been made to the prior period financial information to conform to the current period presentation.

	For the Nine Months Ended March 31,		For the Year Ended June 30,				
	2009	2008	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004
	(In thousands except data relating to shares, per share and number of portfolio companies)						
Performance Data:							
Interest income	\$ 50,862	\$ 42,538	\$ 59,033	\$ 30,084	\$ 13,268	\$ 4,586	\$
Dividend income	13,833	7,507	12,033	6,153	3,601	3,435	
Other income	13,986	5,909	8,336	4,444		72	
Real investment income	78,681	55,954	79,402	40,681	16,869	8,093	
Interest and credit facility expenses	(4,828)	(4,719)	(6,318)	(1,903)	(642)		
Investment advisory expense	(20,535)	(14,227)	(20,199)	(11,226)	(3,868)	(1,808)	
Other expenses	(6,136)	(5,564)	(7,772)	(4,421)	(3,801)	(3,874)	(10)
Real expenses	(31,499)	(24,510)	(34,289)	(17,550)	(8,311)	(5,682)	(10)
Real investment income	47,182	31,444	45,113	23,131	8,558	2,411	(10)
Realized and unrealized gains (losses)	(11,329)	(27,839)	(17,522)	(6,403)	4,338	6,340	
Net increase in net assets from operations	\$ 35,853	\$ 3,864	\$ 27,591	\$ 16,728	\$ 12,896	\$ 8,751	\$ (10)

Per Share Data⁽²⁾:

increase in net assets from operations	\$ 1.21	\$ 0.16	\$ 1.17	\$ 1.06	\$ 1.83	\$ 1.24	
contributions							
declared per share	\$ (1.21)	\$ (1.18)	\$ (1.59)	\$ (1.54)	\$ (1.12)	\$ (0.38)	
average weighted shares outstanding the period	29,708,458	22,349,987	23,626,642	15,724,095	7,056,846	7,055,100	10

Assets and Liabilities Data:

investments	\$ 555,041	\$ 429,156	\$ 497,530	\$ 328,222	\$ 133,969	\$ 55,030	\$
other assets	47,765	50,851	44,248	48,280	4,511	48,879	
total assets	602,806	480,007	541,778	376,502	138,480	103,909	
amount drawn on credit facility	137,567	90,667	91,167		28,500		
amount owed to related parties	6,555	6,493	6,641	4,838	745	77	10
other liabilities	14,660	11,129	14,347	71,616	965	865	
total liabilities	158,782	108,289	112,155	76,454	30,210	942	10
total assets	\$ 444,024	\$ 371,718	\$ 429,623	\$ 300,048	\$ 108,270	102,967	\$ 9

Investment Activity Data:

number of portfolio companies at period end	31	31	29 ⁽³⁾	24 ⁽³⁾	15	6	
acquisitions	\$ 90,376	\$ 193,034	\$ 311,947	\$ 167,255	\$ 83,625	\$ 79,018	\$
sales, repayments, and other disposals	\$ 23,859	\$ 66,063	\$ 127,212	\$ 38,407	\$ 9,954	\$ 32,083	\$
weighted-average yield at period end ⁽⁴⁾	15.1%	16.8%	15.5%	17.1%	17.0%	21.3%	

(1) For the period April 13, 2004 (inception) through June 30, 2004.

(2) Per share data is based on average weighted shares for the period.

(3) Includes a net profits interest in Charlevoix Energy Trading LLC, remaining after loan was paid.

(4) Includes dividends from certain equity investments.

Table of Contents**UNAUDITED SELECTED PRO FORMA CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL DATA**

The following tables set forth unaudited pro forma condensed consolidated financial data for Prospect and Patriot as a consolidated entity, giving effect to the merger as if it had occurred on the dates indicated and after giving effect to the pro forma adjustments. The unaudited pro forma condensed consolidated operating data are presented as if the merger had been completed on July 1, 2007. The unaudited pro forma condensed consolidated balance sheet data at March 31, 2009 is presented as if the merger had occurred as of that date. In the opinion of management, all adjustments necessary to reflect the effect of these transactions have been made. The merger will be accounted for under the acquisition method of accounting as provided by Statement of Financial Accounting Standard No. 141(R), Business Combinations.

The unaudited pro forma condensed consolidated financial data should be read together with the respective historical audited and unaudited consolidated financial statements and financial statement notes of Patriot and Prospect in this document. The unaudited pro forma condensed consolidated financial data are presented for comparative purposes only and do not necessarily indicate what the future operating results or financial position of Prospect will be following completion of the merger. The unaudited pro forma condensed consolidated financial data does not include adjustments to reflect any cost savings or other operational efficiencies that may be realized as a result of the merger of Patriot and Prospect or any future merger related restructuring or integration expenses.

	For the Nine Months Ended March 31, 2009	For the Year Ended June 30, 2008
	(In thousands except data relating to earnings per share)	
Performance Data:		
Interest and dividend income	\$ 92,071	\$ 112,387
Fee income	1,220	942
Other income	14,325	8,867
Total investment income	107,616	122,196
Interest expense	(5,549)	(7,858)
Base management and income incentive fees	(29,622)	(33,133)
General and administrative expenses	(9,860)	(12,663)
Total expenses	(45,031)	(53,655)
Net investment income	62,585	68,541
Realized and unrealized gains (losses)	(56,678)	(35,598)
Net income	\$ 5,907	\$ 32,943

Per Share Data:

Earnings per share	\$	0.11	\$	0.71
Average weighted shares outstanding for the period		52,496		46,415

March 31, 2009

Assets and Liabilities Data:

Investment securities	\$	751,364		
Cash		38,751		
Other assets		10,394		
Total assets		800,509		
Borrowings		111,959		
Other liabilities		26,821		
Total liabilities		138,780		
Net assets	\$	661,728		

Table of Contents**UNAUDITED PRO FORMA PER SHARE DATA**

The following selected unaudited pro forma per share information for the year ended June 30, 2008 and the nine months ended March 31, 2009 reflects the merger and related transactions as if they had occurred on July 1, 2007. The unaudited pro forma combined net asset value per common share outstanding reflects the merger and related transactions as if they had occurred on March 31, 2009.

Such unaudited pro forma combined per share information is based on the historical financial statements of Prospect and Patriot and on publicly available information and certain assumptions and adjustments as discussed in the section entitled Unaudited Pro Forma Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements. This unaudited pro forma combined per share information is provided for illustrative purposes only and is not necessarily indicative of what the operating results or financial position of Prospect or Patriot would have been had the merger and related transactions been completed at the beginning of the periods or on the dates indicated, nor are they necessarily indicative of any future operating results or financial position. The following should be read in connection with the section entitled Unaudited Pro Forma Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements and other information included in or incorporated by reference into this document.

	Comparative Per Share Data			
	Prospect	Patriot	Pro Forma Combined	Per Equivalent Patriot Share⁽³⁾
Year ended June 30, 2008:				
Basic and diluted income from continuing operations per share	\$ 1.17	\$ 0.36	\$ 0.71	\$ 0.28
Distributions per share declared to date ⁽¹⁾	\$ 1.58875	\$ 1.31	\$ 1.58875	\$ 0.63
Net asset value per share ⁽²⁾	\$ 14.55	\$ 10.08	N/A	N/A
Average weighted shares outstanding for the period	23,627	20,051	46,415	
Nine months Ended March 31, 2009				
Basic and diluted income (loss) from continuing operations per share	\$ 1.21	\$ (1.33)	\$ 0.11	\$ 0.04
Distributions per share declared to date ⁽¹⁾	\$ 1.21125	\$ 0.58	\$ 1.21125	\$ 0.48
Net asset value per share	\$ 14.19	\$ 8.13	\$ 12.24	\$ 4.88
Average weighted shares outstanding for the period	29,708	20,812	52,496	

(1) The historical distributions declared per share for Prospect and Patriot is computed by dividing the distributions declared for the year ended June 30, 2008 and the nine months ended March 31, 2009 by their respective historical weighted average shares outstanding. The pro forma combined distributions declared is the distributions per share as declared by Prospect.

(2) The historical net asset value per share for Prospect and Patriot as of June 30, 2008 and the nine months ended March 31, 2009 are as previously reported by the companies. The pro forma combined net asset value per share as of March 31, 2009 is computed by dividing the pro forma combined net assets by the pro forma combined number of shares outstanding.

- (3) The Patriot equivalent pro forma per share amount is calculated by multiplying the combined pro forma share amounts by the common stock exchange ratio of 0.3992.

Table of Contents

RISK FACTORS

Risks Related to the Merger

Patriot and Prospect have agreed to a fixed exchange ratio, and, as a result, the shares of Prospect common stock to be issued in the merger may have a market value that is lower than expected.

The exchange ratio of 0.3992 of a share of Prospect common stock for each share of Patriot common stock was fixed on August 3, 2009, the time of the signing of the merger agreement, and is not subject to adjustment based on changes in the trading price of Prospect or Patriot common stock before the closing of the proposed merger. As a result, the market price of Prospect's common stock at the time of the merger may vary significantly from the price on the date the merger agreement was signed or from the price on either the date of this document or the date of the special meeting. These variances may arise due to, among other things:

changes in the business, operations and prospects of Prospect or Patriot;

the financial condition of current or prospective portfolio companies of Prospect or Patriot;

interest rates, general market and economic conditions;

market assessments of the likelihood that the proposed merger will be completed and the timing of the merger; and

market perception of the future profitability of the combined company.

These factors are generally beyond the control of Prospect and Patriot. It should be noted that during the 12-month period ending August 3, 2009, the closing price per share of Prospect's common stock varied from a low of \$5.73 to a high of \$14.59. Historical trading prices are not necessarily indicative of future performance.

The proposed merger is subject to the receipt of payoff letters from the Amended Securitization Facility lenders that could delay completion of the proposed merger, cause abandonment of the merger or have other negative effects on Patriot and Prospect.

Completion of the merger is subject to the receipt of payoff letters from the Amended Securitization Facility lenders. A substantial delay in obtaining such payoff letters, the failure to obtain such payoff letters or the imposition of unfavorable terms or conditions in connection with the receipt of such payoff letters could have an adverse effect on the business, financial condition or results of operations of Patriot and Prospect, or may cause the abandonment of the merger. In this regard, the merger agreement obligates Prospect to pay off (i) all principal and interest due under the Amended Securitization Facility, which amounted to \$115.7 million as of August 3, 2009, and (ii) up to \$1.35 million (the "Fee Cap") in other costs, fees and expenses payable to the lenders under the terms of the Amended Securitization Facility. However, immediately subsequent to Patriot's entry into the merger agreement with Prospect, the agent for the Amended Securitization Facility lenders notified Patriot that the Amended Securitization Facility lenders have not consented to the Fee Cap included in the merger agreement nor do they intend to release their liens on Patriot's investments unless and until all costs, fees and expenses payable to the lenders under the terms of the Amended Securitization Facility are paid in full in cash. Although Patriot intends to work with the Amended Securitization Facility lenders to resolve this issue, if (i) the Amended Securitization Facility lenders demand payment for costs, fees and expenses that are substantially in excess of the Fee Cap amount, (ii) Patriot does not have sufficient funds to pay

such excess amount and (iii) the Amended Securitization Facility lenders refuse to provide Patriot with the payoff letters required by the merger agreement, the merger may be abandoned. If the merger is abandoned, Patriot may not have sufficient liquidity to operate its business or pursue other strategic transactions and, as a result, would likely be required to seek bankruptcy protection.

Table of Contents

Patriot shareholders will experience a reduction in percentage ownership and voting power with respect to their shares as a result of the merger.

Patriot shareholders will experience a substantial reduction in their respective percentage ownership interests and effective voting power relative to their respective percentage ownership interests in Patriot prior to the merger. If the merger is consummated, based on the number of shares of Prospect common stock issued and outstanding on the date hereof, Patriot shareholders will own approximately 15.2% of the combined entity's outstanding common stock. In addition, both prior to and after completion of the merger, Prospect may issue additional shares of common stock in public offerings, mergers and acquisitions or otherwise, all of which would further reduce the percentage ownership of Prospect held by former Patriot shareholders.

Termination of the merger agreement could negatively impact Patriot.

If the merger agreement is terminated, there may be various consequences including:

Patriot's businesses may have been adversely impacted by the failure to pursue other beneficial opportunities due to the focus of management on the merger, without realizing any of the anticipated benefits of completing the merger;

the market price of Patriot's common stock might decline to the extent that the market price prior to termination reflects a market assumption that the merger will be completed;

Patriot may not be able to find a party willing to pay an equivalent or more attractive price than the price Prospect has agreed to pay in the merger; and

Patriot may not have sufficient liquidity to operate its business or pursue other strategic transactions and, as a result, would likely be required to seek bankruptcy protection.

Under certain circumstances, Patriot is obligated to pay Prospect a termination fee or other amounts upon termination of the merger agreement.

No assurance can be given that the merger will be completed. The merger agreement provides for the payment by Patriot of a break-up fee of \$3.2 million or an expense reimbursement of up to \$250,000 if the merger is terminated by Patriot under certain circumstances. In addition, in certain circumstances involving a sale of Patriot to a third party within one year of termination of the merger agreement, Patriot may be required make an additional payment equal to the termination fee when combined with any previously paid expense reimbursement. The obligation to make that payment may adversely affect the ability of Patriot to engage in another transaction in the event the merger is not completed and may have an adverse impact on the financial condition of Patriot.

The merger agreement severely limits Patriot's ability to pursue alternatives to the merger.

The merger agreement contains no-shop and other provisions that, subject to limited exceptions, limit Patriot's ability to discuss, facilitate or commit to competing third-party proposals to acquire all or a significant part of Patriot. These provisions might discourage a potential competing acquiror that might have an interest in acquiring all or a significant part of Patriot from considering or proposing that acquisition even if it were prepared to pay consideration with a higher per share market price than that proposed in the merger. Patriot can consider and participate in discussions and negotiations with respect to an alternative proposal only in very limited circumstances. Among other things, prior to Patriot entering into any discussions with, or providing confidential information to, a third party in connection with an alternative proposal, the third party must enter into a confidentiality agreement with Patriot, must provide evidence of

its commitment and ability to make a superior proposal for a sale or business combination transaction with Patriot without material contingencies, must agree to pay down in full the outstanding balance under the Amended Securitization Facility at closing of the relevant alternative sale or business combination transaction, and must provide Patriot with funds in an amount equal to the termination fee that would be payable upon the occurrence of certain termination events, as discussed elsewhere in this document.

Table of Contents

The merger is subject to closing conditions, including stockholder approval, that, if not satisfied or waived, will result in the merger not being completed, which may result in material adverse consequences to Patriot's business and operations.

The merger is subject to closing conditions, including the approval of Patriot's shareholders that, if not satisfied, will prevent the merger from being completed. The closing condition that Patriot's shareholders adopt the merger agreement may not be waived under applicable law and must be satisfied for the merger to be completed. Patriot currently expects that all directors and executive officers of Patriot will vote their shares of Patriot common stock in favor of the proposals presented at the special meeting. If Patriot's shareholders do not adopt the merger agreement and the merger is not completed, the resulting failure of the merger could have a material adverse impact on Patriot's business and operations. In addition to the required approvals and consents from governmental entities and the approval of Patriot's shareholders, the merger is subject to a number of other conditions beyond Patriot's control that may prevent, delay or otherwise materially adversely affect its completion. Patriot cannot predict whether and when these other conditions will be satisfied.

Certain executive officers and directors of Patriot have interests in the completion of the proposed merger that may differ from or conflict with the interests of Patriot shareholders.

When considering the recommendation of the Patriot board of directors to vote FOR adoption of the merger agreement, Patriot shareholders should note that certain of the executive officers and directors of Patriot have interests in the merger that are different in certain respects from, and may conflict with, the interests of other Patriot shareholders. Patriot executive officers are entitled to receive certain benefits upon completion of the merger, including accelerated vesting and payout (in cash or merger consideration) of stock options and restricted stock. In addition, pursuant to employment or severance agreements they have with Patriot, assuming qualifying terminations of employment following completion of the merger, certain of Patriot's executive officers would receive severance payments and benefits. Based on the assumptions set forth in The Merger Proposal Interests of Patriot's Directors and Executive Officers in the Merger, Patriot's executive officers may be entitled to receive aggregate payments of up to approximately \$2,453,613 for accelerated vesting and payout of stock options and restricted stock upon completion of the merger. The maximum amounts that would be payable to Patriot's named executive officers in the aggregate under each of their current employment agreements or severance agreements assuming that certain conditions regarding change of control and termination are met would be up to approximately \$11,704,415. Certain existing executive officers of Patriot may, however, become paid employees of the merged company or its external investment adviser. See The Merger Proposal Interests of Patriot's Directors and Executive Officers in the Merger beginning on page for a further description of these interests, including the payments that each executive officer is or may be entitled to receive upon completion of the merger.

Including shares of restricted stock that will vest upon the merger, the directors and executive officers of Patriot, hold approximately 15.7% of the beneficial and record ownership of Patriot's common stock as of July 31, 2009, and intend to vote their shares in favor of the merger agreement and the transactions contemplated by the merger.

Patriot shareholders who do not timely exchange their Patriot common stock certificates for Prospect common stock after the completion of the merger will be deemed to have elected to receive dividends and other distributions declared after the completion of the merger with respect to Prospect common stock in the form of Prospect common stock in accordance with Prospect's dividend reinvestment plan, and, as a result, may suffer adverse tax consequences.

As soon as reasonably practicable after completion of the merger, the exchange agent will mail a letter of transmittal to each holder of a Patriot common stock certificate at the effective time of the merger. This mailing will contain instructions on how to surrender Patriot common stock certificates in exchange for statements indicating book-entry

ownership of Prospect common stock and a check in the amount of cash to be paid instead of fractional shares. Until Patriot common stock is surrendered for exchange, any dividends or other distributions declared after the completion of the merger with respect to Prospect common stock into which shares of Patriot common stock may have been converted will accrue, without interest, but will not be

Table of Contents

paid. Prospect will pay to former Patriot shareholders any unpaid dividends or other distributions, without interest, only after they have duly surrendered their Patriot stock certificates. In addition, the merger agreement provides that any such unpaid dividends or other distributions will be payable in the form of shares of Prospect's common stock in accordance with Prospect's dividend reinvestment plan. Because shareholders who receive distributions in the form of stock generally will be subject to the same federal, state and local tax consequences as shareholders who elect to receive their distributions in cash, Patriot shareholders who do not timely exchange their Patriot common stock certificates for Prospect common stock after the completion of the merger may suffer adverse tax consequences.

Risks Related to Prospect

Recent developments may increase the risks associated with Prospect's business and an investment in Prospect.

The U.S. financial markets have been experiencing a high level of volatility, disruption and distress, which was exacerbated by the failure of several major financial institutions in the last few months of 2008. In addition, the U.S. economy has entered a recession, which is likely to be severe and prolonged. Similar conditions have occurred in the financial markets and economies of numerous other countries and could worsen, both in the U.S. and globally. These conditions have raised the level of many of the risks described in the risk factors contained in this document and could have an adverse effect on Prospect's portfolio companies as well as on its business, financial condition, results of operations, dividend payments, credit facility, access to capital, valuation of its assets and its stock price.

Prospect's financial condition and results of operations will depend on its ability to manage its future growth effectively.

Prospect Capital Management, Prospect's external investment adviser, has been registered as an investment adviser since March 31, 2004, and Prospect has been organized as a closed-end investment company since April 13, 2004. As such, each entity is subject to the business risks and uncertainties associated with any young business enterprise, including the limited experience in managing or operating a business development company under the 1940 Act. Prospect's ability to achieve its investment objective depends on its ability to grow, which depends, in turn, on Prospect Capital Management's ability to continue to identify, analyze, invest in and monitor companies that meet its investment criteria. Accomplishing this result on a cost-effective basis is largely a function of Prospect Capital Management's structuring of investments, its ability to provide competent, attentive and efficient services to Prospect and its access to financing on acceptable terms. As Prospect grows, it will need to continue to hire, train, supervise and manage new employees. Failure to manage its future growth effectively could have a materially adverse effect on its business, financial condition and results of operations.

Prospect is dependent upon Prospect Capital Management's key management personnel for its future success.

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

Table of Contents

Prospect operates in a highly competitive market for investment opportunities.

A large number of entities compete with Prospect to make the types of investments that it makes in target companies. Prospect competes with other business development companies, public and private funds, commercial and investment banks and commercial financing companies. Additionally, because competition for investment opportunities generally has increased among alternative investment vehicles, such as hedge funds, those entities have begun to invest in areas they have not traditionally invested in, including investments in middle-market companies. As a result of these new entrants, competition for investment opportunities at middle-market companies has intensified, a trend Prospect expects to continue.

Many of Prospect's existing and potential competitors are substantially larger and have considerably greater financial, technical and marketing resources than it does. For example, some competitors may have a lower cost of funds and access to funding sources that are not available to Prospect. In addition, some of its competitors may have higher risk tolerances or different risk assessments, which could allow them to consider a wider variety of investments and establish more or fuller relationships with borrowers and sponsors than Prospect. Furthermore, many of its competitors are not subject to the regulatory restrictions that the 1940 Act imposes on it as a business development company. Prospect cannot assure its shareholders that the competitive pressures it faces will not have a materially adverse effect on its business, financial condition and results of operations. Also, as a result of existing and increasing competition and its competitors ability to provide a total package solution, it may not be able to take advantage of attractive investment opportunities from time to time, and it can offer no assurance that it will be able to identify and make investments that are consistent with its investment objective.

Prospect does not seek to compete primarily based on the interest rates that it offers, and it believes that some of its competitors make loans with interest rates that are comparable to or lower than the rates it offers. Prospect may lose investment opportunities if it does not match its competitors' pricing, terms and structure. If it matches its competitors pricing, terms and structure, it may experience decreased net interest income and increased risk of credit loss.

Most of Prospect's portfolio investments are recorded at fair value as determined in good faith by its board of directors and, as a result, there is uncertainty as to the value of its portfolio investments.

A large percentage of Prospect's portfolio investments consist of securities of privately held companies. Hence, market quotations are generally not readily available for determining the fair values of such investments. The determination of fair value, and thus the amount of unrealized losses it may incur in any year, is to a degree subjective, and Prospect Capital Management has a conflict of interest in making the determination. Prospect values these securities quarterly at fair value as determined in good faith by its board of directors based on input from Prospect Capital Management, a third party independent valuation firm and its audit committee. Prospect's board of directors utilizes the services of an independent valuation firm to aid it in determining the fair value of any securities. The types of factors that may be considered in determining the fair values of its investments include the nature and realizable value of any collateral, the portfolio company's ability to make payments and its earnings, the markets in which the portfolio company does business, comparison to publicly traded companies, discounted cash flow, current market interest rates and other relevant factors. Because such valuations, and particularly valuations of private securities and private companies, are inherently uncertain, the valuations may fluctuate significantly over short periods of time due to changes in current market conditions. The determinations of fair value by Prospect's board of directors may differ materially from the values that would have been used if an active market and market quotations existed for these investments. Prospect's net asset value could be adversely affected if the determinations regarding the fair value of its investments were materially higher than the values that it ultimately realize upon the disposal of such securities.

Table of Contents

Senior securities, including debt, expose Prospect to additional risks, including the typical risks associated with leverage.

Prospect currently uses its revolving credit facility to leverage its portfolio and it expects in the future to borrow from and issue senior debt securities to banks and other lenders and may securitize certain of its portfolio investments.

With certain limited exceptions, as a business development company, Prospect is only allowed to borrow amounts such that its asset coverage, as defined in the 1940 Act, is at least 200% after such borrowing. The amount of leverage that it employs will depend on Prospect Capital Management's and Prospect's 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 shareholders, including:

A likelihood of greater volatility in the net asset value and market price of its common stock;

Diminished operating flexibility as a result of asset coverage or investment portfolio composition requirements 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 issued in the future may have rights, preferences and privileges more favorable than those of Prospect's common stock; and

Subordination to lenders' superior claims on Prospect's assets as a result of which lenders will be able to receive proceeds available in the case of its liquidation before any proceeds are distributed to Prospect's shareholders.

For example, the amount Prospect may borrow under its revolving credit facility is determined, in part, by the fair value of its investments. If the fair value of Prospect's investments declines, it may be forced to sell investments at a loss to maintain compliance with its borrowing limits. Other debt facilities Prospect may enter into in the future may contain similar provisions. Any such forced sales would reduce Prospect's net asset value and also make it difficult for the net asset value to recover.

Prospect Capital Management and Prospect's board of directors in their best judgment nevertheless may determine to use leverage if they expect that the benefits to its shareholders of maintaining the leveraged position will outweigh the risks.

Changes in interest rates may affect Prospect's cost of capital and net investment income.

A significant portion of the debt investments Prospect makes bear interest at fixed rates and the value of these investments could be negatively affected by increases in market interest rates. In addition, as the interest rate on Prospect's revolving credit facility is at a variable rate based on an index, an increase in interest rates would make it more expensive to use debt to finance its investments. As a result, a significant increase in market interest rates could both reduce the value of its portfolio investments and increase its cost of capital, which would reduce Prospect's net investment income.

Prospect needs to raise additional capital to grow because it must distribute most of its income.

Prospect needs additional capital to fund growth in its investments. A reduction in the availability of new capital could limit Prospect's ability to grow. Prospect must distribute at least 90% of its ordinary income and realized net short-term capital gains in excess of realized net long-term capital losses, if any, to its shareholders to maintain its RIC status. As a result, such earnings are not available to fund investment originations. Prospect has sought additional capital by borrowing from financial institutions and may issue debt securities or additional equity securities. If Prospect fails to obtain funds from such sources or from other sources to fund its investments, it could be limited in its ability to grow, which may have an adverse effect on

Table of Contents

the value of its common stock. In addition, as a business development company, Prospect is generally required to maintain a ratio of at least 200% of total assets to total borrowings, which may restrict its ability to borrow in certain circumstances.

The lack of liquidity in Prospect's investments may adversely affect its business.

Prospect generally makes investments in private companies. Substantially all of these securities are subject to legal and other restrictions on resale or are otherwise less liquid than publicly traded securities. The illiquidity of Prospect's investments may make it difficult for it to sell such investments if the need arises. In addition, if Prospect is required to liquidate all or a portion of its portfolio quickly, it may realize significantly less than the value at which it has previously recorded its investments. In addition, Prospect may face other restrictions on its ability to liquidate an investment in a portfolio company to the extent that Prospect or Prospect Capital Management has material non-public information regarding such portfolio company.

Prospect may experience fluctuations in its quarterly results.

Prospect could experience fluctuations in its quarterly operating results due to a number of factors, including the interest or dividend rates payable on the debt or equity securities it acquires, the default rate on debt securities, the level of its expenses, variations in and the timing of the recognition of realized and unrealized gains or losses, the degree to which it encounters competition in its markets, the seasonality of the energy industry, weather patterns, changes in energy prices and general economic conditions. As a result of these factors, results for any period should not be relied upon as being indicative of performance in future periods.

Potential conflicts of interest could impact Prospect's investment returns.

Prospect's executive officers and directors, and the executive officers of Prospect Capital Management may serve as officers, directors or principals of entities that operate in the same or related lines of business as it does or of investment funds managed by its affiliates. Accordingly, they may have obligations to investors in those entities, the fulfillment of which might not be in Prospect's best interests or those of its shareholders. Nevertheless, it is possible that new investment opportunities that meet Prospect's investment objectives may come to the attention of one of these entities in connection with another investment advisory client or program, and, if so, such opportunity might not be offered, or otherwise made available, to Prospect. However, as an investment adviser, Prospect Capital Management has a fiduciary obligation to act in the best interests of its clients, including Prospect. To that end, if Prospect Capital Management or its affiliates manage any additional investment vehicles or client accounts in the future, Prospect Capital Management will endeavor to allocate investment opportunities in a fair and equitable manner over time so as not to discriminate unfairly against any client. If Prospect Capital Management chooses to establish another investment fund in the future, when the investment professionals of Prospect Capital Management identify an investment, they will have to choose which investment fund should make the investment.

In the course of Prospect's investing activities, it pays a base management and incentive fees to Prospect Capital Management in accordance with the terms of an investment advisory agreement, and reimburses Prospect Capital Management for certain expenses it incurs. As a result of these arrangements, there may be times when the senior management team of Prospect Capital Management has interests that differ from those of Prospect's shareholders, giving rise to a conflict.

Prospect Capital Management receives a quarterly income incentive fee based, in part, on Prospect's pre-incentive fee net investment income, if any, for the immediately preceding calendar quarter. This income incentive fee is subject to a fixed quarterly hurdle rate before providing an income incentive fee return to Prospect Capital Management. This fixed hurdle rate was determined when then current interest rates were relatively low on a historical basis. Thus, if

interest rates rise, it would become easier for Prospect's investment income to exceed the hurdle rate and, as a result, more likely that Prospect Capital Management will receive an income incentive fee than if interest rates on its investments remained constant or decreased. Subject to the

Table of Contents

receipt of any requisite shareholder approval under the 1940 Act, Prospect's board of directors may readjust the hurdle rate by amending the investment advisory agreement between it and Prospect Capital Management.

The income incentive fee payable by Prospect is computed and paid on income that may include interest that has been accrued but not yet received in cash. If a portfolio company defaults on a loan that has a deferred interest feature, it is possible that interest accrued under such loan that has previously been included in the calculation of the income incentive fee will become uncollectible. If this happens, Prospect Capital Management is not required to reimburse Prospect for any such income incentive fee payments. If Prospect does not have sufficient liquid assets to pay this incentive fee or distributions to shareholders on such accrued income, it may be required to liquidate assets in order to do so. This fee structure could give rise to a conflict of interest for Prospect Capital Management to the extent that it may encourage Prospect Capital Management to favor debt financings that provide for deferred interest, rather than current cash payments of interest.

Prospect has entered into a royalty-free license agreement with Prospect Capital Management. Under this agreement, Prospect Capital Management agrees to grant Prospect a non-exclusive license to use the name Prospect Capital. Under the license agreement, Prospect has the right to use the Prospect Capital name for so long as Prospect Capital Management or one of its affiliates remains Prospect's investment adviser. In addition, Prospect rents office space from Prospect Administration, an affiliate of Prospect Capital Management, and pays Prospect Administration its allocable portion of overhead and other expenses incurred by Prospect Administration in performing its obligations as administrator under an administration agreement between Prospect and Prospect Administration, including rent and Prospect's allocable portion of the costs of its chief financial officer and chief compliance officer and their respective staffs. This may create conflicts of interest that Prospect's board of directors monitors.

Prospect's incentive fee could induce Prospect Capital Management to make speculative investments.

The incentive fee payable by Prospect to Prospect Capital Management may create an incentive for Prospect Capital Management to make investments on Prospect's behalf that are more speculative or involve more risk than would be the case in the absence of such compensation arrangement. The way in which the incentive fee payable is determined (calculated as a percentage of the return on invested capital) may encourage Prospect Capital Management to use leverage to increase the return on Prospect's investments. Increased use of leverage and this increased risk of replacement of that leverage at maturity, would increase the likelihood of default, which would disfavor holders of Prospect's common stock. Similarly, because Prospect Capital Management will receive an incentive fee based, in part, upon net capital gains realized on Prospect's investments, Prospect Capital Management may invest more than would otherwise be appropriate in companies whose securities are likely to yield capital gains, as compared to income producing securities. Such a practice could result in Prospect's investing in more speculative securities than would otherwise be the case, which could result in higher investment losses, particularly during economic downturns.

The incentive fee payable by Prospect to Prospect Capital Management could create an incentive for Prospect Capital Management to invest on Prospect's behalf in instruments, such as zero coupon bonds, that have a deferred interest feature. Under these investments, Prospect would accrue interest income over the life of the investment but would not receive payments in cash on the investment until the end of the term. Prospect's net investment income used to calculate the income incentive fee, however, includes accrued interest. For example, accrued interest, if any, on Prospect's investments in zero coupon bonds will be included in the calculation of its incentive fee, even though it will not receive any cash interest payments in respect of payment on the bond until its maturity date. Thus, a portion of this incentive fee would be based on income that it may not have yet received in cash and in the event of default may never receive.

Changes in laws or regulations governing Prospect's operations may adversely affect its business.

Prospect and its portfolio companies are subject to regulation by laws at the local, state and U.S. Federal levels. These laws and regulations, as well as their interpretation, may be changed from time to time. Accordingly, changes in these laws or regulations could have a materially adverse effect on Prospect's business.

Table of Contents

Prospect may in the future choose to pay dividends in its own stock, in which case its shareholders may be required to pay tax in excess of the cash they receive.

Prospect may distribute taxable dividends that are payable in part in its stock. Under a recently issued IRS revenue procedure, up to 90% of any such taxable dividend for 2009 could be payable in its stock. Taxable stockholders receiving such dividends would be required to include the full amount of the dividend as ordinary income (or as long-term capital gain to the extent such distribution is properly designated as a capital gain dividend) to the extent of its current and accumulated earnings and profits for United States federal income tax purposes. As a result, a U.S. stockholder may be required to pay tax with respect to such dividends in excess of any cash received. If a U.S. stockholder sells the stock it receives as a dividend in order to pay this tax, the sales proceeds may be less than the amount included in income with respect to the dividend, depending on the market price of Prospect's stock at the time of the sale. Furthermore, with respect to non-U.S. stockholders, Prospect may be required to withhold U.S. tax with respect to such dividends, including in respect of all or a portion of such dividend that is payable in stock. In addition, if a significant number of Prospect's stockholders determine to sell shares of its stock in order to pay taxes owed on dividends, it may put downward pressure on the trading price of Prospect's stock.

Prospect Capital Management and its senior management team have limited experience managing a business development company under the 1940 Act.

The 1940 Act imposes numerous constraints on the operations of business development companies. For example, business development companies are, with narrow exceptions, required to invest at least 70% of their total assets in securities of certain privately held, thinly traded or distressed U.S. companies, cash, cash equivalents, U.S. government securities and other high quality debt investments that mature in one year or less. Prospect Capital Management and its senior management team's limited experience in managing a portfolio of assets under such constraints may hinder their ability to take advantage of attractive investment opportunities and, as a result, achieve Prospect's investment objective. In addition, Prospect's investment strategies differ in some ways from those of other investment funds that have been managed in the past by the investment adviser's investment professionals.

A failure on Prospect's part to maintain its status as a business development company would significantly reduce its operating flexibility.

If Prospect does not continue to qualify as a business development company, it might be regulated as a registered closed-end investment company under the 1940 Act. Prospect's failure to qualify as a business development company would make it subject to additional regulatory requirements, which may significantly decrease its operating flexibility by limiting its ability to employ leverage.

If Prospect fails to qualify as a RIC, it will have to pay corporate-level taxes on its income, and its income available for distribution would be reduced.

To maintain its qualification for U.S. Federal income tax purposes as a RIC under Subchapter M of the Code, and obtain RIC tax treatment, Prospect must meet certain source of income, asset diversification and annual distribution requirements.

The source of income requirement is satisfied if Prospect derives at least 90% of its annual gross income from interest, dividends, payments with respect to certain securities loans, gains from the sale or other disposition of stock, securities or options thereon or foreign currencies, or other income derived with respect to its business of investing in such stock, securities or currencies, and net income from interests in qualified publicly traded partnerships, as defined in the Code.

The annual distribution requirement for a RIC is satisfied if Prospect distributes at least 90% of its investment company taxable income (which generally is its ordinary income and realized net short-term capital gains in excess of realized net long-term capital losses), if any, to its shareholders on an annual basis. Because Prospect uses debt financing, it is subject to certain asset coverage ratio requirements under the 1940 Act and financial covenants that could, under certain circumstances, restrict it from making distributions necessary to

Table of Contents

qualify for RIC tax treatment. If it is unable to obtain cash from other sources, Prospect may fail to qualify for RIC tax treatment and, thus, may be subject to corporate-level income tax.

To maintain its qualification as a RIC, Prospect must also meet certain asset diversification requirements at the end of each calendar quarter. Failure to meet these tests may result in its having to dispose of certain investments quickly in order to prevent the loss of RIC status. Because most of its investments are in private companies, any such dispositions could be made at disadvantageous prices and may result in substantial losses.

If Prospect fails to qualify as a RIC for any reason or become subject to corporate income tax, the resulting corporate taxes could substantially reduce its net assets, the amount of income available for distribution, and the actual amount of its distributions. Such a failure would have a materially adverse effect on Prospect and its shareholders.

Regulations governing Prospect's operation as a business development company affect its ability to raise, and the way in which it raises, additional capital.

Prospect has incurred indebtedness under its revolving credit facility and, in the future, may issue preferred stock and/or borrow additional money from banks or other financial institutions, which it refers to collectively as senior securities, up to the maximum amount permitted by the 1940 Act. Under the provisions of the 1940 Act, Prospect is permitted, as a business development company, to incur indebtedness or issue senior securities only in amounts such that its asset coverage, as defined in the 1940 Act, equals at least 200% after each issuance of senior securities. If the value of its assets declines, it may be unable to satisfy this test, which could prohibit it from paying dividends and could prohibit Prospect from qualifying as a RIC. If Prospect cannot satisfy this test, it may be required to sell a portion of its investments or sell additional shares of common stock at a time when such sales may be disadvantageous in order to repay a portion of its indebtedness. In addition, issuance of additional common stock could dilute the percentage ownership of its current shareholders in it.

As a business development company regulated under provisions of the 1940 Act, Prospect is not generally able to issue and sell its common stock at a price below the current net asset value per share. If its common stock trades at a discount to net asset value, this restriction could adversely affect its ability to raise capital. Prospect may, however, sell its common stock, or warrants, options or rights to acquire its common stock, at a price below the current net asset value of its common stock in certain circumstances, including if (1) the holders of a majority of its shares (or, if less, at least 67% of a quorum consisting of a majority of its shares) and a similar majority of the holders of its shares who are not affiliated persons of it approve the sale of its common stock at a price that is less than the current net asset value, and (2) a majority of its directors who have no financial interest in the transaction and a majority of its independent directors (a) determine that such sale is in its and its shareholders' 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 it or on its 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.

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

Alternatively, Prospect may securitize its future loans to generate cash for funding new investments. To securitize loans, it may create a wholly owned subsidiary and contribute a pool of loans to such subsidiary. This could include the sale of interests in the loans by the subsidiary on a non-recourse basis to purchasers who it would expect to be willing to accept a lower interest rate to invest in investment grade loan pools. Prospect would retain a portion of the

equity in the securitized pool of loans. An inability to successfully securitize its loan portfolio could limit its ability to grow its business and fully execute its business strategy, and could decrease its earnings, if any. Moreover, the successful securitization of its loan portfolio exposes it to a risk of loss for the equity it retains in the securitized pool of loans and might expose it to losses because

Table of Contents

the residual loans in which it does not sell interests may tend to be those that are riskier and more likely to generate losses. A successful securitization may also impose financial and operating covenants that restrict its business activities and may include limitations that could hinder its ability to finance additional loans and investments or to make the distributions required to maintain its status as a RIC under Subchapter M of the Code. The 1940 Act may also impose restrictions on the structure of any securitizations.

Prospect's common stock may trade at a discount to its net asset value per share.

Common stock of business development companies, like that of closed-end investment companies, frequently trades at a discount to current net asset value. Recently, Prospect's common stock has traded at a discount to its net asset value. The risk that its common stock may continue to trade at a discount to its net asset value is separate and distinct from the risk that its net asset value per share may decline.

If Prospect sells common stock at a discount to its net asset value per share, shareholders who do not participate in such sale will experience immediate dilution in an amount that may be material.

At Prospect's annual meeting of shareholders held on February 12, 2009, its shareholders approved its ability to sell an unlimited number of shares of its common stock at any level of discount from net asset value per share during the 12 month period following such approval. The issuance or sale by Prospect of shares of its common stock at a discount to net asset value poses a risk of dilution to its shareholders. In particular, shareholders who do not purchase additional shares 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 if they do not participate at all). These shareholders will also experience a disproportionately greater decrease in their participation in Prospect's earnings and assets and their voting power than the increase Prospect experiences in its assets, potential earning power and voting interests from such issuance or sale. They may also experience a reduction in the market price of its common stock.

Prospect may have difficulty paying its required distributions if it recognizes income before or without receiving cash representing such income.

For U.S. federal income tax purposes, Prospect includes in income certain amounts that it has not yet received in cash, such as original issue discount, which may arise if it receives warrants in connection with the making of a loan or possibly in other circumstances, or payment-in-kind interest, which represents contractual interest added to the loan balance and due at the end of the loan term. Such original issue discount, which could be significant relative to its overall investment activities, or increases in loan balances as a result of payment-in-kind arrangements, are included in its taxable income before it receives any corresponding cash payments. Prospect also may be required to include in taxable income certain other amounts that it does not receive in cash. While Prospect focuses primarily on investments that will generate a current cash return, its investment portfolio currently includes, and it may continue to invest in, securities that do not pay some or all of their return in periodic current cash distributions.

The income incentive fee payable by Prospect is computed and paid on income that may include interest that has been accrued but not yet received in cash. If a portfolio company defaults on a loan that is structured to provide accrued interest, it is possible that accrued interest previously used in the calculation of the income incentive fee will become uncollectible.

Since in some cases Prospect may recognize taxable income before or without receiving cash representing such income, it may have difficulty meeting the tax requirement to distribute at least 90% of its ordinary income and realized net short-term capital gains in excess of realized net long-term capital losses, if any, to maintain RIC tax treatment. Accordingly, Prospect may have to sell some of its investments at times it would not consider

advantageous, raise additional debt or equity capital or reduce new investment originations to meet these distribution requirements. If Prospect is not able to obtain cash from other sources, it may fail to qualify for RIC treatment and thus become subject to corporate-level income tax.

Table of Contents

Prospect's ability to enter into transactions with its affiliates is restricted.

Prospect is prohibited under the 1940 Act from knowingly participating in certain transactions with its affiliates without the prior approval of its independent directors. Any person that owns, directly or indirectly, 5% or more of its outstanding voting securities is Prospect's affiliate for purposes of the 1940 Act and Prospect is generally prohibited from buying or selling any security or other property from or to such affiliate, absent the prior approval of its independent directors. The 1940 Act also prohibits joint transactions with an affiliate, which could include investments in the same portfolio company (whether at the same or different times), without prior approval of its independent directors. Prospect is prohibited from buying or selling any security or other property from or to Prospect Capital Management and its affiliates and persons with whom Prospect is in a control relationship, or entering into joint transactions with any such person, absent the prior approval of the SEC.

Prospect may not realize gains or income from its investments.

Prospect seeks to generate both current income and capital appreciation. However, the securities it invests in may not appreciate and, in fact, may decline in value, and the issuers of debt securities it invests in may default on interest and/or principal payments. Accordingly, it may not be able to realize gains from its investments, and any gains that it does realize may not be sufficient to offset any losses it experience.

Prospect's portfolio is currently concentrated in a limited number of portfolio companies in the energy industry, which subject it to a risk of significant loss if any of these companies defaults on its obligations under any of the securities that it holds or if the energy industry experiences a downturn.

As of March 31, 2009, Prospect had invested in a number of companies in the energy and energy related industries. A consequence of this lack of diversification is that the aggregate returns it realizes may be significantly and adversely affected if a small number of such investments perform poorly or if it needed to write down the value of any one investment. Beyond its income tax diversification requirements, it does not have fixed guidelines for diversification, and its investments are concentrated in relatively few portfolio companies. In addition, to date Prospect has concentrated on making investments in the energy industry. While it expects to be less focused on the energy and energy related industries in the future, Prospect anticipates that it will continue to have significant holdings in the energy and energy related industries. As a result, a downturn in the energy industry could materially and adversely affect it.

The energy industry is subject to many risks.

Prospect has a significant concentration in the energy industry. Prospect's definition of energy, as used in the context of the energy industry, is broad, and different sectors in the energy industry may be subject to variable risks and economic pressures. As a result, it is difficult to anticipate the impact of changing economic and political conditions on Prospect's portfolio companies and, as a result, its financial results. The revenues, income (or losses) and valuations of energy companies can fluctuate suddenly and dramatically due to any one or more of the following factors:

Commodity Pricing Risk. Energy companies in general are directly affected by energy commodity prices, such as the market prices of crude oil, natural gas and wholesale electricity, especially for those that own the underlying energy commodity. In addition, the volatility of commodity prices can affect other energy companies due to the impact of prices on the volume of commodities transported, processed, stored or distributed and on the cost of fuel for power generation companies. The volatility of commodity prices can also affect energy companies' ability to access the capital markets in light of market perception that their performance may be directly tied to commodity prices. Historically, energy commodity prices have been cyclical and exhibited significant volatility. Although Prospect generally prefers risk controls, including

appropriate commodity and other hedges, by certain of its portfolio companies, if available, some of its portfolio companies may not engage in hedging transactions to minimize their exposure to commodity price risk. For those companies that engage in such hedging transactions, they remain subject to market risks, including market liquidity and counterparty

Table of Contents

creditworthiness. In addition, such companies may also still have exposure to market prices if such companies do not produce volumes or other contractual obligations in accordance with such hedging contracts.

Regulatory Risk. The profitability of energy companies could be adversely affected by changes in the regulatory environment. The businesses of energy companies are heavily regulated by U.S. Federal, state and local governments in diverse ways, such as the way in which energy assets are constructed, maintained and operated and the prices energy companies may charge for their products and services. Such regulation can change over time in scope and intensity. For example, a particular by-product of an energy process may be declared hazardous by a regulatory agency, which can unexpectedly increase production costs. Moreover, many state and U.S. Federal environmental laws provide for civil penalties as well as regulatory remediation, thus adding to the potential liability an energy company may face. In addition, the deregulation of energy markets and the unresolved regulatory issues related to some power markets such as California create uncertainty in the regulatory environment as rules and regulations may be adopted on a transitional basis. Prospect cannot assure its shareholders that the deregulation of energy markets will continue and if it continues, whether its impact on energy companies' profitability will be positive.

Production Risk. The profitability of energy companies may be materially impacted by the volume of crude oil, natural gas or other energy commodities available for transporting, processing, storing, distributing or power generation. A significant decrease in the production of natural gas, crude oil, coal or other energy commodities, due to the decline of production from existing facilities, import supply disruption, depressed commodity prices, political events, Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries actions or otherwise, could reduce revenue and operating income or increase operating costs of energy companies and, therefore, their ability to pay debt or dividends.

Demand Risk. A sustained decline in demand for crude oil, natural gas, refined petroleum products and electricity could materially affect revenues and cash flows of energy companies. Factors that could lead to a decrease in market demand include a recession or other adverse economic conditions, an increase in the market price of the underlying commodity, higher taxes or other regulatory actions that increase costs, or a shift in consumer demand for such products.

Depletion and Exploration Risk. A portion of any one energy company's assets may be dedicated to natural gas, crude oil and/or coal reserves and other commodities that naturally deplete over time. Depletion could have a materially adverse impact on such company's ability to maintain its revenue. Further, estimates of energy reserves may not be accurate and, even if accurate, reserves may not be fully utilized at reasonable costs. Exploration of energy resources, especially of oil and gas, is inherently risky and requires large amounts of capital.

Weather Risk. Unseasonable extreme weather patterns could result in significant volatility in demand for energy and power. In addition, hurricanes, storms, tornados, floods, rain, and other significant weather events could disrupt supply and other operations at its portfolio companies as well as customers or suppliers to such companies. This volatility may create fluctuations in earnings of energy companies.

Operational Risk. Energy companies are subject to various operational risks, such as failed drilling or well development, unscheduled outages, underestimated cost projections, unanticipated operation and maintenance expenses, failure to obtain the necessary permits to operate and failure of third-party contractors (for example, energy producers and shippers) to perform their contractual obligations. In addition, energy companies employ a variety of means of increasing cash flow, including increasing utilization of existing facilities, expanding operations through new construction, expanding operations through acquisitions, or securing additional long-term contracts. Thus, some energy companies may be subject to construction risk, acquisition risk or other

risk factors arising from their specific business strategies.

Competition Risk. The progress in deregulating energy markets has created more competition in the energy industry. This competition is reflected in risks associated with marketing and selling energy in the evolving energy market and a competitor's development of a lower-cost energy or power source, or of a lower cost means of operations, and other risks arising from competition.

Table of Contents

Valuation Risk. Since mid-2001, excess power generation capacity in certain regions of the United States has caused substantial decreases in the market capitalization of many energy companies. While such prices have recovered to some extent, Prospect can offer no assurance that such decreases in market capitalization will not recur, or that any future decreases in energy company valuations will be insubstantial or temporary in nature.

Terrorism Risk. Since the September 11th attacks, the U.S. government has issued public warnings indicating that energy assets, specifically those related to pipeline infrastructure, production facilities and transmission and distribution facilities, might be specific targets of terrorist activity. The continued threat of terrorism and related military activity will likely increase volatility for prices of natural gas and oil and could affect the market for products and services of energy companies. In addition, any future terrorist attack or armed conflict in the United States or elsewhere may undermine economic conditions in the United States in general.

Financing Risk. Some of Prospect's portfolio companies rely on the capital markets to raise money to pay their existing obligations. Their ability to access the capital markets on attractive terms or at all may be affected by any of the risks associated with energy companies described above, by general economic and market conditions or by other factors. This may in turn affect their ability to satisfy their obligations with it.

Prospect's investments in prospective portfolio companies may be risky and it could lose all or part of its investment.

Some of Prospect's portfolio companies have relatively short or no operating histories. These companies are and will be subject to all of the business risk and uncertainties associated with any new business enterprise, including the risk that these companies may not reach their investment objective and the value of Prospect's investment in them may decline substantially or fall to zero.

In addition, investment in the middle market companies that Prospect is targeting involves a number of other significant risks, including:

these companies may have limited financial resources and may be unable to meet their obligations under their securities that Prospect holds, which may be accompanied by a deterioration in the value of their securities or of any collateral with respect to any securities and a reduction in the likelihood of it realizing on any guarantees it may have obtained in connection with its investment;

they may have shorter operating histories, narrower product lines and smaller market shares than larger businesses, which tend to render them more vulnerable to competitors' actions and market conditions, as well as general economic downturns;

because many of these companies are privately held companies, public information is generally not available about these companies. As a result, Prospect will depend on the ability of Prospect Capital Management to obtain adequate information to evaluate these companies in making investment decisions. If Prospect Capital Management is unable to uncover all material information about these companies, it may not make a fully informed investment decision, and Prospect may lose money on its investments;

they are more likely to depend on the management talents and efforts of a small group of persons; therefore, the death, disability, resignation or termination of one or more of these persons could have a materially adverse impact on Prospect's portfolio company and, in turn, on Prospect;

they may have less predictable operating results, may from time to time be parties to litigation, may be engaged in changing businesses with products subject to a risk of obsolescence and may require substantial additional

capital to support their operations, finance expansion or maintain their competitive position; and they may have difficulty accessing the capital markets to meet future capital needs.

Table of Contents

In addition, Prospect's executive officers, directors and Prospect Capital Management could, in the ordinary course of business, be named as defendants in litigation arising from proposed investments or from its investments in the portfolio companies.

Economic recessions or downturns could impair Prospect's portfolio companies and harm its operating results.

The U.S. and most other economies have entered a recessionary period, which may be prolonged and severe. Prospect's portfolio companies will generally be affected by the conditions and overall strength of the national, regional and local economies, including interest rate fluctuations, changes in the capital markets and changes in the prices of their primary commodities and products. These factors also impact the amount of residential, industrial and commercial growth in the energy industry. Additionally, these factors could adversely impact the customer base and customer collections of Prospect's portfolio companies.

As a result, many of Prospect's portfolio companies may be susceptible to economic slowdowns or recessions and may be unable to repay their loans or meet other obligations during these periods. Therefore, Prospect's non-performing assets are likely to increase, and the value of its portfolio is likely to decrease, during these periods. Adverse economic conditions also may decrease the value of collateral securing some of Prospect's loans and the value of its equity investments. Economic slowdowns or recessions could lead to financial losses in its portfolio and a decrease in revenues, net income and assets. Unfavorable economic conditions also could increase Prospect's funding costs, limit its access to the capital markets or result in a decision by lenders not to extend credit to it. These events could prevent Prospect from increasing investments and harm its operating results.

A portfolio company's failure to satisfy financial or operating covenants imposed by Prospect or other lenders could lead to defaults and, potentially, termination of its loans and foreclosure on its secured assets, which could trigger cross-defaults under other agreements and jeopardize a portfolio company's ability to meet its obligations under the debt or equity securities that Prospect holds. Prospect may incur expenses to the extent necessary to seek recovery upon default or to negotiate new terms, which may include the waiver of certain financial covenants, with a defaulting portfolio company. In addition, if one of its portfolio companies were to go bankrupt, even though it may have structured its interest as senior debt or preferred equity, depending on the facts and circumstances, including the extent to which it actually provided managerial assistance to that portfolio company, a bankruptcy court might re-characterize its debt or equity holding and subordinate all or a portion of its claim to those of other creditors.

The lack of liquidity in Prospect's investments may adversely affect its business.

Prospect makes investments in private companies. A portion of these investments may be subject to legal and other restrictions on resale, transfer, pledge or other disposition or will otherwise be less liquid than publicly traded securities. The illiquidity of its investments may make it difficult for Prospect to sell such investments if the need arises. In addition, if Prospect is required to liquidate all or a portion of its portfolio quickly, it may realize significantly less than the value at which it has previously recorded its investments. In addition, Prospect faces other restrictions on its ability to liquidate an investment in a business entity to the extent that it or its investment adviser has or could be deemed to have material non-public information regarding such business entity.

Prospect may have limited access to information about privately held companies in which it invests.

Prospect invests primarily in privately-held companies. Generally, little public information exists about these companies, and it is required to rely on the ability of Prospect Capital Management's investment professionals to obtain adequate information to evaluate the potential returns from investing in these companies. These companies and their financial information are not subject to the Sarbanes-Oxley Act and other rules that govern public companies. If

Prospect is unable to uncover all material information about these companies, it may not make a fully informed investment decision, and it may lose money on its investment.

Table of Contents

Prospect may not be in a position to control a portfolio investment when it is a debt or minority equity investor and its management may make decisions that could decrease the value of its investment.

Prospect makes both debt and minority equity investments in portfolio companies. As a result, it is subject to the risk that a portfolio company may make business decisions with which it disagrees, and the management of such company, as representatives of the holders of their common equity, may take risks or otherwise act in ways that do not serve its interests. As a result, a portfolio company may make decisions that could decrease the value of its portfolio holdings.

Prospect's portfolio companies may incur debt or issue equity securities that rank equally with, or senior to, its investments in such companies.

Prospect may invest in mezzanine debt and dividend-paying equity securities issued by its portfolio companies. Prospect's portfolio companies usually have, or may be permitted to incur, other debt, or issue other equity securities, that rank equally with, or senior to, the securities in which it invests. By their terms, such instruments may provide that the holders are entitled to receive payment of dividends, interest or principal on or before the dates on which it is entitled to receive payments in respect of the securities in which it invests. Also, in the event of insolvency, liquidation, dissolution, reorganization or bankruptcy of a portfolio company, holders of securities ranking senior to its investment in that portfolio company would typically be entitled to receive payment in full before it receives any distribution in respect of its investment. After repaying the senior security holders, the portfolio company may not have any remaining assets to use for repaying its obligation to Prospect. In the case of securities ranking equally with securities in which Prospect invests, it would have to share on an equal basis any distributions with other security holders in the event of an insolvency, liquidation, dissolution, reorganization or bankruptcy of the relevant portfolio company.

Prospect may not be able to fully realize the value of the collateral securing its debt investments.

Although a substantial amount of Prospect's debt investments are protected by holding security interests in the assets of the portfolio companies, it may not be able to fully realize the value of the collateral securing its investments due to one or more of the following factors:

Prospect's debt investments are primarily made in the form of mezzanine loans, therefore its liens on the collateral, if any, are subordinated to those of the senior secured debt of the portfolio companies, if any. As a result, it may not be able to control remedies with respect to the collateral;

the collateral may not be valuable enough to satisfy all of the obligations under Prospect's secured loan, particularly after giving effect to the repayment of secured debt of the portfolio company that ranks senior to its loan;

bankruptcy laws may limit Prospect's ability to realize value from the collateral and may delay the realization process;

Prospect's rights in the collateral may be adversely affected by the failure to perfect security interests in the collateral;

the need to obtain regulatory and contractual consents could impair or impede how effectively the collateral would be liquidated and could affect the value received; and

some or all of the collateral may be illiquid and may have no readily ascertainable market value. The liquidity and value of the collateral could be impaired as a result of changing economic conditions, competition, and

other factors, including the availability of suitable buyers.

Prospect's investments in foreign securities may involve significant risks in addition to the risks inherent in U.S. investments.

Prospect's investment strategy contemplates potential investments in securities of foreign companies. Investing in foreign companies may expose it to additional risks not typically associated with investing in U.S. companies. These risks include changes in exchange control regulations, political and social instability,

Table of Contents

expropriation, imposition of foreign taxes, less liquid markets and less available information than is generally the case in the United States, higher transaction costs, less government supervision of exchanges, brokers and issuers, less developed bankruptcy laws, difficulty in enforcing contractual obligations, lack of uniform accounting and auditing standards and greater price volatility.

Although currently most of Prospect's investments are, and Prospect expects that most of its investments will be, U.S. dollar-denominated, Prospect's investments that are denominated in a foreign currency will be subject to the risk that the value of a particular currency will change in relation to one or more other currencies. Among the factors that may affect currency values are trade balances, the level of short-term interest rates, differences in relative values of similar assets in different currencies, long-term opportunities for investment and capital appreciation, and political developments.

Prospect may expose itself to risks if it engages in hedging transactions.

Prospect may employ hedging techniques to minimize certain investment risks, such as fluctuations in interest and currency exchange rates, but it can offer no assurance that such strategies will be effective. If it engages in hedging transactions, it may expose itself to risks associated with such transactions. Prospect may utilize instruments such as forward contracts, currency options and interest rate swaps, caps, collars and floors to seek to hedge against fluctuations in the relative values of its portfolio positions from changes in currency exchange rates and market interest rates. Hedging against a decline in the values of its portfolio positions does not eliminate the possibility of fluctuations in the values of such positions or prevent losses if the values of such positions decline. However, such hedging can establish other positions designed to gain from those same developments, thereby offsetting the decline in the value of such portfolio positions. Such hedging transactions may also limit the opportunity for gain if the values of the portfolio positions should increase. Moreover, it may not be possible to hedge against an exchange rate or interest rate fluctuation that is so generally anticipated that it is not able to enter into a hedging transaction at an acceptable price.

The success of Prospect's hedging transactions depends on its ability to correctly predict movements, currencies and interest rates. Therefore, while it may enter into such transactions to seek to reduce currency exchange rate and interest rate risks, unanticipated changes in currency exchange rates or interest rates may result in poorer overall investment performance than if it had not engaged in any such hedging transactions. The degree of correlation between price movements of the instruments used in a hedging strategy and price movements in the portfolio positions being hedged may vary. Moreover, for a variety of reasons, Prospect may not seek to establish a perfect correlation between such hedging instruments and the portfolio holdings being hedged. Any such imperfect correlation may prevent it from achieving the intended hedge and expose it to risk of loss. In addition, it may not be possible to hedge fully or perfectly against currency fluctuations affecting the value of securities denominated in non-U.S. currencies.

Prospect's board of directors may change its operating policies and strategies without prior notice or shareholder approval, the effects of which may be adverse to Prospect and could impair the value of its shareholders investment.

Prospect's board of directors has the authority to modify or waive its current operating policies and its strategies without prior notice and without shareholder approval. Prospect cannot predict the effect any changes to its current operating policies and strategies would have on its business, financial condition, and value of its common stock. However, the effects might be adverse, which could negatively impact its ability to pay dividends and cause shareholders to lose all or part of their investment.

Investing in Prospect's securities may involve a high degree of risk.

The investments Prospect makes in accordance with its investment objective may result in a higher amount of risk than alternative investment options and volatility or loss of principal. Prospect's investments in portfolio companies may be speculative and aggressive, and therefore, an investment in its shares may not be suitable for someone with low risk tolerance.

Table of Contents

The market price of Prospect's securities may fluctuate significantly.

The market price and liquidity of the market for Prospect's securities may be significantly affected by numerous factors, some of which are beyond its control and may not be directly related to its operating performance. These factors include:

significant volatility in the market price and trading volume of securities of business development companies or other companies in the energy industry, which are not necessarily related to the operating performance of these companies;

changes in regulatory policies or tax guidelines, particularly with respect to RICs or business development companies;

loss of RIC qualification;

changes in earnings or variations in operating results;

changes in the value of its portfolio of investments;

any shortfall in revenue or net income or any increase in losses from levels expected by investors or securities analysts;

departure of one or more of Prospect Capital Management's key personnel;

operating performance of companies comparable to it;

changes in prevailing interest rates;

litigation matters;

general economic trends and other external factors; and

loss of a major funding source.

There is a risk that shareholders may not receive dividends or that Prospect's dividends may not grow over time.

Prospect has made and intends to continue to make distributions on a quarterly basis to its shareholders out of assets legally available for distribution. Prospect cannot assure shareholders that it will achieve investment results or maintain a tax status that will allow or require any specified level of cash distributions or year-to-year increases in cash distributions. In addition, due to the asset coverage test applicable to it as a business development company, it may be limited in its ability to make distributions.

Provisions of the Maryland General Corporation Law and of Prospect's charter and bylaws could deter takeover attempts and have an adverse impact on the price of its common stock.

Prospect's charter and bylaws and the Maryland General Corporation Law contain provisions that may have the effect of delaying, deferring or preventing a transaction or a change in control that might involve a premium price for its shareholders or otherwise be in their best interest. These provisions may prevent shareholders from being able to sell shares of its common stock at a premium over the current of prevailing market prices.

Prospect's charter provides for the classification of its board of directors into three classes of directors, serving staggered three-year terms, which may render a change of control or removal of its incumbent management more difficult. Furthermore, any and all vacancies on its board of directors will be filled generally only by the affirmative vote of a majority of the remaining directors in office, even if the remaining directors do not constitute a quorum, and any director elected to fill a vacancy will serve for the remainder of the full term until a successor is elected and qualifies.

Prospect's board of directors is authorized to create and issue new series of shares, to classify or reclassify any unissued shares of stock into one or more classes or series, including preferred stock and,

Table of Contents

without shareholder approval, to amend its charter to increase or decrease the number of shares of common stock that it has authority to issue, which could have the effect of diluting a shareholder's ownership interest. Prior to the issuance of shares of common stock of each class or series, including any reclassified series, Prospect's board of directors is required by its governing documents to set the terms, preferences, conversion or other rights, voting powers, restrictions, limitations as to dividends or other distributions, qualifications and terms or conditions of redemption for each class or series of shares of stock.

Prospect's charter and bylaws also provide that its board of directors has the exclusive power to adopt, alter or repeal any provision of its bylaws, and to make new bylaws. The Maryland General Corporation Law also contains certain provisions that may limit the ability of a third party to acquire control of Prospect, such as:

The Maryland Business Combination Act, which, subject to certain limitations, prohibits certain business combinations between Prospect and an interested shareholder (defined generally as any person who beneficially owns 10% or more of the voting power of the common stock or an affiliate thereof) for five years after the most recent date on which the shareholder becomes an interested shareholder and, thereafter, imposes special minimum price provisions and special shareholder voting requirements on these combinations; and

The Maryland Control Share Acquisition Act, which provides that control shares of a Maryland corporation (defined as shares of common stock which, when aggregated with other shares of common stock controlled by the shareholder, entitles the shareholder to exercise one of three increasing ranges of voting power in electing directors) acquired in a control share acquisition (defined as the direct or indirect acquisition of ownership or control of control shares) have no voting rights except to the extent approved by shareholders by the affirmative vote of at least two-thirds of all the votes entitled to be cast on the matter, excluding all interested shares of common stock.

The provisions of the Maryland Business Combination Act will not apply, however, if Prospect's board of directors adopts a resolution that any business combination between it and any other person will be exempt from the provisions of the Maryland Business Combination Act. Although its board of directors has adopted such a resolution, there can be no assurance that this resolution will not be altered or repealed in whole or in part at any time. If the resolution is altered or repealed, the provisions of the Maryland Business Combination Act may discourage others from trying to acquire control of Prospect.

As permitted by Maryland law, Prospect's bylaws contain a provision exempting from the Maryland Control Share Acquisition Act any and all acquisitions by any person of its common stock. Although its bylaws include such a provision, such a provision may also be amended or eliminated by its Board of Directors at any time in the future.

Risks Related to Patriot

An event of termination occurred under Patriot's Amended Securitization Facility which allows Patriot's lenders to accelerate repayment of the outstanding obligations under the facility and exercise other rights and remedies provided by the Amended Securitization Facility, including the right to sell the collateral under the Amended Securitization Facility.

On April 3, 2009, a termination event occurred under Patriot's Amended Securitization Facility. As a result of the occurrence of the termination event under the Amended Securitization Facility, Patriot can no longer make additional advances under the Amended Securitization Facility. In addition, the interest rate payable under the Amended Securitization Facility increased from the commercial paper rate plus 1.75% to the prime rate plus 3.75%. Also, the terms of the Amended Securitization Facility require that all principal, interest and fees collected from the debt investments secured by the Amended Securitization Facility must be used to pay down amounts outstanding under the

Amended Securitization Facility within 24 months following the date of the termination event. Substantially all of Patriot's debt investments are secured under the Amended Securitization Facility. The Amended Securitization Facility also permits the lenders, upon notice to Patriot, to accelerate amounts outstanding under the Amended Securitization Facility and exercise other rights and remedies provided by the Amended Securitization Facility, including the right to sell the collateral under the

Table of Contents

Amended Securitization Facility. As of the date hereof, Patriot has not received any such notice from the lenders; however, there can be no assurance that they will not accelerate repayment in the future. Patriot does not have sufficient cash resources to repay these obligations should the lenders accelerate these obligations. Acceleration of the amounts outstanding under the Amended Securitization Facility could have a material adverse impact on Patriot's liquidity, financial condition and operations.

There is substantial doubt about Patriot's ability to continue as a going concern.

Patriot's independent registered public accounting firm has issued an opinion on its consolidated financial statements that states that the consolidated financial statements were prepared assuming Patriot will continue as a going concern and further states that the uncertainty regarding the renewal of its liquidity facility raises substantial doubt about Patriot's ability to continue as a going concern. On April 3, 2009, a termination event occurred under its Amended Securitization Facility. As a result of the occurrence of the termination event under the Amended Securitization Facility, Patriot can no longer make additional advances under the Amended Securitization Facility. Also, the terms of the Amended Securitization Facility require that all principal, interest and fees collected from the debt investments secured by the Amended Securitization Facility must be used to pay down amounts outstanding under the Amended Securitization Facility within 24 months following the date of the termination event.

Because substantially all of Patriot's debt investments are secured by its Amended Securitization Facility, Patriot cannot provide any assurance that it would have sufficient cash and liquid assets to fund normal operations and dividend distributions to its shareholders during the period of time when it is required to repay amounts outstanding under the Amended Securitization Facility if such amounts became due.

We are currently in a period of capital markets disruption and recession and Patriot does not expect these conditions to improve in the near future. These conditions could adversely affect Patriot's financial position and operating results and impair its portfolio companies' financial positions and operating results, which could, in turn, harm Patriot's financial position and operating results.

The capital markets have been experiencing extreme volatility and disruption since mid-2007 and the U.S. economy has entered into a recession. Disruptions in the capital markets have increased the spread between the yields realized on risk-free and higher risk securities, resulting in illiquidity in parts of the capital markets. Patriot believe these conditions may continue for a prolonged period of time or worsen in the future. A prolonged period of market illiquidity may have an adverse effect on Patriot's business, financial condition, and results of operations. Unfavorable economic conditions also could increase Patriot's funding costs, limit its access to the capital markets or result in a decision by lenders not to extend credit to Patriot. These events, including the non-renewal of the liquidity facility, could limit Patriot's investment originations, limit its ability to grow and pay dividends and negatively impact its operating results.

In addition, many of Patriot's portfolio companies are susceptible to economic slowdowns or recessions. An economic slowdown or recession, including the current one and any future slowdowns or recessions, may affect the ability of Patriot's portfolio companies to repay their loans or engage in a liquidity event such as a sale, recapitalization or initial public offering. Patriot's nonperforming assets are likely to increase and the value of its portfolio is likely to decrease during these periods. Adverse economic conditions also may decrease the value of any collateral securing some of its loans. These conditions could lead to losses of value in Patriot's portfolio and a decrease in its revenues, net income and assets.

Table of Contents

Because Patriot must distribute at least 90% of its taxable income to its shareholders in connection with its election to be treated as a RIC, Patriot will continue to need additional capital to finance its growth. If additional funds are unavailable or not available on favorable terms, Patriot's ability to grow will be impaired.

In order to qualify for treatment as a RIC under Subchapter M of the Code, Patriot must distribute annually to its shareholders at least 90% of its investment company taxable income. As a result, Patriot will likely need to raise capital from other sources to grow its business. As a business development company, Patriot generally is required to meet a coverage ratio of total assets, less liabilities and indebtedness not represented by senior securities to total senior securities, which includes all of its borrowings and any preferred stock Patriot may issue in the future, of at least 200%. This requirement limits the amount that Patriot may borrow. Because Patriot will continue to need capital to grow its investment portfolio, this limitation may prevent it from incurring debt and require it to raise additional equity at a time when it may be disadvantageous to do so. Patriot cannot assure its shareholders that debt and equity financing will be available to it on favorable terms, if at all. If additional funds are not available to Patriot, it could be forced to curtail or cease new investment activities, and its net asset value could decline.

Regulations governing Patriot's operation as a business development company will affect its ability to, and the way in which it, raises additional capital.

Patriot's business will require capital. Patriot may acquire additional capital from the following sources:

Senior Securities and Other Indebtedness. Patriot may issue debt securities or preferred stock and/or borrow money from banks or other financial institutions, which is referred to collectively as senior securities, up to the maximum amount permitted by the 1940 Act. If Patriot issues senior securities, including debt or preferred stock, it will be exposed to additional risks, including the following:

Under the provisions of the 1940 Act, Patriot is permitted, as a business development company, to issue senior securities only in amounts such that its asset coverage, as defined in the 1940 Act, equals at least 200% after each issuance of senior securities. If the value of Patriot's assets declines, it may be unable to satisfy this test. If that happens, Patriot will not be permitted to issue additional debt securities or preferred stock and/or make additional borrowings from banks or other financial institutions until it is able to satisfy this test.

Any amounts that Patriot uses to service its debt or make payments on preferred stock will not be available for dividends to its common shareholders.

It is likely that any senior securities or other indebtedness Patriot issues will be governed by an indenture or other instrument containing covenants restricting its operating flexibility. Additionally, some of these securities or other indebtedness may be rated by rating agencies, and in obtaining a rating for such securities and other indebtedness, Patriot may be required to abide by operating and investment guidelines that further restrict operating and financial flexibility.

Patriot and, indirectly, its shareholders will bear the cost of issuing and servicing such securities and other indebtedness.

Preferred stock or any convertible or exchangeable securities that Patriot issues in the future may have rights, preferences and privileges more favorable than those of its common stock, including separate voting rights and could delay or prevent a transaction or a change in control to the detriment of the holders of its common stock.

Additional Common Stock. Patriot is not generally able to issue and sell its common stock at a price below net asset value per share. Patriot may, however, sell its common stock, warrants, options or rights to acquire its common stock, at a price below the current net asset value of the common stock if its board of directors determines that such sale is in its best interests and that of its shareholders, and its shareholders approve such sale. In any such case, the price at which Patriot's securities are to be issued and sold may not be less than a price which, in the determination of its board of directors, closely

Table of Contents

approximates the market value of such securities (less any distributing commission or discount). Patriot may also make rights offerings to its shareholders at prices per share less than the net asset value per share, subject to applicable requirements of the 1940 Act. If Patriot raises additional funds by issuing more common stock or senior securities convertible into, or exchangeable for, its common stock, the percentage ownership of its shareholders at that time would decrease and they may experience dilution. Moreover, Patriot can offer no assurance that it will be able to issue and sell additional equity securities in the future, on favorable terms or at all.

Securitization of Loans. In addition to issuing securities to raise capital, Patriot will continue to seek to securitize its loans to generate cash for funding new investments. To securitize loans, Patriot would generally create a wholly-owned subsidiary and contribute a pool of loans to the subsidiary. This could include the sale of interests in the subsidiary on a non-recourse basis to purchasers who Patriot would expect to be willing to accept a lower interest rate to invest in investment grade loan pools, and it retains a portion of the equity in the securitized pool of loans. An inability to successfully securitize Patriot's loan portfolio could limit its ability to grow its business, fully execute its business strategy and adversely affect its earnings, if any. Moreover, the securitization of Patriot's loan portfolio might expose it to losses as the residual loans in which it does not sell interests will tend to be those that are riskier and more apt to generate losses.

Patriot is dependent upon its key investment personnel for its future success.

Patriot depends on the diligence, skill and network of business contacts of the investment professionals it employs for the sourcing, evaluation, negotiation, structuring and monitoring of its investments. Patriot's future success will also depend, to a significant extent, on the continued service and coordination of its senior management team, particularly, Richard P. Buckanavage, its president and chief executive officer, and Timothy W. Hassler, its chief investment officer. The departure of Mr. Buckanavage, Mr. Hassler or any member of Patriot's senior management team could have a material adverse effect on its ability to achieve its investment objective. In addition, if both of Messrs. Buckanavage and Hassler cease to be employed by Patriot, the lender under its Amended Securitization Facility could, absent a waiver or cure, terminate the facility.

Patriot's business model depends to a significant extent upon strong referral relationships with private equity sponsors, and its inability to maintain or develop these relationships, or the failure of these relationships to generate investment opportunities, could adversely affect its business.

Patriot expects that members of its management team will maintain their relationships with private equity sponsors, and it will rely to a significant extent upon these relationships to provide it with potential investment opportunities. If Patriot's management team fails to maintain its existing relationships or develop new relationships with other sponsors or sources of investment opportunities, it will not be able to grow its investment portfolio. In addition, individuals with whom members of Patriot's management team have relationships are not obligated to provide it with investment opportunities, and, therefore, there is no assurance that such relationships will generate investment opportunities for it.

Patriot operates in a competitive market for investment opportunities.

Patriot competes for investments with other business development companies and other investment funds (including private equity funds and mezzanine funds), as well as traditional financial services companies such as commercial banks and other sources of funding. Many of Patriot's competitors are substantially larger and have considerably greater financial, technical and marketing resources than it does. For example, some competitors may have a lower cost of funds and access to funding sources that are not available to Patriot, including from federal government agencies through federal rescue programs such as the U.S. Department of the Treasury's Financial Stability Plan (which was formerly known as the Trouble Asset Relief Program). In addition, some of Patriot's competitors may have higher risk tolerances or different risk assessments. These characteristics could allow Patriot's competitors to consider

a wider variety of investments, establish more relationships and offer better pricing and more flexible structuring than it. Patriot may lose investment opportunities if it does not match its competitors' pricing, terms and structure. If Patriot is forced to match its

Table of Contents

competitors pricing, terms and structure, it may not be able to achieve acceptable returns on its investments or may bear substantial risk of capital loss. Furthermore, many of Patriot's competitors have greater experience operating under, or are not subject to, the regulatory restrictions that the 1940 Act imposes on it as a business development company.

Patriot cannot assure its shareholders that the competitive pressures it faces will not have a material adverse effect on its business, financial condition and results of operations. Also, as a result of this competition, Patriot may not be able to take advantage of attractive investment opportunities from time to time, and it cannot assure its shareholders that it will continue to be able to identify and make investments that are consistent with its investment objective.

Patriot will be subject to corporate-level income tax if it fails to maintain its status as a RIC under Subchapter M of the Code.

To maintain RIC tax treatment under the Code, Patriot must meet the following annual distribution, income source and asset diversification requirements.

The annual distribution requirement for a RIC will be satisfied if Patriot distributes to its shareholders on an annual basis at least 90% of its investment company taxable income (which is generally net ordinary income and realized net short-term capital gains in excess of realized net long-term capital losses), if any. In light of the termination event that occurred under the Amended Securitization Facility on April 3, 2009, it may not be possible for Patriot to continue to comply with the annual distribution requirement. If Patriot is unable to satisfy this requirement, it could fail to qualify as a RIC under Subchapter M of the Code and thus become subject to corporate-level income tax.

The income source requirement will be satisfied if Patriot obtains at least 90% of its income for each year from dividends, interest, and gains from the sale of stock or securities or similar sources.

The asset diversification requirement will be satisfied if Patriot meets certain asset diversification requirements at the end of each quarter of its taxable year. Failure to meet those requirements may result in Patriot having to dispose of certain investments quickly or delay the closing of new investments in order to prevent the loss of RIC status and could result in a loss of business. Because most of Patriot's investments will be in private companies, and therefore will be relatively illiquid, any such dispositions could be made at disadvantageous prices and could result in substantial losses.

If Patriot fails to qualify as a RIC under Subchapter M of the Code for any reason and is subject to corporate income tax, the resulting corporate taxes could substantially reduce its net assets, the amount of income available for distribution and the amount of its distributions.

Patriot may in the future choose to pay dividends in its own stock, in which case its shareholders may be required to pay tax in excess of the cash they receive.

Patriot may distribute taxable dividends that are payable in part in its stock. Under a recently issued IRS revenue procedure, up to 90% of any such taxable dividend for 2009 could be payable in stock. Taxable shareholders receiving such dividends would be required to include the full amount of the dividend as ordinary income (or as long-term capital gain to the extent such distribution is properly designated as a capital gain dividend) to the extent of Patriot's current and accumulated earnings and profits for United States federal income tax purposes. As a result, a U.S. shareholder may be required to pay tax with respect to such dividends in excess of any cash received. If a U.S. shareholder sells the stock it receives as a dividend in order to pay this tax, the sales proceeds may be less than the amount included in income with respect to the dividend, depending on the market price of Patriot's stock at the

time of the sale. Furthermore, with respect to non-U.S. shareholders, Patriot may be required to withhold U.S. tax with respect to such dividends, including in respect of all or a portion of such dividend that is payable in stock. In addition, if a significant number of Patriot's shareholders determine to sell shares of its stock in order to pay taxes owed on dividends, it may put downward pressure on the trading price of its stock.

Table of Contents***Patriot may have difficulty paying its required distributions if its recognizes income before or without receiving cash representing such income.***

For federal income tax purposes, Patriot will include in income certain amounts that it has not yet received in cash, such as original issue discount, which may arise if it receives warrants in connection with the origination of a loan or possibly in other circumstances, such as in connection with the receipt of contractual payment-in-kind, or PIK, interest or dividends, which represents contractually deferred interest added to the loan balance that is generally due at the end of the loan term or contractually deferred dividends added to Patriot's equity investment in the portfolio company. Such original issue discount or contractual payment-in-kind arrangements will result in the recognition of income before Patriot receives any corresponding cash payments. Patriot also may be required to include in income certain other amounts that it will not receive in cash.

Since, in certain cases, Patriot may recognize income before or without receiving cash representing such income, it may have difficulty meeting the annual distribution requirement necessary to qualify as a RIC under subchapter M of the Code. Accordingly, Patriot may have to (i) sell some of its investments at times and/or at prices it would not consider advantageous, (ii) raise additional debt or equity capital or (iii) reduce new investment originations for this purpose. If Patriot is not able to obtain cash from other sources, it may fail to qualify for RIC tax treatment and thus become subject to corporate-level income tax.

Patriot borrows money, which magnifies the potential for gain or loss on amounts invested and may increase the risk of investing in it.

Borrowings, also known as leverage, magnify the potential for gain or loss on amounts invested and, therefore, increase the risks associated with investing in Patriot. Patriot borrows from and issues senior debt securities to banks and other lenders. Holders of these senior securities have fixed dollar claims on its assets that are superior to the claims of its common shareholders. If the value of Patriot's assets increases, then leveraging would cause the net asset value attributable to its common stock to increase more sharply than it would have had it not leveraged. Conversely, if the value of its assets decreases, leveraging would cause net asset value to decline more sharply than it otherwise would have had it not leveraged. Similarly, any increase in Patriot's income in excess of interest payable on the borrowed funds would cause its net income to increase more than it would without the leverage, while any decrease in Patriot's income would cause net income to decline more sharply than it would have had it not borrowed. Such a decline could negatively affect Patriot's ability to make common stock dividend payments. Leverage is generally considered a speculative investment technique.

At June 30, 2009, Patriot had \$137.4 million of indebtedness outstanding, which had a weighted average annualized interest cost of 7.5% for the quarter ended June 30, 2009. In order for Patriot to cover these annualized interest payments on indebtedness, Patriot must achieve annual returns on its assets of at least 3.5%.

Illustration. The following table illustrates the effect of leverage on returns from an investment in Patriot's common stock assuming various annual returns, net of expenses. The calculations in the table below are hypothetical and actual returns may be higher or lower than those appearing below. The calculation assumes (i) \$302.5 million in total assets, (ii) a weighted average cost of funds of 7.5%, (iii) \$137.4 million in debt outstanding and (iv) \$160.5 million in stockholders' equity.

**Assumed Return on Patriot's Portfolio
(net of expenses)**

-10% -5% 0% 5% 10%

Corresponding return to shareholder	-25%	-16%	-6%	3%	12%
-------------------------------------	------	------	-----	----	-----

43

Table of Contents***Changes in interest rates may affect Patriot's cost of capital and net investment income.***

Because Patriot borrows to fund its investments, a portion of its income is dependent upon the difference between the interest rate at which it borrows funds and the interest rate at which it invests these funds. A portion of Patriot's investments will have fixed interest rates, while a portion of its borrowings will likely have floating interest rates. As a result, a significant change in market interest rates could have a material adverse effect on Patriot's net investment income. In periods of rising interest rates, Patriot's cost of funds could increase, which would reduce its net investment income. Patriot may hedge against interest rate fluctuations by using standard hedging instruments such as futures, options and forward contracts, subject to applicable legal requirements, including without limitation, all necessary registrations (or exemptions from registration) with the Commodity Futures Trading Commission. These activities may limit Patriot's ability to participate in the benefits of lower interest rates with respect to the hedged portfolio. Adverse developments resulting from changes in interest rates or hedging transactions could have a material adverse effect on Patriot's business, financial condition and results of operations. Also, Patriot has limited experience in entering into hedging transactions, and it will initially have to rely on outside parties with respect to the use of such financial instruments or develop such expertise internally.

A significant portion of Patriot's investment portfolio is and will continue to be recorded at fair value as determined in good faith by its board of directors and, as a result, there is and will continue to be uncertainty as to the value of its portfolio investments.

Under the 1940 Act, Patriot is required to carry its portfolio investments at market value or, if there is no readily available market value, at fair value as determined by its board of directors. Patriot is not permitted to maintain a general reserve for anticipated losses. Instead, Patriot is required by the 1940 Act to specifically value each individual investment and record an unrealized loss for any asset Patriot believes has decreased in value. Typically there is not a public market for the securities of the privately-held companies in which Patriot has invested and will generally continue to invest. As a result, Patriot values its investments in privately-held companies on a quarterly basis based on a determination of their fair value made in good faith and in accordance with the written guidelines established by its board of directors. In accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 157, Fair Value Measurements, Patriot principally utilizes the market approach to estimate the fair value of its equity investments where there is not a readily available market and it principally utilize the income approach to estimate the fair value of its debt investments where there is not a readily available market. Under the market approach, Patriot estimates the enterprise value of the portfolio companies in which it invests. There is no one methodology to estimate enterprise value and, in fact, for any one portfolio company, enterprise value is best expressed as a range of fair values from which Patriot derives a single estimate of enterprise value. To estimate the enterprise value of a portfolio company, Patriot analyzes various factors, including the portfolio company's historical and projected financial results. Patriot generally requires portfolio companies to provide annual audited and quarterly and monthly unaudited financial statements, as well as annual projections for the upcoming fiscal year. Typically, private companies are valued based on multiples of EBITDA (Earnings Before Interest, Taxes, Depreciation and Amortization), cash flows, net income, revenues, or in limited cases, book value. The private equity industry uses financial measures such as EBITDA in order to assess a portfolio company's financial performance and to value a portfolio company. When using EBITDA to determine enterprise value, Patriot may adjust EBITDA for non-recurring items. Such adjustments are intended to normalize EBITDA to reflect the portfolio company's earnings power. Adjustments to EBITDA may include compensation to previous owners, acquisition, recapitalization, restructuring related items and, one-time non-recurring income or expense items.

Under the income approach, Patriot generally prepares and analyzes discounted cash flow models based on its projections of the future free cash flows of the business. Patriot also uses bond yield models to determine the present value of the future cash flow streams of its debt investments. Patriot reviews various sources of transactional data, including private mergers and acquisitions involving debt investments with similar characteristics, and assesses the

information in the valuation process.

The types of factors that may be considered in determining the fair value of Patriot's investments include the nature and realizable value of any collateral, the portfolio company's earnings and its ability to make

Table of Contents

payments on its indebtedness, the markets in which the portfolio company does business, comparison to publicly traded companies, discounted cash flow and other relevant factors. Because such valuations, and particularly valuations of private securities and private companies, are inherently uncertain, may fluctuate over short periods of time and may be based on estimates, Patriot's determinations of fair value may differ materially from the values that would have been used if a ready market for these securities existed. Patriot's net asset value could be adversely affected if its determinations regarding the fair value of its investments were materially higher than the values that it ultimately realizes upon the disposal of such securities.

The lack of liquidity in Patriot's investments may adversely affect its business.

Patriot generally makes investments in private companies. Substantially all of these securities are subject to legal and other restrictions on resale or are otherwise less liquid than publicly traded securities. The illiquidity of Patriot's investments may make it difficult for Patriot to sell such investments if the need arises. In addition, if Patriot is required to liquidate all or a portion of its portfolio quickly, it may realize significantly less than the value at which it had previously recorded its investments. Patriot may also face other restrictions on its ability to liquidate an investment in a portfolio company to the extent that it has material non-public information regarding such portfolio company.

Patriot may experience fluctuations in its quarterly results.

Patriot could experience fluctuations in its quarterly operating results due to a number of factors, including its ability to make investments in companies that meet its investment criteria, the interest rate payable on the debt securities Patriot acquires, the level of its expenses, prepayments of its debt securities, variations in and the timing of the recognition of realized and unrealized gains or losses, the degree to which Patriot encounters competition in its markets and general economic conditions. As a result of these factors, results for any period should not be relied upon as being indicative of performance in future periods.

Changes in laws or regulations governing Patriot's operations may adversely affect its business.

Patriot and its portfolio companies are subject to local, state and federal laws and regulations. These laws and regulations, as well as their interpretation, may be changed from time to time. Accordingly, any change in these laws or regulations could have a material adverse effect on its business.

Patriot's board of directors may change its operating policies and strategies without prior notice or shareholder approval, the effects of which may be adverse.

Patriot's board of directors has the authority to modify or waive its current operating policies and strategies without prior notice and without shareholder approval. Patriot cannot predict the effect any changes to its current operating policies and strategies would have on its business, operating results and value of its stock. However, the effects might be adverse, which could negatively impact its ability to pay dividends and cause its shareholders to lose all or part of their investment.

Patriot's investments in portfolio companies may be risky, and it could lose all or part of its investment.

Investing in small- to mid-sized companies involves a number of significant risks. Among other things, these companies:

may have limited financial resources and may be unable to meet their obligations under their debt instruments that Patriot holds, which may be accompanied by a deterioration in the value of any collateral and a reduction

in the likelihood of it realizing any guarantees that it may have obtained in connection with its investment;

may have shorter operating histories, narrower product lines and smaller market shares than larger businesses, which tend to render them more vulnerable to competitors' actions and market conditions, as well as general economic downturns;

Table of Contents

are more likely to depend on the management talents and efforts of a small group of persons; therefore, the death, disability, resignation or termination of one or more of these persons could have a material adverse impact on its portfolio company and, in turn, on it;

generally have less predictable operating results, may from time to time be parties to litigation, may be engaged in rapidly changing businesses with products subject to a substantial risk of obsolescence, and may require substantial additional capital to support their operations, finance expansion or maintain their competitive position. In addition, Patriot's executive officers and directors may, in the ordinary course of business, be named as defendants in litigation arising from its investments in the portfolio companies; and

generally have less publicly available information about their businesses, operations and financial condition. Patriot is required to rely on the ability of its management team and investment professionals to obtain adequate information to evaluate the potential returns from investing in these companies. If Patriot is unable to uncover all material information about these companies, it may not make a fully informed investment decision, and may lose all or part of its investment.

Patriot's portfolio is and may continue to be concentrated in a limited number of portfolio companies and industries, which will subject it to a risk of significant loss if any of these companies defaults on its obligations under any of its debt instruments or by a downturn in the particular industry.

Patriot's portfolio is and may continue to be concentrated in a limited number of portfolio companies and industries. Beyond the asset diversification requirements associated with Patriot's qualification as a RIC, it does not have fixed guidelines for diversification, and while Patriot is not targeting any specific industries, its investments are, and could continue to be, concentrated in relatively few industries. As a result, the aggregate returns Patriot realizes may be significantly adversely affected if a small number of investments perform poorly or if Patriot needs to write down the value of any one investment. Additionally, a downturn in any particular industry in which Patriot is invested could also significantly impact the aggregate returns it realizes.

Price declines and illiquidity in the large corporate leverage loan market have adversely affected, and may continue to adversely affect, the fair value of Patriot's syndicated loan portfolio, reducing its net asset value through increased net unrealized depreciation.

The continuing unprecedented declines in prices and illiquidity in the large corporate leverage loan market have resulted in significant unrealized depreciation in Patriot's syndicated loan portfolio. Conditions in the large corporate leverage loan market may continue to deteriorate which could cause pricing levels to continue to decline. As a result, Patriot may continue to suffer additional unrealized losses and could incur significant realized losses in future periods in connection with the sale of its syndicated loans, which could have a material adverse impact on its business, financial condition and results of operations.

Patriot's portfolio companies may incur debt that ranks equally with, or senior to, its investments in such companies.

Patriot invests primarily in senior secured loans, junior secured loans and subordinated debt issued by small- to mid-sized companies. Patriot's portfolio companies may have, or may be permitted to incur, other debt that ranks equally with, or senior to, the debt in which it invests. By their terms, such debt instruments may entitle the holders to receive payment of interest or principal on or before the dates on which Patriot is entitled to receive payments with respect to the debt instruments in which it invests. Also, in the event of insolvency, liquidation, dissolution, reorganization or bankruptcy of a portfolio company, holders of debt instruments ranking senior to Patriot's investment

in that portfolio company would typically be entitled to receive payment in full before it receives any distribution. After repaying such senior creditors, such portfolio company may not have any remaining assets to use for repaying its obligation to Patriot. In the case of debt ranking equally with debt instruments in which Patriot invests, it would have to share on an equal basis any distributions with other creditors holding such debt in the event of an insolvency, liquidation, dissolution, reorganization or bankruptcy of the relevant portfolio company.

Table of Contents

Second priority liens on collateral securing loans that Patriot makes to its portfolio companies may be subject to control by senior creditors with first priority liens. If there is a default, the value of the collateral may not be sufficient to repay in full both the first priority creditors and it.

Certain loans that Patriot makes to portfolio companies may be secured on a second priority basis by the same collateral securing senior secured debt of such companies. The first priority liens on the collateral will secure the portfolio company's obligations under any outstanding senior debt and may secure certain other future debt that may be permitted to be incurred by the portfolio company under the agreements governing the loans. The holders of obligations secured by the first priority liens on the collateral will generally control the liquidation of and be entitled to receive proceeds from any realization of the collateral to repay their obligations in full before Patriot. In addition, the value of the collateral in the event of liquidation will depend on market and economic conditions, the availability of buyers and other factors. There can be no assurance that the proceeds, if any, from the sale or sales of all of the collateral would be sufficient to satisfy the loan obligations secured by the second priority liens after payment in full of all obligations secured by the first priority liens on the collateral. If such proceeds are not sufficient to repay amounts outstanding under the loan obligations secured by the second priority liens, then Patriot, to the extent not repaid from the proceeds of the sale of the collateral, will only have an unsecured claim against the portfolio company's remaining assets, if any.

The rights Patriot may have with respect to the collateral securing the loans it makes to its portfolio companies with senior debt outstanding may also be limited pursuant to the terms of one or more intercreditor agreements that Patriot enters into with the holders of senior debt. Under such an intercreditor agreement, at any time that obligations that have the benefit of the first priority liens are outstanding, any of the following actions that may be taken in respect of the collateral will be at the direction of the holders of the obligations secured by the first priority liens: the ability to cause the commencement of enforcement proceedings against the collateral; the ability to control the conduct of such proceedings; the approval of amendments to collateral documents; releases of liens on the collateral; and waivers of past defaults under collateral documents. Patriot may not have the ability to control or direct such actions, even if its rights are adversely affected.

There may be circumstances where Patriot's debt investments could be subordinated to claims of other creditors or it could be subject to lender liability claims.

Even though Patriot may have structured certain of its investments as senior loans, if one of its portfolio companies were to go bankrupt, depending on the facts and circumstances, including the extent to which it actually provided managerial assistance to that portfolio company, a bankruptcy court might re-characterize its debt investment and subordinate all or a portion of its claim to that of other creditors. Patriot may also be subject to lender liability claims for actions taken by it with respect to a borrower's business or instances where Patriot exercises control over the borrower. It is possible that Patriot could become subject to a lender's liability claim, including as a result of actions taken in rendering significant managerial assistance.

Patriot may not control any of its portfolio companies.

Patriot may not control any of its portfolio companies, even though it may have board representation or board observation rights and its debt agreements may contain certain restrictive covenants. As a result, Patriot is subject to the risk that a portfolio company in which it invests may make business decisions with which it disagrees and the management of such company, as representatives of the equity shareholders, may take risks or otherwise act in ways that do not serve its interests as debt investors.

Defaults by Patriot's portfolio companies will harm its operating results.

A portfolio company's failure to satisfy financial or operating covenants imposed by Patriot or other lenders could lead to defaults and, potentially, termination of its loans and foreclosure on its secured assets, which could trigger cross-defaults under other agreements and jeopardize the portfolio company's ability to meet its obligations under the debt investments that Patriot holds. Patriot may incur expenses to the extent necessary to seek recovery upon default or to negotiate new terms with a defaulting portfolio company.

Table of Contents

Prepayments of Patriot's debt investments by its portfolio companies could adversely impact its results of operations and reduce its return on equity.

Patriot is subject to the risk that the investments it makes in its portfolio companies may be repaid prior to maturity. When this occurs, Patriot will generally reinvest these proceeds in temporary investments, pending their future investment in new portfolio companies. These temporary investments will typically have substantially lower yields than the debt being prepaid and Patriot could experience significant delays in reinvesting these amounts. Any future investment in a new portfolio company may also be at lower yields than the debt that was repaid. As a result, Patriot's results of operations could be materially adversely affected if one or more of its portfolio companies elects to prepay amounts owed to it. Additionally, prepayments could negatively impact Patriot's return on equity, which could result in a decline in the market price of its common stock.

Patriot may not realize gains from its equity investments.

Certain investments that Patriot has made in the past and may make in the future include warrants or other equity securities. In addition, Patriot may from time to time make non-control, equity co-investments in companies in conjunction with private equity sponsors. Patriot's goal is ultimately to realize gains upon its disposition of such equity interests. However, the equity interests Patriot receives may not appreciate in value and, in fact, may decline in value. Accordingly, Patriot may not be able to realize gains from its equity interests, and any gains that it does realize on the disposition of any equity interests may not be sufficient to offset any other losses it experiences. Patriot also may be unable to realize any value if a portfolio company does not have a liquidity event, such as a sale of the business, recapitalization or public offering, which would allow it to sell the underlying equity interests.

There is a risk that Patriot's shareholders may not receive dividends or that Patriot's dividends may not grow over time.

Patriot cannot assure its shareholders that it will achieve investment results that will allow it to make a specified level of cash distributions or year-to-year increases in cash distributions. As a result of the termination event that occurred under the Amended Securitization Facility on April 3, 2009, Patriot is required to dedicate a significant portion of its operating cash flow to repay the principal amount outstanding under the Amended Securitization Facility by April 2011. As a result, it may be required to severely limit or otherwise cease making cash distributions to its shareholders. In addition, due to the asset coverage test applicable to it as a business development company and financial covenants contained in its loan agreements, Patriot may be limited in its ability to make distributions.

Investing in Patriot's shares may involve an above average degree of risk.

The investments Patriot makes in accordance with its investment objective may result in a higher amount of risk than alternative investment options and volatility or loss of principal. Patriot's investments in portfolio companies may be highly speculative and aggressive, and therefore, an investment in its shares may not be suitable for someone with lower risk tolerance.

The market price of Patriot's common stock may fluctuate significantly.

The market price and liquidity of the market for shares of Patriot's common stock may be significantly affected by numerous factors, some of which are beyond its control and may not be directly related to its operating performance. These factors include:

significant volatility in the market price and trading volume of securities of business development companies or other companies in its sector, which are not necessarily related to the operating performance of these

companies;

changes in regulatory policies, accounting pronouncements or tax guidelines, particularly with respect to RICs or business development companies;

Table of Contents

loss of RIC status for U.S. federal income tax purposes;

changes in earnings or variations in operating results;

changes in the value of its portfolio of investments;

any shortfall in revenue or net income or any increase in losses from levels expected by investors or securities analysts;

departure of its key personnel;

operating performance of companies comparable to it;

general economic trends and other external factors; and

loss of a major funding source.

Shares of closed-end investment companies, including business development companies, may trade at a discount to their net asset value.

Shares of closed-end investment companies, including business development companies, may trade at a discount from net asset value. This characteristic of closed-end investment companies and business development companies is separate and distinct from the risk that Patriot's net asset value per share may decline. Patriot cannot predict whether its common stock will trade at, above or below net asset value. In recent quarters, the price of its common stock has traded at prices below its net asset value. It should be noted that share prices of many other business development companies have also traded at prices below their net asset value.

In addition, if Patriot's common stock trades below net asset value, it will generally not be able to issue additional common stock at the market price unless its shareholders approve such a sale and its board of directors makes certain determinations.

Patriot's common stock could be delisted from the NASDAQ Global Select Market if it is unable to maintain its compliance with NASDAQ listing requirements.

In recent months, many public companies whose securities trade on the NASDAQ Global Select Market have experienced significant volatility and sharp declines in their stock prices. In general, in order to meet NASDAQ's continued listing standards, the closing bid of a company's common stock must be at least \$1.00 per share.

If the closing bid price per share for Patriot's common stock were to fall below \$1.00 per share for 30 consecutive business days, it would receive notification from NASDAQ indicating that it is not in compliance with NASDAQ Marketplace Rule 4450(a)(5). In accordance with NASDAQ Marketplace Rule 4450(e)(2), Patriot would then be provided 180 calendar days to regain compliance.

To regain compliance with the minimum bid price requirement, the closing bid price of Patriot's common stock must remain at \$1.00 per share or more for a minimum of ten consecutive business days. If Patriot were unable to regain compliance, it would be able to apply to list its common stock on the NASDAQ Capital Market and NASDAQ will determine whether it meets the NASDAQ Capital Market initial listing criteria as set forth in NASDAQ Marketplace Rule 4310(c), except for the minimum bid price requirement. If Patriot was able to meet the NASDAQ Capital Market

initial listing criteria, NASDAQ may notify it that it has been granted an additional 180 calendar days to come into compliance with the minimum bid price requirement. If Patriot were not able to meet the initial listing criteria, NASDAQ may provide it with written notification that its common stock would be delisted. At that time, Patriot would be permitted to appeal NASDAQ's determination to delist its common stock to a NASDAQ Listings Qualifications Panel.

Delisting from the NASDAQ could have an adverse effect on Patriot's business and on the trading of its common stock. If a delisting of Patriot's common stock from NASDAQ were to occur, its common stock would trade on the Over-the-Counter Bulletin Board or on the pink sheets maintained by the National

Table of Contents

Quotation Bureau, Inc. Such alternatives generally are considered to be less efficient markets, and Patriot's stock price, as well as the liquidity of its common stock, could be affected adversely.

Terrorist attacks, acts of war or natural disasters may affect any market for Patriot's common stock, impact the businesses in which it invests and harm its business, operating results and financial condition.

Terrorist acts, acts of war or natural disasters may disrupt Patriot's operations, as well as the operations of the businesses in which it invests. Such acts have created, and continue to create, economic and political uncertainties and have contributed to global economic instability. Future terrorist activities, military or security operations, or natural disasters could further weaken the domestic/global economies and create additional uncertainties, which may negatively impact the businesses in which Patriot invests directly or indirectly and, in turn, could have a material adverse impact on its business, operating results and financial condition. Losses from terrorist attacks and natural disasters are generally uninsurable.

Certain provisions of Patriot's restated certificate of incorporation and restated bylaws as well as the Delaware General Corporation Law could deter takeover attempts and have an adverse impact on the price of its common stock.

Patriot's restated certificate of incorporation and its restated bylaws as well as the Delaware General Corporation Law contain provisions that may have the effect of discouraging a third party from making an acquisition proposal for it. These anti-takeover provisions may inhibit a change in control in circumstances that could give the holders of Patriot's common stock the opportunity to realize a premium over the market price for its common stock.

Table of Contents

SPECIAL NOTE REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

Some of the statements in this document may constitute forward-looking statements because they relate to future events or future performance or financial condition. These forward-looking statements may include statements as to:

the likelihood that the proposed merger is completed and the anticipated timing of the completion of the proposed merger;

the period following the completion of the merger and the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement;

the ability of Patriot and Prospect's businesses to successfully integrate if the proposed merger is completed; and

Patriot's future operating results and business prospects if the proposed merger is not completed;

In addition, words such as anticipate, believe, expect and intend indicate a forward-looking statement, although not all forward-looking statements include these words. The forward-looking statements contained in this document involve risks and uncertainties. Actual results could differ materially from those implied or expressed in the forward-looking statements for any reason, including the factors set forth in Risk Factors and elsewhere in this document.

The forward-looking statements included in this document have been based on information available to Patriot and Prospect on the date of this document, as appropriate, and Patriot and Prospect assume no obligation to update any such forward-looking statements. Although Patriot and Prospect 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 Patriot and Prospect may make directly to you or through reports that Patriot and Prospect in the future may file with the SEC, including annual reports on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q and current reports on Form 8-K. The forward-looking statements in this document are excluded from the safe harbor protection provided by Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933 and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

Table of Contents

THE SPECIAL MEETING

Date, Time and Place of the Special Meeting

The special meeting of Patriot shareholders will take place on _____, _____, 2009, at _____ a.m. (Eastern Daylight Time), at the offices of _____.

Purpose of the Special Meeting

Patriot shareholders are being asked to consider and vote on the following items at the special meeting:

A proposal to adopt the Agreement and Plan of Merger, dated as of August 3, 2009, by and between Patriot and Prospect, as such agreement may be amended from time to time; and

A proposal to approve the adjournment of the meeting, if necessary or appropriate, to solicit additional proxies, in the event that there are not sufficient votes at the time of the meeting to adopt the foregoing proposal.

See The Merger Proposal and Description of the Merger Agreement.

Patriot's board of directors, including the independent directors, unanimously recommends that shareholders vote FOR approval of the merger agreement and the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement.

Record Date

Only holders of record of Patriot's common stock at the close of business on _____, 2009, the record date, are entitled to notice of and to vote at the special meeting. On the record date, approximately _____ shares of common stock were issued and outstanding and held by approximately _____ holders of record.

Quorum and Adjournments

A quorum is required to be present in order to conduct business at the special meeting. A quorum will be present if a majority of the votes entitled to be cast are present, in person or by proxy. Proxies properly executed and marked with a positive vote, a negative vote or an abstention, as well as broker non-votes, will be considered to be present at the special meeting for purposes of determining whether a quorum is present for the transaction of all business at the special meeting. Broker non-votes exist where a broker proxy indicates that the broker is not authorized to vote on a particular proposal.

Shareholders will also be asked to consider a proposal to adjourn or postpone of the meeting for the solicitation of additional votes, if necessary. Any such adjournment will only be permitted if approved by the holders of shares representing a majority of the votes present in person or by proxy at the special meeting, whether or not a quorum exists. Abstentions and broker non-votes will be treated for purposes of the adjournment vote as votes cast against the adjournment.

Vote Required

Holders of record of Patriot's common shares on the record date are entitled to one vote per share.

Merger proposal. The affirmative vote of the holders of a majority of Patriot's outstanding shares entitled to vote is required to approve the merger agreement and the proposed merger. Shareholders who abstain, fail to return their proxies or do not otherwise vote, will be voting against the merger agreement and the proposed merger. Brokers who hold shares of stock in street name cannot vote those shares if the brokers are not provided with voting instructions in accordance with their procedures, and this would also be counted as a vote against the merger proposal.

Table of Contents

Voting of Management

At the close of business on _____, 2009, Patriot's executive officers and directors owned and were entitled to vote _____ shares of Patriot's common stock, representing _____ % of Patriot's outstanding shares of common stock on that date. None of Patriot's executive officers or directors has entered into any voting agreement relating to the proposed merger; however, each of Patriot's executive officers and directors has indicated that he intends to vote his shares of common stock in favor of the approval of the merger and the merger agreement as long as the merger agreement is in effect.

Voting of Proxies

All shares represented by properly executed proxies received in time for the special meeting will be voted at the special meeting in the manner specified by the shareholders giving those proxies. Properly executed proxies that do not contain voting instructions will be voted for the approval of each matter to be voted on at the special meeting, including approval of the proposed merger and the merger agreement. Shareholders may also vote by calling the proxy solicitor at (_____) _____ - _____.

Patriot does not expect that any matters other than those discussed above will be brought before the special meeting. If, however, other matters are properly presented at the special meeting, the individuals named as proxies will vote on such matters in their discretion.

Revocability of Proxies

Submitting a proxy on the enclosed form does not preclude a shareholder from voting in person at the special meeting. A shareholder may revoke a proxy at any time before it is voted by filing with Patriot a duly executed revocation of proxy, by submitting a duly executed proxy to Patriot with a later date, by re-voting by calling the proxy solicitor at (_____) _____ - _____, or by appearing at the special meeting and voting in person. Shareholders may revoke a proxy by any of these methods, regardless of the method used to deliver a shareholder's previous proxy. Attendance at the special meeting without voting will not itself revoke a proxy.

Solicitation of Proxies

Patriot will bear the expenses incurred in connection with the printing and furnishing of this document to its shareholders. In addition to solicitation by mail, Patriot's executive officers, who will not be specially compensated, may solicit proxies from Patriot's shareholders by telephone, facsimile, telegram or other electronic means or in person. Patriot has retained _____ to assist in the solicitation of proxies from shareholders for fees and expenses of approximately \$ _____. Arrangements may also be made with brokerage houses and other custodians, nominees and fiduciaries for the forwarding of solicitation materials to the beneficial owners of shares held of record by these persons, and Patriot will reimburse them for their reasonable out-of-pocket expenses.

Patriot will mail a copy of this document, including the Notice of Annual Meeting and the proxy card included in these materials, to each holder of record of its common stock on the record date.

Dissenters' Rights

Shareholders do not have the right to exercise dissenters' rights with respect to any matter to be voted upon at the special meeting, including approval of the merger agreement.

Table of Contents

UNAUDITED PRO FORMA CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Prospect announced on August 3, 2009 that it intends to acquire the outstanding shares of Patriot common stock. The merger agreement provides that the holders of Patriot's common stock will receive the right to receive 0.3992 shares of Prospect common stock. This is estimated to result in approximately 8.6 million shares of common stock being issued by Prospect. In connection with the transaction, Prospect will repay all the outstanding borrowings of Patriot, in compliance with the merger agreement. The unaudited pro forma condensed combined financial information has been derived from and should be read in conjunction with the historical consolidated combined financial statements and the related notes of both Patriot and Prospect, which are included elsewhere in this document.

The following unaudited pro forma condensed combined financial information and explanatory notes illustrate the effect of the merger on Prospect's financial position and results of operations based upon the companies' respective historical financial positions and results of operations under the acquisition method of accounting with Prospect treated as the acquirer. Under this method of accounting, the assets and liabilities of Patriot will be recorded by Prospect at their estimated fair values as of the date the merger is completed. The unaudited pro forma condensed combined financial information of Prospect and Patriot reflects the unaudited combined condensed balance sheet as of March 31, 2009 and the unaudited combined condensed income statements for the year ended June 30, 2008 and the nine months ended March 31, 2009, updated where more timely information is available. The condensed consolidated balance sheet as of March 31, 2009 assumes the acquisition took place on that date. The condensed consolidated statements of income for the year ended June 30, 2008 and the nine months ended March 31, 2009 assume the acquisition took place on July 1, 2007.

The unaudited pro forma condensed combined financial information is presented for illustrative purposes only and does not indicate the financial results of the combined companies had the companies actually been combined at the beginning of each period presented, nor the impact of possible business model changes. The unaudited pro forma condensed combined financial information also does not consider any potential impacts of current market conditions on revenues, expense efficiencies, asset dispositions, and share repurchases, among other factors. In addition, as explained in more detail in the accompanying notes to the unaudited pro forma condensed combined financial information, the allocation of the pro forma purchase price reflected in the unaudited pro forma condensed combined financial information is subject to adjustment and may vary significantly from the actual purchase price allocation that will be recorded upon completion of the merger.

Table of Contents**Prospect Capital Corp and Subsidiaries****Pro Forma Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheet**

Unaudited
March 31, 2009
(In Thousands)

	Prospect	Patriot⁽¹⁾	Pro Forma Adjustments	Pro Forma
Assets and Liabilities Data				
Investment Securities	555,041	265,931	(69,608) ⁽⁴⁾	751,364
Cash	39,703	5,396	131,540 ⁽²⁾ (137,567) ⁽³⁾	39,072
Other Assets	8,062	2,011		10,073
Total Assets	602,806	273,338	(75,635)	800,509
Borrowings	137,567	111,959	(137,567) ⁽³⁾ 111,959 ⁽⁴⁾ (111,959) ⁽⁴⁾	111,959
Other Liabilities	21,215	5,606		26,821
Total Liabilities	158,782	117,565	(137,567)	138,780
Net Assets	444,024	155,772	131,540 ⁽²⁾ (69,608) ⁽⁴⁾	661,728

Table of Contents

Prospect Capital Corp and Subsidiaries
Pro Forma Condensed Consolidated Income Statement
Unaudited
Year Ended June 30, 2008
(In Thousands)

Performance Data	Year Ended		Pro Forma	Pro Forma
	Prospect	Patriot		
Interest and Dividend Income	71,066	41,321	(5)	112,387
Fee Income		942		942
Other Income	8,336	531		8,867
Total Investment Income	79,402	42,794		122,196
Interest Expense	(6,318)	(8,257)	6,717 ⁽⁶⁾	(7,858)
Base Management Fees	(8,921)		(7,077) ⁽⁷⁾	(15,998)
Income Incentive Fees	(11,278)		(5,857) ⁽⁸⁾	(17,135)
General and Administrative Expenses	(7,772)	(9,325)	4,434 ⁽⁹⁾	(12,663)
Total Expenses	(34,289)	(17,582)	(1,784)	(53,655)
Net Investment Income	45,113	25,212	(1,784)	68,541
Realized Gain/(Loss)	(16,222)	(426)		(16,648)
Unrealized Gain/(Loss)	(1,300)	(17,650)		(18,950)
Net Realized and Unrealized Gain/(Loss)	(17,522)	(18,076)		(35,598)
Net Income	27,591	7,136	(1,784)	32,943
Average Shares Outstanding	23,627	20,051	2,737 ⁽¹⁰⁾	46,415
Earnings Per Share	1.17	0.36		0.71

Table of Contents

Prospect Capital Corp and Subsidiaries
Pro Forma Condensed Consolidated Income Statement
Unaudited

Nine Months Ended March 31, 2009
(In Thousands)

	Nine Months Ended March 31, 2009		Pro Forma Adjustments	Pro Forma
	Prospect	Patriot		
Interest and Dividend Income	64,695	27,376	(5)	92,071
Fee Income		1,220		1,220
Other Income	13,986	339		14,325
Total Investment Income	78,681	28,935		107,616
Interest Expense	(4,828)	(5,759)	5,038 ⁽⁶⁾	(5,549)
Base Management Fees	(8,740)		(5,236) ⁽⁷⁾	(13,976)
Income Incentive Fees	(11,795)		(3,851) ⁽⁸⁾	(15,646)
General and Administrative Expenses	(6,136)	(5,537)	1,813 ⁽⁹⁾	(9,860)
Total Expenses	(31,499)	(11,296)	(2,236)	(45,031)
Net Investment Income	47,182	17,639	(2,236)	62,585
Realized Gain/(Loss)	1,661	(12,049)		(10,388)
Unrealized Gain/(Loss)	(12,990)	(33,300)		(46,290)
Net Realized and Unrealized Gain/(Loss)	(11,329)	(45,349)		(56,678)
Net Income (Loss)	35,853	(27,710)	(2,236)	5,907
Average Shares Outstanding	29,708	20,812	1,976 ⁽¹⁰⁾	52,496
Earnings Per Share	1.21	(1.33)		0.11

Table of Contents**Prospect Capital Corp and Subsidiaries**

Notes to Pro Forma Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements
Unaudited
(In Thousands)

Note 1 To reflect Patriot's June 30, 2009 balance sheet, updated for estimated changes subsequent to June 30, 2009 to the acquisition date:

	PCAP Historical June 30, 2009	Adjustments^(A)	PCAP June 30, 2009 As adjusted
Investment Securities	\$ 283,929	\$ (17,998)	\$ 265,931
Cash and cash equivalents	8,150	(2,754)	5,396
Other Assets	10,461	(8,450)	2,011
 Total Assets	 \$ 302,540	 \$ (29,202)	 \$ 273,338
 Borrowings	 \$ 137,365	 \$ (25,406)	 \$ 111,959
Other Liabilities	4,680	926	5,606
 Total Liabilities	 142,045	 (24,480)	 117,565
Net Assets	160,495	(4,723)	155,772
	\$ 302,540	\$ (29,202)	\$ 273,338

(A) *Primarily the result of sale of certain investments subsequent to June 30, 2009 and the use of the proceeds to repay outstanding borrowings.*

Note 2 To record the sale of 16,618 shares of Prospect common stock between April 1, and July 7, 2009. The sale of equity resulted in raising approximately \$131,540 of cash.

Note 3 To record the repayment of Prospect's outstanding borrowings of approximately \$137,567 with the cash raised resulting from the equity raises (Note 2).

Note 4 To reflect the acquisition of Patriot by the issuance of approximately 8.6 million shares of Prospect common stock and the payment of \$111,959, which was used to pay Patriot outstanding borrowings. The \$111,959 is expected to be funded by borrowing on Prospect's credit line. Below reflects the allocation of purchase price on the basis of the fair value of assets acquired and liabilities assumed:

Table of Contents**Prospect Capital Corp and Subsidiaries**

Notes to Pro Forma Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)
Unaudited
(In Thousands)

Components of Purchase Price:

	Patriot Historical	Adjustments	Adjusted Values
Cash (to repay Patriot Debt)	\$ 111,959	\$	\$ 111,959
Common Stock issued	86,165		86,165
Total Purchase Price	198,124		198,124
Assets acquired:			
Investments	265,931	(69,608) ^(A)	196,323
Cash and cash equivalents	5,075		5,075
Other assets	2,332		2,332
Assets acquired	273,338	(69,608)	203,730
Other Liabilities	(5,606)		(5,606)
	(5,606)		(5,606)
	267,732	(69,608)	198,124
Cost in Excess of assets acquired	\$ (69,608)	\$ 69,608	\$

(A) To reflect the write down of Patriot's fair value of its investments to Prospect's determination of fair value. Prospect in conjunction with an independent valuation agent has determined that a fair value approximating the purchase price, which is approximately \$70 million less than the value determined by Patriot, is appropriate. Patriot's fair values, some of which have been determined in conjunction with an independent valuation agent, were derived utilizing different market assumptions than those utilized by Prospect.

Note 5 The purchase price of the investments being acquired from Patriot is below the amortized cost of such investments. As a result, subsequent to the acquisition date Prospect will record the accretion to par value in interest income over the term of the investment. Interest income has not been adjusted to reflect the accretion to par value for the periods presented. The accretion for the first 12 months after acquisition is estimated to be approximately \$17.0 million.

Note 6 To reflect the reduction of Patriot interest expense for the year ended June 30, 2008 and the nine months ended March 31, 2009 as though the repayment of the \$111,959 occurred on July 1, 2007.

- Note 7** Base management fees were computed based on 2% of Average Assets per Prospect's investment advisory agreement with Prospect Capital Management, LLC.
- Note 8** Incentive management fees were recomputed based on the formula in Prospect's investment advisory agreement with Prospect Capital Management, LLC.
- Note 9** Adjustments to general and administrative expenses were made to reflect investment professionals being retained by Prospect Capital Management, LLC and covered by the management fees.

Table of Contents**Prospect Capital Corp and Subsidiaries**

Notes to Pro Forma Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)
Unaudited
(In Thousands)

Note 10 Weighted average shares have been adjusted to reflect the following :

	Year Ended June 30, 2008	Nine Months Ended March 31, 2009
Prospect Weighted Average Shares Outstanding	23,627	29,708
Estimated shares issued to fund the repayment of Patriots Debt (reflected as outstanding for all periods presented)	14,172	14,172
Estimated shares issued in connection with the Merger, including any shares issued in satisfaction of any restricted stock agreements (reflected as outstanding for all periods presented)	8,616	8,616
Prospect Adjusted Weighted Average Shares Outstanding	46,415	52,496

Table of Contents

THE MERGER PROPOSAL

The discussion in this document, which includes all of the material terms of the proposed merger and the principal terms of the merger agreement, is subject to, and is qualified in its entirety by reference to, the merger agreement, a copy of which is attached as Annex A to this document and is incorporated by reference in this document.

General Description of the Merger

Pursuant to the merger agreement, at the effective time Patriot will merge with and into Prospect with Prospect as the surviving entity in the merger and Patriot will cease to exist as a separate corporation following the merger. In the merger, each outstanding share of Patriot common stock will be converted into the right to receive approximately 0.3992 shares of common stock of Prospect, subject to the payment of cash in lieu of fractional shares of Prospect common stock resulting from the application of the foregoing exchange ratio. As more fully described in this document, the merger agreement requires that Patriot declare, to the extent necessary, a final dividend prior to the closing of the merger in amount equal to its undistributed investment company taxable income and net capital gain (if any), and the exchange ratio will be adjusted for any such dividend that Patriot may declare prior to closing. However, the exchange ratio will not be adjusted for dividends declared by Prospect, except in certain extraordinary circumstances.

If the merger is consummated, all the assets and liabilities of Patriot and Prospect immediately before the merger will become assets and liabilities of Prospect, as the surviving entity, immediately after the merger, and Patriot's wholly-owned subsidiary, Patriot Capital Funding LLC I, will become a direct wholly-owned subsidiary of Prospect after the merger. As a condition to closing, Prospect is obligated to repay the principal, interest and penalties under the Amended Securitization Facility and other amounts related to the Amended Securitization Facility not to exceed \$1.35 million.

Following completion of the merger and based on the number of shares of Prospect common stock issued and outstanding on the date hereof, former Patriot shareholders will hold approximately 15.2% of the outstanding common shares of Prospect.

Background of the Merger

In late 2008, Patriot disclosed in its SEC filings that as a result of the unprecedented instability in the financial markets and the severe slowdown in the overall economy, it did not have adequate liquidity to operate its business. In early 2009, Patriot also disclosed in its SEC filings that it was shifting its short-term business focus from making debt and equity investments to preserving its liquidity position. Subsequent to such public disclosures, Patriot began to receive a number of unsolicited inquiries from potential acquirers and investors seeking to assess whether Patriot would be interested in engaging in a strategic transaction. Prior to April 2009, such informal inquiries were brought to the attention of Patriot's board of directors. However, given the facts that the market price of Patriot's common stock was substantially below the net asset value per share of its common stock and Patriot was not in violation of any of the covenants under the Amended Securitization Facility, it was determined that such inquiries were not in the best interests of Patriot and its shareholders and did not merit further consideration at such time.

In January 2009, Patriot began to negotiate the terms of the renewal of the liquidity facility that supported the Amended Securitization Facility with BMO Capital Markets Inc. (BMO), the agent of the lenders under the liquidity facility and the Amended Securitization Facility. The liquidity facility was provided by the lenders that participated in the Amended Securitization Facility for a period of 364 days and was renewable annually thereafter at the option of

the lenders. If the liquidity facility was not renewed by the lenders on or before April 11, 2009, a termination event would occur under the Amended Securitization Facility, which would require, among other things, that all principal and interest collected from the debt investments secured by the facility be used to repay amounts outstanding under the facility by April 2011. In connection with these negotiations, BMO provided Patriot with a term sheet that outlined the lenders' offer to extend the liquidity facility for an additional 364-day period. Over the course of the next few months, Patriot delivered various informational requests to BMO in order to secure approval of the terms and conditions as outlined in the term sheet provided. However, shortly before April 11, 2009, the offer to extend the liquidity facility was withdrawn without explanation by BMO leaving Patriot with few, if any, options to obtain alternative debt financing.

Table of Contents

Because of the risk that the liquidity facility supporting the Amended Securitization Facility would not be renewed in the months leading up to its expiration on April 11, 2009, Patriot's board of directors and management began exploring various strategic alternatives. At its regularly scheduled March 3, 2009 board meeting, Patriot management presented the Patriot board of directors with two alternatives for obtaining additional liquidity for Patriot:

converting to a bank holding company structure in order to access the U.S. Department of the Treasury's Troubled Asset Relief Program and other federal government programs that sought to provide liquidity to banks and other financial institutions, or

forming a Small Business Investment Company, or SBIC, subsidiary in order to access the capital markets through the issuance of debentures guaranteed by the U.S. Small Business Administration.

At the same time, Patriot management was continuing to negotiate the renewal of the liquidity facility with the Amended Securitization Facility lenders as well as seeking alternative debt financing in the event the liquidity facility would not be renewed. After considerable discussion, the Patriot board of directors instructed management not to pursue a conversion to a bank holding company structure until there was more information as to whether the liquidity facility would be renewed. With respect to the SBIC subsidiary option, management was instructed to take the initial steps necessary to form an SBIC subsidiary; however, management noted that the entire process typically takes up to 12 months and cannot be accelerated, so forming an SBIC subsidiary would only be a viable alternative if the liquidity facility was renewed.

As a result of the potential non-renewal of the liquidity facility under the Amended Securitization Facility, Patriot disclosed in its annual report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2008 (which was filed with the SEC on March 16, 2009) that there was substantial doubt with respect to its ability to continue as a going concern unless it was able to renew the liquidity facility or otherwise negotiate with the lenders under the Amended Securitization Facility for repayment terms that would not require it to use all principal and interest collected from the debt investments secured by the facility to repay amounts outstanding under the facility.

On April 3, 2009, a termination event occurred under the Amended Securitization Facility that prohibited Patriot from making additional advances under the Amended Securitization Facility and required that all principal, interest and fees collected from the debt investments secured by the Amended Securitization Facility be used to pay down amounts outstanding under the Amended Securitization Facility within 24 months following the date of the termination event. In addition, the termination event permits the lenders under the facility, upon a 10-day notice to Patriot, to accelerate amounts outstanding under the Amended Securitization Facility and exercise other rights and remedies provided by the Amended Securitization Facility, including the right to sell the collateral under the Amended Securitization Facility.

As a result of the foregoing, Patriot filed a Form 8-K with the SEC on April 7, 2009 disclosing the fact that a termination event had occurred under the Amended Securitization Facility. Patriot also disclosed in the Form 8-K that it was currently evaluating other financing and/or strategic alternatives, including possible debt or equity financing, acquisition or disposition of assets, and other strategic transactions. In subsequent periodic reports filed with the SEC, Patriot indicated that, because substantially all of its debt investments were secured under the Amended Securitization Facility, Patriot could not provide any assurance that it would have sufficient cash and liquid assets to fund its operations and dividend distributions to its shareholders, which failure could, among other things, result in adverse tax consequences, including possible failure to qualify as a RIC under Subchapter M of the Code.

On April 24, 2009, the Patriot board of directors formally engaged FBR to act as its financial advisor in connection with the exploration of strategic alternatives. In that regard, at Patriot's request, FBR compiled a list of potential

strategic partners among business development companies, commercial finance companies, banks, private equity funds and hedge funds and, at Patriot's request, contacted each of them to inquire as to whether they might be interested in pursuing a strategic transaction with Patriot, including, among other things, a stock or cash merger, a significant equity investment, a refinancing of Patriot's debt, or a purchase of assets.

Table of Contents

Concurrent with the engagement of FBR, the Patriot board of directors also instructed management to continue forbearance discussions with the lenders in an effort to ensure that the lenders would not accelerate payments due under the Amended Securitization Facility.

On May 7, 2009, the Patriot board of directors held a regularly scheduled board meeting and asked for an update as to the forbearance discussions between management and BMO. Mr. Buckanavage indicated that BMO was requesting a number of actions be taken in order to avoid acceleration of the facility, including pledging all currently unpledged loans and equity positions as collateral under the facility, establishing a bank account with BMO and reducing compensation paid to board members. At the same meeting, Mr. Buckanavage provided an update with respect to the status of discussions with potential strategic partners. Mr. Buckanavage indicated that, at Patriot's instruction, FBR had contacted 133 potential strategic partners. Of the 133 potential strategic partners contacted, 51 had executed non-disclosure agreements with Patriot, which included, among other standard provisions, restrictions on their use of Patriot's confidential information, a prohibition on such party soliciting the employees of Patriot, an undertaking by such parties to abide by the rules of the evaluation process established by Patriot, and an agreement by such party to not acquire, or attempt to acquire, securities of Patriot except through the evaluation process. Following execution of the non-disclosure agreements, the relevant parties received or were given access to confidential information regarding, among other things, Patriot's business, management, assets, liabilities, financial condition and results of operations.

A special board meeting was held on May 18, 2009 attended by the entire Patriot board of directors as well as representatives of Alston & Bird, LLP (Alston), Patriot's counsel with respect to the Amended Securitization Facility. Mr. Buckanavage provided the Patriot board of directors with an update on his negotiations with BMO on the forbearance agreement. He noted that BMO had requested a number of additional terms in exchange for granting forbearance, including a \$3 million payment to Patriot Capital Funding, LLC I (Patriot LLC) to assist it in paying down its obligations under the facility, a pledge of all Patriot's unencumbered assets, including all unrestricted cash, to support the facility, a 75 basis point fee (which would approximate \$1 million), and a requirement that Patriot get BMO's consent before modifying the terms of the loans it has with any of its portfolio companies. Mr. Buckanavage noted that these additional terms would greatly weaken Patriot's cash position and hinder its ability to service its existing portfolio companies.

The Patriot board of directors considered the possibility of Patriot filing for bankruptcy protection and issues regarding the possibility of Patriot LLC filing concurrently with Patriot. Among other things, the Patriot board of directors noted that the independent directors of Patriot LLC would have to unanimously consent to a bankruptcy filing. After considering various issues relating to Patriot LLC's ability and willingness to file for bankruptcy protection, the Patriot board of directors expressed its strong preference to continue negotiations with BMO in an attempt to make the forbearance agreement more palatable rather than to seriously consider filing for bankruptcy protection.

A special board meeting was held on May 22, 2009 attended by the entire Patriot board of directors as well as representatives of FBR. Mr. Buckanavage updated the board of directors regarding discussions with BMO and stated that the conditions that BMO was asking for in exchange for forbearance were terms that Patriot may not be able to satisfy while protecting shareholder value. Specifically, BMO wanted access to the letters of interest, or LOIs, obtained from the potential strategic partners who had requested and received confidential information concerning Patriot. Representatives of FBR then updated the Patriot board of directors with respect to the status of discussions with potential strategic partners. FBR noted that Patriot had received 18 LOIs from 16 different parties. The Patriot board of directors discussed the various LOIs with the assistance of Patriot's financial advisors.

As a result of the increasing friction between BMO and Patriot, management became increasingly concerned that BMO might exercise its right to seize Patriot LLC's assets which would result in the lenders having control over

Patriot LLC's assets and allow them to separately engage in discussions regarding sales of such assets for the purpose of paying down Patriot's debt. In such event, the Patriot board of directors was concerned that BMO would likely seek to sell such assets over a short period of time in order to generate sufficient cash to payoff the Amended Securitization Facility without regard to maximizing the amount

Table of Contents

available to Patriot's shareholders. Such a sale would likely result in selling assets at fire sale prices, thereby diminishing or potentially eliminating the amount of cash available to distribute to shareholders. Based on that concern, the Patriot board of directors considered whether filing for bankruptcy protection would be advisable under the circumstances since such a filing would prevent the lenders from removing Patriot as servicer over its investment portfolio and would prevent the lenders from seizing any of the assets pledged as collateral under the facility. Patriot felt that retaining servicing rights over its investment portfolio provided the best opportunity to complete one or more strategic transactions that were in the best interests of its shareholders.

On May 26, 2009, the Patriot board of directors held a special meeting attended by the entire board as well as representatives of FBR. FBR noted that Patriot had received four additional LOIs, which raised the total number of LOIs received to 22. Mr. Melsheimer, chairman of the Patriot board of directors, recommended that the board establish key criteria for determining which of the 22 LOIs had characteristics that the board felt were most important. These factors were deemed to be (a) value to Patriot's common shareholders; (b) form of the consideration (i.e., cash or common stock); (c) whether the transaction would result in meaningful repayment of the Amended Securitization Facility; (d) whether the transaction could be completed quickly; (e) whether the transaction would require the approval of shareholders of either the strategic partner or Patriot; and (f) how existing employees of Patriot would be treated. After a detailed review and discussion of the merits and drawbacks of each of the 22 LOIs with the assistance of Patriot's financial advisors, the board authorized FBR to invite 12 of the 22 bidders to the second round and authorized management, with the assistance of Patriot's legal and financial advisors, to begin preliminary negotiations with each in an effort to determine which of the 12 potential strategic partners best satisfied the goals set forth by the board.

Following this discussion, Mr. Buckanavage reported that the negotiations relating to the forbearance agreement were not progressing as hoped and that he felt an acceptable forbearance agreement would be unlikely at this time. In light of this, the board decided that it was imperative that negotiations with the twelve potential strategic partners begin as soon as possible.

On May 29, 2009, the Patriot board of directors held a special meeting attended by the entire board. The board called the meeting to receive an update from Mr. Buckanavage as to his discussions with potential bankruptcy counsel. Mr. Buckanavage reported that he had spoken with three bankruptcy firms and, as a result of his discussions, recommended that the board consider engaging Young Conaway Stargatt & Taylor, LLP (Young Conaway). The board authorized Mr. Buckanavage to engage Young Conaway to provide advice in the event that Patriot was forced to seek bankruptcy protection. Separately, Mr. Buckanavage reported he had apprised the independent directors of Patriot LLC as to how negotiations were progressing with BMO and notified them that Patriot was considering a broad range of strategic options, including transactions proposed in the LOIs, further negotiations with BMO and a potential bankruptcy filing. The independent directors of Patriot LLC requested several items from Mr. Buckanavage, including Patriot's most recent SEC filings, its most recent valuation report from Duff & Phelps and the notice of termination under the Amended Securitization Facility.

On June 1, 2009, the Patriot board of directors held a special meeting attended by the entire board as well as representatives from Sutherland Asbill & Brennan LLP (Sutherland), Patriot's outside corporate counsel, and representatives of Young Conaway. Mr. Buckanavage reported that BMO had requested additional concessions from Patriot with respect to the forbearance agreement, including the addition of one more independent director to Patriot LLC approved by BMO and the identification of the specific parties who had submitted LOIs to Patriot. Previously Patriot had provided the details of the LOIs on a no-names basis. The Patriot board of directors was concerned that these actions were designed to allow BMO to negotiate directly with the potential strategic partners that had submitted LOIs and potentially to prevent Patriot from considering all alternatives available to Patriot, including the possibility of seeking bankruptcy protection. The board instructed Mr. Buckanavage to make clear to BMO that Patriot would seek a confidentiality agreement with BMO in the event Patriot agreed to release the names of the potential strategic

partners to BMO.

On June 5, 2009, the Patriot board of directors held a special meeting attended by the entire board as well as representatives from Sutherland and representatives of Young Conaway. Mr. Buckanavage updated the board on forbearance negotiations with BMO. In connection with possible forbearance of Patriot's obligations

Table of Contents

under the facility, Mr. Buckanavage reported that BMO had requested loan documentation for all portfolio companies and placed onerous conditions on allowing Patriot to use any of its funds to assist two of its portfolio companies which included, among other things, a 20 basis point fee, an increase in the interest rate under the Amended Securitization Facility to prime rate plus 300 basis points, termination of Patriot's existing swap agreements, which would result in a realized loss of \$3.3 million, and adding a third independent director to Patriot's wholly-owned subsidiary. The board of directors was concerned that providing loan documentation to BMO might be a precursor to BMO exercising its rights and remedies.

A representative of Young Conaway then reported his discussion with the outside legal counsel to the two independent managers of Patriot LLC relating to a possible joint bankruptcy filing, which the Patriot board of directors discussed and considered. The Patriot board of directors then determined that a bankruptcy filing, by Patriot without a simultaneous bankruptcy filing by Patriot LLC would not realize many benefits since a large portion of Patriot's assets are held by Patriot LLC.

On June 7, 2009, the Patriot board of directors held a special meeting attended by the entire board as well as a representative from Sutherland and representatives of Young Conaway. At the meeting, Mr. Buckanavage shared with the board of directors a request from BMO to be granted access to the LOIs received by Patriot and the terms of a draft confidentiality agreement BMO submitted to Mr. Buckanavage in this regard. The board of directors instructed Mr. Buckanavage to negotiate the terms of the draft confidentiality agreement that BMO provided.

A representative of Young Conaway next updated the Patriot board of directors regarding his discussions with the outside legal counsel to the independent managers of Patriot LLC. The independent managers of Patriot LLC indicated that they did not support filing for bankruptcy protection at this time, but also indicated that they agreed to have a joint board meeting with Patriot the following day to consider the proposal fully.

On June 8, 2009, the Patriot board of directors held a special joint meeting attended by the entire board of Patriot, the board of managers of Patriot LLC, a representative from Sutherland and representatives of Young Conaway. The meeting was held to discuss whether Patriot and Patriot LLC should jointly file for bankruptcy protection. After considerable discussion, the independent directors of Patriot LLC indicated that they did not support a bankruptcy filing at this time but were open to reconsideration if BMO exercised its rights and remedies under the facility.

At the meeting, Mr. Buckanavage announced that two potential bidders, Company A and Company B, included in their LOIs a provision that would result in the entire repayment of Patriot's obligations due under the facility. The Patriot board of directors determined that it was necessary to speed up the process of evaluating bids with the assistance of Patriot's legal and financial advisors in light of the increasing friction with BMO in connection with negotiating a forbearance agreement.

On June 9, 2009, the Patriot board of directors held a special meeting attended by the entire board as well as a representative from Sutherland and representatives from Young Conaway. Based on the prior day's joint board meeting, the board of directors decided to focus on speeding up negotiations with potential strategic partners. In connection with this, the Patriot board of directors instructed Mr. Buckanavage to request FBR to contact each of the 22 bidders, which included each of the entities that previously submitted LOIs, and re-commence discussions. In addition, the board approved a resolution allowing BMO to review the 22 LOIs, subject to a confidentiality and non-disclosure agreement.

On June 17, 2009, the Patriot board of directors held a special meeting attended by the entire board. Mr. Buckanavage provided the board with an update regarding the 22 bidders that the board previously requested FBR to contact. The proposals were classified into three groups: the first consisting of four proposals that warranted further consideration, the second consisting of eight proposals that would require adjustments in order to be seriously considered, and the

third consisting of ten proposals that were not worth pursuing as currently contemplated because they failed to meet the standards previously set forth by the board.

Table of Contents

Mr. Buckanavage noted that Patriot, with the assistance of its legal and financial advisors, would contact each potential strategic partner and compile a list of the strategic proposals deemed most likely to satisfy the board's criteria for consideration. Those potential strategic partners would be invited to commence diligence review of Patriot beginning June 29, 2009.

The board also considered whether any other alternatives to a merger, acquisition or significant investor may be a possibility since the conditions in the debt markets had shown signs of improvement. The board noted that a private or public debt offering would require the consent of BMO which, in the opinion of the board, would be difficult to obtain given BMO's refusal to consent to the release of debt documents of two of Patriot's portfolio companies which would have allowed Patriot to sell such investments and use the proceeds to pay down the facility.

On July 1, 2009, the Patriot board of directors held a special meeting attended by the entire board as well as representatives of FBR and a representative of Sutherland. The meeting was called to discuss a revised non-binding LOI from Prospect, a public business development company, that included a full pay-down of Patriot's obligations under the Amended Securitization Facility and a conversion of the Company's outstanding stock into 0.40 shares of Prospect's common stock. Based on the market price of Prospect's common stock at that time, the conversion ratio valued Patriot common stock at approximately \$4.00 per share. It was noted that Prospect had requested that Patriot enter into exclusive negotiations regarding this proposal, begin negotiating the terms of the merger agreement and agree to reimburse certain expenses of Prospect in connection with the negotiation of the merger agreement and performing due diligence.

The board, after consulting with its legal and financial advisors, chose not to engage in exclusive negotiations with Prospect, but agreed to reimburse Prospect for certain expenses incurred as a result of negotiation of the merger agreement and due diligence in an amount not to exceed \$250,000.

Between June 30, 2009 and July 24, 2009, Patriot's management met with 11 of the 12 second round participants in face-to-face due diligence meetings, responded to diligence requests and made available additional information about Patriot.

The Patriot board of directors then discussed the other proposals submitted by potential strategic partners with the assistance of Patriot's legal and financial advisors. At Patriot's instruction, FBR had previously informed each potential bidder that a full pay-down of Patriot's obligations under the Amended Securitization Facility would be an important factor in Patriot's consideration of their bids, as this had become an important prerequisite of BMO approving any transaction, and binding proposals were due on July 29, 2009.

Consideration of Specific Proposals

On July 29, 2009, the Patriot board of directors held a special meeting attended by the entire board as well as representatives of FBR and representatives of Sutherland. At that meeting, the board reviewed and discussed with the assistance of its legal and financial advisors the seven final proposals submitted by potential bidders.

Pursuant to the terms of the proposal submitted by Prospect, Prospect offered to issue Prospect common stock to Patriot shareholders in an amount that valued Patriot shares at \$4.00 per share, with the exchange ratio to be fixed at the time of the signing of the merger agreement. The indicated exchange ratio would be approximately 0.40 shares of Prospect common stock for each share of Patriot common stock outstanding. In addition, pursuant to the terms of the proposal submitted by Prospect, Prospect agreed to fully repay all amounts outstanding under the Amended Securitization Facility with no financing conditions. Further, the board noted that Prospect had already completed its diligence, had submitted a mark-up of the proposed merger agreement, had engaged in discussions regarding the same, and had indicated a strong desire to negotiate and sign a merger agreement. Finally, Prospect's proposal would

not require Prospect shareholder approval.

The board noted that this proposal satisfied most of the factors it deemed to be important. However, the board discussed its preference to have a minimum price per share exchange ratio rather than a fixed exchange

Table of Contents

ratio since the merger consideration to shareholders would decrease if the market price of Prospect common stock decreased.

Company B, a registered closed-end investment company, proposed to issue shares of Company B common stock with a stated net asset value of \$6.00 per share, which, based on the discount to net asset value at which Company B's common stock was then trading, had an implied current market value of \$4.99 per share of Patriot common stock as of July 31, 2009. However, although the proposal by Company B represented the highest implied per share offer, and included an agreement to repay amounts outstanding under the Amended Securitization Facility, such proposal was contingent upon: (i) Company B obtaining the consent of its lender to repay the amounts outstanding under the Amended Securitization Facility; (ii) Company B obtaining approval from its shareholders; (iii) Company B obtaining approval from its board of trustees; and (iv) Patriot agreeing to a 45-day exclusivity period to allow Company B to complete confirmatory legal and accounting due diligence of Patriot (including business due diligence on nine of Patriot's largest portfolio companies) and negotiate the terms of a definitive merger agreement. In addition, the mark-up of the merger agreement submitted by Company B indicated that certain price adjustments might apply and that Company B would require all directors and executive officers of Patriot to execute voting agreements pursuant to which they would agree to vote all shares of Patriot common stock held by them in favor of the merger with Company B. Finally, it was noted at the meeting that Company B did not plan to provide legal due diligence materials requested by Patriot unless and until it had an indication that Patriot was ready to move forward with Company B on an exclusive basis.

While the board noted that the implied per share merger consideration offered by Company B was higher than that offered by Prospect, Company B's proposal (like Prospect's proposal) did not have a minimum per share offer price which meant that the actual consideration could be lower based on the market price of Company B's common stock. In addition, the financing contingency related to repayment of Patriot's obligations under the Amended Securitization Facility, the 45-day exclusivity period, the need to obtain approval of Company B's shareholders, and the fact that Patriot had not yet been provided due diligence information from Company B were negative factors that called into question the viability of and time period in which the transaction could be completed, both of which weighed against Company B's proposal. In light of the foregoing, the board of directors of Patriot did not view Company B's proposal as a firm proposal.

Company C, a private hedge fund, offered cash in the amount of \$3.00 per share to the Company's shareholders. Company C's proposal indicated it would negotiate with BMO regarding the terms of the Amended Securitization Facility but did not indicate the amount of Patriot's obligations to be repaid under the facility. Company C would also need to obtain shareholder approval to complete the transaction, although it had very few shareholders, so this was not deemed to be a negative point. Company C did not submit a mark-up of the proposed transaction agreement, as had been requested by Patriot as part of the evaluation process.

The board considered the fact that Company C was offering cash instead of common stock but felt that the offer price per share undervalued Patriot's assets and was not in the best interests of its shareholders. In addition, the lack of commitment to pay down Patriot's obligations under the Amended Securitization Facility was a negative factor that greatly disadvantaged this proposal as compared to the proposal from Prospect, since the board viewed it as unlikely that BMO would consent to such transaction.

Company D, a private commercial finance company, offered cash in the amount of \$2.20 per share to Patriot's shareholders or, alternatively, an aggregate of approximately \$46 million to purchase Patriot's assets. Company D's proposal indicated it would pay down Patriot's obligations under the Amended Securitization Facility with no financing necessary. Company D would not need to obtain shareholder approval to complete the transaction, but would need to obtain approval from its investment committee. Company D did not submit a mark-up of the proposed transaction agreement, as had been requested by Patriot as part of the evaluation process.

The board considered the fact that Company D was offering cash instead of common stock but felt that the offer price per share, which was lower than that offered by Company C, Company B and Prospect, undervalued Patriot's assets and was not in the best interests of its shareholders. The offer to pay down Patriot's obligations under the Amended Securitization Facility and the fact that Company D would not require

Table of Contents

shareholder approval were considered to be positive factors but did not outweigh the low offer price. As a result, the board deemed this offer to be less attractive than the proposal from Prospect.

Company E, a private hedge fund, offered to purchase Patriot's assets for \$155 million of cash, with the proceeds of the purchase price to be used to pay down obligations under the Amended Securitization Facility. The balance of the purchase price after repayment of Patriot's obligations represented approximately \$2.02 per share on a pro forma basis based on estimates as of August 3, 2009. Company E also agreed to fund the purchase of Patriot's assets with existing capital. Company E would not need to obtain shareholder approval to complete the transaction, but would need approval from its investment committee. Company E did not submit a mark-up of the proposed transaction agreement, as had been requested by Patriot as part of the evaluation process.

The board considered the fact that Company E was offering cash instead of common stock but felt that the offer price per share, which was lower than that offered by Company C, Company D, Company B and Prospect, undervalued Patriot's assets and was not in the best interests of its shareholders. The ability to use the proceeds from the sale of Patriot's assets to pay down Patriot's obligations under the Amended Securitization Facility and the fact that Company E would not require shareholder approval were considered to be positive factors but did not outweigh the low offer price. As a result, the board deemed this offer to be less attractive than the proposal from Prospect.

Company F, a private equity firm, offered to purchase five of Patriot's portfolio companies at 80% of the fair value of the portfolio companies measured as of the last quarterly valuation date. The board determined that this proposal did not address any of the primary factors previously set forth by the board and therefore deemed the offer to be significantly less attractive than the proposal from Prospect. Importantly, other than with the proceeds from the sale of the five portfolio companies, the proposal did not provide for repayment of Patriot's obligations under the Amended Securitization Facility. Company F did not submit a mark-up of the proposed transaction agreement, as had been requested by Patriot as part of the evaluation process.

Company G, a private commercial finance company, offered to provide Patriot with a new credit facility of up to \$35 million which would allow Patriot to make new loan originations. In return Company G would receive 1 million warrants and \$3 million worth of Patriot common stock based on the recent market price of \$1.81 per share. Company G would not require any consents or approvals to complete its proposal. Company G did not submit a mark-up of the proposed transaction agreement, as had been requested by Patriot as part of the evaluation process.

The board considered Company G's proposal but determined that the proposal did not address any of the primary factors previously set forth by the board and therefore deemed the offer to be significantly less attractive than the proposal from Prospect. Importantly, the proposal did not provide for repayment of Patriot's obligations under the Amended Securitization Facility.

After considering the various proposals from the bidders noted above, the board discussed the merger agreement counterproposals made by Prospect including, among other things, two items that were being negotiated, the non-solicitation provision and the amount of break-up fees. The non-solicitation provision set forth limitations on the board's ability to seek offers from competing bidders. The board proposed alternative terms and asked to receive an update at its next meeting.

On July 31, 2009, the Patriot board of directors held a special meeting attended by the entire board as well as members of management of Patriot, representatives of FBR and representatives of Sutherland. The purpose of the meeting was to review the progress of negotiations with Prospect and discuss other bids, if any, that had been received. FBR informed the board that Patriot had received one additional bid from Company H. Company H offered to make an equity investment in Patriot which would allow Patriot to make a \$50 million repayment of its obligations under the Amended Securitization Facility. Company H's ownership in Patriot would be approximately 51%. The board

considered the merits of the proposal but decided that the proposal was less attractive than the proposal from Prospect.

Table of Contents

The board then considered updates regarding negotiations with Prospect and ongoing discussions regarding the non-solicitation and related provisions. In light of the extensive evaluation process that had been conducted, Prospect took the position that a lock-up provision, coupled with a high termination fee if Prospect terminated in certain circumstances, were warranted to protect the substantial investment of, and value offered by, Prospect. The then current draft of the merger agreement, as proposed by Patriot, contained a provision permitting the board to consider and accept a proposal superior to Prospect's proposal, subject to meeting the conditions set forth therein. After considering the advice of counsel, the board further discussed this provision and its fiduciary duties under Delaware law in the context of the proposed transaction.

The board asked and was informed that no counter-proposals had been received from any of the other bidders, including Company B.

On August 2, 2009, the Patriot board of directors held two special meetings attended by the entire board as well as members of management of Patriot, representatives of FBR and representatives of Sutherland, to discuss the status of negotiations with Prospect. The board was informed that Prospect would agree to a termination fee of \$3.2 million or approximately 4% of the equity consideration in the merger if Patriot were to terminate the proposed transaction in certain circumstances. In addition, Prospect would agree to a provision allowing the board to negotiate with, and accept an alternative proposal from, a third party so long as certain conditions were satisfied. In light of Prospect's insistence on the breakup fee as a condition to the merger, and the potential benefits of the transaction, and after consultation with its legal and financial advisors, the board determined to agree to the proposed termination fee. The board then had extensive discussions relating to the no solicitation provision in the merger agreement that restricted the board's ability to solicit alternative offers attractive to Patriot's shareholders. Specifically, the board considered the requirement that only fully funded superior proposals containing no material conditions to closing more burdensome than those included in the merger agreement allowed the board to exercise its fiduciary duties under Delaware law in the context of the proposed transaction. In light of the attractiveness of the terms of the offer from Prospect, the limited alternatives that Patriot had, Patriot's financial condition and lack of liquidity and the unwillingness of Prospect to compromise further on these issues, the board authorized Patriot's officers and counsel to accept this provision in order to be able to complete the proposed transaction. The board was advised that Prospect wanted to sign the merger agreement as soon as possible.

At approximately 7:30 a.m. on August 3, 2009, the Patriot board of directors held a special meeting attended by the entire board as well as members of management of Patriot, representatives of FBR and representatives of Sutherland, to consider the form of merger agreement pursuant to which Patriot would merge with Prospect. Representatives of Sutherland then reviewed the proposed form of merger agreement. Following a discussion of the proposed form of merger agreement during which representatives of Sutherland responded to numerous questions from members of the board, the board requested that FBR review and discuss its financial analyses of Prospect and the proposed merger. Following further discussion during which representatives of FBR responded to questions from members of the board regarding FBR's financial analyses, FBR, at the request of the board, rendered its oral opinion as of August 3, 2009 to the board of directors of Patriot (which was subsequently confirmed in writing by delivery of FBR's written opinion dated the same date) with respect to the fairness, from a financial point of view, to the holders of Patriot common stock of the exchange ratio set forth in the merger agreement.

On the morning of August 3, 2009, the board, given the thorough and exhaustive evaluation process conducted, the lack of counterproposals from other parties, the risks posed by the termination event that occurred under the Amended Securitization Facility, the substantial premium to Patriot's shareholders offered by Prospect's proposal, and the certainty and expediency that a transaction with Prospect provided, declared the merger agreement advisable and in the best interests of Patriot and its shareholders, approved and adopted the merger agreement, and authorized Mr. Buckanavage to sign the merger agreement with Prospect. Subsequent to the execution of the merger agreement by Patriot and Prospect, Prospect issued a press release publicly announcing the signing of the merger agreement with

Patriot.

Subsequent to entering into the merger agreement, Patriot received an unsolicited letter from Company B that referenced the final proposal it had previously submitted to Patriot and then expressed a willingness to

Table of Contents

further discuss its proposal. The Patriot board of directors held a meeting to consider the letter and determined that there was no further action required with respect to the letter as a result of the vagueness of the letter, the continuing deficiencies in Company B's final proposal and consistent with the terms of the merger agreement.

Reasons for the Merger

In light of the unprecedented instability in the financial markets and the severe slowdown in the overall economy, Patriot does not have adequate liquidity, including access to the debt and equity capital markets, to operate its business. In this regard, on April 3, 2009, a termination event occurred under the Amended Securitization Facility due to the amount of Patriot's advances outstanding under the facility exceeding the maximum availability under the facility for more than three consecutive business days. Among other things, the terms of the facility require that all principal, interest and fees collected from the debt investments securing the facility must be used to pay down amounts outstanding thereunder until all such amounts have been repaid, which may be no later than the date that is 24 months following the date of the termination event. Substantially all of Patriot's debt investments are securing the Amended Securitization Facility. The facility also permits the lenders, upon notice to Patriot, to accelerate amounts outstanding under the facility and exercise other rights and remedies provided by the facility, including the right to sell the collateral under the facility.

Moreover, Patriot's management estimated that Patriot will have used all of its available cash and other liquid assets that are not restricted by the terms of the Amended Securitization Facility by mid-December 2009 or sooner depending on the working capital needs of its portfolio companies. Although Patriot had engaged in active discussions with the Amended Securitization Facility lenders to seek relief from certain terms of the facility, including the requirement under the facility that Patriot use all principal, interest and fees collected from the debt investments secured by the facility to pay down amounts outstanding under the facility by April 3, 2011, it had been unable to obtain relief from any terms of the facility. In light of the foregoing, Patriot began to evaluate other financing and/or strategic alternatives, including possible debt or equity financing, acquisition or disposition of assets, and other strategic transactions.

In evaluating the merger proposal from Prospect, Patriot's board of directors considered numerous factors, including the ones described below, and, as a result, determined that the proposed merger was in Patriot's best interests and the best interests of Patriot's shareholders. The following discussion of the information and factors considered by Patriot's board of directors, including its independent directors, is not intended to be exhaustive, but includes all material factors considered by Patriot's board of directors in evaluating the Prospect merger proposal.

Lack of Liquidity; Potential Impact on Tax Status. Since Patriot can no longer borrow amounts under the Amended Securitization Facility, and because all principal, interest and fees collected from the debt investments secured by the facility must be used to repay amounts outstanding under the facility, Patriot has limited liquidity and no potential sources of free cash flow. Thus, there is no assurance that Patriot will have sufficient cash and liquid assets to fund its operations and dividend distributions to its shareholders, which failure could, among other things, result in adverse tax consequences, including possible failure to qualify as a regulated investment company, or RIC, under Subchapter M of the Code. In addition, without a strategic transaction, Patriot would likely be required to seek bankruptcy protection in the relatively near future.

Potential Actions by Patriot's Lenders. Substantially all of Patriot's debt investments are secured under the Amended Securitization Facility. As a result of the occurrence of a termination event under the Amended Securitization Facility, the lenders may, upon notice to Patriot, accelerate amounts outstanding under the facility and exercise other rights and remedies provided by the facility, including the right to sell the collateral under the facility. In such event, the Patriot board of directors is concerned that such forced sales of assets, particularly in the current economic environment, may be done at fire sale prices, thereby diminishing or

potentially eliminating the amount of cash available to distribute to shareholders.

Table of Contents

Thorough Review of Strategic Alternatives. Patriot engaged in a thorough review of the strategic alternatives available to Patriot, including, among other things, negotiations with its lenders under the Amended Securitization Facility, conversion to a bank holding company, the formation of a Small Business Investment Company subsidiary, a stock or cash merger, a significant equity investment, a refinancing of Patriot's debt, a purchase and sale of Patriot's assets, and a bankruptcy filing. In furtherance of the evaluation and proposal solicitation process, Patriot publicly announced that it was actively evaluating strategic alternatives (thereby putting potential strategic partners on notice that Patriot was open to discussing such alternatives with interested parties), and, at Patriot's request, Patriot's financial advisor, FBR, had contacted 133 potential strategic partners, including business development companies, commercial finance companies, banks, private equity funds, hedge funds and other potential strategic partners, to assess whether they might be interested in pursuing a strategic transaction with Patriot. Of the 133 potential strategic partners contacted, 51 executed non-disclosure agreements with Patriot and received confidential information concerning Patriot's business, management, assets, liabilities, financial condition and results of operations. Of those 51 potential strategic partners, 22 submitted preliminary indications of interest, and 12 were invited to perform in-depth due diligence and submit final bids, eight of which submitted final bids. Based on this lengthy and thorough process, Patriot's board of directors believes it has explored all alternatives reasonably available to Patriot.

Best Alternative Reasonably Available to Patriot. Because Patriot had publicly announced that it was actively evaluating strategic alternatives, and had contacted such a large number of potential strategic partners to determine their level of interest in a strategic transaction involving Patriot, the Patriot board of directors strongly believes that, of all possible alternatives, and based on the proposed transactions submitted by potential strategic partners, the transaction with Prospect represents the best alternative that is reasonably available to Patriot. In making this determination, the Patriot board of directors considered:

the existing termination event under the Amended Securitization Facility;

the current financial condition of Patriot, particularly the liquidity needed to fund its operations and, potentially, to make required distributions to shareholders;

the distinct possibility that Patriot will run out of available cash in the near future;

the current trading price of Patriot's common stock;

the lack of progress in negotiations with the lenders under the Amended Securitization Facility;

the other alternatives reasonably available to Patriot;

the terms of the other proposals submitted, including the proposed economic terms, the conditions to closing, the expected timing of such transactions, and the likelihood of consummation;

the financial terms of the Prospect proposal, including the proposed exchange ratio and Prospect's ability and agreement to repay the full amount of principal and interest outstanding under the Amended Securitization Facility;

the tax-free nature of the merger;

the fact that although the implied value of the merger consideration of \$4.00 proposed for each share of Patriot common stock represented a discount to Patriot's net asset value for the quarter ended March 31, 2009

and the anticipated net asset value for the quarter ended June 30, 2009, which was based on information available to the board at the time (which value was later confirmed), such discount was generally comparable to the discount to net asset value at which many other business development companies traded;

the fact that Patriot shareholders are not being cashed out and will continue as shareholders in the combined operations of Patriot and Prospect;

Table of Contents

the business and legal due diligence review conducted on Prospect by Patriot and its legal and financial advisors;

the financial strength of Prospect;

the lack of a financing contingency to closing in the Prospect proposal; and

the fact that no shareholder approval of Prospect's shareholders would be required.

Business Prospects of Patriot. As noted above, the unprecedented economic conditions that faced companies in the financial services industry, coupled with the termination event under the Amended Securitization Facility, has made it impossible for Patriot to operate its business consistent with past practice. The proposed strategic combination with Prospect will eliminate the uncertainty created by the termination event under the Amended Securitization Facility, and will allow Patriot shareholders to participate in the combined operations of Patriot and Prospect following the merger.

Strategic and Business Considerations. Because the Patriot shareholders will be shareholders in Prospect following the merger, Patriot shareholders stand to participate in the future growth and prospects of the combined businesses of Patriot and Prospect, without the limitations currently restricting the operations of Patriot. Prospect is an established company with a strong capital position and performance history. The larger equity market capitalization of the combined companies should help create earnings stability and assist Prospect in its efforts to raise capital in the public equity and debt markets.

Terms of the Merger Agreement. The exchange ratio of 0.3992 shares of Prospect common stock to be received in exchange for each share of Patriot common stock, which is subject to certain adjustments, represents a 105% premium to the closing price of Patriot common stock on July 31, 2009, based on the closing price of Prospect common stock on that date (which was the last trading day before public announcement of the merger). In addition, this represented a 127% premium to the volume weighted average price of Patriot's common stock during the six months ended June 30, 2009, based on the closing price of Prospect common stock on July 31, 2009.

Opinion of Financial Advisor. The financial analysis reviewed and discussed with the board of directors of Patriot by representatives of FBR as well as the oral opinion of FBR rendered to the board of directors of Patriot on August 3, 2009 (which was subsequently confirmed in writing by delivery of FBR's written opinion dated the same date) with respect to the fairness, from a financial point of view, to the holders of Patriot common stock of the exchange ratio set forth in the merger agreement. See The Merger Proposal Opinion of Patriot's Financial Advisor.

Tax Free Treatment of Proposed Merger. The proposed merger is expected to be treated as a tax-free reorganization under Section 368(a) of the Code. If the transaction so qualifies, Patriot's shareholders generally will not recognize gain or loss to the extent that they receive shares of Prospect common stock in exchange for their shares of Patriot common stock. See U.S. Federal Income Tax Consequences of the Merger.

Repayment of Amended Securitization Facility. As part of the merger agreement, Prospect will repay (i) all principal and interest due under the Amended Securitization Facility, which amounted to \$115.7 million as of August 3, 2009, and (ii) up to \$1.35 million in other costs, fees and expenses payable to the lenders under the terms of the Amended Securitization Facility.

Patriot's board of directors considered the following negative factors relating to the merger:

Market Price. There is uncertainty regarding how the transaction will affect the trading in Prospect's common shares before the completion of the merger which may affect the value of the merger consideration to be paid to Patriot shareholders. As a result, the implied market value of the per share merger consideration could decrease prior to the closing of the proposed merger if the market price of Prospect's common stock decreases.

Table of Contents

Net Asset Value. The net asset value per share of Patriot's common stock, as of June 30, 2009, was \$7.66, an amount higher than the implied market value of the merger consideration.

Restrictions on Ability to Solicit Alternative Offers. The restrictive non-solicitation provisions contained in the merger agreement prohibit Patriot from soliciting alternative offers from third parties, and permit Patriot to consider bona fide alternative proposals from third parties only in certain limited circumstances. While these limitations ensure that only someone who is committed to making a superior proposal will attempt to re-open the evaluation process, these limitations may discourage third parties from making superior offers to acquire Patriot because of the increased price that such third party would have to pay.

Lack of Dissenters' Rights. There are no dissenters' rights applicable to the proposed merger.

Combined Company May Not Succeed. Certain of Patriot's shareholders may view the combined company as a different and less desirable investment vehicle for their capital, and sales of shares by such shareholders could depress the share price of Patriot's common stock. In addition, there can be no assurance that the combined company will succeed.

Patriot's board of directors also considered the following material factors relating to the proposed merger:

the review and analysis of each of Patriot's and Prospect's business, financial condition, earnings, risks and prospects;

the historical market prices and trading information with respect to the common stock of Patriot and Prospect;

the values and prospects of the portfolio company investments held by Patriot and Prospect;

the comparisons of historical financial measures for Patriot and Prospect, including earnings, return on capital and cash flow, and comparisons of historical operational measures; and

the current industry, economic and market conditions and how such conditions are expected to impact Patriot's and Prospect's ability to conduct their operations.

This discussion of the information and factors that Patriot's board of directors considered in making its decision is not intended to be exhaustive but includes all material factors considered by Patriot's board of directors. In view of the wide variety of factors considered in connection with its evaluation of the transaction and the complexity of those matters, Patriot's board of directors did not find it useful to, and did not attempt to, quantify, rank or otherwise assign relative weights to these factors. In addition, the individual members of Patriot's board of directors may have given different weights to different factors.

Patriot's board of directors believes that, overall, the positive factors of the transaction to Patriot and its shareholders substantially outweigh the risks related to the proposed merger, and, therefore, unanimously approved the merger agreement.

Recommendation of the Board of Directors

After careful consideration of the information and factors noted above, Patriot's board of directors, including its independent directors, concluded that the proposed merger is advisable and in the best interest of its shareholders and unanimously recommends that shareholders vote FOR approval of the merger agreement.

Opinion of Patriot's Financial Advisor

On August 3, 2009, FBR rendered its oral opinion to Patriot's board of directors (which was subsequently confirmed in writing by delivery of FBR's written opinion dated the same date) to the effect that, as of August 3, 2009, the exchange ratio set forth in the merger agreement was fair, from a financial point of view, to the holders of Patriot common stock.

Table of Contents

FBR's opinion was directed to Patriot's board of directors, and only addressed the fairness, from a financial point of view, to the holders of Patriot common stock of the exchange ratio set forth in the merger agreement, and did not address any other aspect or implication of the merger. The summary of FBR's opinion in this proxy statement/prospectus is qualified in its entirety by reference to the full text of its written opinion, which is included as Annex B to this proxy statement/prospectus and sets forth the procedures followed, assumptions made, qualifications and limitations on the review undertaken and other matters considered by FBR in preparing its opinion. However, neither FBR's written opinion nor the summary of its opinion and the related analyses set forth in this proxy statement/prospectus are intended to be, and they do not constitute, advice or a recommendation to any holder of Patriot common stock as to how such holder should vote or act with respect to any matter relating to the merger.

In arriving at its opinion, FBR:

reviewed a draft, dated August 3, 2009, of the Agreement and Plan of Merger by and between Patriot Capital Funding, Inc. and Prospect Capital Corporation;

reviewed certain financial statements of Patriot and Prospect and certain other business, financial and operating information relating to Patriot and Prospect provided to FBR by the managements of Patriot and Prospect;

reviewed certain publicly available business and financial information relating to the industries in which Patriot and Prospect operate;

met with certain members of the managements of Patriot and Prospect to discuss the business and prospects of Patriot and Prospect;

reviewed certain business, financial and other information relating to Patriot and Prospect, including financial forecasts for Patriot through December 31, 2009 provided to or discussed with FBR by the management of Patriot;

reviewed certain financial and stock trading data and information for Patriot and Prospect and compared that data and information with corresponding data and information for companies with publicly traded securities that FBR deemed relevant;

reviewed certain financial terms of the proposed merger and compared those terms with the financial terms of certain other business combinations and other transactions which have recently been effected or announced; and

considered such other information, financial studies, analyses and investigations and financial, economic and market criteria that FBR deemed relevant.

In connection with its review, FBR did not independently verify any of the foregoing information and FBR assumed and relied upon such information being complete and accurate in all material respects. With respect to the financial forecasts provided or discussed with FBR by Patriot that FBR used in its analyses, management of Patriot advised FBR, and FBR assumed, that such forecasts were reasonably prepared in good faith on bases reflecting the best currently available estimates and judgments of the management of Patriot as to the future financial performance of Patriot through December 31, 2009 and FBR expressed no view and assumed no responsibility for the assumptions, estimates and judgments on which such forecasts were based. As the board of directors of Patriot was aware, Prospect did not provide FBR with its management's forecasts as to the future financial performance of Prospect. FBR also assumed, with Patriot's consent, that, in the course of obtaining any regulatory or third party consents, approvals or

agreements in connection with the merger, no delay, limitation, restriction or condition would be imposed that would have an adverse effect on Patriot, Prospect, or the contemplated benefits of the merger and that the merger would be consummated in accordance with the terms of the merger agreement without waiver, modification or amendment of any material term, condition or agreement thereof. FBR also assumed, with Patriot's consent, that the merger would be treated as a tax-free reorganization for federal income tax purposes and that the merger agreement, when executed by the parties thereto, would conform to the draft reviewed by FBR in all respects material to its analyses. In addition, Patriot advised FBR and for purposes of its analyses and its opinion, FBR assumed

Table of Contents

that (i) on April 3, 2009, a termination event occurred under Patriot's Amended Securitization Facility with an entity affiliated with BMO Capital Markets Corp. and Branch Banking and Trust Company, (ii) as a result of the occurrence of the termination event under the Amended Securitization Facility, Patriot could no longer make additional advances under the Amended Securitization Facility and all principal, interest and fees collected from the debt investments secured by the facility would have to be used to pay down amounts outstanding under the facility within 24 months following the date of the termination event, (iii) the lenders under the Amended Securitization Facility, upon notice to Patriot could accelerate amounts outstanding under the facility and exercise other rights and remedies provided by the facility, including the right to sell the collateral under the facility, (iv) Patriot was unable to obtain alternative sources of financing to replace the Amended Securitization Facility or otherwise provide access to ongoing liquidity and funding or eliminate the need for such liquidity and funding, and (v) given the nature of Patriot's various businesses, assets and financing arrangements and the expected actions of its counterparties, creditors and employees, if the merger was not consummated Patriot was unlikely to be able to continue to function as a going concern which could reasonably result in a voluntary or involuntary bankruptcy or liquidation of Patriot in which the holders of Patriot common stock would receive little or no value. FBR did not evaluate the solvency or fair value of any party to the merger agreement under any state or federal laws relating to bankruptcy, insolvency or similar matters and do not express any opinion as to the value of any asset of Patriot, whether at current market prices or in the future. FBR noted, however, that, under the ownership of a company with adequate liquidity and capital, such as Prospect, the value of Patriot and its subsidiaries could substantially improve, resulting in significant returns to Prospect if the merger is consummated. Patriot further advised FBR that, as a result of concerns regarding the viability of Patriot as a going concern, Patriot had not prepared, and consequently could not provide FBR with, forecasts as to its future financial performance beyond December 31, 2009.

FBR's opinion addressed only the fairness, from a financial point of view, to the holders of Patriot common stock of the exchange ratio set forth in the merger agreement and did not address any other aspect or implication of the merger or any agreement, arrangement or understanding entered into in connection with the merger or otherwise or the fairness of the amount or nature of, or any other aspect relating to, any compensation to any officers, directors or employees of any party to the merger, or class of such persons, relative to the exchange ratio or otherwise. In addition, FBR did not investigate or otherwise evaluate the potential affects of the merger on the federal, state or other taxes or tax rates payable by Patriot, Prospect or the holders of Patriot common stock or Prospect common stock and, with Patriot's consent, FBR assumed, that such taxes and tax rates would not be affected by or after giving effect to the merger. The issuance of FBR's opinion was approved by an authorized internal committee of FBR.

FBR's opinion was necessarily based upon information made available to it as of the date its opinion and financial, economic, market and other conditions as they existed and could be evaluated on such date. FBR did not express any opinion as to what the value of shares of Prospect common stock actually would be when issued to the holders of Patriot common stock pursuant to the merger or the prices at which shares of Prospect common stock would trade at any time. FBR's opinion did not address the relative merits of the merger as compared to alternative transactions or strategies that might be available to Patriot or any other party to the merger, nor did it address the underlying business decision of the board of directors of Patriot or any other party to the merger to proceed with the merger.

Furthermore, in connection with its opinion, FBR was not requested to make, and did not make, any physical inspection or independent appraisal or evaluation of any of the assets, properties or liabilities (contingent or otherwise) of Patriot, Prospect or any other party, nor was FBR provided with any such appraisal or evaluation. FBR did not estimate, and expressed no opinion regarding, the liquidation value of any entity.

FBR's opinion was provided for the information of Patriot's board of directors in connection with its consideration of the merger and FBR's opinion should not be construed as creating any fiduciary duty on the part of FBR to Patriot, Patriot's board of directors, any security holder of Patriot or any other party. FBR's opinion does not constitute advice or a recommendation to any investor or security holder of Patriot or any other person as to how such investor, security

holder or other person should vote or act on any matter relating to the proposed merger or otherwise.

Table of Contents

In preparing its opinion to Patriot's board of directors, FBR performed a variety of analyses, including those described below. The summary of FBR's valuation analyses is not a complete description of the analyses underlying FBR's opinion. The preparation of a fairness opinion is a complex process involving various quantitative and qualitative judgments and determinations with respect to the financial, comparative and other analytic methods employed and the adaptation and application of those methods to the unique facts and circumstances presented. As a consequence, neither FBR's opinion nor the analyses underlying its opinion are readily susceptible to partial analysis or summary description. FBR arrived at its opinion based on the results of all analyses undertaken by it and assessed as a whole and did not draw, in isolation, conclusions from or with regard to any individual analysis, analytic method or factor. Accordingly, FBR believes that its analyses must be considered as a whole and that selecting portions of its analyses, analytic methods and factors, without considering all analyses and factors or the narrative description of the analyses, could create a misleading or incomplete view of the processes underlying its analyses and opinion.

In performing its analyses, FBR considered business, economic, industry and market conditions, financial and otherwise, and other matters as they existed on, and could be evaluated as of, the date of its opinion. No company or business used in FBR's analyses for comparative purposes is identical to Patriot, Prospect or the proposed transaction. While the results of each analysis were taken into account in reaching its overall conclusion with respect to fairness, FBR did not make separate or quantifiable judgments regarding individual analyses. The implied valuation metrics indicated by FBR's analyses are illustrative and not necessarily indicative of actual values nor predictive of future results or values, which may be significantly more or less favorable than those suggested by the analyses. In addition, any analyses relating to the value of assets, businesses or securities do not purport to be appraisals or to reflect the prices at which businesses or securities actually may be sold, which may depend on a variety of factors, many of which are beyond Patriot's control and the control of FBR. Much of the information used in, and accordingly the results of, FBR's analyses are inherently subject to substantial uncertainty.

FBR's opinion and analyses were provided to Patriot's board of directors in connection with its consideration of the proposed merger and were among many factors considered by Patriot's board of directors in evaluating the proposed merger. Neither FBR's opinion nor its analyses were determinative of the exchange ratio or of the views of Patriot's board of directors with respect to the proposed merger.

The following is a summary of the material valuation analyses performed in connection with the preparation of FBR's opinion rendered to Patriot's board of directors on August 3, 2009. The analyses summarized below include information presented in tabular format. The tables alone do not constitute a complete description of the analyses. Considering the data in the tables below without considering the full narrative description of the analyses, as well as the methodologies underlying and the assumptions, qualifications and limitations affecting each analysis, could create a misleading or incomplete view of FBR's analyses.

For purposes of its analyses, FBR reviewed a number of financial metrics including:

Enterprise Value generally the value as of a specified date of the relevant company's outstanding equity securities (taking into account its restricted units, outstanding options, warrants and other convertible securities) plus the value of its minority interests plus the amount of its net debt (the amount of its outstanding indebtedness, preferred stock and capital lease obligations less the amount of cash on its balance sheet) as of a specified date.

Unless the context indicates otherwise, common stock prices for the selected companies used in the Selected Companies Analysis described below were as of July 31, 2009, the final trading day prior to FBR rendering its opinion to the Board of Directors of Patriot.

Selected Companies Analysis. FBR considered certain financial data for Patriot and Prospect and selected internally-managed and externally-managed business development companies with publicly traded equity securities.

The financial data included:

Stock Price as a multiple of Net Asset Value per Share; and

Enterprise Value as a multiple of Total Assets.

Table of Contents

The selected companies were selected because they had publicly traded equity securities and were deemed to be similar to Patriot and Prospect in one or more respects including the nature of their business, size, diversification, financial performance and geographic concentration. No specific numeric or other similar criteria were used to select the selected companies and all criteria were evaluated in their entirety without application of definitive qualifications or limitations to individual criteria. As a result, a significantly larger or smaller company with substantially similar lines of businesses and business focus may have been included while a similarly sized company with less similar lines of business and greater diversification may have been excluded. FBR identified a sufficient number of companies for purposes of its analysis but may not have included all companies that might be deemed comparable to Patriot and Prospect, respectively. The selected internally-managed business development companies were:

American Capital, Ltd.
 Allied Capital Corporation
 MCG Capital Corporation
 Main Street Capital Corporation
 Kohlberg Capital Corporation
 Triangle Capital Corporation of Maryland

FBR noted the following multiples for the selected internally-managed business development companies as of July 31, 2009 and compared those multiples to the implied multiples for the merger based on the closing price of Prospect common stock on July 31, 2009:

Multiple Description	Selected Internally Managed Business Development Companies		Implied Transaction Multiple
	Mean	Median	
Stock Price as a multiple of Net Asset Value per Share	0.63x	0.52x	0.54x
Enterprise Value as a multiple of Assets	0.82x	0.76x	0.67x

The selected externally-managed business development companies were:

Apollo Investment Corporation
 Ares Capital Corporation
 BlackRock Kelso Capital Corporation
 Fifth Street Finance Corp.
 MVC Capital, Inc.
 Gladstone Capital Corporation
 PennantPark Investment Corporation
 GSC Investment Corp.

FBR noted the following multiples for the selected externally-managed business development companies as of July 31, 2009 and compared those multiples to the implied multiples for the merger based on the closing price of Prospect common stock on July 31, 2009:

Multiple Description	Selected Externally Managed Business Development Companies		Implied Transaction Multiple
	Mean	Median	
Stock Price as a multiple of Net Asset Value per Share	0.72x	0.77x	0.54x
Enterprise Value as a multiple of Assets	0.75x	0.82x	0.67x

Table of Contents***Contribution Analysis***

FBR also noted the relative contributions of Patriot and Prospect to the pro forma combined entity resulting from the merger of certain financial and operating metrics and compared those contributions to the 15.2% of the pro forma combined entity that would be owned by the former holders of Patriot common stock after giving effect to the merger and the 84.8% of the pro forma combined entity that would be owned by the pre merger holders of Prospect common stock after giving effect to the merger:

	Patriot	Prospect
Equity Market Capitalization (as of July 31, 2009)	7.2%	92.8%
LTM Revenues	26.8%	73.2%
LTM Net Investment Income	24.9%	75.1%
LTM Net Income/Loss	NM	NM
LTM Total Assets	33.4%	66.6%
LTM Enterprise Value	33.0%	67.0%
LTM Net Asset Value	21.6%	78.4%
Investments at Cost (as reflected on Patriot's financial statements):		
3/31/09	38.0%	62.0%
12/31/08	39.0%	61.0%
9/30/08	38.8%	61.2%
6/30/08	40.6%	59.4%
Investments at Fair Value (as reflected on Patriot's financial statements):		
3/31/09	35.0%	65.0%
12/31/08	36.7%	63.3%
9/30/08	37.6%	62.4%
6/30/08	39.3%	60.7%

* NM denotes not meaningful

Other Considerations***Historical Exchange Ratios***

FBR also noted the following historical exchange ratios based on the closing market prices of Prospect common stock and Patriot common stock and compared those historical exchange ratios to the exchange ratio provided for in the merger of 0.3992 of a share of Prospect common stock per share of Patriot common stock:

	Historical Exchange Ratios
Current (as of July 31, 2009)	0.1945
Last 3-Months Average	0.1930
2009 High	0.3151
2009 Low	0.1534
2009 Average	0.2191
High Since Patriot IPO	1.2577

Low Since Patriot IPO	0.1534
Average Since Patriot IPO	0.6735

Table of Contents***Historical Stock Trading Range***

FBR also noted the following historical stock trading range information for Patriot common stock as of July 31, 2009:

	Past Three Months	Past Six Months	Last Twelve Months
Volume Weighted Average Price	\$ 1.71	\$ 1.76	\$ 3.16
Total Volume Traded	11,537,477	16,731,613	30,779,318
Average Daily Volume	174,810	130,716	120,703
Shares Traded as a % of Shares Outstanding	55.1%	79.9%	146.9%

Premiums Paid Analysis

FBR also noted the implied premium reflected by the exchange ratio in the merger based on the closing price of Prospect common stock on July 31, 2009 relative to the following historical trading prices of Patriot common stock as of July 31, 2009:

	Premium
Current Price (as of July 31, 2009)	105.1%
30-Day Volume Weighted Average Price	146.4%
60-Day Volume Weighted Average Price	117.9%
52-Week High	(49.0)%
52-Week Low	354.5%

Other Matters

Pursuant to an engagement letter dated April 24, 2009, Patriot retained FBR as its financial advisor in connection with, among other things, the proposed merger. Patriot engaged FBR based on FBR's qualifications, experience and reputation as an internationally recognized investment banking and financial advisory firm. FBR will receive a fee for its services, a significant portion of which is contingent upon the consummation of the merger. FBR also became entitled to receive a fee upon the rendering of its opinion which is creditable against the fee payable upon the consummation of the merger. In addition, Patriot has agreed to indemnify FBR and certain related parties for certain liabilities and other items arising out of or related to its engagement. In addition, FBR and its affiliates may in the future provide financial advice and services to Patriot, Prospect and certain of their respective affiliates for which FBR and its affiliates would also expect to receive compensation. FBR is a full service securities firm engaged in securities trading and brokerage activities as well as providing investment banking and other financial services. In the ordinary course of business, FBR and its affiliates may acquire, hold or sell, for FBR and its affiliates own accounts and the accounts of customers, equity, debt and other securities and financial instruments (including bank loans and other obligations) of Patriot, Prospect and any other company that may be involved in the merger, as well as provide investment banking and other financial services to such companies.

Dividends and Distributions

In order to maintain Patriot's qualification as a RIC for U.S. federal income tax purposes, Patriot generally must distribute to its shareholders annually at least 90% of its investment company taxable income, which is generally its

net ordinary income plus the excess, if any, of realized net short-term capital gains over realized net long-term capital losses. Prior to the closing date of the merger, Patriot will declare to the extent necessary a dividend to its shareholders, which together with all Patriot's previous dividends, will have the effect of distributing to Patriot's stockholders all of its investment company taxable income (computed without regard to the deduction for dividends paid) and net capital gains, if any, through the closing date of the merger and thus satisfy the annual RIC distribution requirements for the taxable year ending on the closing date of the merger. The final dividend may be made part in cash and part in common stock in accordance with a recent IRS revenue procedure. Shareholders will be required to include the full amount of any final dividend, whether

Table of Contents

paid entirely in cash or in a mixture of cash and common stock, as ordinary income (or long-term capital gain to the extent such final dividend is properly designated as a capital gain dividend) and the amount of U.S. federal income tax that each shareholder is required to pay with respect to such dividends that may exceed the cash received. If Patriot does not pay the final dividend prior to the closing date of the merger, then Prospect will pay the final dividend after the closing date of the merger. Shareholders are strongly urged to consult their own tax advisors in this regard.

See Risk Factors Risks Related to Prospect Prospect may in the future choose to pay dividends in its own stock, in which case you may be required to pay tax in excess of the cash you receive and Risk Factors Risks Related to Patriot Patriot may in the future choose to pay dividends in its own stock, in which case you may be required to pay tax in excess of the cash you receive.

Litigation Relating to the Merger

On August 4, 2009, Bruce Belodoff filed a putative class action complaint against Patriot, Patriot's directors and certain of Patriot's officers in the Stamford Superior Court of the State of Connecticut. The lawsuit alleges that the proposed merger between Patriot and Prospect is the product of a flawed sales process and that Patriot's directors and officers breached their fiduciary duty by agreeing to a structure that was not designed to maximize the value of Patriot's shares. In addition, the lawsuit asserts that Patriot aided and abetted its officers' and directors' breach of fiduciary duty.

On August 5, 2009, Brian Killion filed a putative class action complaint against Patriot, its directors and certain of its officers and Prospect in the Bridgeport Superior Court of the State of Connecticut. The lawsuit alleges that the consideration to be paid in the proposed merger between Patriot and Prospect is unfair and is the result of an unfair process. The lawsuit further alleges that Patriot's directors and officers breached their fiduciary duty by agreeing to a structure that is designed to deter higher offers from other bidders and for failing to obtain the highest and best price for Patriot's stockholders. In addition, the lawsuit asserts that Patriot and Prospect aided and abetted its officers' and directors' breach of fiduciary duty.

On August 11, 2009, Thomas Webster filed a putative class action lawsuit against Patriot, its directors and certain of its officers in the Superior Court of the State of Connecticut. This lawsuit is essentially identical to the class action lawsuit filed by Bruce Belodoff against Patriot on August 4, 2009, which is described above, and was filed by the same law firm that filed such lawsuit.

All three complaints seek to enjoin consummation of the merger or, in the event that the merger has been consummated prior to the entry of a judgment, to rescind the transaction and/or award rescissory damages.

At this time, Patriot is unable to determine whether an unfavorable outcome from these claims is probable or remote or to estimate the amount or range of potential loss, if any. However, Patriot believes that these claims are without merit and intends to vigorously defend against them.

Interests of Patriot's Directors and Executive Officers in the Merger

In considering the recommendation of the board of directors, Patriot's shareholders should be aware that certain of Patriot's directors and executive officers have interests in the transaction that are different from, and/or in addition to, the interests of Patriot's shareholders generally. The Patriot board of directors was aware of these potential conflicts of interest and considered them, among other matters, in evaluating and negotiating the merger agreement and the merger, and in reaching its decisions to approve the merger agreement and to recommend that the shareholders vote in favor of adopting the merger agreement.

Treatment of Stock Options

As of August 3, 2009, there were approximately 2,861,177 shares of Patriot common stock issuable pursuant to stock options granted under the Patriot Stock Option Plan to current executive officers, including both vested and unvested options. Pursuant to the terms of the Patriot Stock Option Plan, all outstanding stock options become fully vested upon a change in control. The completion of the proposed merger would be a change in control for this purpose. Thus, in accordance with the terms of the Stock Option Plan and the

Table of Contents

proposed merger agreement, each outstanding option held by an executive officer as of the completion of the merger will become fully vested (to the extent not already vested) and will be cancelled and exchanged for a cash payment equal to the number of shares of Patriot common stock underlying the option multiplied by \$0.01, less any applicable taxes required to be withheld.

The following table identifies, for each person who was an executive officer of Patriot as of August 3, 2009, the aggregate number of shares of Patriot common stock subject to outstanding vested and unvested options as of such date, and the cash to be paid in exchange for such options in connection with the merger (without reduction for taxes required to be withheld). The information assumes that all such options remain outstanding on the closing date of the merger.

Name	Aggregate Number of Shares Subject to Vested and Unvested Options	Cash Payable in Exchange for Vested and Unvested Options
<i>Executive Officers</i>		
Richard B. Buckanavage	998,187	\$ 9,982
William E. Alvarez, Jr.	181,761	\$ 1,818
Timothy W. Hassler	983,256	\$ 9,833
Matthew R. Colucci	530,512	\$ 5,305
Clifford L. Wells	167,461	\$ 1,675

Treatment of Restricted Stock

As of August 3, 2009, there were approximately 606,250 shares of restricted stock granted under Patriot's Restricted Stock Plan to Patriot's current executive officers. Pursuant to the terms of the restricted stock agreements under which the restricted stock was granted, and for certain executive officers, the terms of their employment agreements, the restricted stock becomes fully vested upon a change in control. The completion of the proposed merger would be a change in control for this purpose. Thus, in accordance with the restricted stock agreements, the employment agreements and the proposed merger agreement, each outstanding share of restricted stock held by an executive officer as of the completion of the merger will become fully vested. For each such executive officer, a portion of the shares that become vested will be cancelled and exchanged for a cash payment in an amount sufficient to cover all federal, state and local taxes required to be withheld on behalf of the executive officer upon the vesting of the shares. The remaining shares held by each executive officer will participate in the merger on the same basis as other shares of Patriot common stock.

The following table identifies, for each person who was an executive officer of Patriot as of August 3, 2009, the aggregate number of shares of restricted stock held as of August 3, 2009 and the value of such restricted stock that will become fully vested in connection with the merger, assuming a per share value of \$4.00. The information assumes that all such shares of restricted stock remain outstanding on the closing date of the merger.

Name	Aggregate Shares of Restricted Stock	Value of Shares of Restricted Stock
------	---	--

Executive Officers

Richard B. Buckanavage	226,500	\$ 906,000
William E. Alvarez, Jr.	42,500	\$ 170,000
Timothy W. Hassler	163,500	\$ 654,000
Matthew R. Colucci	136,250	\$ 545,000
Clifford L. Wells	37,500	\$ 150,000

Table of Contents**Employment Agreements and Severance Agreement**

Each of the current executive officers of Patriot (other than Mr. Wells) is party to an employment agreement with Patriot that provides for certain severance payments and benefits in the event of termination of the executive officer's employment under certain circumstances, including termination of the executive officer by Patriot or its successor without cause and termination by the executive officer for good reason. Mr. Wells and Patriot have entered into a severance agreement providing for certain severance payments and benefits in the event of his termination of employment by Patriot or its successor without cause or by him for good reason, as further described below. Each executive officer would be required to enter into an agreement with Patriot that provides for a general release of all legal claims that are or may be held by each such executive officer against Patriot in order for such executive officer to receive any severance payments and benefits pursuant to the employment or severance agreements. (Any reference in this description of the employment and severance agreements to Patriot should be read as a reference to Patriot or its successor where applicable to actions or payments after the proposed merger.)

The terms "good reason" and "cause" are generally defined in the employment and severance agreements as follows:

"Good reason" means that, without the executive officer's written consent, any of the following events occurs: (1) any material change in the duties and responsibilities of the executive that is inconsistent in any material and adverse respect with his position, duties, responsibilities or status with Patriot; (2) a material and adverse change in the executive's titles or offices with Patriot; (3) an adverse change in his bonus opportunity or a reduction in the executive's salary unless Patriot is implementing an overall general salary reduction affecting all employees; (4) any requirement that the executive be relocated more than 35 miles from Patriot's office; or (5) the failure of a purchaser of Patriot or the successor to the obligations of the employment agreement to honor the terms of the employment agreement or, in the case of Mr. Wells, assume the obligations of the severance agreement.

"Cause" refers to: (1) the executive's willful and continued failure to perform substantially his duties with Patriot after a written demand for substantial performance is delivered by Patriot; (2) the executive's willfully engaging in illegal conduct or gross misconduct which is demonstrably and materially injurious to the Patriot; (3) the executive's ineligibility to serve as an executive officer pursuant to Section 9 of the 1940 Act; or (4) the executive's conviction of a felony or crime of moral turpitude.

To comply with Section 409A of the Internal Revenue Code, to the extent severance payments are to be made in installments under the employment agreements, are deemed to provide a deferral of compensation under Section 409A, and the executive officer is a "specified employee" (as such term is defined in Section 409A) at the time of his termination, no payments would be provided until six months after the date of separation from service, at which point Patriot would make a lump sum payment of the delayed amounts.

Employment Agreements with Messrs. Buckanavage and Hassler

Pursuant to the employment agreements with Messrs. Buckanavage and Hassler, if either of these executive officers terminates his employment for good reason, or if Patriot terminates his employment without cause, he will be entitled to receive: (1) an amount equal to between one and one and one-half times the sum of his annual base salary in the then current year and the average of (a) his annual bonus plus (b) the value of annual restricted stock awards ("Average Annual Bonus") during 2008 and the term of the agreement, paid in monthly installments; (2) an amount equal to a pro rata portion (based on length of service during the year in which the executive officer terminated employment) of his Average Annual Bonus during 2008 and the term of the agreement; (3) his accrued but unpaid base salary, bonuses, reimbursable expenses and benefits; and (4) continued medical and dental insurance for up to one and one-half years after termination. In addition, his options and restricted stock awards shall become fully vested upon termination.

If either executive officer terminates his employment for any reason in the seventh month after a change in control, he will be entitled to receive the amounts and benefits set forth in the immediately preceding

Table of Contents

paragraph. For this purpose, the proposed merger will be a change in control. If within one year following a change in control, the executive officer terminates his employment for good reason (for this purpose only, the term good reason includes only the last three reasons in the definition above), or if Patriot terminates his employment without cause, he will be entitled to receive: (1) an amount equal to three times the sum of his annual base salary in the then current year and his Average Annual Bonus during 2008 and the term of the agreement, paid over three years in monthly installments; (2) an amount equal to a pro rata portion (based on length of service during the year in which the executive officer terminated employment) of his Average Annual Bonus during 2008 and the term of the agreement; (3) his accrued but unpaid base salary, bonuses, reimbursable expenses and benefits; and (4) continued medical and dental insurance for up to three years after termination.

Employment Agreements with Messrs. Alvarez and Colucci

Pursuant to the employment agreements with Messrs. Alvarez and Colucci, if either of these executive officers terminates his employment for good reason, or if Patriot terminates his employment without cause, he will be entitled to receive: (1) an amount equal to the sum of, in the case of Mr. Alvarez, his annual base salary in the then current year and his Average Annual Bonus during the term of his agreement, paid in equal monthly installments, or in the case of Mr. Colucci, one and one-half times the sum of his annual base salary in the then current year and his Average Annual Bonus during the 2008 and term of the agreement, paid in equal monthly installments; (2) an amount equal to a pro rata portion (based on length of service during the year in which the executive officer terminated employment) of his Average Annual Bonus during the term of the agreement (and in 2008 for Mr. Colucci); (3) his accrued but unpaid base salary, bonuses, reimbursable expenses and benefits; and (4) continued medical and dental insurance for up to 12 months after termination for Mr. Alvarez and for up to 18 months after termination for Mr. Colucci. In addition, Mr. Alvarez's options shall become fully vested upon termination and, in the case of Mr. Colucci, his options and restricted stock awards shall become fully vested upon termination. Any restricted shares issued to Mr. Colucci will vest upon the occurrence of a change in control, and the proposed merger would be a change in control for this purpose.

There are two differences in the above definition of "good reason" under the employment agreements with Messrs. Alvarez and Colucci. For Mr. Alvarez, a relocation provides good reason if it is more than 50 miles from Patriot's offices. For Messrs. Alvarez and Colucci, the failure of the chief executive officer to determine performance objectives for the annual bonus within the first 60 days of the performance period would provide an additional good reason.

Severance Agreement with Mr. Wells

Patriot and Mr. Wells have entered into a severance agreement, pursuant to which if Mr. Wells's employment is terminated by Patriot or its successor without cause or by Mr. Wells for good reason within 30 days before or within six months after a change in control that occurs between July 31, 2009 and January 31, 2010, then Mr. Wells will be entitled to receive his monthly base salary in monthly installments for six months following his termination of employment. For purposes of this severance agreement, the completion of the proposed merger would be a change in control if it occurs during the period specified.

The table below summarizes the maximum termination and change in control amounts that would be payable to Patriot's named executive officers under each of their current employment agreements or severance agreements as if the change in control occurs on September 30, 2009 and employment of each terminates on that date or as otherwise specified in the table. The payments set forth in the table do not include payments in cancellation and exchange for unvested and vested options, which are made pursuant to the merger agreement.

Table of Contents

Name	Termination for	Termination in	Termination by	Termination by Us
	Good Reason by Executive Officer or We Terminate	Connection with Change in Control Within 30 Days Before or Within Six Months After	Executive Officer in the Seventh	Within 1 Year of Change in Control Without Cause or by Executive Officer
	Employment Other Than for Cause	a Change in Control	Month After a Change in Control	for Good Reason
Richard P. Buckanavage	\$ 2,849,389		\$ 2,549,673	\$ 4,804,417
William E. Alvarez, Jr. ⁽¹⁾	\$ 983,360			
Timothy W. Hassler	\$ 2,274,718		\$ 2,021,353	\$ 3,927,312
Matthew R. Colucci	\$ 1,872,251			
Clifford L. Wells ⁽¹⁾	\$ 117,075	\$ 117,075		

(1) The payments to Messrs. Alvarez and Wells set forth in this table do not include payments in satisfaction of restricted stock in the amounts of \$170,000 and \$150,000, respectively. These payments are made pursuant to the merger agreement.

The foregoing estimates are based on a number of assumptions. Facts and circumstances at the time of any change in control transaction and termination thereafter as well as changes in the applicable executive officer's compensation history preceding such a transaction and/or a qualifying termination thereafter could materially impact the amounts to be paid.

Indemnification and Insurance

Prospect and the surviving corporation have agreed to jointly and severally indemnify, to the greatest extent permitted by law, each of our present and former officers, directors and employees against all expenses, losses and liabilities (and comply with all of Patriot's and its subsidiaries' existing obligations to advance funds for expenses) incurred in connection with any claim, action, suit, proceeding or investigation arising out of, relating to, or in connection with, any acts or omission in their capacity as an officer, director or employee occurring on or before the effective time of the merger and against all expenses, losses and liabilities in connection with such persons serving as an officer, director or other fiduciary in any entity if such service was at the request of or for the benefit of the Patriot and its subsidiaries.

The merger agreement requires that Prospect purchase or cause there to be purchased, and that following the effective time of the merger the surviving corporation maintain, a tail policy to the current policy of directors' and officers' liability insurance maintained on the date hereof by Patriot (the current policy) containing the same coverage and in the same amount as the current policy and with a claims period of at least six years after the closing date with respect to claims arising from facts or events that existed or occurred prior to or at the effective time; provided, however, that in no event shall the surviving corporation be required to expend annually in excess of 300% of the annual premium currently paid by Patriot (the insurance amount) under the current policy; provided, however, that if the premium of such insurance coverage exceeds the insurance amount, Prospect shall be obligated to obtain, and the surviving corporation shall be obligated to maintain, a policy with the greatest coverage available for a cost not exceeding the insurance amount. The tail policy shall be purchased at Patriot's expense unless Patriot is unable to fund the cost for

the entire six-year period, in which case Prospect shall fund the balance of the expense.

Continued Benefits

To the extent that any of Patriot's executive officers remain employed by the surviving corporation, they will be entitled to receive compensation and benefits following the merger. See Description of the Merger Agreement Additional Covenants Pending Completion of the Merger.

Table of Contents

DESCRIPTION OF THE MERGER AGREEMENT

The following summary, which includes all of the material terms of the merger agreement, is qualified by reference to the complete text of the merger agreement, which is attached as Annex A to this document and is incorporated by reference in this document.

Structure of the Merger

Subject to the terms and conditions of the merger agreement, Patriot will merge with and into Prospect and the separate corporate existence of Patriot will cease. Prospect will be the surviving entity and will succeed to and assume all of the rights and obligations of Patriot.

Closing; Completion of the Proposed Merger

Subject to the satisfaction of various conditions to closing (including approval by Patriot's shareholders), the completion of the proposed merger, if approved by Patriot's shareholders, will occur no later than the fifth business day after the satisfaction or waiver of the conditions set forth in the merger agreement or at another date or time as may be agreed to by Patriot and Prospect. If the merger agreement is approved at the special meeting, and the other conditions to the closing of the merger are satisfied, the parties expect to complete the merger during the fourth quarter of 2009, but in no event later than December 15, 2009.

Merger Consideration

If the proposed merger is consummated, each share of Patriot common stock will be converted into the right to receive approximately 0.3992 of a share of Prospect common stock. If the number of shares of Prospect common stock increase, decrease, change into or are exchanged for a different number or kind of shares or securities before the merger is completed as a result of a reclassification, stock dividend, stock split, reverse stock split, or other similar change (but excluding as a result of sales of Prospect common stock, sales of Prospect equity-linked securities, and the issuance of Prospect common stock pursuant to the Prospect dividend reinvestment plan or otherwise in lieu of a portion of any cash dividend declared by Prospect), then an appropriate and proportionate adjustment will be made to the number of shares of Prospect common stock into which each share of Patriot common stock will be converted.

Holders of shares of Patriot common stock will not receive any fractional shares of Prospect common stock in the merger. Instead, each Patriot shareholder otherwise entitled to a fractional share interest in Prospect will be paid an amount in cash, rounded to the nearest cent based on a formula set forth in the merger agreement.

In addition, the exchange ratio will be adjusted for any dividend that Patriot may declare prior to closing. In this regard, as a RIC, Patriot generally does not have to pay corporate-level federal income taxes on any net ordinary income or capital gains that it distributes to its stockholders as dividends if it meets certain source-of-income, income distribution and asset diversification requirements. As a result, Patriot will be required to declare, to the extent necessary, a dividend prior to the consummation of the merger in an amount equal to its undistributed investment company taxable income and its net capital gain (if any) in order to preserve this favorable tax treatment. See

Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations of Patriot Recent Developments and Note 11. Income Taxes and Note 14. Subsequent Events to Patriot's unaudited financial statements for a detailed discussion regarding Patriot's undistributed net ordinary income and capital gains.

The terms of the merger agreement anticipate that any such dividends may be paid out in accordance with a recent revenue procedure issued by the IRS, pursuant to which up to 90% of the total dividend may be paid in shares of common stock and the remainder will be paid in cash. Any such dividend, whether received in cash or common stock (including common stock of Prospect) will be taxable to shareholders as a ordinary income (or capital gains, if such dividends are properly designated as capital gain dividends). See Risk Factors Risks Related to Prospect Prospect may in the future choose to pay dividends in its own stock, in which case you may be required to pay tax in excess of the cash you receive and Risk Factors Risks

Table of Contents

Related to Patriot Patriot may in the future choose to pay dividends in its own stock, in which case you may be required to pay tax in excess of the cash you receive.

If any such dividends are declared by Patriot prior to closing, the exchange ratio will be adjusted as follows:

with respect to the cash portion of any such dividends, the numerator of the exchange ratio will be reduced in an amount equal to the cash dividend per share paid or payable with respect to each share of Patriot's common stock and, as a result, the aggregate number of shares of Prospect common stock to be received by Patriot shareholders in the merger will decrease accordingly; and

with respect to the stock portion of any such dividends, the exchange ratio, after adjustment for any cash dividends as discussed above, will be proportionally adjusted to reflect any such dividends paid or payable in stock and, as a result, the number of shares of Patriot common stock to be issued for each outstanding share of Patriot common stock will be reduced, but the aggregate number of shares of Prospect common stock to be received by Patriot shareholders in the merger will remain unchanged.

After the effective time of the merger, there will be no further registration of transfers on the stock transfer books of Patriot or its transfer agent of Patriot's common stock that was outstanding immediately prior to the effective time of the merger. Upon completion of the proposed merger, the outstanding shares of Patriot's common stock will evidence only the right to receive the merger consideration, and shares of Patriot's common stock will be cancelled and will cease to exist.

Treatment of Patriot Stock Options and Restricted Stock

Each outstanding option to acquire Patriot common stock granted under Patriot's stock option plan will be cancelled in exchange for a cash payment of \$0.01 for each share of Patriot common stock for which such option is exercisable.

Restricted shares of Patriot common stock outstanding immediately prior to the effective time of the merger will vest at the effective time and a portion of those shares held by each of Patriot's executive officers and employees will be cancelled in exchange for a cash payment in an amount sufficient to cover the federal, state and local taxes required to be withheld from the executive officer or employee upon the vesting of the shares, with the remaining shares participating in the merger on the same basis as other shares of Patriot common stock.

Prior to the effective time of the merger, Patriot will terminate its stock option and restricted stock plans.

Conversion of Shares; Exchange of Certificates; Book-Entry Shares

The conversion of Patriot common stock into the right to receive the merger consideration will occur automatically at the effective time of the merger. Prior to the completion of the merger, Prospect will select a bank or trust company reasonably acceptable to Patriot to be the exchange agent, who will exchange certificates representing shares of Patriot common stock for the merger consideration upon receipt of an appropriately completed letter of transmittal (discussed below) and perform other duties as explained in the merger agreement.

Shares of Patriot common stock held in the Direct Registration System (DRS) will automatically be converted into whole shares of Patriot common stock in DRS form. An account statement will be mailed to you confirming this automatic conversion.

Shares of Patriot common stock held in the book-entry form will be automatically converted into whole shares of Prospect common stock in book-entry form. An account statement will be mailed to you confirming this automatic

conversion.

Table of Contents

Letter of Transmittal

As soon as reasonably practicable after completion of the merger, the exchange agent will mail a letter of transmittal to each holder of a Patriot common stock certificate at the effective time of the merger. This mailing will contain instructions on how to surrender Patriot common stock certificates in exchange for statements indicating book-entry ownership of Prospect common stock and a check in the amount of cash to be paid in lieu of fractional shares of Prospect common stock. If a holder of a Patriot common stock certificate makes a special request, however, Prospect will issue to the requesting holder a Prospect stock certificate in lieu of book-entry shares. When you deliver your Patriot stock certificates to the exchange agent along with a properly executed letter of transmittal and any other required documents, your Patriot stock certificates will be cancelled and you will receive statements indicating book-entry ownership of Prospect common stock, or, if requested, stock certificates representing the number of full shares of Prospect common stock to which you are entitled under the merger agreement. You also will receive a cash payment for any fractional shares of Patriot common stock that would have been otherwise issuable to you as a result of the merger.

Holders of Patriot common stock should not submit their Patriot stock certificates for exchange until they receive the transmittal instructions and a form of letter of transmittal from the exchange agent.

If a certificate for Patriot common stock has been lost, stolen or destroyed, the exchange agent will issue the consideration properly payable under the merger agreement upon receipt of appropriate evidence as to that loss, theft or destruction and appropriate and customary indemnification.

After completion of the merger, there will be no further transfers on the stock transfer books of Patriot, except as required to settle trades executed prior to completion of the merger.

Withholding

The exchange agent will be entitled to deduct and withhold from the cash in lieu of fractional shares payable to any Patriot shareholder the amounts it is required to deduct and withhold under any federal, state, local or foreign tax law. If the exchange agent withholds any amounts, these amounts will be treated for all purposes of the merger as having been paid to the shareholders from whom they were withheld.

Dividends and Distributions

Until Patriot common stock certificates are surrendered for exchange, any dividends or other distributions declared after the completion of the merger with respect to Prospect common stock into which shares of Patriot common stock may have been converted will accrue, without interest, but will not be paid. Prospect will pay to former Patriot shareholders any unpaid dividends or other distributions, without interest, only after they have duly surrendered their Patriot stock certificates. In addition, the merger agreement provides that any such unpaid dividends or other distributions will be payable in the form of shares Prospect's common stock in accordance with Prospect's dividend reinvestment plan.

In order to maintain Patriot's qualification as a RIC for U.S. federal income tax purposes, Patriot generally must distribute to its shareholders annually at least 90% of its investment company taxable income, which is generally its net ordinary income plus the excess, if any, of realized net short-term capital gains over realized net long-term capital losses. As a result, Patriot will be required to declare, to the extent necessary, a dividend prior to the consummation of the merger in an amount equal to its undistributed investment company taxable income and net capital gain (if any) in

order to preserve this favorable tax treatment and to eliminate its liability for U.S. federal income tax. See

Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations of Patriot Recent Developments and Note 11. Income Taxes and Note 14. Subsequent Events to Patriot's unaudited financial statements for a detailed discussion regarding Patriot's undistributed net ordinary income and capital gains.

The terms of the merger agreement anticipate that any such dividends may be paid out in accordance with a recent revenue procedure issued by the IRS, pursuant to which up to 90% of the total dividend may be paid in shares of common stock and the remainder will be paid in cash. Any such dividend, whether received in cash or common stock (including common stock of Prospect) will be taxable to shareholders as a ordinary

Table of Contents

income (or capital gains, if such dividends are properly designated as capital gain dividends). See Risk Factors Risks Related to Prospect Prospect may in the future choose to pay dividends in its own stock, in which case you may be required to pay tax in excess of the cash you receive and Risk Factors Risks Related to Patriot Patriot may in the future choose to pay dividends in its own stock, in which case you may be required to pay tax in excess of the cash you receive.

Representations and Warranties

The merger agreement contains customary representations and warranties of Patriot and Prospect relating to their respective businesses. With the exception of certain representations that must be true and correct in all or virtually all respects, or in all material respects, no representation or warranty will be deemed untrue, inaccurate or incorrect as a consequence of the existence or absence of any fact, circumstance or event unless that fact, circumstance or event, individually or when taken together with all other facts, circumstances or events, has had or would reasonably be expected to have a material adverse effect on the financial condition, results of operations or business of the company making the representation. The representations and warranties in the merger agreement do not survive the completion of the merger.

In determining whether a material adverse effect has occurred or would reasonably be expected to occur since December 31, 2008, the parties will disregard any effects resulting from (1) changes in generally accepted accounting principles or regulatory accounting requirements applicable generally to companies in the industries in which the relevant party and its subsidiaries operate (except to the extent that the effects of such a change are disproportionately adverse to such party as compared to other companies in such industries), (2) changes after the date of the merger agreement in laws, rules or regulations of general applicability to companies in the industries in which the relevant party and its subsidiaries operate (except to the extent that the effects of such a change are disproportionately adverse to such party as compared to other companies in such industries), (3) actions or omissions taken with the prior written consent of the other party, (4) changes in global or national political conditions or in general, economic or market conditions generally affecting the industries in which the relevant party or its subsidiaries operate (except to the extent that the effects of such a change are disproportionately adverse to such party as compared to other companies in such industries), (5) conditions arising out of acts of terrorism, war, weather conditions or other force majeure events, (6) the public disclosure of the merger agreement or the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement, and, in the case of Patriot only, (7) any legal proceedings made or brought by any current or former shareholders of such party arising out of the merger agreement, (8) any changes in the liquidity position of Patriot that do not create new material liabilities for Patriot (excluding liabilities assumed or funded by Prospect), or (9) any events of default under the Amended Securitization Agreement in addition to already existing events of default.

The merger agreement contains customary representations and warranties by each of Patriot and Prospect relating to, among other things:

due organization, valid existence and good standing;

authorization to enter into the merger agreement and required shareholder approval by Patriot shareholders to complete the merger;

compliance with SEC reporting requirements;

required governmental consents;

financial statements, internal controls and disclosure controls and procedures;

no breach of organizational documents or material agreements as a result of the merger agreement or the completion of the merger;

broker's fees payable in connection with the merger;

accuracy of information contained in the documents to be filed with the SEC;

capitalization;

Table of Contents

absence of defaults under certain contracts;

taxes and tax returns;

tax treatment of the merger;

compliance with laws;

no changes since December 31, 2008 that would have a material adverse effect;

no material legal proceedings;

environmental matters;

insurance; and

no material undisclosed liabilities.

The merger agreement also contains additional customary representations and warranties made by Patriot relating to, among other things:

employee matters, including employee benefit plans;

investment securities;

owned and leased properties;

ownership of intellectual property rights reasonably necessary to conduct its business;

inapplicability of state takeover laws; and

interested party transactions.

In addition, the merger agreement contains a representation and warranty made by Prospect that it has and will have immediately available funds in cash or cash equivalents or available under lines of credit to pay off (i) all principal and interest due under the Amended Securitization Facility, which amounted to \$115.7 million as of August 3, 2009, and (ii) up to \$1.35 million in other costs, fees and expenses payable to the lenders under the terms of the Amended Securitization Facility, and includes certain representations and warranties concerning Prospect's investment adviser and administrator.

The representations and warranties described above and included in the merger agreement were made by each of Patriot and Prospect to the other. These representations and warranties were made as of specific dates, may be subject to important qualifications and limitations agreed to by Patriot and Prospect in connection with negotiating the terms of the merger agreement, and may have been included in the merger agreement for the purpose of allocating risk between Patriot and Prospect rather than to establish matters as facts. The merger agreement is described in, and included as an appendix to, this document only to provide you with information regarding its terms and conditions, and not to provide any other factual information regarding Patriot and Prospect or their respective businesses. Accordingly, the representations and warranties and other provisions of the merger agreement should not be read

alone, but instead should be read only in conjunction with the information provided elsewhere in this document and in the documents incorporated by reference into this document. See [Where You Can Find More Information](#).

Table of Contents

Conduct of Business Pending Completion of the Merger

Under the merger agreement, Patriot has agreed that, during the period before the completion of the merger, except as expressly contemplated by the merger agreement, it will, and will cause its subsidiaries to:

conduct its operations only in the ordinary course of business consistent with past practice; and

seek to preserve intact its current business organizations and ongoing businesses.

Each of Patriot and Prospect have agreed to take no action that would reasonably be expected to adversely affect or materially delay its ability to obtain any necessary regulatory and governmental approvals, perform its covenants or complete the merger.

In addition, pending the merger, Patriot has agreed that, without Prospect's written consent or except as otherwise expressly contemplated by the merger agreement, it will not, and will cause its subsidiaries not to, among other things:

amend its organizational documents;

except as required under any contract or employee benefit plan (other than employment agreements with its executive officers), increase in any manner the compensation or benefits of any current or former officers, directors or employees; pay any amounts to any current or former officers, directors or employees not required by any current plan or agreement (other than base salary in the ordinary course of business); adopt any stock option plan or other stock-based compensation plan, compensation, severances, pension, retirement, profit-sharing, welfare benefit, or other employee benefit plan or agreement with or for the benefit of any employee; accelerate the vesting of any stock-based compensation or other long-term compensation; or hire any employee or terminate the employment of any employee;

adjust, split, combine or reclassify any of its shares; make, declare or pay any dividend other than the distribution of the investment company taxable income and net capital gains for the taxable year ending on the date of the merger (which distribution is described elsewhere in this document), or make any other distribution on, or directly or indirectly redeem, purchase, or otherwise acquire, any shares of its capital stock or any securities convertible into any shares of its capital stock; grant any stock options or any restricted shares, or grant any right to acquire any shares of capital stock; or issue any additional shares of capital stock or other securities, except as pursuant to options granted under its stock option plan outstanding as of the merger agreement;

transfer ownership or grant any intellectual property rights to any person;

take any action, or omit to take any action, which action or omission would result in the merger not qualifying as a reorganization under Section 368(a) of the Code;

sell or otherwise dispose of any asset or property, or cancel, release or assign any material amount of indebtedness, other than pursuant to existing contracts;

amend any material contract, instrument or other agreement; create, renew or amend any agreement or contract or, except as required by law, other binding obligation containing any material restriction on the ability to conduct business as currently being conducted or on the ability to engage in any type of activity or business;

make any material investment or loan (other than funding existing unfunded commitments to its portfolio companies);

incur any additional indebtedness, make or change any tax election, or settle or compromise any tax liability;

commence or settle any material claim, action or proceeding;

file or amend any tax return other than in the ordinary course of business;

Table of Contents

take any action or willfully fail to take any action that is intended or may reasonably be expected to result in a failure to meet the conditions required to consummate the merger; or

implement or adopt any change in tax accounting or financial accounting principles, other than as may be required by applicable law or regulatory guidelines.

Additional Covenants Pending Completion of the Merger

Each of Patriot and Prospect has agreed that it will, among other things:

cooperate and use reasonable efforts to promptly prepare and file all necessary documentation, to effect all applications, notices and filing, to obtain as promptly as practical all consents of all third parties that are necessary or advisable to consummate the merger, and to comply with the terms and conditions of all consents of all third parties;

take all necessary actions in case at any time after the completion of the merger any further action is necessary to carry out the purposes of the merger agreement;

upon request, furnish or cause to be furnished all information as may be reasonably necessary or advisable in connection with the any SEC filing or any other statement, filing, notice or application made to any governmental entity in connection with the merger;

promptly advise the other party upon receiving any communication from any governmental entity the consent or approval of which is required for consummation of the merger that causes the recipient party to believe that there is a reasonably likelihood that any requisite regulatory approvals will not be obtained or will be materially delayed;

afford to the other party reasonable access, during normal business hours prior to the merger, to all of its properties, books, commitments and records, and, during such party, make available to the other parties copies of all documents filed or received during such period pursuant to federal securities laws and all other information concerning its business, properties and personnel as the other party may reasonably request;

consult with each other and give each other reasonable advance notice and opportunity to review and comment upon any press release or other public statements with respect to the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement;

cooperate in the prompt preparation and the filing with the SEC of the registration statement on Form N-14 of which this document forms a part;

promptly advise the other party of any change or event reasonably likely to result in a breach of any representations, warranties or covenants contained in the merger agreement or that would result in the conditions to closing not being satisfied;

take all such steps as may be necessary or appropriate to cause any disposition of shares of Patriot common stock or conversion of any derivative securities in respect of such shares of Patriot common stock in order to be exempt from the short-swing profits prohibition; and

coordinate regarding the declaration of any dividends in respect of Prospect common stock and Patriot common stock and the record dates and payment dates of each, including the dividend relating to the distribution of Patriot's undistributed investment company taxable income and net capital gain for the year ending on the closing date of the merger (which distribution is described elsewhere in this document).

Patriot has agreed further that it will, among other things:

include in this document the recommendation of its board of directors that Patriot shareholders approve the merger agreement and the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement, provided that the recommendation of Patriot's board of directors may be withdrawn if the board of directors has accepted a proposal for a superior competing transaction (as discussed below);

Table of Contents

terminate promptly any feature of its dividend reinvestment plan providing for the issuance of shares by Patriot;

give Prospect the opportunity to participate in the defense or settlement of any shareholder litigation against Patriot and/or its directors relating to the merger; and

not settle or offer to settle any litigation commenced on or after the date of the merger agreement against Patriot or any of its directors or executive officers by any of its shareholders relating to the merger or the merger agreement, without the prior written consent of Prospect.

Prospect has agreed further that it will, among other things:

take all actions necessary and appropriate to complete the merger, including, causing the Prospect shares to be issued in the merger to be approved for listing on the NASDAQ Global Select Market;

for a period of 12 months following the closing date of the merger, provide employee benefit and other plans and compensation arrangements to Patriot employees employed by Patriot on the closing date that are comparable to the employee benefit and compensation opportunities that are generally made available to similarly situated employees of Patriot Capital Management or Prospect Administration;

to the extent that a Patriot employee becomes eligible to participate in an employee benefit maintained by Prospect or any of its subsidiaries, Prospect Capital Management or Prospect Administration, cause such employee benefit plan to (i) recognize the service of that employee with Patriot for purposes of eligibility, participation, vesting and, except under defined benefit pension plans, benefit accrual under such employee benefit plan, to the same extent such service was recognized immediately prior to the merger under a comparable Patriot benefit plan in which the employee was eligible to participate immediately prior to the merger, except to the extent it would result in duplication of benefits or for hours worked in 2009 for purposes of participation during 2009 in any profit sharing plan of Prospect Capital Management or Prospect Administration and (ii) with respect to any health, dental, vision plan or other welfare plan of Prospect or any of its subsidiaries, Prospect Capital Management, or Prospect Administration in which any employee is eligible to participate for the plan year in which such employee is first eligible to participate, use its reasonable best efforts to cause its third-party insurance providers to (x) waive any pre-existing condition limitations or eligibility waiting periods under such plan to the extent such limitation would have been waived or satisfied under the Patriot benefit plan, and (y) recognize any health, dental or vision expenses incurred by such employee in the year that includes the closing date (or, if later, the year in which such covered employee is first eligible to participate) for purposes of any applicable deductible and annual out-of-pocket expense requirements under any such health, dental or vision plan; and

honor each employment agreement with an executive officer of Patriot specified in the merger agreement.

Conditions to the Merger

Conditions to Each Party's Obligations to Effect the Merger

The obligations of Patriot and Prospect to complete the proposed merger are subject to the satisfaction or, where permissible, waiver of the following conditions:

the merger agreement is approved by the required vote of Patriot's shareholders;

no legal prohibition on completion of the merger is in effect;

the registration statement, including this document, is declared effective by the SEC;

in the event a filing is required under the Hart-Scott-Rodino Act in connection with the merger, any waiting period applicable to the merger under the Hart-Scott-Rodino Act shall have expired or been terminated; and

Table of Contents

there shall be no pending suit, action or proceeding by any governmental entity that has a reasonable likelihood of success challenging the merger, seeking to prohibit or limit ownership by Patriot, Prospect or their subsidiaries of a material portion of their respective business or assets, or imposing other similar restrictions.

Conditions to the Obligations of Prospect to Effect the Merger

The obligations of Prospect to complete the merger are subject to the satisfaction or, where permissible, waiver of the following conditions:

the representations and warranties of Patriot contained in the merger agreement shall have been accurate as of the date of the merger agreement and be accurate as of the effective date, and Prospect shall have received a certificate of Patriot signed on behalf of Patriot by the chief executive officer or chief financial officer of Patriot to such effect. Subject to certain exceptions, this condition will be deemed satisfied unless any or all breaches of Patriot's representations and warranties in the merger agreement (without giving effect to any materiality qualification or limitation) are reasonably expected to have a material adverse effect on Patriot;

Patriot shall have performed in all material respects all obligations required to be performed by it under the merger agreement at or prior to the effective time of the merger, and Prospect shall have received a certificate of Patriot signed on behalf of Patriot by the chief executive officer or chief financial officer of Patriot to such effect;

Patriot shall have received the written opinion, dated the closing date of the merger, of Sutherland Asbill & Brennan LLP substantially to the effect that, on the basis of the law in effect at the closing date of the merger, and facts, representations and assumptions set forth in such opinion that are consistent with the state of facts existing at the closing date of the merger, that the merger will constitute a reorganization within the meaning of Section 368(a) of the Code;

All regulatory approvals necessary to consummate the merger shall have been obtained and remain in full force and effect;

Patriot shall have delivered to Prospect all payoff letters from its lenders under the Amended Securitization Facility; and

Patriot shall have complied with the provisions of the merger agreement relating to the final dividend of Patriot.

Conditions to the Obligations of Patriot to Effect the Merger

The obligations of Patriot to complete the merger are subject to the satisfaction or, where permissible, waiver of the following conditions:

the representations and warranties of Prospect contained in the merger agreement shall have been accurate as of the date of the merger agreement and shall be accurate as of the effective time, and Patriot shall have received a certificate of Prospect signed on behalf of Prospect by the chief executive officer or chief financial officer of Prospect to such effect. Subject to certain exceptions, this condition shall be deemed satisfied unless any or all breaches of Prospect's representations and warranties in the merger agreement (without giving effect to any materiality qualification or limitation) are reasonably expected to have a material adverse effect on Prospect;

Prospect shall have performed in all material respects all obligations required to be performed by it under the merger agreement at or prior to the effective time of the merger, and Patriot shall have received a certificate of Prospect signed on behalf of Prospect by the chief executive officer or chief financial officer of Prospect to such effect;

Prospect shall have received the written opinion, dated the closing date of the merger, of Sutherland Asbill & Brennan LLP substantially to the effect that, on the basis of the law in effect at the closing

Table of Contents

date of the merger, and facts, representations and assumptions set forth in such opinion that are consistent with the state of facts existing at the closing date of the merger, that the merger will constitute a reorganization within the meaning of Section 368(a) of the Code;

All regulatory approvals necessary to consummate the merger shall have been obtained and remain in full force and effect; and

Prospect shall have taken such steps as reasonably requested by the lenders under the Amended Securitization Facility in order to repay all amounts due under the Amended Securitization Facility.

No Solicitation by Patriot

Patriot has agreed that, except as described below, none of Patriot, its subsidiaries, or any officer, director, employee, agent or representative (including any investment banker, financial advisor, attorney, accountant or other representative) will initiate, solicit, encourage or facilitate (including by way of furnishing information) or take any other action designed to facilitate any inquiries or proposals regarding any alternative proposal or alternative transaction; participate in any discussions or negotiations regarding an alternative proposal or alternative transaction; or enter into any agreement regarding any alternative proposal or alternative transaction. Patriot has further agreed to not terminate, waive, modify, or amend any provision of, or grant permission or request under, any standstill or confidentiality agreement to which it or its subsidiaries is a party, and shall use, or cause to be used, reasonable efforts to enforce such agreements. Patriot has agreed to immediately cease and cause to be terminated any existing discussions or negotiations with any parties previously conducted with respect to any alternative proposal or alternative transaction. Patriot has agreed to notify Prospect in writing promptly (in no event later than 48 hours) after receipt of any alternative proposals or modifications or amendments to any alternative proposals, or any request for nonpublic information relating to Patriot or its subsidiaries or access to properties, books and records of Patriot and its subsidiaries, and to keep Prospect informed of any material changes in the status or terms of any alternative proposal or request.

For purposes of the merger agreement, an alternative proposal means any written proposal for a merger, share exchange, consolidation, sale of assets, sale of shares of capital stock (including by way of tender offer), or similar transactions involving Patriot or any of its subsidiaries or the shareholders of Patriot or any of its subsidiaries received from a third party (or group of persons) not affiliated with Patriot or Prospect that, if consummated, would constitute an alternative transaction. An alternative transaction means:

a transaction pursuant to which a third party, directly or indirectly, acquires or would acquire more than 75% of the outstanding shares of Patriot or outstanding voting power or of any preferred stock that would be entitled to a class or series vote with respect to a merger or other reorganization involving Patriot, whether from Patriot or pursuant to a tender offer or exchange offer or otherwise;

a merger, share exchange, consolidation or other business combination involving Patriot;

any transaction pursuant to which a third party acquires or would acquire control of assets (including for this purpose the outstanding equity securities of subsidiaries of Patriot and securities of the entity surviving any merger or business combination including any of Patriot's subsidiaries) of Patriot or any of its subsidiaries representing more than 75% of the fair market value of all the assets, net revenues or net income of Patriot and its subsidiaries, taken as a whole, immediately prior to such transaction; or

any other consolidation, business combination, recapitalization or similar transaction of similar scope involving Patriot or any of its subsidiaries other than the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement.

The Patriot board of directors shall be permitted, prior to the special meeting of the Patriot shareholders relating to the merger with Prospect, to consider and participate in discussions and negotiations with respect to a bona fide alternative proposal received from a third party, if and so long as:

the alternative proposal is a superior proposal (other than the requirement that the alternative proposal is binding on the third party);

Table of Contents

the alternative proposal was not solicited by Patriot, its subsidiaries or any officer, director, employee, agent or representative (including any investment banker, financial advisor, attorney, accountant or representative) of Patriot or its subsidiaries in violation of the merger agreement;

the alternative proposal is from a third party that is qualified to make such proposal;

the Patriot board of directors reasonably determines in good faith (after consultation with outside legal counsel) that failure to do so would cause it to violate its fiduciary duties under applicable law;

prior to Patriot's board of directors engaging in any such discussions or negotiations, the third party first enters into a confidentiality agreement with Patriot on terms substantially similar to, and no less favorable to Patriot than those contained in the confidentiality agreement with Prospect; and

the third party deposits with Patriot a non-refundable cash deposit in an amount equal to the termination fee.

In addition Patriot must provide Prospect with 72 hours advance notice of entering into discussions or negotiations concerning an alternative proposal, and must negotiate with Prospect in good faith to make adjustments to the merger agreement such that the alternative proposal would no longer constitute a superior proposal.

For purposes of the merger agreement, a superior proposal means any alternative proposal made by a third party that:

is legally binding on the third party but not on Patriot;

is fully financed and contains no financing contingency or obligation to obtain consent from a lender or equity source;

contains no condition to closing materially more burdensome on Patriot, or in Patriot board's reasonable and good faith judgment (after consultation with its financial advisor and outside legal counsel) making it materially less likely that the conditions to the closing of such transaction would be satisfied than, the conditions to closing set forth in the merger agreement (with a condition for a vote of the third party's shareholders on any matter being materially more burdensome and making it materially less likely that all conditions to such alternative proposal will be satisfied); and

which is otherwise on terms which the Company Board determines in its reasonable good faith judgment (after consultation with its financial advisor and outside legal counsel), taking into account, among other things, all legal, financial, regulatory and other aspects of the proposal and the person making the proposal, that the proposal (i) if consummated would result in a transaction that is more favorable, from a financial point of view, to Patriot's shareholders (after taking into account any termination fee, expense reimbursement, or make whole payment) than the merger and (ii) is reasonably certain of being completed.

Except as described below, Patriot's board of directors will not withdraw, modify or qualify, or propose publicly to withdraw, modify or qualify, its recommendation of the merger agreement and/or the merger to Patriot's shareholders or take any public action or make any public statement in connection with the special meeting inconsistent with such recommendation, unless:

it receives, prior to the date on which the Patriot shareholders have approved the merger, an alternative proposal not solicited in any manner in violation of the merger agreement;

Patriot has not breached in any material respect any of the provisions in the merger agreement relating to shareholder approval or non-solicitation;

it reasonably determines in good faith (after consultation with outside legal counsel and prior to the date on which the shareholders have approved the merger), that in light of a superior proposal the failure to effect such change of recommendation would cause it to violate its fiduciary duties to the shareholders under applicable law;

Table of Contents

Prospect has received written notice from Patriot at least ten business days prior to such change of notification identifying the identify of the person making the alternative proposal, stating that Patriot has received a alternative proposal which the board has determined is a superior proposal and that Patriot intends to effect a change of recommendation, and including a summary of material terms of the alternative proposal; and

during the notice period, Patriot and its advisors have negotiated in good faith with Prospect to make adjustments in the terms and conditions of the merger agreement such that the alternative proposal would no longer constitute a superior proposal.

Termination of the Merger Agreement

Right to Terminate

The merger agreement may be terminated at any time before completion of the merger, whether before or after approval of the merger agreement and the merger by Patriot shareholders, as follows:

by mutual written consent of Patriot and Prospect;

by either Patriot or Prospect if:

any governmental entity that must grant approval of the merger has denied such approval and such denial has become final and non-appealable, or a governmental entity of competent jurisdiction issues a final and nonappealable order, injunction or decree permanently enjoining or otherwise prohibiting or making illegal the consummation of the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement;

the merger is not completed prior to December 15, 2009, except that neither Patriot nor Prospect may terminate the merger agreement if its willful and material breach is the reason that the merger has not been completed;

the required approval of the merger agreement by Patriot shareholders is not obtained at the special meeting; or

upon a violation or breach by either party of any agreement, covenant, representation or warranty, so that the conditions to the completion of the merger would be incapable of being satisfied by the closing date, which is not cured within 30 days of notice being provided to the breaching party.

by Prospect, prior to receipt of Patriot shareholder approval, within 10 days after the Patriot board of directors effects a change of recommendation; or, in the case of any alternative proposal structured as a tender or exchange offer for Patriot common stock commenced by a person unaffiliated with the buyer, if the Patriot board of directors fails to issue within 10 days after the public announcement of the alternative proposal a public statement reaffirming the board recommendation and recommending that Patriot's shareholders reject the alternative proposal; or if Patriot breaches any of the no solicitation provisions of the merger agreement.

by Patriot, if Patriot receives a superior proposal, the board authorizes Patriot to enter into an agreement to consummate the transaction contemplated by such superior proposal, and concurrently with such termination, Patriot pays the termination fee and enters into a definitive agreement to consummate the transaction contemplated by the superior proposal; or if the board effects a recommendation change in compliance with the no solicitation provisions of the merger agreement.

Because the parties expect that all conditions to the merger other than shareholder approval are likely to be satisfied prior to the special meeting, the parties anticipate that in the event either party is entitled to terminate the agreement pursuant to the provisions described above, such party would decide whether to exercise or waive that termination right as soon as possible following the special meeting, or, if later, as soon as possible following the satisfaction of all of the other conditions to closing contained in the merger agreement.

Table of Contents

Effect of Termination

If the merger agreement is terminated it will become void and have no effect, and there will be no liability on the part of Prospect, Patriot or their respective affiliates, directors, officers or shareholders, except that (1) Patriot and Prospect will remain liable for any knowing breach of the merger agreement and (2) designated provisions of the merger agreement will survive the termination, including, but not limited to, the confidential treatment of information and publicity restrictions.

Expenses; Termination Fees

Each party to the merger agreement will generally bear its own fees and expenses in connection with the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement, whether or not the merger is completed.

Assuming Prospect is not in material breach of any covenants, representation or warranties or any agreements under the merger agreement at the time of termination:

Patriot will pay to Prospect a termination fee in the amount of \$3,200,000, if the merger agreement is terminated:

by Patriot, in conjunction with the authorization of Patriot's board of directors to enter into an agreement to consummate a transaction contemplated by a superior proposal or in conjunction with a recommendation change by the board; or

by Prospect, in conjunction with a change of recommendation by the Patriot board of directors at any time prior to the approval by Patriot's shareholders of the merger; or, in conjunction with any alternative proposal structured as a tender or exchange offer for Patriot common stock commenced by a person unaffiliated with Prospect, if the Patriot board of directors fails to issue within 10 days after the public announcement of the alternative proposal a public statement reaffirming the board recommendation and recommending that the Patriot shareholders reject the alternative proposal; or in conjunction with any breach by Patriot of any of the no solicitation provisions of the merger agreement.

Patriot will reimburse Prospect up to \$250,000 of expenses incurred in connection with the negotiation of the merger agreement if the merger agreement is terminated by Prospect:

in the event the required approval of the merger agreement by Patriot shareholders is not obtained at the special meeting; or

upon a violation or breach by Patriot of any agreement, covenant, representation or warranty, so that the conditions to the completion of the merger would be incapable of being satisfied by the closing date.

In addition, if the merger agreement is terminated in the manner described immediately above, and an expense reimbursement, but not a termination fee, is paid to Prospect, and within one year of the date of such termination Patriot enters into an agreement to consummate an alternative proposal, Patriot will pay Prospect the difference between the termination fee and any expense reimbursement made in connection with the termination.

Waiver and Amendment of the Merger Agreement

The merger agreement may be amended in writing by action of the board of directors of Prospect and the board of directors of Patriot any time before or after approval of the merger by Patriot shareholders. However, after shareholder

approval is obtained, no amendment may be made which by law requires the further approval of shareholders without obtaining such further approval. If the merger agreement is amended after the mailing of this document and your vote is required to such amendment, Patriot will resolicit your vote.

At any time before the completion of the merger, the parties may, in writing:

extend the time for the performance of any of the obligations or other acts of the other parties;

Table of Contents

waive any inaccuracies in the representations and warranties of the other parties contained in the merger agreement or in any document delivered under the merger agreement; or

waive compliance with any of the agreements or conditions of the other parties contained in the merger agreement.

Indemnification; Directors and Officers Insurance

From and after the effective time of the merger, Prospect will indemnify, defend and hold harmless the officers and directors of Patriot against all losses, claims, damages, costs, expenses (including attorneys' fees and expenses), liabilities or judgments or amounts that are paid in settlement of, or otherwise in connection with any threatened or actual claim, action, suit, proceeding or investigation based on or arising out of the fact that such person is or was a director or officer of Patriot or any subsidiary of Patriot at or prior to the effective time of the merger, whether asserted or claimed prior to, or at or after, the effective time of the merger, including all such indemnified liabilities based on, or arising out of, or pertaining to the merger agreement or the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement, in each case to the full extent permitted under applicable law.

The merger agreement requires Prospect to maintain for a period of six years after completion of the merger Patriot's current directors' and officers' liability insurance policy, or policies of at least the same coverage and amount and containing terms and conditions that are not less advantageous than the current policy, with respect to acts or omissions occurring prior to completion of the merger, except that Prospect is not required to incur an annual premium expense greater than 300% of Patriot's current annual directors' and officers' liability insurance premium. If Prospect is unable to maintain such a policy because the annual premium expense is greater than 300% of Patriot's current annual directors' and officers' liability insurance premium, Prospect is obligated to obtain as much comparable insurance as is available for the amount that is 300% of Patriot's current premium.

Table of Contents

ACCOUNTING TREATMENT

The merger will be accounted for as an acquisition of Patriot by Prospect in accordance with SFAS No. 141(R), Business Combinations (SFAS No. 141(R)). In accordance with the acquisition method of accounting, the fair value of the consideration paid is allocated to the assets acquired and liabilities assumed based on their fair values at the date of acquisition. As described in more detail in SFAS 141(R), goodwill, if any, is recognized as of the acquisition date, measured as a residual, which results in measuring goodwill as the excess of the consideration transferred over the fair value of the identifiable net assets acquired. If the total acquisition date fair value of the identifiable net assets acquired exceeds the fair value of the consideration transferred, the excess is recognized in earnings as a gain.

In connection with the merger of Patriot and Prospect, the estimated fair value of the net assets acquired is anticipated to equal the purchase price and, based on Prospect's preliminary purchase price allocation of \$198.1 million, no gain will be recorded by Prospect in the period the merger is completed.

Table of Contents

U.S. FEDERAL INCOME TAX CONSEQUENCES OF THE MERGER

The following general discussion is a summary of certain United States federal income tax consequences of the merger to U.S. holders (as defined below) of Patriot common stock that exchange their shares of Patriot common stock for shares of Prospect common stock in the merger. This discussion does not address any tax consequences arising under the laws of any state, local or foreign jurisdiction, or under any United States federal laws other than those pertaining to the income tax. This discussion is based upon the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, or the Code, the regulations promulgated under the Code and court and administrative rulings and decisions, all as in effect on the date of this document. These laws may change, possibly retroactively, and any change could affect the accuracy of the statements and conclusions set forth in this discussion. No ruling has been or will be obtained from the IRS regarding any matter relating to the merger. No assurance can be given that the IRS would not assert, or that a court would not sustain, a position contrary to any of the tax aspects described below.

This discussion addresses only those Patriot shareholders that hold their shares of Patriot common stock as a capital asset (generally assets held for investment) within the meaning of Section 1221 of the Code. This summary discussion of United States federal income tax consequences is for general information only. Further, this discussion does not address all aspects of United States federal income taxation that may be relevant to you in light of your particular circumstances or that may be applicable to you if you are subject to special treatment under the United States federal income tax laws, including if you are:

- a financial institution;
- a tax-exempt organization;
- an S corporation or other pass-through entity (or an investor in an S corporation or other pass-through entity);
- an insurance company;
- a mutual fund;
- a dealer or broker in stocks and securities, or currencies;
- a trader in securities that elects mark-to-market treatment;
- a holder of Patriot common stock subject to the alternative minimum tax provisions of the Code;
- a holder of Patriot common stock that received Patriot common stock through the exercise of an employee stock option, through a tax qualified retirement plan or otherwise as compensation;
- a person that is not a U.S. holder (as defined below);
- a person that has a functional currency other than the U.S. dollar;
- a holder of Patriot common stock that holds Patriot common stock as part of a hedge, straddle, constructive sale, conversion or other integrated transaction; or
- a United States expatriate.

Determining the actual tax consequences of the merger to you may be complex. They will depend on your specific situation and on factors that are not within our control. You should consult with your own tax advisor as to the tax consequences of the merger in your particular circumstances, including the applicability and effect of the alternative minimum tax and any state, local, foreign or other tax laws and of changes in tax laws.

For purposes of this discussion, the term **U.S. holder** means a beneficial owner of Patriot common stock that is for United States federal income tax purposes (i) an individual citizen or resident of the United States, (ii) a corporation organized in or under the laws of the United States or any state thereof or the District of Columbia or (iii) otherwise subject to United States federal income taxation on a net income basis in respect of the Patriot common stock.

The United States federal income tax consequences to a partner in an entity or arrangement treated as a partnership, for United States federal income tax purposes, that holds Patriot common stock generally will

Table of Contents

depend on the status of the partner and the activities of the partnership. Partners in a partnership holding Patriot common stock should consult their own tax advisors.

Tax Consequences if the Merger Qualifies as a Reorganization

Tax Consequences of the Merger Generally

The parties currently intend for the merger to qualify as a reorganization for United States federal income tax purposes. Unless waived, it is a condition to Prospect's obligation to complete the merger that Prospect receive an opinion from Sutherland Asbill & Brennan LLP, dated the closing date of the merger, substantially to the effect that the merger will qualify as a reorganization within the meaning of Section 368(a) of the Code. Similarly, unless waived, it is a condition to Patriot's obligation to complete the merger that Patriot receive an opinion from Sutherland Asbill & Brennan LLP, dated the closing date of the merger, substantially to the effect that the merger will qualify as a reorganization within the meaning of Section 368(a) of the Code. We refer to these conditions together as the tax opinion closing conditions. The opinion of Sutherland Asbill & Brennan LLP will be based on U.S. federal income tax law in effect on the closing date of the merger, and on representation letters provided by Prospect and Patriot and on customary factual assumptions. None of the opinions described above will be binding on the IRS or any court.

If the merger qualifies as a reorganization within the meaning of Section 368(a) of the Code, the U.S. federal income tax consequences of the merger can be summarized as follows: No gain or loss will be recognized by either Prospect or by Patriot by reason of the merger. Upon exchanging shares of Patriot common stock for shares of Prospect common stock, you generally will not recognize gain or loss, except with respect to cash received instead of fractional shares of Prospect common stock (as discussed below). The aggregate tax basis in the shares of Prospect common stock that you receive in the merger, including any fractional share interests deemed received and redeemed as described below, will equal your aggregate adjusted tax basis in the Patriot common stock you surrender. Your holding period for the shares of Prospect common stock that you receive in the merger (including a fractional share interest deemed received and sold as described below) will include your holding period for the shares of Patriot common stock that you surrender in the exchange.

Cash Instead of a Fractional Share

If you receive cash instead of a fractional share of Prospect common stock, you will be treated as having received the fractional share of Prospect common stock pursuant to the merger and then as having sold that fractional share of Prospect common stock for cash. As a result, you generally will recognize gain or loss equal to the difference between the amount of cash received and the basis in your fractional share of Prospect common stock as set forth above. This gain or loss generally will be capital gain or loss, and will be long-term capital gain or loss if, as of the effective date of the merger, the holding period for the shares (including the holding period of Patriot common stock surrendered therefor) is greater than one year. The deductibility of capital losses is subject to limitations.

Backup Withholding

If you are a non-corporate holder of Patriot common stock you may be subject to information reporting and backup withholding (currently at a rate of 28%) on any cash payments you receive. You generally will not be subject to backup withholding, however, if you:

furnish a correct taxpayer identification number, certify that you are not subject to backup withholding on the substitute Form W-9 or successor form included in the election form/letter of transmittal you will receive and otherwise comply with all the applicable requirements of the backup withholding rules; or

provide proof that you are otherwise exempt from backup withholding.

Any amounts withheld under the backup withholding rules will generally be allowed as a refund or credit against your United States federal income tax liability, provided you timely furnish the required information to the Internal Revenue Service.

Table of Contents**MARKET PRICE AND DIVIDEND INFORMATION****Price Range of Common Stock and Dividend**

Prospect's common stock trades on the NASDAQ Global Select Market under the symbol "PSEC" and Patriot's common stock trades on the NASDAQ Global Select Market under the symbol "PCAP". The following table sets forth, for each fiscal quarter during the last two fiscal years, the range of high and low closing prices of both Prospect's and Patriot's common stock, each as reported on the NASDAQ Global Select Market. The stock quotations are interdealer quotations and do not include markups, markdowns or commissions.

Also set forth below are the dividend policies of Patriot and Prospect as well as the dividends declared and paid by each company during the last two fiscal years. After the merger is complete, the dividend policy of Prospect will remain the same and will govern former Patriot shareholders.

Patriot

	High	Low
Fiscal year 2009		
First quarter	\$ 4.08	\$ 0.88
Second quarter	\$ 2.35	\$ 1.52
Fiscal year 2008		
First quarter	\$ 11.61	\$ 9.57
Second quarter	\$ 10.99	\$ 6.25
Third quarter	\$ 7.83	\$ 5.55
Fourth quarter	\$ 6.03	\$ 2.12
Fiscal year 2007		
First quarter	\$ 14.57	\$ 13.15
Second quarter	\$ 15.65	\$ 14.04
Third quarter	\$ 15.24	\$ 12.13
Fourth quarter	\$ 13.35	\$ 10.09

Patriot's dividends, if any, will be determined by its board of directors. The amount to be paid out as a dividend has traditionally been determined by Patriot's board of directors each quarter based on the annual estimate of Patriot's taxable income by Patriot's management. At its year-end Patriot may pay a bonus distribution, in addition to the other distributions, to ensure that it has paid out at least 90% of its net ordinary taxable income and net realized short-term capital gains in excess of net realized long-term capital losses for the year. Prior to the closing date of the merger, Patriot will declare to the extent necessary, a dividend to its shareholders, which together with all Patriot's previous dividends, will have the effect of distributing to Patriot's stockholders all of its investment company taxable income (computed without regard to the deduction for dividends paid) and net capital gains, if any, through the closing date of the merger and thus satisfy the annual RIC distribution requirements for the taxable year ending on the closing date of the merger. The final dividend may be made part in cash and part in common stock in accordance with a recent IRS revenue procedure. Through December 31, 2008, the Company has made all required distributions on its 2008 distributable income to satisfy its RIC requirements.

Table of Contents

The following table summarizes Patriot's dividends declared during the last two fiscal years:

Date Declared	Record Date	Payment Date	Amount
2008			
October 30, 2008	December 22, 2008	January 15, 2009	\$ 0.25
July 30, 2008	September 12, 2008	October 15, 2008	\$ 0.33
May 2, 2008	June 5, 2008	July 16, 2008	\$ 0.33
February 22, 2008	March 14, 2008	April 16, 2008	\$ 0.33
Total 2008			\$ 1.24
2007			
November 1, 2007	December 14, 2007	January 16, 2008	\$ 0.33
August 2, 2007	September 14, 2007	October 17, 2007	\$ 0.32
April 30, 2007	June 15, 2007	July 17, 2007	\$ 0.32
February 23, 2007	March 15, 2007	April 18, 2007	\$ 0.32
Total 2007			\$ 1.29

Patriot has adopted a dividend reinvestment plan that provides for reinvestment of its distributions on behalf of its shareholders, unless a shareholder elects to receive cash. As a result, if Patriot's board of directors authorizes, and it declares, a cash dividend, then its shareholders who have not opted out of its dividend reinvestment plan will have their cash dividends automatically reinvested in additional shares of its common stock, rather than receiving the cash dividends. Shareholders who receive dividends in the form of stock will be subject to the same federal, state and local tax consequences as shareholders who elect to receive their dividends in cash. Patriot has the option to satisfy the share requirements of the dividend reinvestment plan through the issuance of new shares of its common stock or through open market purchases of its common stock by the administrator of the dividend reinvestment plan. The number of newly issued shares to be issued to a shareholder is determined by dividing the total dollar amount of the dividend payable to such shareholder by the market price per share of Patriot's common stock at the close of regular trading on The NASDAQ Global Select Market on the dividend payment date. Shares purchased in open market transactions by the administrator of the dividend reinvestment plan will be allocated to a shareholder based upon the average purchase price, excluding any brokerage charges or other charges, of all shares of common stock purchased with respect to the dividend. Pursuant to the merger agreement, Patriot has agreed to terminate any feature of its dividend reinvestment plan that provides for the issuance of its shares of common stock under the plan.

Prospect

Prospect has paid and intend to continue to distribute quarterly dividends to its shareholders out of assets legally available for distribution. Prospect's dividends, if any, will be determined by its board of directors. Certain amounts of the quarterly distributions may from time to time be paid out of its capital rather than from earnings for the quarter as a result of its deliberate planning or by accounting reclassifications although it intend that its cumulative distributions over the course of the year will not exceed its taxable income by more than an insignificant amount.

Prospect's most recently declared quarterly dividend of \$0.40625 per share for the quarter ended June 30, 2009, is likely to exceed net investment income for the quarter, although its dividends declared during its fiscal year ending June 30, 2009 are expected to be less than its investment income for such fiscal year. No assurance can be given that it

will maintain the amount of its current dividends or that such dividends will be made solely out of its investment income.

In December 2008, Prospect's Board of Directors elected to retain a portion of its profits generated in the quarter ended September 30, 2008 and pay a 4% excise tax on such retained earnings. The tax of \$532,479 was paid during the quarter ended March 31, 2009.

In addition, although Prospect currently intends to distribute realized net capital gains (which it defines as net long-term capital gains in excess of short-term capital losses), if any, at least annually, out of the assets

Table of Contents

legally available for such distributions, it may decide in the future to retain such capital gains for investment. Prospect can offer no assurance that it will achieve results that will permit the payment of any cash distributions and, if it issues senior securities, it will be prohibited from making distributions if doing so causes it to fail to maintain the asset coverage ratios stipulated by the 1940 Act or if distributions are limited by the terms of any of its borrowings.

Prospect maintains an opt out dividend reinvestment plan for its common shareholders. As a result, if it declares a dividend then each shareholder's dividend will be automatically reinvested in additional shares of its common stock, unless the shareholder has specifically opted out of the dividend reinvestment plan so as to receive cash dividends. Shareholders who receive distributions in the form of stock are subject to the same U.S. Federal, state and local tax consequences as are shareholders who elect to receive their distributions in cash.

With respect to the dividends paid to shareholders, income from origination, structuring, closing, commitment and other upfront fees associated with investments in portfolio companies were treated as taxable income and distributed to shareholders. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2008, Prospect paid total dividends of approximately \$39.5 million. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 2009, Prospect paid total dividends of approximately \$43.3 million.

Tax characteristics of all distributions will be reported to shareholders, as appropriate, on Form 1099-DIV after the end of the calendar year. Prospect's ability to pay distributions could be affected by future business performance, liquidity, capital needs, alternative investment opportunities and loan covenants.

Table of Contents

The following table sets forth, for the periods indicated, its NAV per share of common stock and the high and low closing prices per share of its common stock as reported on the NASDAQ Global Select Market. Prospect's common stock historically trades at prices both above and below its NAV. There can be no assurance, however, that such premium or discount, as applicable, to NAV will be maintained. Common stock of business development companies, like that of closed-end investment companies, frequently trades at a discount to current NAV. Recently, Prospect's common stock has traded at a discount to its NAV, adversely affecting its ability to raise capital. The risk that its common stock may continue to trade at a discount to its NAV is separate and distinct from the risk that its NAV per share may decline.

	NAV(1)	Stock Price High(2)	Low(2)	Premium (Discount) of High to NAV	Premium (Discount) of Low to NAV	Dividend Declared
Twelve Months Ending June 30, 2005						
First quarter	\$ 13.67	\$ 15.45	\$ 14.42	13.0%	5.5%	
Second quarter	13.74	15.15	11.63	10.3%	(15.4)%	\$ 0.100
Third quarter	13.74	13.72	10.61	(0.1)%	(22.8)%	0.125
Fourth quarter	14.59	13.47	12.27	(7.7)%	(15.9)%	0.150
Twelve Months Ending June 30, 2006						
First quarter	\$ 14.60	\$ 13.60	\$ 11.06	(6.8)%	(24.2)%	\$ 0.200
Second quarter	14.69	15.46	12.84	5.2%	(12.6)%	0.280
Third quarter	14.81	16.64	15.00	12.4%	1.3%	0.300
Fourth quarter	15.31	17.07	15.83	11.5%	3.4%	0.340
Twelve Months Ending June 30, 2007						
First quarter	\$ 14.86	\$ 16.77	\$ 15.30	12.9%	3.0%	\$ 0.380
Second quarter	15.24	18.97	15.10	23.3%	2.4%	0.385
Third quarter	15.18	17.68	16.40	17.1%	8.0%	0.3875
Fourth quarter	15.04	18.68	16.91	24.2%	12.4%	0.390
Twelve Months Ending June 30, 2008						
First quarter	\$ 15.08	\$ 18.68	\$ 14.16	23.9%	(6.1)%	\$ 0.3925
Second quarter	14.58	17.17	11.22	17.8%	(23.0)%	0.395
Third quarter	14.15	16.00	13.55	13.1%	(4.2)%	0.400
Fourth quarter	14.55	16.12	13.18	10.8%	(9.4)%	0.40125
Twelve Months Ending June 30, 2009						
First quarter	\$ 14.63	\$ 14.24	\$ 11.12	(2.7)%	(24.0)%	\$ 0.4025
Second quarter	14.43	13.08	6.29	(9.4)%	(56.4)%	0.40375
Third quarter	14.19	12.89	6.38	(9.2)%	(55.0)%	0.405
Fourth Quarter	(3)(4)	10.48	7.95	(4)	(4)	0.40625

(1)

NAV per share is determined as of the last day in the relevant quarter and therefore may not reflect the NAV per share on the date of the high or low sales price. The NAVs shown are based on outstanding shares at the end of each period.

- (2) The High/Low Stock Price is calculated as of the last reported sales price on a given day in the applicable quarter.
- (3) Prospect's most recently determined NAV per share was \$14.19 as of March 31, 2009 (\$12.42 on an as adjusted basis solely to give effect to its issuances of common shares on April 20, 2009 in connection with its dividend reinvestment plan and on April 27, 2009, May 26, 2009 and July 7, 2009 in underwritten common stock offerings). NAV as of June 30, 2009 may be higher or lower than \$12.42 based on potential changes in valuations as of June 30, 2009.
- (4) NAV has not yet been finally determined for any day after March 31, 2009.

Table of Contents

BUSINESS OF PATRIOT

In light of the unprecedented instability in the financial markets, the severe slowdown in the overall economy and the termination event that occurred under the Amended Securitization Facility, Patriot does not have adequate liquidity, including access to the debt and equity capital markets, to operate its business in the manner in which it has historically operated and which is described below.

General

Patriot is a specialty finance company that provides customized financing solutions to small- to mid-sized companies. Patriot's ability to invest across a company's capital structure, from senior secured loans to equity securities, allows it to offer a comprehensive suite of financing solutions, including one-stop financings. Its one-stop financing typically includes a revolving line of credit, one or more senior secured term loans and a subordinated debt investment. Patriot also makes equity co-investments of generally up to \$3.0 million and investments in broadly syndicated loans. Patriot primarily finances privately-held companies in transactions initiated by private equity sponsors.

Patriot's investment objective is to generate both current cash income and capital appreciation. To accomplish this objective, it seeks to provide its shareholders with current income primarily from the interest on its debt investments and related origination fees, and to enable its shareholders to participate in the capital appreciation and potential long-term growth of its portfolio companies through warrants and other equity interests it acquires.

Patriot typically make investments of \$3 million to \$20 million in companies with \$10 million to \$100 million in annual revenues that operate in diverse industry sectors. As of June 30, 2009, Patriot had debt investments in 30 portfolio companies with an aggregate fair value of \$274.2 million, and warrants to purchase shares of common stock in two portfolio companies and equity investments (other than warrants) in 21 portfolio companies with an aggregate fair value of \$9.7 million.

As of June 30, 2009, senior secured revolving lines of credit, senior secured term loans, junior secured term loans, subordinated debt and equity investments comprised approximately 5.0%, 43.5%, 17.9%, 30.2%, and 3.4%, respectively, of Patriot's investment portfolio at fair value. For the six months ended June 30, 2009, the weighted average yield on all of its outstanding debt investments was approximately 10.7%.

Patriot is a closed-end, non-diversified investment company that has elected to be treated as a business development company under the 1940 Act. Patriot is internally managed by its executive officers under the supervision of its board of directors. As a result, Patriot do not pay investment advisory fees, but instead it incurs the operating costs associated with employing investment and portfolio management professionals.

As a business development company, Patriot is required to comply with numerous regulatory requirements. Patriot finances its investments using debt and equity. However, its ability to use debt is limited in certain significant respects. See *Business of Patriot Regulations Regulation as a Business Development Company*. Patriot has elected to be treated for federal income tax purposes as a RIC under Subchapter M of the Code. See *Business of Patriot Regulations Taxation as a Regulated Investment Company*. As a RIC, Patriot generally will not have to pay corporate-level federal income taxes on any net ordinary income or capital gains that it distributes to its shareholders as dividends if it meets certain source-of-income, income distribution and asset diversification requirements.

Corporate History and Information

Patriot was founded in November 2002 by Richard P. Buckanavage, its president and chief executive officer, Timothy W. Hassler, its chief investment officer, and Compass Group Investments, Inc., a private investment firm providing capital to middle market companies. Prior to its founding, Mr. Buckanavage was a managing director and the head of debt sales at GE Capital Markets, Inc. and Mr. Hassler was a director in the capital markets division of U.S. Bank National Association. Messrs. Buckanavage and Hassler have more than 35 years of combined experience lending to, and investing in, small- to mid-sized companies.

Table of Contents

Since Patriot commenced investment operations in 2003, and prior to its initial public offering in 2005, it conducted its business through two separate entities, Patriot Capital Funding, Inc. and Wilton Funding, LLC. Patriot Capital Funding, Inc. originated, arranged and serviced the investments made by Wilton Funding, LLC, which invested in debt instruments and warrants of U.S.-based companies. In connection with the consummation of Patriot's initial public offering, Wilton Funding, LLC merged with and into Patriot Capital Funding, Inc.

Patriot's principal executive offices are located at 274 Riverside Avenue, Westport, Connecticut 06880 and its telephone number is (203) 429-2700. Patriot maintains a website on the Internet at www.patcapfunding.com. Patriot makes available free of charge through its website its annual report on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, current reports on Form 8-K and amendments to those reports as soon as reasonably practicable after it electronically files such material with, or furnishes it to, the SEC. Information contained on its website is not incorporated by reference into this document and you should not consider information contained on its website to be part of this document.

Patriot's Business Strategy

Patriot's investment objective is to generate both current cash income and capital appreciation through debt and equity investments in small- to mid-sized companies. Patriot has adopted the following business strategy to achieve its investment objective:

Deliver a comprehensive suite of customized financing solutions in a responsive and efficient manner. Patriot's goal is to provide a comprehensive suite of customized financing solutions in a responsive and efficient manner to private equity sponsors in connection with their proposed investments in small- to mid-sized companies. Private equity sponsors with whom Patriot works require a high level of creativity and knowledge in structuring investment transactions. Its ability to provide financing across all levels of a company's capital structure appeals to private equity sponsors that typically seek to rely on a limited number of third party financing sources for their investment transactions in order to facilitate and ensure the timely closing of such transactions. Patriot believes its ability to provide a comprehensive suite of customized financing solutions sets it apart from other lenders that focus on providing a limited number of financing solutions.

Capitalize on its strong private equity sponsor relationships. Patriot is committed to establishing, building and maintaining its private equity sponsor relationships. Patriot's marketing efforts are focused on building and maintaining relationships with private equity sponsors that routinely make investments in the small- to mid-sized companies that it targets. Patriot believes that its relationships with private equity sponsors provide it with, in addition to potential investment opportunities, other significant benefits, including an additional layer of due diligence and additional monitoring capabilities. Private equity sponsors also provide its portfolio companies with significant benefits, including strategic guidance, and an additional potential source of capital and operational expertise. Patriot has assembled a management team that has developed an extensive network of private equity sponsor relationships in its target market over the last 15 years. Patriot believes that its management team's relationships with these private equity sponsors will provide it with significant investment opportunities.

Employ disciplined underwriting policies and maintain rigorous portfolio monitoring. Patriot has an extensive investment underwriting and monitoring process. Patriot conducts a thorough analysis of each potential portfolio company and its prospects, competitive position, financial performance and industry dynamics. Patriot stresses the importance of credit and risk analysis in its underwriting process. Patriot believes that its continued adherence to this disciplined process will permit it to mitigate loan losses, to continue to generate a stable and diversified revenue stream of current income from its debt investments and provide it with the ability to make distributions to its shareholders.

Leverage the skills of its experienced management team. Patriot's management team is led by its president and chief executive officer, Mr. Buckanavage, and its chief investment officer, Mr. Hassler, who combined have more than 35 years of experience in lending to, and investing in, small- to mid-sized companies. The members of its management team have broad investment backgrounds, with prior

Table of Contents

experience at specialty finance companies, middle market commercial banks and other financial services companies. Patriot believes that the experience and contacts of its management team will continue to allow it to effectively implement the key aspects of its business strategy.

Investment Criteria

Patriot's management team has identified the following investment criteria and guidelines that it believes are important in evaluating prospective portfolio companies. Its management team uses these criteria and guidelines in evaluating investment opportunities for it. However, not all of these criteria and guidelines were, or will be, met in connection with each of its investments.

Established companies with positive cash flow. Patriot seeks to invest in established companies with sound historical financial performance. Patriot typically focuses on companies with a history of profitability on an operating cash flow basis and that generate minimum annual EBITDA (Earnings Before Interest, Taxes, Depreciation and Amortization) of \$2 million. Patriot does not intend to invest in start-up companies or companies with speculative business plans.

Strong competitive position in industry. Patriot analyzes the strengths and weaknesses of target companies relative to their competitors. The factors it considers include relative product pricing, product quality, customer loyalty, substitution risk, switching costs, patent protection, brand positioning and capitalization. Patriot seeks to invest in companies that have developed leading positions within their respective markets, are well positioned to capitalize on growth opportunities and operate businesses or in industries with significant barriers to entry. Patriot seeks companies that demonstrate advantages when compared to their competitors, which may help to protect their market position and profitability.

Experienced management team. Patriot seeks to invest in companies that have experienced management teams. Patriot also seeks to invest in companies that have proper incentives in place, including having significant equity interests, to motivate management to act in concert with its interests as investors.

Diversified customer and supplier base. Patriot generally seeks to invest in companies that have a diversified customer and supplier base. Companies with a diversified customer and supplier base are generally better able to endure economic downturns, industry consolidation, changing business preferences and other factors that may negatively impact their customers, suppliers and competitors.

Private equity sponsorship. Patriot generally seeks to invest in companies in conjunction with private equity sponsors who have proven capabilities in building value. Patriot believes that a private equity sponsor can serve as a committed partner and advisor that will actively work with the company and its management team to meet company goals and create value. Patriot assesses a private equity sponsor's commitment to a portfolio company by, among other things, the capital contribution it has made or will make in the portfolio company.

Exit strategy. Patriot seeks to invest in companies that it believes will provide a steady stream of cash flow to repay its debt investments and reinvest in their respective businesses. Patriot expects that the primary means by which it exits its debt investments will be through the repayment of its investment by internally generated cash flow. In addition, Patriot will seek to invest in companies whose business models and expected future cash flows may provide alternate methods of repaying its investment, such as through a strategic acquisition by other industry participants, an initial public offering, a recapitalization or another capital market transaction.

Underwriting Process and Investment Approval

An initial evaluation of each potential investment is performed by one of Patriot's investment professionals. To the extent a potential investment appears to meet Patriot's investment criteria, a pre-screening

Table of Contents

memorandum is prepared and presented to its investment committee detailing some or all of the following information:

Transaction description;

Company description, including product or service analysis, market position, market dynamics, customer and supplier analysis and evaluation of management;

Quantitative and qualitative analysis of historical financial performance and financial projections;

Competitive landscape;

Business strengths and weaknesses;

On-site visits with management and relevant employees;

Quantitative and qualitative private equity sponsor analysis; and

Potential investment structures, senior and total leverage multiples and investment pricing terms.

If Patriot's investment committee votes to proceed, it submits a non-binding proposal to the prospective private equity sponsor and/or potential portfolio company. Once the private equity sponsor and/or potential portfolio company agree to the terms and conditions outlined in its financing proposal, Patriot commences its full due diligence assessment, including:

Initial or additional on-site visits with management and relevant employees;

Review of historical and projected financial statements, including reports from third-party accountants;

Interviews with customers and suppliers;

Research on products and services, market dynamics and competitive landscape;

Management background checks;

Review of material contracts;

Review by legal, environmental or other industry consultants, if applicable; and

Financial sponsor diligence, including portfolio company and lender reference checks.

Upon completion of a satisfactory due diligence review, a full investment memorandum is prepared and distributed to the investment committee for final approval of the proposed investment. The investment committee is able to request additional due diligence or modify the financing structure or terms of the proposed investment. The approval of the investment committee is required before Patriot proceeds with any investment. Upon receipt of such approval, Patriot proceeds to document and, upon satisfaction of applicable closing conditions, fund the investment.

Patriot's investment committee consists of its president and chief executive officer, Mr. Buckanavage, its chief investment officer, Mr. Hassler, its executive vice president and chief compliance officer, Clifford L. Wells, and its

executive vice president and managing director, Matthew R. Colucci.

All actions described above that require the approval of Patriot's investment committee must be approved by each member of its investment committee at a meeting at which at least a majority of the members of its investment committee is present.

Investments

Patriot generally targets investments of approximately \$3 million to \$20 million in companies with annual revenues between \$10 million and \$100 million. Patriot's ability to invest across a company's capital structure, from senior secured loans to equity securities allows it to offer companies a comprehensive suite of financing solutions, including one-stop financing. Patriot's one-stop financing typically includes a revolving line of credit, one or more senior secured term loans and a subordinated debt investment. Patriot's loans may include

Table of Contents

both debt and equity components. The debt instruments provide for returns in the form of interest payments, including payment-in-kind or PIK interest, while the equity instruments, such as warrants and non-control, equity co-investments, provide it with an opportunity to participate in the capital appreciation of the portfolio company and, to a lesser extent, returns in the form of dividend payments, as well as payment-in-kind or PIK dividends.

Debt Investments

Patriot tailors the terms of its debt investments to the facts and circumstances of the transaction and prospective portfolio company, negotiating a structure that seeks to protect its rights and manage its risk while creating incentives for the portfolio company to achieve its business plan. For example, Patriot's seek to limit the downside risks of its investments by:

negotiating covenants that are designed to protect its investments while affording its portfolio companies as much flexibility in managing their businesses as possible. Such restrictions may include affirmative and negative covenants, default penalties, lien protection, change of control provisions and board rights; and

requiring a total return on its investments (including both interest and potential equity appreciation) that compensates it for credit risk.

Senior Secured Loans

Patriot's senior secured loans generally have terms of 4 to 7 years, provide for a variable or fixed interest rate and are secured by a first priority security interest in all existing and future assets of the borrower. Patriot generally only invests in senior secured loans of a portfolio company in conjunction with an investment in a junior secured loan, subordinated debt investment or a one-stop financing. Patriot's senior secured loans may take many forms, including revolving lines of credit, term loans and acquisition lines of credit.

Junior Secured Loans

Patriot's junior secured loans generally have terms of 5 to 7.5 years, provide for a variable or fixed interest rate and are secured by a second priority security interest in all existing and future assets of the borrower. Patriot may invest in junior secured loans, such as last out senior notes or second lien notes, on a stand-alone basis, or in conjunction with a senior secured loan, a subordinated debt investment or a one-stop financing.

Subordinated Debt

Patriot's subordinated debt investments generally have terms of 5 to 7.5 years and provide for a fixed interest rate. A portion of its subordinated debt investments may be secured by a second priority security interest in the assets of the borrower. Patriot may make subordinated debt investments on a stand-alone basis, or in conjunction with a senior secured loan, a junior secured loan or a one-stop financing. Patriot's subordinated debt investments can include an equity component, such as warrants to purchase common stock in the portfolio company, and payment-in-kind, or PIK, interest, which represents contractual interest accrued and added to the principal balance that generally becomes due at maturity.

One-Stop Financing

Patriot's one-stop financing typically includes a revolving line of credit, one or more senior secured term loans and a subordinated debt investment. Patriot believes its ability to provide one-stop financing sets it apart from other lenders who focus on only one or two layers of the capital structure. Subsequent to its closing of a one-stop financing, Patriot

may seek to exit lower yielding tranches of the financing by arranging for replacement financing by another lender.

Table of Contents

Broadly Syndicated Loans

In addition to the investments described above, Patriot also makes investments in broadly syndicated loans. A syndicated loan is a loan that is provided by a group of lenders and is structured, arranged and administered by one or several commercial or investment banks known as arrangers. Patriot's syndicated loans generally have terms of 4 to 7.5 years, provide for a variable or fixed interest rate and are secured by a first or second priority security interest in all existing and future assets of the borrower.

Equity Investments

When Patriot provides a one-stop financing or when it makes a subordinated debt investment, it may acquire warrants to purchase common stock or other equity interests in the portfolio company. The warrants Patriot receives in connection with these investments generally are detachable and require only a nominal cost to exercise. In addition, Patriot may from time to time make non-control, equity co-investments of generally up to \$3.0 million in companies in conjunction with private equity sponsors. Patriot generally seek to structure its equity investments, such as warrants and direct equity co-investments, to provide it with minority rights provisions and event-driven puts. Patriot also seek to obtain registration rights in connection with these investments, which may include demand and piggyback registration rights. Certain equity investments include payment-in-kind or PIK dividends, which represent contractually deferred dividends added to the balance of Patriot's equity investment.

Portfolio Management

Patriot generally employs several methods of evaluating and monitoring the performance of its portfolio companies, which, depending on the particular investment, may include the following specific processes, procedures and reports:

Monthly review of actual financial performance versus the corresponding period of the prior year and financial projections;

Monthly review of borrowing base, if applicable;

Quarterly review of operating results, covenant compliance, and general business performance, including the preparation of a portfolio monitoring report which is distributed to members of its investment committee;

Periodic face-to-face meetings with management teams and private equity sponsors of portfolio companies; and

Attendance at portfolio company board meetings through board seats or observation rights.

In connection with the monitoring of its portfolio companies, each debt investment Patriot holds is rated based upon the following five-level numeric investment rating system:

Investment Rating 1 Investment that exceeds expectations and/or capital gain expected;

Investment Rating 2 Investment generally performing in accordance with expectations;

Investment Rating 3 Investment that requires closer monitoring;

Investment Rating 4 Investment performing below expectations where a higher risk of loss exists; and

Investment Rating 5 Investment performing significantly below expectations where Patriot expects a loss.

In the event that Patriot determines that an investment is underperforming, or circumstances suggest that the risk associated with a particular investment has significantly increased, it undertakes more aggressive monitoring of the affected portfolio company. While Patriot's investment rating system identifies the relative risk for each investment, the rating alone does not dictate the scope and/or frequency of any monitoring that it

Table of Contents

performs. The frequency of Patriot's monitoring of an investment is determined by a number of factors, including, but not limited to, the trends in the financial performance of the portfolio company, the investment structure and the type of collateral securing its investment, if any.

Regulations

Regulation as a Business Development Company

Patriot has elected to be regulated as a business development company under the 1940 Act. The 1940 Act requires that a majority of its directors be persons other than interested persons, as that term is defined in the 1940 Act. In addition, the 1940 Act provides that Patriot may not change the nature of its business so as to cease to be, or to withdraw its election as, a business development company, unless approved by a majority of its outstanding voting securities.

Qualifying Assets

Under the 1940 Act, a business development company may not acquire any asset other than assets of the type listed in Section 55(a) of the 1940 Act, which are referred to as qualifying assets, unless, at the time the acquisition is made, qualifying assets represent at least 70% of the company's total assets. The principal categories of qualifying assets relevant to Patriot's business are any of the following:

(1) Securities purchased in transactions not involving any public offering from the issuer of such securities, which issuer (subject to certain limited exceptions) is an eligible portfolio company, or from any person who is, or has been during the preceding 13 months, an affiliated person of an eligible portfolio company, or from any other person, subject to such rules as may be prescribed by the SEC. An eligible portfolio company is defined in the 1940 Act as any issuer which:

(a) is organized under the laws of, and has its principal place of business in, the United States;

(b) is not an investment company (other than a small business investment company wholly owned by the business development company) or a company that would be an investment company but for certain exclusions under the 1940 Act; and

(c) satisfies any of the following:

(i) does not have any class of securities listed on a national securities exchange;

(ii) has a class of securities listed on a national securities exchange, but has an aggregate market value of outstanding voting and non-voting common equity of less than \$250 million;

(iii) is controlled by a business development company or a group of companies including a business development company and the business development company has an affiliated person who is a director of the eligible portfolio company; or

(iv) is a small and solvent company having total assets of not more than \$4 million and capital and surplus of not less than \$2 million.

(2) Securities of any eligible portfolio company which the business development company controls.

(3) Securities purchased in a private transaction from a U.S. issuer that is not an investment company or from an affiliated person of the issuer, or in transactions incident thereto, if the issuer is in bankruptcy and subject to reorganization or if the issuer, immediately prior to the purchase of its securities was unable to meet its obligations as they came due without material assistance other than conventional lending or financing arrangements.

(4) Securities of an eligible portfolio company purchased from any person in a private transaction if there is no ready market for such securities and the business development company already owns 60% of the outstanding equity of the eligible portfolio company.

Table of Contents

(5) Securities received in exchange for or distributed on or with respect to securities described in (1) through (4) above, or pursuant to the exercise of warrants or rights relating to such securities.

(6) Cash, cash equivalents, U.S. government securities or high-quality debt securities maturing in one year or less from the time of investment.

In addition, a business development company must have been organized and have its principal place of business in the United States and must be operated for the purpose of making investments in the types of securities described in (1), (2) or (3) above.

Managerial Assistance to Portfolio Companies

In order to count portfolio securities as qualifying assets for the purpose of the 70% test, Patriot must either control the issuer of the securities or must offer to make available to the issuer of the securities (other than small and solvent companies described above) significant managerial assistance; except that, where Patriot purchases such securities in conjunction with one or more other persons acting together, one of the other persons in the group may make available such managerial assistance. Making available managerial assistance means, among other things, any arrangement whereby the business development company, through its directors, officers or employees, offers to provide, and, if accepted, does so provide, significant guidance and counsel concerning the management, operations or business objectives and policies of a portfolio company.

Common Stock

Patriot is not generally able to issue and sell its common stock at a price below net asset value per share. Patriot may, however, sell its common stock, warrants, options or rights to acquire its common stock, at a price below the current net asset value of the common stock if its board of directors determines that such sale is in its best interests and that of its shareholders, and its shareholders approve such sale. In any such case, the price at which Patriot's securities are to be issued and sold may not be less than a price which, in the determination of its board of directors, closely approximates the market value of such securities (less any distributing commission or discount). Patriot may also make rights offerings to its shareholders at prices per share less than the net asset value per share, subject to applicable requirements of the 1940 Act.

Senior Securities

Patriot is permitted, under specified conditions, to issue multiple classes of debt and one class of stock senior to its common stock if its asset coverage, as defined in the 1940 Act, is at least equal to 200% immediately after each such issuance. In addition, while any senior securities remain outstanding (other than senior securities representing indebtedness issued in consideration of a privately arranged loan which is not intended to be publicly distributed), Patriot must make provisions to prohibit any distribution to its shareholders or the repurchase of such securities or shares unless it meet the applicable asset coverage ratios at the time of the distribution or repurchase. Patriot may also borrow amounts up to 5% of the value of its total assets for temporary or emergency purposes without regard to asset coverage.

Code of Ethics

Patriot has adopted a code of ethics pursuant to Rule 17j-1 under the 1940 Act that establishes procedures for personal investments and restricts certain personal securities transactions. Personnel subject to the code may invest in securities for their personal investment accounts, including securities that may be purchased or held by it, so long as such investments are made in accordance with the code's requirements. The code of ethics is available on Patriot's website

on the Internet at www.patcapfunding.com.

Table of Contents

Proxy Voting Policies and Procedures

Patriot's vote proxies relating to its portfolio securities in the best interest of its shareholders. Patriot reviews on a case-by-case basis each proposal submitted to a shareholder vote to determine its impact on the portfolio securities held by it. Although Patriot generally votes against proposals that may have a negative impact on its portfolio securities, it may vote for such a proposal if there exists compelling long-term reasons to do so.

Patriot's proxy voting decisions are made by the investment professionals who are responsible for monitoring each of its investments. To ensure that Patriot's vote is not the product of a conflict of interest, it requires that: (i) anyone involved in the decision making process disclose to its chief compliance officer any potential conflict that he or she is aware of and any contact that he or she has had with any interested party regarding a proxy vote; and (ii) employees involved in the decision making process or vote administration are prohibited from revealing how Patriot intends to vote on a proposal in order to reduce any attempted influence from interested parties.

Shareholders may obtain information regarding how Patriot voted proxies with respect to its portfolio securities by making a written request for proxy voting information to: Chief Compliance Officer, Patriot Capital Funding, Inc., 274 Riverside Avenue, Westport, CT 06880.

Other

Patriot is prohibited under the 1940 Act from knowingly participating in certain transactions with its affiliates without the prior approval of its board of directors who are not interested persons and, in some cases, prior approval by the SEC.

Patriot is periodically examined by the SEC for compliance with the 1940 Act.

Patriot is required to provide and maintain a bond issued by a reputable fidelity insurance company to protect it against larceny and embezzlement. Furthermore, as a business development company, Patriot is prohibited from protecting any director or officer against any liability to it or its shareholders arising from willful misfeasance, bad faith, gross negligence or reckless disregard of the duties involved in the conduct of such person's office.

Patriot is required to adopt and implement written policies and procedures reasonably designed to prevent violation of the federal securities laws, review these policies and procedures annually for their adequacy and the effectiveness of their implementation, and to designate a chief compliance officer to be responsible for administering the policies and procedures.

Taxation as a Regulated Investment Company

Patriot has elected to be taxed as a RIC under Subchapter M of the Code. As long as Patriot qualifies as a RIC, it will not be taxed on its investment company taxable income or realized net capital gains, to the extent that such taxable income or gains are distributed, or deemed to be distributed, to shareholders on a timely basis.

Taxable income generally differs from net income for financial reporting purposes due to temporary and permanent differences in the recognition of income and expenses, and generally excludes net unrealized appreciation or depreciation until realized. Dividends declared and paid by Patriot in a year generally differ from taxable income for that year as such dividends may include the distribution of current year taxable income or the distribution of prior year taxable income carried forward into and distributed in the current year. Distributions also may include returns of capital.

To maintain RIC tax treatment, Patriot must, among other things, distribute, with respect to each taxable year, at least 90% of its investment company taxable income (i.e., its net ordinary income and its realized net short-term capital gains in excess of realized net long-term capital losses, if any). In order to avoid certain excise taxes imposed on RICs, Patriot must distribute, with respect to each calendar year, an amount at least

Table of Contents

equal to the sum of (1) 98% of its ordinary income for the calendar year, (2) 98% of its capital gains in excess of capital losses for the one-year period ending on October 31 of the calendar year and (3) any ordinary income and net capital gains for the preceding years that were not distributed during such years. To the extent Patriot's taxable earnings for a fiscal tax year fall below the total amount of its distributions for that fiscal year, a portion of those distributions may be deemed a return of capital to its shareholders.

Patriot may not be able to achieve operating results that will allow it to make distributions at a specific level or to increase the amount of these distributions from time to time. In light of the termination event that occurred under the Amended Securitization Facility on April 3, 2009, it may not be possible for Patriot to continue to comply with the annual distribution requirement. In addition, Patriot may be limited in its ability to make distributions due to the asset coverage test for borrowings applicable to it as business development company under the 1940 Act and due to provisions in its Amended Securitization Facility. If Patriot does not distribute a certain percentage of its taxable income annually, it will suffer adverse tax consequences, including possible loss of its status as a RIC. Patriot cannot assure shareholders that they will receive any distributions at a particular level.

Pursuant to a recent revenue procedure issued by the IRS, the IRS has indicated that it will treat distributions from certain publicly traded RICs (including business development companies) that are paid part in cash and part in stock as dividends that would satisfy the RIC's annual distribution requirements. In order to qualify for such treatment, the revenue procedure requires that at least 10% of the total distribution be paid in cash and that each shareholder have a right to elect to receive its entire distribution in cash. If too many shareholders elect to receive cash, each shareholder electing to receive cash must receive a proportionate share of the cash to be distributed (although no shareholder electing to receive cash may receive less than 10% of such shareholder's distribution in cash). This revenue procedure applies to distributions made during 2009. In light of the uncertainty in the financial markets and the economy and the termination event that occurred under the Amended Securitization Facility on April 11, 2009, Patriot may make dividend distributions partly in cash and shares as an additional measure to preserve liquidity. In addition, see Description of the Merger Agreement Dividends and Distributions for a description of circumstances in which dividend distributions will be required to be made partly in cash and shares.

Determination of Net Asset Value

Patriot determine the net asset value per share of its common stock on a quarterly basis. Patriot discloses these net asset values in the periodic reports it files with the SEC. The net asset value per share is equal to the value of its total assets minus liabilities and any preferred stock outstanding divided by the total number of shares of common stock outstanding.

Value, as defined in Section 2(a)(41) of the 1940 Act, is (i) the market price for those securities for which a market quotation is readily available and (ii) for all other securities and assets, fair value as is determined in good faith by the board of directors. Since there is typically no readily available market value for the investments in Patriot's portfolio, it value substantially all of its portfolio investments at fair value as determined in good faith by its board of directors pursuant to a valuation policy and a consistently applied valuation process. Because of the inherent uncertainty in determining the fair value of investments that do not have a readily available market value, the fair value of its investments determined in good faith by its board of directors may differ significantly from the values that would have been used had a ready market existed for the investments, and the differences could be material.

In September 2006, the Financial Accounting Standards Board issued *Statement of Financial Standards No. 157 Fair Value Measurements*, or SFAS 157, which became effective for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007. SFAS 157 defines fair value as the price at which an asset could be exchanged in a current transaction between knowledgeable, willing parties. A liability's fair value is defined as the amount that would be paid to transfer the liability to a new obligor, not the amount that would be paid to settle the liability with the creditor. Where available,

fair value is based on observable market prices or parameters or derived from such prices or parameters. Where observable prices or inputs are not available, valuation techniques are applied. These valuation techniques involve some level of management estimation and

Table of Contents

judgment, the degree of which is dependent on the price transparency for the investments or market and the investments complexity.

Assets and liabilities recorded at fair value in the consolidated balance sheets are categorized based upon the level of judgment associated with the inputs used to measure their fair value. Hierarchical levels, defined by SFAS 157 and directly related to the amount of subjectivity associated with the inputs to fair valuation of these assets and liabilities, are as follows:

Level 1 Unadjusted, quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities at the measurement date.

Level 2 Observable inputs other than Level 1 prices, such as quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities; quoted prices in markets that are not active; or other inputs that are observable or can be corroborated by observable market data at the measurement date for substantially the full term of the assets or liabilities.

Level 3 Unobservable inputs that reflect management's best estimate of what market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date. Consideration is given to the risk inherent in the valuation technique and the risk inherent in the inputs to the model.

Concurrent with our adoption of SFAS 157, effective January 1, 2008, Patriot augmented the valuation techniques it uses to estimate the fair value of its debt investments where there is not a readily available market value (Level 3). Prior to January 1, 2008, Patriot estimated the fair value of its Level 3 debt investments by first estimating the enterprise value of the portfolio company which issued the debt investment. To estimate the enterprise value of a portfolio company, Patriot analyzed various factors, including the portfolio companies historical and projected financial results. Typically, private companies are valued based on multiples of EBITDA (Earning Before Interest, Taxes, Depreciation and Amortization), cash flow, net income, revenues or, in limited instances, book value.

In estimating a multiple to use for valuation purposes, Patriot looked to private merger and acquisition statistics, discounted public trading multiples or industry practices. In some cases, Patriot considered the best valuation methodology may have been a discounted cash flow analysis based on future projections. If a portfolio company was distressed, a liquidation analysis may have provided the best indication of enterprise value. If there was adequate enterprise value to support the repayment of Patriot's debt, the fair value of the Level 3 loan or debt security normally corresponded to cost plus the amortized original issue discount unless the borrower's condition or other factors lead to a determination of fair value at a different amount.

Beginning on January 1, 2008, Patriot also introduced a bond-yield model to value these investments based on the present value of expected cash flows. The primary inputs into the model are market interest rates for debt with similar characteristics and an adjustment for the portfolio company's credit risk. The credit risk component of the valuation considers several factors including financial performance, business outlook, debt priority and collateral position.

Patriot's board of directors undertakes a multi-step valuation process each quarter in connection with determining the fair value of its investments:

Its quarterly valuation process begins with each portfolio company or investment being initially valued by the investment professionals responsible for the portfolio investment;

Valuation conclusions are documented and discussed with its investment committee;

The valuation committee of its board of directors reviews the valuation conclusions prepared by its investment professionals;

Duff & Phelps, an independent valuation firm, performs certain mutually agreed limited procedures that it has identified and asked them to perform on a selection of its portfolio company valuation conclusions; and

Table of Contents

Using the results of the above procedures, its board of directors determines the fair value of each investment in its portfolio in good faith.

Determination of the fair value involves subjective judgments and estimates not susceptible to substantiation by auditing procedures. Accordingly, under current auditing standards, the notes to Patriot's financial statements refer to the uncertainty with respect to the possible effect of such valuations, and any change in such valuations, on its financial statements.

Competition

Patriot competes for investments with a number of business development companies and other investment funds (including private equity funds and mezzanine funds), as well as traditional financial services companies such as commercial banks and other sources of financing. Many of these entities have greater financial and managerial resources than Patriot does. Patriot believes it competes with these entities primarily on the basis of its willingness to make smaller investments, the experience and contacts of its management team, its responsive and efficient investment analysis and decision-making processes, its comprehensive suite of customized financing solutions and the investment terms it offers. Patriot does not seek to compete primarily on the interest rates it offers to potential portfolio companies, and it believes that some of its competitors make senior secured loans, junior secured loans and subordinated debt investments with interest rates that are comparable to or lower than the rates it offers.

Employees

As of June 30, 2009, Patriot had 11 employees, including investment and portfolio management professionals, and operations professionals.

Legal Proceedings

Although Patriot may, from time to time, be involved in litigation arising out of its operations in the normal course of business or otherwise, it is currently not a party to any pending material legal proceedings, except as otherwise disclosed in *The Merger Proposal - Litigation Related to the Merger*.

Table of Contents

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

Overview

Patriot is a specialty finance company that provides customized financing solutions to small- to mid-sized companies. Patriot's ability to invest across a company's capital structure, from senior secured loans to equity securities, allows it to offer a comprehensive suite of financing solutions, including one-stop financing. In August 2005, Patriot completed an initial public offering of shares of its common stock and it elected to be treated as a business development company under the 1940 Act in connection with its initial public offering. Patriot has also elected to be treated as a RIC under Subchapter M of the Code. Pursuant to this election, Patriot generally will not have to pay corporate-level taxes on any income or gains it distributes (actually or as a deemed dividend) to its stockholders as dividends, provided that it satisfies certain requirements.

In light of the unprecedented instability in the financial markets and the severe slowdown in the overall economy, Patriot does not have adequate liquidity, including access to the debt and equity capital markets, to operate its business. As a result, Patriot's short-term business focus has shifted from making debt and equity investments to preserving its liquidity position. In this regard, on April 3, 2009, a termination event occurred under the Amended Securitization Facility due to the amount of its advances outstanding under the facility exceeding the maximum availability under the facility for more than three consecutive business days. The maximum availability under the facility is determined by, among other things, the fair market value of all eligible loans serving as collateral under the facility. Because the fair market value of certain eligible loans decreased at December 31, 2008, Patriot's advances outstanding under the facility exceeded the maximum availability under the facility. This determination was made in connection with the delivery of a borrowing base report to the facility lenders on March 31, 2009. As a result of the occurrence of the termination event under the facility, Patriot can no longer make additional advances under the facility. Also, the interest rate payable under the Amended Securitization Facility increased from the commercial paper rate plus 1.75% to the prime rate plus 3.75%. In addition, the terms of the facility require that from April 3, 2009 all principal, interest and fees collected from the debt investments secured by the facility must be used to pay down amounts outstanding under the facility within 24 months following the date of the termination event. Substantially all of Patriot's debt investments are secured under its Amended Securitization Facility. The facility also permits the lenders, upon notice to Patriot, to accelerate amounts outstanding under the facility and exercise other rights and remedies provided by the facility, including the right to sell the collateral under the facility. To date, Patriot has not received any such notice from the lenders. At June 30, 2009, the interest rate under the Amended Securitization Facility was 7.0%.

Moreover, Patriot's independent registered public accounting firm issued an opinion on Patriot's December 31, 2008 consolidated financial statements that states that the consolidated financial statements were prepared assuming Patriot will continue as a going concern and further states that the uncertainty regarding the renewal of the liquidity facility supporting the Amended Securitization Facility raises substantial doubt about Patriot's ability to continue as a going concern. At the time Patriot's independent registered public accounting firm issued this opinion, Patriot was negotiating the renewal of the liquidity facility, which matured on April 11, 2009, that supported its Amended Securitization Facility with certain liquidity banks. In the event that the liquidity banks did not renew the liquidity facility, the terms of the Amended Securitization Facility would require, among other things, that all principal and interest collected from the debt investments secured by the Amended Securitization Facility be used to pay down amounts outstanding under the facility by April 2011. Subsequent to the issuance of this opinion by Patriot's independent registered public accounting firm, the liquidity banks determined not to renew the liquidity facility supporting the Amended Securitization Facility.

Portfolio Composition

Patriot's primary business is lending to and investing in small- to mid-sized businesses through investments in senior secured loans, junior secured loans, subordinated debt investments and equity-based

Table of Contents

investments, including warrants. The fair value of its portfolio was \$283.9 million and \$322.4 million at June 30, 2009 and December 31, 2008, respectively.

Total portfolio investment activity as of and for the six months ended June 30, 2009 and the year ended December 31, 2008 was as follows:

	June 30, 2009	December 31, 2008
Beginning portfolio at fair value	\$ 322,370,748	\$ 384,725,753
Investments in debt securities	10,273,276	79,096,786
Investments in equity securities	188	3,245,937
Investment repayments	(21,116,671)	(95,018,988)
Increase in payment-in-kind interest/dividends	2,218,782	5,452,124
Sale of investments	(1,377,011)	(15,267,401)
Change in unearned revenue	443,572	(129,458)
Realized loss on investments	(12,013,473)	
Change in fair value of investments	(16,870,174)	(39,992,921)
Ending portfolio at fair value	\$ 283,929,237	\$ 322,370,748

As of June 30, 2009 and December 31, 2008, the composition of Patriot's portfolio at fair value was as follows:

	June 30, 2009		December 31, 2008	
	Investments at Fair Value	Percentage of Total Portfolio	Investments at Fair Value	Percentage of Total Portfolio
Senior secured revolving lines of credit	\$ 14,252,865	5.0%	\$ 10,266,191	3.2%
Senior secured term loans	123,459,342	43.5	146,372,476	45.4
Junior secured term loans	50,861,771	17.9	58,076,196	18.0
Senior subordinated debt	85,658,932	30.2	93,365,112	29.0
Investments in equity securities	9,696,327	3.4	14,290,773	4.4
Totals	\$ 283,929,237	100.0%	\$ 322,370,748	100.0%

For the six months ended June 30, 2009 and year ended December 31, 2008, the weighted average yield on all of Patriot's outstanding debt investments was approximately 10.7% and 12.1%, respectively. The weighted average balance of its debt investment portfolio during the six months ended June 30, 2009 was \$300.3 million, down from \$333.2 million during the fourth quarter of 2008. Yields are computed using actual interest income earned for the year (annualized for the six months ended June 30, 2009), including amortization of loan fees and original issue discount, divided by the weighted average fair value of debt investments. As of June 30, 2009 and December 31, 2008, \$109.8 million and \$123.5 million, respectively, of Patriot's portfolio investments at fair value were at fixed interest rates, which represented approximately 39% and 38%, respectively, of its total portfolio of investments at fair value. Patriot generally structures its subordinated debt investments at fixed rates while many of its senior secured and junior

secured loans are, and will be, at variable rates.

At June 30, 2009 and December 31, 2008, Patriot's equity investments consisted of common and preferred stock, LLC membership interests and warrants to acquire equity interests in certain of its portfolio companies. Warrants to acquire equity interests allow Patriot to participate in the potential appreciation in the value of the portfolio company, while minimizing the amount of upfront cost to it.

Table of Contents

The composition of Patriot's investment portfolio by industry sector, using Moody's Industry Classifications, excluding unearned income, as of June 30, 2009 and December 31, 2008 at cost and fair value was as follows:

	June 30, 2009				December 31, 2008			
	Cost	% (1)	Fair Value	% (1)	Cost	% (1)	Fair Value	
	\$ 51,631,722	15.0%	\$ 36,171,707	12.7%	\$ 51,384,711	14.0%	\$ 39,527,874	
Education &	39,025,805	11.3	37,864,405	13.3	39,749,005	10.9	39,501,102	
Nondurable Consumer	38,546,025	11.2	36,274,356	12.8	39,609,196	10.8	39,247,796	
	30,715,635	8.9	23,050,225	8.1	33,276,374	9.1	26,487,272	
Leather	28,954,845	8.4	27,780,125	9.8	29,557,681	8.1	29,368,566	
	27,233,211	7.9	27,389,835	9.6	31,033,364	8.5	30,033,495	
Publishing	26,352,526	7.6	11,324,964	4.0	26,302,411	7.2	18,159,998	
Minerals	23,089,697	6.7	22,746,197	8.0	23,049,480	6.3	22,453,909	
Steel, Iron & Nonprecious	17,921,135	5.2	11,323,286	4.0	18,092,545	4.9	17,245,764	
Metals	11,579,947	3.4	11,484,713	4.1	10,978,984	3.0	10,872,284	
Automobiles & Durable Consumer	11,106,570	3.2	7,292,672	2.6	11,005,810	3.0	9,333,052	
	9,929,859	2.9	9,588,359	3.4	8,556,102	2.3	8,164,902	
	8,393,329	2.4	8,541,001	3.0	8,156,189	2.2	8,278,569	
Plastic & Rubber	5,360,932	1.6	3,781,610	1.3	16,659,410	4.6	9,347,006	
	5,012,842	1.5	4,699,639	1.6	5,000,000	1.4	4,048,200	
Real Estate	4,492,943	1.3	4,492,943	1.6	4,613,182	1.3	4,613,182	
Food & Miscellaneous	3,000,000	0.9			3,000,000	0.8	1,050,000	
Conglomerate Service	1,570,736	0.5			1,570,736	0.4	623,500	
Aerospace & Defense	463,168	0.1	123,200	0.1	463,168	0.1	173,600	
					3,840,677	1.1	3,840,677	
	\$ 344,380,927	100.0%	\$ 283,929,237	100.0%	\$ 365,899,025	100.0%	\$ 322,370,748	

(1) Represents percentage of total portfolio.

At June 30, 2009 and December 31, 2008, Patriot did not have any investment in excess of 10% of its total investment portfolio at fair value. Investment income, consisting of interest, dividends and fees can fluctuate dramatically upon repayment of an investment or sale of an equity interest. Revenue recognition in any given period can be highly concentrated among several portfolio companies. During the three and six months ended June 30, 2009 and 2008, Patriot did not record investment income from any portfolio company in excess of 10% of total investment income.

Portfolio Asset Quality

Patriot utilizes a standard investment rating system for its entire portfolio of debt investments. Investment Rating 1 is used for investments that exceed expectations and/or a capital gain is expected. Investment Rating 2 is used for

investments that are generally performing in accordance with expectations. Investment Rating 3 is used for performing investments that require closer monitoring. Investment Rating 4 is used for investments performing below expectations where a higher risk of loss exists. Investment Rating 5 is used for investments performing significantly below expectations where we expect a loss.

Table of Contents

The following table shows the distribution of Patriot's debt investments on the 1 to 5 investment rating scale at fair value as of June 30, 2009 and December 31, 2008:

Investment Rating	June 30, 2009		December 31, 2008	
	Investments at Fair Value	Percentage of Total Portfolio	Investments at Fair Value	Percentage of Total Portfolio
1	\$ 95,779,317	34.9%	\$ 82,179,735	26.7%
2	134,852,717	49.2	184,507,897	59.9
3	30,469,979	11.1	21,275,475	6.9
4	4,890,139	1.8	8,477,320	2.7
5	8,240,758	3.0	11,639,548	3.8
Totals	\$ 274,232,910	100.0%	\$ 308,079,975	100.0%

At June 30, 2009 and December 31, 2008, Patriot had loans and equity investments from six and three, respectively, of its portfolio companies on non-accrual status.

In the event that the United States economy continues in a prolonged recession, it is possible that the financial results of small- to mid-sized companies, similar to those in which Patriot invests, could experience further deterioration, which could ultimately lead to difficulty in meeting debt service requirements and an increase in defaults. Patriot can provide no assurance that the performance of certain of its portfolio companies will not be negatively impacted by these economic or other conditions which could have a negative impact on its future results.

Results of Operations

The principal measure of Patriot's financial performance is net income (loss), which includes net investment income (loss), net realized gain (loss) and net unrealized appreciation (depreciation). Net investment income (loss) is the difference between Patriot's income from interest, dividends, fees, and other investment income and its operating expenses. Net realized gain (loss) on investments is the difference between the proceeds received from dispositions of portfolio investments and their stated cost. Net unrealized appreciation (depreciation) on investments is the net change in the fair value of Patriot's investment portfolio. Net unrealized appreciation (depreciation) on interest rate swaps is the net change in the fair value of its outstanding swap agreements.

Comparison for the three months ended June 30, 2009 and 2008***Total Investment Income***

Total investment income includes interest and dividend income on Patriot's investments, fee income and other investment income. Fee income consists principally of loan and arrangement fees, annual administrative fees, unused fees, prepayment fees, amendment fees, equity structuring fees and waiver fees. Other investment income consists primarily of the accelerated recognition of deferred financing fees received from Patriot's portfolio companies on the repayment of the outstanding investment, the sale of the investment or reduction of available credit.

Total investment income for the three months ended June 30, 2009 and 2008, was \$8.1 million and \$10.7 million, respectively. For the three months ended June 30, 2009, this amount consisted of interest income of \$12,000 from cash and cash equivalents, \$7.8 million of interest and dividend income from portfolio investments (which included \$1.1 million in payment-in-kind or PIK interest and dividends) and \$288,000 of fee income. For the three months ended June 30, 2008, this amount consisted of interest income of \$30,000 from cash and cash equivalents, \$10.1 million of interest and dividend income from portfolio investments (which included \$1.4 million in payment-in-kind or PIK interest and dividends), \$142,000 in fee income and \$380,000 in other investment income.

The decrease in Patriot's total investment income for the three months ended June 30, 2009 as compared to the three months ended June 30, 2008 was primarily attributable to a decrease in the weighted average fair

Table of Contents

value balance outstanding of its interest-bearing investment portfolio during the quarter ended June 30, 2009. The primary reason behind the decrease in total investment income was a decrease in interest income due to the decrease in the weighted average fair value balance of its investment portfolio, and a decrease in the weighted average yield of its investments. During the three months ended June 30, 2009, the weighted average fair value balance outstanding of Patriot's interest-bearing investment portfolio was approximately \$292.4 million as compared to approximately \$337.3 million during the three months ended June 30, 2008. The weighted average yield on Patriot's investments during the three months ended June 30, 2009 decreased as a result of an increase in the number of loans on non-accrual status and an overall decrease in market interest rates.

Expenses

Expenses include compensation expense, interest on Patriot's outstanding indebtedness, professional fees, and general and administrative expenses.

Expenses for the three months ended June 30, 2009 and 2008, were \$5.6 million and \$4.2 million, respectively. Expenses increased for the three months ended June 30, 2009 as compared to the three months ended June 30, 2008 by approximately \$1.4 million, primarily as a result of higher interest expense of \$852,000, higher professional fees of \$610,000 and higher general and administrative expenses of \$126,000, partially offset by lower compensation expense which decreased by \$268,000. The lower compensation expense was principally attributable to the elimination of bonus accruals given the impact of the current market and economic environment on Patriot's financial performance, reduction of employee headcount during the fourth quarter of 2008 and the first quarter of 2009, partially offset by an increase in base salary for three of Patriot's executive officers during the first quarter of 2009. The increase in interest expense was attributable to an increase in interest rates during the second quarter of 2009 as a result of the April 3, 2009 termination event which occurred under the Amended Securitization Facility. Patriot's weighted average borrowings outstanding were approximately \$141.5 million during the three months ended June 30, 2009, as compared to \$139.6 million during the three months ended June 30, 2008. Such borrowings were used primarily to fund investments. The increase in professional fees expense is primarily due to additional legal fees we incurred in 2009 relating to the termination event under the Amended Securitization Facility and Patriot's evaluation of strategic alternatives. The increase in general and administrative expenses is primarily the result of additional costs incurred in connection with the evaluation of strategic alternatives, including additional fees paid to Patriot's directors in connection with board meetings relating to the termination event under the Amended Securitization Facility and the evaluation of strategic alternatives.

Realized Gain (Loss) on Disposition of Investments

Net realized gain (loss) on investments is the difference between the proceeds received from dispositions of portfolio investments and their stated cost. During the three months ended June 30, 2009, Patriot realized a loss of \$413,000 on investments principally from the sale of one syndicated loan investment. During the three months ended June 30, 2008, Patriot realized a loss of \$344,000 on investments principally from the cancellation of warrants in which it had previously recorded unrealized depreciation on the entire warrant balance.

Net Change in Unrealized Appreciation or Depreciation on Investments

Net unrealized appreciation (depreciation) on investments is the net change in the fair value of our investment portfolio during the reporting period, including the reversal of previously recorded unrealized appreciation or depreciation when gains or losses are realized. During the three months ended June 30, 2009 and 2008, Patriot recorded net unrealized depreciation of \$12.7 million and \$3.4 million, respectively, on its investments. For the three months ended June 30, 2009, Patriot's net unrealized depreciation consisted of the following: approximately \$12.9 million of unrealized depreciation resulted from a decline in cash flows of its portfolio companies;

approximately \$1.5 million of unrealized depreciation which resulted from changes in market multiples and interest rates; offset by approximately \$1.7 million of unrealized appreciation resulted from quoted market prices on its syndicated loan portfolio. For the three months ended June 30, 2008, Patriot's net unrealized depreciation consisted of the following: approximately \$217,000 of unrealized depreciation

Table of Contents

resulted from the decrease in quoted market prices on its syndicated loan portfolio as a result of the disruption in the credit markets for broadly syndicated loans; approximately \$3.6 million resulted from a decline in the financial performance of its portfolio companies; offset by approximately \$452,000 of unrealized appreciation which resulted from changes in market multiples and interest rates.

Net Unrealized Appreciation or Depreciation on Interest Rate Swaps

Net unrealized appreciation (depreciation) on interest rate swaps represents the change in the value of the swap agreements. For the three months ended June 30, 2009 and 2008, Patriot recorded unrealized appreciation of approximately \$679,000 and \$970,000, respectively, on its interest rate swap agreements. The unrealized appreciation in the value of its interest rate swap agreements in 2009 and 2008 resulted from the volatility and corresponding fluctuation in variable interest rates during the periods. On July 9, 2009, Patriot terminated all eight interest rate swap agreements in connection with entering into an agreement, limited consent and amendment to its Amended Securitization Facility with the lenders and incurred a liability of approximately \$3.3 million.

Net Income (Loss)

Net loss was \$9.9 million for the quarter ended June 30, 2009 as compared to net income of \$3.7 million for the quarter ended June 30, 2008. The net loss for the three months ended June 30, 2009 principally related to net unrealized depreciation of \$12.7 million on Patriot's investments.

Comparison for the six months ended June 30, 2009 and 2008***Total Investment Income***

Total investment income includes interest and dividend income on Patriot's investments, fee income and other investment income. Fee income consists principally of loan and arrangement fees, annual administrative fees, unused fees, prepayment fees, amendment fees, equity structuring fees and waiver fees. Other investment income consists primarily of the accelerated recognition of deferred financing fees received from its portfolio companies on the repayment of the outstanding investment, the sale of the investment, or reduction of available credit.

Total investment income for the six months ended June 30, 2009 and 2008, was \$16.6 million and \$21.9 million, respectively. For the six months ended June 30, 2009, this amount consisted of interest income of \$31,000 from cash and cash equivalents, \$16.1 million of interest income from portfolio investments (which included \$2.3 million in payment-in-kind or PIK interest and dividends), \$455,000 in fee income and \$9,000 in other investment income. For the six months ended June 30, 2008, this amount consisted of interest income of \$84,000 from cash and cash equivalents, \$21.0 million of interest income from portfolio investments (which included \$3.0 million in payment-in-kind or PIK interest and dividends), \$356,000 in fee income and \$420,000 in other investment income.

The decrease in Patriot's total investment income for the six months ended June 30, 2009 as compared to the six months ended June 30, 2008 was primarily attributable to a decrease in the weighted average fair value balance outstanding of its interest-bearing investment portfolio during the six months ended June 30, 2009. The primary reason behind the decrease in total investment income was a decrease in interest income due to the decrease in the weighted average fair value balance of its investment portfolio, and a decrease in the weighted average yield of its investments. During the six months ended June 30, 2009, the weighted average fair value balance outstanding of Patriot's interest-bearing investment portfolio was approximately \$300.3 million as compared to approximately \$350.3 million during the six months ended June 30, 2008. The weighted average yield on its investments during the six months ended June 30, 2009 decreased as a result of an increase in the number of loans on non-accrual status and an overall decrease in market interest rates.

Table of Contents***Expenses***

Expenses include compensation expense, interest on outstanding indebtedness, professional fees, and general and administrative expenses.

Expenses for the six months ended June 30, 2009 and 2008, were \$9.0 million and \$8.7 million, respectively. Expenses increased for the six months ended June 30, 2009 as compared to the six months ended June 30, 2008 by approximately \$300,000, primarily as a result of higher interest expense which increased by \$379,000, higher professional fees of \$676,000 and higher general and administrative expenses which increased by \$68,000, offset by lower compensation expense which decreased by \$846,000. The lower compensation expense was principally attributable to the elimination of bonus accruals given the impact of the current market and economic environment on Patriot's financial performance, reduction of employee headcount during the fourth quarter of 2008 and the first quarter of 2009, partially offset by an increase in base salary for three of Patriot's executive officers during the first quarter of 2009. The increase in interest expense was attributable to a increase in interest rates during the second quarter of 2009 as a result of the April 3, 2009 termination event which occurred under the Amended Securitization Facility. Patriot's weighted average borrowings outstanding were approximately \$146.4 million during the six months ended June 30, 2009, as compared to \$146.2 million during the six months ended June 30, 2008. Such borrowings were used primarily to fund investments. The increase in professional fees expense is primarily due to additional legal fees Patriot incurred in 2009 relating to the termination event under the Amended Securitization Facility and Patriot's evaluation of strategic alternatives. The increase in general and administrative expenses is primarily the result of additional costs incurred in connection with the evaluation of strategic alternatives, including additional fees paid to Patriot's directors in connection with board meetings relating to the termination event under the Amended Securitization Facility, offset by reduced travel, advertising and investor relations expenses.

Realized Gain (Loss) on the Disposition of Investments

Net realized gain (loss) on investments is the difference between the proceeds received from dispositions of portfolio investments and their stated cost. During the six months ended June 30, 2009, Patriot realized a loss of \$12.0 million due to the permanent impairment of loans to one of its portfolio companies and the sale of one syndicated loan investment. During the six months ended June 30, 2008, Patriot realized a loss of \$434,000 on investments from the sale of one portfolio debt investment and from the cancellation of warrants in which it had previously recorded unrealized depreciation on the entire warrant balance.

Net Change in Unrealized Appreciation or Depreciation on Investments

Net unrealized appreciation (depreciation) on investments is the net change in the fair value of Patriot's investment portfolio during the reporting period, including the reversal of previously recorded unrealized appreciation or depreciation when gains or losses are realized. During the six months ended June 30, 2009 and 2008, we recorded net unrealized depreciation of \$16.9 million and \$13.2 million, respectively, on Patriot's investments. For the six months ended June 30, 2009, Patriot's net unrealized depreciation consisted of the following: approximately \$17.5 million of unrealized depreciation resulted from a decline in cash flows of our portfolio companies; approximately \$0.7 million of unrealized depreciation which resulted from changes in market multiples and interest rates; offset by approximately \$1.3 million of unrealized appreciation resulted from quoted market prices on its syndicated loan portfolio. For the six months ended June 30, 2008, Patriot's net unrealized depreciation consists of the following: approximately \$1.4 million of unrealized depreciation resulted from the decrease in quoted market prices on its syndicated loan portfolio as a result of disruption in the financial credit markets for broadly syndicated loans; approximately \$7.8 million resulted from a decline in the financial performance of its portfolio companies; and approximately \$4.0 million resulted from changes in market multiples and interest rates.

Unrealized Appreciation or Depreciation on Interest Rate Swaps

Net unrealized appreciation on interest rate swaps represents the change in the fair value of Patriot's swap agreements. For the six months ended June 30, 2009 and 2008, Patriot recorded unrealized appreciation of

Table of Contents

approximately \$862,000 and \$217,000, respectively, on its interest rate swap agreements. The unrealized appreciation in the value of its interest rate swap agreements in 2009 and 2008 resulted from the volatility and corresponding fluctuation in variable interest rates during the periods. On July 9, 2009, Patriot terminated all eight interest rate swap agreements in connection with entering into an agreement, limited consent and amendment to its Amended Securitization Facility with the lenders and incurred a liability of approximately \$3.3 million.

Net Income (Loss)

Net loss was \$20.4 million for the six months ended June 30, 2009 as compared to net loss of \$232,000 for the six months ended June 30, 2008. The \$20.2 million increase in net loss was primarily a result of an increase in net unrealized depreciation of \$3.7 million, an increase in realized losses of \$11.6 million, and a decrease in net investment income of \$5.5 million.

Comparison of the year ended December 31, 2008 and December 31, 2007

Total Investment Income

Total investment income included interest and dividend income on Patriot's investments, fee income and other investment income. Fee income consists principally of loan and arrangement fees, annual administrative fees, unused fees, prepayment fees, amendment fees, equity structuring fees and waiver fees. Other investment income consists primarily of the accelerated recognition of deferred financing fees received from Patriot's portfolio companies on the repayment of the entire outstanding investment, the sale of the investment or reduction of available credit.

Total investment income for the years ended December 31, 2008 and December 31, 2007 was \$42.3 million and \$39.0 million, respectively. For the year ended December 31, 2008, this amount consisted of interest income of \$142,000 from cash and cash equivalents, \$40.0 million of interest and dividend income from portfolio investments (which included \$5.5 million in payment-in-kind or PIK interest and dividends), \$1.4 million in fee income and \$750,000 in other investment income. For the year ended December 31, 2007, this amount primarily consisted of interest income of \$255,000 from cash and cash equivalents, \$36.9 million of interest and dividend income from portfolio investments (which included \$3.9 million in payment-in-kind or PIK interest and dividends), \$1.3 million in fee income and \$535,000 in other investment income.

The increase in Patriot's total investment income for the year ended December 31, 2008 as compared to the year ended December 31, 2007 is primarily attributable to an increase in the weighted average fair value balance outstanding of its interest-bearing investment portfolio during the year ended December 31, 2008, partially offset by a decrease in the weighted average yield of its investments. The weighted average yield decreased primarily as a result of an overall decrease in market interest rates. During the year ended December 31, 2008, the weighted average fair value balance outstanding of Patriot's interest-bearing investment portfolio was approximately \$336.8 million as compared to approximately \$298.5 million during the year ended December 31, 2007. Total investments decreased from \$384.7 million at December 31, 2007 to \$322.4 million at December 31, 2008, primarily due to an increase in payoffs recorded in 2008 in the amount of \$27.7 million and an increase of \$36.4 million in unrealized depreciation for the year ended December 31, 2008. However, the weighted average balance outstanding increased in 2008 as a result of the following: the majority of the net originations in 2007, \$127.5 million, occurred in the third and fourth quarters of 2007; the majority of the unrealized depreciation recorded in 2008, \$40.0 million, was recorded in the third and fourth quarters of 2008. These factors contributed to influencing the increase in the weighted average balance for 2008.

Expenses

Expenses included compensation expense, interest on Patriot's outstanding indebtedness, professional fees, and general and administrative expenses.

Table of Contents

Expenses for the years ended December 31, 2008 and 2007 were \$16.6 million and \$16.2 million, respectively. Expenses increased for the year ended December 31, 2008 as compared to the year ended December 31, 2007 primarily as a result of increased interest expense in the amount of \$737,000, increased professional fees in the amount of \$748,000 and increased general and administrative expense in the amount of \$308,000. Those increases were partially offset by lower compensation expense in the amount of \$1.4 million. The lower compensation expense was principally attributable to the elimination of bonus accruals during the third and fourth quarters of 2008 given the impact of the current market environment on Patriot's financial performance in 2008 and the recognition that bonus awards for 2008 would be smaller than previously anticipated. The higher interest expense is attributable to an increase in the weighted average borrowings outstanding under its \$225.0 million amended and restated securitization revolving credit facility, which were approximately \$141.5 million in 2008 as compared to \$106.0 million in 2007, and an increase in interest rates on its outstanding indebtedness during the third and fourth quarters of 2008. Such borrowings were primarily used to fund investments. The increase in general and administrative expenses is primarily a result of higher costs for benefits, proxy solicitation fees and printing costs. The increase in professional fees expense is primarily due to increases in the fees Patriot incurred in 2008 related to accounting and compliance costs in connection with the adoption of *Statement of Financial Standards No. 157 - Fair Value Measurements*, on January 1, 2008 and the write-off of legal and accounting costs related to the 2008 filing of a shelf registration statement pursuant to which Patriot did not sell any securities. In prior periods, Patriot capitalized such expenses and expensed them in connection with securities offerings pursuant to such shelf registration statements.

Realized Gain (Loss) on Sale of Investments

Net realized gain (loss) on sale of investments is the difference between the proceeds received from dispositions of portfolio investments and their stated cost. During the year ended December 31, 2008, Patriot realized losses of \$883,000, principally from the sale of two syndicated debt investments and the cancellation of warrants which it had previously written down to zero, which were partially offset by the sale of an equity investment. During the year ended December 31, 2007, Patriot realized gains of \$92,000 principally due to the sale of equity warrants from one of its portfolio investments.

Net Change in Unrealized Appreciation or Depreciation on Investments

Patriot determines the value of each investment in its portfolio on a quarterly basis, and changes in value result in unrealized appreciation or depreciation being recognized in its statement of operations. Value, as defined in Section 2(a)(41) of the 1940 Act, is (i) the market price for those securities for which a market quotation is readily available and (ii) for all other securities and assets, fair value as determined in good faith by Patriot's board of directors. Since there is typically no readily available market value for the investments in Patriot's portfolio, it values substantially all of its portfolio investments at fair value as determined in good faith by its board of directors pursuant to written guidelines established by its board of directors and a consistently applied valuation process. See *Business of Patriot - Determination of Net Asset Value* for a discussion of its valuation policy and process. At December 31, 2008 and 2007, portfolio investments recorded at fair value were approximately 91.0% and 96.6% of Patriot's total assets, respectively. Because of the inherent uncertainty of determining the fair value of investments that do not have a readily available market, the fair value of Patriot's investments determined in good faith by the board of directors may differ significantly from the values that would have been used had a ready market existed for the investments, and the differences could be material.

Net unrealized appreciation (depreciation) on investments is the net change in the fair value of Patriot's investment portfolio during the reporting period, including the reversal of previously recorded unrealized appreciation or depreciation when gains and losses are realized. During the year ended December 31, 2008, Patriot recorded net unrealized depreciation of \$40.0 million on its investments and during the year ended December 31, 2007, it recorded net unrealized depreciation of \$3.6 million on its investments. For the year ended December 31, 2008, a portion of

Patriot's net unrealized depreciation, approximately \$5.6 million, resulted from the decrease in quoted market prices on its syndicated loan portfolio as a result of the disruption

Table of Contents

in the credit markets for broadly syndicated loans; approximately \$27.5 million resulted from a decline in the financial performance of its portfolio companies; and approximately \$6.9 million resulted from the January 1, 2008 adoption of SFAS 157. During the year ended December 31, 2007, Patriot recorded net unrealized depreciation of \$3.6 million on its investments. A substantial portion of the unrealized depreciation recorded during 2007 resulted from an increase in the number of its portfolio companies requiring closer monitoring or performing below expectations and, to a lesser extent, from quoted market prices below par on its syndicated loan portfolio as a result of the disruption in the financial and credit markets for large syndicated loans.

Unrealized Appreciation (Depreciation) on Interest Rate Swaps

Net unrealized appreciation (depreciation) on interest rate swaps represents the change in value of Patriot's swap agreements. For the year ended December 31, 2008, Patriot recorded an unrealized depreciation of approximately \$2.3 million on its interest rate swap agreements as compared to \$775,000 of unrealized depreciation in the comparable period in 2007. The 2008 and 2007 unrealized depreciation in the value of Patriot's interest rate swap agreements resulted from the volatility in interest rates during both years.

Net Income (Loss) from Operations

Net loss was \$17.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2008 as compared to net income of \$18.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2007. The \$35.9 million decrease in net income was primarily a result of an increase in net realized and unrealized loss in the amount of \$38.9 million, partially offset by a \$3.0 million increase in net investment income.

Comparison of the year ended December 31, 2007 and December 31, 2006

Total Investment Income

Total investment income included interest and dividend income on Patriot's investments, fee income and other investment income. Fee income consists principally of loan and arrangement fees, annual administrative fees, unused fees, prepayment fees, amendment fees, equity structuring fees and waiver fees. Other investment income consists primarily of the accelerated recognition of deferred financing fees received from Patriot's portfolio companies on the repayment of the entire outstanding investment, the sale of the investment or reduction of available credit.

Total investment income for the years ended December 31, 2007 and December 31, 2006 was \$39.0 million and \$26.5 million, respectively. For the year ended December 31, 2007, this amount consisted of interest income of \$255,000 from cash and cash equivalents, \$36.9 million of interest and dividend income from portfolio investments (which included \$3.9 million in payment-in-kind or PIK interest and dividends), \$1.3 million in fee income and \$535,000 in other investment income. For the year ended December 31, 2006, this amount primarily consisted of interest income of \$423,000 from cash and cash equivalents, \$25.0 million of interest and dividend income from portfolio investments (which included \$2.4 million in payment-in-kind or PIK interest and dividends), \$270,000 in fee income and \$848,000 in other investment income.

The increase in Patriot's total investment income for the year ended December 31, 2007 as compared to the year ended December 31, 2006 was primarily attributable to an increase in the weighted average fair value balance outstanding of its interest-bearing investment portfolio during the year ended December 31, 2007. During the year ended December 31, 2007, the weighted average fair value balance outstanding of Patriot's interest-bearing investment portfolio was approximately \$298.5 million as compared to approximately \$192.5 million during the year ended December 31, 2006. The primary reason behind the increase in total investment income was an increase in interest income due to the increase in the size of Patriot's investment portfolio, partially offset by a decrease in the weighted

average yield of its investments, and an increase in fee income due to an increase in prepayment penalties and structuring fees as well as higher fees for amendments. The weighted average yield decreased as a result of a shift in Patriot's portfolio mix towards more senior secured investments and an overall decrease in market interest rates.

Table of Contents

Expenses

Expenses included compensation expense, interest on Patriot's outstanding indebtedness, professional fees, and general and administrative expenses.

Expenses for the years ended December 31, 2007 and 2006 were \$16.2 million and \$11.5 million, respectively. Expenses increased for the year ended December 31, 2007 as compared to the year ended December 31, 2006 primarily as a result of increased compensation expense in the amount of \$1.5 million, increased interest expense in the amount of \$3.1 million and increased general and administrative expense in the amount of \$269,000. Those increases were offset by lower professional fees expense in the amount of \$159,000. The higher compensation expense was due to an increase in salaries of existing employees, higher bonus accruals and the addition of new employees during the year. The higher interest expense was attributable to an increase in the weighted average borrowings outstanding under Patriot's \$175.0 million amended and restated securitization revolving credit facility, which were approximately \$106.0 million in 2007 as compared to \$55.3 million in 2006, and an increase in interest rates on its outstanding indebtedness during the third and fourth quarters of 2007. Such borrowings were primarily used to fund investments. The increase in general and administrative expenses was primarily a result of higher costs for benefits and travel attributable to the increase in employees and computer software expense. The decrease in professional fees expense was primarily due to decreases in the fees Patriot incurred in 2006 related to its initial compliance with Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

Realized Gain (Loss) on Sale of Investments

Net realized gain (loss) on sale of investments is the difference between the proceeds received from dispositions of portfolio investments and their stated cost. During the year ended December 31, 2007, Patriot realized gains of \$92,000, principally due to the sale of equity warrants from one of its portfolio investments. During the year ended December 31, 2006, it sold its investment in Interstate Highway Sign Corporation and realized a net loss of \$3.3 million.

Net Change in Unrealized Appreciation or Depreciation on Investments

Patriot determine the value of each investment in its portfolio on a quarterly basis, and changes in value result in unrealized appreciation or depreciation being recognized in its statement of operations. Value, as defined in Section 2(a)(41) of the 1940 Act, is (i) the market price for those securities for which a market quotation is readily available and (ii) for all other securities and assets, fair value as determined in good faith by Patriot's board of directors. Since there is typically no readily available market value for the investments in its portfolio, Patriot's value substantially all of its portfolio investments at fair value as determined in good faith by its board of directors pursuant to its valuation policy and a consistently applied valuation process. See *Business of Patriot - Determination of Net Asset Value* for a discussion of its valuation policy and process. At December 31, 2007 and 2006, portfolio investments recorded at fair value were approximately 96.6% and 95.1% of its total assets, respectively. Because of the inherent uncertainty of determining the fair value of investments that do not have a readily available market, the fair value of Patriot's investments determined in good faith by the board of directors may differ significantly from the values that would have been used had a ready market existed for the investments, and the differences could be material.

Net unrealized appreciation (depreciation) on investments is the net change in the fair value of Patriot's investment portfolio during the reporting period, including the reversal of previously recorded unrealized appreciation or depreciation when gains and losses are realized. During the year ended December 31, 2007, Patriot recorded net

unrealized depreciation of \$3.6 million on its investments and during the year ended December 31, 2006, Patriot recorded net unrealized appreciation of \$3.8 million on its investments, which primarily related to one investment which was sold during the year at a realized loss of \$3.3 million and the reversal of the previously recorded unrealized loss related thereto. A substantial portion of the unrealized depreciation recorded during 2007 resulted from an increase in the number of Patriot's portfolio companies requiring closer monitoring or performing below expectations and, to a lesser extent, from quoted market prices below par on its syndicated loan portfolio as a result of disruption in the financial and credit markets

Table of Contents

for large syndicated loans. Sustained market disruptions in the large corporate leverage loan market could continue to have a downward impact on the amount of unrealized depreciation Patriot record on its syndicated loans.

Unrealized Appreciation (Depreciation) on Interest Rate Swaps

Net unrealized depreciation on interest rate swaps represents the change in value of Patriot's swap agreements. For the year ended December 31, 2007, Patriot recorded an unrealized depreciation of approximately \$775,000 on its interest rate swap agreements as compared to \$13,000 in unrealized appreciation in the comparable period in 2006. The 2007 unrealized depreciation in the value of Patriot's interest rate swap agreements resulted from the volatility in interest rates during the year.

Net Income from Operations

Net income was \$18.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2007 as compared to \$15.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2006. The \$2.8 million increase in net income was primarily a result of an increase in investment income of \$12.5 million in 2007, partially offset by an increase in operating expenses in the amount of \$4.7 million and an increase in net realized and unrealized loss in the amount of \$4.9 million.

Financial Condition, Liquidity and Capital Resources

Cash, Cash Equivalents and Restricted Cash

At June 30, 2009 and December 31, 2008, Patriot had \$8.1 million and \$6.4 million, respectively, in cash and cash equivalents. In addition, at June 30, 2009 and December 31, 2008, Patriot had \$7.8 million and \$22.2 million, respectively, in restricted cash which it maintained in accordance with the terms of its Amended Securitization Facility. A portion of the December 31, 2008 funds were released or available to Patriot on January 12, 2009. Due to the termination event under the Amended Securitization Facility on April 3, 2009, a portion of the March 31, 2009 funds, which would have been released to Patriot on April 13, 2009, were instead used to reduce the outstanding borrowings under its Amended Securitization Facility. As a result, any future funds that get released under the Amended Securitization Facility will be used to reduce outstanding borrowings until fully repaid. On June 30, 2009 and August 7, 2009, \$137.4 million and \$115.7 million, respectively, was outstanding under the Amended Securitization Facility. On August 7, 2009, Patriot had \$6.7 million in cash and cash equivalents.

For the six months ended June 30, 2009, net cash provided by operating activities totaled \$5.3 million, compared to net cash provided by operating activities of \$8.6 million for the comparable 2008 period. This change was due primarily to an increase in net loss, an increase in net realized losses on investments, an increase in interest payable, a decrease in unrealized depreciation on investments, an increase in unrealized appreciation on swaps, and an increase in accounts payable, accrued expenses and other. Those amounts were offset by a decrease in PIK interest and dividends. Cash provided by investing activities totaled \$12.2 million and \$52.2 million for the six months ended June 30, 2009 and 2008, respectively. This change was principally due to lower loan repayments and amortization of \$30.4 million, and a decrease in investment sales of \$9.0 million during the first half of 2009. Cash used for financing activities totaled \$15.8 million and \$60.5 million in the six months ended June 30, 2009 and 2008, respectively. This change was principally due to a net decrease of \$23.6 million in our net borrowings and a decrease of \$8.2 million in dividends paid, both of which were offset by an increase in restricted cash in the amount of \$11.8 million.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Patriot has historically relied on cash generated from its operations and debt and equity financings to fund its business. Patriot primarily used these funds to make investments in portfolio companies in accordance with its investment

objective, to pay its operating expenses and to make cash distributions to the holders of its common stock. However, since mid-2007, global credit and other financial markets have suffered substantial stress, volatility, illiquidity and disruption. These forces reached unprecedented levels in late 2008, resulting in

Table of Contents

the bankruptcy or acquisition of, or government assistance to, several major domestic and international financial institutions. In particular, the financial services sector has been negatively impacted by significant write-offs related to sub-prime mortgages and the re-pricing of credit risk. These events have significantly diminished overall confidence in the debt and equity markets and caused increasing economic uncertainty. This reduced confidence and uncertainty has severely hampered Patriot's ability to obtain equity and debt financing.

As a result of this turmoil in the financial markets and Patriot's greatly diminished access to equity and debt financing, it had previously taken a number of steps to help improve the availability of liquidity, including:

curtailing its investment originations;

reducing its operating expenses;

obtaining stockholder approval at its 2008 annual meeting of stockholders to sell shares of its common stock below the then current net asset value per share in one or more offerings for a period of one year which ended on June 17, 2009; and

postponing any decisions relating to 2009 dividend requirements, if any, until Patriot has a better insight on its requirement and its ability to pay.

However, in light of the termination event which occurred under the Amended Securitization Facility on April 3, 2009, Patriot can no longer make additional advances under the facility and must use all principal, interest and fees collected from the debt investments secured by the facility to pay down amounts outstanding under the facility by April 3, 2011. Because substantially all of its debt investments are secured by the Amended Securitization Facility, Patriot cannot provide any assurance that it will have sufficient cash and liquid assets to fund its operations and dividend distributions to its stockholders. Moreover, Patriot's ability to operate its business in the manner in which it has historically operated will be constrained until its ability to access the debt and equity capital markets improves. In this regard, because Patriot's common stock has traded at a price significantly below its current net asset value per share over the last several months and it is limited in its ability to sell its common stock at a price below net asset value per share without first obtaining stockholder approval (which approval Patriot did not seek at its 2009 annual meeting of stockholders), Patriot may continue to be limited in its ability to raise equity capital. In addition, as a business development company, Patriot generally is required to meet a coverage ratio of total assets less liabilities and indebtedness not represented by senior securities, to total senior securities, which includes all of its borrowings and any preferred stock it may issue in the future, of at least 200%. This requirement limits the amount that Patriot may borrow. As of June 30, 2009, this ratio was 217%.

Borrowings

Securitization Revolving Credit Facility. On September 18, 2006, Patriot, through a consolidated wholly-owned bankruptcy remote, special purpose subsidiary, entered into an amended and restated securitization revolving credit facility (the "Securitization Facility") with an entity affiliated with BMO Capital Markets Corp. (formerly known as Harris Nesbitt Corp.). The Securitization Facility allowed the special purpose subsidiary to borrow up to \$140 million through the issuance of notes to a multi-seller commercial paper conduit administered by the affiliated entity. The Securitization Facility also required bank liquidity commitments (the "Liquidity Facility") to provide liquidity support to the conduit. The Liquidity Facility was provided by the lender that participated in the Securitization Facility for a period of 364-days and was renewable annually thereafter at the option of the lender. On May 2, 2007, Patriot amended the Securitization Facility to lower the interest rate payable on any outstanding borrowings under the Securitization Facility from the commercial paper rate plus 1.35% to the commercial paper rate plus 1.00% during the period of time Patriot was permitted to make draws under the Securitization Facility. The amendment also reduced or

eliminated certain restrictions pertaining to certain loan covenants. On August 31, 2007, Patriot amended the Securitization Facility to increase its borrowing capacity thereunder by \$35 million. The amendment also extended the commitment termination date from July 23, 2009 to July 22, 2010 and reduced or eliminated

Table of Contents

certain restrictions pertaining to certain loan covenants. The Securitization Facility provided for the payment by Patriot to the lender of a monthly fee equal to 0.25% per annum on the unused amount of the Securitization Facility.

On April 11, 2008, Patriot entered into the Amended Securitization Facility with an entity affiliated with BMO Capital Markets Corp. and Branch Banking and Trust Company (the Lenders). The Amended Securitization Facility amended and restated the Securitization Facility to, among other things: (i) increase the borrowing capacity from \$175 million to \$225 million; (ii) extend the maturity date from July 22, 2010 to April 11, 2011 (unless extended prior to such date for an additional 364-day period with the consent of the Lenders); (iii) increase the interest rate payable under the facility from the commercial paper rate plus 1.00% to the commercial paper rate plus 1.75% on up to \$175 million of outstanding borrowings and the LIBOR rate plus 1.75% on up to \$50 million of outstanding borrowings; and (iv) increase the unused commitment fee from 0.25% per annum to 0.30% per annum.

Similar to the Securitization Facility, the Amended Securitization Facility contains restrictions pertaining to the geographic and industry concentrations of funded loans, maximum size of funded loans, interest rate payment frequency of funded loans, maturity dates of funded loans and minimum equity requirements. The Amended Securitization Facility also contains certain requirements relating to portfolio performance, including required minimum portfolio yield and limitations on delinquencies and charge-offs, violation of which could have resulted in the early termination of the Amended Securitization Facility. The Amended Securitization Facility also requires the maintenance of the Liquidity Facility. The Liquidity Facility was provided by the Lenders that participate in the Securitization Facility for a period of 364-days and was renewable annually thereafter at the option of the lenders. The Liquidity Facility was scheduled to be renewed in April 2009. The Amended Securitization Facility is secured by all of the loans held by the Company's special purpose subsidiary.

On April 3, 2009, a termination event occurred under the Amended Securitization Facility due to the amount of Patriot's advances outstanding under the facility exceeding the maximum availability under the facility for more than three consecutive business days. The maximum availability under the facility is determined by, among other things, the fair market value of all eligible loans serving as collateral under the facility. Because the fair market value of certain eligible loans decreased at December 31, 2008, Patriot's advances outstanding under the facility exceeded the maximum availability under the facility. This determination was made in connection with the delivery of a borrowing base report to the facility lenders on March 31, 2009. As of such date, Patriot had \$157.6 million outstanding under the facility. As a result of the occurrence of the termination event under the facility, Patriot can no longer make additional advances under the facility. Also, the interest rate payable under the Amended Securitization Facility increased from the commercial paper rate plus 1.75% to the prime rate plus 3.75%. In addition, the terms of the facility require that all principal, interest and fees collected from the debt investments secured by the facility must be used to pay down amounts outstanding under the facility within 24 months following the date of the termination event. The facility also permits the Lenders, upon notice to Patriot, to accelerate amounts outstanding under the facility and exercise other rights and remedies provided by the facility, including the right to sell the collateral under the facility. To date, Patriot has not received any such notice from the Lenders.

At June 30, 2009, \$137.4 million was outstanding under the Amended Securitization Facility. At June 30, 2009, the interest rate payable on amounts outstanding under the Amended Securitization Facility was 7.0%.

Since 2006, Patriot, through its special purpose subsidiary, entered into eight interest rate swap agreements. The swap agreements have a fixed rate range of 3.3% to 5.2% on an initial notional amount of \$53.6 million. The swap agreements generally expire up to five years from issuance. The swaps were put into place to hedge against changes in variable interest payments on a portion of Patriot's outstanding borrowings. For the six months ended June 30, 2009 and 2008, net unrealized appreciation attributed to the swaps were approximately \$862,000 and \$217,000, respectively. While hedging activities may insulate Patriot against adverse changes in interest rates, they may also limit its ability to participate in the benefits of lower rates with respect to the outstanding borrowings. On July 9, 2009,

Patriot terminated all eight interest rate swap agreements and realized a loss of \$3.3 million.

Table of Contents

Regulated Investment Company Status and Dividends

Effective as of August 1, 2005, Patriot elected to be treated as a RIC under Subchapter M of the Code. As long as Patriot qualifies as a RIC, it will not be taxed on its investment company taxable income or realized net capital gains, to the extent that such taxable income or gains are distributed, or deemed to be distributed, to shareholders on a timely basis.

Taxable income generally differs from net income for financial reporting purposes due to temporary and permanent differences in the recognition of income and expenses, and generally excludes net unrealized appreciation or depreciation, until realized. Dividends declared and paid by Patriot in a year may differ from taxable income for that year as such dividends may include the distribution of current year taxable income, the distribution of prior year taxable income carried forward into and distributed in the current year. Distributions also may include returns of capital.

To maintain RIC tax treatment, Patriot must, among other things, distribute, with respect to each taxable year, at least 90% of its investment company taxable income (i.e., its net ordinary income and its realized net short-term capital gains in excess of realized net long-term capital losses, if any). In order to avoid certain excise taxes imposed on RICs, Patriot must distribute, with respect to each calendar year, an amount at least equal to the sum of (1) 98% of its ordinary income for the calendar year, (2) 98% of its capital gains in excess of capital losses for the one-year period ending on October 31 of the calendar year and (3) any ordinary income and net capital gains for preceding years that were not distributed during such years. To the extent Patriot's taxable earnings for a fiscal tax year falls below the total amount of its distributions for that fiscal year, a portion of those distributions may be deemed a return of capital to its shareholders.

Patriot may not be able to achieve operating results that will allow it to make distributions at a specific level or to increase the amount of these distributions from time to time. As a result of the termination event that occurred under the Amended Securitization Facility on April 3, 2009, Patriot is required to dedicate a significant portion of its operating cash flow to repay the principal amount outstanding under the Amended Securitization Facility by April 2011. As a result, Patriot may be required to severely limit or otherwise cease making cash distributions to its stockholders. If Patriot does not distribute at least a certain percentage of its taxable income annually, it will suffer adverse tax consequences, including possible loss of its status as a RIC. Patriot cannot assure shareholders that they will receive any distributions or distributions at a particular level. In addition, Patriot may be limited in its ability to make distributions due to the asset coverage test for borrowings applicable to it as a business development company under the 1940 Act. As a result of Patriot's tax loss for the six months ended June 30, 2009, Patriot did not have any required dividend distributions. See Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations of Patriot Recent Developments for a discussion on how the consummation of the merger with Prospect will impact Patriot's required dividend distributions.

Critical Accounting Policies

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, and revenues and expenses during the period reported. On an ongoing basis, Patriot's management evaluates its estimates and assumptions, which are based on historical experience and on various other assumptions that it believes to be reasonable under the circumstances. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Changes in its estimates and assumptions could materially impact Patriot's results of operations and financial condition.

Going Concern

A fundamental principle of the preparation of financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America is the assumption that an entity will continue in existence as a going concern, which contemplates continuity of operations and the realization of assets and settlement of liabilities occurring in the ordinary course of business. This principle is applicable to all entities

Table of Contents

except for entities in liquidation or entities for which liquidation appears imminent. In accordance with this requirement, Patriot's policy is to prepare its consolidated financial statements on a going concern basis unless it intends to liquidate or have no other alternative but to liquidate. As a result of the termination event that occurred under the Amended Securitization Facility, Patriot can no longer make additional advances under the facility. In addition, the terms of the facility require that all principal, interest and fees collected from the debt investments secured by the facility must be used to pay down amounts outstanding under the facility within 24 months following the date of the termination event. The facility also permits the lenders, upon notice to Patriot, to accelerate amounts outstanding under the facility and exercise other rights and remedies provided by the facility, including the right to sell the collateral under the facility. Patriot has not received any such notice from the lenders. While Patriot has prepared its consolidated financial statements on a going concern basis, if it is unable to obtain relief from certain terms of the facility, its ability to continue as a going concern may be severely impacted. Therefore, Patriot may not be able to realize its assets and settle its liabilities in the ordinary course of business. Patriot's consolidated financial statements included in this document do not reflect any adjustments that might specifically result from the outcome of this uncertainty.

Valuation of Portfolio Investments

The most significant estimate inherent in the preparation of Patriot's financial statements is the valuation of investments and the related amounts of unrealized appreciation and depreciation of investments recorded. Under SFAS No. 157, Patriot principally utilizes the market approach to estimate the fair value of its investments where there is not a readily available market and it also utilizes the income approach to estimate the fair value of its debt investments. Under the market approach, Patriot estimates the enterprise value of the portfolio companies in which it invests. There is no one methodology to estimate enterprise value and, in fact, for any one portfolio company, enterprise value is best expressed as a range of fair values, from which Patriot derives a single estimate of enterprise value. To estimate the enterprise value of a portfolio company, it analyzes various factors, including the portfolio company's historical and projected financial results. Patriot generally requires portfolio companies to provide annual audited and quarterly and monthly unaudited financial statements, as well as annual projections for the upcoming fiscal year. Typically, private companies are valued based on multiples of EBITDA (Earnings Before Interest, Taxes, Depreciation and Amortization), cash flows, net income, revenues, or in limited cases, book value.

Under the income approach, Patriot generally prepares and analyzes discounted cash flow models based on its projections of the future free cash flows of the business. Patriot also uses bond yield models to determine the present value of the future cash flow streams of its debt investments. Patriot reviews various sources of transactional data, including private mergers and acquisitions involving debt investments with similar characteristics, and assess the information in the valuation process.

The fair value of Patriot's investments at June 30, 2009, and December 31, 2008 was determined in good faith by its board of directors. Duff & Phelps, LLC, an independent valuation firm (Duff & Phelps), provided third party valuation consulting services to Patriot which consisted of certain mutually agreed upon limited procedures that Patriot engaged them to perform. At June 30, 2009 and at December 31, 2008, Patriot asked Duff & Phelps to perform the limited procedures on investments in 8 and 12 portfolio companies, respectively, comprising approximately 25% and 38% of the total investments at fair value, respectively. Upon completion of their limited procedures, Duff & Phelps concluded that the fair value of those investments subjected to the limited procedures did not appear to be unreasonable. Patriot's board of directors is solely responsible for the valuation of Patriot's portfolio investments at fair value as determined in good faith pursuant to its valuation policy and consistently applied valuation process.

Fee Income Recognition

Patriot receives a variety of fees in the ordinary course of its business, including arrangement fees and loan fees. Patriot accounts for its fee income by evaluating arrangements containing multiple revenue-generating activities. In some arrangements, the different revenue-generating activities (deliverables) are sufficiently separable and there exists sufficient evidence of their fair values to separately account for some or all of the deliverables (i.e., there are separate units of accounting). In those arrangements states that the total

Table of Contents

consideration received for the arrangement is allocated to each unit based upon each unit's relative fair value. In other arrangements, some or all of the deliverables are not independently functional, or there is not sufficient evidence of their fair values to account for them separately. In determining fair value of various fee income Patriot receives, it will first rely on data compiled through its investment and syndication activities and secondly on independent third party data.

The timing of revenue recognition for a given unit of accounting depends on the nature of the deliverable(s) in that accounting unit (and the corresponding revenue recognition model) and whether the general conditions for revenue recognition have been met. Fee income for which fair value cannot be reasonably ascertained is recognized using the interest method. In addition, Patriot capitalizes and offsets direct loan origination costs against the origination fees received and only defers the net fee.

Payment-in-Kind or PIK Interest and Dividends

Patriot includes in income certain amounts that it has not yet received in cash, such as contractual payment-in-kind or PIK interest or dividends, which represents either contractually deferred interest added to the loan balance that is generally due at the end of the loan term or contractually deferred dividends added to its equity investment in the portfolio company. Patriot will cease accruing PIK interest if it does not expect the portfolio company to be able to pay all principal and interest due, and it will cease accruing PIK dividends if it does not expect the portfolio company to be able to make PIK dividend payments in the future. In certain cases, a portfolio company makes principal payments on its loan prior to making payments to reduce the PIK loan balances and, therefore, the PIK portion of a portfolio company's loan can increase while the total outstanding amount of the loan to that portfolio company may stay the same or decrease. Accrued PIK interest and dividends represented \$7.3 million or 2.6% of Patriot's portfolio of investments at fair value as of June 30, 2009 and \$6.6 million or 2.0% of its portfolio of investments at fair value as of December 31, 2008. The net increase in loan and equity balances as a result of contracted PIK arrangements are separately identified on Patriot's statements of cash flows.

PIK related activity for the six months ended June 30, 2009 and the year ended December 31, 2008 was as follows:

	Six Months Ended June 30, 2009	Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2008
Beginning PIK balance	\$ 6,605,194	\$ 4,714,356
PIK interest and dividends earned during the period	2,218,782	5,452,124
PIK conversion to equity		(1,519,567)
PIK write-off(1)	(1,110,041)	
PIK receipts during the period	(447,982)	(2,041,719)
Ending PIK balance	\$ 7,265,953	\$ 6,605,194

(1) Write-off is the result of the permanent impairment of loans to one of our portfolio companies.

Interest and Dividend Income Recognition

Interest income is recorded on an accrual basis to the extent that such amounts are expected to be collected. When a loan or debt security becomes 90 days or more past due, or if Patriot otherwise does not expect the debtor to be able to

service its debt or other obligations, it will generally place the loan or debt security on non-accrual status and cease recognizing interest income on that loan or debt security until the borrower has demonstrated the ability and intent to pay contractual amounts due. At June 30, 2009 and December 31, 2008, Patriot had loans and equity investments from six and three, respectively, of its portfolio companies on non-accrual status. Dividend income on preferred equity securities is recorded on an accrual basis to the extent that such amounts are expected to be collected. Dividend income on equity securities is recorded on the record date for private companies and the ex-dividend date for publicly traded companies.

Table of Contents**Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements**

Patriot is party to financial instruments with off-balance sheet risk in the normal course of business to meet the financial needs of its portfolio companies. These instruments include commitments to extend credit and involve, to varying degrees, elements of credit risk in excess of the amount recognized in the balance sheet. Patriot attempts to limit its credit risk by conducting extensive due diligence, negotiating appropriate financial covenants and obtaining collateral where necessary. As of June 30, 2009, Patriot had unused commitments to extend credit to its portfolio companies of \$17.3 million, which are not reflected on Patriot's balance sheet. Since April 3, 2009, the date of the termination event under the Amended Securitization Facility, Patriot has funded revolver draws under its outstanding commitments. Patriot is currently in negotiation with the Lenders to have eligible revolver draws, which are requests on loans that secure the Amended Securitization Facility, funded by the Lenders going forward. Ineligible revolver draw requests, those requests on loans outside of the Amended Securitization Facility, will not be funded by the Lenders. Patriot may not have the ability to fund the ineligible revolver draw requests in the future or eligible revolver draw requests if the Lenders refuse to accommodate this request. In connection with the Amended Securitization Facility, Patriot's consolidated special purpose subsidiary may be required under certain circumstances to enter into interest rate swap agreements or other interest rate hedging transactions. Patriot has agreed to guarantee the payment of certain swap breakage costs that may be payable by its special purpose subsidiary in connection with any such interest rate swap agreements or other interest rate hedging transactions. At June 30, 2009, Patriot had eight such agreements. On July 9, 2009, Patriot terminated all eight interest rate swap agreements and realized a loss of \$3.3 million.

Contractual Obligations

As of June 30, 2009, Patriot had \$137.4 million outstanding under the Amended Securitization Facility. On April 3, 2009, a termination event occurred under the Amended Securitization Facility due to the amount of its advances outstanding under the facility exceeding the maximum availability under the facility for more than three consecutive business days. The maximum availability under the facility is determined by, among other things, the fair market value of all eligible loans serving as collateral under the facility. Because the fair market value of certain eligible loans decreased at December 31, 2008, Patriot's advances outstanding under the facility exceeded the maximum availability under the facility. This determination was made in connection with the delivery of a borrowing base report to the facility lenders on March 31, 2009. As a result of the occurrence of the termination event under the facility, Patriot can no longer make additional advances under the facility. Also, the interest rate payable under the Amended Securitization Facility increased from the commercial paper rate plus 1.75% to the prime rate plus 3.75%. In addition, the terms of the facility require that all principal, interest and fees collected from the debt investments secured by the facility must be used to pay down amounts outstanding under the facility within 24 months following the date of the termination event. The facility also permits the lenders, upon notice to Patriot, to accelerate amounts outstanding under the facility and exercise other rights and remedies provided by the facility, including the right to sell the collateral under the facility. To date, Patriot has not received any such notice from the lenders.

Furthermore, Patriot is in discussions with the facility lenders to seek relief from certain of the terms of the facility, including the requirement under the facility that it use all principal, interest and fees collected from the debt investments secured by the facility to pay down amounts outstanding under the facility within 24 months following the date of the termination event. However, based on discussion to date, Patriot is not optimistic that the lenders will agree to provide it any relief from any terms of the facility. As a result, Patriot is also currently evaluating other financing and/or strategic alternatives, including possible sale of our company, debt or equity financing, disposition of assets, and other strategic transactions. At June 30, 2009, the interest rate under the Amended Securitization Facility was 7.0%.

On August 11, 2005, Patriot entered into a lease agreement for office space expiring on January 15, 2011. Future minimum lease payments due under the office lease and for certain office equipment are as follows: remainder of 2009 \$121,000; 2010 \$247,000; 2011 \$21,000.

Table of Contents

Recent Developments

On July 9, 2009, Patriot entered into an agreement, limited consent and amendment (the Agreement, Consent and Amendment) related to, among other things, the Amended Securitization Facility with the Lenders and other related parties. In connection with the Agreement, Consent and Amendment, the Lenders consented to the sale of the Encore Legal Solutions, Inc. and L.A. Spas, Inc. term loans and equity interests and Patriot agreed to terminate all eight outstanding swap agreements and pay the counterparty to such swaps approximately \$3.3 million. In addition, Patriot agreed with the Lenders that it will not accept equity securities or other non-cash consideration in forbearance of the exercise of any rights under any of the loans or debt instruments held in its investment portfolio or the cash interest payments on these investments.

On July 9, 2009, Patriot received proceeds of \$3.2 million in conjunction with the sale of its junior secured term loans in Encore Legal Solutions, Inc. In connection with the sale, Patriot realized a loss of approximately \$13.4 million. Such proceeds were used to reduce the principal on its outstanding borrowings under the Amended Securitization Facility.

On July 9, 2009, Patriot sold its senior and subordinated term loans in L.A. Spas, Inc. for a release of future liabilities against it relating to its investments in this portfolio company. In connection with the sale, Patriot recorded a loss of approximately \$1.6 million.

On July 23, 2009, Patriot received gross proceeds of \$3.8 million in connection with the full repayment of its senior subordinated term loan to Copperhead Chemical Company, Inc. Such proceeds were used to reduce the principal on its outstanding borrowings under the Amended Securitization Facility.

On July 23, 2009, William E. Alvarez, Jr., Executive Vice President, Chief Financial Officer and Secretary of Patriot, entered into an amendment to the employment agreement with Patriot, dated August 7, 2007. The amendment modifies the definition of Average Annual Bonus set forth in Section 8 of the employment agreement for purposes of calculating the lump sum payment Mr. Alvarez would receive if his employment is terminated for any reason except for cause (as defined in the employment agreement). The amendment defines Average Annual Bonus to include his average bonus for the term of the employment agreement plus the aggregate grant date fair value of restricted stock awarded during the term of the employment agreement.

On July 24, 2009, Patriot received gross proceeds of \$11.2 million in connection with the full repayment of its senior and subordinated term loans to Fairchild Industrial Products, Co. Such proceeds were used to reduce the principal on Patriot's outstanding borrowings under the Amended Securitization Facility.

On July 31, 2009, Patriot entered into a severance agreement with Clifford L. Wells, its Executive Vice-President and Chief Compliance Officer. Pursuant to the terms of the severance agreement, if Mr. Wells's employment is terminated by Patriot without cause or by Mr. Wells for good reason within 30 days before or within six months after a change of control transaction that occurs between July 31, 2009 and January 31, 2010, then Patriot will pay to Mr. Wells his monthly base salary in monthly installments for six months following his termination of employment.

On August 3, 2009, Patriot and Prospect Capital Corporation entered into an Agreement and Plan of Merger, dated as of August 3, 2009 (the Merger Agreement), pursuant to which Patriot will merge with and into Prospect Capital, with Prospect continuing as the surviving company in the merger (the Merger). Subject to the terms and conditions of the Merger Agreement, if the Merger is completed, each issued and outstanding share of Patriot common stock will be converted into 0.3992 shares of Prospect Capital's common stock and any fractional shares resulting from the application of the exchange ratio will be paid in cash. The exchange ratio will be adjusted for any dividend Patriot may declare prior to the closing of the Merger. If not exercised prior to completion of the Merger, outstanding stock

options will vest and be cancelled in exchange for the payment in cash to the holder of these stock options of \$0.01 per share of Patriot common stock for which these options are exercisable. Further, in connection with the Merger, each share of Patriot's restricted stock then outstanding will vest and all restrictions with respect to such shares of restricted stock will lapse (a) a number of shares of each holder of restricted stock will be cancelled in exchange for the cash value per share of Prospect's common stock at the time of the consummation of the Merger in an amount estimated to

Table of Contents

be sufficient to pay applicable taxes in connection with the vesting of such shares or (b) the remaining number of shares of restricted stock will be converted in the Merger into shares of Prospect's common stock on the same terms as all other shares of Patriot's common stock. In connection with the completion of the Merger, Prospect will pay off the outstanding principal and accrued interest and up to \$1.35 million of related fees and expenses due under the Amended Securitization Facility. As of the date of the Merger Agreement, there was approximately \$115.7 million outstanding under the facility. Further, as a condition to Prospect agreeing to execute the Merger Agreement, Patriot agreed to reverse, immediately prior to the Merger, the \$11.8 million federal income tax ordinary loss deduction that it previously disclosed it would incur with respect to its investments in L.A. Spas, Inc. As a result, Patriot estimates that distributable income for RIC purposes at June 30, 2009 would have been \$8.3 million. Immediately prior to the merger, Patriot expects to declare a dividend in the amount of its cumulative distributable income for RIC purposes, which will be payable 10% in cash and 90% in common stock.

Consummation of the Merger, which is currently anticipated to occur in the earlier part of the fourth quarter of 2009, is subject to certain conditions, including, among others, the approval of Patriot stockholders, accuracy of the representations and warranties of the other party and compliance by the other party with its obligations under the Merger Agreement.

The Merger Agreement also contains certain termination rights for Patriot and Prospect, as the case may be, including: if the Merger has not been completed by December 15, 2009; if there is a breach by the other party that is not or cannot be cured within 30 days' notice of such breach and such breach would result in a failure of the conditions to closing set forth in the Merger Agreement; if Patriot's Board of Directors fails to recommend the Merger to its stockholders; if Patriot breaches its obligations in any material respect regarding any alternative business combination proposals; or if Patriot's shareholders have voted to not approve the Merger. In addition, the Merger Agreement provides that, in connection with the termination of the Merger Agreement under specified circumstances, Patriot may be required to pay Prospect a termination fee equal to \$3.2 million or to reimburse certain expenses and make certain other payments.

On August 4, 2009, Bruce Belodoff filed a putative class action complaint against Patriot, its directors and certain of its officers in the Stamford Superior Court of the State of Connecticut. The lawsuit alleges that the proposed merger between Patriot and Prospect is the product of a flawed sales process and that Patriot's directors and officers breached their fiduciary duty by agreeing to a structure that was not designed to maximize the value of its shares. In addition, the lawsuit asserts that Patriot aided and abetted its officers' and directors' breach of fiduciary duty.

On August 5, 2009, Brian Killion filed a putative class action complaint against Patriot, its directors and certain of its officers and Prospect in the Bridgeport Superior Court of the State of Connecticut. The lawsuit alleges that the consideration to be paid in the proposed merger between Patriot and Prospect is unfair and is the result of an unfair process. The lawsuit further alleges that Patriot's directors and officers breached their fiduciary duty by agreeing to a structure that is designed to deter higher offers from other bidders and for failing to obtain the highest and best price for Patriot's shareholders. In addition, the lawsuit asserts that Patriot and Prospect aided and abetted Patriot's officers and directors' breach of fiduciary duty.

On August 11, 2009, Thomas Webster filed a putative class action lawsuit against Patriot, its directors and certain of its officers in the Superior Court of the State of Connecticut. This lawsuit is essentially identical to the class action lawsuit filed by Bruce Belodoff against Patriot on August 4, 2009, which is described above, and was filed by the same law firm that filed such lawsuit.

All three complaints seek to enjoin consummation of the merger or, in the event that the merger has been consummated prior to the entry of a judgment, to rescind the transaction and/or award rescissory damages.

At this time, Patriot is unable to determine whether an unfavorable outcome from these claims is probable or remote or to estimate the amount or range of potential loss, if any. However, Patriot believes that these claims are without merit and intends to vigorously defend against them.

Table of Contents**SENIOR SECURITIES OF PATRIOT**

Information about Patriot's senior securities is shown in the following tables as of the applicable fiscal year ended December 31, unless otherwise noted. The report of our independent registered public accounting firm on the senior securities table as of December 31, 2008, is attached as an exhibit to the registration statement of which this prospectus is a part. The indicates information which the SEC expressly does not require to be disclosed for certain types of senior securities.

Class and Year	Total Amount Outstanding Exclusive of Treasury Securities(1)	Asset Coverage per Unit(2)	Involuntary Liquidating Preference per Unit(3)	Average Market Value per Unit(4)
Securitization Revolving Credit Facility				
2009 (as of June 30, 2009)	\$ 137,365,363	\$ 2,168		N/A
2008	162,600,000	2,108		N/A
2007	164,900,000	2,344		N/A
2006	98,380,000	2,668		N/A
2005	21,650,000	6,873		N/A
2004				
Financing Agreement				
2009 (as of June 30, 2009)				
2008				
2007				
2006				
2005				
2004	41,645,458	1,640		N/A
Revolving Credit Agreement				
2009 (as of June 30, 2009)				
2008				
2007				
2006				
2005				
2004	600,000	1,640		N/A
Demand Note				
2009 (as of June 30, 2009)				
2008				
2007				
2006				
2005				
2004	400,000	1,640		N/A

- (1) Total amount of each class of senior securities outstanding at the end of the period presented.
- (2) The asset coverage ratio for a class of senior securities representing indebtedness is calculated as Patriot's total assets, less all liabilities and indebtedness not represented by senior securities, divided by senior securities representing indebtedness. Asset coverage per unit is expressed in terms of dollar amounts per \$1,000 of indebtedness.
- (3) The amount to which such class of senior security would be entitled upon the involuntary liquidation of the issuer in preference to any security junior to it.
- (4) Not applicable, as senior securities are not registered for public trading.

Table of Contents**PORTFOLIO COMPANIES OF PATRIOT**

The following table sets forth certain information as of June 30, 2009 for each portfolio company in which Patriot had a debt or equity investment. Other than these investments, Patriot's only relationships with its portfolio companies are the managerial assistance it may separately provide to its portfolio companies, which services would be ancillary to its investments, and the board observer or participation rights Patriot may receive.

Name and Address of Portfolio Company	Nature of Its Principal Business	Title of Securities Held by Us	Percentage of Class Held(1)	Cost of Investment	Fair Value of Investment(2)
ADAPCO, Inc. 550 Aero Lane Sanford, FL 32771	Distributor of specialty chemical and contract application services	Revolving Line of Credit(4)		\$ 1,787,120	\$ 1,787,120
		Senior Secured Term Loan A(4)		7,642,739	7,642,739
		Common Stock	<5%	500,000	158,500
Aircraft Fasteners International, LLC P.O. Box 66249 Los Angeles, CA 90066-0249	Distributor of fasteners and related hardware for use in aerospace, electronics and defense industries	Senior Secured Term Loan(4)		5,287,888	5,208,888
		Junior Secured Term Loan(4)(5)		5,303,580	5,303,580
		Convertible Preferred Stock(5)	<5%	234,924	435,600
Allied Defense Group, Inc. 8000 Towers Crescent Drive Suite 260 Vienna, VA 22182	Diversified defense company	Common Stock	<5%	463,168	123,200
Arrowhead General Insurance Agency, Inc.(6) 701 B Street, Suite 2100 San Diego, CA 92101	Insurance agency and program specialist	Junior Secured Term Loan(4)(5)		5,012,842	4,699,639

Aylward Enterprises, LLC(3) 401 Industrial Drive New Bern, NC 28562	Manufacturer of packaging equipment	Revolving Line of Credit(4)	3,955,707	3,955,707
		Senior Secured Term Loan A(4)	8,019,598	411,398
		Senior Subordinated Debt(5)	6,747,301	
		Subordinated Member Note(5)	148,491	
		Membership Interest >5% and <25%	1,250,000	
Borga, Inc. 300 West Peach Street Fowler, CA 93625	Manufacturer of pre-fabricated metal building systems	Revolving Line of Credit(4)	796,199	796,199
		Senior Secured Term Loan B(4)	1,611,597	1,611,597
		Senior Secured Term Loan C(4)(5)	8,255,274	2,141,677
		Warrants to Purchase Common Stock <5%	16,828	

Table of Contents

Name and Address of Portfolio Company	Nature of Its Principal Business	Title of Securities Held by Us	Percentage of Class Held(1)	Cost of Investment	Fair Value of Investment(2)
Boxercraft Incorporated P.O. Box 20016 Atlanta, GA 30325	Supplier of spirit-wear and campus apparel	Revolving Line of Credit(4)		\$ 777,090	\$ 777,090
		Senior Secured Term Loan A(4)		4,445,473	4,445,473
		Senior Secured Term Loan B(4)		4,885,834	4,885,834
		Senior Secured Term Loan C(4)(5)		6,714,635	6,714,635
		Preferred Stock		1,080,000	699,800
		Common Stock		100	
Caleel + Hayden, LLC(3) 600 W. Bayaud Denver, CO 80223	Provider of proprietary branded professional skincare and cosmetic products to physicians and spa communities	Junior Secured Term Loan B(4)		9,884,257	9,884,257
		Senior Subordinated Debt(4)		6,197,779	6,260,279
		Common Stock	<5%	750,000	536,500

		Options in Mineral Fusion Natural Brands, LLC			
Copernicus Group One Triangle Drive, Suite 100 P.O. Box 110605 Research Triangle Park, NC 27709	Provider of clinical trial review services	Revolving Line of Credit(4)	132,771	132,771	
		Senior Secured Term Loan A(4)	7,523,944	7,523,944	
			12,188,822	11,307,622	
		Senior Subordinated Debt(4)	1,000,000	799,900	
		Preferred Stock Series A			
Copperhead Chemical Company, Inc. 2 River Road Tamaqua, PA 18252	Manufacturer of bulk pharmaceuticals	Senior Subordinated Debt(4)(5)	3,781,610	3,781,610	
CS Operating, LLC(3) 1260 Brittmoore Road Houston, TX 77043	Provider of maintenance, repair and replacement of HVAC, electrical, plumbing and foundation repair	Revolving Line of Credit(4)	195,448	195,448	
			1,624,813	1,624,813	
		Senior Secured Term Loan A(4)	2,672,682	2,672,682	
		Senior Subordinated Debt(4)(5)			
Custom Direct, Inc.(6) 1802 Fashion Court Joppa, MD 21085	Direct marketer of checks and other financial products and services	Senior Secured Term Loan(4)	1,614,297	1,424,459	
		Junior Secured Term Loan(4)	2,000,000	1,150,000	
Dover Saddlery, Inc. 525 Great Road PO Box 1100 Littleton, MA 01460	Equestrian products catalog retailer	Common Stock	<5%	148,200	52,966
Employbridge Holding Company(3)(6)	A provider of specialized staffing	Junior Secured Term Loan(4)	3,000,000		

1040 Crown Pointe
Parkway
Atlanta, GA 30338

services

Table of Contents

Name and Address of Portfolio Company	Nature of Its Principal Business	Title of Securities Held by Us	Percentage of Class Held(1)	Cost of Investment	Fair Value of Investment(2)
Encore Legal Solutions, Inc. 10200 Grogans Mill Road, Suite 350 The Woodlands, TX 77380	Legal document management services	Junior Secured Term Loan A(4)(5)		\$ 4,020,456	\$ 3,081,250
		Junior Secured Term Loan B(4)(5)		7,390,687	
		Common Stock	<5%	5,159,567	
EXL Acquisition Corp. 490 Wanda Park Boulevard Mt. Pleasant, SC 29464	Manufacturer of lab testing supplies	Senior Secured Term Loan A(4)		2,455,202	2,357,602
		Senior Secured Term Loan B(4)		4,172,027	4,005,427
		Senior Secured Term Loan C(4)		2,565,670	2,462,870
		Senior Secured Term Loan D(4)		6,122,761	6,122,761
		Common Stock Class A	<5%	2,475	346,739
		Common Stock Class B(5)	<5%	291,667	297,022

Fairchild Industrial Products, Co. 3920 West Point Blvd. Winston-Salem, NC 27103	Manufacturer of industrial controls and power transmission products	Senior Secured Term Loan A(4)		1,379,347	1,379,347
		Senior Secured Term Loan B(4)		4,329,951	4,329,951
		Senior Subordinated Debt(4)		5,426,216	5,426,216
		Preferred Stock Class A(5)	<5%	366,297	372,600
		Common Stock Class B	<5%	121,598	289,300
Fischbein, LLC 151 Walker Road Statesville, NC 28625	Designer and manufacturer of packaging equipment	Senior Subordinated Debt(4)(5)		3,553,859	3,541,760
		Membership Interest Class A	>25%	2,800,000	2,984,400
Hudson Products Holdings, Inc.(6) 1307 Soldiers Field Drive Sugar Land, Texas 77479	Manufactures and designs air-cooled heat exchanger equipment	Senior Secured Term Loan(4)		7,241,237	6,773,813
Impact Products, LLC 2840 Centennial Road Toledo, OH 43617	Distributor of janitorial supplies	Junior Secured Term Loan(4)		8,808,494	8,808,494
		Senior Subordinated Debt(4)		5,521,880	5,521,880
KTPS Holdings, LLC P.O. Box 75157 Colorado Springs, CO	Manufacturer and distributor of specialty pet	Revolving Line of Credit(4)		1,488,972	1,488,972

80970	products	Senior Secured Term Loan A(4)	3,828,779	3,828,779	
		Senior Secured Term Loan B(4)	450,967	450,967	
		Senior Secured Term Loan C(4)(5)	4,552,975	4,320,875	
		Membership Interest Class A	>5% and <25%	730,020	167,700
		Membership Interest Common	>5% and <25%		

Table of Contents

Name and Address of Portfolio Company	Nature of Its Principal Business	Title of Securities Held by Us	Percentage of Class Held(1)	Cost of Investment	Fair Value of Investment(2)
L.A. Spas, Inc. 1311 N. Blue Gum Street Anaheim, CA 92806	Manufacturer of above ground spas	Revolving Line of Credit(4)		\$ 1,175,000)	\$
				4,092,364	
		Senior Secured Term Loan(4)		(3,693,230	
		Charge-off cost of impaired loan(7)			
		Senior Subordinated Debt(4)(5)		7,907,534	
		Charge-off of cost of impaired loan(7)		(7,907,534)	
		Common Stock		188	
		Warrants to Purchase Common Stock	<5%	5,000	
Label Corp Holdings, Inc.(6) 13321 California Street Suite 400 Omaha, NE 68154	Manufacturer of prime labels	Senior Secured Term Loan(4)		6,167,519	5,669,255
LHC Holdings Corp. 601 North Congress Avenue, Suite 424 Delray Beach, FL 33445	Provider of home healthcare services	Senior Secured Term Loan A(4)		3,674,985	3,569,585
				4,523,264	4,523,264

Edgar Filing: PROSPECT CAPITAL CORP - Form N-14 8C

		Senior Subordinated Debt(4)			
		Membership Interest	<5%	125,000	184,800
Mac & Massey Holdings, LLC 101 Great Southwest Parkway Atlanta, GA 30336	Broker and distributor of ingredients to manufacturers of food products	Senior Subordinated Debt(4)(5)	%	8,158,201	8,158,201
		Common Stock	<5	235,128	382,800
Northwestern Management Services, LLC 951 Broken Sound Parkway Suite 185 Boca Raton, FL 33487	Provider of dental services	Revolving Line of Credit(4)		117,625	117,625
		Senior Secured Term Loan A(4)		5,156,736	5,156,736
		Senior Secured Term Loan B(4)		1,221,357	1,221,357
		Junior Secured Term Loan(4)(5)		2,861,301	2,861,301
		Common Stock	<5%	500,000	465,500
Nupla Corporation 11912 Sheldon Street Sun Valley, CA 91352	Manufacturer and marketer of professional high-grade fiberglass-handled striking and digging tools	Revolving Line of Credit(4)		1,081,546	1,081,546
		Senior Secured Term Loan A(4)		5,105,570	5,105,570
		Senior Secured Term Loan B(4)		3,142,795	1,105,556
		Senior Subordinated Debt(4)(5)			
		Preferred Stock Class A(5)	>5% and <25%	564,638	

Preferred Stock Class B(5)		1,131,921
-------------------------------	--	-----------

Common Stock	>5% and <25%	80,100
--------------	-----------------	--------

142

Table of Contents

Name and Address of Portfolio Company	Nature of Its Principal Business	Title of Securities Held by Us	Percentage of Class Held(1)	Cost of Investment	Fair Value of Investment(2)
Prince Mineral Company, Inc. One Prince Plaza PO Box 1009 Quincy, IL 62306	Manufacturer of pigments	Junior Secured Term Loan(4)		\$ 11,095,875	\$ 10,752,375
		Senior Subordinated Debt(4)(5)		11,993,822	11,993,822
Quartermaster, Inc. 17600 Fabrica Way Cerritos, CA 90703	Retailer of uniforms and tactical equipment to law enforcement and security professionals	Revolving Line of Credit(4)		2,985,955	2,985,955
		Senior Secured Term Loan A(4)		2,495,985	2,495,985
		Senior Secured Term Loan B(4)		2,518,505	2,518,505
R-O-M Corporation 6800 East 163rd Street Belton, MO 64012	Manufacturer of doors, ramps and bulk heads for fire trucks and food transportation	Senior Secured Term Loan C(4)(5)		3,431,302	3,431,302
		Senior Secured Term Loan A(4)		5,993,933	5,696,433
		Senior Secured Term Loan B(4)		8,255,898	7,845,298
Sidump r Trailer Company 53577 Highway 20	Manufacturer of side dump trailers	Senior Subordinated Debt(4)		7,073,185	7,073,185
		Revolving Line of Credit(4)		934,432	934,432
				2,036,677	1,500,877

Plainview, Nebraska
68769

Senior Secured
Term Loan A(4)

Senior Secured
Term Loan B(4)

2,301,926

Senior Secured
Term Loan C(4)(5)

2,253,829

Senior Secured
Term Loan D

1,700,000

Preferred Stock(5)

<5%

165,730

Common Stock

<5%

25

Smart, LLC(3)
Raritan Plaza I,
9th Floor
Edison, NJ 08837

Provider of tuition
management
services

Membership
Interest Class B

>5% and
<25%

1,280,403

Membership
Interest Class D

290,333

Table of Contents

Name and Address of Portfolio Company	Nature of Its Principal Business	Title of Securities Held by Us	Percentage of Class Held(1)	Cost of Investment	Fair Value of Investment(2)
Sport Helmets Holdings, LLC(3) 4635 Crossroad Park Drive Liverpool, NY 13088	Manufacturer of protective headgear	Senior Secured Term Loan A(4)		\$ 4,040,710	\$ 3,759,310
		Senior Secured Term Loan B(4)		7,370,660	6,856,790
		Senior Subordinated Debt Series A(4)(5)		7,012,295	6,399,195
		Senior Subordinated Debt Series B(5)		1,290,324	1,179,025
		Common Stock	>5% and <25%	2,000,000	1,399,000
Total investments				\$ 344,380,927	\$ 283,929,237

(1) In the case of warrants to purchase equity securities or convertible securities, represents percentage of class of underlying equity securities issuable upon exercise of warrants or upon conversion of convertible securities.

(2) The fair value of all investments outstanding on June 30, 2009 was determined by our board of directors.

(3) An affiliate of the listed portfolio company is also a borrower under this investment.

(4) Pledged as collateral under our Amended Securitization Facility. See Note 4 to Consolidated Financial Statements.

- (5) Amount includes payment-in-kind (PIK) interest or dividends.
- (6) Syndicated investment which has been originated by another financial institution and broadly distributed.

Description of Portfolio Companies

Set forth below is a brief description of each of our portfolio companies as of June 30, 2009.

ADAPCO, Inc. Sanford, Florida-based ADAPCO, Inc. is a distributor of specialty chemical and contract application services in the vector disease control field.

Aircraft Fasteners International, LLC Marina Del Ray, California-based Aircraft Fasteners International, LLC is a master stocking distributor specializing in self-locking nuts, threaded inserts, and related high performance hardware for the aerospace, electronics and defense industries.

Allied Defense Group, Inc. Vienna, Virginia-based Allied Defense Group, Inc. owns and manages a portfolio of defense and security businesses in the following niches: ordnance and manufacturing, environmental security and safety, electronic security, and software training and simulation.

Arrowhead General Insurance Agency, Inc. San Diego, California-based Arrowhead General Insurance, Inc. is a privately held general insurance agency and program specialist.

Aylward Enterprises, LLC New Bern, North Carolina-based Aylward Enterprises, LLC is a packaging equipment manufacturer for the pharmaceutical, over the counter products, and nutraceuticals industries. Aylward is widely recognized as the worldwide innovation leader in solid-dosage filling machinery for the bottle and blister formats.

Borga, Inc. Fowler, California-based Borga, Inc. is a manufacturer of pre-fabricated metal building systems and components for the agricultural, commercial and industrial markets.

Boxercraft Incorporated Atlanta, Georgia-based Boxercraft International is a leading supplier of specialty apparel, including spiritwear and campus apparel.

Caleel & Hayden, LLC Denver, Colorado-based Caleel & Hayden serves more than 5,400 dermatologists, cosmetic surgeons, licensed aestheticians, spas and salons domestically and internationally and select specialty retailers in the U.S. The company's brands include glominerals, mineral fusion, glotherapeutics and glospa,

Table of Contents

which were developed by C&H and Cellex-C and Lycon Wax, which are sold under exclusive distribution agreements in the United States and select international markets.

Copernicus Group Research Triangle Park, North Carolina-based Copernicus Group provides protection of the rights and welfare of research subjects through the initial and ongoing review of clinical trials.

Copperhead Chemical Company, Inc. Tamaqua, Pennsylvania-based Copperhead Chemical Company, Inc. is a manufacturer of nitroglycerin for pharmaceutical products (used in the treatment of angina and congestive heart failure) and a manufacturer of explosive materials for use in propellants, fuel additives and munitions applications.

CS Operating, LLC Houston, Texas-based CS Operating, LLC is a provider of residential services including foundation repair, HVAC maintenance, repair and replacement and plumbing repair services.

Custom Direct, Inc. Joppa, Maryland-based Custom Direct, Inc. is a direct marketer of checks and other financial products and services.

Dover Saddlery, Inc. Littleton, Massachusetts-based Dover Saddlery, Inc. is a supplier of English equestrian saddles, tack and riding apparel, and has the largest English equestrian catalog in the United States. Dover Saddlery, Inc. also serves the equestrian market through retail stores and its website, and has recently expanded into the western riding market through the acquisition of the catalog assets of a western riding catalog company.

Employbridge Holding Company Atlanta, Georgia-based Employbridge Holding Company is a provider of specialized staffing services.

Encore Legal Solutions, Inc. Houston, Texas-based Encore Legal Solutions, Inc. offers a variety of outsourcing services to law firms and corporate counsel, including reprographics, document preparation, scanning, coding and indexing, electronic data discovery, on-line document storage, as well as trial consulting and trial exhibit production.

EXL Acquisition Corp. the holding company of Mount Pleasant, South Carolina-based Environmental Express, Inc., a manufacturer and marketer of consumable environmental lab testing equipment and supplies.

Fairchild Industrial Products, Co. Winston-Salem, North Carolina-based Fairchild Industrial Products, Co. is a designer and manufacturer of pneumatic and electro-pneumatic industrial control products.

Fischbein, LLC Statesville, North Carolina-based Fischbein, LLC designs, manufactures and provides bag packaging equipment and complete systems to a worldwide customer base, specific to their applications.

Hudson Products Holdings, Inc. Sugar Land, Texas-based Judson Products Holdings, Inc. is a manufacturer and designer of air-cooled heat exchanger equipment.

Impact Products, LLC Toledo, Ohio-based Impact Products, LLC is a manufacturer and distributor of non-chemical cleaning, maintenance and safety products.

KTPS Holdings, LLC Colorado Springs, Colorado-based KTPS Holdings LLC consists of two operating companies, both of which are leading manufacturers and distributors of specialty pet products. Its operating companies include Ray Allen Manufacturing LLC, a leading manufacturer and direct marketer of canine training equipment and accessories to the working-dog industry; and K&H Manufacturing LLC, a leading manufacturer and distributor of specialty pet products.

L.A. Spas, Inc. Anaheim, California-based L.A. Spas, Inc. is a designer, manufacturer and marketer of high quality above ground spas, spa supplies and related products.

Label Corp Holdings, Inc. Omaha, Nebraska-based Label Corp Holdings, Inc. is a manufacturer of prime labels.

LHC Holdings Corp. Delray Beach, Florida-based LHC Holdings Corp. is a provider of home healthcare services.

Table of Contents

Mac & Massey Holdings, LLC Atlanta, Georgia-based Mac & Massey LLC consists of two operating companies, both of which are leaders in the market for food ingredients. Its operating companies include Macsource LLC, a leading distributor of ingredients to the food manufacturing industry; and Massey-Fair Industrial Inc., a broker of food ingredients.

Northwestern Management Services, LLC Boca Raton, Florida-based Northwestern Management Services, Inc. (d/b/a Gentle Dental Group) is a network of eleven modern, retail-driven, full service general and multi-specialty dental practices. The company provides convenient, high quality general preventative and restorative care, specialty dental services (including endodontic, periodontic, oral and maxillofacial surgery, prosthodontic, pediatric and orthodontic treatment), and cosmetic treatment all within the group s own facilities.

Nupla Corporation Sun Valley, California-based Nupla Corporation has been a leading US manufacturer of specialized, industrial-grade striking, digging and cutting tools for over 50 years. Its products include over 1,500 hand tool products, including shovels, rakes, hoes, axes, metal-head hammers and soft-faced hammers, as well as replacement handles for all of these tools.

Prince Mineral Company, Inc. Quincy, Illinois-based Prince Mineral Company, Inc. is a producer of specialty mineral products with a particular focus on naturally occurring minerals and pigment applications. Prince Mineral Company, Inc. services a variety of industries and its products are used in bricks, cement, glass, steel and numerous other materials.

Quartermaster, Inc. Cerritos, California-based Quartermaster, Inc. is a direct supplier of uniforms and tactical equipment to law enforcement and security professionals. Quartermaster, Inc. sells its products through its catalog, website, national accounts with security guard companies, two retail stores in Southern California and one retail store in Las Vegas, Nevada.

R-O-M Corporation Kansas City, Missouri-based R-O-M Corporation is a designer, supplier and manufacturer of innovative niche products for the fire safety and food transportation industries. R-O-M Corporation s products includes R-O-M Robinson Shutterstm roll-up doors for emergency apparatus and service vehicles; LoadMakertm, Generation IItm and Center ZoneMakertm insulated bulkhead systems for the food service industry; Roadwarriortm and Sidekicktm safety walkramp systems for the food distribution industry; and LinksGuardtm security chain closures for building security.

Sidump r Trailer Company Plainview, Nebraska-based Sidump r Trailer Company is a manufacturer of proprietary, patented, bi-directional side dump trailers.

Smart, LLC Edison, New Jersey-based Smart, LLC is a provider of tuition management services to private schools through out the U.S.

Sport Helmets Holdings, LLC Liverpool, New York-based Sport Helmets Holdings, LLC is a manufacturer of protective headgear.

Table of Contents**MANAGEMENT OF PATRIOT**

Patriot's business and affairs are managed under the direction of its board of directors. Patriot's board of directors elects our officers, who serve at the discretion of the board of directors.

Day-to-day management of Patriot's portfolio is the responsibility of its investment committee. As a result, its investment committee must approve the acquisition and disposition of all of its investments. All such actions must be approved by each member of its investment committee at a meeting at which at least a majority of the members of its investment committee is present.

Board of Directors and Executive Officers

Under Patriot's restated certificate of incorporation, its directors are divided into three classes. Each class of directors holds office for a three-year term. At each annual meeting of its shareholders, the successors to the class of directors whose terms expire at such meeting will be elected to hold office for a term expiring at the annual meeting of shareholders held in the third year following the year of their election. This classification of Patriot's board of directors may have the effect of delaying or preventing a change in control of its management. Each director holds office for the term to which he or she is elected and until his or her successor is duly elected and qualifies. Patriot restated certificate of incorporation permits the board of directors to elect directors to fill vacancies that are created either through an increase in the number of directors or due to the resignation, removal or death of any director.

Information regarding Patriot's board of directors is set forth below. Patriot has divided the directors into two groups independent directors and interested directors. Interested directors are interested persons of Patriot Capital Funding as defined in Section 2(a)(19) of the 1940 Act.

Independent Directors

Name	Age	Position	Director Since	Expiration of Term
Mel P. Melsheimer	70	Chairman	2005	2012
Steven Drogin	65	Director	2005	2012
Richard A. Sebastiao	61	Director	2005	2012
Dennis C. O Dowd	59	Director	2005	2010

Interested Directors

Name	Age	Position	Director Since	Expiration of Term
Richard P. Buckanavage	45	Director, President and Chief Executive Officer	2003	2011
Timothy W. Hassler	40	Director, Chief Investment Officer	2002	2011

The address for each director is c/o Patriot Capital Funding, Inc., 274 Riverside Avenue, Westport, CT 06880.

Executive Directors

Name	Age	Position
Richard P. Buckanavage	45	Director, President and Chief Executive Officer
Timothy W. Hassler	40	Director, Chief Investment Officer
William E. Alvarez, Jr.	56	Executive Vice President, Chief Financial Officer and Secretary
Clifford L. Wells	53	Executive Vice President and Chief Compliance Officer
Matthew R. Colucci	37	Executive Vice President and Managing Director

Table of Contents

The address for each executive officer is c/o Patriot Capital Funding, Inc., 274 Riverside Avenue, Westport, CT 06880.

Biographical Information

Independent Directors

Steven Drogin has been a member of Patriot's board of directors since June 2005. He retired from KPMG LLP in 2003 where he worked for 38 years and served as an audit partner since 1976. From 1992 until he retired, Mr. Drogin was a member of KPMG's Financial Services Practice. Mr. Drogin is a Certified Public Accountant (CPA) and a member of the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants and the New York State Society of CPAs (NYSSCPA). He has served on several of NYSSCPA's committees. From 1990 to 1992, he was the Chairman of the NYSSCPA's Leasing and Financial Services Companies Committee.

Mel P. Melsheimer has been a member of Patriot's board of directors since June 2005. Since August 2006, he has served as the chairman of Patriot's board of directors. Since January 7, 2005, Mr. Melsheimer has been the president and a director of Linkhorn Capital Advisors, Inc., an entity which is a managing member of Masters Capital Nanotechnology, LLC, a venture capital general partner. From February 1997 to December 2004, Mr. Melsheimer served as the president, chief operating officer and chief financial officer of Harris & Harris Group, Inc., a publicly traded business development company. During his tenure at Harris & Harris Group, Mr. Melsheimer also served as the chief compliance officer, the treasurer and a managing director. From March 1994 to February 1997, he served as a consultant to Harris & Harris Group or as an officer and a director to one of its portfolio companies. From November 1992 to February 1994, he served as executive vice president, chief operating officer and secretary of Dairy Holdings, Inc., a privately-held dairy company.

Richard A. Sebastiao has been a member of Patriot's board of directors since June 2005. In December 1989, he founded RAS Management Advisors, Inc. and its predecessors (RAS Management), a crisis management and turnaround firm, and served as its president from such time until January 2008. While president of RAS Management, Mr. Sebastiao also served, on an interim basis, as the chief restructuring officer and/or chief executive officer and a director of several entities which retained RAS Management in connection with their restructurings. In January 2008, he sold substantially all of the assets of RAS Management to RAS Management Advisors, LLC, an entity newly formed by certain former associates of RAS Management to carry on the business formerly conducted by RAS Management, and has served as a consultant to such newly formed entity since such time. Since February 2003, Mr. Sebastiao has also served on the board of directors of ATC Associates, Inc., an environmental consulting firm. From December 2005 until April 2006, he served on the board of directors of CDI Holding Corp., a holding company for a regional chain of drug stores and convenience stores. Mr. Sebastiao is a member of the Turnaround Management Association and the American Bankruptcy Institute.

Dennis C. O Dowd has been a member of Patriot's board of directors since June 2005. He has been a financial and business consultant since 1980 and maintains an active portfolio in timber and real estate. From 1983 to 2000, Mr. O Dowd also served in various capacities, including chief executive officer, of the U.S. branch and related financial and investment companies of Creditanstalt Bankverein, an Austrian-based financial institution, which later merged with Bank Austria. Prior to joining Creditanstalt Bankverein, Mr. O Dowd worked at Nederlandsche Middenstandsbank from 1979 to 1983, Fidelity Bank from 1977 to 1979 and began his banking career at Chemical Bank in 1970.

Interested Directors

Messrs. Buckanavage and Hassler are interested persons of Patriot under the 1940 Act because they are also officers of Patriot.

Richard P. Buckanavage has been a member of Patriot's board of directors and Patriot's president and chief executive officer since 2003. Prior to joining Patriot Capital Funding, Mr. Buckanavage was a managing director and the head of debt sales at GE Capital Markets, Inc. from 1999 to 2003 where he was responsible

Table of Contents

for all domestic debt syndication and private placement activities. From 1995 to 1999, Mr. Buckanavage was a senior vice president and midwest region manager for Creditanstalt Corporate Finance, Inc. (CCFI). During that time, he was also a senior investment officer at Creditanstalt Small Business Investment Corporation (CSBIC), CCFI 's private equity unit that originated and managed a portfolio of non-controlling equity investments. CCFI and CSBIC were a one-stop capital source that focused on making investments in middle market companies in conjunction with private equity sponsors. In his capacities at CCFI and CSBIC, Mr. Buckanavage managed a portfolio of senior secured loans, subordinated debt and equity investments in excess of \$1.2 billion. While at CSBIC, Mr. Buckanavage was also a member of the board of directors of several of CSBIC 's portfolio companies. His professional experience also includes various business development and portfolio management roles in the leveraged finance groups at Bank of America, and Fleet Bank and its predecessors.

Timothy W. Hassler has been a member of Patriot 's board of directors since November 2002. He has served as Patriot 's chief investment officer since March 2008. Prior to such time, he had served as Patriot 's chief operating officer and chief compliance officer since 2003. Prior to joining Patriot Capital Funding, Mr. Hassler was a director in the capital markets division of U.S. Bank National Association and its predecessors from 1999 to 2002. During that time, he focused on originating, structuring and negotiating senior debt and junior capital investments for middle market leveraged transactions in the manufacturing, distribution, and food and agribusiness industries. From 1991 to 1999, Mr. Hassler worked in a middle market lending group of U.S. Bank National Association and its predecessors, where he was a relationship manager for a more than \$200 million portfolio of middle market loans outstanding, with over \$500 million of commitments. In this capacity, he was responsible for new business development, portfolio management and underwriting. Mr. Hassler began his career in the training program of U.S. Bank National Association and its predecessors in 1990.

Executive Officers

The biographical information for Richard P. Buckanavage, Patriot 's president and chief executive officer, and Timothy W. Hassler, Patriot 's chief investment officer, are set forth above under Interested Directors.

William E. Alvarez, Jr. serves as Patriot 's executive vice president, chief financial officer and secretary. Prior to joining Patriot Capital Funding in December 2004, Mr. Alvarez was an executive financial consultant at Trans-Lux Corporation, a public media and communication company, from February 2003 to December 2004. During that period, he was responsible for operations restructuring, SEC reporting and compliance with the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002. From 2001 to 2003, Mr. Alvarez was employed by Bond Technologies, Inc., a privately-held professional technology consulting services firm, as chief financial officer. From 1998 to 2001, Mr. Alvarez was employed by Dynax Solutions, Inc., a privately-held professional technology consulting services firm, as chief financial officer. Prior to 1998, Mr. Alvarez held financial officer positions with other companies. Mr. Alvarez began his career at Deloitte & Touche LLP where he was primarily responsible for servicing financial services companies. Mr. Alvarez is a Certified Public Accountant.

Clifford L. Wells has served as Patriot 's executive vice president since December 2004 and Patriot 's chief compliance officer since March 2008. He had previously served as Patriot 's chief investment officer from December 2004 until March 2008. Prior to joining Patriot Capital Funding in 2004, Mr. Wells was senior vice president credit risk/portfolio management at the US branch of Abbey National Treasury Services from 2002 to 2004. In that role, he provided credit analysis for middle market leveraged transactions, managed risks associated with a loan portfolio of distressed assets and provided day-to-day risk management of an oil and natural gas loan portfolio of nearly \$1 billion. From 1996 to 2002, Mr. Wells served as senior vice president and northeast/mid-atlantic region manager for Creditanstalt Corporate Finance, Inc., a one-stop capital source that focused on making investments in middle market companies in conjunction with private equity sponsors, where he was responsible for all facets of the deal process including sourcing, structuring, closing and managing of senior and junior capital opportunities for middle market

cash-flow transactions. He was also involved in implementing appropriate strategies for a portfolio of underperforming investments. His professional background also includes lending positions with Heller Financial, Inc., US West Financial Services, Inc.

Table of Contents

and GATX Capital Corporation. He started his career as an auditor with Arthur Andersen & Company. Mr. Wells is a Certified Public Accountant.

Matthew R. Colucci has served as Patriot's executive vice president since December 2003 and a managing director since April 2006. Prior to joining Patriot Capital Funding in December 2003, Mr. Colucci was a vice president in GE's Merchant Banking Group (and with its predecessor, Heller Financial, Inc.) from 1998 to 2003. During that period, he was responsible for originating, structuring, underwriting and monitoring both senior and junior capital investments in middle market leveraged transactions. From 1996 to 1998, Mr. Colucci was a senior associate in the Corporate Finance Group of Bayerische Landesbank, a German commercial bank. He began his career in 1994 as a bond analyst for The Aetna Casualty & Surety Company.

Committees of the Board of Directors

The board of directors of Patriot has established an executive committee, an audit committee, a compensation committee, a valuation committee, and a nominating and corporate governance committee. The audit committee, the compensation committee and the nominating and corporate governance committee each operate pursuant to a committee charter. The charter of each committee is available on Patriot's web site at www.patcapfunding.com in the Corporate Governance section.

The Executive Committee. The executive committee exercises those rights, powers, and authority that the board of directors from time to time grants to it, except where action by the board is required by statute, an order of the SEC, or Patriot's restated certificate of incorporation or restated bylaws. The members of the executive committee are Messrs. Buckanavage, Hassler and O'Dowd. The executive committee did not meet during 2008.

The Valuation Committee. The valuation committee is responsible for reviewing and approving for submission to Patriot's board of directors, in good faith, the fair value of all of Patriot's debt and equity securities for which current market values are not readily available. The valuation committee met four times during 2008. The members of the valuation committee are Messrs. O'Dowd, Melsheimer and Sebastiao, each of whom is independent for purposes of the 1940 Act and the NASDAQ Global Select Market corporate governance listing standards. Mr. Sebastiao serves as the chairman of the valuation committee.

The Audit Committee. The audit committee is responsible for selecting Patriot's independent accountants, reviewing the plans, scope and results of the audit engagement with Patriot's independent accountants, reviewing the independence of Patriot's independent accountants and reviewing the adequacy of its internal accounting controls. The audit committee met five times during 2008. The members of the audit committee are Messrs. Melsheimer, Sebastiao and Drogin, each of whom is independent for purposes of the 1940 Act and the NASDAQ Global Select Market corporate governance listing standards. Mr. Melsheimer serves as the chairman of the audit committee. Patriot's board of directors has determined that Mr. Melsheimer is an audit committee financial expert as defined under SEC rules.

The Compensation Committee. The compensation committee determines the total compensation of Patriot's executive officers including the amount of salary and bonus for each of its executive officers. The compensation committee met four times during 2008. The members of the compensation committee are Messrs. Sebastiao, O'Dowd and Drogin, each of whom is independent for purposes of the 1940 Act and the NASDAQ Global Select Market corporate governance listing standards. Mr. O'Dowd serves as the chairman of the compensation committee.

Compensation Committee Interlocks and Insider Participation. None of the members of the compensation committee are current or former officers or employees of Patriot. None of the members of the compensation committee has any relationship required to be disclosed under this caption under the rules of the SEC.

The Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee. The nominating and corporate governance committee is responsible for identifying, researching and nominating directors for election by Patriot s shareholders, selecting nominees to fill vacancies on Patriot s board of directors or a committee of the board

Table of Contents

and overseeing the evaluation of the board of directors and Patriot's management. The nominating and corporate governance committee met once during 2008. In February 2009, the nominating and corporate governance committee met to discuss, among other things, nominating the directors for election by Patriot's shareholders at this Meeting. The members of the nominating and corporate governance committee are Messrs. Melsheimer, O'Dowd and Drogin, each of whom is independent for purposes of the 1940 Act and the NASDAQ Global Select Market corporate governance listing standards. Mr. Drogin serves as the chairman of the nominating and corporate governance committee.

The nominating and corporate governance committee will consider qualified director nominees recommended by shareholders when such recommendations are submitted in accordance with Patriot's restated bylaws and any other applicable law, rule or regulation regarding director nominations. Shareholders may submit candidates for nomination for Patriot's board of directors by writing to: Board of Directors, Patriot Capital Funding, Inc., 274 Riverside Avenue, Westport, CT 06880. When submitting a nomination to Patriot for consideration, a shareholder must provide certain information about each person whom the shareholder proposes to nominate for election as a director, including: (i) the name, age, business address and residence address of the person; (ii) the principal occupation or employment of the person; (iii) the class or series and number of shares of Patriot's capital stock owned beneficially or of record by the persons; and (iv) any other information relating to the person that would be required to be disclosed in a proxy statement or other filings required to be made in connection with solicitations of proxies for election of directors pursuant to Section 14 of the Exchange Act, and the rules and regulations promulgated thereunder. Such notice must be accompanied by the proposed nominee's written consent to be named as a nominee and to serve as a director if elected.

In evaluating director nominees, the nominating and corporate governance committee considers the following facts:

the appropriate size and composition of Patriot's board of directors;

Patriot's needs with respect to the particular talents and experience of its directors;

the knowledge, skills and experience of nominees in light of prevailing business conditions and the knowledge, skills and experience already possessed by other members of Patriot's board of directors;

the capacity and desire to serve as a member of Patriot's board of directors and to represent the balance, best interests of its shareholders as a whole;

experience with accounting rules and practices; and

the desire to balance the considerable benefit of continuity with the periodic addition of the fresh perspective provided by new members.

The nominating and corporate governance committee's goal is to assemble a board of directors that brings us a variety of perspectives and skills derived from high quality business and professional experience.

Other than the foregoing there are no stated minimum criteria for director nominees, although the nominating and corporate governance committee may also consider such other factors as it may deem are in Patriot's best interests and those of its shareholders. The nominating and corporate governance committee also believes it appropriate for certain key members of Patriot's management to participate as members of the board of directors.

The nominating and corporate governance committee identifies nominees by first evaluating the current members of the board of directors willing to continue in service. Current members of the board of directors with skills and experience that are relevant to Patriot's business and who are willing to continue in service are considered for

re-nomination, balancing the value of continuity of service by existing members of the board of directors with that of obtaining a new perspective. If any member of the board of directors does not wish to continue in service or if the nominating and corporate governance committee or the board of directors decides not to re-nominate a member for re-election, the nominating and corporate governance committee identifies the desired skills and experience of a new nominee in light of the criteria above. Current members of the nominating and corporate governance committee and board of directors are polled for suggestions as to

Table of Contents

individuals meeting the criteria of the nominating and corporate governance committee. Research may also be performed to identify qualified individuals. Patriot have not engaged third parties to identify or evaluate or assist in identifying potential nominees to the board of directors.

Table of Contents

CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS OF PATRIOT

Transactions with Related Persons

During 2008, Patriot did not enter into any transactions with related persons that would be required to be disclosed under this caption pursuant to Item 404(a) of Regulation S-K.

Review, Approval or Ratification of Transactions with Related Parties

As required by the NASDAQ Global Select Market corporate governance listing standards, the audit committee of Patriot's board of directors is required to review and approve any transactions with related parties (as such term is defined in Item 404 of Regulation S-K). Such requirement is set forth in the audit committee's charter.

Table of Contents**SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT OF PATRIOT**

The following table sets forth, as of July 31, 2009, each shareholder known by Patriot to be the beneficial owner of more than 5% of Patriot's outstanding shares of common stock, each current director, each nominee for director, Patriot's named executive officers, and the directors and executive officers as a group. Unless otherwise indicated, Patriot believes that each beneficial owner set forth in the table has sole voting and investment power.

Patriot's directors are divided into two groups—interested directors and independent directors. Interested directors are interested persons as defined in the Investment Company Act of 1940, or the 1940 Act.

	Number of Shares Owned Beneficially(1)	Percentage of Class(2)	Dollar Range of Equity Securities Beneficially Owned(3)
Shareholders Owning 5% or Greater of the Company's Outstanding Shares			
Compass Group Investments, Ltd.(4) The Belvedere Building 69 Pitts Bay Road Pembroke, Bermuda HM08	1,100,800	5.10%	over \$ 100,000
Interested Directors:			
Richard P. Buckanavage	1,222,679(5)	5.67%	over \$ 100,000
Timothy W. Hassler	1,127,679(5)	5.22%	over \$ 100,000
Independent Directors:			
Steven Drogin	10,693	*	\$ 10,001 - \$50,000
Mel P. Melsheimer	16,000	*	\$ 10,001 - \$50,000
Dennis C. O'Dowd	4,000	*	\$ 1 - \$10,000
Richard A. Sebastiao	17,490	*	\$ 10,001 - \$50,000
Executive Officers:			
William E. Alvarez, Jr.	197,155(5)	*	over \$ 100,000
Matthew R. Colucci	610,052(5)	2.83%	over \$ 100,000
Clifford L. Wells	174,572(5)	*	over \$ 100,000
All Directors and Executive Officers as a Group (9 in number)(7)	3,380,320(6)	15.67%	

* Less than 1%

(1) Beneficial ownership has been determined in accordance with Rule 13d-3 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. For purposes of this table, shares of restricted stock, all of which are unvested, have been included since they will all vest in connection with the consummation of the merger.

(2)

Based on a total of 21,584,251 shares of Patriot's common stock issued and outstanding as of July 31, 2009, which includes 633,750 shares of restricted stock that will vest in connection with the consummation of the merger.

- (3) Wilton Funding Holdings, LLC is the record holder of these shares. Wilton Funding Holdings, LLC is indirectly owned and controlled by Compass Group Investments, Ltd. (CGI) (CGI is the successor to Compass Group Investments, Inc., a Bahamas international business company and the original reporting person, which was redomiciled as a Bermuda exempt company in April of 2008). As a result CGI may be deemed to beneficially own the shares held by Wilton Funding Holdings, LLC. Compass Wilton Partners, LP is the sole member of Wilton Funding Holdings, LLC; Concorde Wilton Holdings, LP is the principal limited partner of Compass Wilton Partners, LP; Navco Management, Ltd. (Navco) is the general partner of Compass Wilton Partners, LP and Concorde Wilton Holdings, LP; Navco is managed by Thomas Hsu, a director, Peter Antturi, a director and Cora Lee Starzomski, a director; Navco and CGI are wholly owned by Kattogat Limited (Kattogat), a Bermuda exempt company; Kattogat Limited is wholly-owned by the

Table of Contents

Kattegat Trust (the Trust), a Bermuda charitable trust, the trustee of which is Kattegat Private Trustees Limited (the Trustee), a Bermuda exempt company; Path Spirit Limited (Path), an English company limited by guarantee, is the trust protector for the Trust; the Trustee is wholly owned by the Lund Purpose Trust (Lund), a Bermuda purpose trust; the member directors of Path are Axel Karlshøj, Svend Erik Kjærgaard and Arthur Coady; and, as a result, each of Compass Wilton Partners, LP, Concorde Wilton Holdings, LP, Navco, the directors of Navco, Kattegat, the Trust, the Trustee, Path, Lund and the member directors of Path may be deemed to beneficially own the shares of common stock held by Wilton Funding Holdings, LLC. Each of these entities (other than CGI) and individuals disclaim beneficial ownership of the shares of common stock referred to herein, except to the extent of such entity's pecuniary interest therein.

Information regarding the share ownership was obtained from the Schedule 13G/A filed by Compass Group Investments, Ltd. on April 20, 2009.

- (4) Beneficial ownership has been determined in accordance with Rule 16a-1(a)(2) of the Exchange Act.
- (5) Includes shares of our common stock issuable upon the exercise of options exercisable within 60 days of July 31, 2009 as follows: Richard P. Buckanavage (910,960 shares), Timothy W. Hassler (901,436 shares), William E. Alvarez, Jr. (142,552 shares), Matthew R. Colucci (464,366 shares) and Clifford L. Wells (131,072 shares).
- (6) Includes 2,550,386 shares of our common stock issuable upon the exercise of options exercisable within 60 days of July 31, 2009.
- (7) The address for all officers and directors is c/o Patriot Capital Funding, Inc., 274 Riverside Avenue, Westport, CT 06880.

Table of Contents

BUSINESS OF PROSPECT

General

Prospect is a financial services company that primarily lends and invests in middle market privately-held companies. Prospect is a closed-end investment company that has filed an election to be treated as a business development company under the 1940 Act. Prospect, a Maryland corporation, was organized on April 13, 2004 under the name Prospect Street Energy Corporation and it changed its name to Prospect Energy Corporation on June 23, 2004. Prospect changed its name again to Prospect Capital Corporation in May 2007 and at the same time terminated its policy of investing at least 80% of its net assets in energy companies. While it expects to be less focused on the energy industry in the future, it will continue to have significant holdings in the energy and energy related industries.

Prospect's headquarters are located at 10 East 40th Street, 44th Floor, New York, NY 10016, and its telephone number is (212) 448-0702. Prospect's investment adviser is Prospect Capital Management LLC.

Prospect's Investment Objective and Policies

Prospect's investment objective is to generate both current income and long-term capital appreciation through debt and equity investments. Prospect focuses on making investments in private companies, and many of its investments are in energy companies. Prospect is a non-diversified company within the meaning of the 1940 Act.

Prospect concentrates on making investments in companies having annual revenues of less than \$500 million and enterprise values of less than \$250 million, which it refers to as target or middle market companies. In most cases, these middle market companies are privately held or have thinly traded public securities at the time it invests in them.

Prospect seeks to maximize returns and protect risk for its investors by applying rigorous analysis to make and monitor its investments. While the structure of its investments vary, it can invest in senior secured debt, senior unsecured debt, subordinated secured debt, subordinated unsecured debt, mezzanine debt, convertible debt, convertible preferred equity, preferred equity, common equity, warrants, and other instruments, many of which generate current yield. Prospect's investments primarily range between approximately \$5 million and \$50 million each, although this investment size may vary as the size of its capital base changes.

Prospect is currently pursuing multiple investment opportunities, including purchases of portfolios from private and public companies, as well as originations and secondary purchases of particular securities. There can be no assurance that Prospect will successfully consummate any investment opportunity it is currently pursuing. Motivated sellers, including commercial finance companies, hedge funds, other business development companies, total return swap counterparties, banks, collateralized loan obligation funds, and other entities, are suffering from excess leverage, and Prospect believe it is well positioned to capitalize as potential buyers of such assets at attractive prices. If any of these opportunities are consummated, there can be no assurance that investors will share Prospect's 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 Prospect's stock price.

While Prospect's primary focus is on seeking current income through investment in the debt and/or dividend-paying equity securities of privately held companies and long-term capital appreciation by acquiring accompanying warrants, options or other equity securities of such companies, it may invest up to 30% of the portfolio in opportunistic investments in order to seek enhanced returns for shareholders. Such investments may include investments in the debt and equity instruments of public companies. Prospect expects that these public companies generally will have debt

securities that are non-investment grade. Within this 30% basket, Prospect may also invest in debt and equity securities of middle-market companies located outside of the United States.

Prospect's investments may include other equity investments, such as warrants, options to buy a minority interest in a portfolio company, or contractual payment rights or rights to receive a proportional interest in the

Table of Contents

operating cash flow or net income of such company. When determined by Prospect Capital Management to be in its best interest, Prospect may acquire a controlling interest in a portfolio company. Any warrants Prospect receives with its debt securities may require only a nominal cost to exercise, and thus, as a portfolio company appreciates in value, it may achieve additional investment return from this equity interest. Prospect has structured, and will continue to structure, some warrants to include provisions protecting its rights as a minority-interest or, if applicable, controlling-interest holder, as well as puts, or rights to sell such securities back to the company, upon the occurrence of specified events. In many cases, Prospect obtains registration rights in connection with these equity interests, which may include demand and piggyback registration rights.

Prospect plans to hold many of its investments to maturity or repayment, but will sell its investments earlier if a liquidity event takes place, such as the sale or recapitalization of a portfolio company, or if it determines a sale of one or more of its investments to be in its best interest.

Prospect has qualified and elected to be treated for federal income tax purposes as a RIC under Subchapter M of the Code. As a RIC, it generally does not have to pay corporate-level federal income taxes on any ordinary income or capital gains that it distributes to its shareholders as dividends. To continue to qualify as a RIC, it must, among other things, meet certain source-of-income and asset diversification requirements (as described below). In addition, to qualify for RIC tax treatment it must distribute to its shareholders, for each taxable year, at least 90% of its investment company taxable income, which is generally its ordinary income plus the excess of its realized net short-term capital gains over its realized net long-term capital losses.

Industry Sectors

To date, Prospect has invested significantly in industrial and energy related companies. However, Prospect continues to widen its strategy focus in other sectors of the economy to diversify its portfolio holdings. The energy industry consists of companies in the direct energy value chain as well as companies that sell products and services to, or acquire products and services from, the direct energy value chain. In this document, all of these companies are referred to as energy companies and assets in these companies as energy assets. The categories of energy companies in this chain are described below. The direct energy value chain broadly includes upstream businesses, midstream businesses and downstream businesses:

Upstream businesses find, develop and extract energy resources, including natural gas, crude oil and coal, which are typically from geological reservoirs found underground or offshore, and agricultural products.

Midstream businesses gather, process, refine, store and transmit energy resources and their byproducts in a form that is usable by wholesale power generation, utility, petrochemical, industrial and gasoline customers.

Downstream businesses include the power and electricity segment as well as businesses that process, refine, market or distribute hydrocarbons or other energy resources, such as customer-ready natural gas, propane and gasoline, to end-user customers.

Ongoing Relationships with Portfolio Companies

Monitoring

Prospect Capital Management monitors Prospect's portfolio companies on an ongoing basis. Prospect Capital Management will continue to monitor the financial trends of each portfolio company to determine if it is meeting its business plan and to assess the appropriate course of action for each company.

Prospect Capital Management employs several methods of evaluating and monitoring the performance and value of Prospect's investments, which may include, but are not limited to, the following:

Assessment of success in adhering to the portfolio company's business plan and compliance with covenants;

Table of Contents

Regular contact with portfolio company management and, if appropriate, another financial or strategic sponsor, to discuss financial position, requirements and accomplishments;

Attendance at and participation in board meetings of the portfolio company; and

Review of monthly and quarterly financial statements and financial projections for portfolio companies.

Valuation Process

Prospect's board of directors has established procedures for the valuation of its investment portfolio. These procedures are detailed below.

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

Short-term investments that mature in 60 days or less and are viewed as creditworthy, such as U.S. Treasury Bills, are valued at amortized cost, which approximates fair value. The amortized cost method involves recording a security at its cost (i.e., principal amount plus any premium and less any discount) on the date of purchase and thereafter amortizing/accreting that difference between the principal amount due at maturity and cost assuming a constant yield to maturity as determined at the time of purchase. Short-term securities that mature in more than 60 days are valued at current market quotations by an independent pricing service or at the mean between the bid and ask prices obtained from at least two brokers or dealers (if available, or otherwise by a principal market maker or a primary market dealer). Investments in money market mutual funds are valued at their net asset value as of the close of business on the day of valuation.

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

- 1) Each portfolio company or investment is reviewed by Prospect's investment professionals with the independent valuation firm;
- 2) the independent valuation firm engaged by Prospect's board of directors conducts independent appraisals and makes their own independent assessment;
- 3) the audit committee of Prospect's board of directors reviews and discusses the preliminary valuation of Prospect's investment adviser and that of the independent valuation firms; and
- 4) Prospect's board of directors discusses the valuations and determines the fair value of each investment in its portfolio in good faith based on the input of its investment adviser, the independent valuation firm and the audit committee.

Investments are valued utilizing a market approach, an income approach, or both approaches, as appropriate. The market approach uses prices and other relevant information generated by market transactions involving identical or comparable assets or liabilities (including a business). The income approach uses valuation techniques to convert future amounts (for example, cash flows or earnings) to a single present value amount (discounted) calculated based on an appropriate discounts rate. The measurement is based on the net present value indicated by current market expectations about those future amounts. In following these approaches, the types of factors that Prospect may take into account in fair value pricing its investments include, as relevant: available current market data, including relevant

and applicable market trading and transaction comparables, applicable market yields and multiples, security covenants, call protection provisions, information rights, the nature and realizable value of any collateral, the portfolio company's ability to make payments, its earnings and discounted cash flows, the markets in which the portfolio company does business, comparisons of financial ratios of peer companies that are public, M&A comparables, the principal market and enterprise values, among other factors.

In September, 2006, the Financial Accounting Standards Board, or FASB, issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 157, "Fair Value Measurements", or FAS 157. FAS 157 defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value in GAAP, and expands disclosures about fair value

Table of Contents

measurements. This statement is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007, and interim periods within those years. Prospect has adopted this statement on a prospective basis beginning in the quarter ended September 30, 2008. Adoption of this statement did not have a material effect on Prospect's financial statements for that quarter or for the current quarter ended December 31, 2008.

FAS 157 classifies the inputs used to measure these fair values into the following hierarchy:

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

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

Level 3: Unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

In all cases, the level in the fair value hierarchy within which the fair value measurement in its entirety falls has been determined based on the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement. Prospect's assessment of the significance of a particular input to the fair value measurement in its entirety requires judgment and considers factors specific to each investment. The changes to generally accepted accounting principles from the application of FAS 157 relate to the definition of fair value, framework for measuring fair value, and the expanded disclosures about fair value measurements. FAS 157 applies to fair value measurements already required or permitted by other standards. In accordance with FAS 157, the fair value of Prospect's investments is defined as the price that it would receive upon selling an investment in an orderly transaction to an independent buyer in the principal or most advantageous market in which that investment is transacted.

Valuation of Other Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities

In February 2007, FASB issued SFAS 159, *The Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities* including an amendment of FASB Statement No. 115. SFAS 159 permits an entity to elect fair value as the initial and subsequent measurement attribute for many of assets and liabilities for which the fair value option has been elected and similar assets and liabilities measured using another measurement attribute. This statement is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007, and interim periods within those years. Prospect has adopted this statement on July 1, 2008 and has elected not to value some assets and liabilities at fair value as would be permitted by SFAS 159.

The Investment Adviser

Prospect Capital Management manages Prospect's investments as its investment adviser. Prospect Capital Management is a Delaware limited liability corporation that has been registered as an investment adviser under the Advisers Act since March 31, 2004. Prospect Capital Management is led by John F. Barry III and M. Grier Eliasek, two senior executives with significant investment advisory and business experience. Both Messrs. Barry and Eliasek spend a significant amount of their time in their roles at Prospect Capital Management working on Prospect's behalf. The principal executive offices of Prospect Capital Management are 10 East 40th Street, 44th Floor, New York, NY 10016. Prospect depends on the diligence, skill and network of business contacts of the senior management of its investment adviser. Prospect also depends, to a significant extent, on its investment adviser's investment professionals and the information and deal flow generated by those investment professionals in the course of their investment and portfolio management activities. Prospect's investment adviser's senior management team evaluates, negotiates, structures, closes, monitors and services its investments. Prospect's future success depends to a significant extent on the continued service of the senior management team, particularly John F. Barry III and M. Grier Eliasek. The

departure of any of the senior managers of Prospect's investment adviser could have a materially adverse effect on its ability to achieve its investment objective. In addition, Prospect can offer no assurance that Prospect Capital Management will remain its investment adviser or that Prospect will continue to have access

Table of Contents

to its investment professionals or its information and deal flow. Under Prospect's Investment Advisory Agreement, Prospect pays Prospect Capital Management investment advisory fees, which consist of an annual base management fee based on Prospect's gross assets as well as a two-part incentive fee based on Prospect's performance. Mr. Barry currently controls Prospect Capital Management.

As a business development company, Prospect offers, and must provide upon request, managerial assistance to certain of its portfolio companies. This assistance could involve, among other things, monitoring the operations of Prospect's portfolio companies, participating in board and management meetings, consulting with and advising officers of portfolio companies and providing other organizational and financial guidance. Prospect may receive fees for these services. Such fees would not qualify as "good income" for purposes of the 90% income test that Prospect must meet each year to qualify as a RIC. Prospect Administration provides such managerial assistance on Prospect's behalf to portfolio companies when Prospect is required to provide this assistance.

Managerial Assistance

As a business development company, Prospect offers, and must provide upon request, managerial assistance to certain of its portfolio companies. This assistance could involve, among other things, monitoring the operations of its portfolio companies, participating in board and management meetings, consulting with and advising officers of portfolio companies and providing other organizational and financial guidance. Prospect may receive fees for these services. Such fees, if received by it, and not other entities, may not always qualify as "good income" for purposes of the 90% income test that it must meet each year to qualify as a RIC. Prospect Administration provides such managerial assistance on its behalf to portfolio companies and is compensated therefore when Prospect is required to provide this assistance.

Business Factors That May Affect Future Results

Factors that may affect future results include, but are not limited to, general economic conditions, interest rates, commodity prices, supply of and demand for particular services or products, the market position of individual companies, the level of competition in regional and global markets, and other factors.

Our Investment Adviser

Prospect Capital Management manages Prospect's investments as its investment adviser. Prospect Capital Management is a Delaware limited liability corporation that has been registered as an investment adviser under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, or the Advisers Act, since March 31, 2004. Prospect Capital Management is led by John F. Barry III and M. Grier Eliasek, two senior executives with significant investment advisory and business experience. Both Messrs. Barry and Eliasek spend a significant amount of their time in their roles at Prospect Capital Management working on Prospect's behalf. The principal executive offices of Prospect Capital Management are 10 East 40th Street, 44th Floor, New York, NY 10016. Prospect depends on the diligence, skill and network of business contacts of the senior management of Prospect Capital Management. It also depends, to a significant extent, on Prospect Capital Management's investment professionals and the information and deal flow generated by those investment professionals in the course of their investment and portfolio management activities. Prospect Capital Management's senior management team evaluates, negotiates, structures, closes, monitors and services Prospect's investments. Prospect's future success depends to a significant extent on the continued service of the senior management team, particularly John F. Barry III and M. Grier Eliasek. The departure of any of the senior managers of Prospect Capital Management could have a materially adverse effect on its ability to achieve its investment objective. In addition, Prospect can offer no assurance that Prospect Capital Management will remain its investment adviser or that Prospect will continue to have access to its investment professionals or its information and deal flow.

Table of Contents**Investment Advisory Agreement***Terms*

Prospect has entered into an investment advisory and management agreement with Prospect Capital Management, or the Investment Advisory Agreement; under which Prospect Capital Management, subject to the overall supervision of Prospect's board of directors, manages the day-to-day operations of, and provides investment advisory services to, Prospect. Under the terms of the Investment Advisory Agreement, Prospect Capital Management: (i) determines the composition of Prospect's portfolio, the nature and timing of the changes to its portfolio and the manner of implementing such changes, (ii) identifies, evaluates and negotiates the structure of the investments Prospect makes (including performing due diligence on its prospective portfolio companies); and (iii) closes and monitors investments Prospect makes.

Prospect Capital Management's services under the Investment Advisory Agreement are not exclusive, and it is free to furnish similar services to other entities so long as its services to Prospect are not impaired. For providing these services Prospect Capital Management receives a fee from Prospect, consisting of two components: a base management fee and an incentive fee. The base management fee is calculated at an annual rate of 2.00% on Prospect's gross assets (including amounts borrowed). For services currently rendered under the Investment Advisory Agreement, the base management fee is payable quarterly in arrears. The base management fee is calculated based on the average value of Prospect's gross assets at the end of the two most recently completed calendar quarters and appropriately adjusted for any share issuances or repurchases during the current calendar quarter. Base management fees for any partial month or quarter are appropriately prorated.

The incentive fee has two parts. The first part, the income incentive fee, is calculated and payable quarterly in arrears based on Prospect's pre-incentive fee net investment income for the immediately preceding calendar quarter. For this purpose, pre-incentive fee net investment income means interest income, dividend income and any other income (including any other fees (other than fees for providing managerial assistance), such as commitment, origination, structuring, diligence and consulting fees and other fees that Prospect receives from portfolio companies) accrued during the calendar quarter, minus Prospect's operating expenses for the quarter (including the base management fee, expenses payable under the Administration Agreement described below, and any interest expense and dividends paid on any issued and outstanding preferred stock, but excluding the incentive fee). Pre-incentive fee net investment income includes, in the case of investments with a deferred interest feature (such as original issue discount, debt instruments with payment in kind interest and zero coupon securities), accrued income that Prospect has not yet received in cash. Pre-incentive fee net investment income does not include any realized capital gains, realized capital losses or unrealized capital appreciation or depreciation. Pre-incentive fee net investment income, expressed as a rate of return on the value of Prospect's net assets at the end of the immediately preceding calendar quarter, is compared to a hurdle rate of 1.75% per quarter (7.00% annualized).

The net investment income used to calculate this part of the incentive fee is also included in the amount of the gross assets used to calculate the 2.00% base management fee. Prospect pays the investment adviser an income incentive fee with respect to its pre-incentive fee net investment income in each calendar quarter as follows:

no incentive fee in any calendar quarter in which its pre-incentive fee net investment income does not exceed the hurdle rate;

100.00% of its pre-incentive fee net investment income with respect to that portion of such pre-incentive fee net investment income, if any, that exceeds the hurdle rate but is less than 125.00% of the quarterly hurdle rate

in any calendar quarter (8.75% annualized with a 7.00% annualized hurdle rate); and

20.00% of the amount of its pre-incentive fee net investment income, if any, that exceeds 125.00% of the quarterly hurdle rate in any calendar quarter (8.75% annualized with a 7.00% annualized hurdle rate).

Table of Contents

These calculations are appropriately prorated for any period of less than three months and adjusted for any share issuances or repurchases during the current quarter.

The second part of the incentive fee, the capital gains incentive fee, is determined and payable in arrears as of the end of each calendar year (or upon termination of the Investment Advisory Agreement, as of the termination date), and equals 20.00% of our realized capital gains for the calendar year, if any, computed net of all realized capital losses and unrealized capital depreciation at the end of such year. In determining the capital gains incentive fee payable to the investment adviser, Prospect calculates the aggregate realized capital gains, aggregate realized capital losses and aggregate unrealized capital depreciation, as applicable, with respect to each investment that has been in its portfolio. For the purpose of this calculation, an investment is defined as the total of all rights and claims which may be asserted against a portfolio company arising its participation in the debt, equity, and other financial instruments issued by that company. Aggregate realized capital gains, if any, equals the sum of the differences between the aggregate net sales price of each investment and the aggregate cost basis of such investment when sold or otherwise disposed. Aggregate realized capital losses equal the sum of the amounts by which the aggregate net sales price of each investment is less than the aggregate cost basis of such investment when sold or otherwise disposed. Aggregate unrealized capital depreciation equals the sum of the differences, if negative, between the aggregate valuation of each investment and the aggregate cost basis of such investment as of the applicable calendar year-end. At the end of the applicable calendar year, the amount of capital gains that serves as the basis for Prospect's calculation of the capital gains incentive fee involves netting aggregate realized capital gains against aggregate realized capital losses on a since-inception basis and then reducing this amount by the aggregate unrealized capital depreciation. If this number is positive, then the capital gains incentive fee payable is equal to 20.00% of such amount, less the aggregate amount of any capital gains incentive fees paid since inception.

Examples of Quarterly Incentive Fee Calculation

Example 1: Income Incentive Fee (*):

Alternative 1***Assumptions***

Investment income (including interest, dividends, fees, etc.) = 1.25%

Hurdle rate(1) = 1.75%

Base management fee(2) = 0.50%

Other expenses (legal, accounting, custodian, transfer agent, etc.)(3) = 0.20%

Pre-incentive fee net investment income (investment income – (base management fee + other expenses)) = 0.55%

Pre-incentive net investment income does not exceed hurdle rate, therefore there is no income incentive fee.

Alternative 2***Assumptions***

Investment income (including interest, dividends, fees, etc.) = 2.70%

Hurdle rate(1) = 1.75%

Base management fee(2) = 0.50%

Other expenses (legal, accounting, custodian, transfer agent, etc.)(3) = 0.20%

Pre-incentive fee net investment income (investment income – (base management fee + other expenses)) = 2.00%

Table of Contents

Pre-incentive net investment income exceeds hurdle rate, therefore there is an income incentive fee payable by us to our Investment Adviser.

Income incentive Fee = $100\% \times \text{Catch Up} + \text{the greater of } 0\% \text{ AND } (20\% \times (\text{pre-incentive fee net investment income} - 2.1875\%))$

$$= (100\% \times (2.00\% - 1.75\%)) + 0\%$$

$$= 100\% \times 0.25\% + 0\%$$

$$= 0.25\%$$

Alternative 3

Assumptions

Investment income (including interest, dividends, fees, etc.) = 3.00%

Hurdle rate(1) = 1.75%

Base management fee(2) = 0.50%

Other expenses (legal, accounting, custodian, transfer agent, etc.)(3) = 0.20%

Pre-incentive fee net investment income (investment income – (base management fee + other expenses)) = 2.30%

Pre-incentive net investment income exceeds hurdle rate, therefore there is an income incentive fee payable by us to our Investment Adviser.

Income incentive Fee = $100\% \times \text{Catch Up} + \text{the greater of } 0\% \text{ AND } (20\% \times (\text{pre-incentive fee net investment income} - 2.1875\%))$

$$= (100\% \times (2.1875\% - 1.75\%)) + \text{the greater of } 0\% \text{ AND } (20\% \times (2.30\% - 2.1875\%))$$

$$= (100\% \times 0.4375\%) + (20\% \times 0.1125\%)$$

$$= 0.4375\% + 0.0225\%$$

$$= 0.46\%$$

(1) Represents 7% annualized hurdle rate.

(2) Represents 2% annualized base management fee.

(3) Excludes organizational and offering expenses.

(*) The hypothetical amount of pre-incentive fee net investment income shown is based on a percentage of total net assets.

Example 2: Capital Gains Incentive Fee:

Alternative 1

Assumptions

Year 1: \$20 million investment made

Year 2: Fair market value (FMV) of investment determined to be \$22 million

Year 3: FMV of investment determined to be \$17 million

Year 4: Investment sold for \$21 million

The impact, if any, on the capital gains portion of the incentive fee would be:

Year 1: No impact

Table of Contents

Year 2: No impact

Year 3: Decrease base amount on which the second part of the incentive fee is calculated by \$3 million (unrealized capital depreciation)

Year 4: Increase base amount on which the second part of the incentive fee is calculated by \$4 million (\$1 million of realized capital gain and \$3 million reversal in unrealized capital depreciation)

Alternative 2

Assumptions

Year 1: \$20 million investment made

Year 2: FMV of investment determined to be \$17 million

Year 3: FMV of investment determined to be \$17 million

Year 4: FMV of investment determined to be \$21 million

Year 5: FMV of investment determined to be \$18 million

Year 6: Investment sold for \$15 million

The impact, if any, on the capital gains portion of the incentive fee would be:

Year 1: No impact

Year 2: Decrease base amount on which the second part of the incentive fee is calculated by \$3 million (unrealized capital depreciation)

Year 3: No impact

Year 4: Increase base amount on which the second part of the incentive fee is calculated by \$3 million (reversal in unrealized capital depreciation)

Year 5: Decrease base amount on which the second part of the incentive fee is calculated by \$2 million (unrealized capital depreciation)

Year 6: Decrease base amount on which the second part of the incentive fee is calculated by \$3 million (\$5 million of realized capital loss offset by a \$2 million reversal in unrealized capital depreciation)

Alternative 3

Assumptions

Year 1: \$20 million investment made in company A (Investment A), and \$20 million investment made in company B (Investment B)

Year 2: FMV of Investment A is determined to be \$21 million, and Investment B is sold for \$18 million

Year 3: Investment A is sold for \$23 million

The impact, if any, on the capital gains portion of the incentive fee would be:

Year 1: No impact

Year 2: Decrease base amount on which the second part of the incentive fee is calculated by \$2 million (realized capital loss on Investment B)

Year 3: Increase base amount on which the second part of the incentive fee is calculated by \$3 million (realized capital gain on Investment A)

Table of Contents

Alternative 4

Assumptions

Year 1: \$20 million investment made in company A (Investment A), and \$20 million investment made in company B (Investment B)

Year 2: FMV of Investment A is determined to be \$21 million, and FMV of Investment B is determined to be \$17 million

Year 3: FMV of Investment A is determined to be \$18 million, and FMV of Investment B is determined to be \$18 million

Year 4: FMV of Investment A is determined to be \$19 million, and FMV of Investment B is determined to be \$21 million

Year 5: Investment A is sold for \$17 million, and Investment B is sold for \$23 million

The impact, if any, on the capital gains portion of the incentive fee would be:

Year 1: No impact

Year 2: Decrease base amount on which the second part of the incentive fee is calculated by \$3 million (unrealized capital depreciation on Investment B)

Year 3: Decrease base amount on which the second part of the incentive fee is calculated by \$1 million (\$2 million in unrealized capital depreciation on Investment A and \$1 million recovery in unrealized capital depreciation on Investment B)

Year 4: Increase base amount on which the second part of the incentive fee is calculated by \$3 million (\$1 million recovery in unrealized capital depreciation on Investment A and \$2 million recovery in unrealized capital depreciation on Investment B)

Year 5: Increase base amount on which the second part of the incentive fee is calculated by \$1 million (\$3 million realized capital gain on Investment B offset by \$3 million realized capital loss on Investment A plus a \$1 million reversal in unrealized capital depreciation on Investment A from Year 4).

Duration and Termination

The Investment Advisory Agreement was originally approved by Prospect's board of directors on June 23, 2004 and was recently re-approved by the Board of Directors on June 17, 2009 for an additional one-year. Unless terminated earlier as described below, it will remain in effect from year to year thereafter if approved annually by Prospect's Board of Directors or by the affirmative vote of the holders of a majority of its outstanding voting securities, including, in either case, approval by a majority of its directors who are not interested persons. The Investment Advisory Agreement will automatically terminate in the event of its assignment. The Investment Advisory Agreement may be terminated by either party without penalty upon not more than 60 days' written notice to the other.

Indemnification

The Investment Advisory Agreement provides that, absent willful misfeasance, bad faith or gross negligence in the performance of its duties or by reason of the reckless disregard of its duties and obligations, Prospect Capital Management and its officers, managers, agents, employees, controlling persons, members and any other person or entity affiliated with it are entitled to indemnification from Prospect for any damages, liabilities, costs and expenses (including reasonable attorneys' fees and amounts reasonably paid in settlement) arising from the rendering of Prospect Capital Management's services under the Investment Advisory Agreement or otherwise as Prospect's investment adviser.

Table of Contents**Administration Agreement**

Prospect has also entered into an Administration Agreement with Prospect Administration under which Prospect Administration, among other things, provides (or arranges for the provision of) administrative services and facilities for Prospect. For providing these services, Prospect reimburses Prospect Administration for its allocable portion of overhead incurred by Prospect Administration in performing its obligations under the Administration Agreement, including rent and its allocable portion of the costs of Prospect's chief compliance officer and chief financial officer and their respective staffs. Under this agreement, Prospect Administration furnishes Prospect with office facilities, equipment and clerical, bookkeeping and record keeping services at such facilities. Prospect Administration also performs, or oversees the performance of, Prospect's required administrative services, which include, among other things, being responsible for the financial records that Prospect is required to maintain and preparing reports to its shareholders and reports filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission, or the SEC. In addition, Prospect Administration assists Prospect in determining and publishing its net asset value, overseeing the preparation and filing of its tax returns and the printing and dissemination of reports to its shareholders, and generally oversees the payment of its expenses and the performance of administrative and professional services rendered to Prospect by others. Under the Administration Agreement, Prospect Administration also provides on Prospect's behalf managerial assistance to those portfolio companies to which Prospect is required to provide such assistance. The Administration Agreement may be terminated by either party without penalty upon 60 days' written notice to the other party. Prospect Administration is a wholly owned subsidiary of Prospect's Investment Adviser.

The Administration Agreement provides that, absent willful misfeasance, bad faith or negligence in the performance of its duties or by reason of the reckless disregard of its duties and obligations, Prospect Administration and its officers, managers, partners, agents, employees, controlling persons, members and any other person or entity affiliated with it are entitled to indemnification from Prospect for any damages, liabilities, costs and expenses (including reasonable attorneys' fees and amounts reasonably paid in settlement) arising from the rendering of Prospect Administration's services under the Administration Agreement or otherwise as Prospect's administrator.

Payment of Prospect's Expenses

All investment professionals of Prospect Capital Management and its respective staff, when and to the extent engaged in providing investment advisory and management services, and the compensation and routine overhead expenses of such personnel allocable to such services, will be provided and paid for by Prospect Capital Management. Prospect bears all other costs and expenses of its operations and transactions, including those relating to: organization and offering; calculation of its net asset value (including the cost and expenses of any independent valuation firm); expenses incurred by Prospect Capital Management payable to third parties, including agents, consultants or other advisers (such as independent valuation firms, accountants and legal counsel), in monitoring its financial and legal affairs and in monitoring its investments and performing due diligence on its prospective portfolio companies; interest payable on debt, if any, and dividends payable on preferred stock, if any, incurred to finance its investments; offerings of its debt, its preferred shares, its common stock and other securities; investment advisory fees; fees payable to third parties, including agents, consultants or other advisers, relating to, or associated with, evaluating and making investments; transfer agent and custodial fees; registration fees; listing fees; taxes; independent directors' fees and expenses; costs of preparing and filing reports or other documents with the SEC; the costs of any reports, proxy statements or other notices to shareholders, including printing costs; its allocable portion of the fidelity bond, directors and officers/errors and omissions liability insurance, and any other insurance premiums; direct costs and expenses of administration, including auditor and legal costs; and all other expenses incurred by Prospect, by Prospect Capital Management or by Prospect Administration in connection with administering our business, such as our allocable portion of overhead under the administration agreement, including rent and its allocable portion of the costs of its

chief compliance officer and chief financial officer and their respective staffs under the sub-administration agreement, as further described below.

Table of Contents

License Agreement

Prospect entered into a license agreement with Prospect Capital Management, pursuant to which Prospect Capital Management agreed to grant it a nonexclusive, royalty free license to use the name Prospect Capital. Under this agreement, Prospect has a right to use the Prospect Capital name, for so long as Prospect Capital Management or one of its affiliates remains Prospect's Investment Adviser. Other than with respect to this limited license, Prospect has no legal right to the Prospect Capital name. This license agreement will remain in effect for so long as the Investment Advisory Agreement with Prospect Capital Management is in effect.

Determination of Net Asset Value

The net asset value per share of Prospect's outstanding shares of common stock will be determined quarterly by dividing the value of total assets minus liabilities by the total number of shares outstanding.

In calculating the value of its total assets, Prospect will value investments for which market quotations are readily available at such market quotations. Short-term investments which mature in 60 days or less, such as U.S. Treasury bills, are valued at amortized cost, which approximates market value. The amortized cost method involves recording a security at its cost (i.e., principal amount plus any premium and less any discount) on the date of purchase and thereafter amortizing/accreting that difference between the principal amount due at maturity and cost assuming a constant yield to maturity as determined at the time of purchase. Short-term securities which mature in more than 60 days are valued at current market quotations by an independent pricing service or at the mean between the bid and ask prices obtained from at least two brokers or dealers (if available, or otherwise by a principal market maker or a primary market dealer). Investments in money market mutual funds are valued at their net asset value as of the close of business on the day of valuation.

Most of the investments in Prospect's portfolio do not have market quotations which are readily available, meaning the investments do not have actively traded markets. Debt and equity securities for which market quotations are not readily available are valued with the assistance of an independent valuation service using a documented valuation policy and a valuation process that is consistently applied under the direction of Prospect's board of directors.

The factors that may be taken into account in valuing such investments include, as relevant, the portfolio company's ability to make payments, its estimated earnings and projected discounted cash flows, the nature and realizable value of any collateral, the financial environment in which the portfolio company operates, comparisons to securities of similar publicly traded companies, changes in interest rates for similar debt instruments and other relevant factors. Due to the inherent uncertainty of determining the fair value of investments that do not have readily available market quotations, the fair value of these investments may differ significantly from the values that would have been used had such market quotations existed for such investments, and any such differences could be material.

As part of the fair valuation process, the independent valuation firm engaged by the board of directors performs a review of each debt and equity investment and provides a range of values for each investment, which, along with management's valuation recommendations, is reviewed by the audit committee. Management and the independent valuation firm may adjust their preliminary evaluations to reflect comments provided by the audit committee. The audit committee reviews the final valuation report and management's valuation recommendations and makes a recommendation to the board of directors based on its analysis of the methodologies employed and the various weights that should be accorded to each portion of the valuation as well as factors that the independent valuation firm and management may not have included in their evaluation processes. The board of directors then evaluates the audit committee recommendations and undertakes a similar analysis to determine the fair value of each investment in the

portfolio in good faith.

Determination of fair values involves subjective judgments and estimates not susceptible to substantiation by auditing procedures. Accordingly, under current accounting standards, the notes to Prospect's financial statements will refer to the uncertainty with respect to the possible effect of such valuations, and any change in such valuations, on its financial statements.

Table of Contents

Furthermore, in September 2006, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued a new pronouncement addressing fair value measurements, Statement of Financial Accounting Standards Number 157, Fair Value Measurements (SFAS 157). SFAS 157 defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value and expands disclosures about fair value measurements. SFAS 157 becomes effective for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007; therefore, its first applicability to Prospect will be for its upcoming fiscal year beginning July 1, 2008. Prospect does not believe that the adoption of SFAS 157 will materially impact the amounts reported in its financial statements, however, additional disclosures will be required about the inputs used to develop the measurements and the effect of certain of the measurements reported to changes in net assets for a fiscal period.

Dividend Reinvestment Plan

Prospect has adopted a dividend reinvestment plan that provides for reinvestment of its distributions on behalf of its shareholders, unless a shareholder elects to receive cash as provided below. As a result, when its board of directors authorizes, and Prospect declares, a cash dividend, then its shareholders who have not opted out of its dividend reinvestment plan will have their cash dividends automatically reinvested in additional shares of its common stock, rather than receiving the cash dividends.

No action is required on the part of a registered shareholder to have their cash dividend reinvested in shares of its common stock. A registered shareholder may elect to receive an entire dividend in cash by notifying the plan administrator and Prospect's transfer agent and registrar, in writing so that such notice is received by the plan administrator no later than the record date for dividends to shareholders. The plan administrator sets up an account for shares acquired through the plan for each shareholder who has not elected to receive dividends in cash and hold such shares in non-certificated form. Upon request by a shareholder participating in the plan, the plan administrator will, instead of crediting shares to the participant's account, issue a certificate registered in the participant's name for the number of whole shares of Prospect's common stock and a check for any fractional share. Such request by a shareholder must be received three days prior to the dividend payable date in order for that dividend to be paid in cash. If such request is received less than three days prior to the dividend payable date, then the dividends are reinvested and shares are repurchased for the shareholder's account; however, future dividends are paid out in cash on all balances. Those shareholders whose shares are held by a broker or other financial intermediary may receive dividends in cash by notifying their broker or other financial intermediary of their election.

Prospect primarily uses newly issued shares to implement the plan, whether its shares are trading at a premium or at a discount to net asset value. However, Prospect reserves the right to purchase shares in the open market in connection with its implementation of the plan. The number of shares to be issued to a shareholder is determined by dividing the total dollar amount of the dividend payable to such shareholder by the market price per share of its common stock at the close of regular trading on The NASDAQ Global Market on the valuation date for such dividend. If Prospect uses newly-issued shares to implement the plan, the valuation date will not be earlier than the last day that shareholders have the right to elect to receive cash in lieu of shares. Market price per share on that date will be the closing price for such shares on The NASDAQ Global Market or, if no sale is reported for such day, at the average of their reported bid and asked prices. The number of shares of Prospect's common stock to be outstanding after giving effect to payment of the dividend cannot be established until the value per share at which additional shares will be issued has been determined and elections of its shareholders have been tabulated.

There are no brokerage charges or other charges to shareholders who participate in the plan. The plan administrator's fees under the plan are paid by Prospect. If a participant elects by written notice to the plan administrator to have the plan administrator sell part or all of the shares held by the plan administrator in the participant's account and remit the proceeds to the participant, the plan administrator is authorized to deduct a \$15 transaction fee plus a \$0.10 per share brokerage commissions from the proceeds.

Shareholders who receive dividends in the form of stock are subject to the same federal, state and local tax consequences as are shareholders who elect to receive their dividends in cash. A shareholder's basis for determining gain or loss upon the sale of stock received in a dividend from Prospect will be equal to the total

Table of Contents

dollar amount of the dividend payable to the shareholder. Any stock received in a dividend will have a new holding period for tax purposes commencing on the day following the day on which the shares are credited to the U.S. shareholder's account.

Participants may terminate their accounts under the plan by notifying the plan administrator via its website at www.amstock.com or by filling out the transaction request form located at the bottom of their statement and sending it to the plan administrator at American Stock Transfer & Trust Company, P.O. Box 922, Wall Street Station, New York, NY 10269-0560 or by calling the plan administrator's Interactive Voice Response System at (888) 888-0313.

The plan may be terminated by Prospect upon notice in writing mailed to each participant at least 30 days prior to any payable date for the payment of any dividend by Prospect. All correspondence concerning the plan should be directed to the plan administrator by mail at American Stock Transfer & Trust Company, 59 Maiden Lane, New York, NY 10007 or by telephone at (718) 921-8200.

Shareholders who purchased their shares through or hold their shares in the name of a broker or financial institution should consult with a representative of their broker or financial institution with respect to their participation in Prospect's dividend reinvestment plan. Such holders of Prospect's stock may not be identified as its registered shareholders with the plan administrator and may not automatically have their cash dividend reinvested in shares of its common stock by the administrator.

Tax Considerations

Election to be Taxed as a RIC

As a business development company, Prospect has qualified and elected to be treated as a RIC under Subchapter M of the Code. As a RIC, Prospect generally is not subject to corporate-level federal income taxes on any ordinary income or capital gains that it distributes to its shareholders as dividends. To qualify as a RIC, Prospect must, among other things, meet certain source-of-income and asset diversification requirements (as described below). In addition, to obtain RIC tax treatment, Prospect must distribute to its shareholders, for each taxable year, at least 90% of its investment company taxable income, which is generally its ordinary income plus the excess of realized net short-term capital gains over realized net long-term capital losses, or the Annual Distribution Requirement.

Qualification and Taxation as a RIC

In order to qualify as a RIC for federal income tax purposes, Prospect must, among other things:

qualify to be treated as a business development company under the 1940 Act at all times during each taxable year;

derive in each taxable year at least 90% of its gross income from dividends, interest, payments with respect to certain securities loans, gains from the sale of stock or other securities, or other income derived with respect to its business of investing in such stock or securities and net income derived from an interest in a qualified publicly traded partnership (as defined in the Code), or the 90% Income Test;

diversify its holdings so that at the end of each quarter of the taxable year: at least 50% of the value of its assets consists of cash, cash equivalents, U.S. Government securities, securities of other RICs, and other securities if such other securities of any one issuer do not represent more than 5% of the value of its assets or more than 10% of the outstanding voting securities of the issuer (which for these purposes includes the equity securities of a qualified publicly traded partnership); and

diversify its holdings so that no more than 25% of the value of its assets are invested in the securities, other than U.S. Government securities or securities of other RICs, (i) of one issuer (ii) of two or more issuers that are controlled, as determined under applicable tax rules, by Prospect and that are engaged in the same or similar or related trades or businesses or (iii) of one or more qualified publicly traded partnerships , or the Diversification Tests.

Table of Contents

To the extent that Prospect invests in entities treated as partnerships for federal income tax purposes (other than a qualified publicly traded partnership), it generally must include the items of gross income derived by the partnerships for purposes of the 90% Income Test, and the income that is derived from a partnership (other than a qualified publicly traded partnership) will be treated as qualifying income for purposes of the 90% Income Test only to the extent that such income is attributable to items of income of the partnership which would be qualifying income if realized by Prospect directly. In addition, Prospect generally must take into account its proportionate share of the assets held by partnerships (other than a qualified publicly traded partnership) in which it is a partner for purposes of the Diversification Tests.

In order to meet the 90% Income Test, Prospect may establish one or more special purpose corporations to hold assets from which it does not anticipate earning dividend, interest or other qualifying income under the 90% Income Test. Any such special purpose corporation would generally be subject to U.S. federal income tax, and could result in a reduced after-tax yield on the portion of its assets held there.

Provided that Prospect qualifies as a RIC and satisfies the Annual Distribution Requirement, it will not be subject to federal income tax on the portion of its investment company taxable income and net capital gain (i.e., net long-term capital gains in excess of net short-term capital losses) that it timely distributes to shareholders. Prospect will be subject to U.S. federal income tax at the regular corporate rates on any income or capital gain not distributed (or deemed distributed) to its shareholders.

Prospect will be subject to a 4% non-deductible federal excise tax on certain undistributed income of RICs unless it distributes in a timely manner an amount at least equal to the sum of (1) 98% of its ordinary income for each calendar year, (2) 98% of its capital gain net income for the one-year period ending October 31 in that calendar year and (3) any income realized, but not distributed, in preceding years. Prospect currently intends to make sufficient distributions each taxable year such that it will not be subject to federal income or excise taxes on its net income.

Prospect may be required to recognize taxable income in circumstances in which it does not receive cash. For example, if it holds debt obligations that are treated under applicable tax rules as having original issue discount (such as debt instruments with payment-in-kind interest or, in certain cases, increasing interest rates or issued with warrants), it must include in income each year a portion of the original issue discount that accrues over the life of the obligation, regardless of whether cash representing such income is received by Prospect in the same taxable year. Because any original issue discount accrued will be included in its investment company taxable income for the year of accrual, Prospect may be required to make a distribution to its shareholders in order to satisfy the Annual Distribution Requirement, even though it will not have received any corresponding cash amount.

Gain or loss realized by Prospect from warrants acquired by it as well as any loss attributable to the lapse of such warrants generally will be treated as capital gain or loss. Such gain or loss generally will be long-term or short-term, depending on how long it held a particular warrant.

Although Prospect does not presently expect to do so, it is authorized to borrow funds and to sell assets in order to satisfy distribution requirements. However, under the 1940 Act, it is not permitted to make distributions to its shareholders while its debt obligations and other senior securities are outstanding unless certain asset coverage tests are met. Moreover, its ability to dispose of assets to meet its distribution requirements may be limited by (1) the illiquid nature of its portfolio and/or (2) other requirements relating to its status as a RIC, including the Diversification Tests. If Prospect disposes of assets in order to meet the Annual Distribution Requirement or the Excise Tax Avoidance Requirement, it may make such dispositions at times that, from an investment standpoint, are not advantageous.

If Prospect fails to satisfy the Annual Distribution Requirement or otherwise fail to qualify as a RIC in any taxable year, it will be subject to tax in that year on all of its taxable income, regardless of whether it makes any distributions to its shareholders. In that case, all of such income will be subject to corporate-level federal income tax, reducing the amount available to be distributed to its shareholders. See [Failure to Obtain RIC Tax Treatment](#) below. In contrast, assuming Prospect qualifies as a RIC, its corporate-level federal income tax should be substantially reduced or eliminated.

Table of Contents

Certain of Prospect's investment practices may be subject to special and complex federal income tax provisions that may, among other things, (i) disallow, suspend or otherwise limit the allowance of certain losses or deductions, (ii) convert lower taxed long-term capital gain into higher taxed short-term capital gain or ordinary income, (iii) convert an ordinary loss or a deduction into a capital loss (the deductibility of which is more limited), (iv) cause it to recognize income or gain without a corresponding receipt of cash, (v) adversely affect the time as to when a purchase or sale of stock or securities is deemed to occur, (vi) adversely alter the characterization of certain complex financial transactions, and (vii) produce income that will not be qualifying income for purposes of the 90% Income Test. Prospect will monitor its transactions and may make certain tax elections in order to mitigate the effect of these provisions.

To the extent that Prospect invests in equity securities of entities that are treated as partnerships for federal income tax purposes, the effect of such investments for purposes of the 90% Income Test and the Diversification Tests will depend on whether the partnership is a qualified publicly traded partnership or not. If the partnership is a qualified publicly traded partnership, the net income derived from such investments will be qualifying income for purposes of the 90% Income Test and will be securities for purposes of the Diversification Tests, as described above. If the partnership, however, is not treated as a qualified publicly traded partnership, then the consequences of an investment in the partnership will depend upon the amount and type of income and assets of the partnership allocable to Prospect. The income derived from such investments may not be qualifying income for purposes of the 90% Income Test and, therefore, could adversely affect Prospect's qualification as a RIC. Prospect intends to monitor its investments in equity securities of entities that are treated as partnerships for federal income tax purposes to prevent its disqualification as a RIC.

Prospect may invest in preferred securities or other securities the federal income tax treatment of which may not be clear or may be subject to re-characterization by the IRS. To the extent the tax treatment of such securities or the income from such securities differs from the expected tax treatment, it could affect the timing or character of income recognized, requiring Prospect to purchase or sell securities, or otherwise change our portfolio, in order to comply with the tax rules applicable to RICs under the Code.

Failure to Obtain RIC Tax Treatment

If Prospect were unable to obtain tax treatment as a RIC, it would be subject to tax on all of its taxable income at regular corporate rates. Prospect would not be able to deduct distributions to shareholders, nor would they be required to be made. Distributions would generally be taxable to its shareholders as ordinary dividend income eligible for the 15% maximum rate to the extent of its current and accumulated earnings and profits. Subject to certain limitations under the Code, corporate distributees would be eligible for the dividends-received deduction. Distributions in excess of its current and accumulated earnings and profits would be treated first as a return of capital to the extent of the shareholder's tax basis, and any remaining distributions would be treated as a capital gain.

Regulation as a Business Development Company***General***

Prospect is a closed-end, non-diversified investment company that has filed an election to be treated as a business development company under the 1940 Act and has elected to be treated as a RIC under Subchapter M of the Code. The 1940 Act contains prohibitions and restrictions relating to transactions between business development companies and their affiliates (including any investment advisers or sub-advisers), principal underwriters and affiliates of those affiliates or underwriters and requires that a majority of the directors be persons other than interested persons, as that term is defined in the 1940 Act. In addition, the 1940 Act provides that it may not change the nature of its business so as to cease to be, or to withdraw our election it, a business development company unless approved by a majority of its

outstanding voting securities.

Prospect may invest up to 100% of its assets in securities acquired directly from issuers in privately negotiated transactions. With respect to such securities, it may, for the purpose of public resale, be deemed an underwriter as that term is defined in the Securities Act. Prospect's intention is to not write (sell) or buy put

Table of Contents

or call options to manage risks associated with the publicly traded securities of its portfolio companies, except that it may enter into hedging transactions to manage the risks associated with interest rate and other market fluctuations. However, in connection with an investment or acquisition financing of a portfolio company, it may purchase or otherwise receive warrants to purchase the common stock of the portfolio companies. Similarly, in connection with an acquisition, Prospect may acquire rights to require the issuers of acquired securities or their affiliates to repurchase them under certain circumstances. Prospect also does not intend to acquire securities issued by any investment company that exceed the limits imposed by the 1940 Act. Under these limits, it generally cannot acquire more than 3% of the voting stock of any registered investment company, invest more than 5% of the value of its total assets in the securities of one investment company or invest more than 10% of the value of its total assets in the securities of more than one investment company. With regard to that portion of its portfolio invested in securities issued by investment companies, it should be noted that such investments might subject Prospect's shareholders to additional expenses. None of these policies are fundamental and may be changed without shareholder approval.

Qualifying Assets

Under the 1940 Act, a business development company may not acquire any asset other than assets of the type listed in Section 55(a) of the 1940 Act, which are referred to as qualifying assets, unless, at the time the acquisition is made, qualifying assets represent at least 70% of the company's total assets. The principal categories of qualifying assets relevant to Prospect's business are the following:

(1) Securities purchased in transactions not involving any public offering from the issuer of such securities, which issuer (subject to certain limited exceptions) is an eligible portfolio company, or from any person who is, or has been during the preceding 13 months, an affiliated person of an eligible portfolio company, or from any other person, subject to such rules as may be prescribed by the SEC. An eligible portfolio company is defined in the 1940 Act as any issuer which:

(a) is organized under the laws of, and has its principal place of business in, the United States;

(b) is not an investment company (other than a small business investment company wholly owned by the business development company) or a company that would be an investment company but for certain exclusions under the 1940 Act; and

(c) satisfies any of the following:

1. does not have any class of securities with respect to which a broker or dealer may extend margin credit;

2. is controlled by a business development company or a group of companies including a business development company and the business development company has an affiliated person who is a director of the eligible portfolio company; or

3. is a small and solvent company having total assets of not more than \$4 million and capital and surplus of not less than \$2 million.

(2) Securities of any eligible portfolio company which Prospect controls.

(3) Securities purchased in a private transaction from a U.S. issuer that is not an investment company or from an affiliated person of the issuer, or in transactions incident thereto, if the issuer is in bankruptcy and subject to reorganization or if the issuer, immediately prior to the purchase of its securities was unable to meet its obligations as they came due without material assistance other than conventional lending or financing agreements.

- (4) Securities of an eligible portfolio company purchased from any person in a private transaction if there is no ready market for such securities and Prospect already owns 60% of the outstanding equity of the eligible portfolio company.
- (5) Securities received in exchange for or distributed on or with respect to securities described in (1) through (4) above, or pursuant to the exercise of warrants or rights relating to such securities.

Table of Contents

(6) Cash, cash equivalents, U.S. government securities or high-quality debt securities maturing in one year or less from the time of investment.

In addition, a business development company must have been organized and have its principal place of business in the United States and must be operated for the purpose of making investments in the types of securities described in (1), (2) or (3) above.

Managerial Assistance to Portfolio Companies

In order to count portfolio securities as qualifying assets for the purpose of the 70% test, the business development company must either control the issuer of the securities or must offer to make available to the issuer of the securities (other than small and solvent companies described above) significant managerial assistance; except that, where the business development company purchases such securities in conjunction with one or more other persons acting together, one of the other persons in the group may make available such managerial assistance. Making available significant managerial assistance means, among other things, any arrangement whereby the business development company, through its directors, officers or employees, offers to provide, and, if accepted, does so provide, significant guidance and counsel concerning the management, operations or business objectives and policies of a portfolio company.

Temporary Investments

Pending investment in other types of qualifying assets, as described above, Prospect's investments may consist of cash, cash equivalents, including money market funds, U.S. government securities or high quality debt securities maturing in one year or less from the time of investment, which Prospect refers to, collectively, as temporary investments, so that 70% of its assets are qualifying assets. Typically, it will invest in U.S. treasury bills or in repurchase agreements, provided that such agreements are fully collateralized by cash or securities issued by the U.S. government or its agencies. A repurchase agreement involves the purchase by an investor, such as us, of a specified security and the simultaneous agreement by the seller to repurchase it at an agreed upon future date and at a price which is greater than the purchase price by an amount that reflects an agreed-upon interest rate. There is no percentage restriction on the proportion of Prospect's assets that may be invested in such repurchase agreements. However, if more than 25% of its total assets constitute repurchase agreements from a single counterparty, it would not meet the Diversification Tests in order to qualify as a RIC for federal income tax purposes. Thus, Prospect does not intend to enter into repurchase agreements with a single counterparty in excess of this limit. Prospect's investment adviser will monitor the creditworthiness of the counterparties with which it enters into repurchase agreement transactions.

Senior Securities

Prospect is permitted, under specified conditions, to issue multiple classes of indebtedness and one class of stock senior to its common stock if its asset coverage, as defined in the 1940 Act, is at least equal to 200% immediately after each such issuance. In addition, while any senior securities remain outstanding, it must make provisions to prohibit any distribution to its shareholders or the repurchase of such securities or shares unless it meets the applicable asset coverage ratios at the time of the distribution or repurchase. Prospect may also borrow amounts up to 5% of the value of its total assets for temporary or emergency purposes without regard to asset coverage. For a discussion of the risks associated with leverage, see Risk Factors.

Investment Concentration

Prospect's investment objective is to generate both current income and long-term capital appreciation through debt and equity investments. While it is diversifying the portfolio, many of its existing investments are in the energy and

energy related industries.

Compliance Policies and Procedures

Prospect and its investment adviser have adopted and implemented written policies and procedures reasonably designed to prevent violation of the federal securities laws, and are required to review these

Table of Contents

compliance policies and procedures annually for their adequacy and the effectiveness of their implementation, and to designate a Chief Compliance Officer to be responsible for administering the policies and procedures. Brian H. Oswald serves as its Chief Compliance Officer.

Proxy Voting Policies and Procedures

Prospect has delegated its proxy voting responsibility to Prospect Capital Management. The guidelines are reviewed periodically by Prospect Capital Management and if required, its independent directors, and, accordingly, are subject to change. As an investment adviser registered under the Advisers Act, Prospect Capital Management has a fiduciary duty to act in the best interests of its clients. As part of this duty, Prospect Capital Management recognizes that it must vote client securities in a timely manner free of conflicts of interest and in the best interests of its clients.

Shareholders may obtain information about how Prospect Capital Management voted proxies on Prospect's behalf by making a written request for proxy voting information to: Chief Compliance Officer, Prospect Capital Management LLC, 10 East 40th Street, 44th Floor, New York, NY 10016.

Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002

The Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 imposes a variety of regulatory requirements on publicly-held companies. In addition to Prospect's Chief Executive and Chief Financial Officers' required certifications as to the accuracy of its financial reporting, it is also required to disclose the effectiveness of its disclosure controls and procedures as well as report on its assessment of its internal controls over financial reporting, the latter of which must be audited by its independent registered public accounting firm.

The Sarbanes-Oxley Act also requires Prospect to continually review its policies and procedures to ensure that it remains in compliance with all rules promulgated under the Act.

Table of Contents

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

(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 document. Historical results set forth are not necessarily indicative of our future financial position and results of operations.

Note on Forward Looking Statements

Some of the statements in this report constitute forward-looking statements, which relate to future events or Prospect's future performance or financial condition. The forward-looking statements contained herein involve risks and uncertainties, including statements as to:

Prospect's future operating results;

Prospect's business prospects and the prospects of our portfolio companies;

the impact of investments that Prospect expects to make;

Prospect's contractual arrangements and relationships with third parties;

the dependence of Prospect's future success on the general economy and its impact on the industries in which it invests;

the ability of Prospect's portfolio companies to achieve their objectives;

Prospect's expected financings and investments;

the adequacy of Prospect's cash resources and working capital; and

the timing of cash flows, if any, from the operations of Prospect's portfolio companies.

Prospect generally uses words such as anticipates, believes, expects, intends and similar expressions to identify forward-looking statements. Prospect's actual results could differ materially from those projected in the forward-looking statements for any reason, including the factors set forth in Risk Factors and elsewhere in this report.

Prospect has based the forward-looking statements included in this report on information available to it on the date of this report, and it assumes no obligation to update any such forward-looking statements. Although it undertakes 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 it in the future may file with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), including any annual reports on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q and current reports on Form 8-K.

Market Conditions

In 2008 and early 2009, the financial services industry has been negatively affected by turmoil in the global capital markets. What began in 2007 as a deterioration of credit quality in subprime residential mortgages has spread rapidly to other credit markets. Market liquidity and credit quality conditions are significantly weaker today than two years ago.

Prospect believes that it is well positioned to navigate through these adverse market conditions. As a business development company, it is limited to a maximum 1 to 1 debt to equity ratio, and as of March 31, 2009, Prospect's debt to equity ratio was 0.31 to 1. As of March 31, 2009, it has borrowed \$137,567 against its credit facility with Rabobank Nederland. The revolving period for this facility continues until June 6, 2009, with a term out maturity on June 6, 2010, and it expects to enter into a new extended facility prior to this date. While it is optimistic, it cannot guarantee the completion of such extension.

Table of Contents

Prospect also continues to generate liquidity through public stock offerings and the realization of portfolio investments. On March 19, 2009, April 27, 2009, May 26, 2009 and July 7, 2009 Prospect completed public stock offerings for 1.5 million shares, 3.68 million shares, 7.763 million shares and 5.175 million shares, of our common stock at \$8.20 per share, \$7.75 per share, \$8.25 per share, and \$9.00 per share raising \$12,300, \$28,520, \$64,041 and \$46,575 of gross proceeds, respectively. On August 20, 2009, Prospect completed an unregistered direct stock offering to certain institutional investors for approximately 3.45 million shares at \$8.50 per share raising \$29,322 million in gross proceeds.

Prospect's loan to Diamondback Operating L.P. was repaid in January 2009. As is typical for Prospect's portfolio, Prospect currently has investments in various stages in the exit process that continue to draw interest from prospective buyers.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

Prospect's discussion and analysis of its financial condition and results of operations are based upon its financial statements, which have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP). The preparation of these financial statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses. Changes in the economic environment, financial markets and any other parameters used in determining such estimates could cause actual results to differ materially. In addition to the discussion below, Prospect's critical accounting policies are further described in the notes to the financial statements.

Basis of Consolidation

Under the 1940 Act rules, the regulations pursuant to Article 6 of Regulation S-X, and the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants Audit and Accounting Guide for Investment Companies, Prospect is precluded from consolidating any entity other than another investment company or an operating company which provides substantially all of its services and benefits to Prospect. Prospect's March 31, 2009, June 30, 2008, and March 31, 2008 financial statements include its accounts and the accounts of Prospect Capital Funding, LLC, its only wholly-owned, closely-managed subsidiary that is also an investment company. All intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation.

Investment Classification

Prospect is a non-diversified company within the meaning of the 1940 Act. It classifies its 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. Affiliated investments and affiliated companies 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.

Investments are recognized when Prospect assumes an obligation to acquire a financial instrument and assume the risks for gains or losses related to that instrument. Investments are derecognized when it assumes an obligation to sell a financial instrument and forego the risks for gains or losses related to that instrument. Specifically, Prospect records all security transactions on a trade date basis. Investments in other, non-security financial instruments are recorded on the basis of subscription date or redemption date, as applicable. Amounts for investments recognized or derecognized but not yet settled are reported as Receivables for investments sold and Payables for investments purchased, respectively, in the Consolidated Statements of Assets and Liabilities.

Investment Valuation

Prospect's Board of Directors has established procedures for the valuation of its investment portfolio. These procedures are detailed below.

Table of Contents

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

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

- 1) each portfolio company or investment is reviewed by Prospect's investment professionals with the independent valuation firm;
- 2) the independent valuation firm engaged by Prospect's board of directors conducts independent appraisals and makes their own independent assessment;
- 3) the audit committee of Prospect's board of directors reviews and discusses the preliminary valuation of Prospect's Investment Adviser and that of the independent valuation firm; and
- 4) the board of directors discusses the valuations and determines the fair value of each investment in Prospect's portfolio in good faith based on the input of Prospect's investment adviser, the independent valuation firm and the audit committee.

Investments are valued utilizing a market approach, an income approach, or both approaches, as appropriate. The market approach uses prices and other relevant information generated by market transactions involving identical or comparable assets or liabilities (including a business). The income approach uses valuation techniques to convert future amounts (for example, cash flows or earnings) to a single present value amount (discounted) calculated based on an appropriate discount rate. The measurement is based on the net present value indicated by current market expectations about those future amounts. In following these approaches, the types of factors that Prospect may take into account in fair value pricing its investments include, as relevant: available current market data, including relevant and applicable market trading and transaction comparables, applicable market yields and multiples, security covenants, call protection provisions, information rights, the nature and realizable value of any collateral, the portfolio company's ability to make payments, its earnings and discounted cash flows, the markets in which the portfolio company does business, comparisons of financial ratios of peer companies that are public, M&A comparables, the principal market and enterprise values, among other factors.

In September, 2006, the Financial Accounting Standards Board issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 157, *Fair Value Measurements* (*FAS 157*). *FAS 157* defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value in GAAP, and expands disclosures about fair value measurements. This statement is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007, and interim periods within those years. Prospect has adopted this statement on a prospective basis beginning in the quarter ended September 30, 2008. Adoption of this statement did not have a material effect on Prospect's financial.

FAS 157 classifies the inputs used to measure these fair values into the following hierarchy:

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

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

Level 3: Unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

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

The changes to generally accepted accounting principles from the application of FAS 157 relate to the definition of fair value, framework for measuring fair value, and the expanded disclosures about fair value measurements. FAS 157 applies to fair value measurements already required or permitted by other standards.

Table of Contents

In accordance with FAS 157, the fair value of Prospect's investments is defined as the price that it would receive upon selling an investment in an orderly transaction to an independent buyer in the principal or most advantageous market in which that investment is transacted.

Revenue Recognition

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

Interest income, adjusted for amortization of premium and accretion of discount, is recorded on an accrual basis. Origination, closing and/or commitment fees associated with investments in portfolio companies are accreted into interest income over the respective terms of the applicable loans. Upon the prepayment of a loan or debt security, any prepayment penalties and unamortized loan origination, closing and commitment fees are recorded as interest income.

Dividend income is recorded on the ex-dividend date.

Structuring fees and similar fees are recognized as income as earned, usually when paid. Structuring fees, excess deal deposits, net profits interests and overriding royalty interests are included in other income.

Loans are placed on non-accrual status when principal or interest payments are past due 90 days or more or when there is reasonable doubt that principal or interest will be collected. Accrued interest is generally reversed when a loan is placed on non-accrual status. Interest payments received on non-accrual loans may be recognized as income or applied to principal depending upon management's judgment. Non-accrual loans are restored to accrual status when past due principal and interest is paid and in management's judgment, are likely to remain current. At March 31, 2009, four loan investments were on non-accrual status: Appalachian Energy Holdings LLC (AEH), Integrated Contract Services, Inc. (Integrated or ICS), Wind River Resources Corp. and Wind River II Corp. (Wind River), and Change Clean Energy, Inc. f/k/a Worcester Energy Partners, Inc., Worcester Energy Co., Inc., (WECO) and Biochips LLC (collectively Biomass). The loan principal of these loans amounted to \$69,491 at March 31, 2009.

Introduction

Prospect is a financial services company that primarily lends and invests in middle market, privately-held companies. It is a closed-end investment company that has filed an election to be treated as a business development company under the 1940 Act. It invests primarily in senior and subordinated debt and equity of companies in need of capital for acquisitions, divestitures, growth, development, project financing and recapitalization. It works with the management teams or financial sponsors to seek investments with historical cash flows, asset collateral or contracted pro-forma cash flows.

Prospect seeks to be a long-term investor with its portfolio companies. Since the fiscal year ended June 30, 2007, it has invested primarily in industries related to the industrial/energy economy. Since then, it has widened its strategy to focus in other sectors of the economy and continue to diversify its portfolio holdings.

Statement of Assets and Liabilities Overview

During the nine months ended March 31, 2009, net assets have increased by \$14,401 from \$429,623 as of June 30, 2008 to \$444,024 as of March 31, 2009. This net increase in assets resulted from a \$35,853 increase from operations and \$15,067 from capital share transactions, offset by \$36,519 in dividends declared to Prospect's shareholders. During this nine-month period it recognized net investment income of \$47,182, net realized gains on investments of \$1,661 and a decrease in net assets due to changes in unrealized appreciation/depreciation of investments of \$12,990. The result was the \$35,853 increase in net assets resulting from operations.

The aggregate fair value of Prospect's portfolio investments was \$555,041 and \$497,530 as of March 31, 2009 and June 30, 2008, respectively. During the nine months ended March 31, 2009, Prospect's net cost of investments increased by \$70,501, or 14.2%, as it invested in three new investments and follow-on investments while it sold one investment, received repayment on another two investments, and settled the net profit

Table of Contents

interests on a third investment. This increased level of investment was financed primarily by increased borrowings on Prospect's credit facility. At March 31, 2009, it was invested in 31 long-term portfolio investments (including a net profits interest remaining in Charlevoix).

Investment Activity

During the nine months ended March 31, 2009, Prospect completed three new investments and several follow-on investments in existing portfolio companies, totaling approximately \$89,052. The more significant of these investments are described briefly in the following:

On August 1, 2008, it provided \$7,400 in debt financing to Castro Cheese Company, Inc. (Castro), based in Houston, Texas. Castro is a leading manufacturer, marketer and distributor of Hispanic cheeses and creams.

On August 4, 2008, it provided \$15,000 in debt financing to support the take-private acquisition of the TriZetto Group (TriZetto). TriZetto is a leading healthcare information technology company.

On August 21, 2008, it provided a \$26,000 senior secured debt financing and co-invested \$2,300 in equity alongside Great Point Partners, LLC (Great Point) in its growth recapitalization of BNN Holdings Corp. d/b/a Biotronic NeuroNetwork (Biotronic), based in Ann Arbor, Michigan. Biotronic is the largest independent national provider of intra-operative neurophysiological monitoring services.

On July 23, 2008, September 8, 2008, and November 7, 2008, and January 21, 2009, it made follow-on secured debt investments of \$400, \$2,700, and \$2,900, and \$1,500, respectively in Iron Horse Coiled Tubing, Inc. (Iron Horse) in support of the build out of additional equipment.

On December 10, 2008 it made a follow-on investment of \$5,000 in Gas Solutions Holdings, Inc. (GSHI or Gas Solutions) for the repayment of third-party bank senior credit facility.

During the nine months ended March 31, 2009, it closed-out three positions which are briefly described below.

On July 3, 2008, it exercised its warrant for 4,960,585 shares of common stock in Deep Down, Inc. As permitted by the terms of the warrant, it elected to make this exercise on a cashless basis entitling us to 2,618,129 common shares. On August 1, 2008, it sold all the shares acquired receiving \$1,649 of net proceeds.

On August 27, 2008, R-V Industries, Inc. (R-V) repaid the \$7,526 debt outstanding to Prospect.

On January 21, 2009, Diamondback repaid the \$9,200 debt outstanding to Prospect. Prospect continues to hold net profit interests on this investment.

On September 30, 2008, Prospect settled its net profits interests (NPIs) in IEC Systems LP (IEC) and Advanced Rig Services LLC (ARS) with the companies for a combined \$12,576. IEC and ARS originally issued the NPIs to Prospect when it loaned a combined \$25,600 to IEC and ARS on November 20, 2007. In conjunction with the NPI realization, it simultaneously reinvested the \$12,576 as incremental senior secured debt in IEC and ARS. The incremental debt will amortize over the period ending November 20, 2010.

Table of Contents

The following is a quarter-by-quarter summary of our investment activity:

Quarter-End	Acquisitions(1)	Dispositions(2)
March 31, 2009	\$ 6,356	\$ 10,782
December 31, 2008	13,564	2,128
September 30, 2008	70,456	10,949
June 30, 2008	118,913	61,148
March 31, 2008	31,794	28,891
December 31, 2007	120,846	19,223
September 30, 2007	40,394	17,949
June 30, 2007	130,345	9,857
March 31, 2007	19,701	7,731
December 31, 2006	62,679	17,796
September 30, 2006	24,677	2,781
June 30, 2006	42,783	5,752
March 31, 2006	15,732	901
December 31, 2005		3,523
September 30, 2005	25,342	
June 30, 2005	17,544	
March 31, 2005	7,332	
December 31, 2004	23,771	32,083
September 30, 2004	30,371	
Since inception	\$ 802,600	\$ 231,494

(1) Includes new deals, additional fundings, refinancings and PIK interest.

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

Investment Holdings

As of March 31, 2009, Prospect continues to pursue its investment strategy. Despite its name change to Prospect Capital Corporation and the termination of Prospect's policy to invest at least 80% of its net assets in energy companies in May 2007, it currently has a concentration of investments in companies in the energy and energy related industries. Some of the companies in which it invests have relatively short or no operating histories. These companies are and will be subject to all of the business risk and uncertainties associated with any new business enterprise, including the risk that these companies may not reach their investment objective or the value of Prospect's investment in them may decline substantially or fall to zero.

Prospect's portfolio had an annualized current yield of 15.1% and 16.8% across all its long-term debt and certain equity investments as of March 31, 2009 and March 31, 2008, respectively. This yield includes interest from all of its long-term investments as well as dividends from GSHI and NRG Manufacturing, Inc. (NRG). The 1.7% decrease is primarily due to non-accrual loans. For the three months ended March 31, 2009, total foregone interest related to loans on non-accrual status was \$3,940. As of March 31, 2009, Prospect reversed \$322 of interest income recognized in prior periods related to AEH and Wind River. It expects the current yield to continue to decline over time as it

increases the size of the portfolio. Monetization of other equity positions that it holds is not included in this yield calculation. In each of Prospect's portfolio companies, it holds equity positions, ranging from minority interests to majority stakes, which it expects over time to contribute to its 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 Prospect's cash flow and collateral debt protections.

Table of Contents

As of March 31, 2009, Prospect owns controlling interests in Ajax Rolled Ring & Machine (Ajax), C&J Cladding, LLC (C&J), GSHI, Integrated, Iron Horse, NRG, R-V, CCEI, and Yatesville. Prospect also owns affiliated interests in Appalachian Energy Holdings, LLC (AEH) and Biotronic.

The following is a summary of Prospect's investment portfolio by level of control:

Level of Control	March 31, 2009		June 30, 2008	
	Fair Value	Percent of Portfolio	Fair Value	Percent of Portfolio
Control	\$ 220,263	37.1%	\$ 205,827	38.8%
Affiliate	30,819	5.2%	6,043	1.2%
Non-control/Non-affiliate	303,959	51.1%	285,660	53.8%
Money Market Funds	39,254	6.6%	33,000	6.2%
Total Portfolio	\$ 594,295	100.0%	\$ 530,530	100.0%

The following is Prospect's investment portfolio presented by type of investment at March 31, 2009 and June 30, 2008, respectively:

Type of Investment	March 31, 2009		June 30, 2008	
	Fair Value	Percent of Portfolio	Fair Value	Percent of Portfolio
Money Market Funds	\$ 39,254	6.6%	\$ 33,000	6.2%
Senior Secured Debt	231,782	39.0%	199,946	37.7%
Subordinated Secured Debt	199,072	33.5%	219,623	41.4%
Subordinated Unsecured Debt	15,095	2.5%		0.0%
Preferred Stock	4,705	0.8%	7,707	1.4%
Common Stock	88,341	14.9%	58,312	11.0%
Membership Interests	7,576	1.3%	3,000	0.6%
Net Profit Interests	456	0.1%		0.0%
Warrants	8,014	1.3%	8,942	1.7%
Total Portfolio	\$ 594,295	100.0%	\$ 530,530	100.0%

The following is Prospect's investment portfolio presented by geographic location of the investment at March 31, 2009 and June 30, 2008, respectively:

	March 31, 2009		June 30, 2008	
	Fair Value	Percent of Portfolio	Fair Value	Percent of Portfolio

Geographic Exposure	Value	Portfolio	Value	Portfolio
Canada	\$ 16,765	2.8%	\$ 11,182	2.1%
Midwest US	81,271	13.7%	47,869	9.0%
Northeast US	41,194	6.9%	68,468	12.9%
Southeast US	115,750	19.5%	128,512	24.2%
Southwest US	254,023	42.7%	211,177	39.9%
Western US	46,038	7.8%	30,322	5.7%
Money Market Funds	39,254	6.6%	33,000	6.2%
Total Portfolio	\$ 594,295	100.0%	\$ 530,530	100.0%

Table of Contents

The following is Prospect's investment portfolio presented by industry sector of the investment at March 31, 2009 and June 30, 2008, respectively:

Industry Sector	March 31, 2009		June 30, 2008	
	Fair Value	Percent of Portfolio	Fair Value	Percent of Portfolio
Biomass Power	\$ 6,000	1.0%	\$ 15,580	2.9%
Construction Services	2,483	0.4%	6,043	1.1%
Contracting	5,000	0.8%	5,000	0.9%
Financial Services	21,839	3.7%	23,699	4.5%
Food Products	29,385	5.0%	19,351	3.7%
Gas Gathering and Processing	85,186	14.3%	61,542	11.6%
Healthcare	57,587	9.7%	13,752	2.6%
Manufacturing	100,684	16.9%	109,542	20.7%
Metal Services	9,472	1.6%	6,829	1.3%
Mining and Coal Production	25,848	4.4%	25,726	4.9%
Oil and Gas Production	105,471	17.8%	112,850	21.3%
Oilfield Fabrication	36,515	6.2%	24,854	4.7%
Pharmaceuticals	10,250	1.7%	11,523	2.2%
Production Services	16,765	2.8%	14,038	2.6%
Retail	5,466	0.9%	13,428	2.5%
Shipping Vessels	7,151	1.2%	6,804	1.3%
Specialty Minerals	18,439	3.1%	15,632	2.9%
Technical Services	11,500	1.9%	11,337	2.1%
Money Market Funds	39,254	6.6%	33,000	6.2%
Total Portfolio	\$ 594,295	100.0%	\$ 530,530	100.0%

Investment Valuation

In determining the fair value of Prospect's portfolio investments at March 31, 2009, the audit committee considered valuations from the independent valuation firm and from management having an aggregate range of \$512,598 to \$583,857, excluding money market investments.

In determining the range of value for debt instruments, management and the independent valuation firm generally shadow rated the investment and then based upon the range of ratings, determined appropriate yields to maturity for a loan rated as such. A discounted cash flow analysis was then prepared using the appropriate yield to maturity as the discount rate, yielding the ranges. For equity investments, the enterprise value was determined by applying EBITDA multiples for similar recent investment sales. For stressed equity investments, a liquidation analysis was prepared.

The board of directors looked at several factors in determining where within the range to value the asset including: recent operating and financial trends for the asset, independent ratings obtained from third parties and comparable multiples for recent sales of companies within the industry. The composite of all these analysis, applied to each investment, was a total valuation of \$555,041, excluding money market investments.

Prospect's investments are generally lower middle market companies, outside of the financial sector, with less than \$30,000 of annual EBITDA. Prospect believes its market has experienced less volatility than others because it believes there are more buy and hold investors who own these less liquid investments. In addition, the middle market relies on less leverage than the large capitalization marketplace, which it believes will result in less financial distress.

Table of Contents

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 2008 and continuing through March 31, 2009, several general economic factors have occurred which have affected the valuation of Prospect's investment portfolio.

Generally, interest rates offered on loans similar to those that Prospect has originated have changed since its investments were consummated. While Prospect does not believe that there has been any diminution of credit quality, general changes in current interest rates would affect the price for which it could sell these assets and it has adjusted our fair value of these assets to reflect such changes. During the nine months ended March 31, 2009, we have adjusted the value of twelve debt investments based upon such general changes in market interest rates including: Biotronic, C&J, Castro, Freedom Marine Services LLC, H&M Oil & Gas, LLC, Maverick Healthcare, LLC, Qualitest Pharmaceuticals, Inc. (Qualitest), Regional Management Corp. (RMC), Resco Products, Inc. (Resco), Shearer's Food Inc., Stryker Energy, LLC, and TriZetto.

Five debt investments were made to companies that are not performing in line with budget expectations as of March 31, 2009. For these investments (AEH, Conquest Cherokee, LLC, Deb Shops, Inc. (Deb Shops), Iron Horse, and Wind River Resources Corp. and Wind River II Corp.) Prospect expects full recovery. It used higher market interest rates to take into account the increased credit risk and general changes in current interest rates for similar assets to determine their fair value.

Control investments offer increased risk and reward over straight debt investments. Operating results and changes in market multiples can result in dramatic changes in values from quarter to quarter. Significant downturns in operations can further result in Prospect's looking to recoveries on sales of assets rather than the enterprise value of the investment. Several control assets in Prospect's portfolio are under enhanced scrutiny by its senior management and its board of directors and are discussed below.

Gas Solutions Holdings, Inc.

GSHI is an investment that Prospect made in September 2004 and owns 100% of the equity. GSHI is a midstream gathering and processing business located in East Texas. GSHI has improved its operations and it has experienced an increase in revenue, gross margin, and EBITDA (the latter two metrics on both an absolute and a percentage of revenues basis) over the past four years.

During the past year, Prospect has been in discussions with multiple interested purchasers for Gas Solutions. While Prospect wishes to unlock the value in Gas Solutions, it does not wish to enter into any agreement at any time that does not recognize the long term value it sees in Gas Solutions. As a well hedged midstream asset, which will generate predictable and consistent cash flows to it, Gas Solutions is a valuable asset that Prospect wishes to sell at a value-maximizing price, or not at all. Prospect continues discussions with interested parties, but has a patient approach toward the process. In addition, a sale of the assets, rather than the stock of GSHI, might result in a significant tax liability at the GSHI level which will need to be paid prior to any distribution to us.

In late March 2008, Royal Bank of Canada provided a \$38,000 term loan to Gas Solutions II Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of GSHI, the proceeds of which were used to refinance all of Citibank's approximately \$8,000 of outstanding senior secured debt as well as to make a \$30,000 cash distribution to GSHI. Prospect had non-recourse access to this cash at GSHI. In December 2008, it lent an additional \$5,000 to GSHI which enabled the company to repay the loan to the Royal Bank of Canada. Upon repayment, Prospect now holds a first lien position in GSHI, improving its leverage position with its lender.

In early May 2008, Gas Solutions II Ltd purchased a series of propane puts at \$0.10 out of the money and at prices of \$1.53 per gallon and \$1.394 per gallon covering the periods May 1, 2008 through April 30, 2009 and May 1, 2009 through April 30, 2010, respectively. These hedges have been executed at close to the highest historical market

propane prices ever achieved. Such hedges preserve the upside of Gas Solutions II Ltd to benefit from potential future changes in commodity prices. GSHI has generated approximately \$26,172 of EBITDA for the fiscal year ending December 31, 2008, an increase of 67.1% from the 2007 results.

In determining the value of GSHI, Prospect has utilized several valuation techniques to determine the value of the investment. These techniques offer a wide range of values. Prospect's Board of Directors has determined the value to be \$85,186 for its debt and equity positions at March 31, 2009 based upon a

Table of Contents

combination of a discounted cash flow analysis, a public comparables analysis and review of recent indications of interest. GSHI is valued \$55,164 above its amortized cost at March 31, 2009, compared to the \$36,321 unrealized gain recorded at June 30, 2008.

Integrated Contract Services, Inc.

Prospect's investment in ICS is under enhanced review by its senior management team due to existing payment and covenant defaults under the contracts governing these investments. Prior to January 2009, ICS owned the assets of ESA Environmental Specialists, Inc. (ESA), and 100% of the stock of The Healing Staff (THS). ESA originally defaulted under Prospect's contract governing its investment in ESA, prompting it to commence foreclosure actions with respect to certain ESA assets in respect of which it has a priority lien. In response to Prospect's actions, ESA filed voluntarily for reorganization under the bankruptcy code on August 1, 2007. On September 20, 2007 the U.S. Bankruptcy Court approved a Section 363 Asset Sale from ESA to Prospect. To complete this transaction, Prospect contributed its ESA debt to a newly-formed entity, ICS, and provided funds for working capital on October 9, 2007. In return for the ESA debt, Prospect received senior secured debt in ICS of equal amount to its ESA debt, preferred stock of ICS, and 49% of the ICS common stock. ICS subsequently ceased operations and assigned the collateral back to us. ICS is in default of both payment and financial covenants. During September and October 2007, Prospect provided \$1,170 to THS for working capital.

In January 2009, Prospect foreclosed on the real and personal property of ICS. Through this foreclosure process, it gained 100% ownership of THS and certain ESA assets. Based upon an analysis of the liquidation value of the ESA assets and the enterprise value of THS, Prospect's Board of Directors reaffirmed the fair value of its investment in ICS at \$5,000, a reduction of \$11,690 from its amortized cost at March 31, 2009, compared to the \$11,464 unrealized loss recorded at June 30, 2008.

Change Clean Energy Holdings Inc. (CCEHI) and Change Clean Energy, Inc. (CCEI), f/k/a Worcester Energy Partners, Inc.

CCEI is under enhanced review by Prospect's senior management team due to poor operating results since investment. Prospect has installed a new manager at CCEI. CCEI ceased operations temporarily in the first quarter of 2009. During the quarter, Prospect determined that it was appropriate to institute foreclosure proceedings against the co-borrowers of its debt to take full control of the assets. In anticipation of such proceedings CCEHI was established and on March 11, 2009, the foreclosure was completed and the assets were assigned to a wholly owned subsidiary of CCEHI. CCEI ceased operations temporarily in the first quarter of 2009. During the nine months ended March 31, 2009, Prospect provided additional funding of \$4,211 to Biomass to fund ongoing operations. Prospect's board of directors, upon recommendation from senior management, has set the value of the CCEI investment based upon an enterprise valuation at \$6,000 at March 31, 2009, a reduction of \$37,134 from its amortized cost at March 31, 2009, compared to the \$22,141 unrealized loss recorded at June 30, 2008.

Yatesville Coal Holdings, Inc.

As previously discussed, all of Prospect's coal holdings are now held in one consolidated entity, Yatesville. Yatesville had begun to show improvement since the consolidation of the coal holdings in one entity under common management, but this came to a halt at the end of December 2008 when the company exhausted its permitted reserves. During the nine months ended March 31, 2009, Prospect provided additional funding of \$7,570 to Yatesville to fund ongoing operations. Prospect will continue to value Yatesville on an asset basis. Prospect's board of directors, upon recommendation from senior management, has set the value of the Yatesville investment at \$25,848 at March 31, 2009, a reduction of \$21,465 from its amortized cost at March 31, 2009, compared to the \$14,694 unrealized loss recorded at June 30, 2008.

Table of Contents**Capitalization**

Prospect's investment activities are capital intensive and the availability and cost of capital is a critical component of our business. Prospect capitalizes its business with a combination of debt and equity. Prospect's debt currently consists of a revolving credit facility availing it of the ability to borrow up to \$200,000 of debt and its equity capital is currently comprised entirely of common equity.

Prospect had \$137,567 and \$91,167 of borrowings at March 31, 2009 and June 30, 2008, respectively. These borrowings were made against a credit facility in place at Rabobank Nederland. The maintenance of this facility requires it to pay a fee for the amount not drawn upon. Through November 30, 2007, this fee is assessed at the rate of 37.5 basis points per annum of the amount of that unused portion; after that date, this rate increased to 50.0 basis points per annum if that unused portion was greater than 50% of the total amount of the facility. The following table shows the facility amounts and outstanding borrowings at March 31, 2009 and June 30, 2008:

	As of March 31, 2009		As of June 30, 2008	
	Facility Amount	Amount Outstanding	Facility Amount	Amount Outstanding
Revolving Credit Facility	\$ 200,000	\$ 137,567	\$ 200,000	\$ 91,167

The following table shows the contractual maturity of our revolving credit facility at March 31, 2009:

	Payments Due By Period		
	Less Than 1 Year	1 - 3 Years	More Than 3 Years
Credit Facility Payable	\$ 137,567	\$	\$

During the quarter ended March 31, 2009, Prospect completed a public offering and raised \$12,300 of additional equity by issuing 1.5 million shares of Prospect's common stock below net asset value diluting shareholder value by \$0.32 per share. The following table shows the calculation of net asset value per share as of March 31, 2009 and June 30, 2008:

	As of March 31, 2009	As of June 30, 2008
Net Assets	\$ 444,024	\$ 429,623
Shares of common stock outstanding	31,286,128	29,520,379
Net asset value per share	\$ 14.19	\$ 14.55

At March 31, 2009, Prospect had 31,286,128 shares of common stock issued and outstanding.

Results of Operations

For the three months ended March 31, 2009 and March 31, 2008, the net increase (decrease) in net assets resulting from operations was \$15,331 and (\$1,259), respectively, representing \$0.51 and (\$0.05) per share, respectively. Prospect experienced a net realized and unrealized gain of \$3,611 or approximately \$0.12 per share in the three months ended March 31, 2009. This compares with the net realized and unrealized loss of \$14,178 during the three months ended March 31, 2008 or approximately \$0.59 per share.

For the nine months ended March 31, 2009 and March 31, 2008 (or for the periods since the beginning of its respective fiscal years) the net increase in net assets resulting from operations was \$35,853 and \$3,605, respectively, representing \$1.21 and \$0.16 per share, respectively. Prospect experienced a net realized and unrealized loss of \$11,329 or approximately \$0.38 per share in the nine months ended March 31, 2009. This compares with the net realized and unrealized loss of \$27,839 during the nine months ended March 31, 2008 or approximately \$1.24 per share.

While Prospect seeks to maximize gains and minimize losses, its investments in portfolio companies can expose its capital to risks greater than those it may anticipate as these companies are typically not issuing

Table of Contents

securities rated investment grade, have limited resources, have limited operating history, are generally private companies with limited operating information available and are likely to depend on a small core of management talents. Changes in any of these factors can have a significant impact on the value of the portfolio company.

Investment Income

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

Investment income consists of interest income, including accretion of loan origination fees and prepayment penalty fees, dividend income and other income, including net profits interest, overriding royalties interest and structuring fees. The following table details the various components of investment income and the related levels of debt investments for the three and nine months ended March 31, 2009 and March 31, 2008:

	For the Three Months Ended March 31,		For the Nine Months Ended March 31,	
	2009	2008	2009	2008
Interest income	\$ 16,065	\$ 14,890	\$ 50,862	\$ 42,538
Dividend income	4,445	3,423	13,833	7,507
Other income	159	3,687	13,986	5,909
Total investment income	\$ 20,669	\$ 22,000	\$ 78,681	\$ 55,954
Average debt principal of investments	\$ 537,277	\$ 422,474	\$ 523,363	\$ 381,566
Weighted-average interest rate earned	11.96%	14.10%	12.77%	14.65%

Total investment income has decreased for the three months ended March 31, 2009 from the amount reported for the three months ended March 31, 2008 primarily due to a decrease in other income.

Income from other sources decreased from \$3,687 for the three months ended March 31, 2008 to \$159 for the three months ended March 31, 2009. This \$3,528 decrease was due primarily to the decrease in overriding royalty interests from Ken-Tex Energy Corp (Ken-Tex).

While average principal balances of debt investments have increased from \$422,474 for the three months ended March 31, 2008 to \$537,277 for the three months ended March 31, 2009, the weighted-average interest rate earned decreased from 14.10% to 11.96%. During the three month period ended March 31, 2009, interest of \$3,940 was forgone on non-accrual debt investments compared to \$748 of forgone interest for the three months ended March 31, 2008. Without these adjustments, the weighted average interest rates earned on debt investments would have been 14.89% and 14.81% for the three months ended March 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively.

Dividend income has grown significantly from \$3,423 to \$4,445 for the three months ended March 31, 2008 and March 31, 2009, respectively. The increase in dividend income is attributable to dividends received from Prospect's investment in GSHI. It received dividends of \$3,000 and \$4,000 during the three months ended March 31, 2008 and March 31, 2009, respectively

Table of Contents

Total investment income has increased for the nine months ended March 31, 2009 from the amount reported for the nine months ended March 31, 2008 primarily due to an increase in interest and other income.

Interest income has increased from \$42,538 for the nine months ended March 31, 2008 to \$50,862 for the nine months ended March 31, 2009. While principal balances of debt investments have increased from \$381,566 for the nine months ended March 31, 2008 to \$523,363 for the nine months ended March 31, 2009, the weighted-average interest rate earned decreased from 14.65% to 12.77%. During the nine month period ended March 31, 2009, interest of \$11,270 was forgone on non-accrual debt investments compared to \$1,431 of forgone interest for the nine months ended March 31, 2008. Prospect had previously accrued default interest on these assets of \$3,448 and \$433 for the nine months ended March 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively. Also, it recognized \$784 of prepayment penalty income from Ken-Tex and Arctic Acquisition Corp. during the nine months ending March 31, 2008. No prepayment penalties were received for the nine months ended March 31, 2009. With these adjustments, the weighted average interest rates earned on debt investments would have been 14.73% and 14.67% for the nine months ended March 31, 2009 and 2008.

Income from other sources increased from \$5,909 for the nine months ended March 31, 2008 to \$13,986 for the nine months ended March 31, 2009. This \$8,077 increase is primarily due to the settlement of our net profit interests in IEC/ARS for \$12,576. This \$12,576 increase from settlement of our net profit interests was partially offset by the decrease in overriding royalty interests related to Ken-Tex Energy Corp and the decrease in structuring fees.

Dividend income has grown significantly from \$7,507 to \$13,833 for the nine months ended March 31, 2008 and March 31, 2009, respectively. The increase in dividend income is attributable to dividends received from Prospect's investment in GSHI. It received dividends of \$5,450 and \$12,000 during the nine months ended March 31, 2008 and March 31, 2009, respectively. Dividends were also received from Prospect's investments in Ajax and NRG during the nine months ended March 31, 2009.

Operating Expenses

Prospect's primary operating expenses consist of investment advisory fees (base management and income incentive fees), credit facility costs, legal and professional fees and other operating and overhead-related expenses. These expenses include Prospect's allocable portion of overhead under the Administration Agreement with Prospect Administration under which Prospect Administration provides administrative services and facilities for it. Prospect's investment advisory fees compensate its investment adviser for its work in identifying, evaluating, negotiating, closing and monitoring Prospect's investments. Prospect bears all other costs and expenses of its operations and transactions in accordance with its Administration Agreement with Prospect Administration. Operating expenses were \$8,949 and \$9,081 for the three months ended March 31, 2009 and March 31, 2008, respectively. For the nine months ended March 31, 2009 and March 31, 2008, operating expenses were \$31,499 and \$24,510, respectively.

The base management fee was \$2,977 and \$2,388 for the three months ended March 31, 2009 and March 31, 2008, respectively. It was \$8,740 and \$6,366 for the nine months ended March 31, 2009 and March 31, 2008, respectively. The increase in this expense for the nine months ended March 31, 2009 is directly related to our growth in total assets. For the three months ended March 31, 2009 and March 31, 2008, Prospect incurred \$2,930 and \$3,230, respectively, of income incentive fees. For the nine months ended March 31, 2009 and March 31, 2008, Prospect incurred \$11,795 and \$7,861, respectively, of income incentive fees. The \$300 decrease in the income incentive fee for the respective three-month periods is driven by a slight decrease in pre-management fee net investment income from \$18,537 for the three months ended March 31, 2008 to \$17,627 for the three months ended March 31, 2009. Income incentive fee increased by \$3,934 on a nine-month basis as pre-management fee net investment income increased from \$45,671 for the nine months ended March 31, 2008 and to \$67,717 for the nine months ended March 31, 2009. No capital gains incentive fee has yet been incurred pursuant to the Investment Advisory Agreement.

Table of Contents

During the three and nine months ended March 31, 2009, Prospect incurred \$1,345 and \$4,828, respectively of expenses related to its credit facility. This compares with expenses of \$1,863 and \$4,719 incurred during the three and nine months ended March 31, 2008. These expenses are related directly to the leveraging capacity put into place for each of those periods and the levels of indebtedness actually undertaken during those quarters. The table below describes the various credit facility expenses and the related indicators of leveraging capacity and indebtedness during these periods.

	For the Three Months Ended March 31,		For the Nine Months Ended March 31,	
	2009	2008	2009	2008
Interest expense	\$ 1,101	\$ 1,584	\$ 4,043	\$ 3,781
Amortization of deferred financing costs	180	180	540	547
Commitment and other fees	64	99	245	391
Total	\$ 1,345	\$ 1,863	\$ 4,828	\$ 4,719
Weighted-average debt outstanding	\$ 144,887	\$ 110,792	\$ 132,099	\$ 80,009
Weighted-average interest rate incurred	3.08%	5.74%	4.08%	6.27%
Facility amount at beginning of period	\$ 200,000	\$ 200,000	\$ 200,000	\$ 200,000

The decrease in Prospect's interest rate incurred is primarily due to a decrease in average LIBOR of approximately 2.8% for the three and nine months ended March 31, 2009 in comparison to the same periods ending March 31, 2008. This decrease is partially offset by an increase of 125 basis points in Prospect's current borrowing rate effective November 14, 2008.

As Prospect's asset base has grown and it has added complexity to its capital raising activities, due, in part, to its securitization credit facility initiated in June 2007, it has commensurately increased the size of its administrative and financial staff, accounting for a significant increase in the overhead allocation from Prospect Administration. Over the last year, Prospect Administration has added several additional staff members, including a senior finance professional, a treasurer, a corporate counsel and other finance professionals. As Prospect's portfolio continues to grow, it expects to continue to increase the size of its administrative and financial staff on a basis that provides increasing returns to scale. However, initial investments in administrative and financial staff may not provide returns to scale immediately, perhaps not until the portfolio increases to a greater size. Other allocated expenses from Prospect Administration have, as expected, increased alongside with the increase in staffing and asset base.

Legal costs decreased significantly from \$2,224 for the nine months ended March 31, 2008 to \$590 for the nine months ended March 31, 2009 as there were reduced costs for litigation.

Net Realized Gain (Loss)

Net realized gains were \$0 and \$208 for the three months ended March 31, 2009 and March 31, 2008, respectively. For the nine months ended March 31, 2009 and March 31, 2008, net realized gains (losses) were \$1,661 and \$(18,413), respectively. The net realized gain of \$1,661 for the nine months ended March 31, 2009 was due primarily to the sale of the warrant related to Deep Down, Inc. The net realized loss of \$18,413 for the nine months ended

March 31, 2008 was attributable primarily to our disposition of our investments in Central Illinois Energy, LLC and Advantage Oilfield Group, Ltd. (AOG).

Increase (Decrease) in Net Assets from Net Changes in Unrealized Appreciation/Depreciation

Increase (decrease) in net assets from changes in unrealized appreciation/depreciation was \$3,611 and \$(14,386) for the three months ended March 31, 2009 and March 31, 2008, respectively. For the three months ended March 31, 2009, the \$3,611 increase in net assets from the net change in unrealized appreciation/depreciation was driven primarily by write-ups of our investments in GSHI, H&M, and NRG which were partially offset by unrealized depreciation of Prospect s investments in Ajax, Deb Shops CCEI, and Yatesville.

Table of Contents

For the three months ended March 31, 2008, the \$14,386 decrease in net assets from such changes is attributable to write-downs of Prospect's investments in NRG and CCEI offset by a write-up of Prospect's investment in GSHI.

For the nine months ended March 31, 2009 and March 31, 2008, net assets decreased by \$12,990 and \$9,426, respectively from changes in unrealized appreciation/depreciation. The \$12,990 decrease occurring during the nine months ended March 31, 2009 was attributable to unrealized depreciation recognized for Prospect's investments in Ajax, AEH, R-V Industries, Deb Shops, CCEI, and Yatesville partially offset by write-ups of Prospect's investments in GSHI and NRG. The \$9,426 decrease from changes in unrealized appreciation/depreciation for the nine months ended March 31, 2008 was the net result of write-downs of Prospect's investments in Integrated and CCEI offset by the write-up of its investment in ESA Environmental Specialists, Inc. and by the disposition of AOG (which had been previously valued below cost).

Financial Condition, Liquidity and Capital Resources

For the three months ended March 31, 2009 and March 31, 2008, Prospect's operating activities (used) provided (\$2,426) and \$4,863 of cash, respectively. Financing activities provided \$437 and \$10,371 of cash during the three months ended March 31, 2009 and March 31, 2008, respectively which included the payments of dividends of \$10,192 and \$9,369, during the three months ended March 31, 2009 and March 31, 2008, respectively.

For the nine months ended March 31, 2009 and March 31, 2008, Prospect's operating activities used \$25,552 and \$150,705 of cash, respectively. Financing activities provided \$25,446 and \$167,275 of cash during the nine months ended March 31, 2009 and March 31, 2008, respectively which included the payments of dividends of \$32,413 and \$15,956, during the nine months ended March 31, 2009 and March 31, 2008, respectively.

Prospect's primary uses of funds have been to add to its investments in its portfolio companies, to add new companies to its investment portfolio, and to make cash distributions to holders of its common stock.

Prospect has and may continue to fund a portion of its cash needs through borrowings from banks, issuances of senior securities or secondary offerings. It may also securitize a portion of its investments in mezzanine or senior secured loans or other assets. Prospect's objective is to put in place such borrowings in order to enable it to expand its portfolio. At March 31, 2009, it had a \$200,000 revolving credit facility on which \$137,567 was outstanding. This facility matures on June 6, 2009, and it is currently negotiating for an extension and expansion of the facility.

On September 6, 2007, Prospect's Registration Statement on Form N-2 was declared effective by the SEC. At March 31, 2009, under the Registration Statement, it had remaining availability to issue up to approximately \$341,000 of its equity securities over the next three years. In April 2009, it utilized an additional \$28,520 reducing its availability to issue to approximately \$313,000.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

At March 31, 2009, Prospect did not have any off-balance sheet liabilities or other contractual obligations that are reasonably likely to have a current or future material effect on its financial condition, other than those which originate from 1) the investment advisory and management agreement and the administration agreement and 2) the portfolio companies.

Developments Since the End of the Fiscal Quarter

On April 20, 2009, Prospect issued 214,456 shares of its common stock in connection with the dividend reinvestment plan.

On April 27, 2009, Prospect issued 3.68 million shares of its common stock in an underwritten equity offering at \$7.75 per share, raising \$28,520 in gross proceeds and \$27,166 of net proceeds after recognizing \$1,114 of underwriting discounts and commissions and \$210 of estimated offering costs.

Table of Contents

On May 26, 2009, Prospect issued 7.76 million shares of its common stock in an underwritten equity offering at \$8.25 per share, raising \$64,041 in gross proceeds and \$60,539 of net proceeds after recognizing \$3,202 of underwriting discounts and commissions and \$300 of estimated offering costs.

In May 2009, Prospect closed out its investment in Charlevoix, when the final payment was received on the outstanding net profits interests of \$75 in conjunction with a sale of Charlevoix.

On June 23, 2009, Prospect declared a dividend for its fourth fiscal quarter (for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2009) of \$0.40625 per share. The ex-dividend date was July 6, 2009, the record date was July 8, 2009, and the payment date was July 20, 2009.

On June 25, 2009, Prospect closed an extension of its revolving credit facility with Rabobank Nederland. The new credit facility has \$175 million committed as of June 25, 2009 and includes an accordion feature which allows the credit facility to be increased to up to \$250 million of commitments in the aggregate to the extent additional or existing lenders commit to increase the commitments. While Prospect expects to add additional lenders in order to reach the maximum size, no assurance can be given in this regard. The revolving period of the credit facility extends through June 2010, with an additional one year amortization period after the completion of the revolving period. During such one year amortization period, all principal payments on the pledged assets will be applied to reduce the balance. At the end of the one year amortization period, the remaining balance will become due if required by the lenders. Interest on borrowings under the credit facility is one-month Libor plus 400 basis points, subject to a minimum Libor floor of 200 basis points. Additionally, Rabobank charges a fee on the unused portion of the credit facility equal to 100 basis points. As of July 31, 2009 Prospect had no borrowings outstanding under its credit facility. As of July 31, 2009, \$107.6 million was available to Prospect for borrowing under its credit facility. As Prospect makes additional investments which are eligible to be pledged under the credit facility, Prospect will generate additional availability to the extent such investments are eligible to be placed into the borrowing base. The credit facility will be used, together with Prospect's equity capital, to make additional long-term investments.

On July 7, 2009, Prospect issued 5.18 million shares of its common stock in an underwritten equity offering at \$9.00 per share, raising \$46.6 million in gross proceeds and \$44 million of net proceeds after recognizing \$2.3 million of underwriting discounts and commissions and \$200,000 of estimated offering costs.

On August 3, 2009, Prospect entered into the merger agreement with Patriot. The merger agreement, which was approved by the board of directors of both companies, contemplates the merger of Patriot with and into Prospect, with Prospect as the surviving entity.

On August 20, 2009, Prospect sold 3,449,686 shares of its common stock directly to certain institutional investors at a price of \$8.50 per share raising \$29.3 million in gross proceeds. The shares are unregistered; pursuant to a registration rights agreement, dated August 17, 2009, Prospect will use its reasonable best efforts to file with the SEC within sixty (60) days after the date of the registration rights agreement a post-effective amendment to its registration statement on Form N-2, currently on file with the SEC, for the registration of the shares, and have such post-effective amendment to be declared effective by the SEC within one hundred twenty (120) days after the date of the registration rights agreement.

Table of Contents**PORTFOLIO COMPANIES OF PROSPECT**

The following is a listing of our portfolio companies at March 31, 2009. Values are as of March 31, 2009.

The portfolio companies are presented in three categories: companies more than 25% owned are portfolio companies in which Prospect directly or indirectly own more than 25% of the outstanding voting securities of such portfolio company and, therefore, are presumed to be controlled by us under the 1940 Act; companies owned 5% to 25% are portfolio companies where Prospect directly or indirectly owns 5% to 25% of the outstanding voting securities of such portfolio company and/or hold one or more seats on the portfolio company's Board of Directors and, therefore, are deemed to be an affiliated person under the 1940 Act; companies less than 5% owned are portfolio companies where Prospect directly or indirectly owns less than 5% of the outstanding voting securities of such portfolio company and where it has no other affiliations with such portfolio company. As of March 31, 2009, Prospect owned 100% of the fully diluted common equity of GSHI, 100% of the common equity of CCEHI, WECO and WEHI, 49% of the fully diluted common equity of Integrated, 79.83% of the fully diluted common equity of Iron Horse, 80% of the fully diluted common equity of NRG, 74.15% of the fully diluted equity of R-V, 78.01% of the fully diluted common equity of Ajax and 100% of the fully diluted common equity of Yatesville. Prospect makes available significant managerial assistance to its portfolio companies. Prospect generally requests and may receive rights to observe the meetings of its portfolio companies' Boards of Directors.

Name of Portfolio Company	Nature of its		Collateral Held	Investment Structure	Equity Securities Held, at Fair Value (In millions)
	Principal Business (Location)	Title and Class of Securities Held			
Companies more than 25%					
Bedford Ring and Machine	Manufacturing (South Carolina)	Senior secured debt, subordinated secured debt, preferred stock and common equity	First priority lien on substantially all assets	Common shares; Preferred shares; Senior secured note Tranche A, 10.50% due 4/01/2013; Subordinated secured note Tranche B, 11.50% plus 6.00% PIK due 4/01/2013	1.1
Bedford LLC	Metal services (Texas)	Senior secured debt and warrants	First priority lien on substantially all assets	Warrants, common shares, expiring 3/30/2014; Senior secured note, 14.00% due 3/30/2012	5.3
Bedford Holdings, Inc.	Gas gathering and processing (Texas)	Senior secured debt and common equity	First priority lien on substantially	Common shares; Senior secured note,	60.2

ed Contract Services,	Contracting (North Carolina)	Senior and junior secured debt, preferred stock and common equity	all assets First priority lien on substantially all assets	18.00% due 12/22/2018 Common shares; Preferred shares; Senior and junior secured notes, 7.00% plus 7.00% PIK plus 6.00% default interest, in non-accrual status effective 10/09/2007 past due; Senior demand note, 15.00% due 6/30/2009	0.0
se Coiled Tubing, Inc.	Production services (Alberta, Canada)	Senior secured debt, bridge loan and common equity	First priority lien on substantially all assets	Common shares; Senior secured note, 15.00% due 4/30/2009; Bridge loan, 15.00% plus 3.00% PIK due 4/30/2009	0.0
anufacturing, Inc.	Manufacturing (Texas)	Senior secured debt and common equity	First priority lien on substantially all assets	Common shares; Senior secured note, 16.50% due 8/31/2011	15.2

Table of Contents

Name of Portfolio Company	Nature of its	Title and Class of		Investment Structure	Equity Securities
	Principal Business	Securities Held	Collateral Held		Held, at Fair Value (In millions)
	(Location)				
Industries, Inc.	Manufacturing (Pennsylvania)	Warrants and common equity	N/A loan repaid.	Common shares; Warrants, common shares, expiring 6/30/2017	9.5
Clean Energy Systems, Inc., Worcester Co, Inc., and Worcester Holdings, Inc.	Biomass power (Maine)	Senior secured debt, common equity	First priority lien on substantially all assets	Common shares; Senior plus 5% default interest, in non-accrual status effective 7/1/2008 secured note, 12.50% due 12/31/2012	6.0
Alle Coal Holdings, Inc.	Mining and coal production (Kentucky)	Senior and junior secured debt and common equity	First priority lien on substantially all assets	Common shares; Senior secured note, 15.66% due 12/31/2010; Junior secured note, 15.66% due 12/31/2010	0.0
Yields 5% to 25%					
Michigan Energy Holdings	Construction services (West Virginia)	Senior secured debt, warrants and preferred units	First priority lien on substantially all assets	Preferred units; Warrants, common shares, expiring 2/13/2016, 6/17/2018, 11/30/2018; Senior secured note Tranche A, 14.00% plus 3.00% PIK plus 3.00% default interest non-accrual status effective 11/1/2008 due 1/31/2011; Senior secured note Tranche B, 14.00% plus 3.00% PIK 3.00% default interest non-accrual status effective 11/1/2008 due 5/01/2009	0.0
ic NeuroNetwork	Healthcare (Michigan)				2.3

		Senior secured debt and preferred stock	First priority lien on substantially all assets	Preferred shares; Senior secured note, 11.50%, 1.00% PIK due 2/21/2013	
Companies less than 5%					
an Gilsonite Company	Specialty minerals (Utah)	Subordinated secured debt and membership interests	Second priority lien on substantially all assets	Membership interests; Subordinated secured note, 12.00% plus 3.00% PIK due 3/14/2013	3.4
Cheese Company, Inc.	Food products (Texas)	Junior secured debt	Second priority lien on substantially all assets	Junior secured note, 11.00% plus 2.00% PIK due 2/28/2013	0.0
st Cherokee LLC	Oil and gas production (Tennessee)	Senior secured debt, net profits interest and overriding royalty interest	First priority lien on substantially all assets	Overriding royalty interest, 5.00%; net profits interest, 10.00% Senior secured note, 13.00% due 5/05/2009	0.0
ops, Inc.	Retail (Pennsylvania)	Second lien debt	Second priority lien on substantially all assets	Second lien note, 9.26% due 10/23/2014;	0.0
ndback Operating LP	Oil and gas production (Oklahoma)	Net profit interest	N/A-Loan repaid.	Net profit interest, 15.00%;	0.5
m Marine Services LLC	Shipping vessels (Louisiana)	Subordinated secured debt and net profit interest	Second priority lien on substantially all assets	Net profit interest, 22.50%; Subordinated secured note, 12.00% plus 4.00% PIK due 12/31/2011	0.0

Table of Contents

Name of Portfolio Company	Nature of its	Title and Class of		Investment Structure	Equity Securities
	Principal Business	Securities Held	Collateral Held		Held, L
	(Location)				at Fair Value (In millions)
Oil & Gas LLC	Oil and gas production (Texas)	Senior secured debt and net profit interest	First priority lien on substantially all assets	Net profit interest, 8.00%; Senior secured note, 13.00% due 6/30/2010	0.0
Systems LP/Advanced Rig Services LLC (ARS)	Oilfield fabrication (Texas)	Senior secured debt	First priority lien on substantially all assets	Senior secured notes 12.00% plus 3.00% PIK due 11/20/2012	0.0
Rock Healthcare LLC	Healthcare (Arizona)	Second lien debt, preferred units and common units	Second priority lien on substantially all assets	Common units; Preferred units; Second lien debt, 12.00% plus 1.50% PIK due 4/30/2014	1.3
Petroleum, Inc.	Oil and gas production (Tennessee)	Warrants	N/A	loan repaid Warrants, expiring 5/04/2010 through 3/31/2014	0.2
Systems Manufacturing Co.	Manufacturing (Texas)	Subordinated secured debt	Second priority lien on substantially all assets	Subordinated secured debt, 11.50% plus 3.50% PIK due 4/29/2013	0.0
West Pharmaceuticals,	Pharmaceuticals (Alabama)	Second lien debt	Second priority lien on substantially all assets	Second lien debt, 8.96% due 4/30/2015	0.0
Financial Management Corp.	Financial services (South Carolina)	Subordinated secured debt	Second priority lien on substantially all assets	Subordinated secured note, 12.00% plus 2.00% PIK due 6/29/2012	0.0
Products, Inc.	Manufacturing (Pennsylvania)	Second lien debt	Second priority lien on substantially all assets	Second lien debt, 10.20% due 6/22/2014	0.0
Products Foods, Inc.	Food products (Ohio)	Second lien debt and membership interests	Common equity; Second priority lien on substantially all assets	Membership interests; Second lien debt, 14.00% due 10/31/2013	4.2
Energy LLC	Oil and gas production (Ohio)	Subordinated secured revolving credit facility and	Second priority lien on substantially all	Overriding royalty interest, 3.50%; Subordinated secured	0.0

		overriding royalty interest	assets	revolving credit facility, 12.00% due 12/01/2011	
to Group	Healthcare (California)	Subordinated unsecured debt	Unsecured	Subordinated unsecured note, 12.00% plus 1.50% PIK due 10/01/2016	0.0
	Technical services (Pennsylvania)	Second lien debt	Second priority lien on substantially all assets	Second lien debt, 13.08% due 12/31/2013	0.0
River Resources Corp. and River II Corp.	Oil and gas production (Utah)	Senior secured debt and net profit interest	First priority lien on substantially all assets	Senior secured note, 13.00% plus 3.00% default interest, in non-accrual status effective 12/0/2008 due 7/31/2010; net profit interest, 5.00%	0.0

Table of Contents**MANAGEMENT OF PROSPECT**

Prospect's business and affairs are managed under the direction of its board of directors. Prospect's board of directors currently consists of five directors, three of whom are not interested persons of Prospect as defined in Section 2(a)(19) of the 1940 Act. Prospect refers to these individuals as its independent directors. Prospect's board of directors elects its officers to serve for a one-year term and until their successors are duly elected and qualify, or until their earlier removal or resignation.

Board Of Directors And Executive Officers

Under Prospect's charter, its directors are divided into three classes. Directors are elected for a staggered term of three years each, with a term of office of one of the three classes of directors expiring each year. At each annual meeting of its shareholders, the successors to the class of directors whose terms expire at such meeting are elected to hold office for a term expiring at the annual meeting of shareholders held in the third year following the year of their election. Each director holds office for the term to which he or she is elected and until his or her successor is duly elected and qualifies.

Directors and Executive Officers

Prospect's directors and executive officers and their positions are set forth below. The address for each director and executive officer is c/o Prospect Capital Corporation, 10 East 40th Street, 44th Floor, New York, NY 10016.

Independent Directors

Name and Age	Position(s) Held with the Company	Term of Office(1) and Length of Time Served	Principal Occupation(s) During Past 5 Years	Number of Portfolios in Fund Complex Overseen by Director	Other Directorships Held by Director(2)
Graham D.S. Anderson, 44	Director	Class I Director since September 2008; Term expires 2011	General Partner of Euclid SR Partners from 2000 to present. From 1996 to 2000, Mr. Anderson was a General Partner of Euclid Partners, the predecessor to Euclid SR Partners.	One	None
Eugene S. Stark, 51	Director	Class III Director since September 2008; Term expires 2010	Principal Financial Officer, Chief Compliance Officer and Vice President Administration of General American	One	None

Investors Company, Inc. from May 2005 to present. Prior to his role with General American Investors Company, Inc., Mr. Stark served as the Chief Financial Officer of Prospect Capital Corporation from January 2005 to April 2005. From May 1987 to December 2004 Mr. Stark served as Senior Vice President and Vice President with Prudential Financial, Inc.

Table of Contents

Name and Age	Position(s) Held with the Company	Term of Office(1) and Length of Time Served	Principal Occupation(s) During Past 5 Years	Number of Portfolios in Fund Complex Overseen by Director	Other Directorships Held by Director(2)
Andrew C. Cooper, 47	Director	Class II Director since February 2009; Term expires 2009	Mr. Cooper is an entrepreneur, who over the last 11 years has founded, built, run and sold three companies. He is Co-Chief Executive Officer of Unison Site Management, Inc., a specialty finance company focusing on cell site easements, and Executive Director of Brand Asset Digital, a digital media marketing and distribution company. Prior to that, Mr. Cooper focused on venture capital and investment banking for Morgan Stanley for 14 years.	One	Unison Site Management, LLC, Brand Asset Digital, LLC and Aquatic Energy, LLC

(1) Prospect's Board of Directors is divided into three classes of directors serving staggered three-year terms. Mr. Anderson is a Class I director with a term that will expire in 2011, Mr. Eliasek is a Class II director with a term that will expire in 2009 and Mr. Barry and Mr. Stark are Class III directors with terms that will expire in 2010.

(2) No director otherwise serves as a director of an investment company subject to the 1940 Act.

Interested Directors

Name and Age	Position(s) Held with Prospect	Term of Office(1) and Length of Time Served	Principal Occupation(s) During Past 5 Years	Number of Portfolios in Fund Complex Overseen by Director	Other Directorships Held by Director(2)
				One	None

John F. Barry III,(3) 57	Director, Chairman of the Board of Directors, and Chief Executive Officer	Class III Director since June 2004; Term expires 2010	Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Prospect; Managing Director and Chairman of the Investment Committee of Prospect Capital Management and Prospect Administration since June 2004; Managing Director of Prospect Capital Management.	President and Chief Operating Officer of Prospect, Managing Director of Prospect Capital Management and Prospect Administration	One	None
M. Grier Eliasek,(3) 36	Director, President and Chief Operating Officer	Class II Director since June 2004; Term expires 2009				

Table of Contents

- (1) Prospect's Board of Directors is divided into three classes of directors serving staggered three-year terms. Mr. Anderson is a Class I director with a term that will expire in 2011, Mr. Eliasek is a Class II director with a term that will expire in 2009 and Mr. Barry and Mr. Stark are Class III directors with terms that will expire in 2010.
- (2) No director otherwise serves as a director of an investment company subject to the 1940 Act.
- (3) Messrs. Barry and Eliasek are each considered an interested person under the 1940 Act by virtue of serving as one of our officers and having a relationship with Prospect Capital Management.

Information about Executive Officers who are not Directors

Name and Age	Position(s) Held with Prospect	Term of Office and Length of Time Served	Principal Occupation(s) During Past Five Years
Brian H. Oswald, 48	Chief Financial Officer, Chief Compliance Officer, Treasurer and Secretary(1)	November 2008 to present as Chief Financial Officer and October 2008 to present as Chief Compliance Officer	Joined Prospect Administration as Managing Director in June 2008. Previously Managing Director in Structured Finance Group at GSC Group (2006 to 2008) and Chief Financial Officer at Capital Trust, Inc. (2003 to 2005)

- (1) Mr. William E. Vastardis was the Chief Compliance Officer until September 30, 2008. On October 1, 2008, Brian H. Oswald assumed this role and effective November 11, 2008, Mr. Oswald also assumed the roles of Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer, replacing Mr. Vastardis.

Independent Directors

Graham D.S. Anderson. Mr. Anderson has served as General Partner of Euclid SR Partners from 1996 to present. Mr. Anderson currently serves as a member of the Board of Directors of Acurian, Inc. (a clinical trial recruitment company), FatWire Software Corp. (a web content management company), iJet Risk Management (an operational risk management information company), Plateau Systems Limited (a human capital management software company) and SkinMedica Inc. (a dermatology and cosmeceuticals company).

Andrew C. Cooper. Mr. Cooper has 24 years of experience in growth company management, venture investing and investment banking. He has a wide range of operational, marketing, technology, and debt and equity capital raising expertise. Mr. Cooper is an entrepreneur, who over the last 11 years has founded, built, run and sold three companies. Prior to that, Mr. Cooper focused on venture capital and investment banking for Morgan Stanley for 14 years. He is Co-Chief Executive Officer of Unison Site Management, Inc., a specialty finance company focusing on cell site easements, and Executive Director of Brand Asset Digital, a digital media marketing and distribution company. His current Board appointments include Unison Site Management, LLC, Brand Asset Digital, LLC and Aquatic Energy, LLC.

Eugene S. Stark. Mr. Stark has served as Principal Financial Officer, Chief Compliance Officer and Vice President Administration of General American Investors Company, Inc. from May 2005 to present. Prior to his role with General American Investors Company, Inc., Mr. Stark served as the Chief Financial Officer of Prospect Capital Corporation from January 2005 to April 2005. From May 1987 to December 2004 Mr. Stark served as Senior Vice President (division level) and Vice President (corporate level) with Prudential Financial, Inc. in various financial management positions. Mr. Stark serves as a member of the Board of Directors of Prospect Capital Funding LLC, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Prospect, and sits on the Board of Trustees and is a Member of the Finance Committee of Mount Saint Mary Academy.

Table of Contents***Interested Directors***

John F. Barry III. Mr. Barry is chairman and chief executive officer of Prospect and is a control person of Prospect Capital Management and a managing director of Prospect Administration. Mr. Barry is chairman of Prospect's investment committee and has been an officer of Prospect since 1990. In addition to overseeing Prospect, Mr. Barry has served on the boards of directors of twelve private and public Prospect portfolio companies. Mr. Barry has served on the board of advisors of USEC Inc., a publicly-traded energy company. Mr. Barry has served as chairman and chief executive officer of Bondnet Trading Systems. From 1988 to 1989, Mr. Barry managed the investment bank of L.F. Rothschild & Company, focusing on private equity and debt financings for energy and other companies. From 1983 to 1988, Mr. Barry was a senior investment and merchant banker at Merrill Lynch & Co., where he was a founding member of the project finance group, executing more than \$4 billion in energy and other financings. From 1979 to 1983, Mr. Barry was a corporate securities attorney at Davis Polk & Wardwell, where he advised energy companies and their commercial and investment bankers. From 1978 to 1979, Mr. Barry served as law clerk to Circuit Judge, formerly Chief Judge, J. Edward Lumbard of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit in New York City. Mr. Barry is chairman of the board of directors of the Mathematics Foundation of America, a non-profit foundation which enhances opportunities in mathematics education for students from diverse backgrounds. Mr. Barry received his JD cum laude from Harvard Law School, where he was an editor of the Harvard Law Review, and his Bachelor of Arts magna cum laude from Princeton University, where he was a University Scholar.

M. Grier Eliasek. Mr. Eliasek is president and chief operating officer of Prospect and a managing director of Prospect Capital Management and Prospect Administration. At Prospect, Mr. Eliasek is responsible for various administrative and investment management functions and leads and supervises other Prospect professionals in origination and assessment of investments. Mr. Eliasek has served as a senior investment professional at Prospect since 1999. Prior to joining Prospect, Mr. Eliasek assisted the chief financial officer of Amazon.com in 1999 in corporate strategy, customer acquisition, and new product launches. From 1995 to 1998, Mr. Eliasek served as a consultant with Bain & Company, a global strategy consulting firm, where he managed engagements for companies in several different industries. At Bain, Mr. Eliasek analyzed new lines of businesses, developed market strategies, revamped sales organizations and improved operational performance. Mr. Eliasek received his MBA from Harvard Business School. Mr. Eliasek received his Bachelor of Science in Chemical Engineering with Highest Distinction from the University of Virginia, where he was a Jefferson Scholar and a Rodman Scholar.

Executive Officer

Brian H. Oswald. Mr. Oswald is chief financial officer, chief compliance officer, secretary and treasurer of Prospect. He began his career at KPMG Peat Marwick, where he held various positions over his ten-year tenure, finishing as a Senior Manager in the financial institutions group. During his time at KPMG, he served as the reviewing senior manager for several initial public offerings of financial institutions. After KPMG, Mr. Oswald served as the Executive Vice President and President of Gloversville Federal Savings and Loan Association, served as the Director of Financial Reporting and Subsidiary Accounting for River Bank America and served as the Corporate Controller for Magic Solutions, Inc. In each of these positions, Mr. Oswald instituted significant operational changes and was instrumental in raising additional equity for River Bank America. From 2003 to 2005, Mr. Oswald led Capital Trust, Inc., a self-managed finance and investment management REIT which specializes in credit-sensitive structured financial products, as Chief Financial Officer. From 1997 to 2003, he served as Chief Accounting Officer for Capital Trust. Prior to joining Prospect, Mr. Oswald spent two years with the Structured Finance Division of GSC Group, serving as Managing Director of Finance for this asset management company. At GSC, Mr. Oswald managed the finances for a REIT, two hedge funds and thirteen CDOs. Mr. Oswald joined the Administrator on June 16, 2008. Mr. Oswald holds a B.A. degree in Accounting from Moravian College. He is a licensed Certified Public Accountant in the States of New York and Pennsylvania, and is a Certified Management Accountant. Mr. Oswald also serves as a board member of RMJ Laboratories, Inc.

Table of Contents**Committees of the Board of Directors**

Prospect's Board of Directors has established an Audit Committee and a Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2008, its Board of Directors held twenty-three Board of Director meetings, sixteen Audit Committee meetings, and one Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee meeting. All directors attended at least 75% of the aggregate number of meetings of the Board of Directors and of the respective committees on which they served. Prospect requires each director to make a diligent effort to attend all board and committee meetings, as well as each annual meeting of shareholders.

The Audit Committee. The Audit Committee operates pursuant to a charter approved by the Board of Directors. The charter sets forth the responsibilities of the Audit Committee, which include selecting or retaining each year an independent registered public accounting firm, or the independent accountants, to audit the accounts and records of Prospect; reviewing and discussing with management and the independent accountants the annual audited financial statements of Prospect, including disclosures made in management's discussion and analysis, and recommending to the Board of Directors whether the audited financial statements should be included in Prospect's annual report on Form 10-K; reviewing and discussing with management and the independent accountants Prospect's quarterly financial statements prior to the filings of its quarterly reports on Form 10-Q; pre-approving the independent accountants engagement to render audit and/or permissible non-audit services; and evaluating the qualifications, performance and independence of the independent accountants. The Audit Committee is presently composed of three persons: Messrs. Anderson, Cooper and Stark, each of whom is not an interested person as defined in the 1940 Act and is considered independent under the Marketplace Rules of the NASDAQ Stock Market LLC. Prospect's Board of Directors has determined that Mr. Stark is an audit committee financial expert as that term is defined under Item 407 of Regulation S-K and Mr. Stark serves as the Chairman of the Audit Committee. The Audit Committee may delegate its pre-approval responsibilities to one or more of its members. The member(s) to whom such responsibility is delegated must report, for informational purposes only, any pre-approval decisions to the Audit Committee at its next scheduled meeting. Messrs. Stark, Anderson and Cooper were added to the Audit Committee concurrent with their election to the Board of Directors on September 4, 2008, September 15, 2008 and February 12, 2009, respectively.

The function of the Audit Committee is oversight. Prospect's management is primarily responsible for maintaining appropriate systems for accounting and financial reporting principles and policies and internal controls and procedures that provide for compliance with accounting standards and applicable laws and regulations. The independent accountants are primarily responsible for planning and carrying out a proper audit of Prospect's annual financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting standards. The independent accountants are accountable to the Board of Directors and the Audit Committee, as representatives of Prospect's shareholders. The Board of Directors and the Audit Committee have the ultimate authority and responsibility to select, evaluate and, where appropriate, replace Prospect's independent accountants (subject, if applicable, to shareholder ratification).

In fulfilling their responsibilities, it is recognized that members of the Audit Committee are not Prospect's full-time employees or management and are not, and do not represent themselves to be, accountants or auditors by profession. As such, it is not the duty or the responsibility of the Audit Committee or its members to conduct field work or other types of auditing or accounting reviews or procedures, to determine that the financial statements are complete and accurate and are in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, or to set auditor independence standards. Each member of the Audit Committee is entitled to rely on (a) the integrity of those persons within and outside us and management from which it receives information; (b) the accuracy of the financial and other information provided to the Audit Committee absent actual knowledge to the contrary (which is required to be promptly reported to the Board of Directors); and (c) statements made by Prospect's officers and employees, its Investment Adviser or other third parties as to any information technology, internal audit and other non-audit services provided by the independent accountants to Prospect.

The Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee. The Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee, or the Nominating and Governance Committee, is responsible for selecting qualified nominees to be elected to the Board of Directors by shareholders; selecting qualified nominees to fill any vacancies on the

Table of Contents

Board of Directors or a committee thereof; developing and recommending to the Board of Directors a set of corporate governance principles applicable to Prospect; overseeing the evaluation of the Board of Directors and management; and undertaking such other duties and responsibilities as may from time to time be delegated by the Board of Directors to the Nominating and Governance Committee. The Nominating and Governance Committee is presently composed of three persons: Messrs. Anderson, Cooper and Stark, each of whom is not an interested person as defined in Section 2(a)(19) of the 1940 Act and Mr. Anderson serves as the Chairman of the Nominating and Governance Committee. Messrs. Stark, Anderson and Cooper were added to the Nominating and Governance Committee concurrent with their election to the Board of Directors on September 4, 2008, September 15, 2008 and February 12, 2009, respectively.

The Nominating and Governance Committee will consider shareholder recommendations for possible nominees for election as directors when such recommendations are submitted in accordance with the Prospect's bylaws and any applicable law, rule or regulation regarding director nominations. Nominations should be sent to the Corporate Secretary, c/o Prospect Capital Corporation, 10 East 40th Street, 44th Floor, New York, New York 10016. When submitting a nomination to Prospect for consideration, a shareholder must provide all information that would be required under applicable SEC rules to be disclosed in connection with election of a director, including the following minimum information for each director nominee: full name, age and address; principal occupation during the past five years; current directorships on publicly held companies and investment companies; number of shares of our common stock owned, if any; and, a written consent of the individual to stand for election if nominated by the Board of Directors and to serve if elected by the shareholders. Criteria considered by the Nominating and Governance Committee in evaluating the qualifications of individuals for election as members of the Board of Directors include compliance with the independence and other applicable requirements of the Marketplace Rules of NASDAQ and the 1940 Act and all other applicable laws, rules, regulations and listing standards, the criteria, policies and principles set forth in the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee Charter, and the ability to contribute to the effective management of Prospect, taking into account Prospect's needs and such factors as the individual's experience, perspective, skills, expertise and knowledge of the industries in which Prospect operates, personal and professional integrity, character, business judgment, time availability in light of other commitments, dedication and conflicts of interest. The Nominating and Governance Committee also may consider such other factors as it may deem to be in Prospect's best interests and those of its shareholders. The Board of Directors also believes it is appropriate for certain key members of Prospect's management to participate as members of the Board of Directors.

Corporate Governance

Corporate Governance Guidelines. Upon the recommendation of the Nominating and Governance Committee, the Board of Directors has adopted Corporate Governance Guidelines on behalf of Prospect. These Corporate Governance Guidelines address, among other things, the following key corporate governance topics: director responsibilities; the size, composition, and membership criteria of the Board of Directors; composition and responsibilities of directors serving on committees of the Board of Directors; director access to officers, employees, and independent advisors; director orientation and continuing education; director compensation; and an annual performance evaluation of the Board of Directors.

Code of Conduct. Prospect has adopted a code of conduct which applies to, among others, our senior officers, including its Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, as well as all of its employees. Prospect's code of conduct is an exhibit to its Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the SEC, and can be accessed via the Internet site of the SEC at <http://www.sec.gov>. Prospect intends to disclose amendments to or waivers from a required provision of the code of conduct on Form 8-K.

Code of Ethics. Prospect Capital Management and Prospect Administration have each adopted a code of ethics pursuant to Rule 17j-1 under the 1940 Act that establishes procedures for personal investments and restricts certain

personal securities transactions. Personnel subject to each code may invest in securities for their personal investment accounts, including securities that may be purchased or held by Prospect, so long as such investments are made in accordance with the code's requirements.

Table of Contents

Internal Reporting and Whistle Blower Protection Policy. Prospect's Audit Committee has established guidelines and procedures regarding the receipt, retention and treatment of complaints regarding accounting, internal accounting controls or auditing matters, collectively, Accounting Matters, and the confidential, anonymous submission by its employees of concerns regarding questionable accounting or auditing matters. Persons with complaints or concerns regarding Accounting Matters may submit their complaints to Prospect's Chief Compliance Officer, or CCO. Persons who are uncomfortable submitting complaints to the CCO, including complaints involving the CCO, may submit complaints directly to Prospect's Audit Committee Chairman. Complaints may be submitted on an anonymous basis.

The CCO may be contacted at: Prospect Capital Corporation, Chief Compliance Officer, 10 East 40th Street, 44th Floor, New York, New York 10016.

The Audit Committee Chairman may be contacted at: Prospect Capital Corporation, Audit Committee Chairman, 10 East 40th Street, 44th Floor, New York, New York 10016.

Independent Directors

The Board of Directors, in connection with the 1940 Act and Marketplace Rules 4200(a)(15) and 4350(c) of NASDAQ, has considered the independence of members of the Board of Directors who are not employed by Prospect Capital Management and has concluded that Messrs. Anderson, Liebolt and Stark are not interested persons as defined by the 1940 Act and therefore qualify as independent directors under the standards promulgated by the Marketplace Rules of NASDAQ. In reaching this conclusion, the Board of Directors concluded that Messrs. Anderson, Liebolt and Stark had no relationships with Prospect Capital Management or any of its affiliates, other than their positions as directors of Prospect and, if applicable, investments in us that are on the same terms as those of other shareholders.

Portfolio Managers

The following individuals function as portfolio managers primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of Prospect's portfolio. Prospect's portfolio managers are not responsible for day-to-day management of any other accounts. For a description of their principal occupations for the past five years, see above.

Name	Position	Length of Service with Company (Years)
John F. Barry	Chairman and Chief Executive Officer	4
M. Grier Eliasek	President and Chief Operating Officer	4

Mr. Eliasek receives a salary and bonus from Prospect Capital Management that takes into account his role as a senior officer of Prospect and of Prospect Capital Management, his performance and the performance of each of Prospect Capital Management and Prospect. Mr. Barry receives no compensation from Prospect. Mr. Barry, as the sole member of Prospect Capital Management, receives a salary and/or bonus from Prospect Capital Management and is entitled to equity distributions after all other obligations of Prospect Capital Management are met.

The following table sets forth the dollar range of our common stock beneficially owned by each of the portfolio managers described above as of January 29, 2009.

**Aggregate Dollar Range of
Common Stock Beneficially Owned**

Name	by Prospect Capital Management	
John F. Barry	Over \$	100,000
M. Grier Eliasek	Over \$	100,000

Proxy Voting Policies And Procedures

Prospect has delegated its proxy voting responsibility to Prospect Capital Management. The guidelines are reviewed periodically by Prospect Capital Management and Prospect's non-interested directors, and, accordingly, are subject to change.

Table of Contents**EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION OF PROSPECT****Compensation of Directors and Officers**

The following table sets forth information regarding the compensation received by the directors and executive officers from Prospect for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2008. No compensation is paid to the interested directors by Prospect.

Name and Position	Aggregate Compensation from the Prospect	Pension or Retirement Benefits Accrued as Part of the Prospect's Expenses(1)	Total Compensation Paid to Director/Officer
<i>Interested Directors</i>			
John F. Barry(2)	None	None	None
M. Grier Eliasek(2)	None	None	None
<i>Independent Directors</i>			
Graham D.S. Anderson(3)	None	None	None
Andrew C. Cooper(4)	None	None	None
William J. Grempe(5)	\$86,250	None	\$86,250
F. Lee Liebolt, Jr.(6)	\$80,000	None	\$80,000
Walter V.E. Parker(7)	\$86,250	None	\$86,250
Eugene S. Stark(8)	None	None	None
<i>Executive Officers</i>			
William E. Vastardis(9,10)		None	
Brian H. Oswald(2)	None	None	None

- (1) Prospect does not have a bonus, profit sharing or retirement plan, and directors do not receive any pension or retirement benefits.
- (2) Prospect has not paid, and it does not intend to pay, any annual cash compensation to its executive officers for their services as executive officers. Messrs. Barry and Eliasek are compensated by Prospect Capital Management from the income Prospect Capital Management receives under the management agreement between Prospect Capital Management and Prospect. Mr. Oswald is compensated by Prospect Administration from the income Prospect Administration receives under the Administration Agreement.
- (3) Mr. Anderson joined Prospect's Board of Directors on September 15, 2008.
- (4) Mr. Cooper joined Prospect's Board of Directors on February 12, 2009.
- (5) Mr. Grempe ceased being a member of the Board of Directors concurrent with his resignation on December 10, 2008.
- (6)

Mr. Liebolt ceased being a member of the Board of Directors concurrent with the election of directors at Prospect's most recent annual meeting held on February 12, 2009.

- (7) Mr. Parker ceased being a member of the Board of Directors concurrent with his resignation on December 12, 2008.
- (8) Mr. Stark joined Prospect's Board of Directors on September 4, 2008.
- (9) Mr. Vastardis served as Chief Compliance Officer from January 4, 2005 through September 30, 2008, and served as Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer from April 30, 2005 through November 11, 2008. Mr. Vastardis served as Secretary from April 30, 2005 through June 6, 2008.
- (10) The compensation of William E. Vastardis for his service as Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer of Prospect was paid by Vastardis Fund Services LLC, Prospect's sub-administrator. Vastardis Fund Services was in turn paid by Prospect at a monthly minimum rate of \$33,333.33 or annual fees on gross assets of 0.20% on the first \$250 million, 0.15% on the next \$250 million, 0.10% on the next \$250 million, 0.075% on the next

Table of Contents

\$250 million and 0.05% over one billion. The compensation of William E. Vastardis for his service as Chief Compliance Officer of Prospect was paid by Vastardis Compliance Services LLC. Vastardis Compliance Services LLC is in turn paid by Prospect at a monthly rate of \$6,250. In addition, Prospect pays Vastardis Compliance Services LLC for certain other services at the rate of \$270 per hour. Both Vastardis Fund Services LLC and Vastardis Compliance Services LLC determine the compensation to be paid to Mr. Vastardis with respect to Prospect based on a case-by-case evaluation of the time and resources that is required to fulfill his duties to Prospect. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 2008, Prospect paid Vastardis Compliance Services LLC \$75,000 for services rendered by Mr. Vastardis as Chief Compliance Officer. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 2008, Prospect paid Vastardis Fund Services LLC approximately \$783,520 for services required to be provided by Prospect Administration, including, but not limited to, (a) clerical, bookkeeping and record keeping services, (b) conducting relations with custodians, depositories, transfer agents and other third-party service providers and (c) furnishing reports to Prospect Administration and the Board of Directors of Prospect of its performance of obligations. In addition, the fees paid to Vastardis Fund Service LLC cover the services rendered by Mr. Vastardis as our Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer.

For the first nine months of the fiscal year ended June 30, 2008, the independent directors received an annual fee of \$70,000, paid monthly in advance, plus reimbursement of any reasonable out-of-pocket expenses incurred. The chairman of each committee also received an additional annual fee of \$5,000. For the last three months of the fiscal year ended June 30, 2008, the independent directors received an annual fee of \$75,000, paid monthly in advance, plus \$1,250 in connection with each board or committee meeting attended, and the chairman of each committee also received an additional annual fee of \$5,000. The independent directors were also reimbursed for any reasonable out-of-pocket expenses incurred. No compensation was paid to directors who are interested persons of Prospect as defined in 1940 Act. In addition, Prospect purchases directors and officers liability insurance on behalf of the directors and officers.

Effective July 1, 2008, the independent directors received an annual fee of \$90,000 plus reimbursement of any reasonable out-of-pocket expenses incurred. The chairman of the Audit Committee received an additional annual cash retainer of \$7,500 and the chairman of the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee received an additional annual cash retainer of \$5,000. Effective September 15, 2008, the independent directors who do not serve on any committees of the board receive an annual fee of 11,250.

Effective October 1, 2008, the independent directors who serve on a committee of the Board receive an annual fee of \$85,000 plus reimbursement of any reasonable out-of-pocket expenses incurred and committee chairmen no longer receive any additional compensation.

Effective January 12, 2009, the independent directors who serve on both committees of the Board receive an annual fee of \$85,000 plus reimbursement of any reasonable out-of-pocket expenses incurred, the independent directors who serve on one committee of the Board receive an annual fee of \$60,000 plus reimbursement of any reasonable out-of-pocket expenses incurred and the independent directors who do not serve on any committees of the board receive an annual fee of \$11,250.

Table of Contents

CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS OF PROSPECT

Prospect has entered into the Investment Advisory Agreement with Prospect Capital Management. Prospect's Chairman of the board of directors is the sole member of and controls Prospect Capital Management. Prospect's senior management may in the future also serve as principals of other investment managers affiliated with Prospect Capital Management that may in the future manage investment funds with investment objectives similar to Prospect's. In addition, Prospect's executive officers and directors and the principals of Prospect Capital Management may serve as officers, directors or principals of entities that operate in the same or related lines of business as Prospect does or of investment funds managed by affiliates. Accordingly, Prospect may not be given the opportunity to participate in certain investments made by investment funds managed by advisers affiliated with Prospect Capital Management. However, Prospect's investment adviser and other members of the affiliated present and predecessor companies of Prospect Capital Management intend to allocate investment opportunities in a fair and equitable manner consistent with Prospect's investment objectives and strategies so that it is not disadvantaged in relation to any other client.

In addition, pursuant to the terms of the Administration Agreement, Prospect Administration provides, or arranges to provide, Prospect with the office facilities and administrative services necessary to conduct Prospect's day-to-day operations. Prospect Capital Management is the sole member of and controls Prospect Administration. Prospect Administration, pursuant to the approval of Prospect's board of directors, has engaged Vastardis to serve as the sub-administrator of Prospect.

Prospect has no intention of investing in any portfolio company in which Prospect Capital Management or any affiliate currently has an investment.

Table of Contents**SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT OF PROSPECT**

As of March 17, 2009, there were no persons that owned 25% or more of Prospect's outstanding voting securities, and it believes no person should be deemed to control it, as such term is defined in the 1940 Act.

The following table sets forth, as of March 17, 2009, certain ownership information with respect to Prospect's common stock for those persons who directly or indirectly own, control or hold with the power to vote, 5% or more of Prospect's outstanding common stock and all officers and directors, as a group. Unless otherwise indicated, Prospect believes that the beneficial owners set forth in the tables below have sole voting and investment power.

Name and Address	Type of Ownership	Shares Owned	Percentage of Common Stock Outstanding(1)
Prospect Capital Management LLC(2)	Record and beneficial	826,635	2.56%
All officers and directors as a group (7 persons)(3)	Record and beneficial	1,416,100	4.21%

(1) Does not reflect shares of common stock reserved for issuance upon any exercise of any underwriters overallotment option.

(2) John F. Barry is a control person of Prospect Capital Management.

(3) Represents shares of common stock held by Prospect Capital Management. Because John F. Barry controls Prospect Capital Management, he may be deemed to be the beneficial owner of shares of our common stock held by Prospect Capital Management. The address for all officers and directors is c/o Prospect Capital Corporation, 10 East 40th Street, 44th Floor, New York, NY 10016.

The following table sets forth the dollar range of our equity securities beneficially owned by each of Prospect's directors and officers as of January 16, 2009. Prospect is not part of a family of investment companies as that term is defined in the 1940 Act.

Name of Director or Officer	Dollar Range of Equity Securities in Prospect(1)
Independent Directors	
Graham D.S. Anderson	\$10,001 - \$50,000
Andrew C. Cooper	none
Eugene S. Stark	\$10,001 - \$50,000
Interested Directors	
John F. Barry III(2)	Over \$100,000
M. Grier Eliasek	Over \$100,000

Officer

Brian H. Oswald(3) \$50,001 \$100,000

- (1) Dollar ranges are as follows: none, \$1-\$10,000, \$10,001-\$50,000, \$50,001-\$100,000 or over \$100,000.
- (2) Represents an indirect beneficial ownership in shares of Prospect's common stock, that are beneficially owned directly by Prospect Capital Management, by reason of Mr. Barry's position as a control person of Prospect Capital Management.
- (3) Mr. William E. Vastardis was also the Chief Compliance Officer until September 30, 2008. On October 1, 2008, Brian H. Oswald assumed this role and effective November 11, 2008, Mr. Oswald also assumed the roles of Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer, replacing Mr. Vastardis. Mr. Oswald is also the Secretary of Prospect.

Table of Contents**DESCRIPTION OF PATRIOT S CAPITAL STOCK**

The following description is based on relevant portions of the Delaware General Corporation Law, Patriot s restated certificate of incorporation and Patriot s restated bylaws. This summary is not necessarily complete, and Patriot refers you to the Delaware General Corporation Law, Patriot s restated certificate of incorporation and Patriot s restated bylaws for a more detailed description of the provisions summarized below.

Capital Stock

Patriot s authorized capital stock consists of 49,000,000 shares of common stock, par value \$0.01 per share, and 1,000,000 shares of preferred stock, par value of \$0.01 per share. Patriot s common stock trades on The NASDAQ Global Select Market under the ticker symbol PCAP. As of July 31, 2009, 3,644,677 and 2,065,045 shares of Patriot s common stock have been authorized for issuance under Patriot s stock option plan and employee restricted stock plan, respectively. Under Delaware law, Patriot s stockholders generally will not be personally liable for Patriot s debts or obligations.

Set forth below is a chart describing the outstanding classes of Patriot s securities as of July 31, 2009:

(1) Title of Class	(2) Amount Authorized	(3) Amount Held by the Company or for its Account	(4) Amount Outstanding Exclusive of Amount Shown Under(3)
Common Stock	49,000,000		20,950,501
Preferred Stock	1,000,000		

Common Stock

Under the terms of Patriot s restated certificate of incorporation, all shares of Patriot s common stock have equal rights as to earnings, assets, dividends and voting and, when they are issued, will be duly authorized, validly issued, fully paid and nonassessable. Distributions may be paid to the holders of Patriot s common stock if, as and when authorized by Patriot s board of directors and declared by Patriot out of funds legally available therefor. Shares of Patriot s common stock have no preemptive, exchange, conversion or redemption rights and are freely transferable, except where their transfer is restricted by federal and state securities laws or by contract. In the event of Patriot s liquidation, dissolution or winding up, each share of Patriot s common stock would be entitled to share ratably in all of Patriot s assets that are legally available for distribution after Patriot pays all debts and other liabilities and subject to any preferential rights of holders of Patriot s preferred stock, if any preferred stock is outstanding at such time. Each share of Patriot s common stock is entitled to one vote on all matters submitted to a vote of stockholders, including the election of directors. Except as provided with respect to any other class or series of stock, the holders of Patriot s common stock possess exclusive voting power. There is no cumulative voting in the election of directors, which means that holders of a majority of the outstanding shares of common stock will be able to elect all of Patriot s directors, and holders of less than a majority of such shares will be unable to elect any director.

Preferred Stock

Under the terms of Patriot's restated certificate of incorporation, Patriot's board of directors is authorized to issue shares of preferred stock in one or more series without shareholder approval. Except as otherwise provided in the 1940 Act, the board has discretion to determine the rights, preferences, privileges and restrictions, including voting rights, dividend rights, conversion rights, redemption privileges and liquidation preferences of each series of preferred stock.

Every issuance of preferred stock will be required to comply with the requirements of the 1940 Act. The 1940 Act requires, among other things, that (1) immediately after issuance and before any dividend or other distribution is made with respect to Patriot's common stock and before any purchase of common stock is made, such preferred stock together with all other senior securities must not exceed an amount equal to 50% of Patriot's total assets after deducting the amount of such dividend, distribution or purchase price, as the case

Table of Contents

may be, and (2) the holders of shares of preferred stock, if any are issued, must be entitled as a class to elect two directors at all times and to elect a majority of the directors if dividends on such preferred stock are in arrears by two years or more. Certain matters under the 1940 Act require the separate vote of the holders of any issued and outstanding preferred stock. Patriot believes that the availability for issuance of preferred stock will provide Patriot with increased flexibility in structuring future financings and acquisitions.

Limitation on Liability of Directors and Officers; Indemnification and Advance of Expenses

Under Patriot's restated certificate of incorporation, Patriot fully indemnifies any person who was or is involved in any actual or threatened action, suit or proceeding (whether civil, criminal, administrative or investigative) by reason of the fact that such person is or was one of Patriot's directors or officers or is or was serving at Patriot's request as a director or officer of another corporation, partnership, limited liability company, joint venture, trust or other enterprise, including service with respect to an employee benefit plan, against expenses (including attorney's fees), judgments, fines and amounts paid or to be paid in settlement actually and reasonably incurred by such person in connection with such action, suit or proceeding. Patriot's restated certificate of incorporation also provides that Patriot's directors are not personally liable for monetary damages to Patriot for breaches of their fiduciary duty as directors, except for a breach of their duty of loyalty to Patriot or Patriot's stockholders, for acts or omissions not in good faith or which involve intentional misconduct or a knowing violation of law, for authorization of illegal dividends or redemptions or for any transaction from which the director derived an improper personal benefit. So long as Patriot is regulated under the 1940 Act, the above indemnification and limitation of liability will be limited by the 1940 Act or by any valid rule, regulation or order of the SEC thereunder. The 1940 Act provides, among other things, that a company may not indemnify any director or officer against liability to it or its stockholders to which he or she might otherwise be subject by reason of his or her willful misfeasance, bad faith, gross negligence or reckless disregard of the duties involved in the conduct of his or her office unless a determination is made by final decision of a court, by vote of a majority of a quorum of directors who are disinterested, non-party directors or by independent legal counsel that the liability for which indemnification is sought did not arise out of the foregoing conduct.

Delaware law also provides that indemnification permitted under the law shall not be deemed exclusive of any other rights to which the directors and officers may be entitled under the corporation's bylaws, any agreement, a vote of stockholders or otherwise.

Patriot's restated certificate of incorporation permits Patriot to secure insurance on behalf of any person who is or was or has agreed to become a director or officer of Patriot or is or was serving at Patriot's request as a director or officer of another enterprise for any liability arising out of his or her actions, regardless of whether the Delaware General Corporation Law would permit indemnification. Patriot has obtained liability insurance for Patriot's officers and directors.

Delaware Law and Certain Certificate of Incorporation And Bylaw Provisions; Anti-Takeover Measures

Patriot is subject to the provisions of Section 203 of the General Corporation Law of Delaware. In general, the statute prohibits a publicly held Delaware corporation from engaging in a business combination with interested stockholders for a period of three years after the date of the transaction in which the person became an interested stockholder, unless the business combination is approved in a prescribed manner. A business combination includes certain mergers, asset sales and other transactions resulting in a financial benefit to the interested stockholder. Subject to exceptions, an interested stockholder is a person who, together with his, her or its affiliates and associates, owns, or within three years did own, 15% or more of the corporation's voting stock.

Patriot's restated certificate of incorporation and restated bylaws provide that:

Patriot's board of directors is divided into three classes, as nearly equal in size as possible, with staggered three-year terms;

Table of Contents

directors may be removed only for cause by the affirmative vote of the holders of two-thirds of the shares of Patriot's capital stock entitled to vote; and

any vacancy on the board of directors, however the vacancy occurs, including a vacancy due to an enlargement of the board, may only be filled by vote of the directors then in office.

The classification of Patriot's board of directors and the limitations on removal of directors and filling of vacancies could have the effect of making it more difficult for a third party to acquire Patriot, or of discouraging a third party from acquiring Patriot.

Patriot's restated certificate of incorporation and restated bylaws also provide that:

any action required or permitted to be taken by the stockholders at an annual meeting or special meeting of stockholders may only be taken if it is properly brought before such meeting and may not be taken by written action in lieu of a meeting; and

special meetings of the stockholders may only be called by Patriot's board of directors, chairman, or president and chief executive officer.

Patriot's restated bylaws provide that, in order for any matter to be considered properly brought before a meeting, a stockholder must comply with requirements regarding advance notice to Patriot. These provisions could delay until the next stockholders' meeting stockholder actions which are favored by the holders of a majority of Patriot's outstanding voting securities. These provisions may also discourage another person or entity from making a tender offer for Patriot's common stock, because such person or entity, even if it acquired a majority of Patriot's outstanding voting securities, would be able to take action as a stockholder (such as electing new directors or approving a merger) only at a duly called stockholders meeting, and not by written consent.

Patriot's restated certificate of incorporation also authorizes the issuance of 1,000,000 shares of preferred stock, which Patriot's board of directors may generally issue without stockholder approval. See Capital Stock Preferred Stock.

Delaware's corporation law provides generally that the affirmative vote of a majority of the shares entitled to vote on any matter is required to amend a corporation's certificate of incorporation or bylaws, unless a corporation's certificate of incorporation or bylaws requires a greater percentage. Under Patriot's restated bylaws, the affirmative vote of the holders of at least 66 2/3% of the shares of Patriot's capital stock entitled to vote is required to amend or repeal any of the provisions of Patriot's restated bylaws. Moreover, Patriot's restated bylaws provide that generally, a majority of the shares of Patriot's capital stock issued and outstanding and entitled to vote will be able to amend Patriot's restated certificate of incorporation. However, the vote of at least 66 2/3% of the shares of Patriot's capital stock then outstanding and entitled to vote in the election of directors, voting together as a single class, will be required to amend or repeal any provision of the restated certificate of incorporation pertaining to the board of directors, limitation of liability, indemnification, stockholder action or amendments to the restated certificate of incorporation. The stockholder vote with respect to Patriot's restated certificate of incorporation or restated bylaws would be in addition to any separate class vote that might in the future be required under the terms of any series preferred stock that might be outstanding at the time any such changes are submitted to stockholders. In addition, Patriot's restated certificate of incorporation permits Patriot's board of directors to amend or repeal Patriot's restated bylaws by a majority vote.

Table of Contents**DESCRIPTION OF PROSPECT S CAPITAL STOCK**

The following description is based on relevant portions of the Maryland General Corporation Law and on Prospect s charter and bylaws. This summary is not necessarily complete, and you should refer to the Maryland General Corporation Law and Prospect s charter and bylaws for a more detailed description of the provisions summarized below.

Capital Stock

Prospect s authorized capital stock consists of 100,000,000 shares of stock, par value \$.001 per share, all of which is initially classified as common stock. Prospect s common stock is traded on The NASDAQ Global Select Market under the symbol PSEC. There are no outstanding options or warrants to purchase Prospect s stock. No stock has been authorized for issuance under any equity compensation plans. Under Maryland law, Prospect stockholders generally are not personally liable for Prospect s debts or obligations.

Under Prospect s charter, Prospect s board of directors is authorized to classify and reclassify any unissued shares of stock into other classes or series of stock, and to authorize the issuance of such shares, without obtaining stockholder approval. As permitted by the Maryland General Corporation Law, Prospect s charter provides that the board of directors, without any action by its stockholders, may amend the charter from time to time to increase or decrease the aggregate number of shares of stock or the number of shares of stock of any class or series that it has authority to issue.

The below table sets forth each class of Prospect s outstanding securities as of July 31, 2009:

(1) Title of Class	(2) Amount Authorized	(3) Amount Held by the Company or for its Account	(4) Amount Outstanding Exclusive of Amount Shown Under(3)
Common Stock	100,000,000	0	48,415,358

Common stock

All shares of Prospect common stock have equal rights as to earnings, assets, dividends and voting and, when they are issued, will be duly authorized, validly issued, fully paid and nonassessable. Distributions may be paid to the holders of Prospect common stock if, as and when authorized by Prospect s board of directors and declared by Prospect out of funds legally available therefor. Shares of Prospect common stock have no preemptive, conversion or redemption rights and are freely transferable, except where their transfer is restricted by U.S. Federal and state securities laws or by contract. In the event of a liquidation, dissolution or winding up of Prospect, each share of Prospect common stock would be entitled to share ratably in all of Prospect s assets that are legally available for distribution after Prospect pays all debts and other liabilities and subject to any preferential rights of holders of Prospect preferred stock, if any preferred stock is outstanding at such time. Each share of Prospect common stock is entitled to one vote on all matters submitted to a vote of stockholders, including the election of directors. Except as provided with respect to any other

class or series of stock, the holders of Prospect common stock will possess exclusive voting power. There is no cumulative voting in the election of directors, which means that prior to the issuance of preferred stock holders of a majority of the outstanding shares of common stock will elect all of Prospect's directors, and holders of less than a majority of such shares will be unable to elect any director.

Preferred stock

Prospect's charter authorizes its board of directors to classify and reclassify any unissued shares of stock into other classes or series of stock, including preferred stock. Prior to issuance of shares of each class or series, the board of directors is required by Maryland law and by Prospect's charter to set the terms, preferences, conversion or other rights, voting powers, restrictions, limitations as to dividends or other distributions, qualifications and terms or conditions of redemption for each class or series. Thus, the board of directors could authorize the issuance of shares of preferred stock with terms and conditions which could have the effect of delaying, deferring or preventing a transaction or a change in control that might involve a

Table of Contents

premium price for holders of Prospect common stock or otherwise be in their best interest. You should note, however, that any issuance of preferred stock must comply with the requirements of the 1940 Act. The 1940 Act requires, among other things, that (1) immediately after issuance and before any dividend or other distribution (other than in shares of stock) is made with respect to Prospect common stock and before any purchase of common stock is made, such preferred stock together with all other senior securities must not exceed an amount equal to 50% of Prospect's total assets after deducting the amount of such dividend, distribution or purchase price, as the case may be, and (2) the holders of shares of preferred stock, if any are issued, must be entitled as a class to elect two directors at all times and to elect a majority of the directors if dividends on such preferred stock become in arrears by two years or more until all arrears are cured. Certain matters under the 1940 Act require the separate vote of the holders of any issued and outstanding preferred stock. For example, holders of preferred stock would vote separately from the holders of common stock on a proposal to operate other than as an investment company. Prospect believes that the availability for issuance of preferred stock will provide it with increased flexibility in structuring future financings and acquisitions.

Limitation On Liability Of Directors And Officers; Indemnification And Advance Of Expenses

Maryland law permits a Maryland corporation to include in its charter a provision limiting the liability of its directors and officers to the corporation and its stockholders for money damages except for liability resulting from (a) actual receipt of an improper benefit or profit in money, property or services or (b) active and deliberate dishonesty established by a final judgment as being material to the cause of action. Prospect's charter contains such a provision which eliminates directors' and officers' liability to the maximum extent permitted by Maryland law, subject to the requirements of the 1940 Act.

Prospect's charter authorizes it, to the maximum extent permitted by Maryland law and subject to the requirements of the 1940 Act, to obligate Prospect to indemnify any present or former director or officer or any individual who, while serving as a director or officer and at Prospect's request, serves or has served another corporation, real estate investment trust, partnership, joint venture, trust, employee benefit plan or other enterprise as a director, officer, partner or trustee, from and against any claim or liability to which that person may become subject or which that person may incur by reason of his or her service in any such capacity and to pay or reimburse their reasonable expenses in advance of final disposition of a proceeding. Prospect's bylaws obligate it, to the maximum extent permitted by Maryland law and subject to the requirements of the 1940 Act, to indemnify any present or former director or officer or any individual who, while serving as a director or officer and at Prospect's request, serves or has served another corporation, real estate investment trust, partnership, joint venture, trust, employee benefit plan or other enterprise as a director, officer, partner or trustee and who is made, or threatened to be made, a party to the proceeding by reason of his or her service in any such capacity from and against any claim or liability to which that person may become subject or which that person may incur by reason of his or her service in any such capacity and to pay or reimburse their reasonable expenses in advance of final disposition of a proceeding. The charter and bylaws also permit Prospect to indemnify and advance expenses to any person who served a predecessor of Prospect in any of the capacities described above and any of Prospect's employees or agents or any employees or agents of Prospect's predecessor. In accordance with the 1940 Act, Prospect will not indemnify any person for any liability to which such person would be subject by reason of such person's willful misfeasance, bad faith, gross negligence or reckless disregard of the duties involved in the conduct of his or her office.

Maryland law requires a corporation (unless its charter provides otherwise, which Prospect charter does not) to indemnify a director or officer who has been successful, on the merits or otherwise, in the defense of any proceeding to which he or she is made, or threatened to be made, a party by reason of his or her service in that capacity. Maryland law permits a corporation to indemnify its present and former directors and officers, among others, against judgments, penalties, fines, settlements and reasonable expenses actually incurred by them in connection with any proceeding to which they may be made, or threatened to be made, a party by reason of their service in those or other capacities

unless it is established that (a) the act or omission of the director or officer was material to the matter giving rise to the proceeding and (1) was committed in bad faith or (2) was the result of active and deliberate dishonesty, (b) the director or officer actually received an improper personal benefit in money, property or services or (c) in the case of any criminal proceeding, the

Table of Contents

director or officer had reasonable cause to believe that the act or omission was unlawful. However, under Maryland law, a Maryland corporation may not indemnify for an adverse judgment in a suit by or in the right of the corporation or for a judgment of liability on the basis that a personal benefit was improperly received, unless in either case a court orders indemnification, and then only for expenses. In addition, Maryland law permits a corporation to advance reasonable expenses to a director or officer upon the corporation's receipt of (a) a written affirmation by the director or officer of his or her good faith belief that he or she has met the standard of conduct necessary for indemnification by the corporation and (b) a written undertaking by him or her or on his or her behalf to repay the amount paid or reimbursed by the corporation if it is ultimately determined that the standard of conduct was not met.

Prospect's insurance policy does not currently provide coverage for claims, liabilities and expenses that may arise out of activities that a present or former director or officer of Prospect has performed for another entity at Prospect's request. There is no assurance that such entities will in fact carry such insurance. However, Prospect notes that it does not expect to request its present or former directors or officers to serve another entity as a director, officer, partner or trustee unless Prospect can obtain insurance providing coverage for such persons for any claims, liabilities or expenses that may arise out of their activities while serving in such capacities.

Provisions Of The Maryland General Corporation Law And Prospect's Charter And Bylaws

Anti-takeover Effect

The Maryland General Corporation Law and Prospect's charter and bylaws contain provisions that could make it more difficult for a potential acquiror to acquire Prospect by means of a tender offer, proxy contest or otherwise. These provisions are expected to discourage certain coercive takeover practices and inadequate takeover bids and to encourage persons seeking to acquire control of Prospect to negotiate first with Prospect's board of directors. These provisions could have the effect of depriving stockholders of an opportunity to sell their shares at a premium over prevailing market prices by discouraging a third party from seeking to obtain control of Prospect. Prospect believes that the benefits of these provisions outweigh the potential disadvantages of discouraging any such acquisition proposals because, among other things, the negotiation of such proposals may improve their terms.

Control share acquisitions

The Maryland General Corporation Law under the Control Share Act provides that control shares of a Maryland corporation acquired in a control share acquisition have no voting rights except to the extent approved by a vote of two-thirds of the votes entitled to be cast on the matter. Shares owned by the acquiror, by officers or by directors who are employees of the corporation are excluded from shares entitled to vote on the matter. Control shares are voting shares of stock which, if aggregated with all other shares of stock owned by the acquiror or in respect of which the acquiror is able to exercise or direct the exercise of voting power (except solely by virtue of a revocable proxy), would entitle the acquiror to exercise voting power in electing directors within one of the following ranges of voting power:

one-tenth or more but less than one-third,

one-third or more but less than a majority, or

a majority or more of all voting power.

The requisite stockholder approval must be obtained each time an acquiror crosses one of the thresholds of voting power set forth above. Control shares do not include shares the acquiring person is then entitled to vote as a result of having previously obtained stockholder approval. A control share acquisition means the acquisition of control shares, subject to certain exceptions.

A person who has made or proposes to make a control share acquisition may compel the board of directors of the corporation to call a special meeting of stockholders to be held within 50 days of demand to consider the voting rights of the shares. The right to compel the calling of a special meeting is subject to the

Table of Contents

satisfaction of certain conditions, including an undertaking to pay the expenses of the meeting. If no request for a meeting is made, the corporation may itself present the question at any stockholders meeting.

If voting rights are not approved at the meeting or if the acquiring person does not deliver an acquiring person statement as required by the statute, then the corporation may repurchase for fair value any or all of the control shares, except those for which voting rights have previously been approved. The right of the corporation to repurchase control shares is subject to certain conditions and limitations, including, as provided in Prospect's bylaws, compliance with the 1940 Act. Fair value is determined, without regard to the absence of voting rights for the control shares, as of the date of the last control share acquisition by the acquiror or of any meeting of stockholders at which the voting rights of the shares are considered and not approved. If voting rights for control shares are approved at a stockholders meeting and the acquiror becomes entitled to vote a majority of the shares entitled to vote, all other stockholders may exercise appraisal rights. The fair value of the shares as determined for purposes of appraisal rights may not be less than the highest price per share paid by the acquiror in the control share acquisition.

The Control Share Act does not apply (a) to shares acquired in a merger, consolidation or share exchange if the corporation is a party to the transaction or (b) to acquisitions approved or exempted by the charter or bylaws of the corporation.

Prospect's bylaws contain a provision exempting from the Control Share Act any and all acquisitions by any person of Prospect's shares of stock. There can be no assurance that such provision will not be amended or eliminated at any time in the future. However, Prospect will amend its bylaws to be subject to the Control Share Act only if the board of directors determines that it would be in Prospect's best interests and if the SEC does not object to Prospect's determination that its being subject to the Control Share Act does not conflict with the 1940 Act.

Business combinations

Under Maryland law, business combinations between a Maryland corporation and an interested stockholder or an affiliate of an interested stockholder are prohibited for five years after the most recent date on which the interested stockholder becomes an interested stockholder. These business combinations include a merger, consolidation, share exchange or, in circumstances specified in the statute, an asset transfer or issuance or reclassification of equity securities. An interested stockholder is defined as:

any person who beneficially owns 10% or more of the voting power of the corporation's shares; or

an affiliate or associate of the corporation who, at any time within the two-year period prior to the date in question, was the beneficial owner of 10% or more of the voting power of the then outstanding voting stock of the corporation.

A person is not an interested stockholder under this statute if the board of directors approved in advance the transaction by which he otherwise would have become an interested stockholder. However, in approving a transaction, the board of directors may provide that its approval is subject to compliance, at or after the time of approval, with any terms and conditions determined by the board of directors.

After the five-year prohibition, any business combination between the Maryland corporation and an interested stockholder generally must be recommended by the board of directors of the corporation and approved by the affirmative vote of at least:

80% of the votes entitled to be cast by holders of outstanding shares of voting stock of the corporation; and

two-thirds of the votes entitled to be cast by holders of voting stock of the corporation other than shares held by the interested stockholder with whom or with whose affiliate the business combination is to be effected or held by an affiliate or associate of the interested stockholder.

Table of Contents

These super-majority vote requirements do not apply if the corporation's common stockholders receive a minimum price, as defined under Maryland law, for their shares in the form of cash or other consideration in the same form as previously paid by the interested stockholder for its shares.

The statute permits various exemptions from its provisions, including business combinations that are exempted by the board of directors before the time that the interested stockholder becomes an interested stockholder. Prospect's board of directors has adopted a resolution that any business combination between Prospect and any other person is exempted from the provisions of the Business Combination Act, *provided* that the business combination is first approved by the board of directors, including a majority of the directors who are not interested persons as defined in the 1940 Act. This resolution, however, may be altered or repealed in whole or in part at any time. If this resolution is repealed, or the board of directors does not otherwise approve a business combination, the statute may discourage others from trying to acquire control of Prospect and increase the difficulty of consummating any offer.

Conflict with 1940 Act

Prospect's bylaws provide that, if and to the extent that any provision of the Maryland General Corporation Law, including the Control Share Act (if Prospect amends its bylaws to be subject to such Act) and the Business Combination Act, or any provision of Prospect's charter or bylaws conflicts with any provision of the 1940 Act, the applicable provision of the 1940 Act will control.

Classified board of directors

Prospect's board of directors is divided into three classes of directors serving staggered three-year terms. The current terms of the first, second and third classes will expire in 2009, 2010 and 2011 respectively, and in each case, until their successors are duly elected and qualify. Each year one class of directors will be elected to the board of directors by the stockholders. A classified board may render a change in control of Prospect or removal of Prospect's incumbent management more difficult. Prospect believes, however, that the longer time required to elect a majority of a classified board of directors will help to ensure the continuity and stability of Prospect's management and policies.

Election of directors

Prospect's charter and bylaws provide that the affirmative vote of the holders of a majority of the outstanding shares of stock entitled to vote in the election of directors will be required to elect a director. Under the charter, Prospect's board of directors may amend the bylaws to alter the vote required to elect directors.

Number of directors; vacancies; removal

Prospect's charter provides that the number of directors will be set only by the board of directors in accordance with Prospect's bylaws. Prospect's bylaws provide that a majority of its entire board of directors may at any time increase or decrease the number of directors. However, unless Prospect's bylaws are amended, the number of directors may never be less than three nor more than eight. Prospect's charter provides that, at such time as it has three independent directors and its common stock is registered under the Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, or the Exchange Act, Prospect elects to be subject to the provision of Subtitle 8 of Title 3 of the Maryland General Corporation Law regarding the filling of vacancies on the board of directors. Accordingly, at such time, except as may be provided by the board of directors in setting the terms of any class or series of preferred stock, any and all vacancies on the board of directors may be filled only by the affirmative vote of a majority of the remaining directors in office, even if the remaining directors do not constitute a quorum, and any director elected to fill a vacancy will serve for the remainder of the full term of the directorship in which the vacancy occurred and until a successor is elected and qualifies, subject

to any applicable requirements of the 1940 Act.

Table of Contents

Prospect's charter provides that a director may be removed only for cause, as defined in its charter, and then only by the affirmative vote of at least two-thirds of the votes entitled to be cast in the election of directors.

Action by stockholders

The Maryland General Corporation Law provides that stockholder action can be taken only at an annual or special meeting of stockholders or (unless the charter provides for stockholder action by less than unanimous written consent, which Prospect's charter does not) by unanimous written consent in lieu of a meeting. These provisions, combined with the requirements of Prospect's bylaws regarding the calling of a stockholder-requested special meeting of stockholders discussed below, may have the effect of delaying consideration of a stockholder proposal until the next annual meeting.

Advance notice provisions for stockholder nominations and stockholder proposals

Prospect's bylaws provide that with respect to an annual meeting of stockholders, nominations of persons for election to the board of directors and the proposal of business to be considered by stockholders may be made only (1) pursuant to Prospect's notice of the meeting, (2) by the board of directors or (3) by a stockholder who is entitled to vote at the meeting and who has complied with the advance notice procedures of the bylaws. With respect to special meetings of stockholders, only the business specified in Prospect's notice of the meeting may be brought before the meeting. Nominations of persons for election to the board of directors at a special meeting may be made only (1) pursuant to Prospect's notice of the meeting, (2) by the board of directors or (3) *provided* that the board of directors has determined that directors will be elected at the meeting, by a stockholder who is entitled to vote at the meeting and who has complied with the advance notice provisions of the bylaws.

The purpose of requiring stockholders to give Prospect advance notice of nominations and other business is to afford Prospect's board of directors a meaningful opportunity to consider the qualifications of the proposed nominees and the advisability of any other proposed business and, to the extent deemed necessary or desirable by Prospect's board of directors, to inform stockholders and make recommendations about such qualifications or business, as well as to provide a more orderly procedure for conducting meetings of stockholders. Although Prospect's bylaws do not give its board of directors any power to disapprove stockholder nominations for the election of directors or proposals recommending certain action, they may have the effect of precluding a contest for the election of directors or the consideration of stockholder proposals if proper procedures are not followed and of discouraging or deterring a third party from conducting a solicitation of proxies to elect its own slate of directors or to approve its own proposal without regard to whether consideration of such nominees or proposals might be harmful or beneficial to Prospect and its stockholders.

Calling of special meetings of stockholders

Prospect's bylaws provide that special meetings of stockholders may be called by its board of directors and certain of its officers. Additionally, Prospect's bylaws provide that, subject to the satisfaction of certain procedural and informational requirements by the stockholders requesting the meeting, a special meeting of stockholders will be called by the secretary of the corporation upon the written request of stockholders entitled to cast not less than a majority of all the votes entitled to be cast at such meeting.

Approval of extraordinary corporate action; amendment of charter and bylaws

Under Maryland law, a Maryland corporation generally cannot dissolve, amend its charter, merge, sell all or substantially all of its assets, engage in a share exchange or engage in similar transactions outside the ordinary course of business, unless approved by the affirmative vote of stockholders entitled to cast at least two-thirds of the votes

entitled to be cast on the matter. However, a Maryland corporation may provide in its charter for approval of these matters by a lesser percentage, but not less than a majority of all of the votes entitled to be cast on the matter. Prospect's charter generally provides for approval of charter amendments and

Table of Contents

extraordinary transactions by the stockholders entitled to cast at least a majority of the votes entitled to be cast on the matter.

Prospect's charter also provides that certain charter amendments and any proposal for Prospect's conversion, whether by merger or otherwise, from a closed-end company to an open-end company or any proposal for Prospect's liquidation or dissolution requires the approval of the stockholders entitled to cast at least 80 percent of the votes entitled to be cast on such matter. However, if such amendment or proposal is approved by at least two-thirds of Prospect's continuing directors (in addition to approval by its board of directors), such amendment or proposal may be approved by a majority of the votes entitled to be cast on such a matter. The continuing directors are defined in Prospect's charter as its current directors as well as those directors whose nomination for election by the stockholders or whose election by the directors to fill vacancies is approved by a majority of the continuing directors then on the board of directors.

Prospect's charter and bylaws provide that the board of directors will have the exclusive power to make, alter, amend or repeal any provision of its bylaws.

No appraisal rights

Except with respect to appraisal rights arising in connection with the Control Share Act discussed above, as permitted by the Maryland General Corporation Law, Prospect's charter provides that stockholders will not be entitled to exercise appraisal rights.

Table of Contents**COMPARISON OF SHAREHOLDER RIGHTS**

The following is a summary of the material differences between the rights of Patriot shareholders and the rights of Prospect shareholders. This summary does not address each difference between Delaware law and Maryland law, but focuses on those differences which the companies believe are most relevant to Patriot shareholders. This summary is not intended to be complete and is qualified by reference to the certificate/articles of incorporation and bylaws of Prospect and Patriot, as well as the laws of Delaware and Maryland. The certificate/articles of incorporation and bylaws of Patriot and Prospect have been filed as exhibits to the registration statement of which this proxy/prospectus forms a part. Shareholders of Patriot may request copies of these documents as provided in [Where You Can Find More Information](#).

Patriot**Prospect*****Authorized Capital Stock***

Patriot's certificate of incorporation authorizes it to issue up to 49,000,000 shares of common stock, par value \$0.01 per share, and 1,000,000 shares of preferred stock, par value \$0.01 per share.

Prospect's articles of incorporation authorize it to issue up to 100,000,000 shares of stock, initially consisting of 100,000,000 shares of common stock, par value \$0.01 per share.

Preemptive Rights

The General Corporation Law of the State of Delaware, or DGCL provides that no shareholder will have any preemptive right to subscribe to an additional issue of stock or to any security convertible into stock unless such right is expressly granted in the certificate of incorporation. Patriot's certificate of incorporation does not grant preemptive rights.

The Maryland General Corporation Law, or MGCL, does not confer preemptive rights on shareholders but does permit corporations to include a grant of preemptive rights in the charter. Prospect's charter does not grant preemptive rights.

Amendment to Certificate of Incorporation

The DGCL and Patriot certification of incorporation provide that an amendment to the certificate of incorporation requires that the board of directors adopt a resolution setting forth the proposed amendment and that the shareholders must approve the amendment by a majority of outstanding shares entitled to vote (and a majority of the outstanding shares of each class entitled to vote, if any).. The Patriot certification of incorporation provides further that the affirmative vote of the holders of at least 66 2/3% of the shares of Patriot's capital stock then outstanding and entitled to vote in the election of directors, voting together as a single class shall be required to amend or repeal any provisions of Articles V (board of directors), VI (limitation of liability), VII (indemnification), VIII (shareholder action) or IX (amendment) of Patriot's certificate of incorporation.

The MGCL provides that a corporation may amend its charter by the affirmative vote of two-thirds of all outstanding stock entitled to vote, or of each class if more than one class is entitled to vote. Prospect's charter provides further that the affirmative vote of the holders of at least 80% of the shares of Prospect's stock then outstanding shall be required to amend or repeal provisions relating to the number, class, and election of directors; extraordinary actions; removal of directors; and amendment of the charter. The MGCL provides further that, if the charter provides, the board of directors may, by a majority vote of the entire board, amend the charter to increase or decrease the aggregate number of authorized shares of stock or the number of authorized shares of any class of stock without shareholder approval. Prospect has reserved all such

rights under its charter.

215

Table of Contents**Patriot*****Amendment to Bylaws***

The Patriot certificate of incorporation provides that the Board of Directors is expressly authorized to adopt, amend or repeal the bylaws, and that any bylaws made by the directors may be amended or repealed by the directors or by the shareholders. Notwithstanding anything in the certificate of incorporation to the contrary, the bylaws may not be amended or repealed by the shareholders, and no provision inconsistent with the bylaws shall be adopted by the shareholders, without the vote of the holders of 662/3% of the shares of Patriot's capital stock then outstanding and entitled to vote in the election of directors, voting together as a single class.

Voting Rights and Required Vote Generally

The DGCL and Patriot's bylaws provide that unless otherwise provided in the certificate of incorporation, each shareholder is entitled to one vote for each share of capital stock held by such shareholder. Patriot's bylaws provide further that all matters brought before a shareholders meeting require the affirmative vote of the majority of the shares present in person or represented by proxy and entitled to vote at a shareholders meeting at which a quorum is present, unless the questions is one upon which by express provision of statute or of the certificate of incorporation or the bylaws, a different vote is required, in which case such express provision governs.

Notice of Shareholders Meeting

As permitted under the DGCL, the Patriot bylaws provide that written notice of an annual or special meeting must be served upon or mailed to each shareholder entitled to vote at such meeting at least 10 but not more than 60 days prior to the meeting. Such notice must state the location, date and hour of the meeting. A notice of a special meeting must describe the order of business to be addressed at the

Prospect

As permitted by the MGCL, Prospect has granted its board of directors the exclusive power to adopt, alter, or repeal any provision of its bylaws and to make new bylaws.

The MGCL provides that, unless the charter provides otherwise, each share is entitled to one vote. Once a quorum is deemed present at a meeting, a majority of votes cast for any action shall be the vote of the shareholders except in certain specified situation. The situations which require the affirmative vote of two-thirds of all the votes entitled to be cast include consolidations, mergers, share exchanges and transfers of assets, dissolution, revival or amendment of charter, reductions in stated capital and removal of directors in some circumstances. Unless the charter or bylaws provide otherwise, a plurality of all the votes cast is sufficient to elect a director. The charter of a Maryland corporation, however, may provide for a greater or lesser proportion of votes than is required by the provisions above, but the proportion may never be less than a majority of all votes entitled to be cast on such matters. Pursuant to Prospect's bylaws, a majority of votes cast for any action shall be the vote of shareholders, except for the aforementioned situations that require the affirmative vote of two-thirds of all the votes entitled to be cast.

As permitted under the MGCL, the Prospect bylaws provide that written or printed notice of an annual or special meeting must be served upon or mailed to each shareholder entitled to vote at such meeting and to each shareholder not entitled to vote who is entitled to notice of the meeting, at least 10 but not more than 90 days prior to the meeting. The notice must state the time and

meeting.

place of the meeting and, in the case of a special meeting, the purpose for which the meeting is called.

216

Table of Contents

Patriot

Quorum for Meeting of Shareholders

The DGCL and Patriot bylaws provide that a quorum for a shareholders meeting consists of a majority of shares entitled to vote present in person or represented by proxy at such meeting, unless the certificate of incorporation or bylaws of the corporation provide otherwise.

Shareholder Action by Written Consent

The DGCL provides that any action that may be taken at any annual or special meeting of shareholders may be taken without a meeting, without prior notice and without a vote, if a consent or consents in writing, setting forth the action taken, is signed by the holders of outstanding stock having not less than the minimum number of votes that would be needed to take the action at a meeting where all shares entitled to vote were present and voted. Every written consent must show the date of signature of each shareholder who signs the consent, and no written consent will be effective to take the action referred to in the consent unless, within 60 days of the earliest dated consent delivered to the corporation, written consents signed by a sufficient number of shareholders to take action are delivered to the corporation.

Special Meetings of Shareholders

The DGCL provides that special meetings of the shareholders may be called by the board of directors or by such persons as may be authorized by the certificate of incorporation or by the bylaws. The DGCL does not require that shareholders be given the right to call special meetings. The Patriot bylaws state that special meetings of the shareholders may be called by the Board of Directors, the Chairman of the Board of Directors or the Chief Executive Officers.

Prospect

As permitted by the MGCL, the Prospect bylaws provide that a quorum for a shareholders meeting consists of a majority of shares entitled to vote present in person or represented by proxy at such meeting, except with respect to any matter that, under applicable statutes or regulatory requirements, requires approval by a separate vote of one or more classes of stock, in which case the presence in person or by proxy of the holders of shares entitled to cast a majority of the votes entitled to be cast by each class on such a matter will constitute a quorum.

The consent to action in lieu of a meeting must be given in writing or by electronic transmission by the holders of all outstanding shares entitled to vote on the matter and filed in paper or electronic form with the records of the shareholders meetings. In addition, unless the charter requires otherwise, the holders of any class of stock, other than common stock entitled to vote generally in the election of directors, may take action or consent to any action by delivering, in writing or by electronic transmission, consent of the shareholders entitled to cast not less than the minimum number of votes that would be necessary to authorize or take the action at a shareholders meeting if the corporation gives notice of the action to each holder of the class of stock not later than 10 days after the effective time of the action.

A written consent may not take effect unless written consents signed by a sufficient number of shareholders to take action are delivered to the corporation within 60 days after the date of the earliest consent.

As permitted by the MGCL, Prospect's bylaws provide that special meetings of shareholders may be called by its president, Board of Directors and certain of its officers. Additionally, Prospect's bylaws provide that, subject to the satisfaction of certain procedural and informational requirements by the shareholders requesting the meeting, a special meeting of shareholders will be called by the secretary of the corporation upon the written request of shareholders entitled to cast not less than a majority of all the votes

entitled to be cast at such meeting. Unless the meeting is requested by a majority of the shareholders entitled to vote, a special meeting need not be called to consider any matter which substantially the same as matter voted on at any special meeting of shareholders held during the preceding 12 months.

217

Table of Contents

Patriot

Voting Rights in Extraordinary Transactions

The DGCL generally requires that any merger, consolidation or sale of substantially all the assets of a corporation be approved by a vote of a majority of all outstanding shares entitled to vote thereon. Although a Delaware corporation's certificate of incorporation may provide for a greater vote, Patriot's certificate of incorporation does not do so.

Dissenters' or Appraisal Rights

Under the DGCL, a shareholder of a Delaware corporation who has not voted in favor of, nor consented in writing to, a merger or consolidation in which the corporation is participating generally has the right to an appraisal of the fair value of the shareholder's shares of stock, subject to specified procedural requirements. The DGCL does not confer appraisal rights, however, if the corporation's stock is either (1) listed on a national securities exchange or (2) held of record by more than 2,000 holders. Even if a corporation's stock meets the foregoing requirements, however, the DGCL provides that appraisal rights generally will be permitted if shareholders of the corporation are required to accept for their stock in any merger, consolidation or similar transaction anything other than (1) shares of the corporation surviving or resulting from the transaction, or depository receipts representing shares of the surviving or resulting corporation, or those shares or depository receipts plus cash in lieu of fractional interests, (2) shares of any other corporation, or depository receipts representing shares of the other corporation, or those shares or depository receipts plus cash in lieu of fractional interests, which shares or depository receipts are listed on a national securities exchange or held of record by more than 2,000 holders, or (3) any combination of the foregoing.

Under the DGCL, appraisal rights are not available in the

Prospect

The MGCL provides that a merger must be approved by holders of two-thirds of all shares or of each class entitled to vote on the matter, provided that certain mergers with subsidiaries, share exchanges, and transfers of assets may only require approval of the board of directors.

The Prospect charter provides that, notwithstanding any provisions of law permitting or requiring any action to be taken or approved by the affirmative vote of the holders of shares entitled to cast a greater number of votes, any extraordinary action will be effective if declared advisable by the board of directors and approved by the affirmative vote of holders shares entitled to cast a majority of all the votes entitled to be cast on the matter.

Shareholders of any Maryland corporation have the right to demand and to receive payment of the fair value of their stock in the event of (1) a merger or consolidation, (2) a share exchange, (3) a transfer of assets, (4) a charter amendment altering contract rights of outstanding stock (unless the right to do so is reserved in the charter) or (5) certain business combinations. The right to fair value does not apply if (1) the stock is listed on a national securities exchange; (2) the stock is that of the successor in a merger; (3) the stock is not entitled to be voted on the transaction or the shareholder did not own the stock on the record date for determining shareholders entitled to vote on the transaction; (4) the charter provides that the holders of the stock are not entitled to exercise the rights of an objective shareholder; or (5) the stock is that of an open-end investment company registered with the SEC under the Investment Company Act of 1940 and the stock is valued in the transaction at its net asset value. A shareholder of a Maryland corporation also has appraisal rights when the corporation amends its charter in a way which alters the contract rights of any outstanding stock and substantially and adversely affects the shareholder's right unless the right to do so is reserved in the corporation's charter.

Except with respect to appraisal rights arising in

merger for Patriot shareholders.

connection with the Control Share Act, as permitted by the Maryland General Corporation Law, Prospect's charter provides that shareholders will not be entitled to exercise appraisal rights.

218

Table of Contents**Patriot*****Shareholder Inspection of Corporate Records***

The DGCL provides any shareholder with the right to inspect the corporation's stock ledger, shareholder lists and other books and records for a purpose reasonably related to the person's interest as a shareholder. A complete list of the shareholders entitled to vote at a shareholders meeting must be available for shareholder inspection at least 10 days before the meeting. In addition to the inspection rights granted under the DGCL, the Patriot bylaws provide that at least ten days before every meeting of the shareholders, the officer in charge of the stock ledger will prepare a complete list of the shareholders entitled to vote at said meeting, arranged in alphabetical order, showing the address of and the number of shares registered in the name of each shareholder. Such list will be open for examination for any purpose germane to the meeting, during ordinary business hours, for a period of at least 10 days prior to the meeting on a reasonably accessible electronic network, provide that the information required to gain access is provided with notice of the meeting, or at Patriot's principal place of business. If the meeting is to be held at a place, then the list shall be produced and kept at the time and place of the meeting during the whole time of the meeting, and may be inspected by any shareholder who is present.

Prospect

During usual business hours, any shareholder of a Maryland corporation may inspect and copy the bylaws, minutes, annual reports or voting trust agreements on file at the corporation's principal office. The individual may also make a written request for a statement by the corporation showing all stock and securities issued and consideration received by the corporation within the preceding 12 months. One or more persons who together are, and for at least six months have been, shareholders of record of at least five percent of the outstanding stock of any class of a Maryland corporation may (1) inspect and copy the corporation's books of account and its stock ledger during usual business hours, upon written request, (2) present to any officer or resident agent of the corporation a written request for a statement of its affairs, setting forth the corporation's assets and liabilities as of a reasonably current date and (3) in the case of any corporation which does not maintain a stock ledger at its principal office, present to any officer or resident agent of the corporation a written request of a list of its shareholders, setting forth the name and address of each shareholder and the number of shares of each class which the shareholder holds. Within 20 days after the request is made, the corporation will prepare this information and have it available on file at its principal office.

Table of Contents**Patriot*****Shareholder Proposals***

The Patriot bylaws provide that shareholders may propose business for any annual meeting if the shareholder gives proper notice and if the shareholder is a shareholder of record on the date of the giving of the notice and on the record date for the determination of shareholders entitled to vote at the annual meeting. For the notice to be timely, it must be delivered to Patriot's principal executive offices at least 90 days prior to the date of the anniversary of the previous year's annual meeting, unless the annual meeting is scheduled either 30 days before or 60 days after the anniversary date, in which case notice must be received no later than 90 business days prior to the annual meeting or the 10th day after notice of the meeting was mailed or disclosed. The notice must include (i) a brief description of each matter the shareholder proposed to bring at the annual meeting, (ii) the name and record address of the shareholder, (iii) the class or series and number shares of capital stock of the shareholder, (iv) a description of all arrangements or understandings between the shareholder and any other person in connection with the proposal of the business and any material interest of the shareholder in the business, and (v) a representation that the shareholder intends to appear in person or by proxy at the annual meeting.

Number of Directors on Board

The DGCL provides that a corporation's board of directors must consist of one or more individuals, with the number fixed by, or in the manner provided in, the bylaws, unless the certificate of incorporation fixes the number, in which case a change in the number of directors shall be made only by amendment of the certificate. The DGCL further provides that directors need not be shareholders of the corporation unless the corporation's certificate of incorporation or bylaws so provide. Patriot's bylaws

Prospect

Prospect's bylaws provide that with respect to an annual meeting of shareholders, nominations of persons for election to the Board of Directors and the proposal of business to be considered by shareholders may be made by a shareholder who is entitled to vote at the meeting and who has complied with the advance notice procedures of the bylaws. With respect to special meetings of shareholders, only the business specified in the notice of the meeting may be brought before the meeting.

To be timely, notices must be delivered to the secretary at Prospect's principal executive office not earlier than the 150th day prior to the first anniversary of the date of mailing of the notice for the preceding year's annual meeting or later than the 120th day prior to the first anniversary of the date of mailing of the notice for the preceding year's annual meeting; provided that if the date of the annual meeting is advanced or delayed by more than 30 days from the first anniversary of the date of the preceding year's annual meeting, notice by the shareholder must be delivered not earlier than the 150th day prior to the date of the annual meeting and not later than the 120th day prior to the date of the annual meeting. The notice must include a description of the business that the shareholder proposes to bring, the reason for proposing such business, and the any material interest in the business of any shareholder. The notice must also include the class, series and number of all shares of stock of the shareholder providing notice; the name and address, if different, of certain associated persons; and to the extent known by the shareholder giving the notice, the name and address of any other shareholder supporting the proposal.

As permitted by the MGCL, Prospect's charter provides that the number of directors will be set only by the Board of Directors in accordance with its bylaws. Prospect's bylaws provide that a majority of the entire Board of Directors may at any time increase or decrease the number of directors. However, unless Prospect's bylaws are amended, the number of directors may never be less than three nor more than eight.

provide that the number of directors will not be fewer than
5 or greater than 11.

220

Table of Contents

Patriot

Classification of Directors

The DGCL permits, but does not require, a classified board of directors, pursuant to which the directors can be divided into two or three classes with staggered terms of office, with only one class of directors standing for election each year. Patriot's certificate of incorporation provides that, from the first date that Patriot has more than five shareholders, the board of directors will be divided into three classes, designated Class I, Class II and Class III, as nearly equal in number as possible (and no class will have less than one director). The term of office of directors of one class expires at each annual meeting of the shareholders.

Prospect

The MGCL provides that a corporation may divide the directors into classes and may provide for a term of office which may not be more than five years. The term of at least one class of directors, however, must expire each year. The board of directors of an eligible Maryland corporation may, notwithstanding contrary charter or bylaw provisions, divide its members into three classes, which must to the extent possible have the same number of directors. If the board of directors classifies its members in this way, it must, prior to the first annual meeting of shareholders after doing so, designate members to serve as Class I, Class II and Class III directors, who then serve until the ends of these terms.

Prospect's Board of Directors is divided into three classes of directors serving staggered three-year terms. Each year one class of directors is elected to the Board of Directors by the shareholders.

Table of Contents

Patriot

Nomination and Election of Directors

As permitted by the DGCL, Patriot's bylaws provide that nominations of persons for election to the board of directors may be made at any annual meeting of shareholders, or at any special meeting of shareholders called for the purpose of electing directors, by the board of directors or by any shareholder who is a shareholder of record on the date of the giving of notice of nomination. In order for a shareholder nomination to be effective, the shareholder must provide notice to Patriot's executive offices (a) in the case of an annual meeting, at least 90 days prior to the date of the anniversary of the previous year's annual meeting, unless the annual meeting is scheduled either 30 days before or 60 days after the anniversary date, in which case notice must be received no later than 90 business days prior to the annual meeting or the 10th day after notice of the meeting was mailed or disclosed, or (b) in the case of a special meeting, within 10 days following notice of the date of the special meeting. The shareholder nomination must be in proper form, including (a) as to each nominee, (i) the name, age, business address and residence address of the person, (ii) the principal occupation of the person, (iii) the class or series and number of shares of stock owned by the person, and (iv) and other information relating to the person that would be required to be disclosed in a proxy statement; and as to each shareholder giving notice, (i) the name and record address of the shareholder, (ii) the class or series and number of shares owned by that shareholder, (iii) a description of all arrangements or understandings between such shareholder and each proposed nominee and other person or persons pursuant to which the nominations are to be made by the shareholder, (iv) a representation that the shareholder intends to appear in person or by proxy to nominate the persons named in the notice, and (v) any other information relating to the shareholder that would be required to be disclosed in a proxy statement.

The DGCL further provides that unless a corporation's certificate of incorporation or bylaws otherwise provides, directors of a corporation are elected by a plurality of the votes of the shares present in person or represented by proxy and entitled to vote in the election at a shareholders meeting at which a quorum is present (i.e., the nominees for director receiving the highest number of affirmative votes, up to the number of directors to be elected, are

Prospect

An annual meeting of shareholders shall be held for the election of directors.

Nominations of persons for election to the Board of Directors at an annual meeting may be made by a shareholder who is entitled to vote at the meeting and who has complied with the advance notice provisions of the bylaws, provided that the Board of Directors has determined that directors will be elected at the meeting. To be timely, notices must be delivered to the secretary at Prospect's principal executive office not earlier than the 150th day prior to the first anniversary of the date of mailing of the notice for the preceding year's annual meeting or later than the 120th day prior to the first anniversary of the date of mailing of the notice for the preceding year's annual meeting; provided that if the date of the annual meeting is advanced or delayed by more than 30 days from the first anniversary of the date of the preceding year's annual meeting, notice by the shareholder must be delivered not earlier than the 150th day prior to the date of the annual meeting and not later than the 120th day prior to the date of the annual meeting. The notice must include, as to each individual being nominated, the name, age, business address and residence address of such individual; the class, series and number of any shares of stock of the individual; the date such shares were acquired and the investment intent of the acquisition; whether the shareholder believes the individual is an interested person of Prospect; and any other information relating to the individual that is required to be disclosed in solicitation of proxies. The notice must also include, as to the shareholder, all other information normally required for a shareholder proposal.

The MGCL provides that a plurality of all of the votes cast at a meeting at which a quorum is present is sufficient to elect a director.

elected).

Table of Contents**Patriot*****Removal of Directors***

As permitted by the DGCL, Patriot's certificate of incorporation provides that any director may be removed from office at any time, but only for cause, at a meeting called for that purpose, and only by the vote of the holders of at least 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ % of the shares of Patriot's capital stock then outstanding and entitled to vote in the election of directors, voting together as a single class. Further, whenever the holders of one or more series of Preferred Stock have the right, voting separately or together by series, to elect directors at an annual or special meeting of shareholders, the election, term of office, filling of vacancies and other features of such directorship will be governed by the rights of the preferred stock as set forth in the certificate of designations governing that series.

Vacancies on Board

As permitted by the DGCL, Patriot's certificate of incorporation provides that the board of directors is expressly authorized to change the number of directors in any or all of the classes without consent of the shareholders. Subject to the rights of the shares of any series of preferred stock then outstanding, newly created directorships resulting from any increase in the number of directors or any vacancies on the board of directors resulting from death, resignation, retirement, disqualification, removal from office or any other cause may only be filled by the board of directors, provided that a quorum is then in office and present, or by a majority of the directors then in office, if less than a quorum is then in office, or by the sole remaining director. Directors elected to fill a newly created directorship or other vacancies will hold office for the remainder of the full term of the class of directors in which the new directorship was created or the vacancy occurred and until such director's successor has been elected and qualified.

Prospect

As permitted by the MGCL, Prospect's charter provides that a director may be removed only for cause, as defined in the charter, and then only by the affirmative vote of at least two-thirds of the votes entitled to be cast in the election of directors.

As permitted by the MGCL, Prospect's charter provides that, at such time as it has three independent directors and its common stock is registered under the Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, or the Exchange Act, it elects to be subject to the provision of Subtitle 8 of Title 3 of the Maryland General Corporation Law regarding the filling of vacancies on the Board of Directors. Accordingly, at such time, except as may be provided by the Board of Directors in setting the terms of any class or series of preferred stock, any and all vacancies on the Board of Directors may be filled only by the affirmative vote of a majority of the remaining directors in office, even if the remaining directors do not constitute a quorum, and any director elected to fill a vacancy will serve for the remainder of the full term of the directorship in which the vacancy occurred and until a successor is elected and qualifies.

Table of Contents

Patriot

Limitation on Personal Liability of Directors

As permitted by the DGCL, Patriot's certificate of incorporation eliminates the liability of a director to the corporation or its shareholders for monetary damages for a breach of the director's fiduciary duties, except liability for any breach of the director's duty of loyalty to the corporation's shareholders, for acts or omissions not in good faith or that involve intentional misconduct or knowing violation of law, under Section 174 of the DGCL (which deals generally with unlawful payments of dividends, stock repurchases and redemptions), and for any transaction from which the director derived an improper personal benefit.

Prospect

Pursuant to the MGCL, a corporation may, in its charter, eliminate or limit a director's (and an officer's) personal liability to the corporation and its shareholders for monetary damages with certain exceptions. A director who performs his or her duties in accordance with the standard of conduct described in the MGCL is immune from liability. Furthermore, a corporation's charter may either expand or limit directors' and officers' liability to the corporation or shareholders. The only exceptions to the liability limitation permitted in the charter are (a) actual receipt of an improper benefit of profit in money, property or services and (b) active and deliberate dishonesty established by a final judgment as material to the cause of action. The corporation may only limit liability for monetary damages in suits by the corporation or the shareholders (and not by third parties) and may not limit the availability of equitable remedies.

Prospect has, to the fullest extent possible under Maryland law, limited the liability of its directors and officers.

Table of Contents**Patriot*****Indemnification of Officers and Directors***

Patriot's certificate of incorporation provides that any person who is made party to any proceeding because he or she was or is a director or officer of Patriot will be indemnified and held harmless by Patriot to the fullest extent permitted by the DGCL. The DGCL provides that a corporation may indemnify its officers, directors, employees and agents against liabilities and expenses incurred in proceedings if the person acted in good faith and in a manner he or she reasonably believed to be in, or not opposed to, the best interests of the corporation and, with respect to any criminal action, had no reasonable cause to believe that the person's conduct was unlawful. The DGCL further provides that no indemnification is available in respect of a claim as to which the person has been adjudged to be liable to the corporation, unless and only to the extent that a court determines that in view of all the circumstances, such person is fairly and reasonably entitled to indemnity for such expenses that the court deems proper. Under the DGCL, a Delaware corporation must indemnify its present or former directors and officers against expenses (including attorneys' fees) actually and reasonably incurred to the extent that the officer or director has been successful on the merits or otherwise in defense of any action, suit or proceeding brought against him or her by reason of the fact that he or she is or was a director or officer of the corporation.

Prospect

The MGCL requires a corporation (unless its charter provides otherwise, which Prospect's charter does not) to indemnify a director or officer who has been successful, on the merits or otherwise, in the defense of any proceeding to which he or she is made, or threatened to be made, a party by reason of his or her service in that capacity. Maryland law permits a corporation to indemnify its present and former directors and officers, among others, against judgments, penalties, fines, settlements and reasonable expenses actually incurred by them in connection with any proceeding to which they may be made, or threatened to be made, a party by reason of their service in those or other capacities unless it is established that (a) the act or omission of the director or officer was material to the matter giving rise to the proceeding and (1) was committed in bad faith or (2) was the result of active and deliberate dishonesty, (b) the director or officer actually received an improper personal benefit in money, property or services or (c) in the case of any criminal proceeding, the director or officer had reasonable cause to believe that the act or omission was unlawful. However, under Maryland law, a Maryland corporation may not indemnify for an adverse judgment in a suit by or in the right of the corporation or for a judgment of liability on the basis that a personal benefit was improperly received, unless in either case a court orders indemnification, and then only for expenses. In addition, Maryland law permits a corporation to advance reasonable expenses to a director or officer upon the corporation's receipt of (a) a written affirmation by the director or officer of his or her good faith belief that he or she has met the standard of conduct necessary for indemnification by the corporation and (b) a written undertaking by him or her or on his or her behalf to repay the amount paid or reimbursed by the corporation if it is ultimately determined that the standard of conduct was not met.

Table of Contents

Patriot

Interested Director Transactions

The DGCL generally permits transactions involving a corporation and an interested director of that corporation if: (i) the material facts as to the director's relationship or interest and as to the transaction are disclosed or are known to the board of directors or a committee thereof, and the board of directors or committee in good faith authorizes the transaction by the affirmative vote of a majority of the disinterested directors, even though the disinterested directors represent less than a quorum; (ii) the material facts as to the director's relationship or interest and as to the transaction are disclosed or are known to the shareholders entitled to vote thereon, and the transaction is specifically approved in good faith by vote of the shareholders; or (iii) the transaction is fair to the corporation. The DGCL allows loans to officers and employees whenever, in the judgment of the directors, such loan may reasonably be expected to benefit the corporation.

Appointment and Removal of Officers

As permitted by the DGCL, the Patriot bylaws provide that Patriot's officers will be appointed by the board of

Prospect

Prospect's charter authorizes, and Prospect's bylaws obligates, to the maximum extent permitted by Maryland law and subject to the requirements of the 1940 Act, Prospect to indemnify any present or former director or officer or any individual who, while serving as a director or officer and at its request, serves or has served another corporation, real estate investment trust, partnership, joint venture, trust, employee benefit plan or other enterprise as a director, officer, partner or trustee, from and against any claim or liability to which that person may become subject or which that person may incur by reason of his or her service in any such capacity and to pay or reimburse their reasonable expenses in advance of final disposition of a proceeding. Prospect will not indemnify any person for any liability to which such person would be subject by reason of such person's willful misfeasance, bad faith, gross negligence or reckless disregard of the duties involved in the conduct of his or her office.

Pursuant to the MGCL, no contract or transaction is void solely because of the common directorship or interest, or because a director, having a financial interest in a matter, is present at the meeting at which the matter is ratified or votes for such matter at said meeting, if: (1) the material facts are made known to the other directors and the contract or transaction is approved by a majority of disinterested directors although less than a quorum; (2) the material facts are made known to shareholders and the contract or transaction is approved by a majority of votes cast by disinterested shareholders; or (3) the contract or transaction is reasonable to the corporation. Maryland also provides that directors of investment companies (as defined by the Investment Company Act of 1940 (the "1940 Act")) making any decision or taking any action as directors are deemed independent and disinterested unless they fit the definition of "interested person" set forth in the 1940 Act. The 1940 Act specifically provides that a person is not interested solely by reason of being a director, owner of securities or family member of a director or owner of securities.

As permitted by the MGCL, Prospect's bylaws provides that Prospect shall include a president, secretary and

directors, which may determine the order of the officers rank. The officers will be elected annually at the first meeting of the board of directors held after each annual meeting of the shareholders. Any Patriot officer can be removed, either with or without cause, at any time, by the board of directors.

treasurer and may include a chief executive officer, one or more vice presidents, a chief operating officer, a chief financial officer, one or more assistant secretaries and one or more assistant treasurers. The officers shall be elected annually by the board of directors. Any officer can be removed, either with or without cause, at any time, by the board of directors.

Table of Contents**Patriot*****Control Share Acquisition Statutes***

Section 203 of the DGCL is Delaware's business combination statute. Section 203 is designed to protect publicly traded Delaware corporations, such as Patriot, from hostile takeovers, by prohibiting a Delaware corporation from engaging in a business combination with a person beneficially owning 15% or more of the corporation's voting stock for three years following the time that person becomes a 15% beneficial owner, with certain exceptions. A corporation may elect not to be governed by Section 203 of the DGCL.

Prospect

The MGCL under the Control Share Act provides that control shares of a Maryland corporation acquired in a control share acquisition have no voting rights except to the extent approved by a vote of two-thirds of the votes entitled to be cast on the matter. Shares owned by the acquiror, by officers or by directors who are employees of the corporation are excluded from shares entitled to vote on the matter. Control shares are voting shares of stock which, if aggregated with all other shares of stock owned by the acquiror or in respect of which the acquiror is able to exercise or direct the exercise of voting power (except solely by virtue of a revocable proxy), would entitle the acquiror to exercise voting power in electing directors within one of the following ranges of voting power:

- one-tenth or more but less than one-third,
- one-third or more but less than a majority, or
- a majority or more of all voting power.

The requisite shareholder approval must be obtained each time an acquiror crosses one of the thresholds of voting power set forth above. Control shares do not include shares the acquiring person is then entitled to vote as a result of having previously obtained shareholder approval. A control share acquisition means the acquisition of control shares, subject to certain exceptions.

A person who has made or proposes to make a control share acquisition may compel the Board of Directors of the corporation to call a special meeting of shareholders to be held within 50 days of demand to consider the voting rights of the shares. The right to compel the calling of a special meeting is subject to the satisfaction of certain conditions, including an undertaking to pay the expenses of the meeting. If no request for a meeting is made, the corporation may itself present the question at any shareholders meeting.

Table of Contents

Patriot

Prospect

If voting rights are not approved at the meeting or if the acquiring person does not deliver an acquiring person statement as required by the statute, then the corporation may repurchase for fair value any or all of the control shares, except those for which voting rights have previously been approved. The right of the corporation to repurchase control shares is subject to certain conditions and limitations, including, as provided in our bylaws, compliance with the 1940 Act. Fair value is determined, without regard to the absence of voting rights for the control shares, as of the date of the last control share acquisition by the acquiror or of any meeting of shareholders at which the voting rights of the shares are considered and not approved. If voting rights for control shares are approved at a shareholders meeting and the acquiror becomes entitled to vote a majority of the shares entitled to vote, all other shareholders may exercise appraisal rights. The fair value of the shares as determined for purposes of appraisal rights may not be less than the highest price per share paid by the acquiror in the control share acquisition.

The Control Share Act does not apply (a) to shares acquired in a merger, consolidation or share exchange if the corporation is a party to the transaction or (b) to acquisitions approved or exempted by the charter or bylaws of the corporation.

Prospect's bylaws contain a provision exempting from the Control Share Act any and all acquisitions by any person of its shares of stock.

Table of Contents**Patriot*****Dividends and Stock Repurchases***

The DGCL provides that, subject to any restrictions in a corporation's certificate of incorporation, dividends may be declared from the corporation's surplus, or, if there is no surplus, from its net profits for the fiscal year in which the dividend is declared and for the preceding fiscal year. Dividends may not be declared out of net profits, however, if the corporation's capital has been diminished to an amount less than the aggregate amount of all capital represented by the issued and outstanding stock of all classes having a preference upon the distribution of assets until the deficiency in the amount of capital represented by the issued and outstanding stock of all classes having a preference upon the distribution of assets is repaired. Furthermore, the DGCL generally provides that a corporation may redeem or repurchase its shares only if the redemption or repurchase would not impair the capital of the corporation. The Patriot certificate of incorporation states only that the right of the holders of shares of common stock to receive dividends is subject to the rights of the shares of then outstanding preferred stock.

Prospect

A Maryland corporation may provide by its charter that any specified class of stock (including common stock) may be redeemed at the option of the corporation or the holders of the stock or as the result of facts ascertainable outside the charter. The charter may (and Prospect's charter does) provide that the board of directors may classify or reclassify any unissued stock by setting or changing terms or conditions of redemption).

Maryland permits a corporation, subject to any restriction in its charter, to make any distribution authorized by the board of directors if, after the distribution, the corporation would not be insolvent in either the equity sense (inability to pay debts as they become due in the usual course) or the balance sheet sense (assets being less than the sum of liabilities plus, unless the charter provides otherwise, senior liquidation preferences). In addition, for purposes of determining compliance with the insolvency tests, Maryland permits assets to be valued on the basis of a fair valuation of the assets or upon any other reasonable method rather than limiting application of the tests to the financial statements. The corporation may make a distribution in money or in any other property of the corporation.

Table of Contents

BROKERAGE ALLOCATION AND OTHER PRACTICES

Since Prospect generally acquires and disposes of its investments in privately negotiated transactions, it infrequently uses brokers in the normal course of its business. The aggregate amount of brokerage commissions paid by Prospect during the three most recent fiscal years is \$105,613. Subject to policies established by Prospect's board of directors, Prospect Capital Management is primarily responsible for the execution of the publicly-traded securities portion of Prospect's portfolio transactions and the allocation of brokerage commissions.

Prospect Capital Management does not expect to execute transactions through any particular broker or dealer, but seeks to obtain the best net results for Prospect, taking into account such factors as price (including the applicable brokerage commission or dealer spread), size of order, difficulty of execution, and operational facilities of the firm and the firm's risk and skill in positioning blocks of securities. While Prospect Capital Management generally seeks reasonably competitive trade execution costs, Prospect will not necessarily pay the lowest spread or commission available. Subject to applicable legal requirements, Prospect Capital Management may select a broker based partly upon brokerage or research services provided to it and Prospect and any other clients. In return for such services, Prospect may pay a higher commission than other brokers would charge if Prospect Capital Management determines in good faith that such commission is reasonable in relation to the services provided.

LEGAL MATTERS

The validity of Prospect's common stock to be issued in connection with the merger will be passed upon for Prospect by Venable LLP. Sutherland Asbill & Brennan LLP will pass upon certain legal matters to the effect that, subject to the assumptions set forth in such opinion, the merger will constitute a tax-free reorganization within the meaning of Section 368(a) of the Code.

EXPERTS

The consolidated financial statements of Prospect as of June 30, 2008 and 2007 included in this document and registration statement, and the effectiveness of Prospect's internal control over financial reporting as of June 30, 2008 have been audited by BDO Seidman, LLP, Prospect's independent registered public accounting firm. Such consolidated financial statements are included herein in reliance on such report given upon the authority of such firm as experts in accounting and auditing.

The consolidated financial statements, schedule and management's assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting of Patriot Capital Funding, Inc. included in this registration statement have been so included in reliance upon the reports of Grant Thornton LLP, independent registered public accountants (which report expressed an unqualified opinion and contained explanatory paragraphs relating to substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern and the adoption of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 157 *Fair Value Measurements*), upon the authority of said firm as experts in accounting and auditing in giving said reports.

OTHER MATTERS

According to Patriot's bylaws, business to be conducted at a special meeting of shareholders may only be brought before the meeting pursuant to a notice of meeting or otherwise properly brought before the meeting by or at the direction of Patriot's board of directors. No matters other than the matters described in this document are anticipated to be presented for action at the special meeting or at any adjournment or postponement of the special meeting.

Patriot will hold a 2010 annual meeting of shareholders only if the merger is not completed. If it is determined that the merger will not be completed as contemplated by the merger agreement, Patriot will provide notice of the date fixed for the annual meeting, as well as the deadline for submitting shareholder proposals for such meeting and for having such shareholder proposals included in its proxy statement.

Table of Contents

WHERE YOU CAN FIND MORE INFORMATION

Prospect has filed with the SEC a registration statement on Form N-14 together with all amendments and related exhibits under the Securities Act of 1933. The registration statement contains additional information about Prospect and the securities being offered by this prospectus.

Prospect and Patriot file annual, quarterly and current reports, proxy statements and other information with the SEC under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. You can inspect any materials filed by Prospect and Patriot with the SEC, without charge, at the SEC's Public Reference Room at 100 F Street, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20549. Please call the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330 for further information on the Public Reference Room.

The information Prospect files with the SEC is available free of charge by contacting it at 10 East 40th Street, 44th Floor, New York, NY 10016, or by telephone at (212) 448-0702 or on its website at www.prospectstreet.com. The SEC also maintains a website that contains reports, proxy statements and other information regarding registrants, including Prospect, that file such information electronically with the SEC. The address of the SEC's website is www.sec.gov. Information contained on Prospect's website or on the SEC's website about Prospect is not incorporated into this prospectus and you should not consider information contained on Prospect's website or on the SEC's website to be part of this prospectus.

The information Patriot files with the SEC is available free of charge by contacting it at 274 Riverside Avenue, Westport, CT 06880, or by telephone at (203) 429-2700 or on its website at www.patcapfunding.com. The SEC also maintains a website that contains reports, proxy statements and other information regarding registrants, including Patriot, that file such information electronically with the SEC. The address of the SEC's website is www.sec.gov. Information contained on Patriot's website or on the SEC's website about Patriot is not incorporated into this prospectus and you should not consider information contained on Patriot's website or on the SEC's website to be part of this prospectus.

Table of Contents

INDEX TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Prospect Capital Corporation

UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

<u>Consolidated Statements of Assets and Liabilities as of March 31, 2009 and June 30, 2008</u>	F-3
<u>Consolidated Statements of Operations For the Nine Months Ended March 31, 2009 and 2008</u>	F-4
<u>Consolidated Statements of Changes in Net Assets For the Nine Months Ended March 31, 2009 and 2008</u>	F-5
<u>Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows For the Nine Months Ended March 31, 2009 and 2008</u>	F-6
<u>Consolidated Schedule of Investments as of March 31, 2009</u>	F-7
<u>Consolidated Schedule of Investments as of June 30, 2008</u>	F-12
<u>Notes to Financial Statements</u>	F-19

AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

<u>Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm</u>	F-35
<u>Consolidated Statements of Assets and Liabilities as of June 30, 2008 and June 30, 2007</u>	F-36
<u>Consolidated Statements of Operations For the Years Ended June 30, 2008, June 30, 2007 and June 30, 2006</u>	F-37
<u>Consolidated Statements of Changes in Net Assets For the Years Ended June 30, 2008, June 30, 2007 and June 30, 2006</u>	F-38
<u>Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows For the Years Ended June 30, 2008, June 30, 2007 and June 30, 2006</u>	F-39
<u>Consolidated Schedule of Investments as of June 30, 2008</u>	F-40
<u>Consolidated Schedule of Investments as of June 30, 2007</u>	F-47
<u>Notes to Financial Statements</u>	F-52

Patriot Capital Funding, Inc.

UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

<u>Consolidated Balance Sheets at June 30, 2009 and December 31, 2008</u>	F-66
<u>Consolidated Statements of Operations for the six months ended June 30, 2009 and 2008</u>	F-67
<u>Consolidated Statements of Changes in Net Assets for the six months ended June 30, 2009 and 2008</u>	F-68
<u>Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for six months ended June 30, 2009 and 2008</u>	F-69
<u>Consolidated Schedule of Investments at June 30, 2009</u>	F-70
<u>Consolidated Schedule of Investments at December 31, 2008</u>	F-76
<u>Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements</u>	F-81

AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

<u>Reports of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm</u>	F-99
<u>Consolidated Balance Sheets at December 31, 2008 and 2007</u>	F-101
<u>Consolidated Statements of Operations for the years ended December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006</u>	F-102
<u>Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the years ended December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006</u>	F-103
<u>Consolidated Statements of Changes in Net Assets for the years ended December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006</u>	F-104
<u>Consolidated Schedule of Investments at December 31, 2008</u>	F-105
<u>Consolidated Schedule of Investments at December 31, 2007</u>	F-108
<u>Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements</u>	F-111

Table of Contents

PROSPECT CAPITAL CORPORATION
CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE
THREE AND NINE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 2009 (UNAUDITED)
AND
CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE
YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 2008 AND 2007

F-2

Table of Contents**PROSPECT CAPITAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARY****CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES****March 31, 2009 and June 30, 2008****(In thousands, except share and per share data)**

	March 31, 2009 (Unaudited)	June 30, 2008 (Audited)
ASSETS		
Investments at fair value (cost of \$567,306 and \$496,805, respectively, Note 3)		
Control investments (cost of \$221,744 and \$203,661, respectively)	\$ 220,263	\$ 205,827
Affiliate investments (cost of \$33,546 and \$5,609, respectively)	30,819	6,043
Non-control/Non-affiliate investments (cost of \$312,016 and \$287,535, respectively)	303,959	285,660
Total investments at fair value	555,041	497,530
Investments in money market funds	39,254	33,000
Cash	449	555
Receivables for:		
Interest, net	5,929	4,094
Dividends	16	4,248
Loan principal		71
Managerial assistance	473	380
Prepaid prospective deal expenses	86	
Other	109	187
Prepaid expenses	221	273
Deferred financing costs	1,228	1,440
Total Assets	602,806	541,778
LIABILITIES		
Credit facility payable	137,567	91,167
Dividends payable	12,671	11,845
Due to Prospect Administration (Note 7)	742	695
Due to Prospect Capital Management (Note 7)	5,813	5,946
Accrued expenses	1,324	1,104
Other liabilities	665	1,398
Total Liabilities	158,782	112,155
Net Assets	\$ 444,024	\$ 429,623
Components of Net Assets		
Common stock, par value \$0.001 per share (100,000,000 and 100,000,000 common shares authorized, respectively; 31,286,128 and 29,520,379 issued and outstanding,	\$ 31	\$ 30

respectively)

Paid-in capital in excess of par	456,398	441,332
Undistributed net investment income	12,171	1,508
Accumulated realized losses on investments	(12,311)	(13,972)
Unrealized (depreciation) appreciation on investments	(12,265)	725
Net Assets	\$ 444,024	\$ 429,623
Net Asset Value Per Share	\$ 14.19	\$ 14.55

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

F-3

Table of Contents**PROSPECT CAPITAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARY**

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS
For The Three and Nine Months Ended March 31, 2009 and 2008
(Unaudited)

(In thousands, except share and per share data)

	For the Three Months Ended March 31,		For the Nine Months Ended March 31,	
	2009	2008	2009	2008
Investment Income				
Interest Income				
Control investments (Net of foreign withholding tax of \$28, \$35, \$137, and \$193, respectively)	\$ 5,503	\$ 4,556	\$ 17,300	\$ 15,111
Affiliate investments (Net of foreign withholding tax of \$0, \$0, \$0, and \$70, respectively)	730	290	2,365	1,612
Non-control/Non-affiliate investments	9,832	10,044	31,197	25,815
Total interest income	16,065	14,890	50,862	42,538
Dividend income				
Control investments	4,400	3,300	13,568	6,950
Money market funds	45	123	265	557
Total dividend income	4,445	3,423	13,833	7,507
Other income: (Note 4)				
Control/Affiliate investments		200	831	210
Non-control/Non-affiliate investments	159	3,487	13,155	5,699
Total other income	159	3,687	13,986	5,909
Total Investment Income	20,669	22,000	78,681	55,954
Operating Expenses				
Investment advisory fees:				
Base management fee (Note 7)	2,977	2,388	8,740	6,366
Income incentive fee (Note 7)	2,930	3,230	11,795	7,861
Total investment advisory fees	5,907	5,618	20,535	14,227
Interest and credit facility expenses	1,345	1,863	4,828	4,719
Sub-administration fees (including former Chief Financial Officer and Chief Compliance Officer)	177	228	644	620
Legal fees	107	449	590	2,224
Valuation services	139	198	561	431
Audit, compliance and tax related fees	219	45	848	348
	588	588	1,764	1,108

Allocation of overhead from Prospect Administration
(Note 7)

Insurance expense	61	64	185	192
Directors fees	61	55	204	165
Other general and administrative expenses	345	(27)	807	476
Excise taxes			533	
Total Operating Expenses	8,949	9,081	31,499	24,510
Net Investment Income	11,720	12,919	47,182	31,444
Net realized gain (loss) on investments		208	1,661	(18,413)
Net change in unrealized appreciation/depreciation on investments	3,611	(14,386)	(12,990)	(9,426)
Net Increase (Decrease) in Net Assets Resulting from Operations	\$ 15,331	\$ (1,259)	\$ 35,853	\$ 3,605
Net increase (decrease) in net assets resulting from operations per share: (Note 6)	\$ 0.51	\$ (0.05)	\$ 1.21	\$ 0.16
Dividends declared per share:	\$ 0.41	\$ 0.40	\$ 1.21	\$ 1.18

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents**PROSPECT CAPITAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARY****CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS****For The Nine Months Ended March 31, 2009 and 2008****(Unaudited)****(In thousands, except share data)**

	For the Nine Months Ended March 31,	
	2009	2008
Increase in Net Assets from Operations:		
Net investment income	\$ 47,182	\$ 31,444
Net realized gain (loss) on investments	1,661	(18,413)
Net change in unrealized appreciation/depreciation on investments	(12,990)	(9,426)
Net Increase in Net Assets Resulting from Operations	35,853	3,605
Dividends to Shareholders:	(36,519)	(27,667)
Capital Share Transactions:		
Net proceeds from capital shares sold	12,300	94,230
Less: Offering costs of public share offerings	(513)	(1,251)
Reinvestment of dividends	3,280	2,753
Net Increase in Net Assets Resulting from Capital Share Transactions	15,067	95,732
Total Increase in Net Assets:	14,401	71,670
Net assets at beginning of period	429,623	300,048
Net Assets at End of Period	\$ 444,024	\$ 371,718
Capital Share Activity:		
Shares sold	1,500,000	6,150,000
Shares issued through reinvestment of dividends	265,749	171,314
Net increase in capital share activity	1,765,749	6,321,314
Shares outstanding at beginning of period	29,520,379	19,949,065
Shares Outstanding at End of Period	31,286,128	26,270,379

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents**PROSPECT CAPITAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARY****CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS****For The Nine Months Ended March 31, 2009 and 2008****(Unaudited)****(In thousands, except share data)**

	For the Nine Months Ended March 31,	
	2009	2008
Cash Flows from Operating Activities:		
Net increase in net assets resulting from operations	\$ 35,853	\$ 3,605
Net realized (gain) loss on investments	(1,661)	18,413
Net change in unrealized appreciation/depreciation on investments	12,990	9,426
Accretion of original issue discount on investments	(2,323)	(1,785)
Amortization of deferred financing costs	540	547
Gain on settlement of net profits interest	(12,576)	
Change in operating assets and liabilities:		
Payments for purchases of investments	(89,052)	(192,311)
Payment-In-Kind interest	(1,324)	(722)
Proceeds from sale of investments and collection of investment principal	36,435	66,063
Purchases of cash equivalents	(29,999)	(229,955)
Sales of cash equivalents	29,999	229,938
Net (increase) decrease investments in money market funds	(6,254)	14,511
Increase in interest receivable, net	(1,835)	(1,900)
Decrease in dividends receivable	4,232	218
Decrease (increase) in loan principal receivable	71	(107)
Increase in receivable for securities sold		(506)
Decrease in receivable for structuring fees		1,625
Increase in receivable for managerial assistance	(93)	
Increase in receivable for potential deal expenses	(86)	
Decrease (increase) in other receivables	78	(148)
Decrease in prepaid expenses	52	173
Decrease in payables for securities purchased		(70,000)
Increase in due to Prospect Administration	47	601
(Decrease) increase in due to Prospect Capital Management	(133)	1,054
Increase (decrease) in accrued expenses	220	(85)
(Decrease) increase in other liabilities	(733)	640
Net Cash Used In Operating Activities:	(25,552)	(150,705)
Cash Flows from Financing Activities:		
Borrowings under credit facility	54,500	184,992
Payments under credit facility	(8,100)	(94,325)
Financing costs paid and deferred	(328)	(415)
Net proceeds from issuance of common stock	12,300	94,230
Offering costs from issuance of common stock	(513)	(1,251)

Dividends paid	(32,413)	(15,956)
Net Cash Provided By Financing Activities:	25,446	167,275
Total (Decrease) Increase in Cash	(106)	16,570
Cash balance at beginning of period	555	
Cash Balance at End of Period	\$ 449	\$ 16,570
Cash Paid For Interest	\$ 4,015	\$ 1,825
Non-Cash Financing Activity:		
Amount of shares issued in connection with dividend reinvestment plan	\$ 3,280	\$ 2,753

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

F-6

Table of Contents**PROSPECT CAPITAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARY****CONSOLIDATED SCHEDULE OF INVESTMENTS****March 31, 2009 and June 30, 2008**

			March 31, 2009		
Portfolio Investments(1)	Locale/ Industry	Par Value/ Shares Ownership %	Cost	Fair Value(2) (Unaudited)	% of Net Assets
(In thousands, except share data)					
Control Investments (25.00% or greater of voting control)					
Ajax Rolled Ring & Machine	South Carolina/ Manufacturing				
Unrestricted common shares (7 total unrestricted common shares issued and outstanding and 681.85 restricted common shares issued and outstanding)		6	\$	\$	0.0%
Series A convertible preferred shares (7,222.6 total preferred shares issued and outstanding)		6,142.6	6,057	1,100	0.2%
Senior secured note Tranche A, 10.50%, 4/01/2013(4),(28)		\$ 21,597	21,597	21,597	4.9%
Subordinated secured note Tranche B, 11.50% plus 6.00% PIK, 4/01/2013(4),(29)		\$ 11,500	11,500	11,500	2.6%
			39,154	34,197	7.7%
C&J Cladding LLC(4)	Texas/Metal Services				
Warrant, common units, expiring 3/30/2014 (1,000 total company units outstanding)		400	580	5,279	1.2%
Senior secured note, 14.00%, 3/30/2012(12)		\$ 3,900	3,434	4,193	0.9%
			4,014	9,472	2.1%
Change Clean Energy Holdings, Inc. (CCEHI), Worcester Energy Co, Inc. (WECO), and Worcester Energy Holdings, Inc. (WEHI) (together Biomass)(9)	Maine/Biomass Power				
CCEHI common shares (1,000 total common shares issued and outstanding)		1,000	6,000	6,000	1.4%
WECO common shares (552 total common shares issued and outstanding)		282	1,625		0.0%
		100			0.0%

WEHI common shares (100 total common shares issued and outstanding)				
Senior secured note, stated rate 12.50% plus 5.00% default interest, in non-accrual status effective 7/01/2008, matures 12/31/2012	\$ 35,599	35,509		0.0%
		43,134	6,000	1.4%
Gas Solutions Holdings, Inc.(3)				
Common shares (100 total common shares outstanding)	100	5,022	60,186	13.6%
Senior secured note, 18.00%, 12/22/2018(4)	\$ 25,000	25,000	25,000	5.6%
		30,022	85,186	19.2%
Integrated Contract Services, Inc.(5)				
Common stock (100 total common shares outstanding)	49	717		0.0%
Series A preferred shares (10 total Series A preferred shares outstanding)	10			0.0%
Junior secured note, stated rate 7.00% plus 7.00% PIK plus 6.00% default interest, in non-accrual status effective 10/09/2007, past due	\$ 14,003	14,003	3,030	0.7%

Table of Contents**PROSPECT CAPITAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARY****CONSOLIDATED SCHEDULE OF INVESTMENTS (Continued)**

Portfolio Investments(1)	Locale/ Industry	Par Value/ Shares Ownership %	March 31, 2009			% of Net Assets
			Cost	Fair Value(2) (Unaudited)		
(In thousands, except share data)						
Senior secured note, stated rate 7.00% plus 7.00% PIK plus 6.00% default Interest, in non-accrual status effective 10/09/2007, past due		\$ 800	\$ 800	\$ 800		0.2%
Senior demand note, 15.00%, 6/30/2009(6)		\$ 1,170	1,170	1,170		0.2%
			16,690	5,000		1.1%
Iron Horse Coiled Tubing, Inc.	Alberta, Canada/ Production Services					
Common shares (2,231 total class A common shares outstanding)		1,781	268			0.0%
Senior secured note, 15.00%, 4/30/2009		\$ 9,250	9,234	7,163		1.6%
Bridge Loan, 15.00% plus 3.00% PIK, 4/30/2009		\$ 9,752	9,752	9,602		2.2%
			19,254	16,765		3.8%
NRG Manufacturing, Inc.	Texas/ Manufacturing					
Common shares (1,000 total common shares issued and outstanding)		800	2,317	15,179		3.4%
Senior secured note, 16.50%, 8/31/2011(4),(8)		\$ 13,080	13,080	13,080		3.0%
			15,397	28,259		6.4%
R-V Industries, Inc.	Pennsylvania/ Manufacturing					
Common shares (750,000 total common shares issued and outstanding)		545,107	5,084	6,976		1.5%

Warrants, common shares, expiring 6/30/2017 (200,000 total common shares outstanding)		200,000	1,682	2,560	0.6%
			6,766	9,536	2.1%
Yatesville Coal Holdings, Inc.(23)	Kentucky/ Mining and Coal Production				
Common stock (1,000 total common shares outstanding)		1,000	422		0.0%
Junior secured note, 15.66%, 12/31/2010		\$ 36,891	36,891	15,848	3.6%
Senior secured note, 15.66%, 12/31/2010		\$ 10,000	10,000	10,000	2.2%
			47,313	25,848	5.8%
Total Control Investments			221,744	220,263	49.6%
Affiliate Investments (5.00% to 24.99% of voting control)					
Appalachian Energy Holdings LLC (10),(4)	West Virginia/ Construction Services				
Warrants Class A common units, expiring 2/13/2016 (64,968 total fully-diluted class A common units outstanding)		6,065	176		0.0%
Warrants Class A common units, expiring 6/17/2018 (64,968 total fully-diluted class A common units outstanding)		6,025	172		0.0%

Table of Contents**PROSPECT CAPITAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARY****CONSOLIDATED SCHEDULE OF INVESTMENTS (Continued)**

Portfolio Investments(1)	Locale/ Industry	Par Value/ Shares Ownership %	March 31, 2009		% of Net Assets	
			Cost	Fair Value(2) (Unaudited)		
(In thousands, except share data)						
Warrants Class A common units, expiring 11/30/2018 (64,968 total fully-diluted class A common units outstanding)		18,750	\$	\$	0.0%	
Series A preferred equity (1,075 total series A preferred equity units outstanding)		200		97	0.0%	
Series B preferred equity (794 total series B preferred equity units outstanding)		241		241	0.0%	
Series C preferred equity (375 total series C preferred equity units outstanding)		375		375	0.0%	
Senior Secured Debt Tranche A, 14.00% plus 3.00% PIK plus 3.00% default interest, non-accrual status effective 11/01/2008, matures 1/31/2011		\$ 2,080		2,080	1,925	0.4%
Senior Secured Debt Tranche B, 14.00% plus 3.00% PIK plus 3.00% default interest, non-accrual status effective 11/01/2008, matures 5/01/2009		\$ 2,009		2,009	558	0.1%
				5,150	2,483	0.5%
Biotronic NeuroNetwork	Michigan/ Healthcare					
Preferred shares (85,000 total preferred shares outstanding)(26)		9,925.455		2,300	2,272	0.5%
Senior secured note, 11.50% plus 1.00% PIK, 2/21/2013(4),(27)		\$ 26,095		26,096	26,064	5.9%
				28,396	28,336	6.4%
Total Affiliate Investments				33,546	30,819	6.9%

Non-Control/Non-Affiliate Investments (less than 5.00% of voting control)

American Gilsonite Company	Utah/Specialty Minerals				
Membership interest units in AGC PEP, LLC(11)		99.9999%	1,031	3,366	0.8%
Senior subordinated note, 12.00% plus 3.00% PIK, 3/14/2013(4)		\$ 14,783	14,783	15,073	3.4%
			15,814	18,439	4.2%
Castro Cheese Company, Inc.(4)	Texas/Food Products				
Junior secured note, 11.00% plus 2.00% PIK, 2/28/2013		\$ 7,500	7,370	7,175	1.6%
Conquest Cherokee, LLC (13),(4)	Tennessee/Oil and Gas Production				
Senior secured note, 13.00%, 5/05/2009(14)		\$ 10,200	10,191	8,807	2.0%
Deb Shops, Inc.(4)	Pennsylvania/Retail				
Second lien debt, 9.26%, 10/23/2014(25)		\$ 15,000	14,611	5,466	1.2%
Diamondback Operating, LP(4)	Oklahoma/Oil and Gas Production				
Net profit interests, 15% payable on equity distributions(33)				456	0.1%

Table of Contents**PROSPECT CAPITAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARY****CONSOLIDATED SCHEDULE OF INVESTMENTS (Continued)**

Portfolio Investments(1)	Locale/ Industry	Par Value/ Shares Ownership %	March 31, 2009			% of Net Assets
			Cost	Fair Value(2)	(Unaudited)	
(In thousands, except share data)						
Freedom Marine Services LLC (15),(4)	Louisiana/ Shipping Vessels					
Subordinated secured note, 12.00% plus 4.00% PIK, 12/31/2011(17)		\$ 7,162	\$ 7,081	\$ 7,151		1.6%
H&M Oil & Gas, LLC (15),(4)	Texas/Oil and Gas Production					
Senior secured note, 13.00%, 6/30/2010(16)		\$ 50,500	50,500	52,804		11.9%
IEC Systems LP (IEC)/ Advanced Rig Services LLC (ARS)(4)	Texas/ Oilfield Fabrication					
IEC senior secured note, 12.00% plus 3.00% PIK, 11/20/2012(30)		\$ 22,011	22,011	22,890		5.1%
ARS senior secured note, 12.00% plus 3.00% PIK, 11/20/2012(30)		\$ 13,189	13,189	13,625		3.1%
			35,200	36,515		8.2%
Maverick Healthcare, LLC(4)	Arizona/ Healthcare					
Common units (79,000,000 total class A common units outstanding)		1,250,000				0.0%
Preferred units (79,000,000 total preferred units outstanding)		1,250,000	1,252	1,333		0.3%
Second lien debt, 12.00% plus 1.50% PIK, 4/30/2014		\$ 12,643	12,643	12,823		2.9%
			13,895	14,156		3.2%
Miller Petroleum, Inc.	Tennessee/ Oil and Gas Production					
Warrants, common shares, expiring 5/04/2010 to 3/31/2014 (15,616,856 total common shares)		1,844,440	150	175		0.0%

outstanding)(32)

Peerless Manufacturing Co.(4)	Texas/ Manufacturing				
Subordinated secured note, 11.50% plus 3.50% PIK, 4/29/2013		\$ 20,000	20,000	20,000	4.5%
Qualitest Pharmaceuticals, Inc.(4)	Alabama/ Pharmaceuticals				
Second lien debt, 8.96%, 4/30/2015(18)		\$ 12,000	11,948	10,250	2.3%
Regional Management Corp.(4)	South Carolina/ Financial Services				
Second lien debt, 12.00% plus 2.00% PIK, 6/29/2012		\$ 25,296	25,296	21,839	4.9%
Resco Products, Inc.(4)	Pennsylvania/ Manufacturing				
Second lien debt, 10.20%, 6/22/2014(19)		\$ 9,750	9,588	8,692	2.0%
Shearer s Foods, Inc.	Ohio/ Food Products				
Membership interest units in Mistral Chip Holdings, LLC (45,300 total membership units outstanding)(24)			2,000	2,000	4,210 0.9%

F-10

Table of Contents**PROSPECT CAPITAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARY****CONSOLIDATED SCHEDULE OF INVESTMENTS (Continued)**

Portfolio Investments(1)	Locale/ Industry	Par Value/ Shares Ownership %	March 31, 2009		% of Net Assets
			Cost	Fair Value(2) (Unaudited)	
(In thousands, except share data)					
Second lien debt, 14.00%, 10/31/2013(4)		\$ 18,000	\$ 18,000	\$ 18,000	4.1%
			20,000	22,210	5.0%
Stryker Energy, LLC (20),(4)	Ohio/ Oil and Gas Production				
Subordinated secured revolving credit facility, 12.00%, 12/01/2011(21)		\$ 29,500	29,124	30,725	6.9%
TriZetto Group	California/ Healthcare				
Subordinated unsecured note, 12.00% plus 1.50% PIK, 10/01/2016(4)		\$ 15,036	14,893	15,095	3.4%
Unitek(4)	Pennsylvania/ Technical Services				
Second lien debt, 13.08%, 12/31/2013(22)		\$ 11,500	11,355	11,500	2.6%
Wind River Resources Corp. and Wind River II Corp.(4),(15)	Utah/ Oil and Gas Production				
Senior secured note, stated rate 13.00% plus 3.00% default interest, in non-accrual status effective 12/01/2008, matures 7/31/2010(31)		\$ 15,000	15,000	12,504	2.9%
Total Non-Control/Non-Affiliate Investments			312,016	303,959	68.5%
Total Portfolio Investments			567,306	555,041	125.0%
Money Market Funds		36,875,316	36,876	36,876	8.3%

Fidelity Institutional Money Market Funds Government Portfolio (Class I) Fidelity Institutional Money Market Funds Government Portfolio (Class I)(4)	2,378,260	2,378	2,378	0.5%
Total Money Market Funds		39,254	39,254	8.8%
Total Investments		\$ 606,560	\$ 594,295	133.8%

F-11

Table of Contents

PROSPECT CAPITAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARY
CONSOLIDATED SCHEDULE OF INVESTMENTS (Continued)

Portfolio Investments(1)	Locale/ Industry	Par Value/ Shares Ownership %	June 30, 2008		% of Net Assets
			Cost	Fair Value(2) (Audited)	
(In thousands, except share data)					
Control Investments (25.00% or greater of voting control)					
Ajax Rolled Ring & Machine	South Carolina/ Manufacturing				
Unrestricted common shares (7 total unrestricted common shares issued and outstanding and 803.18 restricted common shares issued and outstanding)		6	\$	\$	0.0%
Series A convertible preferred shares (7,222.6 total preferred shares issued and outstanding)		6,142.6	6,293	6,293	1.5%
Senior secured note Tranche A, 10.50%, 4/01/2013(4)		\$ 21,890	21,890	21,890	5.1%
Subordinated secured note Tranche B, 11.50% plus 6.00% PIK, 4/01/2013(4)		\$ 11,500	11,500	11,500	2.6%
			39,683	39,683	9.2%
C&J Cladding LLC(4)	Texas/ Metal Services				
Warrants, common units, expiring 3/30/2014 (600 total company units outstanding)		400	580	2,222	0.5%
Senior secured note, 14.00%, 3/30/2012(12)		\$ 4,800	4,085	4,607	1.1%
			4,665	6,829	1.6%
Gas Solutions Holdings, Inc.(3)	Texas/ Gas Gathering and Processing				
Common shares (100 total common shares outstanding)		100	5,221	41,542	9.7%
		\$ 20,000	20,000	20,000	4.7%

Subordinated secured note, 18.00%,
12/22/2009(4)

		25,221	61,542	14.4%	
Integrated Contract Services, Inc.(5)	North Carolina/ Contracting				
Common stock (100 total common shares outstanding)		49	491	0.0%	
Series A preferred shares (10 total Series A preferred shares outstanding)		10		0.0%	
Junior secured note, stated rate 7.00% plus 7.00% PIK, in non-accrual status effective 10/09/2007, 9/30/2010	\$ 14,003	14,003	3,030	0.7%	
Senior secured note, stated rate 7.00% plus 7.00% PIK, in non-accrual status effective 10/09/2007,, 9/30/2010	\$ 800	800	800	0.2%	
Senior demand note, 15.00%, 6/30/2009(6)	\$ 1,170	1,170	1,170	0.3%	
		16,464	5,000	1.2%	
Iron Horse Coiled Tubing, Inc.	Alberta, Canada/ Production Services				
Common shares (1,093 total common shares outstanding)		643	268	49	0.0%
Warrants for common shares(7)		1,138			0.0%
Senior secured note, 15.00%, 4/19/2009	\$ 9,250	9,094	9,073		2.1%
Bridge Loan, 15.00% plus 3.00% PIK, 12/11/2008	\$ 2,103	2,103	2,060		0.5%
		11,465	11,182		2.6%

Table of Contents

PROSPECT CAPITAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARY
CONSOLIDATED SCHEDULE OF INVESTMENTS (Continued)

Portfolio Investments(1)	Locale/ Industry	Par Value/ Shares Ownership %	June 30, 2008		% of Net Assets
			Cost	Fair Value(2) (Audited)	
(In thousands, except share data)					
NRG Manufacturing, Inc.	Texas/ Manufacturing				
Common shares (1,000 total common shares issued and outstanding)		800	\$ 2,317	\$ 8,656	2.0%
Senior secured note, 16.50%, 8/31/2011(4),(8)		\$ 13,080	13,080	13,080	3.0%
			15,397	21,736	5.0%
R-V Industries, Inc.	Pennsylvania/ Manufacturing				
Common shares (800,000 total common shares issued and outstanding)		545,107	5,031	8,064	1.9%
Warrants, common shares, expiring 6/30/2017		200,000	1,682	2,959	0.7%
Senior secured note, 15.00%, 6/30/2017(4)		\$ 7,526	5,912	7,526	1.8%
			12,625	18,549	4.4%
Worcester Energy Partners, Inc.(9)	Maine/ Biomass Power				
Equity ownership			457	1	0.0%
Senior secured note, 12.50%, 12/31/2012		\$ 37,388	37,264	15,579	3.6%
			37,721	15,580	3.6%
Yatesville Coal Holdings, Inc.(23)	Kentucky/ Mining and Coal Production				
Common stock (1,000 total common shares outstanding)		1,000	284		0.0%
Junior secured note, 15.43%, 12/31/2010		\$ 30,136	30,136	15,726	3.7%
Senior secured note, 15.43%, 12/31/2010		\$ 10,000	10,000	10,000	2.3%

		40,420	25,726	6.0%	
Total Control Investments		203,661	205,827	48.0%	
Affiliate Investments (5.00% to 24.99% of voting control)					
Appalachian Energy Holdings LLC (10),(4)	West Virginia/ Construction Services				
Warrants Class A common units, expiring 2/13/2016 (49,753 total class A common units outstanding)		12,090	348	794	0.2%
Series A preferred equity (16,125 total series A preferred equity units outstanding)		3,000	72	162	0.0%
Series B preferred equity (794 total series B preferred equity units outstanding)		241	241		0.0%
Senior Secured Debt Tranche A, 14.00% plus 3.00% PIK, 1/31/2011		\$ 3,003	3,003	3,003	0.7%
Senior Secured Debt Tranche B, 14.00% plus 3.00% PIK, 5/01/2009		\$ 1,945	1,945	2,084	0.5%
			5,609	6,043	1.4%
Total Affiliate Investments			5,609	6,043	1.4%

Table of Contents**PROSPECT CAPITAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARY****CONSOLIDATED SCHEDULE OF INVESTMENTS (Continued)**

Portfolio Investments(1)	Locale/ Industry	Par Value/ Shares Ownership %	June 30, 2008		% of Net Assets
			Cost	Fair Value(2) (Audited)	
(In thousands, except share data)					
Non-Control/Non-Affiliate Investments (less than 5.00% of voting control)					
American Gilsonite Company	Utah/ Specialty Minerals				
Membership interest in AGC\PEP, LLC(11)		99.9999%	\$ 1,000	\$ 1,000	0.2%
Subordinated secured note, 12.00% plus 3.00% PIK, 3/14/2013(4)		\$ 14,632	14,632	14,632	3.4%
			15,632	15,632	3.6%
Conquest Cherokee, LLC (13),(4)	Tennessee/Oil and Gas Production				
Senior secured note, 13.00%, 5/05/2009(14)		\$ 10,200	10,125	9,923	2.3%
Deb Shops, Inc.(4)	Pennsylvania/ Retail				
Second lien debt, 10.69%, 10/23/2014(25)		\$ 15,000	14,577	13,428	3.1%
Deep Down, Inc.(4)	Texas/ Production Services				
Warrant, common shares, expiring 8/06/2012 (174,732,501 total common shares outstanding)		4,960,585		2,856	0.7%
Diamondback Operating, LP (15),(4)	Oklahoma/ Oil and Gas Production				
Senior secured note, 12.00% plus 2.00% PIK, 8/28/2011		\$ 9,200	9,200	9,108	2.1%

Edgar Filing: PROSPECT CAPITAL CORP - Form N-14 8C

Freedom Marine Services LLC (15),(4)	Louisiana/ Shipping Vessels				
Subordinated secured note, 12.00% plus 4.00% PIK, 12/31/2011(17)		\$ 6,948	6,850	6,805	1.6%
H&M Oil & Gas, LLC (15),(4)	Texas/ Oil and Gas Production				
Senior secured note, 13.00%, 6/30/2010(16)		\$ 50,500	50,500	50,500	11.8%
IEC Systems LP (IEC)/ Advanced Rig Services LLC (ARS)(4)	Texas/ Oilfield Fabrication				
IEC senior secured note, 12.00% plus 3.00% PIK, 11/20/2012		\$ 19,028	19,028	19,028	4.4%
ARS senior secured note, 12.00% plus 3.00% PIK, 11/20/2012		\$ 5,825	5,825	5,825	1.4%