

ALLIED CAPITAL CORP  
Form N-2  
April 01, 2008

*As filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on April 1, 2008*

**Registration No. 333-**

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**UNITED STATES SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION**

**WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549**

**FORM N-2**

**REGISTRATION STATEMENT**

**UNDER  
THE SECURITIES ACT OF 1933**

- o **Pre-Effective Amendment No.**
- o **Post-Effective Amendment No.**

**ALLIED CAPITAL CORPORATION**

*(Exact Name of Registrant as Specified in Charter)*

**1919 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.**

**Washington, D.C. 20006-3434  
(202) 721-6100**

*(Address and Telephone Number, including Area Code, of Principal Executive Offices)*

**William L. Walton, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer**

**Allied Capital Corporation  
1919 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20006-3434**  
*(Name and Address of Agent for Service)*

*Copies of information to:*

**Cynthia M. Krus, Esq.  
Steven B. Boehm, Esq.  
Sutherland Asbill & Brennan LLP  
1275 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20004-2415**

*Approximate Date of Proposed Public Offering:*

From time to time after the effective date of the Registration Statement.

*If any securities being registered on this form will be offered on a delayed or continuous basis in reliance on Rule 415 under the Securities Act of 1933, other than securities offered in connection with a dividend reinvestment plan, check the following box. p*

CALCULATION OF REGISTRATION FEE UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT OF 1933

Title of Securities Being Registered	Amount Being Registered	Proposed Maximum Offering Price Per Share <sup>(1)</sup>	Proposed Maximum Aggregate Offering Price	Amount of Registration Fee
Common Stock, \$0.0001 par value per share	11,527,000 shares	\$ 18.97	\$ 218,667,190	\$ 8,594

(1) Estimated solely for the purpose of calculating the registration fee pursuant to Rule 457(c) under the Securities Act of 1933 on the basis of the average of the high and low sales prices of the common stock on March 28, 2008, as reported on the New York Stock Exchange.

**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 this registration statement shall become effective on such date as the Commission, acting pursuant to Section 8(a), may determine.**

**The information in this prospectus is not complete and may be changed. We may not sell these securities until the registration statement filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission is effective. This prospectus is not an offer to sell these securities and is not soliciting an offer to buy these securities in any state where the offer or sale is not permitted.**

PROSPECTUS (Subject to Completion)

, 2008

## Shares

### Common Stock

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

The shares of common stock may be offered directly to one or more purchasers, through agents designated from time to time by us, or to or through underwriters or dealers. The price and terms of any offering, including any applicable fee, commission or discount arrangement between us and any agents or underwriters or among our underwriters, or the basis upon which such amount may be calculated will be described in one or more supplements to this prospectus.

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

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

Please read this prospectus and the accompanying prospectus supplement, if any, before investing, and keep it for future reference. The prospectus and the accompanying prospectus supplement contain important information about us that a prospective investor should know before investing in our common stock. We file annual, quarterly and current reports, proxy statements and other information with the Securities and Exchange Commission. This information is available free of charge by contacting us at 1919 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W., Washington, DC, 20006 or by telephone at (202) 721-6100 or on our website at [www.alliedcapital.com](http://www.alliedcapital.com). The SEC also maintains a website at [www.sec.gov](http://www.sec.gov) that contains such information.

Our common stock is traded on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol ALD. As of March 28, 2008, the last reported sale price on the New York Stock Exchange for the common stock was \$18.68.

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

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

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**This prospectus may not be used to consummate sales of shares of common stock unless accompanied**

**by a prospectus supplement.**

\_\_\_\_\_  
, 2008

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

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**ABOUT THIS PROSPECTUS**

This prospectus is part of a registration statement that we have filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission using the shelf registration process. Under the shelf registration process, which constitutes a delayed offering in reliance on Rule 415 under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, we may offer, from time to time, up to \_\_\_\_\_ shares of our common stock on the terms to be determined at the time of the offering. Shares of our common stock may be offered at prices and on terms described in one or more supplements to this prospectus. This prospectus provides you with a general description of the shares of our common stock that we may offer. Each time we use this prospectus to offer shares of our common stock, we will provide a prospectus supplement that will contain specific information about the terms of that offering. A prospectus supplement may also add, update or change information contained in this prospectus. Please carefully read this prospectus and any such supplements together with the additional information described under "Where You Can Find Additional Information" in the Prospectus Summary and Risk Factors sections before you make an investment decision.

A prospectus supplement may also add to, update or change information contained in this prospectus.

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**PROSPECTUS SUMMARY**

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

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

**BUSINESS (Page 64)**

We are a business development company in the private equity business and we are internally managed. Specifically, we provide long-term debt and equity capital to primarily private middle market companies in a variety of industries. We have participated in the private equity business since we were founded in 1958. Since then through December 31, 2007, we have invested more than \$13 billion in thousands of companies nationwide. Our investment objective is to achieve current income and capital gains.

We believe the private equity capital markets are important to the growth of small and middle market companies because such companies often have difficulty accessing the public debt and equity capital markets. We use the term middle market to include companies with annual revenues typically between \$50 million and \$500 million. We believe that we are well positioned to be a source of capital for such companies.

We primarily invest in the American entrepreneurial economy. At December 31, 2007, our private finance portfolio included investments in 120 companies that generate aggregate annual revenues of over \$13 billion and employ more than 95,000 people.

We generally target companies in less cyclical industries with, among other things, management teams with meaningful equity ownership, high returns on invested capital, the ability to generate free cash flow, and well-constructed balance sheets. As a private equity investor, we spend significant time and effort identifying, structuring, performing due diligence, monitoring, developing, valuing, and ultimately exiting our investments.

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

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

The capital we provide is generally used by portfolio companies to fund buyouts, acquisitions, growth, recapitalizations, note purchases, or other types of financings.

Our investments are typically structured to provide recurring cash flow in the form of interest income to us as the investor. In addition to earning interest income, we may earn income from management,



consulting, diligence, structuring, or other fees. We may also enhance our total return with capital gains realized from investments in equity instruments or from equity features, such as nominal cost warrants.

We provide managerial assistance to our portfolio companies, including, but not limited to, management and consulting services related to corporate finance, marketing, human resources, personnel and board member recruiting, business operations, corporate governance, risk management and other general business matters.

We have also participated in commercial real estate finance over our history. Over the past few years, we have not actively participated in commercial real estate finance as we believed that the market for commercial real estate had become too aggressive and that investment opportunities were not priced appropriately. As a result, our commercial real estate finance portfolio totaled \$121.2 million at value, or 2.3% of our total assets, at December 31, 2007. As the capital markets evolve and should commercial real estate investment opportunities improve, we may become more active investors in commercial real estate finance for our own portfolio or through a future managed fund.

In addition to managing our own assets, we manage certain funds that also invest in the debt and equity securities of primarily middle market companies in a variety of industries. We may invest in the equity of these funds, along with other third parties, from which we may earn a current return and/or future incentive allocation. We may also manage the assets held by these funds, for which we may earn management or other fees for our services.

We are internally managed, led by an experienced management team with our senior officers and managing directors possessing, on average, 22 years of experience. At December 31, 2007, we had 177 employees, who are focused on transaction sourcing, origination and execution, portfolio monitoring, accounting, valuation and other operational and administrative activities. We are headquartered in Washington, DC, with offices in New York, NY, Chicago, IL, and Los Angeles, CA and have centralized investment approval and portfolio management processes.

We have elected to be taxed as a regulated investment company under Subchapter M of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, otherwise referred to as the Code. Assuming that we qualify as a regulated investment company, we generally will not be subject to corporate level income taxation on income we timely distribute to our stockholders as dividends. See Tax Status. We pay regular quarterly dividends based upon an estimate of annual taxable income available for distribution to shareholders and the amount of taxable income carried over from the prior year for distribution in the current year. Since 1963, our portfolio has provided sufficient ordinary taxable income and realized net capital gains to sustain or grow our dividends over time.

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

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

Our executive offices are located at 1919 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W., Washington, DC, 20006-3434 and our telephone number is (202) 721-6100. In addition, we have regional offices in New York, Chicago, and Los Angeles.

Our Internet website address is [www.alliedcapital.com](http://www.alliedcapital.com). Information contained on our website is not incorporated by reference into this prospectus and you should not consider information contained on our website to be part of this prospectus.

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

**DETERMINATION OF**

**NET ASSET VALUE** *(Page 87)*

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

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

There is no single standard for determining fair value in good faith. As a result, determining fair value requires that judgment be applied to the specific facts and circumstances of each portfolio investment while employing a consistently applied valuation process for the types of investments we make. Unlike banks, we are not permitted to provide a general reserve for anticipated loan losses. Instead, we are required to specifically value each individual investment on a quarterly basis. Without a readily available market value and because of the inherent uncertainty of valuation, the fair value of our investments determined in good faith by the Board of Directors may differ significantly from the values that would have been used had a ready market existed for the investments, and the differences could be material.

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

**PLAN OF DISTRIBUTION** *(Page 139)*

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

Shares of our common stock may be offered directly to one or more purchasers, through agents designated from time to time by us, or to or through underwriters or dealers. The price and terms of any offering, including any applicable fee, commission or discount arrangement between us and any agents or underwriters or among our underwriters, or the basis upon which such amount may be calculated will be described in one or more supplements to this prospectus.

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

**USE OF PROCEEDS** *(Page 18)*

We intend to use the net proceeds from selling shares of common stock for general corporate purposes, which includes investing in debt or equity securities in primarily privately negotiated transactions, repayment of indebtedness, acquisitions and other general corporate purposes.

Any supplement to this prospectus relating to any offering of common stock will more fully identify the use of the proceeds from such offering.

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

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

Shares of business development companies may trade at a market price that is less than the value of the net assets attributable to those shares. Our common stock currently continues to trade in excess of net asset value. The possibility that our shares of common stock will trade at a discount from net asset value or at premiums that are unsustainable over the long term is separate and distinct from the risk that our net asset value will decrease. There can be no assurance, however, that our shares will continue to trade at a premium to our net asset value.

**DIVIDEND REINVESTMENT PLAN** *(Page 130)*

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

**RISK FACTORS** *(Page 10)*

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

Substantially all of our portfolio of investments, which are generally illiquid, are recorded at fair value, as determined in good faith by our Board of Directors. Our portfolio includes securities primarily issued by private companies. These investments may involve a high degree of business and financial risk; they are illiquid, and may not produce current returns or capital gains. If we were forced to immediately liquidate some or all of the investments in the portfolio, the proceeds of such liquidation could be significantly less than the current value of such investments.

An economic slowdown may affect the ability of a portfolio company to repay our loans or engage in a liquidity event, such as a sale, recapitalization or initial public offering. These conditions could lead to financial losses in our portfolio and a decrease in our revenues, net income and assets. Numerous other factors may affect a borrower's ability to repay its loan, including the failure to meet its business plan, a downturn in its industry or negative economic conditions.

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

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

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

Our business of making private equity investments and positioning them for liquidity events also may be affected by current and future market conditions.

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

We may not be able to pay dividends and failure to qualify as a regulated investment company for tax purposes could have a material adverse effect on the income available for debt service or distributions to our shareholders, which may have a material adverse effect on our total return to common shareholders, if any.

Although managed funds may have a different primary investment objective than we do, the managed funds may invest in the same or similar asset classes that we target. There may be conflicts in the allocation of the investment opportunities between us and the managed funds. While assets may be sold or purchased at prices that are consistent with those that could be obtained from third parties in the marketplace, there is an inherent conflict of interest in such transactions between us and funds we manage.

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

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

#### **CERTAIN ANTI-TAKEOVER PROVISIONS** *(Page 133)*

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

### FEES AND EXPENSES

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

<b>Shareholder Transaction Expenses</b>	
Sales load (as a percentage of offering price) <sup>(1)</sup>	%
Dividend reinvestment plan fees <sup>(2)</sup>	None
<b>Annual Expenses (as a percentage of consolidated net assets attributable to common stock)<sup>(3)</sup></b>	
Operating expenses <sup>(4)</sup>	6.31%
Interest payments on borrowed funds <sup>(5)</sup>	4.77%
Acquired fund fees and expenses <sup>(6)</sup>	%
Total annual expenses <sup>(7)(8)</sup>	
	11.08%

#### Example

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

	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
You would pay the following expenses on a \$1,000 investment, assuming a 5.0% annual return	\$ 110	\$ 328	\$ 542	\$ 1,060

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

**The example should not be considered a representation of future expenses, and the actual expenses may be greater or less than those shown.**

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- (1) In the event that the shares of common stock to which this prospectus relates are sold to or through underwriters, a corresponding prospectus supplement will disclose the applicable sales load.
  - (2) The expenses of our dividend reinvestment plan are included in Operating expenses. We do not have a stock purchase plan. The participants in the dividend reinvestment plan will bear a pro rata share of brokerage commissions incurred with respect to open market purchases or sales, if any. See Dividend Reinvestment Plan.
  - (3) Consolidated net assets attributable to common stock equals net assets (*i.e.*, total consolidated assets less total consolidated liabilities), which at December 31, 2007, was \$2.8 billion.
  - (4) Operating expenses represent our operating expenses for the year ending December 31, 2007, excluding interest on indebtedness. See Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations, Management and Compensation of Executive Officers and Directors.
  - (5) The Interest payments on borrowed funds represents our interest expense for the year ending December 31, 2007, including interest related to usage under our revolving line of credit and new debt issuances during the remainder of 2007. We had outstanding borrowings of

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\$2.3 billion at December 31, 2007. See Risk Factors.

- (6) See our Consolidated Statement of Investments as of December 31, 2007, on pages F-7 through F-17 for our investments in funds.
- (7) Total annual expenses as a percentage of consolidated net assets attributable to common stock are higher than the total annual expenses percentage would be for a company that is not leveraged. We borrow money to leverage our net assets and increase our total assets. The SEC requires that Total annual expenses percentage be calculated as a percentage of *net* assets, rather than the total assets, including assets that have been funded with borrowed monies. If the Total annual expenses percentage were calculated instead as a percentage of consolidated total assets, our Total annual expenses would be 5.89% of consolidated total assets.
- (8) The holders of shares of our common stock (and not the holders of our debt securities or preferred stock, if any) indirectly bear the cost associated with our annual expenses.

## SELECTED CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL DATA

You should read the condensed consolidated financial information below with the Consolidated Financial Statements and Notes thereto included herein. Financial information at and for the years ended December 31, 2007, 2006, 2005, 2004, and 2003, has been derived from our financial statements that were audited by KPMG LLP. See **Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations and Senior Securities** below for more information.

	At and for the Year Ended December 31,				
(in thousands, except per share data)	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003
<b>Operating Data:</b>					
Interest and related portfolio income:					
Interest and dividends	\$ 417,576	\$ 386,427	\$ 317,153	\$ 319,642	\$ 290,719
Fees and other income	44,129	66,131	56,999	47,448	38,510
	<u>461,705</u>	<u>452,558</u>	<u>374,152</u>	<u>367,090</u>	<u>329,229</u>
Expenses:					
Interest	132,080	100,600	77,352	75,650	77,233
Employee	89,155	92,902	78,300	53,739	36,945
Employee stock options <sup>(1)</sup>	35,233	15,599			
Administrative	50,580	39,005	69,713	34,686	22,387
	<u>307,048</u>	<u>248,106</u>	<u>225,365</u>	<u>164,075</u>	<u>136,565</u>
Net investment income before income taxes	154,657	204,452	148,787	203,015	192,664
Income tax expense (benefit), including excise tax	13,624	15,221	11,561	2,057	(2,466)
	<u>141,033</u>	<u>189,231</u>	<u>137,226</u>	<u>200,958</u>	<u>195,130</u>
Net realized and unrealized gains (losses):					
Net realized gains	268,513	533,301	273,496	117,240	75,347
Net change in unrealized appreciation or depreciation	(256,243)	(477,409)	462,092	(68,712)	(78,466)
	<u>12,270</u>	<u>55,892</u>	<u>735,588</u>	<u>48,528</u>	<u>(3,119)</u>
Net increase in net assets resulting from operations	<u>\$ 153,303</u>	<u>\$ 245,123</u>	<u>\$ 872,814</u>	<u>\$ 249,486</u>	<u>\$ 192,011</u>
<b>Per Share:</b>					
Diluted earnings per common share	\$ 0.99	\$ 1.68	\$ 6.36	\$ 1.88	\$ 1.62
Net investment income plus net realized gains per share <sup>(2)</sup>	\$ 2.65	\$ 4.96	\$ 2.99	\$ 2.40	\$ 2.28
Dividends per common share <sup>(2)</sup>	\$ 2.64	\$ 2.47	\$ 2.33	\$ 2.30	\$ 2.28
Weighted average common shares outstanding diluted	154,687	145,599	137,274	132,458	118,351

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At and for the Year Ended December 31,

(in thousands, except per share data)	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003
<b>Balance Sheet Data:</b>					
Portfolio at value	\$4,780,521	\$4,496,084	\$3,606,355	\$3,013,411	\$2,584,599
Total assets	5,214,576	4,887,505	4,025,880	3,260,998	3,019,870
Total debt outstanding <sup>(3)</sup>	2,289,470	1,899,144	1,284,790	1,176,568	954,200
Undistributed (distributions in excess of) earnings	535,853	502,163	112,252	12,084	(13,401)
Shareholders' equity	2,771,847	2,841,244	2,620,546	1,979,778	1,914,577
Shareholders' equity per common share (net asset value) <sup>(4)</sup>	\$ 17.54	\$ 19.12	\$ 19.17	\$ 14.87	\$ 14.94
Common shares outstanding at end of period	158,002	148,575	136,697	133,099	128,118
Asset coverage ratio <sup>(5)</sup>	221%	250%	309%	280%	322%
Debt to equity ratio	0.83	0.67	0.49	0.59	0.50
<b>Other Data:</b>					
Investments funded	\$1,845,973	\$2,437,828	\$1,675,773	\$1,524,523	\$ 931,450
Principal collections related to investment repayments or sales	1,211,550	1,055,347	1,503,388	909,189	788,328
Realized gains	400,510	557,470	343,061	267,702	94,305
Realized losses	(131,997)	(24,169)	(69,565)	(150,462)	(18,958)

(in thousands, except per share data)	2007				2006			
	Qtr 4	Qtr 3	Qtr 2	Qtr 1	Qtr 4	Qtr 3	Qtr 2	Qtr 1
<b>Quarterly Data (unaudited):</b>								
Total interest and related portfolio income	\$117,709	\$118,368	\$117,676	\$107,952	\$117,708	\$113,383	\$110,456	\$111,011
Net investment income	58,040	18,318	25,175	39,500	49,078	48,658	50,195	41,300
Net increase (decrease) in net assets resulting from operations	27,527	(96,468)	89,158	133,086	33,921	77,886	33,729	99,587
Diluted earnings (loss) per common share	\$0.18	\$(0.62)	\$0.57	\$0.87	\$0.23	\$0.53	\$0.24	\$0.70
Dividends declared per common share <sup>(6)</sup>	0.72	0.65	0.64	0.63	0.67	0.61	0.60	0.59
Net asset value per common share <sup>(4)</sup>	17.54	17.90	19.59	19.58	19.12	19.38	19.17	19.50

- (1) Effective January 1, 2006, we adopted the provisions of Statement No. 123 (Revised 2004), *Share-Based Payment*. See Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations below.
- (2) Dividends are based on taxable income, which differs from income for financial reporting purposes. Net investment income and net realized gains are the most significant components of our annual taxable income from which dividends are paid. See Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations and Dividends and Distributions below.
- (3) See Senior Securities and Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations for more information regarding our level of indebtedness.
- (4) We determine net asset value per common share as of the last day of the period presented. The net asset values shown are based on outstanding shares at the end of each period presented.
- (5) As a business development company, we are generally required to maintain a minimum ratio of 200% of total assets to total borrowings.
- (6) Dividends declared per common share for the fourth quarter of 2007 included the regular quarterly dividend of \$0.65 per common share and an extra dividend of \$0.07 per common share. Dividends declared per common share for the fourth quarter of 2006 included the regular quarterly dividend of \$0.62 per common share and an extra dividend of \$0.05 per common share.



**WHERE YOU CAN FIND**

**ADDITIONAL INFORMATION**

We have filed with the SEC a registration statement on Form N-2 together with all amendments and related exhibits under the Securities Act of 1933. The registration statement contains additional information about us and the securities being offered by this prospectus.

We 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 we file 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 we file with the SEC is available free of charge by contacting us at 1919 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W., Washington, DC, 20006-3434, or by telephone at (202) 721-6100 or on our website at [www.alliedcapital.com](http://www.alliedcapital.com). The SEC also maintains a website that contains reports, proxy statements and other information regarding registrants, including us, that file such information electronically with the SEC. The address of the SEC's website is [www.sec.gov](http://www.sec.gov). Information contained on our website or on the SEC's website about us is not incorporated into this prospectus and you should not consider information contained on our website or on the SEC's website to be part of this prospectus.

## RISK FACTORS

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

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

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

**Substantially all of our portfolio investments, which are generally illiquid, are recorded at fair value as determined in good faith by our Board of Directors and, as a result, there is uncertainty regarding the value of our portfolio investments.** At December 31, 2007, portfolio investments recorded at fair value were 92% of our total assets. Pursuant to the requirements of the 1940 Act, we value substantially all of our investments at fair value as determined in good faith by our Board of Directors on a quarterly basis. Since there is typically no readily available market value for the investments in our portfolio, our Board of Directors determines in good faith the fair value of these investments pursuant to a valuation policy and a consistently applied valuation process.

There is no single standard for determining fair value in good faith. As a result, determining fair value requires that judgment be applied to the specific facts and circumstances of each portfolio investment while employing a consistently applied valuation process for the types of investments we make. In determining fair value in good faith, we generally obtain financial and other information from portfolio companies, which may represent unaudited, projected or proforma financial information. Unlike banks, we are not permitted to provide a general reserve for anticipated loan losses; we are instead required by the 1940 Act to specifically value each individual investment on a quarterly basis and record unrealized depreciation for an investment that we believe has become impaired, including where collection of a loan or realization of an equity security is doubtful, or when the enterprise value of the portfolio company does not currently support the cost of our debt or equity investment. Enterprise value means the entire value of the company to a potential buyer, including the sum of the values of debt and equity securities used to capitalize the enterprise at a point in time. We will record unrealized appreciation if we believe that the underlying portfolio company has appreciated in value and/or our equity security has appreciated in value. Without a readily available market value and because of the inherent uncertainty of valuation, the fair

value of our investments determined in good faith by the Board of Directors may differ significantly from the values that would have been used had a ready market existed for the investments, and the differences could be material. Our net asset value could be affected if our determination of the fair value of our investments is materially different than the value that we ultimately realize.

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

We are currently analyzing the effect of adoption of Statement No. 157, *Fair Value Measurements*, on our consolidated financial position, including our net asset value and results of operations. We will adopt this statement on a prospective basis beginning in the quarter ending March 31, 2008. Adoption of this statement could have a material effect on our consolidated financial statements, including our net asset value. However, the actual impact on our consolidated financial statements in the period of adoption and subsequent to the period of adoption cannot be determined at this time as it will be influenced by the estimates of fair value for that period and the number and amount of investments we originate, acquire or exit. See Note 2, Summary of Significant Accounting Policies from our Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

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

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

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

**Our private finance investments may not produce current returns or capital gains.** Our private finance portfolio includes loan and debt securities that require the payment of interest currently and equity securities such as conversion rights, warrants, or options, minority equity co-investments, or more significant equity investments in the case of buyout transactions. Our private finance debt investments are generally structured to generate interest income from the time they are made and our equity investments may also produce a realized gain. We cannot be sure that our portfolio will generate a current return or capital gains.

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

At December 31, 2007, our investment in Ciena Capital LLC (f/k/a Business Loan Express, LLC) (Ciena) totaled \$327.8 million at cost and \$68.6 million at value, after the effect of unrealized depreciation of \$259.2 million. In addition, we have an unconditional guarantee of 100% of the total obligations under Ciena's revolving credit facility that totaled \$399.0 million at January 31, 2008. Ciena focuses on loan products that provide financing to commercial real estate owners and operators. Ciena relies on the asset-backed securitization market to finance its loan origination activity. That financing source is an unreliable one in the current capital markets, and as a result, Ciena has significantly curtailed loan origination activity. Ciena continues to reposition its business; however, there is an inherent risk in repositioning the business and we continue to work with Ciena on restructuring. Ciena is a participant in the SBA's 7(a) Guaranteed Loan Program and its wholly-owned subsidiary is licensed by the SBA as a Small Business Lending Company (SBLC). The Office of the Inspector General of the SBA (OIG) and the United States Secret Service are conducting ongoing investigations of allegedly fraudulently obtained SBA-guaranteed loans issued by Ciena. The OIG and the U.S. Department of Justice are also conducting a civil investigation of Ciena's lending practices in various jurisdictions. As an SBA lender, Ciena is also subject to other SBA and OIG audits, investigations, and reviews. In addition, the Office of the Inspector General of the U.S. Department of Agriculture is conducting an investigation of Ciena's lending practices under the Business and Industry Loan program. These investigations, audits, and reviews are ongoing. These investigations, audits, and reviews have had and may continue to have a material adverse impact on Ciena and, as a result, could negatively affect our financial results. See Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations—Private Finance, Ciena Capital LLC, and Valuation of Ciena Capital LLC.

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

At December 31, 2007, we had \$2.3 billion of outstanding indebtedness bearing a weighted average annual interest cost of 6.5% and a debt to equity ratio of 0.83 to 1.00. We may incur additional debt in the future. If our portfolio of investments fails to produce adequate returns, we may be unable to make interest or principal payments on our indebtedness when they are due. In order for us to cover annual interest payments on indebtedness, we must achieve annual returns on our assets of at least 2.8% as of December 31, 2007, which returns were achieved.

*Illustration.* The following table illustrates the effect of leverage on returns from an investment in our common stock assuming various annual returns, net of expenses. The calculations in the table below are hypothetical and actual returns may be higher or lower than those appearing below. The calculation assumes (i) \$5,214.6 million in total assets, (ii) an average cost of funds of 6.5%, (iii) \$2,289.5 million in debt outstanding and (iv) \$2,771.8 million of shareholders' equity.

	Assumed Return on Our Portfolio						
	(net of expenses)						
	-20%	-10%	-5%	0%	5%	10%	20%
Corresponding return to shareholder	-42.99%	-24.18%	-14.78%	-5.37%	4.04%	13.44%	32.26%

**We may not borrow money unless we maintain asset coverage for indebtedness of at least 200%, which may affect returns to shareholders.** Under the 1940 Act and the covenants applicable to our public debt, we must maintain asset coverage for total borrowings of at least 200%. Our ability to achieve our investment objective may depend in part on our continued ability to maintain a leveraged capital structure by borrowing from banks, insurance companies or other lenders or investors on favorable terms. There can be no assurance that we will be able to maintain such leverage. If asset coverage declines to less than 200%, we may be required to sell a portion of our investments when it is disadvantageous to do so. As of December 31, 2007, our asset coverage for senior indebtedness was 221%.

**Changes in interest rates may affect our cost of capital and net investment income.** Because we borrow money to make investments, our net investment income is dependent upon the difference between the rate at which we borrow funds and the rate at which we invest these funds. As a result, there can be no assurance that a significant change in market interest rates will not have a material adverse effect on our net investment income. In periods of rising interest rates, our cost of funds would increase, which would reduce our net investment income. We use a combination of long-term and short-term borrowings and equity capital to finance our investing activities. We utilize our revolving line of credit as a means to bridge to long-term financing. Our long-term fixed-rate investments are financed primarily with long-term fixed-rate debt and equity. We may use interest rate risk management techniques in an effort to limit our exposure to interest rate fluctuations. Such techniques may include various interest rate hedging activities to the extent permitted by the 1940 Act. We have analyzed the potential impact of changes in interest rates on interest income net of interest expense.

Assuming that the balance sheet as of December 31, 2007, were to remain constant and no actions were taken to alter the existing interest rate sensitivity, a hypothetical immediate 1% change in interest rates would have affected net income by approximately 1% over a one year horizon. Although management believes that this measure is indicative of our sensitivity to interest rate changes, it does not adjust for potential changes in credit quality, size and composition of the assets on the balance sheet and other business developments that could affect net increase in net assets resulting from operations, or net income. Accordingly, no assurances can be given that actual results would not differ materially from the potential outcome simulated by this estimate.

**We will continue to need additional capital to grow because we must distribute our income.** We will continue to need capital to fund growth in our investments. Historically, we have borrowed from financial institutions or other investors and have issued debt and equity securities to grow our portfolio. A

reduction in the availability of new debt or equity capital could limit our ability to grow. We must distribute at least 90% of our investment company taxable ordinary income (as defined in the Code), which excludes realized net long-term capital gains, to our shareholders to maintain our eligibility for the tax benefits available to regulated investment companies. As a result, such earnings will not be available to fund investment originations. In addition, as a business development company, we (i) are generally required to maintain a ratio of at least 200% of total assets to total borrowings, which may restrict our ability to borrow in certain circumstances and (ii) may only issue new equity capital at a price, net of discounts and commissions, above our net asset value unless we have received shareholder approval. We intend to continue to borrow from financial institutions or other investors and issue additional debt and equity securities. If we fail to obtain funds from such sources or from other sources to fund our investments, it could limit our ability to grow, which could have a material adverse effect on the value of our debt securities or common stock.

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

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

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

**There are potential conflicts of interest between us and the funds managed by us.** Certain of our officers serve or may serve in an investment management capacity to funds managed by us. As a result, investment professionals may allocate such time and attention as is deemed appropriate and necessary to carry out the operations of the managed funds. In this respect, they may experience diversions of their attention from us and potential conflicts of interest between their work for us and their work for the managed funds in the event that the interests of the managed funds run counter to our interests.

Although managed funds may have a different primary investment objective than we do, the managed funds may, from time to time, invest in the same or similar asset classes that we target. These investments may be made at the direction of the same individuals acting in their capacity on behalf of us and the managed funds. As a result, there may be conflicts in the allocation of investment opportunities between us and the managed funds. In the future, we may not be given the opportunity to participate in investments made by investment funds managed by us or one of our affiliates. See Management's Discussion and Analysis and Results of Operations Managed Funds.

We have sold assets to certain managed funds and, as part of our investment strategy, we may offer to sell additional assets to managed funds or we may purchase assets from managed funds. While assets may be sold or purchased at prices that are consistent with those that could be obtained from third parties in the marketplace, there is an inherent conflict of interest in such transactions between us and funds we manage.

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

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

**Failure to invest a sufficient portion of our assets in qualifying assets could preclude us from investing in accordance with our current business strategy.** As a business development company, we may not acquire any assets other than qualifying assets unless, at the time of and after giving effect to such acquisition, at least 70% of our total assets are qualifying assets. Therefore, we may be precluded from investing in what we believe are attractive investments if such investments are not qualifying assets for purposes of the 1940 Act. If we do not invest a sufficient portion of our assets in qualifying assets, we could lose our status as a business development company, which would have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. Similarly, these rules could prevent us from making additional investments in existing portfolio companies, which could result in the dilution of our position, or could require us to dispose of investments at inopportune times in order to comply with the 1940 Act. If we were forced to sell nonqualifying investments in the portfolio for compliance purposes, the proceeds from such sale could be significantly less than the current value of such investments.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

general economic conditions and trends;

loss of a major funding source; or

departures of key personnel.

**The trading market or market value of our publicly issued debt securities may be volatile.** Our publicly issued debt securities may or may not have an established trading market. We cannot assure that a trading market for our publicly issued debt securities will ever develop or be maintained if developed. In addition to our creditworthiness, many factors may materially adversely affect the trading market for, and market value of, our publicly issued debt securities. These factors include, but are not limited to, the following:

the time remaining to the maturity of these debt securities;

the outstanding principal amount of debt securities with terms identical to these debt securities;

the supply of debt securities trading in the secondary market, if any;

the redemption or repayment features, if any, of these debt securities;

the level, direction and volatility of market interest rates generally; and

market rates of interest higher or lower than rates borne by the debt securities.

There also may be a limited number of buyers for our debt securities. This too may materially adversely affect the market value of the debt securities or the trading market for the debt securities.

**Our credit ratings may not reflect all risks of an investment in the debt securities.** Our credit ratings are an assessment of our ability to pay our obligations. Consequently, real or anticipated changes in our credit ratings will generally affect the market value of the publicly issued debt securities. Our credit ratings, however, may not reflect the potential impact of risks related to market conditions generally or other factors discussed above on the market value of, or trading market for, the publicly issued debt securities.

**Terms relating to redemption may materially adversely affect the return on the debt securities.** If our debt securities are redeemable at our option, we may choose to redeem the debt securities at times when prevailing interest rates are lower than the interest rate paid on the debt securities. In addition, if the debt securities are subject to mandatory redemption, we may be required to redeem the debt securities at times when prevailing interest rates are lower than the interest rate paid on the debt securities. In this circumstance, a holder of the debt securities may not be able to reinvest the redemption proceeds in a comparable security at an effective interest rate as high as the debt securities being redeemed.





### Disclosure Regarding Forward-Looking Statements

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

changes in the economy, including economic downturns or recessions;

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

future changes in laws or regulations or changes in accounting principles; and

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

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

Although we believe that the assumptions on which these forward-looking statements are based are reasonable, any of those assumptions could prove to be inaccurate, and as a result, the forward-looking statements based on those assumptions also could be incorrect. Important assumptions include our ability to originate new investments, maintain certain margins and levels of profitability, access the capital markets for debt and equity capital, the ability to meet regulatory requirements and the ability to maintain certain debt to asset ratios. In light of these and other uncertainties, the inclusion of a projection or forward-looking statement in this prospectus and any prospectus supplement accompanying this prospectus should not be regarded as a representation by us that our plans and objectives will be achieved. You should not place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements, which apply only as of the date of this prospectus and the date on the cover of any such supplements with respect to such supplements. The forward-looking statements contained in this prospectus and any accompanying prospectus supplement are excluded from the safe harbor protection provided by Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933.

### USE OF PROCEEDS

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

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

**PRICE RANGE OF COMMON STOCK AND DISTRIBUTIONS**

Our common stock is traded on the New York Stock Exchange and the Nasdaq Global Select Market under the symbol ALD. The following table lists the high and low closing sales prices for our common stock, the closing sales price as a percentage of net asset value (NAV) and quarterly dividends per share. On March 28, 2008, the last reported closing sale price of our common stock was \$18.68 per share.

	NAV <sup>(1)</sup>	Closing Sales Price		Premium of High Sales Price to NAV <sup>(2)</sup>	Premium of Low Sales Price to NAV <sup>(2)</sup>	Declared Dividends
		High	Low			
<b>Year ended December 31, 2006</b>						
First Quarter	\$ 19.50	\$ 30.68	\$ 28.51	157%	146%	\$ 0.59
Second Quarter	\$ 19.17	\$ 31.32	\$ 28.77	163%	150%	\$ 0.60
Third Quarter	\$ 19.38	\$ 30.88	\$ 27.30	159%	141%	\$ 0.61
Fourth Quarter	\$ 19.12	\$ 32.70	\$ 29.99	171%	157%	\$ 0.62
Extra Dividend						\$ 0.05
<b>Year ended December 31, 2007</b>						
First Quarter	\$ 19.58	\$ 32.98	\$ 28.05	168%	143%	\$ 0.63
Second Quarter	\$ 19.59	\$ 32.96	\$ 28.90	168%	148%	\$ 0.64
Third Quarter	\$ 17.90	\$ 32.87	\$ 27.10	184%	151%	\$ 0.65
Fourth Quarter	\$ 17.54	\$ 30.90	\$ 21.15	176%	121%	\$ 0.65
Extra Dividend						\$ 0.07
<b>Year ended December 31, 2008</b>						
First Quarter (through March 28, 2008)	*	\$ 23.26	\$ 18.38	*	*	\$ 0.65

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

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

\* Not determinable at the time of filing.

Shares of business development companies may trade at a market price that is less than the value of the net assets attributable to those shares. Our common stock currently continues to trade in excess of net asset value. The possibility that our shares of common stock will trade at a discount from net asset value or at premiums that are unsustainable over the long term is separate and distinct from the risk that our net asset value will decrease. There can be no assurance, however, that our shares will continue to trade at a premium to our net asset value.

We are not generally able to issue and sell our common stock at a price below net asset value per share. We may, however, sell our common stock, or sell warrants, options or rights to acquire such common stock, at a price below the current net asset value of the common stock if our board of directors determines that such sale is in our best interests and the best interests of our stockholders, and our stockholders approve our policy and practice of making such sales. In any such case, the price at which our securities are to be issued and sold may not be less than a price which, in the determination of our board of directors, closely approximates the market value of such securities (less any distributing commission or discount).

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

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



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

*The information contained in this section should be read in conjunction with our Consolidated Financial Statements and the Notes thereto.*

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

**OVERVIEW**

As a business development company, we are in the private equity business. Specifically, we provide long-term debt and equity investment capital to companies in a variety of industries. Our private finance activity principally involves providing financing to middle market U.S. companies through privately negotiated long-term debt and equity investment capital. Our financing is generally used to fund buyouts, acquisitions, growth, recapitalizations, note purchases, and other types of financings. We generally invest in private companies though, from time to time, we may invest in companies that are public but lack access to additional public capital. Our investment objective is to achieve current income and capital gains.

Our portfolio composition at December 31, 2007, 2006, and 2005, was as follows:

	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2005</u>
Private finance	97%	97%	96%
Commercial real estate finance	3%	3%	4%

Our earnings depend primarily on the level of interest and dividend income, fee and other income, and net realized and unrealized gains or losses on our investment portfolio after deducting interest expense on borrowed capital, operating expenses and income taxes, including excise tax. Interest income primarily results from the stated interest rate earned on a loan or debt security and the amortization of loan origination fees and discounts. The level of interest income is directly related to the balance of the interest-bearing investment portfolio outstanding during the year multiplied by the weighted average yield. Our ability to generate interest income is dependent on economic, regulatory, and competitive factors that influence new investment activity, interest rates on the types of loans we make, the level of repayments in the portfolio, the amount of loans and debt securities for which interest is not accruing and our ability to secure debt and equity capital for our investment activities. The level of fee income is primarily related to the level of new investment activity and the level of fees earned from portfolio companies and managed funds. The level of investment activity can vary substantially from year to year depending on many factors, including the amount of debt and equity capital available to middle market companies, the level of merger and acquisition activity for such companies, the general economic environment, and the competitive environment for the types of investments we make.

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

**PORTFOLIO AND INVESTMENT ACTIVITY**

The total portfolio at value, investment activity, and the yield on interest-bearing investments at and for the years ended December 31, 2007, 2006, and 2005, were as follows:

(\$ in millions)	At and for the Years Ended December 31,		
	2007	2006	2005
Portfolio at value	\$4,780.5	\$4,496.1	\$3,606.4
Investments funded <sup>(1)</sup>	\$1,846.0	\$2,437.8	\$1,675.8
Change in accrued or reinvested interest and dividends	\$ 23.9	\$ 8.2	\$ 6.6
Principal collections related to investment repayments or sales <sup>(2)</sup>	\$1,211.6	\$1,055.3	\$1,503.4
Yield on interest-bearing investments <sup>(3)</sup>	12.1%	11.9%	12.8%

(1) Investments funded included investments acquired through the issuance of our common stock as consideration totaling \$7.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2005. See also Private Finance below.

(2) Principal collections related to investment repayments or sales for the year ended December 31, 2007, included collections of \$224.2 million related to the sale of loans to the Allied Capital Senior Debt Fund, L.P. See discussion below.

(3) The weighted average yield on interest-bearing investments is computed as the (a) annual stated interest on accruing loans and debt securities plus the annual amortization of loan origination fees, original issue discount, and market discount on accruing loans and debt securities less the annual amortization of loan origination costs, plus the effective interest yield on the preferred shares/income notes of CLOs divided by (b) total interest-bearing investments at value. The weighted average yield is computed as of the balance sheet date.

**Private Finance**

The private finance portfolio at value, investment activity, and the yield on loans and debt securities at and for the years ended December 31, 2007, 2006, and 2005, were as follows:

	At and for the Years Ended December 31,					
	2007		2006		2005	
	Value	Yield <sup>(1)</sup>	Value	Yield <sup>(1)</sup>	Value	Yield <sup>(1)</sup>
(\$ in millions)						
Portfolio at value:						
Loans and debt securities:						
Senior loans	\$ 344.3	7.7%	\$ 405.2	8.4%	\$ 239.8	9.5%
Unitranche debt	653.9	11.5%	799.2	11.2%	294.2	11.4%
Subordinated debt	2,416.4	12.8%	1,980.8	12.9%	1,560.9	13.8%
Total loans and debt securities	3,414.6	12.1%	3,185.2	11.9%	2,094.9	13.0%
Equity securities:						
Preferred shares/income notes of CLOs <sup>(2)</sup>	203.0	14.6%	97.2	15.5%	72.3	13.7%
Other equity securities	1,041.7		1,095.5		1,312.1	
Total equity securities	1,244.7		1,192.7		1,384.4	
Total portfolio	\$ 4,659.3		\$4,377.9		\$3,479.3	
Investments funded <sup>(3)</sup>	\$ \$1,828.0		\$2,423.4		\$ 1,462.3	
Change in accrued or reinvested interest and dividends	\$ 24.6		\$ 7.2		\$ 24.6	
Principal collections related to investment repayments or sales <sup>(4)</sup>	\$ 1,188.2		\$ 1,015.4		\$ 703.9	

(1) The weighted average yield on loans and debt securities is computed as the (a) annual stated interest on accruing loans and debt securities plus the annual amortization of loan origination fees, original issue discount, and market discount on accruing loans and debt securities less the annual amortization of loan origination costs, divided by (b) total loans and debt securities at value. The weighted average yield on the preferred shares/income notes of CLOs is calculated as the (a) effective interest yield on the preferred shares/income notes of CLOs, divided by (b) preferred shares/income notes of CLOs at value. The weighted average yields are computed as of the balance sheet date.

(2) Investments in the preferred shares/income notes of CLOs earn a current return that is included in interest income in the consolidated statement of operations.

(3) Investments funded for the year ended December 31, 2006, included debt investments in certain portfolio companies received in conjunction with the sale of such companies. See Private Finance - Investments Funded below.

(4) Includes collections from the sale or repayment of senior loans totaling \$393.4 million, \$322.7 million, and \$301.8 million for the years ended December 31, 2007, 2006, and 2005, respectively.

Our investment activity is primarily focused on making long-term investments in the debt and equity of primarily private middle market companies. Debt investments may include senior loans, unitranche debt (generally in a first lien position), or subordinated debt (with or without equity features). The junior debt that we invest in that is lower in repayment priority than senior debt is also known as mezzanine debt. Equity investments may include a minority equity stake in connection with a debt investment or a substantial equity stake in connection with a buyout transaction. In a buyout transaction, we generally invest in senior and/or subordinated debt and equity (preferred and/or voting or non-voting



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common) where our equity ownership represents a significant portion of the equity, but may or may not represent a controlling interest.

We intend to take a balanced approach to private equity investing that emphasizes a complementary mix of debt investments and buyout investments. The combination of these two types of investments provides current interest and related portfolio income and the potential for future capital gains. In addition, we may invest in funds that are managed or co-managed by us that are complementary to our business of investing in middle market companies, such as the Allied Capital Senior Debt Fund L.P. and the

Unitranche Fund LLC (discussed below). Investments in funds may provide current interest and related portfolio income, including management fees.

During the first six months of 2007, we found it difficult to find investments with reasonable prices and structures. As a result, new investment activity was lower than in prior quarters totaling \$659.1 million for the first six months of 2007. During the second half of the year, our investment pace increased as pricing and structures improved and we invested \$1.2 billion in the last half of 2007.

The level of investment activity for investments funded and principal repayments for private finance investments can vary substantially from year to year depending on the number and size of investments that we make or that we exit and many other factors, including the amount of debt and equity capital available to middle market companies, the level of merger and acquisition activity for such companies, the general economic environment, and the competitive environment for the types of investments we make.

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**Investments Funded.** Investments funded and the weighted average yield on loans and debt securities funded for the years ended December 31, 2007, 2006, and 2005, consisted of the following:

	2007 Investments Funded					
	Debt Investments		Buyout Investments		Total	
	Amount	Weighted Average Yield <sup>(1)</sup>	Amount	Weighted Average Yield <sup>(1)</sup>	Amount	Weighted Average Yield <sup>(1)</sup>
(\$ in millions)						
Loans and debt securities:						
Senior loans	\$ 249.0	9.2%	\$ 63.1	8.8%	\$ 312.1	9.1%
Unitranche debt <sup>(2)</sup>	109.1	10.8%	74.9	13.0%	184.0	11.7%
Subordinated debt	719.4 <sup>(4)</sup>	12.8%	197.6	12.1%	917.0	12.6%
Total loans and debt securities	1,077.5	11.7%	335.6	11.7%	1,413.1	11.7%
Preferred shares/income notes of CLOs <sup>(5)</sup>	116.2	16.4%			116.2	16.4%
Equity	152.7 <sup>(6)</sup>		146.0		298.7	
Total	\$ 1,346.4		\$ 481.6		\$ 1,828.0	

	2006 Investments Funded					
	Debt Investments		Buyout Investments		Total	
	Amount	Weighted Average Yield <sup>(1)</sup>	Amount	Weighted Average Yield <sup>(1)</sup>	Amount	Weighted Average Yield <sup>(1)</sup>
(\$ in millions)						
Loans and debt securities:						
Senior loans	\$ 245.4	9.4%	\$ 239.8	8.9%	\$ 485.2	9.2%
Unitranche debt <sup>(2)</sup>	471.7	10.7%	146.5	12.9%	618.2	11.3%
Subordinated debt <sup>(3)</sup>	510.7	13.0%	423.8	14.4%	934.5	13.6%
Total loans and debt securities	1,227.8	11.4%	810.1	12.5%	2,037.9	11.9%
Preferred shares/income notes of CLOs <sup>(5)</sup>	26.1	14.8%			26.1	14.8%
Equity	65.3		294.1		359.4	
Total	\$ 1,319.2		\$ 1,104.2		\$ 2,423.4	

	2005 Investments Funded					
	Debt Investments		Buyout Investments		Total	
	Amount	Weighted Average Yield <sup>(1)</sup>	Amount	Weighted Average Yield <sup>(1)</sup>	Amount	Weighted Average Yield <sup>(1)</sup>
(\$ in millions)						

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Loans and debt securities:						
Senior loans	\$ 76.8	10.0%	\$250.2	6.4%	\$ 327.0	7.2%
Unitranche debt <sup>(2)</sup>	259.5	10.5%			259.5	10.5%
Subordinated debt	296.9(4)	12.3%	330.9	12.5%	627.8	12.4%
Total loans and debt securities	633.2	11.3%	581.1	9.9%	1,214.3	10.6%
Preferred shares/income notes of CLOs <sup>(5)</sup>	47.9	14.2%			47.9	14.2%
Equity	34.6		165.5		200.1	
Total	\$715.7		\$746.6		\$1,462.3	

- (1) The weighted average yield on interest-bearing investments is computed as the (a) annual stated interest on accruing interest-bearing investments, divided by (b) total interest-bearing investments funded. The weighted average yield on the preferred shares/income notes of CLOs is calculated as the (a) effective interest yield on the preferred shares/income notes of CLOs, divided by (b) preferred shares/income notes of CLOs funded. The weighted average yield is calculated using yields as of the date an investment is funded.
- (2) Unitranche debt is generally in a first lien position. The yield on a unitranche investment reflects the blended yield of senior and subordinated debt.
- (3) Debt investments funded for the year ended December 31, 2006, included a \$150 million subordinated debt investment in Advantage Sales & Marketing, Inc. received in conjunction with the sale of Advantage and a \$30 million subordinated debt investment in STS Operating, Inc. received in conjunction with the sale of STS.
- (4) Subordinated debt investments for the years ended December 31, 2007 and 2005, included \$45.3 million and \$45.5 million, respectively, in investments in the bonds of collateralized loan obligations (CLOs) and one collateralized debt obligations (CDO). Certain of these CLOs and the CDO are managed by Callidus Capital Corporation (Callidus), a portfolio company controlled by us. These CLOs and the CDO primarily invest in senior corporate loans.
- (5) CLO equity investments included preferred shares/income notes of CLOs that primarily invest in senior corporate loans. Certain of these CLOs are managed by Callidus.
- (6) Equity investments for the year ended December 31, 2007, included \$31.8 million invested in the Allied Capital Senior Debt Fund, L.P. and \$0.7 million invested in the Unitranche Fund LLC. See Managed Funds below.

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

We may underwrite or arrange senior loans related to our portfolio investments or for other companies that are not in our portfolio. When we underwrite or arrange senior loans, we may earn a fee for such activities. Senior loans underwritten or arranged by us may be funded by us at closing. When these senior loans are closed, we may fund all or a portion of the underwritten commitment pending sale of the loan to other investors, which may include loan sales to Callidus Capital Corporation (Callidus), a portfolio company controlled by us, or funds managed by Callidus or by us, including the Allied Capital Senior Debt Fund, L.P. (discussed below). After completion of loan sales, we may retain a position in these senior loans. We generally earn a fee on the senior loans we underwrite or arrange whether or not we fund the underwritten commitment. In addition, we may fund most or all of the debt and equity capital upon the closing of certain buyout transactions, which may include investments in lower-yielding senior debt. Subsequent to the closing, the portfolio company may refinance all or a portion of the lower-yielding senior debt, which would reduce our investment. Principal collections include repayments of senior debt funded by us that was subsequently sold by us or refinanced or repaid by the portfolio companies.

**Yield.** The weighted average yield on the private finance loans and debt securities was 12.1% at December 31, 2007, as compared to 11.9% and 13.0% at December 31, 2006 and 2005, respectively. The weighted average yield on the private finance loans and debt securities may fluctuate from year to year depending on the yield on new loans and debt securities funded, the yield on loans and debt securities repaid, the amount of loans and debt securities for which interest is not accruing (see Portfolio Asset Quality Loans and Debt Securities on Non-Accrual Status below) and the amount of lower-yielding senior or unitranche debt in the portfolio at the end of the year. Yields on loans and debt securities have generally been lower because of the supply of capital available to middle market companies.

The yield on the private finance portfolio has declined over the past two years partly due to our strategy to pursue investments where our position in the portfolio company capital structure is more senior, such as senior debt and unitranche investments that typically have lower yields than subordinated debt investments. In addition, during the fourth quarter of 2006, the guaranteed dividend yield on our investment in Ciena Capital LLC's 25% Class A equity interests was placed on non-accrual status. The Class A equity interests are included in our loans and debt securities. See Ciena Capital LLC below.

**Outstanding Investment Commitments.** At December 31, 2007, we had outstanding private finance investment commitments as follows:

	Companies More Than 25% Owned <sup>(1)</sup>	Companies 5% to 25% Owned	Companies Less Than 5% Owned	Total
<b>(\$ in millions)</b>				
Senior loans	\$ 12.0	\$ 13.0	\$ 105.1	\$ 130.1 <sup>(2)</sup>
Unitranche debt	3.5		28.1	31.6
Subordinated debt	18.0	0.1		18.1
	<u>33.5</u>	<u>13.1</u>	<u>133.2</u>	<u>179.8</u>
Total loans and debt securities	33.5	13.1	133.2	179.8
Unitranche Fund <sup>(3)</sup>	524.3			524.3
Equity securities	96.6	10.2	71.5	178.3 <sup>(4)</sup>
	<u>654.4</u>	<u>23.3</u>	<u>204.7</u>	<u>882.4</u>
Total	\$ 654.4	\$ 23.3	\$ 204.7	\$ 882.4

(1) Includes various commitments to Callidus Capital Corporation (Callidus), a portfolio company controlled by us, which owns 80% (subject to dilution) of Callidus Capital Management, LLC, an asset management company that structures and manages collateralized loan obligations (CLOs), collateralized debt obligations (CDOs), and other related investments, as follows:

	Committed Amount	Amount Drawn	Amount Available to be Drawn
<b>(\$ in millions)</b>			
Revolving line of credit for working capital	\$ 4.0	\$	\$ 4.0
Subordinated debt to support warehouse facilities & warehousing activities <sup>(*)</sup>	18.0	—	18.0
	<u>22.0</u>	<u>\$</u>	<u>\$ 22.0</u>
Total	\$ 22.0	\$	\$ 22.0

(\*) Callidus has a synthetic credit facility with a third party for up to approximately \$55 million. We have agreed to designate our subordinated debt commitment for Callidus to draw upon to provide first loss capital as needed to support this facility.

- (2) Includes \$126.6 million in the form of revolving senior debt facilities to 32 companies.
- (3) Represents our commitment to the Unitranche Fund LLC (see discussion below), which we estimate will be funded over a two to three year period as investments are made by the Unitranche Fund.
- (4) Includes \$81.7 million to 22 private equity and venture capital funds, including \$4.4 million in co-investment commitments to one private equity fund.

In addition to these outstanding investment commitments at December 31, 2007, we may be required to fund additional amounts under earn-out arrangements primarily related to buyout transactions in the future if those companies meet agreed-upon performance targets. We also had commitments to private finance portfolio companies in the form of standby letters of credit and guarantees. See Financial Condition, Liquidity and Capital Resources below.

**Investments in Collateralized Loan Obligations and Collateralized Debt Obligations (CLO/CDO Assets).** At December 31, 2007, we had investments in ten CLO issuances and one CDO bond, which represented 5.6% of our total assets, and five CLO issuances and one CDO bond, which represented 2.9% of our total assets, at December 31, 2006. At December 31, 2007 and 2006, our CLO/CDO Assets were as follows:

(\$ in millions)	2007			2006		
	Cost	Value	Yield <sup>(1)</sup>	Cost	Value	Yield <sup>(1)</sup>
CLO/CDO bonds	\$ 90.7	\$ 89.9	13.3%	\$ 45.4	\$ 45.6	12.8%
Preferred shares/income notes of CLOs	218.3	203.0	14.6%	101.1	97.2	15.5%
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$309.0</b>	<b>\$292.9</b>		<b>\$146.5</b>	<b>\$142.8</b>	

(1) The weighted average yield is calculated as the (a) annual stated interest or the effective interest yield on the accruing bonds or the effective interest yield on the preferred shares/income notes, divided by (b) CLO and CDO assets at value. The market yield used in the valuation of the CLO and CDO assets may be different than the interest yields shown above.

The CLO and CDO issuances in which we have invested are primarily invested in senior corporate loans. See also Note 3, Portfolio from our Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

The initial yields on the cost basis of the CLO preferred shares and income notes are based on the estimated future cash flows expected to be paid to these CLO classes from the underlying collateral assets. As each CLO preferred share or income note ages, the estimated future cash flows are updated based on the estimated performance of the underlying collateral assets, and the respective yield on the cost basis is adjusted as necessary. As future cash flows are subject to uncertainties and contingencies that are difficult to predict and are subject to future events that may alter current assumptions, no assurance can be given that the anticipated yields to maturity will be achieved.

The CLO/CDO Assets in which we have invested are junior in priority for payment of interest and principal to the more senior notes issued by the CLOs and CDO. Cash flow from the underlying collateral assets in the CLOs and CDO is generally allocated first to the senior bonds in order of priority, then any remaining cash flow is generally distributed to the preferred shareholders and income note holders. To the extent there are defaults and unrecoverable losses on the underlying collateral assets that result in reduced cash flows, the preferred shares/income notes will bear this loss first and then the subordinated bonds would bear any loss after the preferred shares/income notes. At December 31, 2007 and 2006, the face value of the CLO/CDO Assets held by us was subordinate to as much as 94% and 92%, respectively, of the face value of the securities outstanding in these CLOs and CDO.

At December 31, 2007 and 2006, the underlying collateral assets of these CLO and CDO issuances, consisting primarily of senior corporate loans, were issued by 671 issuers and 465 issuers, respectively, and had balances as follows:

(\$ in millions)	2007	2006
Bonds	\$ 288.5	\$ 245.4
Syndicated loans	4,122.7	1,769.9
Cash <sup>(1)</sup>	104.4	59.5
<b>Total underlying collateral assets<sup>(2)</sup></b>	<b>\$4,515.6</b>	<b>\$2,074.8</b>

(1) Includes undrawn liability amounts.

(2) At December 31, 2007 and 2006, the total face value of defaulted obligations was \$18.4 million and \$9.6 million, respectively, or approximately 0.4% and 0.5%, respectively, of the total underlying collateral assets.





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During the second half of 2007, the debt capital markets were volatile and market yields for CLO securities increased. We believe the market yields for our investments in CLO preferred shares/income notes have increased, and as a result, the fair value of certain of our investments in these assets has decreased. At December 31, 2007, the market yields used to value our preferred shares/income notes were 20% to 21%, with the exception of the income notes in one CLO with a cost and value of \$18.7 million where we used a market yield of 15.9% and one CLO with a cost and value of \$22.1 million where we used a market yield of 18.0% due to the characteristics of these issuances. Net change in unrealized appreciation or depreciation for the year ended December 31, 2007, included a net decrease of \$12.4 million related to our investments in CLO/CDO Assets. We received valuation assistance from Duff & Phelps for our investments in the CLO/CDO Assets in each quarter of 2007. See Results of Operations Valuation Methodology Private Finance below for further discussion of the third-party valuation assistance we received.

**Ciena Capital LLC.** Ciena Capital LLC (f/k/a Business Loan Express, LLC) (Ciena) focuses on loan products that provide financing to commercial real estate owners and operators. Ciena is also a participant in the SBA's 7(a) Guaranteed Loan Program and its wholly-owned subsidiary is licensed by the SBA as a Small Business Lending Company (SBLC). Ciena is headquartered in New York, NY and maintains offices in other U.S. locations. We invested in Ciena in 2000.

At December 31, 2007, our investment in Ciena totaled \$327.8 million at cost and \$68.6 million at value, after the effect of unrealized depreciation of \$259.2 million. See Results of Operations, Valuation of Ciena Capital LLC for a discussion of the determination of the value of Ciena at December 31, 2007. In 2007, we increased our investment in Ciena by \$32.4 million. We acquired \$29.2 million in additional Class A equity interests to fund payments to the SBA discussed below and to provide additional capital to Ciena. In addition, we purchased \$3.2 million in Class A equity interests from Ciena's former Chief Executive Officer. At December 31, 2006, our investment in Ciena totaled \$295.3 million at cost and \$210.7 million at value, after the effect of unrealized depreciation of \$84.6 million.

Net change in unrealized appreciation or depreciation included a net decrease on our investment in Ciena of \$174.5 million and \$142.3 million for the years ended December 31, 2007 and 2006, respectively, and a net increase of \$2.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2005. See Results of Operations, Valuation of Ciena Capital LLC below.

Total interest and related portfolio income earned from our investment in Ciena for the years ended December 31, 2007, 2006, and 2005, was as follows:

(\$ in millions)	2007	2006	2005
Interest income on subordinated debt and Class A equity interests <sup>(1)</sup>	\$	\$11.9	\$14.3
Dividend income on Class B equity interests <sup>(1)</sup>		7.8	14.0
Fees and other income	5.4	7.8	9.2
Total interest and related portfolio income	\$5.4	\$19.7	\$37.5

(1) Interest and dividend income from Ciena for the years ended December 31, 2006 and 2005, included interest and dividend income of \$5.7 million and \$8.9 million, respectively, which was paid in kind. The interest and dividends paid in kind were paid to us through the issuance of additional debt or equity interests.

In the fourth quarter of 2006, we placed our investment in Ciena's 25% Class A equity interests on non-accrual status. As a result, there was no interest income from our investment in Ciena for the year ended December 31, 2007, and interest income for 2006 was lower as compared to 2005. In consideration for providing a guaranty on Ciena's revolving credit facility and standby letters of credit (discussed below), we earned fees of \$5.4 million, \$6.1 million, and \$6.3 million for the years ended December 31, 2007, 2006, and 2005, respectively, which were included in fees and other income. Ciena has not yet paid the \$5.4 million in such fees earned by us in 2007. At December 31, 2007, such fees were included as a receivable in other assets. We considered this outstanding receivable in our valuation of Ciena at

December 31, 2007. The remaining fees and other income in 2006 and 2005 relate to management fees from Ciena. We did not charge Ciena management fees in 2007 or in the fourth quarter of 2006.

We guarantee Ciena's revolving credit facility that matures in March 2009. On January 30, 2008, Ciena completed an amendment of the terms of its revolving credit facility. The amendment reduced the commitments from the lenders under the facility from \$500 million to \$450 million at the effective date of the amendment, with further periodic reductions in total commitments to \$325 million by December 31, 2008. In addition, certain financial and other covenants were amended. In connection with this amendment, we increased our unconditional guarantee from 60% to 100% of the total obligations under this facility (consisting of principal, letters of credit issued under the facility, accrued interest, and other fees) and agreed to replace \$42.5 million in letters of credit issued under the Ciena credit facility with new letters of credit under our revolving line of credit. The guaranty of the Ciena revolving credit facility can be called by the lenders in the event of a default, which includes the occurrence of any event of default under our revolving credit facility, subject to grace periods in certain cases. The amendment also prohibits cash payments from Ciena to us for interest, guarantee fees, management fees, and dividends. On January 30, 2008, the principal amount outstanding on Ciena's revolving credit facility was \$351.9 million and letters of credit issued under the facility were \$89.1 million, of which we replaced \$42.5 million on January 31, 2008. Following the amendment of the revolving credit facility and the replacement of certain letters of credit by us, at January 31, 2008, amounts guaranteed by us under Ciena's line of credit were \$399.0 million, including \$46.6 million of letters of credit issued under the facility. At December 31, 2007, the total obligation guaranteed by us was \$258.7 million, and we had provided four standby letters of credit totaling \$18.0 million in connection with four term securitization transactions completed by Ciena.

Ciena relies on the asset-backed securitization market to finance its loan origination activity. That financing source is an unreliable one in the current capital markets, and as a result, Ciena has significantly curtailed loan origination activity, including loan originations under the SBA's 7(a) Guaranteed Loan Program. Ciena continues to reposition its business. However, there is an inherent risk in this repositioning and we continue to work with Ciena on restructuring. Ciena maintains two non-recourse securitization warehouse facilities, and there is no assurance that Ciena will be able to refinance these facilities in the term securitization market. We have issued performance guaranties whereby we have agreed to indemnify the warehouse providers for any damages, losses, liabilities and related costs and expenses that they may incur as a result of Ciena's failure to perform any of its obligations as loan originator, loan seller or loan servicer under the warehouse securitizations.

The Office of the Inspector General of the SBA (OIG) and the United States Secret Service are conducting ongoing investigations of allegedly fraudulently obtained SBA guaranteed loans issued by Ciena. Specifically, on or about January 9, 2007, Ciena became aware of an indictment captioned as the United States v. Harrington, No. 2:06-CR-20662 pending in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Michigan. The indictment alleged that a former Ciena employee in the Detroit office engaged in the fraudulent origination of loans guaranteed, in substantial part, by the SBA. We understand that Ciena is working cooperatively with the U.S. Attorney's Office and the investigating agencies with respect to this matter. On October 1, 2007, the former Ciena employee pled guilty to one count of conspiracy to fraudulently originate SBA-guaranteed loans and one count of making a false statement before a grand jury. The OIG and the U.S. Department of Justice are also conducting a civil investigation of Ciena's lending practices in various jurisdictions. As an SBA lender, Ciena is also subject to other SBA and OIG audits, investigations, and reviews. In addition, the Office of the Inspector General of the U.S. Department of Agriculture is conducting an investigation of Ciena's lending practices under the Business and Industry Loan (B&I) program. These investigations, audits and reviews are ongoing.

On March 6, 2007, Ciena entered into an agreement with the SBA. According to the agreement, Ciena remains a preferred lender in the SBA 7(a) Guaranteed Loan Program and retains the ability to sell loans into the secondary market. As part of this agreement, Ciena agreed to the immediate payment of approximately \$10 million to the SBA to cover amounts paid by the SBA with respect to some of the SBA-guaranteed loans that have been the subject of the charges by the U.S. Attorney's Office for the

Eastern District of Michigan against Mr. Harrington. As part of the SBA's increased oversight, the agreement provides that any loans originated and closed by Ciena during the term of the agreement will be reviewed by an independent third party selected by the SBA prior to the sale of such loans into the secondary market. The agreement also requires Ciena to repurchase the guaranteed portion of certain loans that default after having been sold into the secondary market, and subjects such loans to a similar third party review prior to any reimbursement of Ciena by the SBA. In connection with this agreement, Ciena also entered into an escrow agreement with the SBA and an escrow agent in which Ciena agreed to deposit \$10 million with the escrow agent for any additional payments Ciena may be obligated to pay to the SBA in the future. Ciena remains subject to SBA rules and regulations and as a result may be required to make additional payments to the SBA in the ordinary course of business.

On or about January 16, 2007, Ciena and its subsidiary Business Loan Center LLC (BLC) became aware of a lawsuit titled, United States, ex rel James R. Brickman and Greenlight Capital, Inc. v. Business Loan Express LLC f/k/a Business Loan Express, Inc.; Business Loan Center LLC f/k/a Business Loan Center, Inc.; Robert Tannenhauser; Matthew McGee; and George Harrigan, 05-CV-3147 (JEC). The complaint includes allegations arising under the False Claims Act and relating to alleged fraud in connection with SBA guarantees on shrimp vessel loans. On December 18, 2007, the United States District Court for the Northern District of Georgia dismissed all claims in this matter. In January 2008, the plaintiffs filed a notice of their intention to appeal the dismissal.

These investigations, audits, reviews, and litigation have had and may continue to have a material adverse impact on Ciena and, as a result, could continue to negatively affect our financial results. We have considered Ciena's current regulatory issues, ongoing investigations, litigation, and the repositioning of its business in performing the valuation of Ciena at December 31, 2007. See Results of Operations Valuation of Ciena Capital LLC below. We are monitoring the situation.

**Mercury Air Centers, Inc.** At December 31, 2006, our investment in Mercury Air Centers, Inc. (Mercury) totaled \$84.3 million at cost and \$244.2 million at value, or 5.0% of our total assets, which included unrealized appreciation of \$159.9 million. We completed the purchase of a majority ownership in Mercury in April 2004.

In August 2007, we completed the sale of our majority equity interest in Mercury. For the year ended December 31, 2007, we realized a gain of \$262.4 million, subject to post-closing adjustments. In addition, we were repaid approximately \$51 million of subordinated debt outstanding to Mercury at closing.

Mercury owned and operated fixed base operations generally under long-term leases from local airport authorities, which consisted of terminal and hangar complexes that serviced the needs of the general aviation community. Mercury was headquartered in Richmond Heights, OH.

Total interest and related portfolio income earned from our investment in Mercury for the years ended December 31, 2007, 2006, and 2005, was as follows:

(\$ in millions)	2007	2006	2005
Interest income	\$5.1	\$9.3	\$8.8
Fees and other income	0.2	0.6	0.7
	—	—	—
Total interest and related portfolio income	\$5.3	\$9.9	\$9.5

Net change in unrealized appreciation or depreciation for the year ended December 31, 2007, included an increase in unrealized appreciation totaling \$74.9 million for the first half of 2007 and the reversal of \$234.8 million associated with the sale of our majority equity interest in the third quarter of 2007. Net change in unrealized appreciation or depreciation included a net increase in unrealized appreciation on our investment in Mercury of \$106.1 million and \$53.8 million for the years ended December 31, 2006 and 2005, respectively.

**Advantage Sales & Marketing, Inc.** At December 31, 2005, our investment in Advantage totaled \$257.7 million at cost and \$660.4 million at value, or 16.4% of our total assets, which included unrealized

appreciation of \$402.7 million. Advantage is a sales and marketing agency providing outsourced sales, merchandising, and marketing services to the consumer packaged goods industry. Advantage has offices across the United States and is headquartered in Irvine, CA. We completed the purchase of a majority ownership in Advantage in June 2004.

On March 29, 2006, we sold our majority equity interest in Advantage. We were repaid our \$184 million in subordinated debt outstanding at closing. For the year ended December 31, 2006, we realized a gain on the sale of our equity investment of \$434.4 million, subject to post-closing adjustments and excluding any earn-out amounts. We realized additional gains in 2007 resulting from post-closing adjustments and an earn-out payment totaling \$3.4 million, subject to additional post-closing adjustments.

As consideration for the common stock sold in the transaction, we received a \$150 million subordinated note, with the balance of the consideration paid in cash. In addition, a portion of our cash proceeds from the sale of the common stock were placed in escrow, subject to certain holdback provisions. At December 31, 2007, the amount of the escrow included in other assets on our consolidated balance sheet was approximately \$25 million. For tax purposes, the receipt of the \$150 million subordinated note as part of our consideration for the common stock sold and the hold back of certain proceeds in escrow will generally allow us, through installment treatment, to defer the recognition of taxable income for a portion of our realized gain until the note or other amounts are collected.

Total interest and related portfolio income earned from our investment in Advantage while we held a majority equity interest was \$14.1 million (which included a prepayment premium of \$5.0 million), and \$37.4 million, for the years ended December 31, 2006, and 2005, respectively. In addition, we earned structuring fees of \$2.3 million on our new \$150 million subordinated debt investment in Advantage upon the closing of the sale transaction in 2006. Net change in unrealized appreciation or depreciation for the year ended December 31, 2006, included the reversal of \$389.7 million of previously recorded unrealized appreciation associated with the realization of a gain on the sale of our majority equity interest in Advantage and for the year ended December 31, 2005, included an increase in unrealized appreciation of \$378.4 million, related to our majority equity interest investment in Advantage.

In connection with the sale transaction, we retained an equity investment in the business valued at \$15 million at closing as a minority shareholder. During the fourth quarter of 2006, Advantage made a distribution on this minority equity investment, which resulted in a realized gain of \$4.8 million.

Our investment in Advantage at December 31, 2007, which was composed of subordinated debt and a minority equity interest, totaled \$154.8 million at cost and \$165.8 million at value, which included unrealized appreciation of \$11.0 million.

**Commercial Real Estate Finance**

The commercial real estate finance portfolio at value, investment activity, and the yield on interest-bearing investments at and for the years ended December 31, 2007, 2006, and 2005, were as follows:

**At and for the Years Ended December 31,**

	2007		2006		2005	
	Value	Yield <sup>(1)</sup>	Value	Yield <sup>(1)</sup>	Value	Yield <sup>(1)</sup>
<b>(\$ in millions)</b>						
Portfolio at value:						
Commercial mortgage loans	65.4	6.8%	71.9	7.5%	102.6	7.6%
Real estate owned	21.3		19.6		13.9	
Equity interests	34.5		26.7		10.6	
<b>Total portfolio</b>	<b>\$ 121.2</b>		<b>\$ 118.2</b>		<b>\$ 127.1</b>	
Investments funded	\$ 18.0		\$ 14.4		\$ 213.5	
Change in accrued or reinvested interest	\$ (0.7)		\$ 1.0		\$ (18.0)	
Principal collections related to investment repayments or sales <sup>(2)</sup>	\$ 23.4		\$ 39.9		\$ 799.5	

- (1) The weighted average yield on the interest-bearing investments is computed as the (a) annual stated interest on accruing loans plus the annual amortization of loan origination fees, original issue discount, and market discount on accruing interest-bearing investments less the annual amortization of origination costs, divided by (b) total interest-bearing investments at value. The weighted average yield is computed as of the balance sheet date. Interest-bearing investments for the commercial real estate finance portfolio include all investments except for real estate owned and equity interests.
- (2) Principal collections related to investment repayments or sales for the year ended December 31, 2005, included \$718.1 million related to the sale of our CMBS and CDO portfolio in May 2005.

Our commercial real estate investments funded for the years ended December 31, 2007, 2006, and 2005, were as follows:

<b>(\$ in millions)</b>	<b>Face Amount</b>	<b>Discount</b>	<b>Amount Funded</b>
<b>For the Year Ended December 31, 2007</b>			
Commercial mortgage loans	\$ 17.0	\$	\$ 17.0
Equity interests	1.0		1.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 18.0</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>\$ 18.0</b>
<b>For the Year Ended December 31, 2006</b>			
Commercial mortgage loans	\$ 8.0		8.0
Equity interests	6.4		6.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 14.4</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>\$ 14.4</b>
<b>For the Year Ended December 31, 2005</b>			
CMBS bonds <sup>(1)</sup>	\$211.5	\$(90.5)	\$121.0
Commercial mortgage loans	88.5	(0.8)	87.7
Equity interests	4.8		4.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$304.8</b>	<b>\$(91.3)</b>	<b>\$213.5</b>

(1) The CMBS bonds invested in during 2005 were sold on May 3, 2005.

At December 31, 2007, we had outstanding funding commitments related to commercial mortgage loans and equity interests of \$41.2 million, and commitments in the form of standby letters of credit and guarantees related to equity interests of \$8.2 million.

***Sale of CMBS Bonds and Collateralized Debt Obligation Bonds and Preferred Shares.*** On May 3, 2005, we completed the sale of our portfolio of commercial mortgage-backed securities (CMBS) and real estate related collateralized debt obligation (CDO) bonds and preferred shares to affiliates of Caisse de dépôt et placement du Québec (the Caisse) for cash proceeds of \$976.0 million and a net realized gain of \$227.7 million, after transaction and other costs of \$7.8 million. Transaction costs included investment banking fees, legal and other professional fees, and other transaction costs. The CMBS and CDO assets

sold had a cost basis at closing of \$739.8 million, including accrued interest of \$21.7 million. Upon the closing of the sale, we settled all the hedge positions relating to these assets, which resulted in a net realized loss of \$0.7 million, which was included in the net realized gain on the sale.

Simultaneous with the sale of our CMBS and CDO portfolio, we entered into a platform assets purchase agreement with CWC Capital Investments LLC, an affiliate of the Caisse (CWC Capital), pursuant to which we agreed to sell certain commercial real estate related assets, including servicer advances, intellectual property, software and other platform assets, subject to certain adjustments. Under this agreement, we agreed not to primarily invest in non-investment grade CMBS and real estate-related CDOs and refrain from certain other real estate-related investing or servicing activities for a period of three years or through May 2008 subject to certain limitations and excluding our existing portfolio and related activities.

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

### Managed Funds

We manage funds that invest in the debt and equity of primarily private middle market companies in a variety of industries. As of December 31, 2007, the funds that we manage had total assets of approximately \$400 million. During 2007, we launched the Allied Capital Senior Debt Fund, L.P. and the Unitranche Fund LLC, and in early 2008, we formed the AGILE Fund I, LLC, all discussed below (together, the Managed Funds). Our responsibilities to the Managed Funds may include deal origination, underwriting, and portfolio monitoring and development services consistent with the activities that we perform for our portfolio. Each of the Managed Funds may separately invest in the debt or equity of a portfolio company. Our portfolio may include debt or equity investments issued by the same portfolio company as investments held by one or more Managed Funds, and these investments may be senior, pari passu or junior to the debt and equity investments held by us. We may or may not participate in investments made by investment funds managed by us or one of our affiliates. We expect to continue to grow our managed capital base and have identified other private equity-related funds that we intend to develop. By growing our privately managed capital base, we are seeking to diversify our sources of capital, leverage our core investment expertise and increase fees and other income from asset management activities.

**Allied Capital Senior Debt Fund, L.P.** The Allied Capital Senior Debt Fund, L.P. (ACSDF) is a private fund that generally invests in senior, unitranche and second lien debt. ACSDF has closed on \$125 million in equity capital commitments and had total assets of approximately \$400 million at December 31, 2007. AC Corp, our wholly-owned subsidiary, is the investment manager and Callidus acts as special manager to ACSDF. One of our affiliates is the general partner of ACSDF, and AC Corp serves as collateral manager to a warehouse financing vehicle associated with ACSDF. AC Corp will earn a management fee of up to 2% per annum of the net asset value of ACSDF and will pay Callidus 25% of that management fee to compensate Callidus for its role as special manager.

We are a special limited partner in ACSDF, which is a portfolio investment, and have committed and funded \$31.8 million to ACSDF. At December 31, 2007, our investment in ACSDF totaled \$31.8 million at cost and \$32.8 million at value. As a special limited partner, we expect to earn an incentive allocation of 20% of the annual net income of ACSDF, subject to certain performance benchmarks. The value of our investment in ACSDF is based on the net asset value of ACSDF, which reflects the capital invested plus our allocation of the net earnings of ACSDF, including the incentive allocation.

In connection with ACSDF's formation in June 2007, we sold an initial portfolio of approximately \$183 million of seasoned assets with a weighted average yield of 10.3% to a warehouse financing vehicle associated with ACSDF. In the second half of 2007, we sold \$41.7 million of seasoned assets with a

weighted average yield of 8.5% to the warehouse financing vehicle. We may offer to sell additional loans to ACSDF or the warehouse financing vehicle. ACSDF or the warehouse financing vehicle may purchase loans from us. ACSDF also purchases loans from other third parties. In addition, during the second half of 2007, we repurchased one asset for \$12.0 million from ACSDF, which we had sold to ACSDF in June 2007.

**Unitranche Fund LLC.** In December 2007, we formed the Unitranche Fund LLC (Unitranche Fund), which we co-manage with an affiliate of General Electric Capital Corporation (GE). The Unitranche Fund is a private fund that generally focuses on making first lien unitranche loans to middle market companies with EBITDA of at least \$15 million. The Unitranche Fund may invest up to \$270 million for a single borrower. For financing needs greater than \$270 million, we and GE may jointly underwrite additional financing for a total unitranche financing of up to \$500 million. Allied Capital, GE and the Unitranche Fund may co-invest in a single borrower, with the Unitranche Fund holding at least a majority of the issuance. We may hold the portion of a unitranche loan underwritten by us. GE has committed \$3.075 billion to the Unitranche Fund consisting of \$3.0 billion of senior notes and \$0.075 billion of subordinated certificates and we have committed \$525.0 million of subordinated certificates. The Unitranche Fund will be capitalized as transactions are completed. At December 31, 2007, our investment in the Unitranche Fund totaled \$0.7 million at cost and at value.

The Unitranche Fund is governed by an investment committee with equal representation from Allied Capital and GE and both Allied Capital and GE provide origination, underwriting and portfolio management services to the Unitranche Fund and its affiliates. We will earn a management and sourcing fee totaling 0.375% per annum of managed assets.

**AGILE Fund I, LLC.** In January 2008, we entered into an investment agreement with the Goldman Sachs Private Equity Group, part of Goldman Sachs Asset Management (Goldman Sachs). As part of the investment agreement, we agreed to sell a pro-rata strip of private equity and debt investments to AGILE Fund I, LLC (AGILE), a private fund in which a fund managed by Goldman Sachs owns substantially all of the interests, for a total transaction value of \$169 million. The majority of the investment sale closed simultaneously with the execution of the investment agreement. The sales of the remaining assets are expected to close by the end of the first quarter of 2008, subject to certain terms and conditions.

The sale to AGILE included 13.7% of our equity investments in 23 of our buyout portfolio companies and 36 of our minority equity portfolio companies for a total purchase price of \$109 million. In addition, we sold approximately \$60 million in debt investments, which represented 7.3% of our unitranche, second lien and subordinated debt investments in the buyout investments included in the equity sale. AGILE generally has the right to co-invest in its proportional share of any future follow-on investment opportunities presented by the companies in its portfolio.

We are the managing member of AGILE, and will be entitled to an incentive allocation subject to certain performance benchmarks. We own the remaining interests in AGILE not held by Goldman Sachs.

In addition, pursuant to the investment agreement Goldman Sachs has committed to invest at least \$125 million in future investment vehicles managed by us and will have future opportunities to invest in our affiliates, or vehicles managed by them, and to coinvest alongside us in the future, subject to various terms and conditions. As part of this transaction, we have also agreed to sell 11 venture capital and private equity limited partnership investments for approximately \$28 million to a fund managed by Goldman Sachs, which will assume the \$6.5 million of unfunded commitments related to these limited partnership investments. The sales of these limited partnership investments are expected to be completed by May 2008.

In aggregate, including capital committed to our managed funds and our balance sheet, we have approximately \$9 billion in managed capital.



**PORTFOLIO ASSET QUALITY**

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

At December 31, 2007 and 2006, our portfolio was graded as follows:

Grade	2007		2006	
	Portfolio at Value	Percentage of Total Portfolio	Portfolio at Value	Percentage of Total Portfolio
(\$ in millions)				
1	\$1,539.6	32.2%	\$1,307.3	29.1%
2	2,915.7	61.0	2,672.3	59.4
3	122.5	2.6	308.1	6.9
4	157.2	3.3	84.2	1.9
5	45.5	0.9	124.2	2.7
	<u>\$4,780.5</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>\$4,496.1</u>	<u>100.0%</u>

The amount of the portfolio in each grading category may vary substantially from year to year resulting primarily from changes in the composition of the portfolio as a result of new investment, repayment, and exit activity, changes in the grade of investments to reflect our expectation of performance, and changes in investment values. We expect that a number of investments will be in the Grades 4 or 5 categories from time to time. Part of the private equity business is working with troubled portfolio companies to improve their businesses and protect our investment. The number and amount of investments included in Grade 4 and 5 may fluctuate from year to year. We continue to follow our historical practice of working with portfolio companies in order to recover the maximum amount of our investment. Grade 4 and 5 assets include loans, debt securities, and equity securities.

Total Grade 4 and 5 portfolio assets were \$202.7 million and \$208.4 million, respectively, or were 4.2% and 4.6%, respectively, of the total portfolio value at December 31, 2007 and 2006.

At December 31, 2007, our Class A equity interests in Ciena, valued at \$68.6 million, were classified as Grade 4, and our Class B and Class C equity interests, which had no value, were classified as Grade 5. At December 31, 2006, \$135.9 million of our investment in Ciena at value was classified as Grade 3, which included our Class A equity interests and certain of our Class B equity interests that were not depreciated, and \$74.8 million of our investment in Ciena at value was classified as Grade 5, which included certain of our Class B equity interests and all our Class C equity interests that were depreciated at December 31, 2006. See Private Finance Ciena Capital LLC above.

**Loans and Debt Securities on Non-Accrual Status.** In general, interest is not accrued on loans and debt securities if we have doubt about interest collection or where the enterprise value of the portfolio company may not support further accrual. In addition, interest may not accrue on loans to portfolio companies that are more than 50% owned by us depending on such company's capital requirements. To the extent interest payments are received on a loan that is not accruing interest, we may use such payments to reduce our cost basis in the investment in lieu of recognizing interest income.

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At December 31, 2007 and 2006, loans and debt securities at value not accruing interest for the total investment portfolio were as follows:

(\$ in millions)	2007	2006
Loans and debt securities in workout status (classified as Grade 4 or 5) <sup>(1)</sup>		
Private finance		
Companies more than 25% owned	\$ 114.1	\$ 51.1
Companies 5% to 25% owned	11.7	4.0
Companies less than 5% owned	23.8	31.6
Commercial real estate finance	12.4	12.2
Loans and debt securities not in workout status		
Private finance		
Companies more than 25% owned	21.4	87.1
Companies 5% to 25% owned	13.4	7.2
Companies less than 5% owned	13.3	38.9
Commercial real estate finance	1.9	6.7
Total	\$ 212.0	\$ 238.8
Percentage of total portfolio	4.4%	5.3%

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

At December 31, 2007 and 2006, our Class A equity interests in Ciena of \$68.6 million, which represented 1.4% of the total portfolio at value, and \$66.6 million, which represented 1.5% of the total portfolio at value, respectively, were included in non-accruals. At December 31, 2007, these Class A equity interests were classified as Grade 4 and at December 31, 2006, these Class A equity interests were classified as Grade 3. See Private Finance Ciena Capital LLC above.

**Loans and Debt Securities Over 90 Days Delinquent.** Loans and debt securities greater than 90 days delinquent at value at December 31, 2007 and 2006, were as follows:

(\$ in millions)	2007	2006
Private finance	\$ 139.9	\$ 46.5
Commercial mortgage loans	9.2	1.9
Total	\$ 149.1	\$ 48.4
Percentage of total portfolio	3.1%	1.1%

The amount of loans and debt securities over 90 days delinquent increased to \$149.1 million at December 31, 2007, from \$48.4 million at December 31, 2006. The increase in loans and debt securities over 90 days delinquent primarily relates to not receiving payment on our Class A equity interests of Ciena, which became over 90 days delinquent in the first quarter of 2007. At December 31, 2007, the Class A equity interests were \$68.6 million, or 1.4% of the total portfolio at value. These equity interests were placed on non-accrual during the fourth quarter of 2006. See Private Finance, Ciena Capital LLC above.

The amount of the portfolio that is on non-accrual status or greater than 90 days delinquent may vary from year to year. Loans and debt securities on non-accrual status and over 90 days delinquent should not be added together as they are two separate measures of portfolio asset quality. Loans and debt securities that are in both categories (i.e., on non-accrual status and over 90 days delinquent) totaled \$149.1 million and \$44.3 million at December 31, 2007 and 2006, respectively.

**OTHER ASSETS AND OTHER LIABILITIES**

Other assets is composed primarily of fixed assets, assets held in deferred compensation trusts, prepaid expenses, deferred financing and offering costs, and accounts receivable, which includes amounts received

in connection with the sale of portfolio companies, including amounts held in escrow, and other receivables from portfolio companies. At December 31, 2007 and 2006, other assets totaled \$157.9 million and \$123.0 million, respectively. The increase since December 31, 2006, was primarily the result of an increase in prepaid expenses related to tax deposits, deferred financing costs, assets held in deferred compensation trusts, and escrow receivables. See Private Finance above.

Accounts payable and other liabilities is primarily composed of the liabilities related to the deferred compensation trust and accrued interest, bonus and taxes, including excise tax. At December 31, 2007 and 2006, accounts payable and other liabilities totaled \$153.3 million and \$147.1 million, respectively. The increase since December 31, 2006, was primarily the result of an increase in the accrued interest payable of \$7.1 million. Accrued interest fluctuates from period to period depending on the amount of debt outstanding and the contractual payment dates of the interest on such debt.

**RESULTS OF OPERATIONS****Comparison of the Years Ended December 31, 2007, 2006, and 2005**

The following table summarizes our operating results for the years ended December 31, 2007, 2006, and 2005.

<b>(in thousands, except per share amounts)</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>Change</b>	<b>Percent Change</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>Change</b>	<b>Percent Change</b>
<b>Interest and Related Portfolio Income</b>								
Interest and dividends	\$ 417,576	\$ 386,427	\$ 31,149	8%	\$ 386,427	\$ 317,153	\$ 69,274	22%
Fees and other income	44,129	66,131	(22,002)	(33)%	66,131	56,999	9,132	16%
Total interest and related portfolio income	461,705	452,558	9,147	2%	452,558	374,152	78,406	21%
<b>Expenses</b>								
Interest	132,080	100,600	31,480	31%	100,600	77,352	23,248	30%
Employee	89,155	92,902	(3,747)	(4)%	92,902	78,300	14,602	19%
Employee stock options	35,233	15,599	19,634	126%	15,599		15,599	
Administrative	50,580	39,005	11,575	30%	39,005	69,713	(30,708)	(44)%
Total operating expenses	307,048	248,106	58,942	24%	248,106	225,365	22,741	10%
Net investment income before income taxes	154,657	204,452	(49,795)	(24)%	204,452	148,787	55,665	37%
Income tax expense, including excise tax	13,624	15,221	(1,597)	(10)%	15,221	11,561	3,660	32%
Net investment income	141,033	189,231	(48,198)	(25)%	189,231	137,226	52,005	38%
<b>Net Realized and Unrealized Gains (Losses)</b>								
Net realized gains	268,513	533,301	(264,788)	(50)%	533,301	273,496	259,805	95%
Net change in unrealized appreciation or depreciation	(256,243)	(477,409)	221,166	*	(477,409)	462,092	(939,501)	*
Total net gains (losses)	12,270	55,892	(43,622)	*	55,892	735,588	(679,696)	*
Net income	\$ 153,303	\$ 245,123	\$ (91,820)	(37)%	\$ 245,123	\$ 872,814	\$ (627,691)	(72)%
Diluted earnings per common share	\$ 0.99	\$ 1.68	\$ (0.69)	(41)%	\$ 1.68	\$ 6.36	\$ (4.68)	(74)%
Weighted average common shares outstanding diluted	154,687	145,599	9,088	6%	145,599	137,274	8,325	6%

\* Net change in unrealized appreciation or depreciation and net gains (losses) can fluctuate significantly from year to year.

**Total Interest and Related Portfolio Income.** Total interest and related portfolio income includes interest and dividend income and fees and other income.

*Interest and Dividends.* Interest and dividend income for the years ended December 31, 2007, 2006, and 2005, was composed of the following:

(\$ in millions)	2007	2006	2005
<b>Interest</b>			
Private finance loans and debt securities	\$376.1	\$348.4	\$247.8
Preferred shares/income notes of CLOs	18.0	11.5	3.2
CMBS and real estate-related CDO portfolio			29.4
Commercial mortgage loans	6.4	8.3	7.6
Cash, U.S. Treasury bills, money market and other securities	15.1	14.0	9.4
<b>Total interest</b>	<b>415.6</b>	<b>382.2</b>	<b>297.4</b>
<b>Dividends</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>19.8</b>
<b>Total interest and dividends</b>	<b>\$417.6</b>	<b>\$386.4</b>	<b>\$317.2</b>

The level of interest income, which includes interest paid in cash and in kind, is directly related to the balance of the interest-bearing investment portfolio outstanding during the year multiplied by the weighted average yield. The interest-bearing investments in the portfolio at value and the yield on the interest-bearing investments in the portfolio at December 31, 2007, 2006, and 2005, were as follows:

(\$ in millions)	2007		2006		2005	
	Value	Yield <sup>(1)</sup>	Value	Yield <sup>(1)</sup>	Value	Yield <sup>(1)</sup>
<b>Loans and debt securities:</b>						
Private finance	\$3,414.6	12.1%	\$3,185.2	11.9%	\$2,094.9	13.0%
Commercial mortgage loans	65.4	6.8%	71.9	7.5%	102.6	7.6%
<b>Total loans and debt securities</b>	<b>3,480.0</b>	<b>12.0%</b>	<b>3,257.1</b>	<b>11.8%</b>	<b>2,197.5</b>	<b>12.8%</b>
<b>Equity securities:</b>						
Preferred shares/income notes of CLOs	203.0	14.6%	97.2	15.5%	72.3	13.7%
<b>Total interest bearing securities</b>	<b>\$3,683.0</b>	<b>12.1%</b>	<b>\$3,354.3</b>	<b>11.9%</b>	<b>\$2,269.8</b>	<b>12.8%</b>

(1) The weighted average yield on loans and debt securities is computed as the (a) annual stated interest on accruing loans and debt securities plus the annual amortization of loan origination fees, original issue discount, and market discount on accruing loans and debt securities less the annual amortization of loan origination costs, divided by (b) total interest-bearing investments at value. The weighted average yield on the preferred shares/income notes of CLOs is calculated as the (a) effective interest yield on the preferred shares/income notes of CLOs, divided by (b) preferred shares/income notes of CLOs at value. The weighted average yields are computed as of the balance sheet date.

Our interest income from our private finance loans and debt securities has increased year over year primarily as a result of the growth in this portfolio. The private finance loan and debt securities portfolio yield at December 31, 2007, of 12.1% as compared to the private finance portfolio yield of 11.9% and 13.0% at December 31, 2006 and 2005, respectively, reflects the mix of debt investments in the private finance loan and debt securities portfolio. The weighted average yield varies from year to year based on the current stated interest on loans and debt securities and the amount of loans and debt securities for which interest is not accruing. See the discussion of the private finance portfolio yield above under the caption Portfolio and Investment Activity Private Finance.

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Interest income also includes the effective interest yield on our investments in the preferred shares/income notes of CLOs. Interest income from these investments has increased year over year primarily as a result of the growth in these assets. The weighted average yield on the preferred shares/income notes of the CLOs at December 31, 2007, was 14.6%, as compared to the weighted average

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yield on the preferred shares/income notes of the CLOs yield of 15.5% and 13.7% at December 31, 2006 and 2005, respectively.

There was no interest income from the CMBS and real estate-related CDO portfolio in 2007 or 2006 as we sold this portfolio on May 3, 2005. The CMBS and CDO portfolio sold had a cost basis of \$718.1 million and a weighted average yield on the cost basis of the portfolio of approximately 13.8%. We generally reinvested the principal proceeds from the CMBS and CDO portfolio into our private finance portfolio.

Interest income from cash, U.S. Treasury bills, money market and other securities results primarily from interest earned on our liquidity portfolio and excess cash on hand. During the fourth quarter of 2005, we established a liquidity portfolio that was composed primarily of money market and other securities and U.S. Treasury bills. At December 31, 2007, the liquidity portfolio was composed primarily of money market securities. See *Financial Condition, Liquidity and Capital Resources* below. The value and weighted average yield of the liquidity portfolio was \$201.2 million and 4.6%, respectively, at December 31, 2007, \$201.8 million and 5.3%, respectively, at December 31, 2006, and \$200.3 million and 4.2%, respectively, at December 31, 2005.

Dividend income results from the dividend yield on preferred equity interests, if any, or the declaration of dividends by a portfolio company on preferred or common equity interests. Dividend income will vary from year to year depending upon the timing and amount of dividends that are declared or paid by a portfolio company on preferred or common equity interests. Dividend income for the years ended December 31, 2007 and 2006, did not include any dividends from Ciena. See *Private Finance, Ciena Capital LLC* above. Dividend income for the year ended December 31, 2005, included dividends from Ciena on the Class B equity interests held by us of \$14.0 million. For the year ended December 31, 2005, \$12.0 million of these dividends were paid in cash and \$2.0 million of these dividends were paid through the issuance of additional Class B equity interests.

*Fees and Other Income.* Fees and other income primarily include fees related to financial structuring, diligence, transaction services, management and consulting services to portfolio companies, commitments, guarantees, and other services and loan prepayment premiums. As a business development company, we are required to make significant managerial assistance available to the companies in our investment portfolio. Managerial assistance includes, but is not limited to, management and consulting services related to corporate finance, marketing, human resources, personnel and board member recruiting, business operations, corporate governance, risk management and other general business matters.

Fees and other income for the years ended December 31, 2007, 2006, and 2005, included fees relating to the following:

(\$ in millions)	2007	2006	2005
Structuring and diligence	\$20.7	\$37.3	\$24.6
Management, consulting and other services provided to portfolio companies <sup>(1)</sup>	9.6	11.1	14.4
Commitment, guaranty and other fees from portfolio companies <sup>(2)</sup>	9.3	8.8	9.3
Fund management fees <sup>(3)</sup>	0.5		
Loan prepayment premiums	3.7	8.8	6.3
Other income	0.3	0.1	2.4
<b>Total fees and other income<sup>(4)</sup></b>	<b>\$44.1</b>	<b>\$66.1</b>	<b>\$57.0</b>

(1) 2006 includes \$1.8 million in management fees from Advantage prior to its sale on March 29, 2006. See *Portfolio and Investment Activity* above for further discussion. 2005 includes \$6.5 million in management fees from Advantage. 2006 and 2005 included management fees from Ciena of \$1.7 million and \$2.9 million, respectively. We did not charge Ciena management fees in 2007 or in the fourth quarter of 2006. See *Private Finance Ciena Capital LLC* above.

(2) Includes guaranty and other fees from Ciena of \$5.4 million, \$6.1 million, and \$6.3 million for 2007, 2006, and 2005, respectively. See *Private Finance Ciena Capital LLC* above.

(3) See *Portfolio and Investment Activity Managed Funds* above.



(4) Fees and other income related to the CMBS and CDO portfolio were \$4.1 million for 2005. As noted above, we sold our CMBS and CDO portfolio on May 3, 2005.

Fees and other income are generally related to specific transactions or services and therefore may vary substantially from year to year depending on the level of investment activity, the types of services provided and the level of assets in managed funds for which we earn management or other fees. Loan origination fees that represent yield enhancement on a loan are capitalized and amortized into interest income over the life of the loan.

Structuring and diligence fees primarily relate to the level of new investment originations. Private finance investments funded were \$1.8 billion for the year ended December 31, 2007, as compared to \$2.4 billion and \$1.5 billion for the years ended December 31, 2006 and 2005, respectively. This resulted in lower structuring and diligence fees in 2007 versus 2006.

Loan prepayment premiums for the year ended December 31, 2006, included \$5.0 million related to the repayment of our subordinated debt in connection with the sale of our majority equity interest in Advantage on March 29, 2006. See Portfolio and Investment Activity above for further discussion. While the scheduled maturities of private finance and commercial real estate loans generally range from five to ten years, it is not unusual for our borrowers to refinance or pay off their debts to us ahead of schedule. Therefore, we generally structure our loans to require a prepayment premium for the first three to five years of the loan. Accordingly, the amount of prepayment premiums will vary depending on the level of repayments and the age of the loans at the time of repayment.

See Portfolio and Investment Activity above for further information regarding our total interest and related portfolio income for Ciena, Mercury, and Advantage.

**Operating Expenses.** Operating expenses include interest, employee, employee stock options, and administrative expenses.

**Interest Expense.** The fluctuations in interest expense during the years ended December 31, 2007, 2006, and 2005, were primarily attributable to changes in the level of our borrowings under various notes payable and our revolving line of credit. Our borrowing activity and weighted average cost of debt, including fees and debt financing costs, at and for the years ended December 31, 2007, 2006, and 2005, were as follows:

(\$ in millions)	2007	2006	2005
Total outstanding debt	\$2,289.5	\$1,899.1	\$1,284.8
Average outstanding debt	\$1,924.2	\$1,491.0	\$1,087.1
Weighted average cost <sup>(1)</sup>	6.5%	6.5%	6.5%

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

In addition, interest expense included interest paid to the Internal Revenue Service related to installment sale gains totaling \$5.8 million, \$0.9 million, and \$0.6 million for the years ended December 31, 2007, 2006, and 2005, respectively. See Dividends and Distributions below.

Interest expense also included interest on our obligations to replenish borrowed Treasury securities related to our hedging activities of \$0.7 million and \$1.4 million for the years ended December 31, 2006 and 2005, respectively.

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*Employee Expense.* Employee expenses for the years ended December 31, 2007, 2006, and 2005, were as follows:

(\$ in millions)	2007	2006	2005
Salaries and employee benefits	\$ 83.9	\$73.8	\$57.3
Individual performance award (IPA)	9.8	8.1	7.0
IPA mark to market expense (benefit)	(14.0)	2.9	2.0
Individual performance bonus (IPB)	9.5	8.1	6.9
Transition compensation, net <sup>(1)</sup>	—	—	5.1
Total employee expense <sup>(2)</sup>	\$ 89.2	\$92.9	\$78.3
Number of employees at end of period	177	170	131

(1) Transition compensation for the year ended December 31, 2005, included \$3.1 million of costs under retention agreements and \$3.1 million of transition services bonuses awarded to certain employees in the commercial real estate group as a result of the sale of the CMBS and CDO portfolio. Transition compensation costs were reduced by \$1.1 million for salary reimbursements from CWCcapital under a transition services agreement.

(2) Excludes stock options expense. See below.

The change in salaries and employee benefits reflects the effect of compensation increases, the change in mix of employees given their area of responsibility and relevant experience level and an increase in the number of employees. The overall increase in salaries and employee benefits also reflects the competitive environment for attracting and retaining talent in the private equity industry. Salaries and employee benefits include an accrual for employee bonuses, which are generally paid annually after the completion of the fiscal year. Salaries and employee benefits included bonus expense of \$40.1 million, \$38.2 million, and \$26.9 million for the years ended December 31, 2007, 2006, and 2005, respectively.

The IPA is an incentive compensation program for certain officers and is generally determined annually at the beginning of each year. Through December 31, 2007, the IPA was deposited into a deferred compensation trust generally in four equal installments, on a quarterly basis, in the form of cash. The trustee was required to use the cash to purchase shares of our common stock in the open market. The accounts of the trust are consolidated with our accounts. We are required to mark to market the liability of the trust and this adjustment is recorded to the IPA compensation expense. Because the IPA has been deferred compensation, the cost of this award is not a current expense for purposes of computing our taxable income until distributions are made from the trust.

On December 14, 2007, our Board of Directors made a determination that it is in Allied Capital's best interest to terminate our deferred compensation plans. The Board of Directors' decision was primarily in response to increased complexity resulting from recent changes in the regulation of deferred compensation arrangements. The Board of Directors resolved that our deferred compensation plans will be terminated in accordance with the provisions of each of the plans and the accounts under the plans will be distributed to participants in full on March 18, 2008, the termination and distribution date, or as soon as is reasonably practicable thereafter, in accordance with the transition rule for payment elections under Section 409A of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986. See Compensation of Executive Officers and Directors Termination of Deferred Compensation Arrangements.

Distributions from the plans will be made in cash or shares of our common stock, net of required withholding taxes. The assets of the rabbi trust related to The Allied Capital Corporation Non-Qualified Deferred Compensation Plans (DCPs I) are primarily invested in assets other than shares of our common stock. At December 31, 2007, the liability to participants related to DCPs I was valued at \$21.1 million in the aggregate, and that liability is fully funded by assets held in the rabbi trust.

The assets of the rabbi trust related to The Allied Capital Corporation Non-Qualified Deferred Compensation Plans II(DCPs II) are primarily invested in shares of our common stock. At December 31, 2007, the liability to participants related to DCPs II was valued at \$31.4 million in the aggregate, and that

liability is fully funded by assets held in the rabbi trust. At December 31, 2007, the DCPs II rabbi trust held approximately 1.4 million shares of our common stock.

The account balances in the plans have accumulated as a result of prior compensation earned by the participants. The contributions to the plans reflect a combination of participant elective compensation deferrals and non-elective employer contributions, including contributions related to previously earned individual performance awards. The distribution of the DCPs I and DCPs II assets will result in a tax deduction for 2008, subject to the limitations set by Section 162(m) of the Code for persons subject to such section.

The IPB is distributed in cash to award recipients throughout the year (beginning in February of each respective year) as long as the recipient remains employed by us.

The Compensation Committee of the Board of Directors and the Board of Directors have determined the IPA and the IPB for 2008 and they are currently estimated to be approximately \$9.6 million each; however, the Compensation Committee may adjust the IPA or IPB as needed, or make new awards as new officers are hired. For 2008, the Compensation Committee has determined that the IPAs will be paid in cash in two equal installments during the year, as long as the recipient remains employed by us. If a recipient terminates employment during the year, any remaining payments under the IPA or IPB would be forfeited.

*Stock Options Expense.* Effective January 1, 2006, we adopted Statement No. 123 (Revised 2004), *Share-Based Payment* (SFAS 123R) using the modified prospective method of application, which required us to recognize compensation costs on a prospective basis beginning January 1, 2006. Under this method, the unamortized cost of previously awarded options that were unvested as of January 1, 2006, will be recognized over the remaining service period in the statement of operations beginning in 2006, using the fair value amounts determined for proforma disclosure under SFAS 123R. With respect to options granted on or after January 1, 2006, compensation cost based on estimated grant date fair value is recognized in the consolidated statement of operations over the service period. Our employee stock options are typically granted with ratable vesting provisions, and we amortize the compensation cost over the related service period. The stock option expense for the years ended December 31, 2007 and 2006, was as follows:

(\$ in millions)	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>
Employee Stock Option Expense:		
Options granted:		
Previously awarded, unvested options as of January 1, 2006	\$ 10.1	\$ 13.2
Options granted on or after January 1, 2006	10.7	2.4
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
Total options granted	20.8	15.6
Options cancelled in connection with tender offer (see below)	14.4	
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
Total employee stock option expense	\$ 35.2	\$ 15.6
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>

*Options Granted.* In addition to the employee stock option expense for both options granted, for both the years ended December 31, 2007 and 2006, administrative expense included \$0.2 million of expense related to options granted to directors during each year. Options were granted to non-officer directors in the second quarters of 2007 and 2006. Options granted to non-officer directors vest on the grant date and therefore, the full expense is recorded on the grant date.

During the second quarter of 2007, options were granted for 6.4 million shares. One-third of the options granted to employees vested on June 30, 2007; therefore, approximately one-third of the expense related to this grant, or \$5.9 million, was recorded in the second quarter of 2007. Of the remaining options granted, one-half will vest on June 30, 2008, and one-half will vest on June 30, 2009. We estimate that the employee-related stock option expense for outstanding unvested options as of December 31, 2007, will be approximately \$9.7 million and \$2.8 million for the years ended December 31, 2008 and 2009, respectively. This estimate may change if our assumptions related to future option forfeitures change. This estimate does not include any expense related to stock option grants after December 31, 2007, as the fair value of those stock options will be determined at the time of grant.

On February 1, 2008, the Compensation Committee of our Board of Directors granted 7.1 million options with an exercise price of \$22.96. The options vest ratably over a three-year period beginning on June 30, 2009. The estimated expense detailed above does not include any expense related to the options granted in 2008.

*Options Cancelled in Connection with Tender Offer.* On July 18, 2007, we completed a tender offer to our optionees who held vested in-the-money stock options as of June 20, 2007, where optionees received an option cancellation payment (OCP), equal to the in-the-money value of the stock options cancelled determined using a Weighted Average Market Price of \$31.75 paid one-half in cash and one-half in unregistered shares of our common stock. We accepted for cancellation 10.3 million vested options held by employees and non-officer directors, which in the aggregate had a weighted average exercise price of \$21.50. This resulted in a total option cancellation payment of approximately \$105.6 million, of which \$52.8 million was paid in cash and \$52.8 million was paid through the issuance of 1.7 million unregistered shares of the Company's common stock. Our stockholders approved the issuance of the shares of our common stock in exchange for the cancellation of vested in-the-money stock options at our 2006 Annual Meeting of Stockholders. Cash payments to employee optionees were paid net of required payroll and income tax withholdings.

The OCP was equal to the in-the-money value of the stock options cancelled, determined using the Weighted Average Market Price of \$31.75, and was paid one-half in cash and one-half in unregistered shares of the Company's common stock. In accordance with the terms of the tender offer, the Weighted Average Market Price represented the volume weighted average price of our common stock over the fifteen trading days preceding the first day of the offer period, or June 20, 2007. Because the Weighted Average Market Price at the commencement of the tender offer on June 20, 2007, was higher than the market price of our common stock at the close of the offer on July 18, 2007, SFAS 123R required us to record a non-cash employee-related stock option expense of \$14.4 million and administrative expense related to stock options cancelled that were held by non-officer directors of \$0.4 million. The same amounts were recorded as an increase to additional paid-in capital and, therefore, had no effect on our net asset value. The portion of the OCP paid in cash of \$52.8 million reduced our additional paid-in capital and therefore reduced our net asset value. For income tax purposes, our tax deduction resulting from the OCP will be similar to the tax deduction that would have resulted from an exercise of stock options in the market. Any tax deduction resulting from the OCP or an exercise of stock options in the market is limited by Section 162(m) of the Code.

*Administrative Expense.* Administrative expenses include legal and accounting fees, valuation assistance fees, insurance premiums, the cost of leases for our headquarters in Washington, DC, and our regional offices, portfolio origination and development expenses, travel costs, stock record expenses, directors' fees and related stock options expense, and various other expenses. Administrative expenses for the years ended December 31, 2007, 2006, and 2005, were as follows:

(\$ in millions)	2007	2006	2005
Administrative expenses	\$44.8	\$34.0	\$33.3
Investigation and litigation costs	5.8	5.0	36.4
	—	—	—
Total administrative expenses	\$50.6	\$39.0	\$69.7

Administrative expenses, excluding investigation and litigation costs, for the year ended December 31, 2007, included costs of \$1.4 million incurred in the first quarter of 2007 to engage a third party to conduct a review of Ciena's internal control systems. See *Private Finance, Ciena Capital LLC* above. In addition, administrative expenses for the year ended December 31, 2007, included \$2.5 million in placement fees related to securing equity commitments to the Allied Capital Senior Debt Fund, L.P. in the second quarter of 2007. See *Managed Funds Allied Capital Senior Debt Fund, L.P.* above.

Administrative expenses, excluding investigation and litigation costs and the costs outlined above, were \$40.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2007, which is an increase of \$6.9 million from 2006. The

increase was primarily due to increased expenses related to directors' fees of \$1.6 million, an increase in stock record expenses of \$0.7 million due to the increase in our shareholder base, an increase in rent expense of \$0.7 million, and an increase in costs related to evaluating potential new investments of \$0.7 million. Costs related to debt investments are generally paid by the borrower, however, costs related to buyout investments are generally funded by us. Accordingly, if a prospective deal does not close, we incur expenses that are not recoverable.

Investigation and litigation costs are difficult to predict and may vary from year to year. See *Legal Proceedings* below.

**Income Tax Expense, Including Excise Tax.** Income tax expense for the years ended December 31, 2007, 2006, and 2005, was as follows:

(\$ in millions)	2007	2006	2005
Income tax expense (benefit)	\$ (2.7)	\$ 0.1	\$ 5.4
Excise tax expense <sup>(1)</sup>	16.3	15.1	6.2
Income tax expense, including excise tax	\$ 13.6	\$ 15.2	\$ 11.6

(1) While excise tax expense is presented in the Consolidated Statement of Operations as a reduction to net investment income, excise tax relates to both net investment income and net realized gains.

Our wholly-owned subsidiary, A.C. Corporation, is a corporation subject to federal and state income taxes and records a benefit or expense for income taxes as appropriate based on its operating results in a given period.

Our estimated annual taxable income for 2007 exceeded our dividend distributions to shareholders from such taxable income in 2007, and such estimated excess taxable income will be distributed in 2008. Therefore, we will generally be required to pay an excise tax equal to 4% of the amount by which 98% of our annual taxable income exceeds the distributions for the year. We have recorded an estimated excise tax of \$16.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2007. See *Dividends and Distributions*.

In June 2006, the FASB issued Interpretation No. 48, *Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes*, which clarifies the accounting for uncertainty in income taxes recognized in an enterprise's financial statements in accordance with FASB Statement No. 109, *Accounting for Income Taxes*. This interpretation is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2006. The adoption of this interpretation did not have a significant effect on our consolidated financial position or our results of operations.

**Realized Gains and Losses.** Net realized gains primarily result from the sale of equity securities associated with certain private finance investments and the realization of unamortized discount resulting from the sale and early repayment of private finance loans and commercial mortgage loans, offset by losses on investments. In 2005, net realized gains also resulted from the sale of real estate-related CMBs bonds and CDO bonds and preferred shares. Net realized gains for the years ended December 31, 2007, 2006, and 2005, were as follows:

(\$ in millions)	2007	2006	2005
Realized gains	\$ 400.5	\$ 557.5	\$ 343.1
Realized losses	(132.0)	(24.2)	(69.6)
Net realized gains	\$ 268.5	\$ 533.3	\$ 273.5

When we exit an investment and realize a gain or loss, we make an accounting entry to reverse any unrealized appreciation or depreciation, respectively, we had previously recorded to reflect the appreciated or depreciated value of the investment. For the years ended December 31, 2007, 2006, and 2005, we



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reversed previously recorded unrealized appreciation or depreciation when gains or losses were realized as follows:

(\$ in millions)	2007	2006	2005 <sup>(1)</sup>
Reversal of previously recorded net unrealized appreciation associated with realized gains	\$(332.6)	\$(501.5)	\$(108.0)
Reversal of previously recorded net unrealized depreciation associated with realized losses	139.8	22.5	68.0
<b>Total reversal</b>	<b>\$(192.8)</b>	<b>\$(479.0)</b>	<b>\$ (40.0)</b>

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

Realized gains for the years ended December 31, 2007, 2006, and 2005, were as follows:

(\$ in millions)

2007	
Portfolio Company	Amount
<b>Private Finance:</b>	
Mercury Air Centers, Inc.	\$262.4
HMT, Inc.	39.9
Healthy Pet Corp.	36.6
Palm Coast Data, LLC	20.0
Woodstream Corporation	14.6
Wear Me Apparel Corporation	6.1
Mogas Energy, LLC	5.7
Tradesmen International, Inc.	3.8
ForeSite Towers, LLC	3.8
Advantage Sales & Marketing, Inc.	3.4
Geotrace Technologies, Inc.	1.1
Other	3.0
<b>Total private finance</b>	<b>400.4</b>
<b>Commercial Real Estate:</b>	
Other	0.1
<b>Total commercial real estate</b>	<b>0.1</b>
<b>Total realized gains</b>	<b>\$400.5</b>

2006	
Portfolio Company	Amount
<b>Private Finance:</b>	



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Advantage Sales & Marketing, Inc. <sup>(1)</sup>	\$434.4
STS Operating, Inc.	94.8
Oriental Trading Company, Inc.	8.9
Advantage Sales & Marketing, Inc. <sup>(2)</sup>	4.8
United Site Services, Inc.	3.3
Component Hardware Group, Inc.	2.8
Opinion Research Corporation	1.9
Nobel Learning Communities, Inc.	1.5
MHF Logistical Solutions, Inc.	1.2
The Debt Exchange, Inc.	1.1
Other	1.5
	556.2
<b>Commercial Real Estate:</b>	
Other	1.3
	1.3
Total commercial real estate	1.3
	1.3
Total realized gains	\$557.5

### 2005

Portfolio Company	Amount
<b>Private Finance:</b>	
Housecall Medical Resources, Inc.	\$ 53.7
Fairchild Industrial Products Company	16.2
Apogen Technologies Inc.	9.0
Polaris Pool Systems, Inc.	7.4
MasterPlan, Inc.	3.7
U.S. Security Holdings, Inc.	3.3
Ginsey Industries, Inc.	2.8
E-Talk Corporation	1.6
Professional Paint, Inc.	1.6
Oriental Trading Company, Inc.	1.0
Woodstream Corporation	0.9
Impact Innovations Group, LLC	0.8
DCS Business Services, Inc.	0.7
Other	3.4
	106.1
Total private finance	106.1
<b>Commercial Real Estate:</b>	
CMBS/CDO assets, net <sup>(3)</sup>	227.7
Other	9.3
	237.0
Total commercial real estate	237.0
	237.0
Total realized gains	\$343.1

(1) Represents the realized gain on our majority equity investment only. See Private Finance above.

(2) Represents a realized gain on our minority equity investment only. See Private Finance above.

(3) Net of net realized losses from related hedges of \$0.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2005.

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Realized losses for the years ended December 31, 2007, 2006, and 2005, were as follows:

(\$ in millions)

2007	
Portfolio Company	Amount
<b>Private Finance:</b>	
Global Communications, LLC	\$ 34.3
Jakel, Inc.	24.8
Startec Global Communications, Inc.	20.2
Gordian Group, Inc.	19.3
Powell Plant Farms, Inc.	11.6
Universal Environmental Services, LLC	8.6
PresAir, LLC	6.0
Legacy Partners Group, LLC	5.8
Alaris Consulting, LLC	1.0
Other	0.4
	<hr/>
Total realized losses	\$132.0
	<hr/>

2006	
Portfolio Company	Amount
<b>Private Finance:</b>	
Staffing Partners Holding Company, Inc.	\$ 10.6
Acme Paging, L.P.	4.7
Cooper Natural Resources, Inc.	2.2
Aspen Pet Products, Inc.	1.6
Nobel Learning Communities, Inc.	1.4
Other	1.6
	<hr/>
Total private finance	22.1
	<hr/>
<b>Commercial Real Estate:</b>	
Other	2.1
	<hr/>
Total commercial real estate	2.1
	<hr/>
Total realized losses	\$24.2
	<hr/>

2005	
Portfolio Company	Amount
<b>Private Finance:</b>	
Norstan Apparel Shops, Inc.	\$ 18.5
Acme Paging, L.P.	13.8

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E-Talk Corporation	9.0
Garden Ridge Corporation	7.1
HealthASPex, Inc.	3.5
MortgageRamp, Inc.	3.5
Maui Body Works, Inc.	2.7
Packaging Advantage Corporation	2.2
Other	3.7
	<hr style="width: 100%;"/>
Total private finance	64.0
	<hr style="width: 100%;"/>
<b>Commercial Real Estate:</b>	
Other	5.6
	<hr style="width: 100%;"/>
Total commercial real estate	5.6
	<hr style="width: 100%;"/>
Total realized losses	\$69.6
	<hr style="width: 100%;"/>

***Change in Unrealized Appreciation or Depreciation.*** We determine the value of each investment in our portfolio on a quarterly basis, and changes in value result in unrealized appreciation or depreciation being recognized in our statement of operations. Value, as defined in Section 2(a)(41) of the Investment Company Act of 1940, is (i) the market price for those securities for which a market quotation is readily available and (ii) for all other securities and assets, fair value is as determined in good faith by the Board of Directors. Since there is typically no readily available market value for the investments in our portfolio, we value substantially all of our portfolio investments at fair value as determined in good faith by the Board of Directors pursuant to our valuation policy and a consistently applied valuation process. At December 31, 2007, portfolio investments recorded at fair value were approximately 92% of our total assets. Because of the inherent uncertainty of determining the fair value of investments that do not have a readily available market value, the fair value of our investments determined in good faith by the Board of Directors may differ significantly from the values that would have been used had a ready market existed for the investments, and the differences could be material.

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

As a business development company, we have invested in illiquid securities including debt and equity securities of companies, CLO bonds and preferred shares/income notes, and CDO bonds. The structure of each debt and equity security is specifically negotiated to enable us to protect our investment and

maximize our returns. We include many terms governing interest rate, repayment terms, prepayment penalties, financial covenants, operating covenants, ownership parameters, dilution parameters, liquidation preferences, voting rights, and put or call rights. Our investments may be subject to certain restrictions on resale and generally have no established trading market. Because of the type of investments that we make and the nature of our business, our valuation process requires an analysis of various factors. Our fair value methodology includes the examination of, among other things, the underlying investment performance, financial condition, and market changing events that impact valuation.

We are currently analyzing the effect of adoption of Statement No. 157, *Fair Value Measurements*, which we will be adopting on a prospective basis beginning in the quarter ending March 31, 2008. See *Critical Accounting Policies* below.

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

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

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

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

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generally discounted when we have a minority position, restrictions on resale, specific concerns about the receptivity of the capital markets to a specific company at a certain time, or other factors.

CLO/CDO Assets are carried at fair value, which is based on a discounted cash flow model that utilizes prepayment, re-investment and loss assumptions based on historical experience and projected performance, economic factors, the characteristics of the underlying cash flow and comparable yields for similar bonds and preferred shares/income notes, when available. We recognize unrealized appreciation or depreciation on our CLO/CDO Assets as comparable yields in the market change and/ or based on changes in estimated cash flows resulting from changes in prepayment, re-investment or loss assumptions in the underlying collateral pool. We determine the fair value of our CLO/CDO Assets on an individual security-by-security basis. If we were to sell a group of these CLO/CDO Assets in a pool in one or more transactions, the total value received for that pool may be different than the sum of the fair values of the individual assets.

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

We currently intend to continue to work with third-party consultants to obtain assistance in determining fair value for a portion of the private finance portfolio each quarter. We work with these consultants to obtain assistance as additional support in the preparation of our internal valuation analysis. In addition, we may receive third-party assessments of a particular private finance portfolio company's value in the ordinary course of business, most often in the context of a prospective sale transaction or in the context of a bankruptcy process.

The valuation analysis prepared by management is submitted to our Board of Directors who is ultimately responsible for the determination of fair value of the portfolio in good faith. Valuation assistance from Duff & Phelps, LLC (Duff & Phelps) for our private finance portfolio consisted of certain limited procedures (the Procedures) we identified and requested them to perform. Based upon the performance of the Procedures on a selection of our final portfolio company valuations, Duff & Phelps concluded that the fair value of those portfolio companies subjected to the Procedures did not appear unreasonable. In addition, we also received third-party valuation assistance from other third-party consultants for certain private finance portfolio companies. For the years ended December 31, 2007, 2006, and 2005, we received third-party valuation assistance as follows:

	2007			
	Q4	Q3	Q2	Q1
Number of private finance portfolio companies reviewed	112	135	92	88
Percentage of private finance portfolio reviewed at value	91.1%	92.1%	92.1%	91.8%
	2006			
	Q4	Q3	Q2	Q1
Number of private finance portfolio companies reviewed	81	105	78	78
Percentage of private finance portfolio reviewed at value	82.9%	86.5%	89.6%	87.0%
	2005			
	Q4	Q3	Q2	Q1
Number of private finance portfolio companies reviewed	80	89	72	36
Percentage of private finance portfolio reviewed at value	92.4%	89.3%	83.0%	74.5%



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Professional fees for third-party valuation assistance for the years ended December 31, 2007, 2006, and 2005, were \$1.8 million, \$1.5 million, and \$1.4 million, respectively.

*Net Change in Unrealized Appreciation or Depreciation.* Net change in unrealized appreciation or depreciation for the years ended December 31, 2007, 2006, and 2005, consisted of the following:

(\$ in millions)	2007 <sup>(1)</sup>	2006 <sup>(1)</sup>	2005 <sup>(1)</sup>
Net unrealized appreciation (depreciation) <sup>(2)</sup>	\$ (63.4)	\$ 1.6	\$ 502.1
Reversal of previously recorded unrealized appreciation associated with realized gains	(332.6)	(501.5)	(108.0)
Reversal of previously recorded unrealized depreciation associated with realized losses	139.8	22.5	68.0
Net change in unrealized appreciation or depreciation	\$ (256.2)	\$ (477.4)	\$ 462.1

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

(2) The sale of certain of our portfolio investments to Goldman Sachs that occurred in the first quarter of 2008 provided transaction values for 59 portfolio investments that were used in the December 31, 2007, valuation process.

**Valuation of Ciena Capital LLC.** Our investment in Ciena totaled \$327.8 million at cost and \$68.6 million at value, which included unrealized depreciation of \$259.2 million, at December 31, 2007, and \$295.3 million at cost and \$210.7 million at value, which included unrealized depreciation of \$84.6 million, at December 31, 2006.

Ciena relies on the asset-backed securitization market to finance its loan origination activity. That financing source is an unreliable one in the current capital markets, and as a result, Ciena has significantly curtailed loan origination activity. To value our investment at December 31, 2007, we determined that no value could be attributed to Ciena's origination platform or enterprise due to the state of the securitization markets, among other factors. In addition, Ciena's book value declined during the quarter ended December 31, 2007. We valued our investment in Ciena at December 31, 2007 solely based on the estimated realizable value of Ciena's net assets, including the estimated realizable value of the cash flows generated from Ciena's retained interests in its current servicing portfolio, which includes portfolio servicing fees as well as cash flows from Ciena's equity investments in its securitizations and its interest-only strip. This resulted in a value to our investment, after repayment of senior debt outstanding, of \$68.6 million at December 31, 2007.

We also continued to consider Ciena's current regulatory issues and ongoing investigations and litigation in performing the valuation analysis at December 31, 2007. (See Private Finance, Ciena Capital LLC above.)

Net change in unrealized appreciation or depreciation included a net decrease of \$174.5 million and \$142.3 million for the years ended December 31, 2007 and 2006, respectively, and a net increase of \$2.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2005, related to our investment in Ciena. We received valuation assistance from Duff & Phelps for our investment in Ciena at December 31, 2007, 2006, and 2005. See Valuation Methodology Private Finance above for further discussion of the third-party valuation assistance we received.

**Per Share Amounts.** All per share amounts included in the Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations section have been computed using the weighted average common shares used to compute diluted earnings per share, which were 154.7 million, 145.6 million, and 137.3 million for the years ended December 31, 2007, 2006, and 2005, respectively.

### OTHER MATTERS

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





such taxable income or gains are distributed, or deemed to be distributed, to shareholders on a timely basis.

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

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

In order to maintain our status as a regulated investment company and obtain regulated investment company tax benefits, we must, in general, (1) continue to qualify as a business development company; (2) derive at least 90% of our gross income from dividends, interest, gains from the sale of securities and other specified types of income; (3) meet asset diversification requirements as defined in the Code; and (4) timely distribute to shareholders at least 90% of our annual investment company taxable income as defined in the Code. We intend to take all steps necessary to continue to qualify as a regulated investment company. However, there can be no assurance that we will continue to qualify for such treatment in future years.

## **DIVIDENDS AND DISTRIBUTIONS**

Total regular quarterly dividends to common shareholders were \$2.57, \$2.42, and \$2.30 per common share for the years ended December 31, 2007, 2006, and 2005, respectively. An extra cash dividend of \$0.07, \$0.05, and \$0.03 per common share was declared during 2007, 2006, and 2005, respectively, and was paid to shareholders on December 27, 2007, January 19, 2007, and January 27, 2006, respectively. The Board of Directors has declared a dividend of \$0.65 per common share for the first quarter of 2008.

Our Board of Directors reviews the dividend rate quarterly, and may adjust the quarterly dividend throughout the year. Dividends are declared considering our estimate of annual taxable income available for distribution to shareholders and the amount of taxable income carried over from the prior year for distribution in the current year. Our goal is to declare what we believe to be sustainable increases in our regular quarterly dividends. To the extent that we earn annual taxable income in excess of dividends paid from such taxable income for the year, we may carry over the excess taxable income into the next year and such excess income will be available for distribution in the next year as permitted under the Code (see discussion below). Such income will be treated under the Code as having been distributed during the prior year for purposes of our qualification for RIC tax treatment for such year. The maximum amount of excess taxable income that we may carry over for distribution in the next year under the Code is the total amount of dividends paid in the following year, subject to certain declaration and payment guidelines. Excess taxable income carried over and paid out in the next year is generally subject to a nondeductible 4% excise tax. We believe that carrying over excess taxable income into future periods may provide increased visibility with respect to taxable earnings available to pay the regular quarterly dividend.

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Taxable income includes our taxable interest, dividend and fee income, as well as taxable net capital gains. Taxable income generally differs from net income for financial reporting purposes due to temporary and permanent differences in the recognition of income and expenses, and generally excludes net unrealized appreciation or depreciation, as gains or losses are not included in taxable income until they are realized. In addition, gains realized for financial reporting purposes may differ from gains included in taxable income as a result of our election to recognize gains using installment sale treatment, which generally results in the deferment of gains for tax purposes until notes or other amounts, including amounts held in escrow, received as consideration from the sale of investments are collected in cash. Taxable income includes non-cash income, such as changes in accrued and reinvested interest and dividends, which includes contractual payment-in-kind interest, and the amortization of discounts and fees. Cash collections of income resulting from contractual payment-in-kind interest or the amortization of discounts and fees generally occur upon the repayment of the loans or debt securities that include such items. Non-cash taxable income is reduced by non-cash expenses, such as realized losses and depreciation and amortization expense.

The summary of our taxable income and distributions of such taxable income for the years ended December 31, 2007, 2006, and 2005, is as follows:

(\$ in millions)	2007	2006	2005
	<u>(ESTIMATED)<sup>(1)</sup></u>		
Taxable income <sup>(2)</sup>	\$ 407.6	\$ 601.2	\$ 445.0
Taxable income earned in current year and carried forward for distribution in next year	(403.1)	(402.8)	(156.5)
Taxable income earned in prior year and carried forward and distributed in current year	402.8	156.5	26.0
	<u>407.3</u>	<u>354.9</u>	<u>314.5</u>
Total dividends to common shareholders	\$ 407.3	\$ 354.9	\$ 314.5

(1) Our taxable income for 2007 is an estimate and will not be finally determined until we file our 2007 tax return in September 2008. Therefore, the final taxable income and the taxable income earned in 2007 and carried forward for distribution in 2008 may be different than the estimate above. See **Risk Factors** above and Note 10, **Dividends and Distributions and Taxes** of our Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

(2) See Note 10, **Dividends and Distributions and Taxes** of our Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for further information on the differences between net income for book purposes and taxable income.

Our estimated annual taxable income for 2007 exceeded our dividend distributions to shareholders for 2007 from such taxable income, and, therefore, we will carry over excess taxable income, which is currently estimated to be \$403.1 million, for distribution to shareholders in 2008. The maximum amount of excess taxable income that may be carried over for distribution in the next year under the Code is the total amount of dividends paid in the following year, subject to certain declaration and payment guidelines. Excess taxable income carried over and paid out in the next year is generally subject to a 4% excise tax. For the years ended December 31, 2007, 2006, and 2005, excise tax expense was \$16.3 million, \$15.1 million, and \$6.2 million, respectively. See **Other Matters** **Regulated Investment Company Status** above.

In addition to excess taxable income available to be carried over from 2007 for distribution in 2008, we currently estimate that we have cumulative deferred taxable income related to installment sale gains of approximately \$234.5 million as of December 31, 2007, which is composed of cumulative deferred taxable income of \$211.5 million as of December 31, 2006, and approximately \$23.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2007. These gains have been recognized for financial reporting purposes in the respective years they were realized, but generally will be deferred for tax purposes until the notes or other amounts received from the sale of the related investments are collected in cash. The installment sale gains for 2007 are estimates and will not be finally determined until we file our 2007 tax return in September 2008. See **Other Matters** **Regulated Investment Company Status** above.

To the extent that installment sale gains are deferred for recognition in taxable income, we pay interest to the Internal Revenue Service. Installment-related interest expense for the years ended December 31, 2007, 2006, and 2005, was \$5.8 million, \$0.9 million, and \$0.6 million, respectively. This interest is included in interest expense in our Consolidated Statement of Operations.

**FINANCIAL CONDITION, LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES**

At December 31, 2007 and 2006, our liquidity portfolio, cash and investments in money market and other securities, total assets, total debt outstanding, total shareholders' equity, debt to equity ratio and asset coverage for senior indebtedness were as follows:

(\$ in millions)	2007	2006
Liquidity portfolio (including money market and other securities)	\$ 201.2	\$ 201.8
Cash and investments in money market securities (including money market and other securities: 2007-\$ ; 2006-\$0.4)	\$ 3.5	\$ 2.1
Total assets	\$5,214.6	\$4,887.5
Total debt outstanding	\$2,289.5	\$1,899.1
Total shareholders' equity	\$2,771.8	\$2,841.2
Debt to equity ratio	0.83	0.67
Asset coverage ratio <sup>(1)</sup>	221%	250%

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

Cash generated from the portfolio includes cash flow from net investment income and net realized gains and principal collections related to investment repayments or sales. Cash flow provided by our operating activities before new investment activity for the years ended December 31, 2007, 2006, and 2005, was as follows:

(\$ in millions)	2007	2006	2005
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	\$ (112.2)	\$ (597.5)	\$ 116.0
Add: portfolio investments funded	1,846.0	2,257.8	1,668.1
Total cash provided by operating activities before new investments	\$1,733.8	\$1,660.3	\$1,784.1

In addition to the net cash flow provided by our operating activities before funding investments, we have sources of liquidity through our liquidity portfolio and revolving line of credit as discussed below.

At December 31, 2007 and 2006, the value and yield of the securities in the liquidity portfolio were as follows:

(\$ in millions)	2007		2006	
	Value	Yield	Value	Yield
Money market securities	\$201.2	4.6%	\$161.2	5.3%
Certificate of Deposit			40.6	5.6%
Total	\$201.2	4.6%	\$201.8	5.3%

The liquidity portfolio was established to provide a pool of liquid assets within our balance sheet given that our investment portfolio is primarily composed of private, illiquid assets for which there is no readily available market. We assess the amount held in and the composition of the liquidity portfolio throughout the year.

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

We employ an asset-liability management approach that focuses on matching the estimated maturities of our investment portfolio to the estimated maturities of our borrowings. We use our revolving line of credit facility as a means to bridge to long-term financing in the form of debt or equity capital, which may or may not result in temporary differences in the matching of estimated maturities. Availability on the revolving line of credit, net of amounts committed for standby letters of credit issued under the line of credit facility, was \$496.7 million on December 31, 2007. We evaluate our interest rate exposure on an ongoing basis. Generally, we seek to fund our primarily fixed-rate debt portfolio and our equity portfolio with fixed-rate debt or equity capital. To the extent deemed necessary, we may hedge variable and short-term interest rate exposure through interest rate swaps or other techniques.

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During the years ended December 31, 2007 and 2006, we sold new equity of \$171.3 million and \$295.8 million, respectively, in public offerings. We did not sell new equity in a public offering during the year ended December 31, 2005. During the year ended December 31, 2005, we issued \$7.2 million of our common stock as consideration for investments. In addition, shareholders' equity increased by \$31.5 million, \$27.7 million, and \$77.5 million through the exercise of stock options, the collection of notes receivable from the sale of common stock, and the issuance of shares through our dividend reinvestment plan for the years ended December 31, 2007, 2006, and 2005, respectively. For the year ended December 31, 2007, shareholders' equity decreased by \$52.8 for the cash portion of the option cancellation payment made in connection with our tender offer. See Results of Operations, Stock Option Expense, Options Cancelled in Connection with Tender Offer. See Note 13, Financial Highlights from our Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements, included in Item 8, for further detail on the change in shareholders' equity for the period.

We generally target a debt to equity ratio ranging between 0.50:1.00 to 0.70:1.00 because we believe that it is prudent to operate with a larger equity capital base and less leverage. At December 31, 2007, our debt to equity ratio was 0.83:1.00 which is above the higher end of the targeted range at the end of the year due to the timing of funding new investments with borrowings. In February 2008, we completed a public offering of 4.3 million shares of common stock for net proceeds, after the underwriting discount and estimated offering expenses, of \$91.8 million. In addition, as discussed above, in January 2008, we agreed to sell a portion of our private finance portfolio for a total transaction value of \$169 million to an Allied Capital managed fund named AGILE Fund I, LLC, in which a fund managed by Goldman Sachs is the sole investor other than us. We also agreed to sell certain venture capital and private equity limited partnership investments for approximately \$28 million to a fund managed by Goldman Sachs, with such sales expected to be completed by May 2008. The proceeds of the equity offering and the sales to funds managed by Goldman Sachs have been or will be used to reduce outstanding borrowings on our revolving line of credit or for other general corporate purposes.

At December 31, 2007 and 2006, we had outstanding debt as follows:

	2007				2006			
	Facility Amount	Amount Outstanding	Annual Interest Cost <sup>(1)</sup>	Annual Return to Cover Interest Payments <sup>(2)</sup>	Facility Amount	Amount Outstanding	Annual Interest Cost <sup>(1)</sup>	Annual Return to Cover Interest Payments <sup>(2)</sup>
<b>(\$ in millions)</b>								
Notes payable and debentures:								
Privately issued unsecured notes payable	\$1,042.2	\$1,042.2	6.1%	1.2%	\$1,041.4	\$1,041.4	6.1%	1.3%
Publicly issued unsecured notes payable	880.0	880.0	6.7%	1.1%	650.0	650.0	6.6%	0.9%
Total notes payable and debentures	1,922.2	1,922.2	6.4%	2.3%	1,691.4	1,691.4	6.3%	2.2%
Revolving line of credit <sup>(3)</sup>	922.5	367.3	5.9% <sup>(4)</sup>	0.5%	922.5	207.7	6.4% <sup>(4)</sup>	0.3%
Total debt	\$2,844.7	\$2,289.5	6.5% <sup>(5)</sup>	2.8%	\$2,613.9	\$1,899.1	6.5% <sup>(5)</sup>	2.5%

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

(2) The annual return to cover interest payments is calculated as the December 31, 2007 and 2006, annualized cost of debt per class of financing outstanding divided by total assets at December 31, 2007 and 2006, respectively.

(3)

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At December 31, 2007, \$496.7 million remained unused and available on the revolving line of credit, net of amounts committed for standby letters of credit of \$58.5 million issued under the credit facility.

- (4) The annual interest cost reflects the interest rate payable for borrowings under the revolving line of credit. In addition to the current interest rate payable, there were annual costs of commitment fees, other facility fees and amortization of debt financing costs of \$3.7 million and \$3.9 million at December 31, 2007 and 2006, respectively.
- (5) The annual interest cost for total debt includes the annual cost of commitment fees and the amortization of debt financing costs on the revolving line of credit and other facility fees regardless of the amount outstanding on the facility as of the balance sheet date.

**Privately Issued Unsecured Notes Payable.** We have privately issued unsecured long-term notes to institutional investors, primarily insurance companies. The notes have five- or seven-year maturities and fixed rates of interest. The notes generally require payment of interest only semi-annually, and all principal is due upon maturity. At December 31, 2007, the notes had maturities from May 2008 to May 2013. The notes may be prepaid in whole or in part, together with an interest premium, as stipulated in the note agreements.

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

**Publicly Issued Unsecured Notes Payable.** At December 31, 2007, we had outstanding publicly issued unsecured notes as follows:

(\$ in millions)	Amount	Maturity Date
6.625% Notes due 2011	\$400.0	July 15, 2011
6.000% Notes due 2012	250.0	April 1, 2012
6.875% Notes due 2047	230.0	April 15, 2047
	<hr/>	
Total	\$880.0	
	<hr/>	

The 6.625% Notes due 2011 and the 6.000% Notes due 2012 require payment of interest only semi-annually, and all principal is due upon maturity. We have the option to redeem these notes in whole or in part, together with a redemption premium, as stipulated in the notes.

On March 28, 2007, we completed the issuance of \$200.0 million of 6.875% Notes due 2047 for net proceeds of \$193.0 million. In April 2007, we issued additional notes, through an over-allotment option, totaling \$30.0 million for net proceeds of \$29.1 million. Net proceeds are net of underwriting discounts and estimated offering expenses. The notes are listed on the New York Stock Exchange under the trading symbol AFC.

The 6.875% Notes due 2047 require payment of interest only quarterly, and all principal is due upon maturity. We may redeem these notes in whole or in part at any time or from time to time on or after April 15, 2012, at par and upon the occurrence of certain tax events as stipulated in the notes.

**Revolving Line of Credit.** At December 31, 2007 and 2006, we had an unsecured revolving line of credit with a committed amount of \$922.5 million that expires on September 30, 2008. At our option, borrowings under the revolving line of credit generally bears interest at a rate equal to (i) LIBOR (for the period we select) plus 1.05% or (ii) the higher of the Federal Funds rate plus 0.50% or the Bank of America N.A. prime rate. The revolving line of credit requires the payment of an annual commitment fee equal to 0.20% of the committed amount (whether used or unused). The revolving line of credit generally requires payments of interest at the end of each LIBOR interest period, but no less frequently than quarterly, on LIBOR based loans and monthly payments of interest on other loans. All principal is due upon maturity.

At December 31, 2007, there was \$367.3 million outstanding on our unsecured revolving line of credit. The amount available under the line at December 31, 2007, was \$496.7 million, net of amounts committed for standby letters of credit of \$58.5 million. Net borrowings under the revolving lines of credit for the years ended December 31, 2007 and 2006, were \$159.5 million and \$116.0 million, respectively.

**Covenant Compliance.** We have various financial and operating covenants required by the revolving line of credit and the privately issued unsecured notes payable outstanding at December 31, 2007 and 2006. These covenants require us to maintain certain financial ratios, including asset coverage, debt to equity and interest coverage, and a minimum net worth. These credit facilities provide for customary events of default, including, but not limited to, payment defaults, breach of representations or covenants, cross-defaults, bankruptcy events, failure to pay judgments, attachment of our assets, change of control and the issuance of an order of dissolution. Certain of these events of default are subject to notice and cure periods or materiality thresholds. Our credit facilities limit our ability to declare dividends if we default



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under certain provisions. As of December 31, 2007 and 2006, we were in compliance with these covenants. On February 29, 2008, we completed amendments to our revolving line of credit and certain privately issued unsecured notes payable primarily to modify the interest coverage covenant. These amendments are effective prospectively from the amendment date.

We have certain financial and operating covenants that are required by the publicly issued unsecured notes payable, including that we will maintain a minimum ratio of 200% of total assets to total borrowings, as required by the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended, while these notes are outstanding. At December 31, 2007 and 2006, we were in compliance with these covenants.

**Contractual Obligations.** The following table shows our significant contractual obligations for the repayment of debt and payment of other contractual obligations as of December 31, 2007.

	Payments Due By Year						After 2012
	Total	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	
(\$ in millions)							
Unsecured notes payable	\$ 1,922.2	\$ 153.0	\$ 269.7	\$ 408.0	\$ 472.5	\$ 339.0	\$ 280.0
Revolving line of credit <sup>(1)</sup>	367.3	367.3					
Operating leases	20.2	4.4	4.6	4.5	1.8	1.8	3.1
<b>Total contractual obligations</b>	<b>\$ 2,309.7</b>	<b>\$ 524.7</b>	<b>\$ 274.3</b>	<b>\$ 412.5</b>	<b>\$ 474.3</b>	<b>\$ 340.8</b>	<b>\$ 283.1</b>

(1) At December 31, 2007, 496.7 million remained unused and available on the revolving line of credit, net of amounts committed for standby letters of credit of \$58.5 million issued under the credit facility.

### Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

In the ordinary course of business, we have issued guarantees and have extended standby letters of credit through financial intermediaries on behalf of certain portfolio companies. We have generally issued guarantees of debt and lease obligations. Under these arrangements, we would be required to make payments to third-party beneficiaries if the portfolio companies were to default on their related payment obligations. The following table shows our guarantees and standby letters of credit that may have the effect of creating, increasing, or accelerating our liabilities as of December 31, 2007.

	Amount of Commitment Expiration Per Year						After 2012
	Total	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	
(\$ in millions)							
Guarantees	\$ 270.6	\$ 3.0	\$ 261.2	\$	\$ 4.4	\$ 0.1	\$ 1.9
Standby letters of credit <sup>(1)</sup>	58.5	58.5					
<b>Total commitments<sup>(2)</sup></b>	<b>\$ 329.1</b>	<b>\$ 61.5</b>	<b>\$ 261.2</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>\$ 4.4</b>	<b>\$ 0.1</b>	<b>\$ 1.9</b>

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

(2) Our most significant commitments relate to our investment in Ciena Capital LLC (Ciena), which commitments totaled \$276.7 million at December 31, 2007. At December 31, 2007, the principal components of these guarantees included a guarantee of 60% of the outstanding total obligations on Ciena's revolving line of credit, which matures in March 2009, for a total guaranteed amount of \$258.7 million and standby letters of credit issued totaling \$18.0 million in connection with term securitizations completed by Ciena. In