

PROSPECT ENERGY CORP
Form N-2/A
August 01, 2007

As filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on July 31, 2007
Registration No. 333-143819

U.S. SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549

FORM N-2

- REGISTRATION STATEMENT UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT OF 1933**
- PRE-EFFECTIVE AMENDMENT NO. 1**
- POST-EFFECTIVE AMENDMENT NO.**

PROSPECT CAPITAL CORPORATION

(Exact Name of Registrant as Specified in Charter)

**10 East 40th Street, 44th Floor
New York, NY 10016**

(Address of Principal Executive Offices)

Registrant's Telephone Number, including Area Code: (212) 448-0702

**John F. Barry III
M. Grier Eliasek
c/o Prospect Capital Management, LLC
10 East 40th Street, 44th Floor
New York, NY 10016
(212) 448-0702**

(Name and Address of Agent for Service)

Copies of information to:
**Leonard B. Mackey, Jr., Esq.
Clifford Chance US LLP
31 West 52nd Street
New York, NY 10019-6131
(212) 878-8000**

Approximate Date of Proposed Public Offering: As soon as practicable after the effective date of this 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 distribution reinvestment plan, check the following box.

It is proposed that this filing will become effective (check appropriate box):

when declared effective pursuant to section 8(c).

If appropriate, check the following box:

This post-effective amendment designates a new effective date for a previously filed post-effective amendment registration statement.

This form is filed to register additional securities for an offering pursuant to Rule 462(b) under the Securities Act and the Securities Act registration statement number of the earlier effective registration statement for the same offering is _____.

CALCULATION OF REGISTRATION FEE UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT OF 1933

Title of Securities Being Registered	Amount Being Registered ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	Proposed Maximum Offering Price Per	Proposed Maximum Aggregate Offering	Amount of Registration Fee
--------------------------------------	--	--	--	-------------------------------

	Unit	Price	
Common Stock, \$.001 par value per share ⁽²⁾		\$500,000,000	\$ 15,350.00
Preferred Stock ⁽²⁾			
Warrants ⁽³⁾			
Debt Securities ⁽⁴⁾			
Total		\$500,000,000 ⁽⁵⁾	\$ 15,350.00 ⁽¹⁾

- (1) Estimated pursuant to Rule 457 solely for the purpose of determining the registration fee. The proposed maximum offering price per Security will be determined, from time to time, by the Registrant in connection with the sale by the Registrant of the securities registered under this registration statement.
- (2) Subject to Note 5 below, there is being registered hereunder an indeterminate principal amount of common stock or preferred stock as may be sold, from time to time.
- (3) Subject to Note 5 below, there is being registered hereunder an indeterminate principal amount of warrants as may be sold, from time to time, representing rights to purchase common stock, preferred stock or debt securities.
- (4) Subject to Note 5 below, there is being registered hereunder an indeterminate principal amount of debt securities as may be sold, from time to time. If any debt securities are issued at an original issue discount, then the offering price shall be in such greater principal amount as shall result in an aggregate price to investors not to exceed \$500,000,000.
- (5) In no event will the aggregate offering price of all securities issued from time to time pursuant to this registration statement exceed \$500,000,000.

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 it is not soliciting an offer to buy these securities in any state where the offer and sale is not permitted.

**Subject to Completion
Preliminary Prospectus dated July 31, 2007**

Prospectus dated , 2007

\$500,000,000

PROSPECT CAPITAL CORPORATION

**Common Stock
Preferred Stock
Warrants
Debt Securities**

We may offer, from time to time, in one or more offerings or series, together or separately, up to \$500,000,000 of our common stock, preferred stock, debt securities or warrants representing rights to purchase shares of our common stock, preferred stock or debt securities, (collectively, the "Securities") to provide us with funds to repay outstanding debt and to acquire investments that we reasonably believe are in our acquisition pipeline. Securities may be offered at prices and on terms to be disclosed in one or more supplements to this prospectus. You should read this prospectus and the applicable prospectus supplement carefully before you invest in our Securities.

Our Securities may be offered directly to one or more purchasers, including existing stockholders in a rights offering, or through agents designated from time to time by us, or to or through underwriters or dealers. The prospectus supplement relating to the offering will identify any agents or underwriters involved in the sale of our Securities, and will disclose any applicable purchase price, fee, commission or discount arrangement between us and our agents or underwriters or among our underwriters or the basis upon which such amount may be calculated. See "Plan of Distribution." We may not sell any of our Securities through agents, underwriters or dealers without delivery of the prospectus and a prospectus supplement describing the method and terms of the offering of such Securities. Our common stock is traded on The NASDAQ National Market under the symbol "PSEC." As of July 30, 2007, the last reported sales price for our common stock was \$ 15.49.

Prospect Capital Corporation ("Prospect Capital" or the "Company") is a financial services company that lends to and invests in middle market privately held or thinly traded public companies.

The Company, a Maryland corporation, has been organized as a closed-end investment company since April 13, 2004 and has filed an election to be treated as a business development company under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the "1940 Act"), and is a non-diversified investment company within the meaning of the 1940 Act.

Prospect Capital Management, LLC manages our investments and Prospect Administration, LLC provides the administrative services necessary for us to operate.

Investing in our Securities involves a heightened risk of total loss of investment and is subject to risks. Before buying any Securities, you should read the discussion of the material risks of investing in our Securities in "Risk Factors" on page 11 of this prospectus. Please read this prospectus before you invest and keep it for future reference. The prospectus sets forth concisely the information about Prospect Capital that a prospective investor ought to know before investing and should be retained for future reference.

Neither the SEC nor any state securities commission has approved or disapproved of these securities or determined if this prospectus is truthful or complete. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

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

2

The registration statement contains additional information about us and the Securities being registered by this prospectus. We file with or submit to the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, or the "SEC," annual, quarterly and current periodic reports, proxy statements and other information meeting the informational requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, or the "Exchange Act." This information and the information specifically regarding how we voted proxies, if any, relating to portfolio securities for the period ended June 30, 2006, are available free of charge by contacting us at 10 East 40th Street, 44th floor, New York, NY 10016 or by telephone at toll-free (888) 748-0702. You may inspect and copy these reports, proxy statements and other information, as well as the registration statement and related exhibits and schedules, at the Public Reference Room of the SEC at 100 F Street NE, Washington, D.C. 20549. You may obtain information on the operation of the Public Reference Room by calling the SEC at (202) 551-8090. The SEC maintains an Internet site that contains reports, proxy and information statements and other information filed electronically by us with the SEC which are available on the SEC's Internet site at <http://www.sec.gov>. Copies of these reports, proxy and information statements and other information may be obtained, after paying a duplicating fee, by electronic request at the following E-mail address: publicinfo@sec.gov, or by writing the SEC's Public Reference Section, Washington, D.C. 20549-0102.

3

ABOUT THIS PROSPECTUS

This prospectus is part of a registration statement that we have filed with the SEC, using the "shelf" registration process. Under the shelf registration process, we may offer, from time to time on a delayed basis, up to \$500,000,000 of our common stock, preferred stock, debt securities or warrants representing rights to purchase shares of our common stock, preferred stock or debt securities on the terms to be determined at the time of the offering. The Securities 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 Securities that we may offer. Each time we use this prospectus to offer Securities, we will provide a prospectus supplement that will contain specific information about the terms of that offering. The prospectus supplement may also add, update or change information contained in this prospectus. Please carefully read this prospectus and any prospectus supplement together with any exhibits and the additional information described under the heading "Available Information" and the section under the heading "Risk Factors" before you make an investment decision.

PROSPECTUS SUMMARY

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

Information contained or incorporated by reference in this prospectus may contain "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995, which are statements about the future that may be identified by the use of forward-looking terminology such as "may," "will," "expect," "intend," "plans," "anticipate," "estimate" or "continue" or the negative thereof or other variations thereon or comparable terminology. These forward-looking statements do not meet the safe harbor for forward-looking statements pursuant to Section 27A of the Securities Act. The matters described in "Risk Factors" and certain other factors noted throughout 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. The Company reminds all investors that no forward-looking statement can be relied upon as an accurate or even mostly accurate forecast because humans cannot forecast the future.

The terms "we," "us," "our," "Company" and "Prospect Capital" refer to Prospect Capital Corporation; "Prospect Capital Management" or the "Investment Adviser" refers to Prospect Capital Management, LLC; "Prospect Administration" or the "Administrator" refers to Prospect Administration, LLC. and "Prospect" refers to Prospect Capital Management, LLC, its affiliates and its predecessor companies.

The Company

Prospect Capital is a financial services company that lends to and invests in middle market privately held or thinly traded public companies.

We were originally organized under the name "Prospect Street Energy Corporation" and we changed our name to "Prospect Energy Corporation" in June 2004. We changed our name again to "Prospect Capital Corporation" in May 2007 and at the same time terminated our policy of investing at least 80% of our net assets in energy companies. We have been organized as a closed-end investment company since April 13, 2004 and have filed an election to be treated as a business development company under the 1940 Act, and we are a non-diversified company within the meaning of the 1940 Act.

The Investment Adviser

Prospect Capital Management, an affiliate of Prospect Capital, manages our investment activities. Prospect Capital Management is an investment adviser that has been registered under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, or the "Advisers Act," since March 31, 2004. Under an investment advisory agreement between the Company and Prospect Capital Management (the "Investment Advisory Agreement"), we have agreed to pay Prospect Capital Management investment advisory fees, which will consist of an annual base management fee based on our gross assets (which include any amount borrowed, i.e., total assets without deduction for any liabilities) as well as a two-part incentive fee based on our performance. Our headquarters are located at 10 East 40th Street, 44th

Floor, New York, NY 10016, and our telephone number is (212) 448-0702.

The Offering

We may offer, from time to time, in one or more offerings or series, together or separately, up to \$500,000,000 of our Securities to provide us with funds to repay outstanding debt and to acquire investments that we reasonably believe are in our acquisition pipeline.

Our Securities may be offered directly to one or more purchasers, including existing stockholders in a rights offering, to new stockholders, via an optional cash purchase, in which such new stockholder can purchase Securities directly from the Company for cash, or designated offeree program, in which certain designated individuals who may or may not be new shareholders can purchase Securities directly from the Company for cash, or through agents designated from time to time by us, or to or through underwriters or dealers. The prospectus supplement relating to the offering will disclose the terms of the offering, including the name or names of any agents or underwriters involved in the sale of our Securities by us, the purchase price, and any fee, commission or discount arrangement between us and our agents or underwriters or among our underwriters or the basis upon which such amount may be calculated. See "Plan of Distribution." We may not sell any of our Securities through agents, underwriters or dealers without delivery of a prospectus supplement describing the method and terms of the offering of our Securities.

Set forth below is additional information regarding the offering of our Securities:

Use of proceeds

Unless otherwise specified in a prospectus supplement, we intend to use the net proceeds from the sale of our Securities for general corporate purposes, which may include investments in securities, repayment of indebtedness, acquisitions and other general corporate purposes. Pending these uses, we will invest the net proceeds primarily in cash, cash equivalents, U.S. government securities and other high-quality debt investments that mature in one year or less from the date of investment. See "Use of Proceeds."

Distributions

We have paid quarterly distributions to the holders of our common stock and generally intend to continue to do so. The amount of the quarterly distributions is determined by our Board of Directors and is based on our estimate of our investment company taxable income and net short-term capital gains. Certain amounts of the quarterly distributions may from time to time be paid out of our capital rather than from earnings for the quarter as a result of our deliberate planning or by accounting reclassifications. Distributions to a stockholder that constitute a return of capital (i.e., distributions in excess of our current or accumulated earnings or profits) will reduce the stockholder's adjusted tax basis in such stockholder's common stock and, after the adjusted basis is reduced to zero, will constitute capital gains to such stockholders. Certain additional amounts may be deemed as distributed to stockholders for income tax purposes. Other types of Securities will likely pay distributions in accordance with their terms. See "Price Range of Our Common Stock," "Distributions" and "Material U.S. Federal Income Tax Considerations."

Taxation

We have qualified and elected to be treated for federal income tax purposes as a regulated investment company, or "RIC." As a RIC, we generally do not have to pay corporate-level federal income taxes on any ordinary income or capital gains that we distribute to our stockholders as dividends. To maintain our qualification as a RIC and obtain RIC tax treatment, we must maintain specified source-of-income and asset diversification requirements and distribute annually at least 90% of our ordinary income and realized net short-term capital gains in excess of realized net long-term capital losses, if any, out of assets legally available for distribution. See "Distributions" and "Material U.S. Federal Income Tax Considerations."

Dividend reinvestment plan

We have a dividend reinvestment plan for our stockholders. This is an "opt out" dividend reinvestment plan. As a result, when we declare a dividend, the dividends to stockholders are automatically reinvested in additional shares of our common stock, unless stockholders specifically "opt out" of the dividend reinvestment plan so as to receive cash dividends. Stockholders who receive distributions in the form of stock are subject to the same federal, state and local tax consequences as stockholders who elect to receive their distributions in cash. See "Dividend Reinvestment Plan."

The NASDAQ National Market Symbol

PSEC

Anti-takeover provisions

Our charter and bylaws, as well as certain statutory and regulatory requirements, contain provisions that may have the effect of discouraging a third party from making an acquisition proposal for us. 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 of our common stock. See "Description of Our Capital Stock."

Management arrangements

Prospect Capital Management serves as our investment adviser. Prospect Administration serves as our administrator and has engaged Vastardis Fund Services, LLC (formerly, EOS Fund Services LLC, "Vastardis"), as sub-administrator. For a description of Prospect Capital Management, Prospect Administration, Vastardis and our contractual arrangements with these companies, see "Management" Investment Advisory Agreement, and "Administration Agreement."

Risk factors

Investment in our Securities involves certain risks relating to our structure and investment

objectives that should be considered by the prospective purchasers of the Securities. In addition, investment in our Securities involves certain risks relating to investing in the energy sector, including but not limited to risks associated with commodity pricing, regulation, production, demand, depletion and expiration, weather, and valuation. We have a limited operating history upon which you can evaluate our business. In addition, as a business development company, our portfolio includes securities primarily issued by privately held companies. These investments may involve a high degree of business and financial risk, and are generally less liquid than public securities. Also, our determinations of fair value of privately-held securities may differ materially from the values that would exist if there was a ready market for these investments. A large number of entities compete for the same kind of investment opportunities as we do. Moreover, our business requires a substantial amount of cash to operate and to grow, and we are dependent on external financing. In addition, the failure to qualify as a RIC eligible for pass-through tax treatment under Subchapter M of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, or the "Code," on income distributed to stockholders could have a materially adverse effect on the total return, if any, obtainable from an investment in our Securities. See "Risk Factors" beginning on page 11 and the other information included in this prospectus for a discussion of factors you should carefully consider before deciding to invest in our Securities.

Plan of distribution

We may offer, from time to time, up to \$500,000,000 of our common stock, preferred stock, debt securities or warrants representing rights to purchase shares of our common stock, preferred stock or debt securities, on terms to be determined at the time of the offering, which may include a rights offering, an optional cash purchase, in which such new stockholder can purchase Securities directly from the Company for cash or designated offeree program in which certain designated individuals can purchase Securities directly from the Company for cash. Securities may be offered at prices and on terms described in one or more supplements to this prospectus directly to one or more purchasers, or through agents designated from time to time by us, or to or through underwriters or dealers. The supplement to this prospectus relating to the offering will identify any agents or underwriters involved in the sale of our Securities, and will set forth any applicable purchase price, fee and commission or discount arrangement or the basis upon which such amount may be calculated. We may not

sell Securities pursuant to this prospectus without delivering a prospectus supplement describing the method and terms of the offering of such Securities. For more information, see [Plan of Distribution](#).

Recent Developments

On June 6, 2006, we announced that we closed a \$200 million three-year revolving credit facility with Rabobank Nederland as administrative agent and sole lead arranger. This credit facility is being used to refinance our \$50 million credit facility and, together with our equity capital, to make additional long-term investments. Interest on borrowings under the \$200 million credit facility is charged at LIBOR plus 125 basis points.

Fees and Expenses

The following table is intended to assist you in understanding the costs and expenses that an investor in this offering will bear directly or indirectly. We caution you that some of the percentages indicated in the table below are estimates and may vary. The table is based on our net assets at March 31, 2007 and assumes that we have borrowed all \$200 million available under our line of credit on that date, although no plans are currently in place to borrow this amount. Except where the context suggests otherwise, whenever this prospectus contains a reference to fees or expenses paid by [you](#), [us](#) or [Prospect Capital](#), or that [we](#) will pay fees or expenses, stockholders will indirectly bear such fees or expenses as investors in Prospect Capital.

Stockholder transaction expenses:

Sales load (as a percentage of offering price) ⁽¹⁾	4.50%
Offering expenses borne by us (as a percentage of offering price) ⁽²⁾	0.20%
Dividend reinvestment plan expenses ⁽³⁾	None
Total stockholder transaction expenses (as a percentage of offering price) ⁽⁴⁾	4.70%

Annual expenses (as a percentage of net assets attributable to common stock)*:

Base management fee	3.41% ⁽⁵⁾
Incentive fees payable under Investment Advisory Agreement (20% of realized capital gains and 20% of pre-incentive fee net investment income)	2.32% ⁽⁶⁾
Interest payments on borrowed funds.	4.64% ⁽⁷⁾
Other expenses.	1.83% ⁽⁸⁾
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses	0.07%
Total annual expenses	12.20% ⁽⁶⁾

6

Example

The following example demonstrates the projected dollar amount of total cumulative expenses that would be incurred over various periods with respect to a hypothetical investment in our common stock. In calculating the following expense amounts, we have assumed we would have borrowed all \$200 million available under our line of credit and that our annual operating expenses would remain at the levels set forth in the table above.

	1 year	3 years
You would pay the following expenses on a \$1,000 investment, assuming a 5% annual return	\$163.9	\$415.6

* Net assets attributable to our common stock equal net assets (i.e., total assets less liabilities other than liabilities for money borrowed for investment purposes) at March 31, 2007.

- (1) In the event that the Securities to which this prospectus relates are sold to or through underwriters, a corresponding prospectus supplement will disclose the estimated applicable sales load.
- (2) The related prospectus supplement will disclose the estimated amount of offering expenses, the offering price and the estimated offering expenses borne by us as a percentage of the offering price.
- (3) The expenses of the dividend reinvestment plan are included in [other expenses].
- (4) The related prospectus supplement will disclose the offering price and the total stockholder transaction expenses as a percentage of the offering price.
- (5) Our base management fee is 2.00% of our gross assets (which include any amount borrowed, i.e., total assets without deduction for any liabilities). Although no plans are in place to borrow the full amount under our line of credit, assuming that we borrowed \$200 million, the 2.00% management fee of gross assets equals approximately 3.41% of net assets. See [Management] Investment Advisory Agreement and footnote 6 below.
- (6) We expect to invest all of the net proceeds from securities registered under the registration statement of which this prospectus is a part within three years or less of the date of the initial registration and may have capital gains and interest income that could result in the payment of an incentive fee to our Investment Adviser in the first year after completion of this offering. However, the incentive fee payable to our investment adviser is based on our performance and will not be paid unless we achieve certain goals. In the chart above, we have assumed a pre-incentive fee net investment income of 11.62% as a percentage of net assets. The incentive fee consists of two parts. The first part, the income incentive fee, which is payable quarterly in arrears, will equal 20% of the excess, if any, of our pre-incentive fee net investment income that exceeds a 1.75% quarterly (7% annualized) hurdle rate, subject to a [catch up] provision measured as of the end of each calendar quarter. In the three months ended March 31, 2007, we paid an incentive fee of \$1,754,000 (see calculation below). We expect the incentive fees we pay to increase to the extent we earn greater interest and dividend income through our investments in portfolio companies and, to a lesser extent, realize capital gains upon the sale of warrants or other equity investments in our portfolio companies. The [catch-up] provision requires us to pay 100% of our pre-incentive fee net investment income with respect to that portion of such income, if any, that exceeds the hurdle rate but is less than 125% of the quarterly hurdle rate in any calendar quarter (8.75% annualized assuming an annualized hurdle rate of 7%). The catch-up provision is meant to provide our Investment Adviser with 20% of our pre-incentive fee net investment income as if a hurdle rate did not apply when our pre-incentive fee net investment income exceeds 125% of the quarterly hurdle rate in any calendar quarter (8.75% annualized assuming an annualized hurdle rate of 7%). The income incentive fee will be computed and paid on income that may include interest that is accrued but not yet received in cash. Our pre-incentive fee net investment income used to calculate the income incentive fee is also included in the amount of our gross assets used to calculate the 2% base management fee (see footnote 5 above). The second part of the incentive fee, the capital gains incentive fee, will equal 20% of our realized capital gains, if any, computed net of all realized capital losses and unrealized capital depreciation.

Examples of how the incentive fee is calculated are as follows:

Assuming pre-incentive fee net investment income of 0.55%, there would be no income incentive fee because such income would not exceed the hurdle rate of 1.75%.

Assuming pre-incentive fee net investment income of 2.00%, the income incentive fee would be as follows:

$$= 100\% \times (2.00\% - 1.75\%)$$

$$= 0.25\%$$

Edgar Filing: PROSPECT ENERGY CORP - Form N-2/A

Assuming pre-incentive fee net investment income of 2.30%, the income incentive fee would be as follows:

$$= (100\% \times (\text{catch-up}: 2.1875\% - 1.75\%)) + (20\% \times (2.30\% - 2.1875\%))$$

$$= (100\% \times 0.4375\%) + (20\% \times 0.1125\%) = 0.4375\% + 0.0225\% = 0.46\%$$

Assuming net realized capital gains of 6% and realized capital losses and unrealized capital depreciation of 1%, the capital gains incentive fee would be as follows:

$$= 20\% \times (6\% - 1\%)$$

$$= 20\% \times 5\% = 1\%$$

The following is a calculation of the most recently paid incentive fee of \$1,754,000 in March 2007 (for the quarter ended March 31, 2007):

Prior Quarter Net Asset Value	\$ 289,238,000
Quarterly Hurdle Rate	1.7500%**
Current Quarter Hurdle	\$ 5,062,000
125% of the Quarterly Hurdle Rate	2.1875%
125% of the Current Quarter Hurdle	\$ 6,327,000
Current Quarter Pre Incentive Fee Net Investment Income	\$ 12,069,000
Incentive Fee - Catch-Up	\$ 1,265,000
Incentive Fee - 20% in excess of 125% of the Current Quarter Hurdle	\$ 489,000
Total Current Quarter Incentive Fee	\$ 1,754,000

For a more detailed discussion of the calculation of the two-part incentive fee, see Management Investment Advisory Agreement.

- (7) Although we may incur indebtedness before the proceeds of an offering are substantially invested, we have not yet decided to what extent we will finance investments using debt. We currently have \$200 million available to us under a credit facility. For more information, see Risk Factors Changes in interest rates may affect our cost of capital and net investment income and Management Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Financial Condition, Liquidity and Capital Resources, Capital Raising Activities. The table above assumes that we have borrowed all \$200 million available under our line of credit, although no plans are in place to borrow the full amount under our line of credit. The table below shows our estimated annual expenses as a percentage of net assets attributable to common stock, assuming that we did not incur any indebtedness.

Base management fee
Incentive fees payable under Investment Advisory Agreement (20% of realized capital gains and 20% of pre-incentive fee net investment income)
Interest payments on borrowed funds
Other expenses
Total annual expenses (estimated)

- (8) Other expenses is based on an estimate of expenses during the current fiscal year representing all of our estimated recurring operating expenses (except fees and expenses reported in other items of this table) that are deducted from our operating income and reflected as

expenses in our Statement of Operations. The estimate of our overhead expenses, including payments under the administration agreement based on our projected allocable portion of overhead and other expenses incurred by Prospect Administration in performing its obligations under the administration agreement. [Other expenses] does not include non-recurring expenses. See [Management]Administration Agreement.

- (9) Total annual expenses as a percentage of net assets attributable to our 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 total annual expenses percentage is required by the SEC to 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 expense percentage were calculated as a percentage of total assets, our total annual expenses would be 7.16% of total assets.

7

While the example assumes, as required by the SEC, a 5% annual return, our performance will vary and may result in a return greater or less than 5%. The income incentive fee under the Investment Advisory Agreement would be zero at the 5% annual return assumption, as required by the SEC for this table, since no incentive fee is paid until the annual return exceeds 7%; however, the income incentive fee currently being earned is nevertheless used to aggregate total expenses in the example as if the annual return were at the level recently achieved, which is higher than 5%, in accordance with SEC requirements. Accordingly, the resulting calculations overstate expenses at the 5% annual return as these calculations do not reflect the provisions of the Investment Advisory Agreement as it would actually be applied in the case of a 5% annual return. This illustration assumes that we will not realize any capital gains computed net of all realized capital losses and unrealized capital depreciation in any of the indicated time periods. If we achieve sufficient returns on our investments, including through the realization of capital gains, to trigger an incentive fee of a material amount, our expenses, and returns to our investors after such expenses, would be higher. In addition, while the example assumes reinvestment of all dividends and distributions at net asset value, participants in our dividend reinvestment plan will receive a number of shares of our common stock, determined by dividing the total dollar amount of the dividend payable to a participant by the market price per share of our common stock at the close of trading on the valuation date for the dividend. See [Dividend Reinvestment Plan] for additional information regarding our dividend reinvestment plan.

This example and the expenses in the table above should not be considered a representation of our future expenses. Actual expenses (including the cost of debt, if any, and other expenses) may be greater or less than those shown.

SELECTED CONDENSED FINANCIAL DATA

(in thousands)

You should read the condensed financial information below with the Financial Statements and Notes thereto included in this prospectus. Financial information for the twelve months ended June 30, 2006 has been derived from the audited financial statements for that period. Quarterly financial information is derived from unaudited financial data, but in the opinion of management, reflects all adjustments (consisting only of normal recurring adjustments) that are necessary to present fairly the results of such interim periods. Interim results for the three and nine months ended March 31, 2007 are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be expected for the year ending June 30, 2006. See [Management]'s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations on page 25 for more information.

Three months ended	Three months	Nine months ended	Nine months ended	Twelve months	Twelve months
--------------------	--------------	-------------------	-------------------	---------------	---------------

Edgar Filing: PROSPECT ENERGY CORP - Form N-2/A

	March 31, 2007	ended March 31, 2006 ⁽¹⁾	March 31, 2007	March 31, 2006 ⁽¹⁾	ended June 30, 2006 ⁽¹⁾	ended June 30, 2005 ⁽¹⁾
	(unaudited)	(unaudited)	(unaudited)	(unaudited)		
Investment income						
Interest income	\$ 4,825	\$ 1,767	\$ 11,493	\$ 5,038	\$ 7,557	\$ 1,882
Interest income, controlled entities	3,845	1,319	9,455	3,334	4,810	2,704
Dividend income	1,245	90	1,839	450	502	284
Dividend income, controlled entities	850	850	2,550	2,249	3,099	3,151
Other income ⁽²⁾	1,304	□	1,335	□	901	72
Total investment income	12,069	4,026	26,672	11,071	16,869	8,093
Operating expenses						
Investment advisory fees						
Base management fee	1,531	521	3,715	1,554	2,082	1,808
Income incentive fee	1,754	533	3,695	1,041	1,786	□
Total Investment advisory fees	3,285	1,054	7,410	2,595	3,868	1,808
Interest expense and credit facility costs	353	12	1,385	12	642	□
Chief Compliance Officer and Sub-administration fees	164	81	402	244	310	266
Legal fees	593	390	970	1,501	1,835	2,575
Valuation services	92	45	285	132	193	42
Other professional fees	47	85	432	313	485	230
Insurance expense	72	85	219	269	365	325
Directors' fees	55	55	175	165	220	220
Organizational costs	□	□	□	□	□	25
General and administrative expenses	393	93	612	258	393	191
Total operating expenses	5,054	1,900	11,890	5,489	8,311	5,682
Net investment income (loss)	7,015	2,126	14,782	5,582	8,558	2,411
Net realized gain (loss)	(1)	1	1,949	(18)	303	(2)
Net unrealized appreciation (depreciation)	(2,038)	828	(4,851)	1,392	4,035	6,342

8

Net increase (decrease) in stockholders' equity resulting from operations	\$ 4,976	\$ 2,955	\$ 11,880	\$ 6,956	\$ 12,896	\$ 8,751
Basic and diluted net increase (decrease) in stockholders' equity per common share resulting from operations	\$ 0.25	\$ 0.42	\$ 0.83	\$ 0.99	\$ 1.83	\$ 1.24

⁽¹⁾ Certain amounts have been reclassified to confirm to current period's presentation.

(2) Includes Net Profits Interest, Prepayment Penalties not related to loans, Deal Deposit Income and Overriding Royalty

The following is a schedule of financial highlights for the periods indicated below:

	For the three months ended March 31, 2007	For the three months ended March 31, 2006	For the nine months ended March 31, 2007	For the nine months ended March 31, 2006	For the twelve months ended June 30, 2006	For the twelve months ended June 30, 2005
	(unaudited)	(unaudited)	(unaudited)	(unaudited)		
Per share data⁽¹⁾:						
Net asset value at beginning of period	\$ 15.24	\$ 14.69	\$ 15.31	\$ 14.59	\$ 14.59	\$ 14.59
Proceeds from initial public offering						
Costs related to the initial public offering	□	□	□	0.01	0.01	
Costs related to the secondary public offering	0.01		(0.06)			
Share issuance related to dividend reinvestment	□	0.02	□	0.02	14,773	
Net investment income	0.36	0.30	1.02	0.79	1.21	
Realized gain	□	□	0.14	□	0.04	
Net unrealized appreciation (depreciation)	(0.10)	0.10	(0.34)	0.18	0.58	
Net increase in assets as a result of secondary public offering	0.06	□	0.27	□	□	
Dividends declared and paid	(0.39)	(0.30)	(1.16)	(0.78)	(1.12)	
Net asset value at end of period	\$ 15.18	\$ 14.81	\$ 15.18	\$ 14.81	\$ 15.31	\$ 15.31
Per share market value at end of period	\$ 17.14	\$ 16.44	\$ 17.14	\$ 16.44	16.99	\$ 16.99
Total return based on market value ⁽²⁾	2.34%	11.08%	8.05%	37.35%	44.79%	
Total return based on net asset value ⁽²⁾	1.88%	3.00%	6.19%	7.13%	13.27%	
Shares outstanding at end of period	19,879,231	7,061,940	19,879,231	7,061,940	7,069,873	7,069,873
Ratio/supplemental data:						
Net assets at end of period (in thousands)	\$ 301,767	\$ 104,602	\$ 301,767	\$ 104,602	\$ 108,270	\$ 108,270
Annualized ratio of operating expenses to average net assets	6.79%	7.27%	7.01%	6.96%	8.19%	
Annualized ratio of operating income to average net assets	9.23%	8.13%	9.36%	7.12%	7.90%	

- (1) Financial highlights are based on weighted average shares.
- (2) Total return based on market value is based on the change in market per share between the opening and ending market prices per share in each period and assumes that dividends are reinvested in accordance with Prospect Capital's dividend reinvestment plan. Total returns based on net asset value is based upon the change in net asset value per share between the opening and ending net asset values per share in each period and assumes that dividends are reinvested in accordance with Prospect Capital's dividend reinvestment plan. The total returns are not annualized.

10

RISK FACTORS

Investing in our Securities involves a high degree of risk. You should carefully consider the risks described below, together with all of the other information included in this prospectus, before you decide whether to make an investment in our Securities. The risks set out below are not the only risks we face. If any of the following risks occur, our business, financial condition and results of operations could be materially adversely affected. In such case, our net asset value and the trading price of our common stock could decline, or the value of our preferred stock, debt securities or warrants may decline, and you may lose all or part of your investment.

Risks Relating To Our Business And Structure

We are dependent upon Prospect Capital Management's key management personnel for our future success.

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

Our Investment Adviser and its senior management have limited experience managing a business development company under the 1940 Act.

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

We are a relatively new company with limited operating history.

We were incorporated in April 2004 and have conducted investment operations as a business development company since July 2004. We are subject to all of the business risks and uncertainties associated with any new business enterprise, including the risk that we may not achieve our investment objective and that the value of your investment in us could decline substantially or fall to zero. We completed our initial public offering on July

27, 2004. As of March 31, 2007, we continue to pursue our investment strategy and 70.0% of our net assets are invested in long-term investments, with the remainder invested in U.S. government and money market securities. Dividends that we pay prior to being fully invested may be substantially lower than the dividends that we expect to pay when our portfolio is fully invested. If we do not realize yields in excess of our expenses, we may incur operating losses and the market price of our shares may decline.

Our financial condition and results of operations will depend on our ability to manage our future growth effectively.

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

11

We operate in a highly competitive market for investment opportunities.

A large number of entities compete with us to make the types of investments that we make in target companies. We compete with other business development companies, public and private funds, commercial and investment banks and commercial financing companies. Additionally, because competition for investment opportunities generally has increased among alternative investment vehicles, such as hedge funds, those entities have begun to invest in areas they have not traditionally invested in, including investments in middle-market companies. As a result of these new entrants, competition for investment opportunities at middle-market companies has intensified and we expect that trend to continue. Many of our existing and potential competitors are substantially larger and have considerably greater financial, technical and marketing resources than we do. For example, some competitors may have a lower cost of funds and access to funding sources that are not available to us. In addition, some of our competitors may have higher risk tolerances or different risk assessments, which could allow them to consider a wider variety of investments and establish more relationships than us. Furthermore, many of our competitors are not subject to the regulatory restrictions that the 1940 Act imposes on us as a business development company. We cannot assure you that the competitive pressures we face will not have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. Also, as a result of existing and increasing competition, we may not be able to take advantage of attractive investment opportunities from time to time, and we can offer no assurance that we will be able to identify and make investments that are consistent with our investment objective.

We do not seek to compete primarily based on the interest rates that we offer, and we believe that some of our competitors make loans with interest rates that are comparable to or lower than the rates we offer. We may lose investment opportunities if we do not match our competitors' pricing, terms and structure. If we match our competitors' pricing, terms and structure, we may experience decreased net interest income and increased risk of credit loss.

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

We may issue debt securities or preferred stock and/or borrow money from banks or other financial institutions, which we refer to collectively as "senior securities," up to the maximum amount permitted by the 1940 Act. Under the provisions of the 1940 Act, we are permitted, as a business development company, to issue senior securities only in amounts such that our asset coverage, as defined in the 1940 Act, equals at least 200% after each issuance of senior securities. If the value of our assets declines, we may be unable to satisfy this test. If that happens, we may be required to sell a portion of our investments or sell additional shares of common stock and, depending on the nature of our leverage, to repay a portion of our indebtedness at a time when such sales may be

disadvantageous. In addition, issuance of additional securities could dilute the percentage ownership of our current stockholders in us.

As a business development company regulated under provisions of the 1940 Act, we are not generally able to issue and sell our common stock at a price below the current net asset value per share. We may, however, sell our common stock, or warrants, options or rights to acquire our common stock, at a price below the current net asset value of our common stock in a rights offering to our stockholders or if (1) our Board of Directors determines that such sale is in the Company's and our stockholders' best interests, (2) our stockholders approve the sale of our common stock at a price that is less than the current net asset value, and (3) the price at which our common stock is 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 sales load).

In addition, we have securitized, and we may in the future seek to securitize, our loans to generate cash for funding new investments. To securitize loans, we may create a wholly owned subsidiary and contribute a pool of loans to such subsidiary. This could include the sale of interests in the subsidiary on a non-recourse basis to purchasers who we would expect to be willing to accept a lower interest rate to invest in investment grade loan pools. We would retain a portion of the equity in the securitized pool of loans. An inability to successfully securitize our loan portfolio could limit our ability to grow our business and fully execute our business strategy, and could decrease our earnings, if any. Moreover, the successful securitization of our loan portfolio might expose us to losses because the residual loans in which we do not sell interests may tend to be those that are riskier and more likely to generate losses. A successful securitization may also impose financial and operating covenants that restrict our business activities and may include limitations that could hinder our ability to finance additional loans and investments or to make the distributions required to maintain our status as a RIC under Subchapter M of the Internal Revenue Code.

If we fail to qualify as a RIC, we will have to pay corporate-level taxes on our income, and our income available for distribution would be reduced.

To maintain our qualification as a RIC under the Code, and obtain RIC tax treatment, we must meet certain source of income, asset diversification and annual distribution requirements. The annual distribution requirement for a RIC is satisfied if we distribute at least 90% of our ordinary income and realized net short-term capital gains in excess of realized net long-term capital losses, if any, to our stockholders on an annual basis. Because we expect to use debt financing in the future, we are subject to certain asset coverage ratio requirements under the 1940 Act and financial covenants that could, under certain circumstances, restrict us from making distributions necessary to qualify for RIC tax treatment. If we are unable to obtain cash from other sources, we may fail to qualify for RIC tax treatment and, thus, may be subject to corporate-level income tax. To maintain our qualification as a RIC, we must also meet certain asset diversification requirements at the end of each calendar quarter.

12

Failure to meet these tests may result in our having to dispose of certain investments quickly in order to prevent the loss of RIC status. Because most of our investments are in private companies, any such dispositions could be made at disadvantageous prices and may result in substantial losses. If we fail to qualify as a RIC for any reason or become subject to corporate income tax, the resulting corporate taxes could substantially reduce our net assets, the amount of income available for distribution, and the actual amount of our distributions. Such a failure would have a material adverse effect on us and our shares. For additional information regarding asset coverage ratio and RIC requirements, see "Regulation" Senior securities and "Material U.S. federal income tax considerations."

We may have difficulty paying our required distributions if we recognize income before or without receiving cash representing such income.

For federal income tax purposes, we include in income certain amounts that we have not yet received in cash, such as original issue discount, which may arise if we receive warrants in connection with the making of a loan or possibly in other circumstances, or payment-in-kind interest, which represents contractual interest added to the loan balance and due at the end of the loan term. Such original issue discount, which could be significant relative to our overall investment activities, or increases in loan balances as a result of payment-in-kind arrangements, are included in our income before we receive any corresponding cash payments. We also may be required to include in income certain other amounts that we do not receive in cash. While we focus primarily on investments

that will generate a current cash return, our investment portfolio may also include securities that do not pay some or all of their return in periodic current cash distributions.

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

Since in some cases we may recognize taxable income before or without receiving cash representing such income, we may have difficulty meeting the tax requirement to distribute at least 90% of our ordinary income and realized net short-term capital gains in excess of realized net long-term capital losses, if any, to maintain RIC tax treatment. Accordingly, we may have to sell some of our investments at times we would not consider advantageous, raise additional debt or equity capital or reduce new investment originations to meet these distribution requirements. If we are not able to obtain cash from other sources, we may fail to qualify for RIC treatment and thus become subject to corporate-level income tax. See "Material U.S. federal income tax considerations" Taxation as a RIC.

If we issue senior securities, including debt, you will be exposed to additional risks, including the typical risks associated with leverage.

- You will be exposed to increased risk of loss if we incur debt to make investments. If we do incur debt, a decrease in the value of our investments or in our revenues would have a greater negative impact on the value of our common stock than if we did not use debt.
- Our ability to pay dividends would be restricted if our asset coverage ratio were not at least 200% and any amounts that we use to service our indebtedness would not be available for dividends to our common stockholders.
- It is likely that any debt we incur will be governed by an indenture or other instrument containing covenants restricting our operating flexibility.
- We and you will bear the cost of issuing and servicing our senior securities.
- Any convertible or exchangeable securities that we issue in the future may have rights, preferences and privileges more favorable than those of our common stock.

Changes in interest rates may affect our cost of capital and net investment income.

We expect that a significant portion of our debt investments will bear interest at fixed rates and the value of these investments could be negatively affected by increases in market interest rates. In addition, an increase in interest rates would make it more expensive to use debt to finance our investments. As a result, a significant increase in market interest rates could both reduce the value of our portfolio investments and increase our cost of capital, which would reduce our net investment income.

We need to raise additional capital to grow because we must distribute most of our income.

We need additional capital to fund growth in our investments. A reduction in the availability of new capital could limit our ability to grow. We must distribute at least 90% of our ordinary income and realized net short-term capital gains in excess of realized net long-term capital losses, if any, to our shareholders to maintain our RIC status. As a result, such earnings are not available to fund investment originations. We have sought additional capital by borrowing from financial institutions and may issue debt securities or additional 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 may have an adverse effect on the value of our Securities. In addition, as a business development company, we are generally required to maintain a ratio of at least 200% of total assets to total borrowings, which may restrict our ability to borrow in certain circumstances.

Most of our portfolio investments are recorded at fair value as determined in good faith by our Board of Directors and, as a result, there is uncertainty as to the value of our portfolio investments.

A large percentage of our portfolio investments consist of securities of privately held or thinly traded public companies. The fair value of these securities is often not readily determinable. The determination of fair value, and thus the amount of unrealized losses we may incur in any year, is to a degree subjective, and the Investment Advisor has a conflict of interest in making the determination. We value these securities quarterly at fair value as determined in good faith by our Board of Directors based on input from our Investment Adviser, a third party independent valuation firm and our audit committee. Our Board of Directors utilizes the services of an independent valuation firm to aid it in determining the fair value of any securities. The types of factors that may be considered in fair value pricing of our investments include the nature and realizable value of any collateral, the portfolio company's ability to make payments and its earnings, the markets in which the portfolio company does business, comparison to publicly traded companies, discounted cash flow and other relevant factors. Because such valuations, and particularly valuations of private securities and private companies, are inherently uncertain, the valuations may fluctuate over short periods of time and may be based on estimates. The determinations of fair value by our Board of Directors may differ materially from the values that would have been used if a ready market for these securities existed. Our net asset value could be adversely affected if the determinations regarding the fair value of our investments were materially higher than the values that we ultimately realize upon the disposal of such securities.

The lack of liquidity in our investments may adversely affect our business.

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

We may experience fluctuations in our quarterly results.

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

Potential conflicts of interest could impact our investment returns.

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

In the course of our investing activities, under the Investment Advisory Agreement we pay base management and incentive fees to Prospect Capital Management, and reimburse Prospect Capital Management for certain expenses it incurs. As a result of the Investment Advisory Agreement, there may be times when the management team of Prospect Capital Management has interests that differ from those of our stockholders, giving rise to a conflict.

Prospect Capital Management receives a quarterly income incentive fee based, in part, on our pre-incentive fee net investment income, if any, for the immediately preceding calendar quarter. This income incentive fee is subject to a fixed quarterly hurdle rate before providing an income incentive fee return to the Investment Adviser. To the extent we or Prospect Capital Management are able to exert influence over our portfolio companies, the income incentive fee may provide Prospect Capital Management with an incentive to induce our portfolio companies to accelerate or defer interest or other obligations owed to us from one calendar quarter to another. This fixed hurdle rate has been based on current interest rates, which are currently relatively low on a historical basis. Thus, if interest rates rise, it would become easier for our investment income to exceed the hurdle rate and, as a result, more likely that our Investment Adviser will receive an income incentive fee than if interest rates on our investments remained constant or decreased. Subject to the receipt of any requisite shareholder approval under the 1940 Act, our Board of Directors may readjust the hurdle rate by amending the Investment Advisory Agreement.

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

We have entered into a royalty-free license agreement with Prospect Capital Management. Under this agreement, Prospect Capital Management agrees to grant us a non-exclusive license to use the name "Prospect Capital." Under the license agreement, we have the right to use the "Prospect Capital" name for so long as Prospect Capital Management or one of its affiliates remains our Investment Adviser. In addition, we rent office space from Prospect Administration, an affiliate of Prospect Capital Management, and pay Prospect Administration our allocable portion of overhead and other expenses incurred by Prospect Administration in performing its obligations as Administrator under the administration agreement, including rent and our allocable portion of the costs of our chief financial officer and chief compliance officer and their respective staffs. This may create conflicts of interest that our Board of Directors monitors.

Changes in laws or regulations governing our operations may adversely affect our business.

We and our portfolio companies are subject to regulation by laws at the local, state and federal levels. These laws and regulations, as well as their interpretation, may be changed from time to time. Accordingly, changes in these laws or regulations could have a material adverse effect on our business. For additional information regarding the regulations we are subject to, see "Regulation."

Risks Related To Our Investments

We may not realize gains or income from our investments.

We seek to generate both current income and capital appreciation. However, the securities we invest in may not appreciate and, in fact, may decline in value, and the issuers of debt securities we invest in may default on interest and/or principal payments. Accordingly, we may not be able to realize gains from our investments, and any gains that we do realize may not be sufficient to offset any losses we experience.

Our portfolio is concentrated in a limited number of portfolio companies in the energy industry, which subject us to a risk of significant loss if any of these companies defaults on its obligations under any of the securities that we hold or if the energy industry experiences a downturn.

As of February 28, 2007, we had invested in 19 companies in the energy industry. A consequence of this lack of diversification is that the aggregate returns we realize may be significantly adversely affected if a small number of such investments perform poorly or if we need to write down the value of any one investment. Beyond our income tax diversification requirements, we do not have fixed guidelines for diversification, and our investments are concentrated in relatively few portfolio companies. We estimate that, once we have invested substantially all of the net proceeds of this offering, we will have invested in approximately 25 to 50 portfolio companies, depending on the availability of appropriate investment opportunities consistent with our investment objective and market conditions. In addition, to date we have concentrated on making investments in the energy industry. While we expect to be less focused on the energy industry in the future, we anticipate that we will continue to have significant holdings in the energy industry. As a result, a downturn in the energy industry could materially adversely affect us in an adverse manner.

The energy industry is subject to many risks.

As of March 31, 2007, seventy percent of our net assets were invested in the energy industry. Our definition of energy, as used in the context of the energy industry, is broad, and different sectors in the energy industry may be subject to variable risks and economic pressures. As a result, it is difficult to anticipate the impact of changing economic and political conditions on our portfolio companies and, as a result, our financial results. The revenues, income (or losses) and valuations of energy companies can fluctuate suddenly and dramatically due to any one or more of the following factors:

- ***Commodity Pricing Risk.*** While we generally do not invest in companies that accept completely unhedged commodity risk, energy companies in general are directly affected by energy commodity prices, such as the market prices of crude oil, natural gas and wholesale electricity, especially for those who own the underlying energy commodity. In addition, the volatility of commodity prices can affect other energy companies due to the impact of prices on the volume of commodities transported, processed, stored or distributed and on the cost of fuel for power generation companies. The volatility of commodity prices can also affect energy companies' ability to access the capital markets in light of market perception that their performance may be directly tied to commodity prices. Historically, energy commodity prices have been cyclical and exhibited significant volatility. Although we require adherence to strict risk controls, including appropriate commodity and other hedges, by each of our portfolio companies, some of our portfolio companies may not engage in hedging transactions to minimize their exposure to commodity price risk. For those companies that engage in such hedging transactions, they remain subject to market risks, including market liquidity and counterparty creditworthiness.
- ***Regulatory Risk.*** The profitability of energy companies could be adversely affected by changes in the regulatory environment. The businesses of energy companies are heavily regulated by federal, state and local governments in diverse manners, such as the way in which energy assets are constructed, maintained and operated and the prices energy companies may charge for their products and services. Such regulation can change over time in scope and intensity. For example, a particular by-product of an energy process may be declared hazardous by a regulatory agency, which can unexpectedly increase production costs. Moreover, many state and federal environmental laws provide for civil penalties as well as regulatory remediation, thus adding to the potential liability an energy company may face. In addition, the deregulation of energy markets and the unresolved regulatory issues related to some power markets such as California create uncertainty in the regulatory environment as rules and regulations may be adopted on a transitional basis. We cannot assure you that the deregulation of energy markets will continue and if it continues, whether its impact on energy companies' profitability will be positive.
- ***Production Risk.*** The profitability of energy companies may be materially impacted by the volume of crude oil, natural gas or other energy commodities available for transporting, processing, storing,

distributing or power generation. A significant decrease in the production of natural gas, crude oil, coal or other energy commodities, due to the decline of production from existing facilities, import supply disruption, depressed commodity prices, political events, OPEC actions or otherwise, could reduce revenue and operating income or increase operating costs of energy companies and, therefore, their ability to pay debt or dividends. In recent months, OPEC has announced changes in production quotas in response to changing market conditions, including near record high oil prices in the United States.

- *Demand Risk.* A sustained decline in demand for crude oil, natural gas, refined petroleum products and electricity could materially affect revenues and cash flows of energy companies. Factors that could lead to a decrease in market demand include a recession or other adverse economic conditions, an increase in the market price of the underlying commodity, higher taxes or other regulatory actions that increase costs, or a shift in consumer demand for such products.
- *Depletion and Exploration Risk.* A portion of any one energy company's assets may be dedicated to natural gas, crude oil and/or coal reserves and other commodities that naturally deplete over time. Depletion could have a material adverse impact on such company's ability to maintain its revenue. Further, estimates of energy reserves may not be accurate and, even if accurate, reserves may not be fully utilized at reasonable costs. Exploration of energy resources, especially of oil and gas, is inherently risky and requires large amounts of capital.

- *Weather Risk.* Unseasonable extreme weather patterns could result in significant volatility in demand for energy and power. This volatility may create fluctuations in earnings of energy companies.
- *Operational Risk.* Energy companies are subject to various operational risks, such as failed drilling or well development, unscheduled outages, underestimated cost projections, unanticipated operation and maintenance expenses, failure to obtain the necessary permits to operate and failure of third-party contractors (for example, energy producers and shippers) to perform their contractual obligations. In addition, energy companies employ a variety of means of increasing cash flow, including increasing utilization of existing facilities, expanding operations through new construction, expanding operations through acquisitions, or securing additional long-term contracts. Thus, some energy companies may be subject to construction risk, acquisition risk or other risk factors arising from their specific business strategies.
- *Competition Risk.* The progress in deregulating energy markets has created more competition in the energy industry. This competition is reflected in risks associated with marketing and selling energy in the evolving energy market and a competitor's development of a lower-cost energy or power source, or of a lower cost means of operations, and other risks arising from competition.
- *Valuation Risk.* Since mid-2001, excess power generation capacity in certain regions of the United States has caused substantial decreases in the market capitalization of many energy companies. While such prices have recovered to some extent, we can offer no assurance that such decreases in market capitalization will not recur, or that any future decreases in energy company valuations will be insubstantial or temporary in nature.
- *Terrorism Risk.* Since the September 11th attacks, the United States government has issued public warnings indicating that energy assets, specifically those related to pipeline infrastructure, production facilities and transmission and distribution facilities, might be specific targets of terrorist activity. The continued threat of terrorism and related military activity will likely increase volatility for prices of natural gas and oil and could affect the market for products and services of energy companies. In addition, any future terrorist attack or armed conflict in the United States or elsewhere may undermine economic conditions in the United States in general.

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

Our investments in prospective portfolio companies may be risky and you could lose all or part of your investment.

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

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

- these companies may have limited financial resources and may be unable to meet their obligations under their securities that we hold, which may be accompanied by a deterioration in the value of their equity securities or of any collateral with respect to debt securities and a reduction in the likelihood of our realizing on any guarantees we may have obtained in connection with our investment;
- they may have shorter operating histories, narrower product lines and smaller market shares than larger businesses, which tend to render them more vulnerable to competitors' actions and market conditions, as well as general economic downturns;
- because many of these companies are privately held companies, public information is generally not available about these companies. As a result, we will depend on the ability of our Investment Adviser to obtain adequate information to evaluate these companies in making investment decisions. If our Investment Adviser is unable to uncover all material information about these companies, it may not make a fully informed investment decision, and we may lose money on our investments;

17

- they are more likely to depend on the management talents and efforts of a small group of persons; therefore, the death, disability, resignation or termination of one or more of these persons could have a material adverse impact on our portfolio company and, in turn, on us;
- they may have less predictable operating results, may from time to time be parties to litigation, may be engaged in changing businesses with products subject to a risk of obsolescence and may require substantial additional capital to support their operations, finance expansion or maintain their competitive position. In addition, our executive officers, directors and our Investment Adviser could, in the ordinary course of business, be named as defendants in litigation arising from proposed investments or from our investments in the portfolio companies.

Economic recessions or downturns could impair our portfolio companies and harm our operating results.

Our portfolio companies will generally be affected by the conditions and overall strength of the national, regional and local economies, including interest rate fluctuations, changes in the capital markets and changes in the prices of their primary commodities and products. These factors also impact the amount of residential, industrial and commercial growth in the energy industry. Additionally, these factors could adversely impact the customer base and customer collections of our portfolio companies.

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

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

Our portfolio companies may incur debt or issue equity securities that rank equally with, or senior to, our investments in such companies.

We invest primarily in mezzanine debt and dividend-paying equity securities issued by our portfolio companies. Our portfolio companies usually have, or may be permitted to incur, other debt, or issue other equity securities, that rank equally with, or senior to, the securities in which we invest. By their terms, such instruments may provide that the holders are entitled to receive payment of dividends, interest or principal on or before the dates on which we are entitled to receive payments in respect of the securities in which we invest. Also, in the event of insolvency, liquidation, dissolution, reorganization or bankruptcy of a portfolio company, holders of securities ranking senior to our investment in that portfolio company would typically be entitled to receive payment in full before we receive any distribution in respect of our investment. After repaying the senior security holders, the portfolio company may not have any remaining assets to use for repaying its obligation to us. In the case of securities ranking equally with securities in which we invest, we would have to share on an equal basis any distributions with other security holders in the event of an insolvency, liquidation, dissolution, reorganization or bankruptcy of the relevant portfolio company. In addition, we may not be in a position to control any portfolio company in which we invest. As a result, we are subject to the risk that a portfolio company in which we invest may make business decisions with which we disagree and the management of such company, as representatives of the holders of their common equity, may take risks or otherwise act in ways that do not serve our interests as debt or preferred equity investors.

We may not be able to fully realize the value of the collateral securing our debt investments.

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

- since our debt investments are primarily made in the form of mezzanine loans, our liens on the collateral, if any, are subordinated to those of the senior secured debt of the portfolio companies, if any. As a result, we may not be able to control remedies with respect to the collateral;
- the collateral may not be valuable enough to satisfy all of the obligations under our secured loan, particularly after giving effect to the repayment of secured debt of the portfolio company that ranks senior to our loan;
- bankruptcy laws may limit our ability to realize value from the collateral and may delay the realization process;

- our rights in the collateral may be adversely affected by the failure to perfect security interests in the collateral;
- how effectively the collateral would be liquidated and the value received could be impaired or impeded by the need to obtain regulatory and contractual consents; and
- by its nature, some or all of the collateral may be illiquid and may have no readily ascertainable market value. The liquidity and value of the collateral could be impaired as a result of changing economic conditions, competition, and other factors, including the availability of suitable buyers.

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

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

The incentive fee payable by us to Prospect Capital Management also could create an incentive for our Investment Adviser to invest on our behalf in instruments, such as zero coupon bonds, that have a deferred interest feature. Under these investments, we would accrue interest income over the life of the investment but would not receive payments in cash on the investment until the end of the term. Our net investment income used to calculate the income incentive fee, however, includes accrued interest. For example, accrued interest, if any, on our investments in zero coupon bonds will be included in the calculation of our incentive fee, even though we will not receive any cash interest payments in respect of payment on the bond until its maturity date. Thus, a portion of this incentive fee would be based on income that we may not have yet received in cash.

Our investments in foreign securities may involve significant risks in addition to the risks inherent in U.S. investments.

Our investment strategy contemplates potential investments in securities of foreign companies. Investing in foreign companies may expose us to additional risks not typically associated with investing in U.S. companies. These risks include changes in exchange control regulations, political and social instability, expropriation, imposition of foreign taxes, less liquid markets and less available information than is generally the case in the United States, higher transaction costs, less government supervision of exchanges, brokers and issuers, less developed bankruptcy laws, difficulty in enforcing contractual obligations, lack of uniform accounting and auditing standards and greater price volatility.

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

We may employ hedging techniques to minimize these risks, but we can offer no assurance that such strategies will be effective. If we engage in hedging transactions, we may expose ourselves to risks associated with such transactions. We may utilize instruments such as forward contracts, currency options and interest rate swaps, caps, collars and floors to seek to hedge against fluctuations in the relative values of our portfolio

positions from changes in currency exchange rates and market interest rates. Hedging against a decline in the values of our portfolio positions does not eliminate the possibility of fluctuations in the values of such positions or prevent losses if the values of such positions decline. However, such hedging can establish other positions designed to gain from those same developments, thereby offsetting the decline in the value of such portfolio positions. Such hedging transaction may also limit the opportunity for gain if the values of the portfolio positions should increase. Moreover, it may not be possible to hedge against an exchange rate or interest rate fluctuation that is so generally anticipated that we are not able to enter into a hedging transaction at an acceptable price.

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

Risks Relating To Our Securities

There is a risk that you may not receive dividends or that our dividends may not grow over time.

We have made and intend to continue to make distributions on a quarterly basis to our stockholders out of assets legally available for distribution. We cannot assure you that we will achieve investment results or maintain a tax status that will allow or require any specified level of cash distributions or year-to-year increases in cash distributions. In addition, due to the asset coverage test applicable to us as a business development company, we may be limited in our ability to make distributions. See [Distributions](#).

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

The Maryland General Corporation Law and our charter and bylaws contain provisions that may have the effect of discouraging, delaying or making more difficult a change in control and preventing the removal of incumbent directors. We are covered by the Maryland Business Combination Act to the extent such statute is not superseded by applicable requirements of the 1940 Act. However, our Board of Directors has adopted a resolution exempting any business combination between us and any other person from the Maryland Business Combination Act, subject to prior approval of such business combination by our Board, including a majority of our directors who are not interested persons as defined in the 1940 Act. In addition, the Maryland Control Share Acquisition Act provides that control shares of a Maryland corporation acquired in a control share acquisition have no voting rights except to the extent approved by a vote of two-thirds of the votes x entitled to be cast on the matter. Our bylaws contain a provision exempting from the Maryland Control Share Acquisition Act any and all acquisitions by any person of our shares of stock. If the applicable board resolution is repealed or our Board does not otherwise approve a business combination, the Maryland Business Combination Act and the Maryland Control Share Acquisition Act (if we amend our bylaws to be subject to that Act) may discourage others from trying to acquire control of us and increase the difficulty of consummating any offer.

Additionally, under our charter, our Board of Directors is divided into three classes serving staggered terms; our Board of Directors may, without stockholder action, authorize the issuance of shares of stock in one or more classes or series, including preferred stock; and our Board of Directors may, without stockholder action, amend our charter to increase the number of shares of stock of any class or series that we have authority to issue. The existence of these provisions, among others, may have a negative impact on the price of our common stock and may discourage third party bids for ownership of our Company. These provisions may prevent any premiums being offered to you for shares of our common stock.

Investing in our Securities may involve a high degree of risk.

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

The market price of our Securities may fluctuate significantly.

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

- significant volatility in the market price and trading volume of securities of business development companies or other companies in the energy industry, which are not necessarily related to the operating performance of these companies;
- changes in regulatory policies or tax guidelines, particularly with respect to RICs or business development companies;
- loss of RIC status;
- changes in earnings or variations in operating results;
- changes in the value of our portfolio of investments;
- any shortfall in revenue or net income or any increase in losses from levels expected by investors or securities analysts;
- departure of one or more of Prospect Capital Management's key personnel;

21

- operating performance of companies comparable to us;
- changes in prevailing interest rates;
- litigation matters;
- general economic trends and other external factors; and
- loss of a major funding source.

We may allocate the net proceeds from any offering in ways with which you may not agree.

We will have significant flexibility in investing the net proceeds of any offering of our Securities. We may use the net proceeds from the offering in ways with which you may not agree or for investments other than those contemplated at the time of the offering, unless such change in the use of proceeds is subject to stockholders' approval or prohibited by law.

Sales of substantial amounts of our Securities in the public market may have an adverse effect on the market price of our Securities.

As of May 14, 2007, we have 19,879,231 shares of common stock outstanding. Sales of substantial amounts of our Securities or the availability of such Securities for sale could adversely affect the prevailing market price for our Securities. If this occurs and continues, it could impair our ability to raise additional capital through the sale of Securities should we desire to do so.

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

Overview

Prospect Capital was incorporated under the Maryland General Corporation Law in April 2004. We were originally organized under the name "Prospect Street Energy Corporation" and we changed our name to "Prospect Energy Corporation" in June 2004. We changed our name again to "Prospect Capital Corporation" in May 2007 and at the same time terminated our policy of investing at least 80% of our net assets in energy companies. We have elected to be treated as a business development company under the 1940 Act. Accordingly, we are required to comply with certain regulatory requirements. For instance, we generally have to invest at least 70% of our total assets in "qualifying assets," including securities of private or thinly traded public U.S. companies, cash, cash equivalents, U.S. government securities and high-quality debt investments that mature in one year or less.

We completed our initial public offering on July 27, 2004. As of March 31, 2007, we continue to pursue our investment strategy and 70.0% of our net assets are invested in long-term investments, with the remainder invested in U.S. government and money market securities.

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

Our portfolio generated an annualized current yield of 17.0% and 18.0% as of March 31, 2007 and as of March 31, 2006, respectively, across all our long-term debt and equity investments. This yield includes interest from all of our long-term investments as well as dividends from Gas Solutions Holdings, Inc. ("GSHI"). We expect this number to decline over time as we become fully invested. Monetization of, or dividends from, other equity positions that we hold is not included in this yield estimate.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Comparison of the Three Months Ended March 31, 2007 to Three Months Ended March 31, 2006

Investment Activity

We completed our twelfth quarter, which was our eleventh full quarter since completion of our initial public offering on July 30, 2004, with approximately 70.0% of our net assets or about \$211.2 million invested in nineteen long-term portfolio investments and 33.0% of our net assets invested in money market funds. The remainder (3.0%) of our net assets represents liabilities in excess of other assets.

22

Long-Term Portfolio Investments

During the quarter ended March 31, 2007, we completed one new investment with our investment in C&J Cladding, LLC ("C&J") and follow-on investments in existing portfolio companies, totaling approximately \$19,701. Additionally, on March 5, 2007, Cypress Consulting Services, Inc. completely paid its loan with an additional prepayment penalty of \$1,960 for both the loan and the net profits interest.

On March 30, 2007, the Company invested \$6,000 in C&J, a metal services company located in Houston, Texas. The Company's investment was on the form of senior secured debt and we also received warrants which represent a significant equity position.

We classify our investments by level of control. As defined in the 1940 Act, control investments are those where there is the ability or power to exercise a controlling influence over the management or policies of a company. Control is generally deemed to exist when a company or individual owns more than 25% or more of the

Edgar Filing: PROSPECT ENERGY CORP - Form N-2/A

voting securities of an investee company. Affiliated investments and affiliated companies are defined by a lesser degree of influence and are deemed to exist through ownership of 5% or more of the outstanding voting securities of another person.

As of March 31, 2007, we held a controlling interest in AOG, GSHI, Genesis, NRG, WECO and Whymore. As of March 31, 2007, we held an affiliated interest in AEH and Iron Horse.

Level of Control	3/31/07 Fair Value (000s)	% of Portfolio	3/31/06 Fair Value (000s)	% of Portfolio
Control	\$ 110,268	35.5%	\$ 44,045	42.2%
Affiliate	14,751	4.8%	-	-
Non-Control/Non-Affiliate	86,234	27.7%	49,515	47.5%
Cash and Cash Equivalents	99,584	32.0%	10,681	10.3%
Total Portfolio	\$ 310,837	100.0%	\$ 104,241	100.00%

Our Investment Adviser continues to conduct due diligence and finalize terms regarding future transactions. However, we can offer no assurance as to when or if any of these transactions will close.

Investment Income

We generate revenue in the form of interest income on the debt securities that we own, dividend income on any common or preferred stock that we own, and amortized loan origination fees on the structuring of new deals. Our investments, if in the form of debt securities, will typically have a term of one to ten years and bear interest at a fixed or floating rate. To the extent achievable, we will seek to collateralize our investments by obtaining security interests in our portfolio companies' assets. We also may acquire minority or majority equity interests in our portfolio companies, which may pay cash or in-kind dividends on a recurring or otherwise negotiated basis. In addition, we may generate revenue in other forms including prepayment penalties and possibly consultation fees. Any such fees generated in connection with our investments are recognized as earned.

Investment income, which consists of interest income, dividend income and amortized loan origination fees as well as other income, was \$12,069 and \$4,026 for the three months ended March 31, 2007 and March 31, 2006, respectively, and \$26,672 and \$11,071 for the nine months ended March 31, 2007 and March 31, 2006, respectively.

Operating Expenses

Our primary operating expenses consist of investment advisory fees (base and incentive fees), credit facility costs, legal and professional fees and other operating and overhead-related expenses. These expenses include our allocable portion of overhead under the Administration Agreement with Prospect Administration under which Prospect Administration provides administrative services and facilities for Prospect Capital. Our investment advisory fees compensate our Investment Adviser for its work in identifying, evaluating, negotiating, closing and monitoring our investments. We bear all other costs and expenses of our operations and transactions in accordance with our Administration Agreement with Prospect Administration.

Operating expenses were \$5,054 and \$1,900 for the three months ended March 31, 2007 and March 31, 2006, respectively, and \$11,890 and \$5,489 for the nine months ended March 31, 2007 and March 31, 2006, respectively. These expenses consisted of investment advisory and administrative services fees, credit facility costs, professional fees, insurance expenses, directors' fees and other general and administrative expenses. The base investment advisory fees were \$1,531 and \$521 for the three months ended March 31, 2007 and March 31, 2006, respectively, and \$3,715 and \$1,554 for the nine months ended March 31, 2007 and March 31, 2006, respectively. \$1,754 and \$533 income incentive fees were earned for the three months ended March 31, 2007 and March 31, 2006, respectively, and \$3,695 and \$1,041 income incentive fees were earned for the nine months

ended March 31, 2007 and March 31, 2006, respectively. No capital gains incentive fee has yet been incurred pursuant to the Investment Advisory Agreement.

During the three months ended March 31, 2007, the Company incurred \$353 of expenses related to the credit facility, comprised of \$290 in amortization of deferred financing costs, and \$63 in commitment fees on the unused portion of the credit facility. During the nine months ended March 31, 2007, the Company incurred \$1,385 of expenses related to the credit facility, comprised of \$357 in interest expense, \$836 in amortization of deferred financing fees and \$192 in commitment fees on the unused portion of the credit facility. During the three and nine months ended March 31, 2006, the Company incurred \$12 in interest expenses.

Net Investment Income, Net Realized Gains, Net Unrealized Appreciation and Net Increase in Net Assets Resulting from Operations

Prospect Capital's net investment income was \$7,015 and \$2,126 for the three months ended March 31, 2007 and March 31, 2006, respectively, and \$14,782 and \$5,582 for the nine months ended March 31, 2007 and March 31, 2006, respectively. Net investment income represents the difference between investment income and operating expenses and is directly impacted by the items described above. Net realized gains (losses) were (\$1) and \$1 for the three months ended March 31, 2007 and March 31, 2006, respectively, and \$1,949 and (\$18) for the nine months ended March 31, 2007 and March 31, 2006, respectively. Net unrealized appreciation (depreciation) was (\$2,038) and \$828 for the three months ended March 31, 2007 and March 31, 2006, respectively, and (\$4,851) and \$1,392 for the nine months ended March 31, 2007 and March 31, 2006, respectively. Net increase in net assets resulting from operations represents the sum of the returns generated from net investment income, realized gains (losses) and the change in unrealized appreciation (depreciation).

Financial Condition, Liquidity and Capital Resources

We used cash flows in operating activities totaling \$8,191 and \$158,213 for the three and nine months ended March 31, 2007, respectively, compared to \$2,844 and \$2,984 for the three and nine months ended March 31, 2006, respectively. We declared dividends totaling \$7,667 for the three months ended March 31, 2007 compared to \$2,116 for the three months ended March 31, 2006. In the future, we may continue to fund a portion of our investments through borrowings from banks, issuances of senior securities or secondary offerings. We may also securitize a portion of our investments in mezzanine or senior secured loans or other assets. Our objective is to put in place such borrowings in order to expand our portfolio. Our primary use of funds will be investments in portfolio companies and cash distributions to holders of our common stock.

At March 31, 2007, we held no cash in the segregated account maintained in conjunction with a limited indemnity issued to Citibank Texas, N.A. (formerly First American Bank, SSB). The limited indemnity with Citibank required us to indemnify Citibank for up to \$12,000 for any losses it realizes on its term loan to GSHI resulting only from potential legal claims that might or could be asserted by certain third parties. This limited indemnity was backed by the funds in the segregated account.

Capital Raising Activities

On December 13, 2006, the Company priced a public offering of 6,000,000 shares of common stock at \$17.70 per share, raising \$106,200 in gross proceeds as well as an additional 810,000 shares of common stock at \$17.70 per share raising \$14,337 in gross proceeds in the exercise of an over-allotment option on January 11, 2007.

On February 21, 2006, Prospect Capital entered into a \$20 million senior secured revolving credit facility (the "Previous Credit Facility") with Bank of Montreal as administrative agent and Harris Nesbitt Corp. as sole lead arranger and sole book runner. The Previous Credit Facility supplemented the Company's equity capital and provided funding for additional portfolio investments. All amounts borrowed under the Previous Credit Facility would have matured, and all accrued and unpaid interest thereunder would have been due and payable within six months of the date of the borrowing. The Previous Credit Facility had a termination date of August 21, 2006. On May 11, 2006, the Previous Credit Facility was increased to \$30 million.

On July 26, 2006, we closed a \$50 million revolving credit facility (the "Facility") with HSH Nordbank AG as administrative agent and sole lead arranger, replacing the \$30 million Previous Credit Facility. This Facility was used, together with our equity capital, to make additional long-term investments. Interest on borrowings under the Facility is charged, at our option, at either (i) LIBOR plus the applicable spread, ranging from 200 to 250 basis points (the refinanced facility being at 250 basis points over LIBOR), or (ii) the greater of the lender prime rate or the federal funds effective rate plus 50 to 100 basis points. The applicable spread decreases as our equity base increases.

As of March 31, 2007, we had no amounts drawn down on the Facility.

Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk

We are subject to financial market risks, including changes in interest rates, equity price risk and some of the loans in our portfolio may have floating rates. To date, a significant, but declining, percentage of our assets have been and are invested in short-term U.S. treasury bills. We may hedge against interest rate fluctuations by using standard hedging instruments such as futures, options and forward contracts subject to the requirements of the 1940 Act. While hedging activities may insulate us against adverse changes in interest rates, they may also limit our ability to participate in the benefits of higher interest rates with respect to our portfolio of investments. During the three months ended September 30, 2006, the six months ended March 31, 2007 and the twelve months ended June 30, 2006, we did not engage directly in hedging activities.

Controls and Procedures

As of March 31, 2007, Prospect Capital carried out an evaluation, under the supervision and with the participation of Prospect Capital's management, including Prospect Capital's chief executive officer and chief financial officer, of the effectiveness of the design and operation of Prospect Capital's disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rule 13a-15 of the Exchange Act). Based on that evaluation, the chief executive officer and the chief financial officer have concluded that Prospect Capital's current disclosure controls and procedures are effective in timely alerting them of material information relating to Prospect Capital that is required to be disclosed by Prospect Capital in the reports it files or submits under the Exchange Act.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting. Our management, under the supervision and with the participation of our chief executive officer and chief financial officer, is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting, as such responsibility is defined in Rule 13a-15(f) of the Exchange Act, and for performing an assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting. Internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. Prospect Capital's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (i) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the Company; (ii) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the Company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the Company; and (iii) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the Company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Internal control over financial reporting cannot provide absolute assurance of achieving financial reporting objectives because of its inherent limitations. Internal control over financial reporting is a process that involves human diligence and compliance and is subject to lapses in judgment and breakdowns resulting from human failures. Internal control over financial reporting also can be circumvented by collusion or improper management override. Because of such limitations, there is a risk that material misstatements may not be prevented or detected on a timely basis by internal control over financial reporting. However, these inherent limitations are known features of the financial reporting process. Therefore, it is possible to design into the process safeguards to reduce, though not eliminate, this risk.

There have been no changes in Prospect Capital's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the three months ended March 31, 2007 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

RIC Status

We elected an August 31st fiscal year end for income tax reporting purposes, commencing with the initial taxable year ended August 31, 2004. Our fiscal year-end for financial reporting purposes will remain June 30th. The Company has qualified and elected to be subject to taxation as a RIC under Subchapter M of the Code commencing with its taxable year ended August 31, 2004. As long as the Company continues to qualify as a RIC, the Company will not be subject to tax on its investment company taxable income or its net capital gains, to the extent that such taxable income or gains are distributed, or deemed to be distributed, as dividends to our stockholders on a timely basis. Certain investments in partnerships, limited liability companies, joint ventures and other "pass through" entities can create enhanced risks of failing to comply with the requirements applicable to regulated investment companies under the Code. Dividends and distributions declared and paid to stockholders may differ from net income for financial reporting and taxable fiscal years due to the timing of recognition of income and expenses, realization of gains and losses, occurrence of a return of capital, and/or net realized appreciation or depreciation in investments, which may not be included in taxable income.

To remain in compliance with Subchapter M of the Code with respect to the Company's taxable year, the Company is generally required to maintain its status as a business development company in accordance with the 1940 Act, derive at least 90% of its gross income from dividends, interest, gains from the sales of securities and other specified types of income required under Subchapter M of the Code, satisfy certain asset diversification requirements as defined in Subchapter M of the Code, and distribute to stockholders at least 90% of the Company's investment company taxable income as defined in Subchapter M of the Code. However, we offer no assurance that we will continue to qualify for such treatment in future taxable years. If we fail to qualify as a RIC, we would be subject to corporate-level taxes on our taxable income, whether or not such taxable income is distributed to our stockholders. The imposition of corporate-level taxes on us would substantially reduce the amount of income available for distribution to our stockholders. Even if we qualify as a RIC for any taxable year in question, we would be subject to corporate-level income tax on any income not distributed to our stockholders. Moreover, we would be subject to a 4% entity-level excise tax, for any calendar year in which we do not distribute an amount equal to or exceeding the sum of 98% of our calendar year ordinary income and 98% of our capital gain net income for the one-year period ended October 31st, computed in accordance with Section 4982 of the Code.

Critical Accounting Policies

In determining the fair value of our investments at March 31, 2007 and March 31, 2006, the Audit Committee considered valuations from an independent valuation firm and from management having an aggregate range of \$200.1 million to \$214.2 million and \$93.6 million to \$96.7 million, respectively.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of income and expenses during the reported period. Changes in the economic environment, financial markets and any other parameters used in determining these estimates could cause actual results to differ.

The following are significant accounting policies consistently applied by Prospect Capital:

We believe that the estimates, assumptions and judgments involved in the accounting policies described below have the greatest potential impact on our financial statements. We consider these to be our critical accounting policies and they are consistently applied by us:

Investments:

- (a) Security transactions are recorded on a trade-date basis.

(b)

Valuation:

- (1) Investments for which market quotations are readily available are valued at such market quotations.

26

- (2) Short-term investments, which mature in 60 days or less, such as U.S. treasury bills, are valued at amortized cost, which approximates market value. The amortized cost method involves valuing a security at its cost on the date of purchase and thereafter assuming a constant amortization to maturity of the difference between the principal amount due at maturity and cost. Short-term securities, which mature in more than 60 days are valued at current market quotations by an independent pricing service or at the mean between the bid and ask prices obtained from at least two brokers or dealers (if available, or otherwise by a principal market maker or a primary market dealer). Investments in money market mutual funds are valued at their net asset value as of the close of business on the day of valuation.

- (3) It is expected that most of the investments in the Company's portfolio will not have readily available market values. Debt and equity securities whose market prices are not readily available are valued at fair value, with the assistance of an independent valuation service, using a documented valuation policy and a consistently applied valuation process, which is under the direction of our Board of Directors.

The factors that may be taken into account in fairly valuing investments include, as relevant, the portfolio company's ability to make payments, its estimated earnings and projected discounted cash flows, the nature and realizable value of any collateral, the sensitivity of the investments to fluctuations in interest rates, the financial environment in which the portfolio company operates, comparisons to securities of similar publicly traded companies and other relevant factors. Due to the inherent uncertainty of determining the fair value of investments that do not have a readily available market value, the fair value of these investments may differ significantly from the values that would have been used had a ready market existed for such investments, and any such differences could be material.

As part of the fair valuation process, the Audit Committee reviews the preliminary evaluations prepared by the independent valuation firm engaged by the Board of Directors. Management and the independent valuation firm respond to the preliminary evaluation to reflect comments provided by the Audit Committee. The Audit Committee reviews the final valuation report and makes a recommendation to the Board of Directors based on its analysis of the methodologies employed and the various weights that should be accorded to each portion of the valuation as well as factors that the independent valuation firm and management may not have included in their evaluation process. The Board of Directors then evaluates the Audit Committee recommendations and undertakes a similar analysis to determine the fair value of each investment in the portfolio in good faith.

- (4) The Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) has recently issued a new pronouncement addressing fair value measurements, Statement of Financial Accounting Standards Number 157, Fair Value Measurements (FAS 157). This statement defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value and expands disclosures about fair value measurements. FAS 157 does not become effective until November 2007 and is not expected to have a material effect on the financial statements.

- (c) Realized gains or losses on the sale of investments are calculated using the specific identification method.

- (d) Interest income, adjusted for amortization of premium and accretion of discount, is recorded on an accrual basis. Origination, closing and/or commitment fees associated with investments in portfolio companies are accreted into interest income over the respective terms of the applicable loans. Upon the prepayment of a loan or debt security, any prepayment penalties and unamortized loan origination, closing and commitment fees are recorded as interest income.
- (e) Dividend income is recorded on the ex-dividend date.
- (f) Loans are placed on non-accrual status when principal or interest payments are past due 90 days or more or when there is reasonable doubt that principal or interest will be collected. Accrued interest is generally reversed when a loan is placed on non-accrual status. Interest payments received on non-accrual loans may be recognized as income or applied to principal depending upon management's judgment. Non-accrual loans are restored to accrual status when past due principal and interest is paid and in management's judgment, are likely to remain current.
- (g) The Company includes Net Profits Interest, Prepayment Penalties not related to loans, Deal Deposit Income and Overriding Royalty Interests as Other Income on the Statement of Operations. Prepayment Penalties related to loans are recorded as Interest Income on the Statement of Operations.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

Prospect Capital currently engages in no off-balance sheet arrangements including any risk management of commodity pricing or other hedging practices.

Contractual Obligations

The Company has future obligations for investment advisory and administrative services. Such descriptions may be found under Management Services' Investment Advisory Agreement (Page 37) and Management Services' Administration Agreement (Page 42), respectively.

27

Comparison of the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2006 to Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2005

Information regarding Management's Discussion and Analysis for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2006 is incorporated by reference from the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K, as amended, filed September 29, 2006.

USE OF PROCEEDS

Unless otherwise specified in a prospectus supplement, we intend to use the net proceeds from selling Securities pursuant to this prospectus for general corporate purposes, which includes investing in portfolio companies in accordance with our investment objective and strategies, repayment of indebtedness, and pending such general corporate purposes investing in cash equivalents, U.S. government securities and other high-quality debt investments that mature in one year or less from the date of investment. The supplement to this prospectus relating to an offering will more fully identify the use of the proceeds from such offering.

We anticipate that substantially all of the net proceeds of an offering of Securities pursuant to this prospectus will be used for the above purposes within six months, depending on the availability of appropriate investment opportunities consistent with our investment objective and market conditions. In addition, we expect that there will be several offerings pursuant to this prospectus; therefore we expect that substantially all of the proceeds from all offerings will be used within three years. Pending our new investments, we plan to invest a portion of net proceeds in cash equivalents, U.S. government securities and other high-quality debt investments that mature in one year or less from the date of investment and other general corporate purposes. The management fee payable by us will not be reduced while our assets are invested in such securities. See "Regulation" Temporary investments for additional information about temporary investments we may make while waiting to make longer-term investments in pursuit of our investment objective.

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This prospectus contains forward-looking statements that involve substantial risks and uncertainties. These forward-looking statements are not historical facts, but rather are based on current expectations, estimates and projections about our industry, our beliefs, and our assumptions. Words such as "anticipates," "expects," "intends," "plans," "believes," "seeks," and "estimates" and variations of these words and similar expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements. These statements are not guarantees of future performance and are subject to risks, uncertainties, and other factors, some of which are beyond our control and difficult to predict and could cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed or forecasted in the forward-looking statements, including without limitation:

- an economic downturn could impair our customers' ability to repay our loans and increase our non-performing assets,
- an economic downturn could disproportionately impact the energy industry, in which many of our investments are presently based, causing us to suffer losses in our portfolio and experience diminished demand for capital in this industry sector,
- a contraction of available credit and/or an inability to access the equity markets could impair our lending and investment activities,
- interest rate volatility could adversely affect our results and
- the risks, uncertainties and other factors we identify in "Risk Factors" and elsewhere in this prospectus and in our filings with the SEC.

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

DISTRIBUTIONS

We have paid and intend to continue to distribute quarterly distributions to our stockholders out of assets legally available for distribution. Our distributions, if any, will be determined by our Board of Directors. Certain amounts of the quarterly distributions may from time to time be paid out of our capital rather than from earnings for the quarter as a result of our deliberate planning or by accounting reclassifications.

28

In order to maintain RIC tax treatment, we must distribute at least 90% of our ordinary income and realized net short-term capital gains in excess of realized net long-term capital losses, if any, out of the assets legally available for distribution. In order to avoid certain excise taxes imposed on RICs, we currently intend to distribute during each calendar year an amount at least equal to the sum of

- 98% of our ordinary income for the calendar year,
- 98% of our capital gains in excess of capital losses for the one-year period ending on October 31 of the calendar year, and
- any ordinary income and net capital gains for preceding years that were not distributed during such years.

In addition, although we currently intend to distribute realized net capital gains (i.e., net long-term capital gains in excess of short-term capital losses), if any, at least annually, out of the assets legally available for such distributions, we may decide in the future to retain such capital gains for investment. In such event, the consequences of our retention of net capital gains are as described under "Material U.S. federal income tax considerations." We can offer no assurance that we will achieve results that will permit the payment of any cash distributions and, if we issue senior securities, we will be prohibited from making distributions if doing so causes us to fail to maintain the asset coverage ratios stipulated by the 1940 Act or if distributions are limited by the terms of any of our borrowings.

We maintain an "opt out" dividend reinvestment plan for our common stockholders. As a result, if we declare a dividend, then stockholders' cash dividends will be automatically reinvested in additional shares of our common stock, unless they specifically "opt out" of the dividend reinvestment plan so as to receive cash dividends. See "Dividend reinvestment plan." To the extent prudent and practicable, we intend to declare and pay dividends on a quarterly basis.

With respect to the dividends paid to shareholders, income from origination, structuring, closing, commitment and other upfront fees associated with investments in portfolio companies were treated as taxable income and accordingly, distributed to shareholders. Since our initial public offering we have distributed over 100% of our taxable income to our stockholders. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2006, we declared total distributions of approximately \$7.9 million.

Tax characteristics of all distributions will be reported to stockholders, as appropriate, on Form 1099-DIV after the end of the year. Our ability to pay distributions could be affected by future business performance, liquidity, capital needs, alternative investment opportunities and loan covenants.

The following table lists the quarterly distributions per share since shares of our common stock began being regularly quoted on The NASDAQ National Market:

Date Declared	Record Date	Payment Date	Per Share	Amount
11/11/2004	12/10/2004	12/30/2004	\$ 0.100	\$ 705,510
2/9/2005	3/11/2005	3/30/2005	\$ 0.125	\$ 881,888
4/21/2005	6/10/2005	6/30/2005	\$ 0.150	\$ 1,058,265
9/15/2005	9/22/2005	9/29/2005	\$ 0.200	\$ 1,411,020
12/12/2005	12/22/2005	12/29/2005	\$ 0.280	\$ 1,975,428
3/15/2006	3/23/2006	3/30/2006	\$ 0.300	\$ 2,116,530
6/14/2006	6/23/2006	6/30/2006	\$ 0.340	\$ 2,401,060
7/31/2006	9/22/2006	9/29/2006	\$ 0.380	\$ 4,858,879
12/15/2006	12/29/2006	1/5/2007	\$ 0.385	\$ 7,263,926
3/30/2007	3/23/2007	3/30/2007	\$ 0.3875	\$ 7,666,837
Total Declared				\$ 30,672,343

PRICE RANGE OF COMMON STOCK

Our common stock is quoted on The NASDAQ National Market under the symbol "PSEC." The following table sets forth, for the periods indicated, our net asset value per share of common stock and the high and low sales prices per share of our common stock as reported on The NASDAQ National Market. Our common stock historically trades at prices both above and below its net asset value. There can be no assurance, however, that such premium or discount, as applicable, to net asset value will be maintained.

	Net Asset Value per Share ⁽¹⁾	High	Low	Premium (Discount) of High Sales Price to Net Asset Value	Premium (Discount) of Low Sales Price to Net Asset Value
Nine months ended March 31, 2007					
First quarter	\$ 14.86	\$ 16.77	\$ 15.30	12.9%	2.3%
Second quarter	\$ 15.24	\$ 18.97	\$ 15.10	24.5%	(0.9%)
Third quarter	\$ 15.18	\$ 17.68	\$ 16.40	16.5%	8.0%
Twelve months ended June 30, 2006					
First quarter	\$ 14.60	\$ 13.60	\$ 11.06	(6.8%)	(24.2%)
Second quarter	\$ 14.69	\$ 15.96	\$ 12.84	5.2%	(12.6%)
Third quarter	\$ 14.81	\$ 16.64	\$ 15.00	12.4%	1.3%
Fourth quarter	\$ 15.31	\$ 17.07	\$ 15.83	11.5%	3.4%

⁽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 or low sales price. The net asset values shown are based on outstanding shares at the end of each period.

On June 14, 2007, the last reported sales price of our common stock was \$18.68 per share. As of May 14, 2007, we had approximately 18,600 stockholders of record.

30

BUSINESS

General

Prospect Capital is a financial services company that lends and invests in middle market privately-held or thinly traded public companies. Prospect Capital, a Maryland corporation, was organized on April 13, 2004 under the name "Prospect Street Energy Corporation" and we changed our name to "Prospect Energy Corporation" on June 23, 2004. We changed our name again to "Prospect Capital Corporation" in May 2007 and at the same time terminated our policy of investing at least 80% of our net assets in energy companies. We are a closed-end investment company that has filed an election to be treated as a business development company under the 1940 Act. Our headquarters are located at 10 East 40th Street, 44th Floor, New York, NY 10016, and our telephone number is (212) 448-0702.

Industry Sectors

We invest in a range of industries, and many of our investments have historically been, and we expect will continue to be, in the energy industry. The energy industry consists of companies in the direct energy value chain as well as companies that sell products and services to, or acquire products and services from, the direct energy value chain. In this prospectus, we refer to all of these companies as "energy companies" and assets in these companies as "energy assets." The categories of energy companies in this chain are described below. The direct energy value chain broadly includes upstream businesses, midstream businesses and downstream businesses:

- Upstream businesses find, develop and extract energy resources, including natural gas, crude oil, coal and agricultural products, which are typically from geological reservoirs found underground or offshore.
- Midstream businesses gather, process, refine, store and transmit energy resources and their byproducts in a form that is usable by wholesale power generation, utility, petrochemical, industrial and gasoline customers.

- Downstream businesses include the power and electricity segment as well as businesses that process, refine, market or distribute hydrocarbons or other energy resources, such as customer-ready natural gas, propane and gasoline, to end-user customers.

Our Investment Objective and Policies

Our investment objective is to generate both current income and long-term capital appreciation through debt and equity investments. We focus on making investments in private and microcap public companies, and many of our investments are in energy companies. Prospect Capital is a non-diversified company within the meaning of the 1940 Act.

We concentrate on making investments in companies having annual revenues of less than \$500 million and in transaction sizes of less than \$250 million, which we refer to as "target" or "middle market" companies. In most cases, these middle market companies are privately held or have thinly traded public securities at the time we invest in them.

We seek to maximize returns to our investors by applying rigorous credit analysis and asset-based lending techniques to make and monitor our investments. With respect to our investments in energy companies, we do not invest directly in any energy company exclusively involved in (1) speculative oil and gas exploration, (2) speculative risks or (3) speculative trading in oil, gas and/or other commodities. Some of the energy companies that we do invest in are involved in some exploration or development activity. While the structure of our investments vary, we invest primarily in secured and unsecured senior and subordinated loans, generally referred to as mezzanine loans, which often include equity interests such as warrants or options received in connection with these loans, and dividend-paying equity securities, such as common and preferred stock and convertible securities, of target companies. Our investments range between approximately \$5 million and \$50 million each, although this investment size may vary proportionately as the size of our capital base changes.

While our primary focus is on seeking current income through investment in the debt and/or dividend-paying equity securities of privately held or thinly traded public companies and long-term capital appreciation by acquiring accompanying warrants, options or other equity securities of such companies, we may invest up to 30% of the portfolio in opportunistic investments in order to seek enhanced returns for stockholders. Such investments may include investments in the debt and equity instruments of public companies that are not thinly traded. We expect that these public companies generally will have debt securities that are non-investment grade. Within this 30% basket, we may also invest in debt and equity securities of middle-market companies located outside of the United States.

Our investments include other equity investments, such as warrants, options to buy a minority interest in a portfolio company, or contractual payment rights or rights to receive a proportional interest in the operating cash flow or net income of such company. When determined by the Investment Adviser to be in our best interest, we acquire a controlling interest, in the portfolio company. Any warrants we receive with our debt securities may require only a nominal cost to exercise, and thus, as a portfolio company appreciates in value, we may achieve additional investment return from this equity interest. We have structured, and will continue to structure, the warrants to provide provisions protecting our rights as a minority-interest or, if applicable, controlling-interest holder, as well as puts, or rights to sell such securities back to the company, upon the occurrence of specified events. In many cases, we obtain registration rights in connection with these equity interests, which may include demand and "piggyback" registration rights.

We plan to hold most of our investments to maturity or repayment, but will sell our investments earlier if a liquidity event takes place, such as the sale or recapitalization of a portfolio company.

We have qualified and elected to be treated for federal income tax purposes as a RIC under Subchapter M of the Code. As a RIC, we generally do not have to pay corporate-level federal income taxes on any ordinary income or capital gains that we distribute to our stockholders as dividends. To continue to qualify as a RIC, we must, among other things, meet certain source-of-income and asset diversification requirements (as described below). In addition, to qualify for RIC tax treatment we must distribute to our stockholders, for each taxable year, at least 90% of our "investment company taxable income," which is generally our ordinary income plus the excess of our

realized net short-term capital gains over our realized net long-term capital losses.

For a discussion of the risks inherent in our portfolio investments, see [Risk Factors].

The Investment Adviser

Prospect Capital Management manages our investments as our Investment Adviser. Prospect Capital Management is a Delaware limited liability corporation that is registered as an investment adviser under the Advisers Act since March 31, 2004. Under our Investment Advisory Agreement, we pay Prospect Capital Management investment advisory fees, which consist of an annual base management fee based on our gross assets as well as a two-part incentive fee based on our performance.

As a business development company, we offer, and must provide upon request, managerial assistance to certain of our portfolio companies. This assistance could involve, among other things, monitoring the operations of our portfolio companies, participating in board and management meetings, consulting with and advising officers of portfolio companies and providing other organizational and financial guidance. We may receive fees for these services. Such fees would not qualify as [good income] for purposes of the 90% income test that we must meet each year to qualify as a RIC. Prospect Administration provides such managerial assistance on our behalf to portfolio companies when we are required to provide this assistance.

Staffing

Mr. John F. Barry III, our chairman and chief executive officer, Mr. Grier Eliasek, our chief operating officer and president, and Mr. William E. Vastardis, our chief financial officer, treasurer, secretary and chief compliance officer, comprise our senior management. Over time, we expect to add additional officers and employees. Messrs. Barry and Eliasek each also serves as an officer of Prospect Administration and performs his respective functions under the terms of the administration agreement. Mr. Vastardis is the president of Vastardis Capital Services, sub-administrator to the Company. Our day-to-day investment operations are managed by our Investment Adviser. In addition, we reimburse Prospect Administration for our allocable portion of expenses incurred by it in performing its obligations under the administration agreement, including rent and our allocable portion of the costs of our chief executive officer, chief financial officer (and treasurer), chief operating officer (and president) and chief compliance officer and their respective staffs. See [Management] Administration Agreement.

Properties

We do not own any real estate or other physical properties materially important to our operation. Our corporate headquarters are located at 10 East 40th Street, 44th Floor, New York, NY 10016, where we occupy an office space pursuant to an administration agreement with Prospect Administration.

Legal Proceedings

The Company is a defendant in two legal actions arising out of its activities. While predicting the outcome of litigation is inherently very difficult, and the ultimate resolution, range of possible loss and possible impact on operating results cannot be reliably estimated, management believes, based upon its understanding of the facts and the advice of legal counsel, that it has meritorious defenses for both actions. We intend to defend both of these actions vigorously, and believe that resolution of these actions will not have a materially adverse effect on the Company's financial position.

On December 6, 2004, DGP served Prospect Capital with a complaint filed November 30, 2004 in the U.S. District for the Southern District of Texas, Galveston Division. DGP alleges that DGP was defrauded and that Prospect Capital breached its fiduciary duty to DGP and tortiously interfered with DGP's contract to purchase Gas Solutions, Ltd. (a subsidiary of our portfolio company, GSHI) in connection with Prospect Capital's alleged agreement in September 2004 to loan DGP funds with which DGP intended to buy Gas Solutions, Ltd. for approximately \$26 million. The complaint seeks relief not limited to \$100 million. We believe that the DGP complaint is frivolous and without merit, and intend to defend the matter vigorously. On November 30, 2005, U.S. Magistrate Judge John R. Froeschner of the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of Texas, Galveston

Division, issued a recommendation that the court grant Prospect Capital's Motion for Summary Judgment dismissing all claims by DGP. On February 21, 2006 the U.S. District Judge Samuel Kent of the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of Texas, Galveston Division issued an order granting Prospect Capital's Motion for Summary Judgment dismissing all claims by Dallas Gas Partners, L.P. against Prospect Capital Corporation. DGP has appealed this decision.

On April 7, 2005 a former officer of the Company filed a complaint with the Occupational Safety and Health Administration of the Department of Labor (OSHA) alleging discrimination, retaliation, infliction of emotional distress and other claims. This former officer seeks economic reinstatement and other relief. On September 15, 2005, OSHA issued findings, including an order dismissing this complaint. The complainant has filed written objections to the order and had a hearing before an Administrative Law Judge on March 16, 2006. On May 5, 2006, the Administrative Law Judge issued a Decision and Order granting Summary Decision and dismissing the Complaint. The Company does not believe that these claims, even if ultimately resolved against the Company, would be material. The Company believes the complaint is frivolous and without merit and intends to defend itself vigorously.

We are not aware of any other material pending legal proceeding, and no such material proceedings are contemplated to which we are a party or of which any of our property is subject.

MANAGEMENT

Our business and affairs are managed under the direction of our Board of Directors. Our Board of Directors currently consists of five directors, three of whom are not interested persons of Prospect Capital as defined in Section 2(a)(19) of the 1940 Act. We refer to these individuals as our independent directors. Our Board of Directors elects our officers to serve for a one-year term and until their successors are duly elected and qualify, or until their earlier removal or resignation.

Board Of Directors And Executive Officers

Under our charter, our directors are divided into three classes. Directors are elected for a staggered term of three years each, with a term of office of one of the three classes of directors expiring each year. At each annual meeting of our stockholders, the successors to the class of directors whose terms expire at such meeting are elected to hold office for a term expiring at the annual meeting of stockholders held in the third year following the year of their election. Each director holds office for the term to which he or she is elected and until his or her successor is duly elected and qualifies.

Directors and Executive Officers

Our directors and executive officers and their positions are set forth below. The address for each director and executive officer is c/o Prospect Capital Corporation, 10 East 40th Street, 44th Floor, New York, NY 10016.

Independent Directors

Name and age	Position(s) held with the Company	Term of office ⁽¹⁾ and length of time served	Principal occupation(s) during past 5 years
F. Lee Liebolt, Jr., 1941	Director	September 2006 to present	Lawyer in private practice. From September 2005 to August 2006, he was senior counsel at Harkins Cunningham LLP. Prior thereto, Mr. Liebolt practiced at Sidley Austin Brown & Wood LLP and certain predecessor firms as a partner (1976 to 2002) and as senior counsel (January 2003 to August 2005).
William J. Gremp, 1942	Director	July 2006 to present	Merrill Lynch & Co. since 1999.
Walter V. E. Parker, 1947	Director	June 2004 to present	Executive Director of the Greenwich Land Trust, Inc., a

not-for-profit organization focused on the preservation of open space since January 2005. From 1999 to 2004, Mr. Parker served as the founding principal of the Sippican Group LLC, a financial advisory firm.

- (1) Our Board of Directors is divided into three classes of directors serving staggered three-year terms. Mr. Parker and Mr. Liebolt are Class I directors with terms that will expire in 2008, Mr. Eliasek and Mr. Grep are Class II directors with terms that will expire in 2009 and Mr. Barry is a Class III director with a term that will expire in 2007.
- (2) No director otherwise serves as a director of an investment company subject to the 1940 Act.

Interested Directors

Name and age	Position(s) held with the Company	Term of office⁽¹⁾ and length of time served	Principal occupation(s) during past 5 years
John F. Barry III(3) 1952	Director, Chairman of the Board of Directors and Chief Executive Officer	April 2004 to present	Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Prospect Capital, Managing Director of Prospect since 1999, Managing Director of the Investment Committee of Prospect Capital Management.
M. Grier Eliasek(3) 1973	Director, President and Chief Operating Officer	June 2004 to present	President and Chief Operating Officer of Prospect Capital, Managing Director of Prospect since 1999, Senior Professional of Prospect Capital Management.

- (1) Our Board of Directors is divided into three classes of directors serving staggered three-year terms. Mr. Parker and Mr. Liebolt are Class I directors with terms that will expire in 2008, Mr. Eliasek and Mr. Grep are Class II directors with terms that will expire in 2009 and Mr. Barry is a Class III director with a term that will expire in 2007.
- (2) No director otherwise serves as a director of an investment company subject to the 1940 Act.
- (3) Messrs. Barry and Eliasek are each considered an "interested person" under the 1940 Act by virtue of serving as one of our officers and having a relationship with the Investment Adviser.

Information about Executive Officers who are not Directors

Name and age	Position(s) held with the Company	Term of office and length of time served	Principal occupation(s) during past 5 years
William E. Vastardis, 1955	Chief Compliance Officer, Chief Financial Officer, Treasurer and Secretary	January 2005 to present as Chief Compliance Officer and April 2005 to present as Chief Financial Officer	Mr. Vastardis is a Senior Professional of Prospect Capital Management and of Vastardis Compliance Services.

in June 2004
 officer serving
 registered in
 managed a t
 Services Inc.
 Company in
 Managing Di
 until he depa

Independent Directors

William J. Grep. Mr. Grep's career as an investment banker, with over 30 years of corporate finance experience in originating and executing transactions and advisory assignments for energy and utility related clients, has spanned years of significant change in the energy industry. Since 1999, Mr. Grep has been responsible for traditional banking services, credit and lending, private equity and corporate cash management with Merrill Lynch & Co. From 1996 to 1999, he served at Wachovia as senior vice president, managing director and co-founder of the utilities and energy investment banking group, responsible for origination, structuring, negotiation and successful completion of transactions utilizing investment banking, capital markets and traditional commercial banking products. From 1989 to 1996, Mr. Grep was the managing director of global power and project finance at JPMorgan Chase & Co., where he was responsible for the origination, delivery and successful implementation of all corporate finance and investment banking products and services to the utility and energy industries. He advised clients on corporate strategy, project financing, mergers and acquisitions and equity and lease finance. From 1970 to 1989, Mr. Grep was with Merrill Lynch & Co., starting out as an associate in the mergers and acquisitions department, then in 1986 becoming the senior vice president, managing director and head of the regulated industries group. From 1965 to 1970, Mr. Grep served in roles at the United States Army, the Mobil Oil Corporation and a New York management consulting firm. Mr. Grep received his MBA from New York University and his Bachelor of Science degree from the University of Minnesota.

F. Lee Liebolt, Jr. Mr. Liebolt is a lawyer in private practice. From September 2005 to August 2006, he was senior counsel at Harkins Cunningham LLP. Prior thereto, Mr. Liebolt practiced at Sidley Austin Brown & Wood LLP and certain predecessor firms as a partner (1976 to 2002) and as senior counsel (January 2003 to August 2005). Mr. Liebolt received his law degree from the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill and his Bachelor of Arts degree from the University of Pennsylvania.

Walter V. E. Parker. Mr. Parker has 35 years of experience in the energy and finance industries. Mr. Parker currently serves as executive director of the Greenwich Land Trust, Inc., a not for profit organization focused on the preservation of open space since January 2005. From 1999 to 2004, Mr. Parker served as a founding principal in the Sippican Group, LLC, a financial advisory firm. While at Sippican, he advised clients on business development, and financial matters. From 2000 to 2001, Mr. Parker served as interim chief operating officer of Avienda Technologies, Inc. From 1997 to 1999, Mr. Parker served as managing director of Claymore Partners, Inc., a long-standing financial advisory firm addressing the needs of troubled businesses. From 1993 to 1997, Mr. Parker served as a subsidiary board member and the credit officer at Parrish Leasing and Finance Corporation, a joint venture with the Travelers Group focused on large-scale project-based and asset-based transactions. From 1991 to 1993, Mr. Parker served as vice president and senior credit officer of the Corporate Finance Division for Xerox Credit, Inc., which provided project finance, equipment leasing, high-yield corporate debt, secured loans, and real estate financing to a diverse group of US and international companies, including energy companies. Mr. Parker received Xerox's President's Award for timely achievement of liquidity and value enhancement goals. From 1989 to 1991, Mr. Parker was a vice president for the Project and Lease Finance Group of Kidder Peabody & Co., where he focused on energy transactions. From 1971 to 1989, Mr. Parker served in several roles, including as a senior credit officer, at Manufacturers Hanover Trust Company and the United States Trust Company of New York. Mr. Parker is a graduate of the Xerox Advanced Management School and the American Management Association's Time Based Accounting series. Mr. Parker received his MBA from Columbia University, where he received honors ratings for course work in banking and finance, and his Bachelor of Arts degree from Colgate University.

Interested Directors

John F. Barry III. Mr. Barry is chairman and chief executive officer of Prospect Capital and is a control person of Prospect Capital Management and a managing director of Prospect Administration. Mr. Barry is chairman of Prospect's investment committee and has been an officer of Prospect since 1990. In addition to overseeing Prospect, Mr. Barry has served on the boards of directors of twelve private and public Prospect portfolio companies. Mr. Barry has served on the board of advisors of USEC Inc., a publicly traded energy company. Mr. Barry has served as chairman and chief executive officer of Bondnet Trading Systems. From 1988 to 1989, Mr. Barry managed the investment bank of L.F. Rothschild & Company, focusing on private equity and debt financings for energy and other companies. From 1983 to 1988, Mr. Barry was a senior investment and merchant banker at Merrill Lynch & Co., where he was a founding member of the project finance group, executing more than \$4 billion in energy and other financings. From 1979 to 1983, Mr. Barry was a corporate securities attorney at Davis Polk & Wardwell, where he advised energy companies and their commercial and investment bankers. From 1978 to 1979, Mr. Barry served as law clerk to Circuit Judge, formerly Chief Judge, J. Edward Lumbard of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit in New York City. Mr. Barry is chairman of the board of directors of the Mathematics Foundation of America, a non-profit foundation which enhances opportunities in mathematics education for students from diverse backgrounds. Mr. Barry received his JD cum laude from Harvard Law School, where he was an editor of the Harvard Law Review, and his Bachelor of Arts magna cum laude from Princeton University, where he was a University Scholar.

M. Grier Eliasek. Mr. Eliasek is president and chief operating officer of Prospect Capital and a managing director of Prospect Capital Management and Prospect Administration. At Prospect Capital, Mr. Eliasek is responsible for various administrative and investment management functions and leads and supervises other Prospect professionals in origination and assessment of investments. Mr. Eliasek has served as a senior investment professional at Prospect since 1999. Prior to joining Prospect, Mr. Eliasek assisted the chief financial officer of Amazon.com in 1999 in corporate strategy, customer acquisition, and new product launches. From 1995 to 1998, Mr. Eliasek served as a consultant with Bain & Company, a global strategy consulting firm, where he managed engagements for companies in several different industries. At Bain, Mr. Eliasek analyzed new lines of businesses, developed market strategies, revamped sales organizations and improved operational performance. Mr. Eliasek received his MBA from Harvard Business School. Mr. Eliasek received his Bachelor of Science in Chemical Engineering with Highest Distinction from the University of Virginia, where he was a Jefferson Scholar and a Rodman Scholar.

Executive Officer

William E. Vastardis. Mr. Vastardis is chief compliance officer, chief financial officer and treasurer and secretary of Prospect Capital. Mr. Vastardis is a founder and president of Vastardis and of Vastardis Compliance. Vastardis serves as the Company's sub-administrator. Mr. Vastardis founded Vastardis in August 2003 and Vastardis Compliance in June 2004. Vastardis Compliance performs chief compliance officer services for various registered investment companies and registered Investment Advisers. Prior to founding Vastardis, he managed a third-party fund administration firm, AMT Capital Services Inc., which was acquired by Investors Bank & Trust Company in 1998. Mr. Vastardis continued in the role of managing director at the renamed Investors Capital Services until he departed in 2003 to found Vastardis.

For information on the investment professionals of Prospect Capital Management, see "Investment Advisory Agreement" Investment personnel.

Committees Of The Board Of Directors

Our Board of