

ALLIED CAPITAL CORP
Form 497
March 23, 2007

Prospectus Supplement**(To Prospectus dated June 22, 2006)****\$200,000,000**
6.875% Notes due 2047

We are offering \$200,000,000 of 6.875% notes due 2047, which we refer to as the Notes. The Notes will mature on April 15, 2047. We will pay interest on the Notes on January 15, April 15, July 15, and October 15 of each year, beginning July 15, 2007. We may redeem the Notes in whole or in part at any time or from time to time on or after April 15, 2012, at the redemption price discussed under the caption "Specific Terms of the Notes and the Offering Optional Redemption" in this prospectus supplement. The Notes will be issued in minimum denominations of \$25 and integral multiples of \$25.

The Notes will be our direct unsecured obligations and rank *pari passu* with all of our outstanding and future unsecured indebtedness.

We intend to list the Notes on the New York Stock Exchange and we expect trading in the Notes on the New York Stock Exchange to begin within 30 days of the original issue date. The Notes are expected to trade flat. This means that purchasers will not pay, and sellers will not receive, any accrued and unpaid interest on the Notes that is not included in the trading price. Currently, there is no public market for the Notes.

Please read this prospectus supplement, and the accompanying prospectus, before investing, and keep it for future reference. The prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus contain important information about us that a prospective investor should know before investing in our Notes. We file annual, quarterly and current reports, proxy statements and other information about us with the Securities and Exchange Commission. This information is available free of charge by contacting us at 1919 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, Washington, DC, 20006, or by telephone at (202) 721-6100 or on our website at www.alliedcapital.com. The information on our website is not incorporated by reference into this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus. The SEC also maintains a website at www.sec.gov that contains such information.

See Risk Factors beginning on page S-35 of this prospectus supplement to read about risks relating to an investment in us or the Notes.

	Per Note	Total
Initial public offering price	100.00%	\$200,000,000
Underwriting discounts and commissions	3.15%	\$6,300,000
Proceeds, before expenses, to us ⁽¹⁾	96.85%	\$193,700,000

⁽¹⁾ Expenses payable by us (other than underwriting discounts and commissions) are estimated to be approximately \$685,000.

The initial public offering price set forth above does not include accrued interest, if any. Interest on the Notes will accrue from March 28, 2007, and must be paid by the purchaser if the Notes are delivered after March 28, 2007.

The underwriters may also purchase from us up to an additional 15.00% of the total aggregate principal amount of Notes offered hereby, to cover overallotments, if any, within 30 days of the date of this prospectus supplement.

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

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

Delivery of the Notes in book-entry form only through The Depository Trust Company, Clearstream and Euroclear will be made on or about March 28, 2007.

Book Runner
Merrill Lynch & Co.

Citigroup *Senior Co-Managers* **Wachovia Securities**

Banc of America Securities LLC *Junior Co-Managers*
Deutsche Bank Securities

RBC Capital Markets **JP Morgan**
SunTrust Robinson Humphrey

The date of the prospectus supplement is March 23, 2007.

You should rely only on the information contained in this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus. We have not, and the underwriters have not, authorized any other person to provide you with different information. If anyone provides you with different or inconsistent information, you should not rely on it. We are not, and the underwriters are not, making an offer to sell these securities in any jurisdiction where the offer or sale is not permitted. You should assume that the information appearing in this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus is accurate only as of their respective dates. Our business, financial condition and results of operations may have changed since those dates. This prospectus supplement supersedes the accompanying prospectus to the extent it contains information that is different from or additional to the information in that prospectus.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
Prospectus Supplement	
Specific Terms of the Notes and the Offering	S-1
Use of Proceeds	S-8
United States Federal Income Tax Consequences	S-9
Underwriting	S-12
Legal Matters	S-16
Recent Developments	S-17
Business	S-19
Risk Factors	S-35
Legal Proceedings	S-41
Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations	S-42
Consolidated Financial Statements	S-79
Prospectus	
Summary	1
Selected Condensed Consolidated Financial Data	6
Where You Can Find Additional Information	8
Risk Factors	9
Use of Proceeds	19
Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations	21
Senior Securities	67
Business	71
Portfolio Companies	87
Determination of Net Asset Value	94
Management	97
Portfolio Management	103
Compensation of Executive Officers and Directors	106
Control Persons and Principal Holders of Securities	117
Certain Relationships and Related Party Transactions	120
Tax Status	121
Certain Government Regulations	122
Stock Trading Plans and Ownership Guidelines	126
Dividend Reinvestment Plan	127
Description of Capital Stock	128
Description of Notes	129
Special Considerations Under our Charter and Bylaws and Maryland Law	141

Plan of Distribution	146
Legal Matters	147
Custodians, Transfer and Dividend Paying Agent and Registrar	147
Brokerage Allocation and Other Practices	148
Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm	148
Notice Regarding Arthur Andersen LLP	148
Index to Consolidated Financial Statements	F-1

In this prospectus supplement, unless otherwise indicated, Allied Capital, Company, we, us or our refer to Allied Capital Corporation.

Information contained in this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus may contain forward-looking statements, which can be identified by the use of forward-looking terminology such as may, will, expect, intend, anticipate, estimate, or continue or the negative thereof or other variations thereon or comparable terminology. The matters described in Risk Factors in this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus and certain other factors noted throughout this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus 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.

(i)

SPECIFIC TERMS OF THE NOTES AND THE OFFERING

This prospectus supplement sets forth certain terms of the Notes that we are offering pursuant to this prospectus supplement and supplements the prospectus that is attached to the back of this prospectus supplement.

This section outlines the specific legal and financial terms of the Notes that are more generally described in the prospectus attached to this prospectus supplement under the heading "Description of Notes". You should read this section together with the more general description of the Notes in the prospectus before investing in the Notes. Capitalized terms not defined in this prospectus supplement shall have the meanings ascribed to them in the accompanying prospectus or in the indenture.

Issuer	Allied Capital Corporation
Title of the securities	6.875% Notes due 2047
Initial aggregate principal amount being offered	\$200,000,000
Initial public offering price	100% of the aggregate principal amount
Net proceeds to us	96.85% of the aggregate principal amount
Principal payable at maturity	100% of the aggregate principal amount; the principal amount of each Note will be payable on its stated maturity date at the office of the Paying Agent, Registrar and Transfer Agent for the Notes or at such other office in The City of New York as we may designate.
Type of Note	Fixed Rate Note
Markets	The Notes will be offered for sale in those jurisdictions in the United States, Europe and Asia where it is legal to make such offers. See "Underwriting."
Listing	We intend to list the Notes on the New York Stock Exchange after the closing of this offering.
Interest rate	6.875% per year
Day count basis	360-day year of twelve 30-day months
Original issue date	March 28, 2007
Stated maturity date	April 15, 2047
Date interest starts accruing	March 28, 2007
Interest payment dates	Every January 15, April 15, July 15, and October 15, commencing July 15, 2007. If an interest payment date falls on a non-business day, the applicable interest payment will be made on the next business day and no additional interest will accrue as a result of such delayed payment.
Interest periods	

Edgar Filing: ALLIED CAPITAL CORP - Form 497

The initial interest period will be the period from and including March 28, 2007, to, but excluding, the initial interest payment date, and the subsequent interest periods will be the periods from and including an interest payment date to, but excluding, the next interest payment date or the stated maturity date, as the case may be.

Regular record dates for interest Every January 1, April 1, July 1, and October 1, commencing July 1, 2007

Specified currency U.S. Dollars

Place of payment New York City

S-1

Ranking of Notes	The Notes will be our direct unsecured obligations and rank <i>pari passu</i> with our other outstanding and future unsecured indebtedness. The Notes will be subordinated to any secured indebtedness of ours as to assets securing such indebtedness.
Denominations	We will issue the Notes in denominations of \$25 and integral multiples of \$25.
Business day	Means each Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday that is not a day on which banking institutions in New York City are authorized or required by law or executive order to close.
Optional redemption	<p>The Notes may be redeemed in whole or in part at any time or from time to time at our option on or after April 15, 2012, upon not less than 30 days nor more than 60 days written notice by mail prior to the date fixed for redemption thereof, at a redemption price of \$25 per security plus accrued and unpaid interest payments otherwise payable for the then-current quarterly interest period accrued to the date fixed for redemption.</p> <p>The notice of our election to redeem the Notes required to be given, as described in the prospectus attached to this prospectus supplement, has been revised to provide that we must give written notice by mail upon not less than 30 days nor more than 60 days prior to the date fixed for redemption.</p> <p>Any exercise of our option to redeem the Notes will be done in compliance with the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended, and the rules and regulations promulgated thereunder, to the extent applicable.</p> <p>If we redeem only some of the Notes, the Trustee will determine the method for selection of the particular Notes to be redeemed, in accordance with the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended, and the rules and regulations promulgated thereunder, to the extent applicable. Unless we default in payment of the redemption price, on and after the date of redemption, interest will cease to accrue on the Notes called for redemption.</p>
Sinking fund	The Notes will not be subject to any sinking fund.
Repayment at option of Holders	Holder will not have the option to have the Notes repaid prior to the stated maturity date.
Defeasance	The Notes are subject to defeasance by us.
Covenant defeasance	The Notes are subject to covenant defeasance by us.
Form of Notes	The Notes will be represented by global securities that will be deposited and registered in the name of The Depository Trust Company (DTC) or its nominee. This means that, except in limited circumstances, you will not receive certificates for the Notes. Beneficial interests in the Notes will be represented through book-entry accounts of financial institutions acting on behalf of beneficial owners as direct and indirect participants in DTC. Investors may elect to hold interests in the

Paying Agent, Registrar and Transfer Agent	anonyme (Clearstream), or Euroclear Bank S.A./N.V. (Euroclear), as operator of the Euroclear System (outside of the United States), if they are participants in these systems, or indirectly through organizations which are participants in these systems. Cross-market transfers between persons holding directly or indirectly through DTC participants, on the one hand, and directly or indirectly through Clearstream or Euroclear participants, on the other hand, will be effected in accordance with DTC rules on behalf of the relevant international clearing system by its U.S. depository. The Bank of New York
CUSIP	01903Q 207
ISIN	US01903Q2075
Other covenants	<p>In addition to the covenants described in the prospectus attached to this prospectus supplement, the following covenants shall apply to the Notes:</p> <p>We agree that for the period of time during which the Notes are outstanding, we will not violate Section 18(a)(1)(A) as modified by Section 61(a)(1) of the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended, or any successor provisions.</p> <p>If, at any time, we are not subject to the reporting requirements of Sections 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act to file any periodic reports with the SEC, we agree to furnish to you and the Trustee, for the period of time during which the Notes are outstanding, our audited annual consolidated financial statements, within 90 days of our fiscal year end, and unaudited interim consolidated financial statements, within 45 days of our fiscal quarter end. All such financial statements will be prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with applicable generally accepted accounting principles.</p>
Modifications to events of default	<p>The following event of default, as described in the prospectus attached to this prospectus supplement:</p> <p>we fail to make any payment of principal of or any premium on any security when it is due at the maturity of the security, and we do not cure this default within five days;</p> <p>with respect to the Notes has been revised to read as follows:</p> <p>we fail to make any payment of principal on any Note when it is due at maturity.</p>
Information Concerning Euroclear and Clearstream	The following description of the operations and procedures of Euroclear and Clearstream are provided solely as a matter of convenience. These operations and procedures are solely within the control of the relevant settlement systems and are subject to changes by them. We take no responsibility for these operations

and procedures and urge investors to contact the systems or their participants directly to discuss these matters.

We understand as follows with respect to Euroclear and Clearstream:

Euroclear and Clearstream hold securities for participating organizations. They also facilitate the clearance and settlement of securities transactions between their respective participants through electronic book-entry changes in the accounts of such participants. Euroclear and Clearstream provide various services to their participants, including the safekeeping, administration, clearance, settlement, lending and borrowing of internationally traded securities. Euroclear and Clearstream interface with domestic securities markets. Euroclear and Clearstream participants are financial institutions such as underwriters, securities brokers and dealers, banks, trust companies and certain other organizations. Indirect access to Euroclear or Clearstream is also available to others such as banks, brokers, dealers and trust companies that clear through or maintain a custodial relationship with a Euroclear or Clearstream participant, either directly or indirectly.

Global Clearance and Settlement Procedures

Interests in the Notes will trade in DTC's Same Day Funds Settlement System, and any permitted secondary market trading activity in such notes will, therefore, be required by DTC to be settled in immediately available funds. Transfers of interests in the Notes between participants in Euroclear or Clearstream will be effected in the ordinary way in accordance with their respective rules and operating procedures. Cross-market transfers with respect to interests in Notes between participants in DTC, on the one hand, and Euroclear or Clearstream participants, on the other hand, will be done through DTC in accordance with DTC's rules on behalf of each of Euroclear or Clearstream.

Because of time-zone differences, the securities account of a Euroclear or Clearstream participant purchasing an interest in a Note from a DTC participant will be credited, and any such crediting will be reported to the relevant Euroclear or Clearstream participant, during the securities settlement processing day (which must be a business day for Euroclear or Clearstream) immediately following the settlement date of DTC. Cash received in Euroclear and Clearstream as a result of a sale of an interest in a Note by or through a Euroclear or Clearstream participant to a participant in DTC will be received with value on the settlement date of DTC but will be available in the relevant Euroclear or Clearstream cash account only as of the business day for Euroclear or Clearstream following DTC's settlement date.

Although DTC, Euroclear and Clearstream currently follow the foregoing procedures in order to facilitate transfers of interests in the Notes among participants in DTC, Euroclear and Clearstream, as the case may be, they are under no obligation to

perform or continue to perform such procedures, and such procedures may be discontinued or modified at any time. None of the issuer, the trustee or the paying agent will have any responsibility for the performance by DTC, Euroclear or Clearstream or their respective participants or indirect participants, of their respective obligations under the rules and procedures governing their operations.

Payment of Additional Amounts We will, subject to the exceptions and limitations set forth below, pay as additional interest on the Notes such additional amounts as are necessary so that the net payment by us or a paying agent of the principal of and interest on the Notes to a person that is a non-U.S. holder (as defined under the heading **United States Federal Income Tax Consequences** below), after deduction for any present or future tax, assessment or governmental charge of the United States or a political subdivision or taxing authority thereof or therein, imposed by withholding with respect to the payment, will not be less than the amount that would have been payable in respect of the Notes had no withholding or deduction been required.

Our obligation to pay additional amounts shall not apply:

(1) to any tax, assessment or governmental charge that is imposed or withheld solely because the beneficial owner, or a fiduciary, settlor, beneficiary or member of the beneficial owner if the beneficial owner is an estate, trust or partnership, limited liability company, or other fiscally transparent entity, or a person holding a power over an estate or trust administered by a fiduciary holder:

(a) is or was present or engaged in, or is or was treated as present or engaged in, a trade or business in the United States or has or had a permanent establishment in the United States;

(b) has or had any connection (other than the mere fact of ownership of our Notes) with the United States, including, without limitation, being or having been a citizen or resident of the United States or being treated as being or having been a resident of the United States;

(c) is or was a foreign or domestic personal holding company, a passive foreign investment company, a controlled foreign corporation with respect to the United States, a foreign tax exempt organization, or a corporation that has accumulated earnings to avoid United States federal income tax; or

(d) owns or owned 10% or more of the total combined voting power of all classes of stock of the Company;

(2) to any holder that is not the sole beneficial owner of our Notes, or a portion thereof, or that is a fiduciary, partnership, limited liability company, or other fiscally transparent entity, but only to the extent that the beneficial owner, a beneficiary or settlor with respect to the fiduciary, or a

member of the partnership, limited liability company, or other fiscally transparent entity, would not have been entitled to the payment of an additional amount had such beneficial owner, beneficiary, settlor or member received directly its beneficial or distributive share of the payment;

(3) to any tax, assessment or governmental charge that is imposed or withheld solely because the beneficial owner or any other person failed to comply with certification, identification or information reporting requirements concerning the nationality, residence, identity or connection with the United States of the holder or beneficial owner of our Notes, (including the statement requirement of Section 871(h) or Section 881(c) of the Code) if compliance is required by statute, by regulation of the United States Treasury Department or by an applicable income tax treaty to which the United States is a party as a precondition to exemption from such tax, assessment or other governmental charge;

(4) to any tax, assessment or governmental charge that is imposed other than by deduction or withholding by the Company or a paying agent from the payment;

(5) to any tax, assessment or governmental charge that is imposed or withheld solely because of a change in law, regulation, or administrative or judicial interpretation that becomes effective after the day on which the payment becomes due or is duly provided for, whichever occurs later;

(6) to an estate, inheritance, gift, sales, excise, transfer, wealth or personal property tax or any similar tax, assessment or governmental charge;

(7) to any tax, assessment or other governmental charge any paying agent (which term may include us) must withhold from any payment of principal of or interest on any Note, if such payment can be made without such withholding by any other paying agent; or

(8) in the case of any combination of the above items.

Our Notes are subject in all cases to any tax, fiscal or other law or regulation or administrative or judicial interpretation applicable. Except as specifically provided under this heading **Payment of Additional Amounts** and under the heading **Redemption Upon a Tax Event**, we do not have to make any payment with respect to any tax, assessment or governmental charge imposed by any government or a political subdivision or taxing authority.

In particular, we will not pay additional amounts on any Note

where withholding or deduction is imposed on a payment to an individual and is required to be made pursuant to European Union Council Directive 2003/48/ EC of June 3, 2003, on the taxation of savings income in the form of interest payments, or

any law implementing or complying with, or introduced in order to conform to, that Directive; or

presented for payment by or on behalf of a beneficial owner who would have been able to avoid the withholding or deduction by presenting the relevant Note to another paying agent in a member state of the European Union.

Redemption Upon a Tax Event We may redeem the Notes in whole, but not in part, upon not less than 30 days nor more than 60 days written notice by mail, at a redemption price equal to the principal amount thereof together with accrued interest, if any, to the date fixed for redemption if we determine that:

(a) as a result of a change in or amendment to the tax laws of the United States or any political subdivision of the United States, or any change in official position regarding application or interpretation of such laws (including a holding by a court of competent jurisdiction in the United States), that is announced or becomes effective on or after the date of this prospectus supplement, we have or will become obligated to pay additional amounts with respect to any Note as described herein under the heading "Payment of Additional Amounts", or

(b) on or after the date of this prospectus supplement any action has been taken by a taxing authority of, or any decision has been rendered by a court of competent jurisdiction in, the United States or any political subdivision of the United States, including any of those actions specified above, whether or not such action was taken or decision was rendered with respect to us, or any change, amendment, application or interpretation shall be officially proposed, which, in any such case, in the written opinion of independent legal counsel of recognized standing, will result in a substantial probability that we will become obligated to pay additional amounts with respect to any Note,

and in either such case we, in our business judgment, determine that such obligations cannot be avoided by the use of reasonable measures available to us.

If we exercise our option to redeem the Notes, we will deliver to the trustee a certificate signed by an authorized officer stating that we are entitled to redeem the Notes and, in the case of (b) above, the required written opinion of independent legal counsel.

Any exercise of our option to redeem the Notes will be done in compliance with the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended, and the rules and regulations promulgated thereunder, to the extent applicable.

USE OF PROCEEDS

We estimate that our net proceeds from the sale of the \$200 million aggregate principal amount of Notes we are offering will be approximately \$193.0 million (\$222.1 million if the over-allotment option is exercised in full), at a public offering price of 100% of par and after deducting the underwriting discounts and commissions and estimated offering expenses payable by us.

We expect to use the net proceeds from this offering to reduce borrowings under our revolving line of credit, to invest in debt or equity securities in primarily privately negotiated transactions, and for other general corporate purposes. Amounts repaid under our revolving line of credit will remain available for future borrowings. At March 22, 2007, the interest rate on our revolving line of credit was approximately 6.9% and there was approximately \$128.5 million outstanding. This revolving line of credit expires on September 30, 2008. After giving effect to this offering of Notes, our asset coverage ratio, as calculated in accordance with the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended, is estimated to be 261%.

UNITED STATES FEDERAL INCOME TAX CONSEQUENCES

The following discussion is a general summary of the material United States federal income tax considerations (and, in the case of a non-U.S. holder (as defined below), the material United States federal estate tax consequences) applicable to an investment in the Notes. This summary does not purport to be a complete description of the income tax considerations applicable to such an investment. The discussion is based upon the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the Code), Treasury Regulations, and administrative and judicial interpretations, each as of the date of this prospectus supplement and all of which are subject to change, potentially with retroactive effect. You should consult your own tax advisor with respect to tax considerations that pertain to your purchase of our Notes.

This discussion deals only with Notes held as capital assets within the meaning of Section 1221 of the Code and does not purport to deal with persons in special tax situations, such as financial institutions, insurance companies, controlled foreign corporations, foreign personal holding companies, passive foreign investment companies and regulated investment companies (and shareholders of such corporations), dealers in securities or currencies, traders in securities, former citizens of the United States, persons holding the Notes as a hedge against currency risks or as a position in a straddle, hedge, constructive sale transaction or conversion transaction for tax purposes, entities that are tax-exempt for United States federal income tax purposes, retirement plans, individual retirement accounts, tax-deferred accounts, persons subject to the alternative minimum tax, pass-through entities (including partnerships and entities and arrangements classified as partnerships for United States federal income tax purposes) and beneficial owners of pass-through entities, or persons whose functional currency is not the U.S. dollar. It also does not deal with beneficial owners of the Notes other than original purchasers of the Notes who acquire the Notes in this offering for a price equal to their original issue price (as defined below). If you are considering purchasing the Notes, you should consult your own tax advisor concerning the application of the United States federal tax laws to you in light of your particular situation, as well as any consequences to you of purchasing, owning and disposing of the Notes under the laws of any other taxing jurisdiction.

For purposes of this discussion, the term *U.S. holder* means a beneficial owner of a Note that is, for United States federal income tax purposes, (i) an individual citizen or resident of the United States, (ii) a corporation or other entity treated as a corporation for United States federal income tax purposes, created or organized in or under the laws of the United States or of any political subdivision thereof, (iii) a trust (a) subject to the control of one or more United States persons and the primary supervision of a court in the United States, or (b) that has a valid election (under applicable Treasury Regulations) to be treated as a United States person, or (iv) an estate the income of which is subject to United States federal income taxation regardless of its source. The term *non-U.S. holder* means a beneficial owner of a Note that is not a U.S. holder. An individual may, subject to exceptions, be deemed to be a resident alien, as opposed to a non-resident alien, by, among other ways, being present in the United States (i) on at least 31 days in the calendar year, and (ii) for an aggregate of at least 183 days during a three-year period ending in the current calendar year, counting for such purposes all of the days present in the current year, one-third of the days present in the immediately preceding year, and one-sixth of the days present in the second preceding year. Resident aliens are subject to United States federal income tax as if they were United States citizens.

If a partnership holds any Notes, the United States federal income tax treatment of a partner of the partnership generally will depend upon the status of the partner and the activities of the partnership. Partners of partnerships holding Notes should consult their own tax advisors.

Taxation of Note Holders

Under present law, we are of the opinion that the Notes will constitute indebtedness of us for United States federal income tax purposes, which the below discussion assumes. We intend to treat all payments made with respect to the Notes consistent with this characterization.

Payments or accruals of interest on a Note generally will be taxable to a U.S. holder as ordinary interest income at the time they are received (actually or constructively) or accrued, in accordance with the U.S. holder's regular method of tax accounting.

Special tax rules apply to debt securities issued with significant amounts of original issue discount, or OID. For United States federal income tax purposes, a debt security is considered to be issued for a significant amount of OID if its stated redemption price at maturity exceeds its issue price by an amount that equals or exceeds 0.25% of the stated redemption price at maturity multiplied by the number of complete years to its maturity. A debt security's stated redemption price at maturity is the sum of all payments on the debt security other than payments of qualified stated interest. Qualified stated interest generally means stated interest that is unconditionally payable in cash or property (other than debt instruments of the issuer) at least annually at a single fixed rate, provided that the rate appropriately takes into account the length of intervals between payments, or at certain variable rates of interest or certain combinations. The issue price of each debt security in an issuance of debt securities is the first price at which a substantial amount of the debt securities in that issuance has been sold for cash, excluding sales to bond houses, brokers, or similar persons or organizations acting in the capacity of underwriters, placement agents, or wholesalers.

Although the issue price of the Notes will be less than their stated redemption price at maturity, the Notes will not be considered to be issued with OID for United States income tax purposes because the amount of the discount is considered to be de minimis under the foregoing rules.

Upon the sale, exchange, redemption or retirement of a Note, a U.S. holder generally will recognize capital gain or loss equal to the difference between the amount realized on the sale, exchange, redemption or retirement (excluding amounts representing accrued and unpaid interest, which are treated as ordinary income) and the U.S. holder's adjusted tax basis in the Note. A U.S. holder's adjusted tax basis in a Note generally will equal the U.S. holder's initial investment in the Note. Capital gain or loss generally will be long-term capital gain or loss if the Note was held for more than one year. Generally, for U.S. holders who are individuals, long-term capital gains are subject to a maximum tax rate of 15%, which maximum tax rate will increase to 20% for dispositions occurring during taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2011. The distinction between capital gain or loss and ordinary income or loss is also important in other contexts; for example, for purposes of the limitations on a U.S. holder's ability to offset capital losses against ordinary income.

Taxation of Non-U.S. Holders. A non-U.S. holder generally will not be subject to United States federal income or withholding taxes on payments of principal or interest on a Note provided that (i) income on the Note is not effectively connected with the conduct by the non-U.S. holder of a trade or business within the United States, (ii) the non-U.S. holder is not a controlled foreign corporation related to the Company through stock ownership, (iii) in the case of interest income, the recipient is not a bank receiving interest described in Section 881(c)(3)(A) of the Code, (iv) the non-U.S. holder does not own (actually or constructively) 10% or more of the total combined voting power of all classes of stock of the Company, and (v) the non-U.S. holder provides a statement on an Internal Revenue Service (IRS) Form W-8BEN (or other applicable form) signed under penalties of perjury that includes its name and address and certifies that it is not a United States person in compliance with applicable requirements, or satisfies documentary evidence requirements for establishing that it is a non-U.S. holder.

A non-U.S. holder that is not exempt from tax under these rules generally will be subject to United States federal income tax withholding at a rate of 30% unless (i) the income is effectively connected with the conduct of a United States trade or business, in which case the interest will be subject to United States federal income tax on a net income basis as applicable to U.S. holders generally (unless an applicable income tax treaty provides otherwise), or (ii) an applicable income tax treaty provides for a lower rate of, or exemption from, withholding tax.

In the case of a non-U.S. holder that is a corporation and that receives income that is effectively connected with the conduct of a United States trade or business, such income may also be subject to a branch profits tax (which is generally imposed on a foreign corporation on the actual or deemed

repatriation from the United States of earnings and profits attributable to a United States trade or business) at a 30% rate. The branch profits tax may not apply (or may apply at a reduced rate) if the non-U.S. holder is a qualified resident of a country with which the United States has an income tax treaty.

To claim the benefit of an income tax treaty or to claim exemption from withholding because income is effectively connected with a United States trade or business, the non-U.S. holder must timely provide the appropriate, properly executed IRS forms. These forms may be required to be periodically updated. Also, a non-U.S. holder who is claiming the benefits of a treaty may be required to obtain a United States taxpayer identification number and to provide certain documentary evidence issued by foreign governmental authorities to prove residence in the foreign country.

Generally, a non-U.S. holder will not be subject to United States federal income or withholding taxes on any amount that constitutes capital gain upon the sale, exchange, redemption or retirement of a Note, provided the gain is not effectively connected with the conduct of a trade or business in the United States by the non-U.S. holder (and, if required by an applicable income tax treaty, is attributable to a United States permanent establishment maintained by the non-U.S. holder). Certain other exceptions may be applicable, and a non-U.S. holder should consult its tax advisor in this regard.

A Note that is held by an individual who, at the time of death, is not a citizen or resident of the United States (as specially defined for United States federal estate tax purposes) generally will not be subject to the United States federal estate tax, unless, at the time of death, (i) such individual directly or indirectly, actually or constructively, owns ten percent or more of the total combined voting power of all classes of our stock entitled to vote within the meaning of Section 871(h)(3) of the Code and the Treasury Regulations thereunder or (ii) such individual's interest in the Notes is effectively connected with the individual's conduct of a United States trade or business.

Information Reporting and Backup Withholding. A U.S. holder (other than an exempt recipient, including a corporation and certain other persons who, when required, demonstrate their exempt status) may be subject to backup withholding at a rate of 28% (which rate will increase to 31% for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2011) on, and to information reporting requirements with respect to, payments of principal or interest on, and to proceeds from the sale, exchange, redemption or retirement of, the Notes. In general, if a non-corporate U.S. holder subject to information reporting fails to furnish a correct taxpayer identification number or otherwise fails to comply with applicable backup withholding requirements, backup withholding at the applicable rate may apply. Non-U.S. holders generally are exempt from information reporting and backup withholding, provided, if necessary, that they demonstrate their qualification for exemption.

You should consult your tax advisor regarding the qualification for an exemption from backup withholding and information reporting and the procedures for obtaining such an exemption, if applicable. Any amounts withheld under the backup withholding rules from a payment to a beneficial owner generally would be allowed as a refund or a credit against such beneficial owner's United States federal income tax provided the required information is furnished to the IRS.

You should consult your own tax advisor with respect to the particular tax consequences to you of an investment in our Notes, including the possible effect of any pending legislation or proposed regulations.

UNDERWRITING

Subject to the terms and conditions set forth in an underwriting agreement, we have agreed to sell to each of the underwriters named below, and each of the underwriters for whom Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated is acting as representative, has severally agreed to purchase from us, the aggregate principal amount of the Notes set forth below opposite their respective names.

Underwriter	Principal Amount
Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated	\$ 56,666,700
Citigroup Global Markets Inc.	\$ 56,666,650
Wachovia Capital Markets, LLC	\$ 56,666,650
Banc of America Securities LLC	\$ 6,000,000
Deutsche Bank Securities Inc.	\$ 6,000,000
J.P. Morgan Securities Inc.	\$ 6,000,000
RBC Dain Rauscher Inc.	\$ 6,000,000
SunTrust Capital Markets, Inc.	\$ 6,000,000
Total	\$ 200,000,000

The underwriting agreement provides that the obligation of the underwriters to pay for and accept delivery of the Notes is subject to certain conditions precedent. The underwriters are obligated to take and pay for the entire amount of the Notes, if any of the Notes are purchased.

The underwriters have the option to purchase up to an additional 15.00% of the total aggregate principal amount of the Notes offered hereby at the same price they are paying for the \$200,000,000 aggregate principal amount of the Notes offered hereby. The underwriters may exercise the option only to cover overallotments made in connection with this offering and only within 30 days after the date of this prospectus supplement. To the extent the option is exercised, each underwriter must purchase a number of additional Notes approximately proportionate to that underwriter's initial purchase commitment.

We have agreed not to issue, sell, offer or contract to sell, grant an option for the sale of, or otherwise transfer or dispose of, any registered debt securities or medium term debt securities for a period of 30 days after the date of this prospectus supplement without first obtaining the written consent of the underwriters. This consent may be given at any time without public notice.

The underwriting agreement provides that we will indemnify the underwriters against certain liabilities, including liabilities under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and will contribute to payments the underwriters may be required to make in respect thereof.

The Notes are a new issue of securities with no established trading market. We intend to list the Notes on the New York Stock Exchange. We expect trading in the Notes on the New York Stock Exchange to begin within 30 days after the original issue date. The Notes are expected to trade flat. This means that purchasers will not pay, and sellers will not receive, any accrued and unpaid interest on the Notes that is not included in the trading price. Currently there is no public market for the Notes.

We have been advised by the underwriters that they presently intend to make a market in the Notes after completion of the offering as permitted by applicable laws and regulations. The underwriters are not obligated, however, to make a market in the Notes and any such market-making may be discontinued at any time in the sole discretion of the underwriters without any notice. Accordingly, no assurance can be given as to the liquidity of, or development of a public trading market for, the Notes. If an active public trading market for the Notes does not develop, the market price and liquidity of the Notes may be adversely affected.

An underwriting discount of 3.15% per Note will be paid by us. This underwriting discount will also apply to any Notes purchased pursuant to the overallotment option.

S-12

The following table shows the total underwriting discounts and commissions that we are to pay to the underwriters in connection with this offering. These amounts are shown assuming both no exercise and full exercise of the underwriters' overallotment option.

	Per Note	Total Without Option	Total With Option
Public offering price	100.00%	\$200,000,000	\$230,000,000
Underwriting discount	3.15%	\$6,300,000	\$7,245,000
Proceeds, before expenses, to us	96.85%	\$193,700,000	\$222,755,000

The underwriters propose to offer some of the Notes to the public at the public offering price set forth on the cover page of this prospectus supplement and some of the Notes to certain other National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. (NASD) dealers at the public offering price less a concession of not in excess of 0.50% of the aggregate principal amount of the Notes. The underwriters may allow, and the dealers may reallow, a discount not in excess of 0.45% of the aggregate principal amount of the Notes. After the initial offering of the Notes to the public, the public offering price and such concessions may be changed. No such change shall change the amount of proceeds to be received by us as set forth on the cover page of this prospectus supplement.

The expenses of the offering, other than underwriting discounts and commissions referred to above, are estimated at approximately \$685,000 and are payable entirely by us.

Other than in the United States, no action has been taken by us or the underwriters that would permit a public offering of the Notes offered by this prospectus supplement in any jurisdiction where action for that purpose is required. The Notes offered by this prospectus supplement may not be offered or sold, directly or indirectly, nor may this prospectus supplement or any other offering material or advertisements in connection with the offer and sale of any such Notes be distributed or published in any jurisdiction, except under circumstances that will result in compliance with the applicable rules and regulations of that jurisdiction. Persons into whose possession this prospectus supplement comes are advised to inform themselves about and to observe any restriction relating to the offering and the distribution of this prospectus supplement. This prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus do not constitute an offer to sell or a solicitation of an offer to buy the Notes offered by this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus in any jurisdiction in which such an offer or a solicitation is unlawful.

In connection with the offering, the underwriters may purchase and sell Notes in the open market. These transactions may include overallotment, covering transactions and stabilizing transactions. Overallotment involves sales of securities in excess of the aggregate principal amount of securities to be purchased by the underwriters in the offering, which creates a short position for the underwriters. Covering transactions involve purchases of the securities in the open market after the distribution has been completed in order to cover short positions. Stabilizing transactions consist of certain bids or purchases of securities made for the purpose of preventing or retarding a decline in the market price of the securities while the offering is in progress.

The underwriters also may impose a penalty bid. This occurs when a particular underwriter repays to the underwriters a portion of the underwriting discount received by it because the representatives have repurchased Notes sold by or for the account of such underwriter in stabilizing or short covering transactions.

Any of these activities may cause the price of the Notes to be higher than the price that otherwise would exist in the open market in the absence of such transactions. These transactions may be affected in the over-the-counter market or otherwise and, if commenced, may be discontinued at any time without any notice relating thereto.

In the ordinary course of business, certain of the underwriters or their affiliates have engaged and may in the future engage in various financing, commercial banking and investment banking transactions with, and provide financial advisory services to, us and our affiliates, for which they have received or may receive customary fees and expenses. Affiliates of Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated, Citigroup Global Markets Inc., Wachovia Capital Markets, LLC, Banc of America Securities LLC, Deutsche Bank

Securities Inc., J.P. Morgan Securities Inc. and SunTrust Capital Markets, Inc. are members of the lending syndicate for our unsecured revolving line of credit and may receive proceeds of this offering by reason of the repayment of amounts outstanding thereunder. Because more than 10% of the net proceeds of the offering may be received by members of the NASD participating in the offering or their affiliates, the offering is being conducted in accordance with NASD conduct rule 2710(h).

The principal business address of Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated is 4 World Financial Center, 250 Vesey Street, New York, New York.

Selling Restrictions

The Notes are being offered for sale in the United States and in jurisdictions outside the United States, subject to applicable law.

Each of the underwriters has agreed that it will not offer, sell or deliver any of the Notes, directly or indirectly, or distribute this prospectus supplement or the accompanying prospectus or any other offering material relating to the Notes, in or from any jurisdiction except under circumstances that will to the best knowledge and belief of such underwriter result in compliance with the applicable laws and regulations thereof and which will not impose any obligations on us except as set forth in the underwriting agreement.

United Kingdom

Each underwriter has represented and agreed that: (i) it has only communicated or caused to be communicated and will only communicate or cause to be communicated an invitation or inducement to engage in investment activity (within the meaning of Section 21 of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000, known as FSMA) received by it in connection with the issue or sale of the Notes in circumstances in which Section 21(1) of the FSMA does not apply to Allied Capital and (ii) it has complied and will comply with all applicable provisions of the FSMA with respect to anything done by it in relation to the Notes in, from or otherwise involving the United Kingdom.

European Union Prospectus Directive

In relation to each Member State of the European Economic Area (Iceland, Norway and Liechtenstein, in addition to the member states of the European Union) which has implemented the Prospectus Directive (each a Relevant Member State), each underwriter has represented and agreed that with effect from and including the date on which the Prospectus Directive is implemented in that Relevant Member State (the Relevant Implementation Date) it has not made and will not make an offer of Notes to the public in that Relevant Member State prior to the publication of a prospectus in relation to the Notes which has been approved by the competent authority in that Relevant Member State or, where appropriate, approved in another Relevant Member State and notified to the competent authority in that Relevant Member State, all in accordance with the Prospectus Directive, except that it may, with effect from and including the Relevant Implementation Date, make an offer of Notes to the public in that Relevant Member State at any time:

to legal entities which are authorized or regulated to operate in the financial markets or, if not so authorized or regulated, whose corporate purpose is solely to invest in securities;

to any legal entity which has two or more of (1) an average of at least 250 employees during the last financial year; (2) a total balance sheet of more than 43,000,000 and (3) an annual net turnover of more than 50,000,000, as shown in its last annual or consolidated accounts; or

in any other circumstances which do not require the publication by Allied Capital of a prospectus pursuant to Article 3 of the Prospectus Directive.

For the purposes of this provision, the expression offer of Notes to the public in relation to any Notes in any Relevant Member State means the communication in any form and by any means of sufficient information on the terms of the offer and the Notes to be offered so as to enable an investor to

decide to purchase or subscribe the Notes, as the same may be varied in that Member State by any measure implementing the Prospectus Directive in that Member State, and the expression "Prospectus Directive" means Directive 2003/71/EC and includes any relevant implementing measure in each Relevant Member State.

Hong Kong

The Notes may not be offered or sold in Hong Kong by means of any document other than (a) to professional investors as defined in the Securities and Futures Ordinance (Cap. 571) of Hong Kong and any rules made thereunder or (b) in other circumstances which do not result in the document being a prospectus as defined in the Companies Ordinance (Cap. 32) of Hong Kong or which do not constitute an offer to the public within the meaning of the Companies Ordinance (Cap. 32) of Hong Kong, and no advertisement, invitation or document relating to the Notes may be issued, whether in Hong Kong or elsewhere, which is directed at, or the contents of which are likely to be accessed or read by, the public in Hong Kong (except if permitted to do so under the securities laws of Hong Kong) other than with respect to Notes which are or are intended to be disposed of only to persons outside Hong Kong or only to professional investors within the meaning of the Securities and Futures Ordinance (Cap. 571) of Hong Kong and any rules made thereunder.

Japan

The Notes have not been and will not be registered under the Securities and Exchange Law of Japan, and each of the underwriters and each of its affiliates has represented and agreed that it has not offered or sold, and it will not offer or sell, directly or indirectly, any of the Notes in Japan or to, or for the benefit of, any residents of Japan or to any persons for reoffering or resale, directly or indirectly in Japan or to, or for the benefit of, any resident of Japan, except pursuant to any exemption from the registration requirements of the Securities and Exchange Law available thereunder and in compliance with the other relevant laws and regulations of Japan.

Singapore

This prospectus supplement has not been registered as a prospectus with the Monetary Authority of Singapore. Accordingly, this prospectus supplement and any other document or material in connection with the offer or sale, or invitation for subscription or purchase, of the Notes may not be circulated or distributed, nor may the Notes be offered or sold, or be made the subject of an invitation for subscription or purchase, whether directly or indirectly, to persons in Singapore other than (i) to an institutional investor under Section 274 of the Securities and Futures Act, Chapter 289 of Singapore (the "SFA"), (ii) to a relevant person pursuant to Section 275(1), or any person pursuant to Section 275(1A), and in accordance with the conditions specified in Section 275 of the SFA, or (iii) otherwise pursuant to, and in accordance with the conditions of, any other applicable provision of the SFA.

Where the Notes are subscribed or purchased under Section 275 of the SFA by a relevant person which is:

(a) a corporation (which is not an accredited investor (as defined in Section 4A of the SFA)) the sole business of which is to hold investments and the entire share capital of which is owned by one or more individuals, each of whom is an accredited investor; or

(b) a trust (where the trustee is not an accredited investor) whose sole purpose is to hold investments and each beneficiary is an accredited investor, shares, debentures, and units of shares and debentures of that corporation or the beneficiaries' rights and interest (however described) in that trust shall not be transferable for six months after that corporation or that trust has acquired the Notes under Section 275 except: (1) to an institutional investor (for corporations, under Section 274 of the SFA) or to a relevant person defined in Section 275(2) of the SFA, or to any person pursuant to an offer that is made on terms such that shares, debentures and units of

shares and debentures of that corporation or such rights and interest in that trust are acquired for a consideration of not less than \$200,000 (or its equivalent in a foreign currency) for each transaction, whether such amount is to be paid for in cash or by exchange of securities or other assets, and further for corporations, in accordance with the conditions, specified in Section 275 of the SFA; (2) where no consideration is given for the transfer; or (3) where the transfer is by operation of law.

Other

We have been advised that certain underwriters may make the Notes available for distribution on the Internet through a third-party system operated by Market Axess Corporation, an Internet-based communications technology provider. We have also been advised by such underwriters that Market Axess Corporation is providing the system as a conduit for communications between such underwriters and their respective customers and is not a party to any transactions. Market Axess Corporation is a registered broker-dealer and will receive compensation from such underwriters based on transactions conducted through the system. Such underwriters will make the Notes available to their respective customers through the Internet on the same terms as distributions of the Notes made through other channels. Other than this prospectus supplement, the accompanying prospectus and any registration statement of which they form a part, each in electronic format as filed with the SEC, the information on any web site is not a part of this prospectus supplement, the accompanying prospectus or any registration statement of which they form a part.

LEGAL MATTERS

The validity and enforceability of the Notes offered hereby will be passed upon for us by Sutherland Asbill & Brennan LLP, Washington, D.C., and on behalf of the underwriters by Fried, Frank, Harris, Shriver & Jacobson LLP, Washington, D.C.

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

Compensation Matters. The Compensation Committee of the Board of Directors approved 2006 cash bonuses and 2007 individual performance awards (IPAs) and 2007 individual performance bonuses (IPBs) for certain of our officers. The Board of Directors ratified the approval of the Compensation Committee.

The Compensation Committee utilized a third-party compensation advisory firm to assess the competitiveness of the current and proposed compensation levels of the named executive officers of the Corporation. As part of this process, the Compensation Committee analyzed the compensation of the named executive officers in light of information regarding the compensation practices of similar publicly traded companies and private equity firms and published survey data, among other factors.

In total, 2006 cash bonuses have been determined to be approximately \$38 million, of which \$27.6 million had been accrued for the nine months ended September 30, 2006. This compares to 2005 total cash bonuses of \$27 million. The 2006 bonus payments for William L. Walton, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, Joan M. Sweeney, Chief Operating Officer, Penni F. Roll, Chief Financial Officer, John D. Shulman and Michael J. Grisius, Managing Directors, are \$2,750,000, \$1,500,000, \$850,000, \$3,000,000, and \$1,500,000, respectively.

The total of 2007 IPAs and IPBs are estimated to be \$19.6 million. The 2007 IPAs for Mr. Walton, Ms. Sweeney, Ms. Roll, Mr. Shulman and Mr. Grisius are \$1,475,000, \$750,000, \$350,000, \$500,000, and \$400,000, respectively. The 2007 IPBs for Mr. Walton, Ms. Sweeney, Ms. Roll, Mr. Shulman and Mr. Grisius are \$1,475,000, \$750,000, \$350,000, \$500,000, and \$400,000, respectively.

The IPAs are not paid to employees on a current basis. Instead, IPAs are deposited in a trust in approximately equal cash installments, on a quarterly basis, and the cash is used to purchase shares of the Corporation's common stock in the market on the New York Stock Exchange. In conjunction with the IPAs, we established a non-qualified deferred compensation plan, The 2005 Allied Capital Corporation Non-Qualified Deferred Compensation Plan II (DCP II), which is administered through a trust by a third-party trustee. See Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations in this prospectus supplement for a more detailed discussion of the IPAs and IPBs.

2007 Equity Issuance. On March 9, 2007, we completed the sale of 3,325,000 shares of our common stock for proceeds of \$93.8 million, net of underwriting discounts and estimated offering expenses.

2007 Proxy Items. At our annual meeting of stockholders, to be held on May 15, 2007, our stockholders will vote, in addition to other routine matters, to: (1) approve an amendment to our Restated Articles of Incorporation to increase the total number of shares of common stock that we are authorized to issue from 200,000,000 to 400,000,000 shares; and (2) approve an amendment to our Amended Stock Option Plan to increase the number of shares of common stock authorized for issuance under our Amended Stock Option Plan to an amount which would represent approximately 20% of our outstanding common stock on a fully diluted basis.

Business Loan Express, LLC. On March 6, 2007, Business Loan Express, LLC (BLX), one of our portfolio companies, entered into an agreement with the U.S. Small Business Administration (SBA). According to the agreement, BLX will remain a preferred lender in the SBA 7(a) Guaranteed Loan Program and will retain the ability to sell loans into the secondary market. As part of this agreement, BLX has agreed to the immediate payment of approximately \$10 million to the SBA to cover amounts paid by the SBA with respect to some of the SBA-guaranteed loans that have been the subject of inquiry by the United States Attorney's Office for the Eastern District of Michigan. The SBA will increase oversight of BLX's SBA-related lending operations. The agreement provides that any loans originated and closed by BLX during the term of the agreement will be reviewed by an independent third party selected by the SBA prior to the sale of such loans into the secondary market. The agreement also requires BLX to repurchase the guaranteed portion of certain loans that default after having been sold into the secondary market, and subjects such loans to a similar third party review prior to any reimbursement of BLX by the SBA. In connection with this agreement, BLX also entered into an escrow agreement with the SBA and an escrow agent in which BLX agreed to deposit \$10 million with the escrow agent for any additional payments BLX may be obligated to pay to the SBA in the future. BLX remains subject to SBA rules and

regulations and as a result may be required to make additional payments to the SBA in the ordinary course of business. We invested a total of \$19.2 million in the Class A equity interests of BLX during the first quarter of 2007.

The Office of the Inspector General of the SBA and the U.S. Department of Justice are conducting civil and criminal investigations of BLX's lending practices in various jurisdictions. These investigations are ongoing. There may be other investigations initiated by the SBA Office of the Inspector General or the U.S. Department of Justice in the future, and government investigations and related litigation may or may not have an adverse effect on the valuation of our investment in BLX.

See Risk Factors Our financial results could be negatively affected if a significant portfolio investment fails to perform as expected and Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Private Finance, Business Loan Express, LLC in this prospectus supplement for additional discussion regarding BLX.

BUSINESS

General

We are a business development company, or BDC, in the private equity business and we are internally managed. Specifically, we provide long-term debt and equity capital to primarily private middle market companies in a variety of industries. We believe the private equity capital markets are important to the growth of small and middle market companies because such companies often have difficulty accessing the public debt and equity capital markets. We believe that we are well positioned to be a source of capital for such companies. We provide our investors the opportunity to participate in the U.S. private equity industry through an investment in our publicly traded stock.

We have participated in the private equity business since we were founded in 1958. Since then through December 31, 2006, we have invested more than \$11 billion in thousands of companies nationwide. We primarily invest in the American entrepreneurial economy, helping to build middle market businesses and support American jobs. We generally invest in established companies with adequate cash flow for debt service and well positioned for growth. We are not venture capitalists, and we generally do not provide seed, or early stage, capital. At December 31, 2006, our private finance portfolio included investments in 145 companies that generate aggregate annual revenues of over \$13 billion and employ more than 90,000 people.

Our investment objective is to achieve current income and capital gains. In order to achieve this objective, we primarily invest in debt and equity securities of private companies in a variety of industries. However, from time to time, we may invest in companies that are public but lack access to additional public capital.

Private Equity Investing

As a private equity investor, we spend significant time and effort identifying, structuring, performing due diligence, monitoring, developing, valuing, and ultimately exiting our investments. We generally target companies in less cyclical industries with, among other things, high returns on invested capital, management teams with meaningful equity ownership, well-constructed balance sheets, and the ability to generate free cash flow. Each investment is subject to an extensive due diligence process. It is not uncommon for a single investment to take from two months to a full year to complete, depending on the complexity of the transaction.

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

We believe illiquid investments generally provide better investment returns on average over time than do more liquid investments, such as public equities and public debt instruments, because of the increased liquidity risk in holding such investments. Investors in illiquid investments cannot manage risk through investment trading techniques. In order to manage our risk, we focus on careful investment selection, thorough due diligence, portfolio monitoring and portfolio diversification. Our investment management processes have been designed to incorporate these disciplines.

We have focused on investments in the debt and equity of primarily private middle market companies because they can be structured to provide recurring cash flow to us as the investor. In addition to earning interest income, we may earn income from management, consulting, diligence, structuring or other fees. We may also enhance our total return with capital gains realized from investments in equity instruments or from equity features, such as nominal cost warrants. For the years 1998 through 2006, we have realized

\$1.1 billion in cumulative net realized gains from our investment portfolio. Net realized gains for this period as a percentage of total assets are shown in the chart below.

One measure of the performance of a private equity investor is the internal rate of return generated by the investor's portfolio. Since our merger on December 31, 1997, through December 31, 2006, our combined aggregate cash flow internal rate of return, or IRR, has been approximately 22% for private finance and CMBS/CDO investments exited during this period. The IRR is calculated using the aggregate portfolio cash flow for all investments exited over this period. For investments exited during this period, we invested capital totaling \$3.9 billion. The weighted average holding period of these investments was 36 months. Investments are considered to be exited when the original investment objective has been achieved through the receipt of cash and/or non-cash consideration upon the repayment of our debt investment or sale of an equity investment, or through the determination that no further consideration was collectible and, thus, a loss may have been realized. The aggregate cash flow IRR for private finance investments was approximately 21% and for CMBS/CDO investments was approximately 24% for the same period. The weighted average holding period of the private finance and CMBS/CDO investments was 48 months and 22 months, respectively, for the same period. These IRR results represent historical results. Historical results are not necessarily indicative of future results.

We believe our business model is well suited for long-term illiquid investing. Our balance sheet is capitalized with significant equity capital and we use only a modest level of debt capital, which allows us the ability to be patient and to manage through difficult market conditions with less risk of liquidity issues. Under the Investment Company Act of 1940 (the 1940 Act), we are restricted to a debt to equity ratio of approximately one-to-one. Thus, our capital structure, which includes a modest level of long-term leverage, is well suited for long-term illiquid investments.

In general, we compete for investments with a large number of private equity funds and mezzanine funds, other business development companies, hedge funds, investment banks, other equity and non-equity based investment funds, and other sources of financing, including specialty finance companies and traditional financial services companies such as commercial banks. However, we primarily compete with other providers of long-term debt and equity capital to middle market companies, including private equity funds and other business development companies.

We are internally managed, led by an experienced management team with our senior officers and managing directors possessing, on average, 21 years of experience. At December 31, 2006, we had 170 employees focused on transaction sourcing, origination and execution, portfolio monitoring, accounting,

valuation and other operational and administrative activities. We are headquartered in Washington, DC, with offices in New York, NY, Chicago, IL, and Los Angeles, CA and have a centralized approval process.

Private Finance Portfolio. Our private finance portfolio is primarily composed of debt and equity securities. We generally invest in private companies though, from time to time, we may invest in companies that are public but lack access to additional public capital. These investments are also generally illiquid.

Our capital is generally used to fund:

Buyouts	Recapitalizations
Acquisitions	Note purchases
Growth	Other types of financings

When assessing a prospective private finance investment, we generally look for companies in less cyclical industries in the middle market (i.e., generally \$50 million to \$500 million in revenues) with certain target characteristics, which may or may not be present in the companies in which we invest. Our target investments generally are in companies with the following characteristics:

Management team with meaningful equity ownership

Dominant or defensible market position

High return on invested capital

Stable operating margins

Ability to generate free cash flow

Well-constructed balance sheet

We generally invest in companies in the following industries:

Business Services	Industrial Products
Consumer Products	Consumer Services
Financial Services	

We intend to take a balanced approach to private equity investing that emphasizes a complementary mix of debt investments and buyout investments. The combination of these two types of investments provides current interest and related portfolio income and the potential for future capital gains. Our strategy is to manage risk in these investments through the structure and terms of our debt and equity investments. It is our preference to structure our investments with a focus on current recurring interest and other income, which may include management, consulting or other fees. We generally target debt investments of \$10 million to \$150 million and buyout investments of up to \$300 million of invested capital.

Debt investments may include senior loans, unitranche debt (a single debt investment that is a blend of senior and subordinated debt terms), or subordinated debt (with or without equity features). The junior debt that we invest in that is lower in repayment priority than senior debt is also known as mezzanine debt. We may make equity investments for a minority equity stake in portfolio companies or may receive equity features, such as nominal cost warrants, in conjunction with our debt investments. We generally target a minimum weighted average portfolio yield of 10% on the debt investments in our private finance portfolio.

Senior loans generally carry a floating rate of interest, usually set as a spread over LIBOR, and generally require payments of both principal and interest throughout the life of the loan. Senior loans generally have contractual maturities of three to six years and interest is generally paid to us monthly or quarterly. Unitranche debt generally

carries a fixed rate of interest and may require payments of both principal and interest throughout the life of the loan. However, unitranche instruments generally allow for principal to be repaid at a slower rate than would generally be allowed under a more traditional senior loan/

S-21

subordinated debt structure. Unitranche debt generally has contractual maturities of five to six years and interest is generally paid to us quarterly. Subordinated debt generally carries a fixed rate of interest generally with contractual maturities of five to ten years and generally has interest-only payments in the early years and payments of both principal and interest in the later years, although maturities and principal amortization schedules may vary. Interest is generally paid to us quarterly.

We may underwrite or arrange senior loans related to our portfolio investments or for other companies that are not in our portfolio. When we underwrite or arrange senior loans, we may earn a fee for such activities. Senior loans originated and underwritten by us may or may not be funded by us at closing. When these senior loans are closed, we may fund all or a portion of the underwritten commitment pending sale of the loan to other investors, which may include loan sales to Callidus Capital Corporation (Callidus), a portfolio company controlled by us, or funds managed by Callidus. After completion of the sale process, we may or may not retain a position in these senior loans. We may also invest in the bonds or preferred shares/income notes of collateralized loan obligations (CLOs) or collateralized debt obligations (CDOs), where the underlying collateral pool consists of senior loans. Certain of the CLOs and CDOs in which we invest may be managed by Callidus Capital Management, a subsidiary of Callidus.

In a buyout transaction, we generally invest in senior debt, subordinated debt and equity (preferred and/or voting or non-voting common) where our equity ownership represents a significant portion of the equity, but may or may not represent a controlling interest. If we invest in non-voting equity in a buyout investment, we generally have an option to acquire a controlling stake in the voting securities of the portfolio company at fair market value. We generally structure our buyout investments such that we seek to earn a blended current return on our total capital invested of approximately 10% through a combination of interest income on our senior loans and subordinated debt, dividends on our preferred and common equity, and management, consulting, or transaction services fees to compensate us for the managerial assistance that we may provide to the portfolio company. As a result of our significant equity investment in a buyout investment there is potential to realize larger capital gains through buyout investing as compared to debt or mezzanine investing.

The structure of each debt and equity security is specifically negotiated to enable us to protect our investment, with a focus on preservation of capital, and maximize our returns. We include many terms governing interest rate, repayment terms, prepayment penalties, financial covenants, operating covenants, ownership parameters, dilution parameters, liquidation preferences, voting rights, and put or call rights. Our senior loans and unitranche debt are generally secured, however in a liquidation scenario, the collateral, if any, may not be sufficient to support our outstanding investment. Our junior or mezzanine loans are generally unsecured. Our investments may be subject to certain restrictions on resale and generally have no established trading market.

At December 31, 2006, 72.8% of the private finance portfolio at value consisted of loans and debt securities and 27.2% consisted of equity securities (equity securities included 27.6% in investment cost basis and 0.4% in net unrealized depreciation). At December 31, 2006, 86% of our private finance loans and debt securities carried a fixed rate of interest and 14% carried a floating rate of interest. The mix of fixed and variable rate loans and debt securities in the portfolio may vary depending on the level of floating rate senior loans or unitranche debt in the portfolio at a given time. The weighted average yield on our private finance loans and debt securities was 11.9% at December 31, 2006.

At December 31, 2006, 34.0% of the private finance investments at value were in companies more than 25% owned, 10.3% were in companies 5% to 25% owned, and 55.7% were in companies less than 5% owned.

Our ten largest investments at value at December 31, 2006, were as follows:

(\$ in millions)		At December 31, 2006			
		Cost	Unrealized Appreciation (Depreciation)	Value	Percentage of Total Assets
Portfolio Company	Company Information				
Mercury Air Centers, Inc. ⁽¹⁾	Owns and operates fixed base operations generally under long-term leases from local airport authorities, which consist of terminal and hangar complexes that service the needs of the general aviation community.	\$ 84.3	\$ 159.9	\$ 244.2	5.0%
Business Loan Express, LLC ⁽¹⁾	Originates, sells, and services primarily real estate secured loans, generally for businesses with financing needs of up to \$5.0 million. Provides primarily real estate secured conventional small business loans, SBA 7(a) loans, and small investment real estate loans.	\$ 295.3	\$ (84.6)	\$ 210.7	4.3%
EarthColor, Inc.	Commercial printer focused on providing a one-stop printing solution of electronic pre-press, printing and finishing primarily for promotional products such as direct mail pieces, brochures, product information and free standing inserts.	\$ 195.0	\$	\$ 195.0	4.0%
Norwesco, Inc.	Designs, manufactures and markets a broad assortment of polyethylene tanks primarily to the agricultural and septic tank markets.	\$ 120.5	\$ 45.0	\$ 165.5	3.4%
Advantage Sales & Marketing, Inc. ⁽²⁾	Sales and marketing agency providing outsourced sales, merchandising, and marketing services to the consumer packaged goods industry.	\$ 151.6	\$ 11.0	\$ 162.6	3.3%
BenefitMall, Inc.	Insurance general agency providing brokers with products, tools, and services that make selling employee benefits to small businesses more efficient.	\$ 155.2	\$ (2.0)	\$ 153.2	3.1%
Financial Pacific Company	Specialized commercial finance company that leases business-essential equipment	\$ 96.5	\$ 56.0	\$ 152.5	3.1%

to small businesses nationwide.

Driven Brands, Inc.	Business format franchisor in the car care sector of the automotive aftermarket industry and in the general car care services with approximately 1,100 locations worldwide operating primarily under the Meineke Car Care Centers [®] and Econo Lube N-Tune [®] brands.	\$ 149.1	\$ (9.8)	\$ 139.3	2.9%
Huddle House, Inc.	Franchisor of value-priced, full service family dining restaurants primarily in the Southeast.	\$ 119.8	\$	\$ 119.8	2.5%
Hot Stuff Foods, LLC ⁽³⁾	Provider of foodservice programs predominately to convenience stores. Manufactures and distributes branded food products for on-site preparation and sale through in-store Hot Stuff branded kitchens and grab and go service points.	\$ 185.6	\$ (68.4)	\$ 117.2	2.4%

⁽¹⁾ See Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.

⁽²⁾ On March 29, 2006, we sold our majority equity interest in Advantage. See Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.

⁽³⁾ In the first quarter of 2007, we exercised our option to acquire a majority of the voting securities of Hot Stuff Foods, LLC at fair market value.

We monitor the portfolio to maintain diversity within the industries in which we invest. We may or may not concentrate in any industry or group of industries in the future. The industry composition of the private finance portfolio at value at December 31, 2006 and 2005, was as follows:

	2006	2005
Industry		
Business services	39%	42%
Consumer products	20	14
Financial services	9	14
Industrial products	9	10
Consumer services	6	6
Retail	6	3
Healthcare services	3	2
Energy services	2	2
Other ⁽¹⁾	6	7
Total	100%	100%

⁽¹⁾ Includes investments in senior debt CDO and CLO funds, which represented 3% of the private finance portfolio at value at both December 31, 2006 and 2005. These funds invest in senior debt representing a variety of industries.

Commercial Real Estate Finance Portfolio. Since 1998, our commercial real estate investments were generally in the non-investment grade tranches of commercial mortgage-backed securities, also known as CMBS, and in the bonds and preferred shares of collateralized debt obligations, also known as CDOs. On May 3, 2005, we completed the sale of our portfolio of CMBS and CDO investments to affiliates of Caisse de dépôt et placement du Québec (the Caisse). See Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations. Simultaneous with the sale of our CMBS and CDO portfolio, we entered into a platform assets purchase agreement, under which we have agreed not to primarily invest in CMBS and real estate related CDOs and refrain from certain other real estate related investing or servicing activities for a period of three years, or through May 2008, subject to certain limitations and excluding our existing portfolio and related activities.

At December 31, 2006, our commercial real estate finance portfolio consisted of commercial mortgage loans, real estate owned and equity interests, which totaled \$118.2 million at value.

Business Processes

Business Development and New Deal Origination. Over the years, we believe we have developed and maintained a strong industry reputation and an extensive network of relationships. We have a team of business development professionals dedicated to sourcing deals through our relationships with numerous private equity investors, investment banks, business brokers, merger and acquisition advisors, financial services companies, banks, law firms and accountants through whom we source investment opportunities. Through these relationships, we believe we have been able to strengthen our position as a private equity investor. We are well known in the private equity industry, and we believe that our experience and reputation provide a competitive advantage in originating new investments.

We believe that our debt portfolio relationships and sponsor relationships are a significant source for buyout investments. We generally source our buyout transactions in ways other than going to broad auctions, which include capitalizing on existing relationships with companies and sponsors to participate in proprietary buyout opportunities. We work closely with these companies and sponsors while we are debt investors so that we may be positioned to partner with them on buyout opportunities in a subsequent transaction.

From time to time, we may receive referrals for new prospective investments from our portfolio companies as well as other participants in the capital markets. We may pay referral fees to those who refer transactions to us that we consummate.

New Deal Underwriting and Investment Execution. In a typical transaction, we review, analyze, and substantiate through due diligence, the business plan and operations of the potential portfolio company. We perform financial due diligence, perform operational due diligence, study the industry and competitive landscape, and conduct reference checks with company management or other employees, customers, suppliers, and competitors, as necessary. We may work with external consultants, including accounting firms and industry or operational consultants, in performing due diligence and in monitoring our portfolio investments.

Once we have determined that a prospective portfolio company is suitable for investment, we work with the management and the other capital providers, including senior, junior, and equity capital providers, to structure a deal. We negotiate among these parties to agree on the rights and terms of our investment relative to the other capital in the portfolio company's capital structure. The typical debt transaction requires approximately two to six months of diligence and structuring before funding occurs. The typical buyout transaction may take up to one year to complete because the due diligence and structuring process is significantly longer when investing in a substantial equity stake in the company.

Our investments are tailored to the facts and circumstances of each deal. The specific structure is designed to protect our rights and manage our risk in the transaction. We generally structure the debt instrument to require restrictive affirmative and negative covenants, default penalties, or other protective provisions. In addition, each debt investment is individually priced to achieve a return that reflects our rights and priorities in the portfolio company's capital structure, the structure of the debt instrument, and our perceived risk of the investment. Our loans and debt securities have an annual stated interest rate; however, that interest rate is only one factor in pricing the investment. The annual stated interest rate may include some component of contractual payment-in-kind interest, which represents contractual interest accrued and added to the loan balance that generally becomes due at maturity or upon prepayment. In addition to the interest earned on loans and debt securities, our debt investments may include equity features, such as nominal cost warrants or options to buy a minority interest in the portfolio company. In a buyout transaction where our equity investment represents a significant portion of the equity, our equity ownership may or may not represent a controlling interest. If we invest in non-voting equity in a buyout, we generally have an option to acquire a controlling stake in the voting securities of the portfolio company at fair market value.

We have a centralized, credit-based approval process. The key steps in our investment process are:

Initial investment screening;

Initial investment committee approval;

Due diligence, structuring and negotiation;

Internal review of diligence results, including peer review;

Final investment committee approval;

Approval by the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors (for all debt investments that represent a commitment equal to or greater than \$20 million and every buyout transaction); and

Funding of the investment (due diligence must be completed with final investment committee approval and Executive Committee approval, as needed, before funds are disbursed).

The investment process benefits from the significant professional experience of the members of our investment committee, which is chaired by our Chief Executive Officer and includes our Chief Operating Officer, our Chief Financial Officer, and certain of our Managing Directors.

Portfolio Monitoring and Development. Middle market companies often lack the management expertise and experience found in larger companies. As a BDC, we are required by the 1940 Act to make available significant managerial assistance to our portfolio companies. Our senior level professionals work with portfolio company management teams to assist them in building their businesses. Managerial assistance includes, but is not limited to, management and consulting services related to corporate finance, marketing, human resources, personnel and board member recruiting, business operations, corporate governance, risk management and other general business matters. Our corporate finance assistance includes supporting our portfolio companies' efforts to structure and attract additional capital. We believe our extensive network of industry relationships and our internal resources help make us a collaborative partner in the development of our portfolio companies.

Our team of investment professionals regularly monitors the status and performance of each investment. This portfolio company monitoring process generally includes review of the portfolio company's financial performance against its business plan, review of current financial statements and compliance with financial covenants, evaluation of significant current developments and assessment of future exit strategies. For debt investments we may have board observation rights that allow us to attend portfolio company board meetings. For buyout investments, we generally hold a majority of the seats on the board of directors where we own a controlling interest in the portfolio company and we have board observation rights where we do not own a controlling interest in the portfolio company.

Our portfolio management committee is responsible for review and oversight of the investment portfolio, including reviewing the performance of selected portfolio companies, overseeing portfolio companies in workout status, reviewing and approving certain modifications or amendments to or certain additional investments in existing investments, reviewing and approving certain portfolio exits, reviewing and approving certain actions by portfolio companies whose voting securities are more than 50% owned by us, reviewing significant investment-related litigation matters where we are a named party, and reviewing and approving proxy votes with respect to our portfolio investments. Our portfolio management committee is chaired by our Chief Executive Officer and includes our Chief Operating Officer, Chief Financial Officer, Chief Valuation Officer (non-voting member), our private finance counsel, and certain of our Managing Directors. From time to time we will identify investments that require closer monitoring or become workout assets. We develop a workout strategy for workout assets and the portfolio management committee gauges our progress against the strategy.

We seek to price our investments to provide an investment return considering the fact that certain investments in the portfolio may underperform or result in loss of investment return or investment principal. As a private equity investor, we will incur losses from our investing activities, however we have a history of working with troubled portfolio companies in order to recover as much of our investments as is practicable.

Portfolio Grading

We employ a grading system for our entire portfolio. Grade 1 is for those investments from which a capital gain is expected. Grade 2 is for investments performing in accordance with plan. Grade 3 is for investments that require closer monitoring; however, no loss of investment return or principal is expected. Grade 4 is for investments that are in workout and for which some loss of current investment return is expected, but no loss of principal is expected. Grade 5 is for investments that are in workout and for which some loss of principal is expected. At December 31, 2006, Grade 1, 2, and 3 investments totaled \$4,287.7 million, and Grade 4 and 5 investments totaled \$208.4 million.

Portfolio Valuation

We determine the value of each investment in our portfolio on a quarterly basis, and changes in value result in unrealized appreciation or depreciation being recognized in our statement of operations. Value, as defined in Section 2(a)(41) of the 1940 Act, is (i) the market price for those securities for which a market quotation is readily available and (ii) for all other securities and assets, fair value is as determined

in good faith by the Board of Directors. Since there is typically no readily available market value for the investments in our portfolio, we value substantially all of our portfolio investments at fair value as determined in good faith by the Board of Directors pursuant to our valuation policy and a consistently applied valuation process. Because of the inherent uncertainty of determining the fair value of investments that do not have a readily available market value, the fair value of our investments determined in good faith by the Board of Directors may differ significantly from the values that would have been used had a ready market existed for the investments, and the differences could be material.

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

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

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

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

may adjust EBITDA for non-recurring items. Such adjustments are intended to normalize EBITDA to reflect the portfolio company's earnings power. Adjustments to EBITDA may include compensation to previous owners, acquisition, recapitalization, or restructuring related items or one-time non-recurring income or expense items.

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

If there is adequate enterprise value to support the repayment of our debt, the fair value of our loan or debt security normally corresponds to cost unless the borrower's enterprise value, overall financial condition or other factors lead to a determination of fair value at a different amount. The value of loan and debt securities may be greater than our cost basis if the amount that would be repaid on the loan or debt security upon the sale or liquidation of the portfolio company is greater than our cost basis. The fair value of equity interests in portfolio companies is determined based on various factors, including the enterprise value remaining for equity holders after the repayment of the portfolio company's debt and other preference capital, and other pertinent factors such as recent offers to purchase a portfolio company, recent transactions involving the purchase or sale of the portfolio company's equity securities, liquidation events, or other events. The determined equity values are generally discounted when we have a minority position, restrictions on resale, specific concerns about the receptivity of the capital markets to a specific company at a certain time, or other factors.

As a participant in the private equity business, we invest primarily in private middle market companies for which there is generally no publicly available information. Because of the private nature of these businesses, there is a need to maintain the confidentiality of the financial and other information that we have for the private companies in our portfolio. We believe that maintaining this confidence is important, as disclosure of such information could disadvantage our portfolio companies and could put us at a disadvantage in attracting new investments. Therefore, we do not intend to disclose financial or other information about our portfolio companies, unless required, because we believe doing so may put them at an economic or competitive disadvantage, regardless of our level of ownership or control. To balance the lack of publicly available information about our private portfolio companies, we will continue to work with third-party consultants to obtain assistance in determining fair value for a portion of the private finance portfolio each quarter as discussed below.

Valuation Process. The portfolio valuation process is managed by our Chief Valuation Officer (CVO). The CVO works with the investment professionals responsible for each investment. The following is an overview of the steps we take each quarter to determine the value of our portfolio.

Our valuation process begins with each portfolio company or investment being initially valued by the investment professionals, led by the Managing Director or senior officer who is responsible for the portfolio company relationship (the Deal Team).

The CVO and third-party valuation consultants, as applicable (see below), review the preliminary valuation documentation as prepared by the Deal Team.

The CVO, members of the valuation team, and third-party consultants, as applicable, meet with each Managing Director or responsible senior officer to discuss the preliminary valuation determined and documented by the Deal Team for each of their respective investments.

The CEO, COO, CFO and the Managing Directors meet with the CVO to discuss the preliminary valuation results.

Valuation documentation is distributed to the members of the Board of Directors.

S-28

The Audit Committee of the Board of Directors meets separately from the full Board of Directors with the third-party consultants (see below) to discuss the assistance provided and results. The CVO attends this meeting.

The CVO discusses and reviews the valuations with the Board of Directors.

To the extent there are changes or if additional information is deemed necessary, a follow-up Board meeting may take place.

The Board of Directors determines the fair value of the portfolio in good faith.

In connection with our valuation process to determine the fair value of a private finance investment, we work with third-party consultants to obtain assistance and advice as additional support in the preparation of our internal valuation analysis for a portion of the portfolio each quarter. In addition, we may receive other third-party assessments of a particular private finance portfolio company's value in the ordinary course of business, most often in the context of a prospective sale transaction or in the context of a bankruptcy process. The valuation analysis prepared by management using these third-party valuation resources, when applicable, is submitted to our Board of Directors for its determination of fair value of the portfolio in good faith.

We have received third-party valuation assistance from Duff & Phelps, LLC (Duff & Phelps) and Houlihan Lokey Howard and Zukin (Houlihan Lokey). We currently intend to continue to work with third-party consultants to obtain valuation assistance for a portion of the private finance portfolio each quarter. We currently anticipate that we will generally obtain valuation assistance for all companies in the portfolio where we own more than 50% of the outstanding voting equity securities on a quarterly basis and that we will generally obtain assistance for companies where we own equal to or less than 50% of the outstanding voting equity securities at least once during the course of the calendar year. Valuation assistance may or may not be obtained for new companies that enter the portfolio after June 30 of any calendar year during that year or for investments with a cost and value less than \$250,000. For the quarter ended December 31, 2006, Duff & Phelps and Houlihan Lokey assisted us by reviewing our valuation of 81 portfolio companies, which represented 82.9% of the private finance portfolio at value. See Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations in this prospectus supplement.

Disposition of Investments

We manage our portfolio of investments in an effort to maximize our expected returns. Our portfolio is large and we are generally repaid by our borrowers and exit our debt and equity investments as portfolio companies are sold, recapitalized or complete an initial public offering.

We may retain a position in the senior loans we originate or we may sell all or a portion of these investments. In our debt investments where we have equity features, we are generally in a minority ownership position in a portfolio company, and as a result, generally exit the investment when the majority equity stakeholder decides to sell or recapitalize the company. Where we have a control position in an investment, as we may have in buyout investments, we have more flexibility and can determine whether or not we should exit our investment. Our most common exit strategy for a buyout investment is the sale of a portfolio company to a strategic or financial buyer. If an investment has appreciated in value, we may realize a gain when we exit the investment. If an investment has depreciated in value, we may realize a loss when we exit the investment.

We are in the investment business, which includes acquiring and exiting investments. It is our policy not to comment on potential transactions in the portfolio prior to reaching a definitive agreement or, in many cases, prior to consummating a transaction. To the extent we enter into any material transactions, we would provide disclosure as required.

Dividends

We have elected to be taxed as a regulated investment company under Subchapter M of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (the Code). As such, we are not subject to corporate level income taxation on income we timely distribute to our stockholders as dividends. We pay regular quarterly dividends based upon an estimate of annual taxable income available for distribution to shareholders, which includes our taxable interest, dividend, and fee income, as well as taxable net capital gains. Taxable income generally differs from net income for financial reporting purposes due to temporary and permanent differences in the recognition of income and expenses, and generally excludes net unrealized appreciation or depreciation, as gains or losses are not included in taxable income until they are realized. In addition, gains realized for financial reporting purposes may differ from gains included in taxable income as a result of our election to recognize gains using installment sale treatment, which generally results in the deferment of gains for tax purposes until notes or other amounts, including amounts held in escrow, received as consideration from the sale of investments are collected in cash. Taxable income includes non-cash income, such as changes in accrued and reinvested interest and dividends, which includes contractual payment-in-kind interest, and the amortization of discounts and fees. Cash collections of income resulting from contractual payment-in-kind interest or the amortization of discounts and fees generally occur upon the repayment of the loans or debt securities that include such items. Non-cash taxable income is reduced by non-cash expenses, such as realized losses and depreciation and amortization expense.

As a regulated investment company, we distribute substantially all of our annual taxable income to shareholders through the payment of cash dividends. Our Board of Directors reviews the dividend rate quarterly, and may adjust the quarterly dividend throughout the year. Dividends are declared considering our estimate of annual taxable income available for distribution to shareholders and the amount of taxable income carried over from the prior year for distribution in the current year. Our goal is to declare what we believe to be sustainable increases in our regular quarterly dividends. To the extent that we earn annual taxable income in excess of dividends paid from such taxable income for the year, we may carry over the excess taxable income into the next year and such excess income will be available for distribution in the next year as permitted under the Code. The maximum amount of excess taxable income that may be carried over for distribution in the next year under the Code is the total amount of dividends paid in the following year, subject to certain declaration and payment guidelines. Excess taxable income carried over and paid out in the next year is generally subject to a 4% excise tax (see Other Matters Regulated Investment Company Status). We believe that carrying over excess taxable income into future periods may provide increased visibility with respect to taxable earnings available to pay the regular quarterly dividend.

We began paying quarterly dividends in 1963, and our portfolio has provided sufficient ordinary taxable income and realized net capital gains to sustain or grow our dividends over time. Since inception through December 31, 2006, our average annual total return to shareholders (assuming all dividends were reinvested) was 18.1%. Over the past one, three, five and ten years, our total return to shareholders (assuming all dividends were reinvested) has been 20.6%, 14.6%, 14.4% and 19.1%, respectively, with the dividend providing a meaningful portion of this return.

The percentage of our dividend generated by ordinary taxable income versus capital gain income will vary from year to year. The percentage of ordinary taxable income versus net capital gain income supporting the dividend since 1987 is shown below.

Corporate Structure and Offices

We are a Maryland corporation and a closed-end, non-diversified management investment company that has elected to be regulated as a business development company under the 1940 Act. We have a real estate investment trust subsidiary, Allied Capital REIT, Inc., and several subsidiaries that are single-member limited liability companies established for specific purposes, including holding real estate property. We also have a subsidiary, A.C. Corporation, that generally provides diligence and structuring services, as well as transaction, management, consulting, and other services, including underwriting and arranging senior loans, to Allied Capital and our portfolio companies.

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

Employees

At December 31, 2006, we employed 170 individuals including investment and portfolio management professionals, operations professionals and administrative staff. The majority of our employees are located in our Washington, DC office. We believe that our relations with our employees are excellent.

Properties

Our principal offices are located at 1919 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W., Washington, DC 20006-3434. Our lease for approximately 59,000 square feet of office space at that location expires in December 2010. The office is equipped with an integrated network of computers for word processing, financial analysis, accounting and loan servicing. We believe our office space is suitable for our needs for the foreseeable future. We also maintain offices in New York, Chicago, and Los Angeles.

Certain Government Regulations

We operate in a highly regulated environment. The following discussion generally summarizes certain government regulations.

Business Development Company. A business development company is defined and regulated by the 1940 Act. A business development company must be organized in the United States for the purpose of investing in or lending to primarily private companies and making managerial assistance available to them. A business development company may use capital provided by public shareholders and from other sources to invest in long-term, private investments in businesses. A business development company provides shareholders the ability to retain the liquidity of a publicly traded stock, while sharing in the possible benefits, if any, of investing in primarily privately owned companies.

As a business development company, we may not acquire any asset other than qualifying assets unless, at the time we make the acquisition, the value of our qualifying assets represent at least 70% of the value of our total assets. The principal categories of qualifying assets relevant to our business are:

Securities purchased in transactions not involving any public offering, the issuer of which is an eligible portfolio company;

Securities received in exchange for or distributed with respect to securities described in the bullet above or pursuant to the exercise of options, warrants or rights relating to such securities; and

Cash, cash items, government securities or high quality debt securities (within the meaning of the 1940 Act), maturing in one year or less from the time of investment.

An eligible portfolio company is generally a domestic company that is not an investment company (other than a small business investment company wholly owned by a business development company) and that:

does not have a class of securities with respect to which a broker may extend margin credit at the time the acquisition is made;

is controlled by the business development company and has an affiliate of a business development company on its board of directors;

does not have any class of securities listed on a national securities exchange; or

meets such other criteria as may be established by the SEC.

Control, as defined by the 1940 Act, is presumed to exist where a business development company beneficially owns more than 25% of the outstanding voting securities of the portfolio company.

In October 2006, the SEC re-proposed rules providing for an additional definition of eligible portfolio company. As re-proposed, the rule would expand the definition of eligible portfolio company to include certain public companies that list their securities on a national securities exchange. The SEC is seeking comment regarding the application of this proposed rule to companies with: (1) a public float of less than \$75 million; (2) a market capitalization of less than \$150 million; or (3) a market capitalization of less than \$250 million. There is no assurance that such proposal will be adopted or what the final proposal will entail.

To include certain securities described above as qualifying assets for the purpose of the 70% test, a business development company must make available to the issuer of those securities significant managerial assistance such as providing significant guidance and counsel concerning the management, operations, or business objectives and policies of a portfolio company. We offer to provide significant managerial assistance to our portfolio companies.

As a business development company, we are entitled to issue senior securities in the form of stock or senior securities representing indebtedness, including debt securities and preferred stock, as long as each class of senior security has an asset coverage of at least 200% immediately after each such issuance. In addition, while any senior securities remain outstanding, we must make provisions to prohibit any distribution to our shareholders unless we meet the applicable asset coverage ratio at the time of the distribution.

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

We are also limited in the amount of stock options that may be issued and outstanding at any point in time. The 1940 Act provides that the amount of a business development company's voting securities that would result from the exercise of all outstanding warrants, options and rights at the time of issuance may not exceed 25% of the business development company's outstanding voting securities, except that if the amount of voting securities that would result from the exercise of all outstanding warrants, options, and rights issued to the business development company's directors, officers, and employees pursuant to any executive compensation plan would exceed 15% of the business development company's outstanding voting securities, then the amount of voting securities that would result from the exercise of all outstanding warrants, options, and rights at the time of issuance shall not exceed 20% of the outstanding voting securities of the business development company.

We may also be prohibited under the 1940 Act from knowingly participating in certain transactions with our affiliates without the prior approval of the members of our Board of Directors who are not interested persons and, in some cases, prior approval by the SEC. We have been granted an exemptive order by the SEC permitting us to engage in certain transactions that would be permitted if we and our subsidiaries were one company and permitting certain transactions among our subsidiaries, subject to certain conditions and limitations.

We have designated a chief compliance officer and established a compliance program pursuant to the requirements of the 1940 Act. We are periodically examined by the SEC for compliance with the 1940 Act.

As with other companies regulated by the 1940 Act, a business development company must adhere to certain substantive regulatory requirements. A majority of our directors must be persons who are not interested persons, as that term is defined in the 1940 Act. Additionally, we are required to provide and maintain a bond issued by a reputable fidelity insurance company to protect us against larceny and embezzlement. Furthermore, as a business development company, we are prohibited from protecting any director or officer against any liability to us or our shareholders arising from willful misfeasance, bad faith, gross negligence or reckless disregard of the duties involved in the conduct of such person's office.

We maintain a code of ethics that establishes procedures for personal investment and restricts certain transactions by our personnel. Our code of ethics generally does not permit investment by our employees in securities that have been or are contemplated to be purchased or held by us. Our code of ethics is posted on our website at www.alliedcapital.com and is also filed as an exhibit to our registration statement which is on file with the SEC. You may read and copy the code of ethics at the SEC's Public Reference Room in Washington, D.C. You may obtain information on operations of the Public Reference Room by calling the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330. In addition, the code of ethics is available on the EDGAR database on the SEC Internet site at <http://www.sec.gov>. You may obtain copies of the code of ethics, after paying a duplicating fee, by electronic request at the following email address: publicinfo@sec.gov, or by writing to the SEC's Public Reference Section, 100 F Street, NE, Washington, D.C. 20549.

As a business development company under the 1940 Act, we are entitled to provide and have provided loans to our officers in connection with the exercise of options. However, as a result of provisions of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, we have been prohibited from making new loans to our executive officers since July 2002.

We may not change the nature of our business so as to cease to be, or withdraw our election as, a business development company unless authorized by vote of a majority of the outstanding voting securities, as defined in the 1940 Act. A majority of the outstanding voting securities of a company is defined under the 1940 Act as the lesser of: (i) 67% or more of such company's shares present at a meeting if more than 50% of the outstanding shares of such company are present and represented by proxy or (ii) more than 50% of the outstanding shares of such company.

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

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

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

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

Compliance with the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002. The Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (the Sarbanes-Oxley Act) imposes a wide variety of regulatory requirements on publicly held companies and their insiders. Many of these requirements apply to us, including:

Our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer certify the financial statements contained in our periodic reports through the filing of Section 302 certifications;

Our periodic reports disclose our conclusions about the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures;

Our annual report on Form 10-K contains a report from our management on internal control over financial reporting, including a statement that our management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting as well as our management's assessment of the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting, which must be audited by our independent registered public accounting firm;

Our periodic reports disclose whether there were significant changes in our internal control over financial reporting or in other factors that could significantly affect our internal control over financial reporting subsequent to the date of their evaluation, including any corrective actions with regard to significant deficiencies and material weaknesses; and

We may not make any loan to any director or executive officer and we may not materially modify any existing loans.

We have adopted procedures to comply with the Sarbanes-Oxley Act and the regulations promulgated thereunder. We will continue to monitor our compliance with all future regulations that are adopted under the Sarbanes-Oxley Act and will take actions necessary to ensure that we are in compliance therewith.

In addition, the New York Stock Exchange adopted corporate governance changes to its listing standards. We have adopted certain policies and procedures to comply with the New York Stock Exchange's corporate governance rules, and in 2006 we submitted the required CEO certification to the New York Stock Exchange pursuant to Section 303A.12(a) of the listed company manual.

RISK FACTORS

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

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

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

Substantially all of our portfolio investments are recorded at fair value as determined in good faith by our Board of Directors and, as a result, there is uncertainty regarding the value of our portfolio investments. At December 31, 2006, portfolio investments recorded at fair value were 92% of our total assets. Pursuant to the requirements of the 1940 Act, we value substantially all of our investments at fair value as determined in good faith by our Board of Directors on a quarterly basis. Since there is typically no readily available market value for the investments in our portfolio, our Board of Directors determines in good faith the fair value of these investments pursuant to a valuation policy and a consistently applied valuation process.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Our financial results could be negatively affected if a significant portfolio investment fails to perform as expected. Our total investment in companies may be significant individually or in the aggregate. As a result, if a significant investment in one or more companies fails to perform as expected, our financial results could be more negatively affected and the magnitude of the loss could be more significant than if we had made smaller investments in more companies. At December 31, 2006, our largest investments at value were in Mercury Air Centers, Inc. and Business Loan Express, LLC (BLX), which represented 5.0% and 4.3% of our total assets, respectively, and 2.2% and 4.4% of our total interest and related portfolio income, respectively, for the year ended December 31, 2006. BLX is a non-bank lender that participates in the Small Business Administration (SBA) 7(a) Guaranteed Loan Program and, as a result, is subject to certain risks associated with changes in government funding, ongoing audits, inspections and investigations, and changes in SBA laws or regulations. The Office of the Inspector General of the SBA and the United States Secret Service have announced an ongoing investigation of allegedly fraudulently obtained SBA-guaranteed loans issued by BLX. We understand that BLX is working cooperatively with the SBA with respect to this matter so that it may remain a preferred lender in the SBA 7(a) program and retain the ability to sell loans into the secondary market. The ultimate resolution of these matters could have a material adverse impact on BLX's financial condition and, as a result, our financial results could be negatively affected. See *Recent Developments* and *Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations - Private Finance, Business Loan Express, LLC* in this prospectus supplement for further information and discussion on these matters.

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

At December 31, 2006, we had \$1.9 billion of outstanding indebtedness bearing a weighted average annual interest cost of 6.5% and a debt to equity ratio of 0.67 to 1.00. If our portfolio of investments fails to produce adequate returns, we may be unable to make interest or principal payments on our indebtedness when they are due. In order for us to cover annual interest payments on indebtedness, we must achieve annual returns on our assets of at least 2.5% as of December 31, 2006.

We may not borrow money unless we maintain asset coverage for indebtedness of at least 200%, which may affect returns to shareholders. We must maintain asset coverage for total borrowings of at least 200%. Our ability to achieve our investment objective may depend in part on our continued ability to

maintain a leveraged capital structure by borrowing from banks, insurance companies or other lenders or investors on favorable terms. There can be no assurance that we will be able to maintain such leverage. If asset coverage declines to less than 200%, we may be required to sell a portion of our investments when it is disadvantageous to do so. As of December 31, 2006, our asset coverage for senior indebtedness was 250%.

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

Assuming that the balance sheet as of December 31, 2006, were to remain constant and no actions were taken to alter the existing interest rate sensitivity, a hypothetical immediate 1% change in interest rates would have affected net income by approximately 1% over a one year horizon. Although management believes that this measure is indicative of our sensitivity to interest rate changes, it does not adjust for potential changes in credit quality, size and composition of the assets on the balance sheet and other business developments that could affect net increase in net assets resulting from operations, or net income. Accordingly, no assurances can be given that actual results would not differ materially from the potential outcome simulated by this estimate.

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

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

carried over and distributed to shareholders in the next year equal to 4% of the amount by which 98% of our annual taxable income exceeds the distributions from such income for the current year.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

general economic conditions and trends;

loss of a major funding source; or

departures of key personnel.

S-40

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

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

In late December 2006, we received a subpoena from the U.S. Attorney for the District of Columbia requesting, among other things, the production of records regarding the use of private investigators by us or our agents. The Board established a committee, which was advised by its own counsel, to review this matter. In the course of gathering documents responsive to the subpoena, we became aware that an agent of Allied Capital obtained what were represented to be telephone records of David Einhorn and which purport to be records of calls from Greenlight Capital during a period of time in 2005. Also, while we were gathering documents responsive to the subpoena, allegations were made that our management had authorized the acquisition of these records and that management was subsequently advised that these records had been obtained. Our management has stated that these allegations are not true. We are cooperating fully with the inquiry by the United States Attorney's office.

On February 13, 2007, Rena Nadoff filed a shareholder derivative action in the Superior Court of the District of Columbia, captioned *Rena Nadoff v. Walton, et al.*, CA 001060-07, seeking unspecified compensatory and other damages, as well as equitable relief on behalf of Allied Capital Corporation. Ms. Nadoff's complaint names as defendants the members of Allied Capital's Board of Directors; Allied Capital is a nominal defendant for purposes of the derivative action. The complaint alleges breach of fiduciary duty by the Board of Directors arising from internal controls failures and mismanagement of Business Loan Express, LLC, an Allied Capital portfolio company. We believe the lawsuit is without merit, and we intend to defend the lawsuit vigorously.

On February 26, 2007, Dana Ross filed a class action complaint in the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia in which she alleges that Allied Capital Corporation and certain members of management violated Sections 10(b) and 20(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and Rule 10b-5 thereunder. The complaint is captioned *Dana Ross v. Walton, et al.*, CV 00402. Dana Ross claims that, between March 1, 2006, and January 10, 2007, Allied Capital either failed to disclose or misrepresented information concerning the loan origination practices of Business Loan Express, LLC, an Allied Capital portfolio company. Dana Ross seeks unspecified compensatory and other damages, as well as other relief. We believe the lawsuit is without merit, and we intend to defend the lawsuit vigorously. There may be other similar class action lawsuits filed.

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

While the outcome of any of the legal proceedings described above cannot at this time be predicted with certainty, we do not expect these matters will materially affect our financial condition or results of operations; however, there can be no assurances whether any pending legal proceedings will have a material adverse effect on our financial condition or results of operations in any future reporting period.

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

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

changes in the economy;

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

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

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

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

OVERVIEW

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

Our portfolio composition at December 31, 2006, 2005, and 2004, was as follows:

	2006	2005	2004
Private finance	97%	96%	76%
Commercial real estate finance ⁽¹⁾	3%	4%	24%

⁽¹⁾ On May 3, 2005, we completed the sale of our portfolio of non-investment grade commercial mortgage-backed securities and real estate related collateralized debt obligation bonds and preferred shares investments. Upon the completion of this transaction, our lending and investment activity has been focused primarily on private finance investments.

Our earnings depend primarily on the level of interest and dividend income, fee and other income, and net realized and unrealized gains or losses on our investment portfolio after deducting interest expense on borrowed capital, operating expenses and income taxes, including excise tax. Interest income results from the stated interest rate earned on a loan or debt security and the amortization of loan origination fees and discounts. The level of interest income is directly related to the balance of the interest-bearing investment portfolio outstanding during the year multiplied by the weighted average yield. Our ability to generate interest income is dependent on economic, regulatory, and competitive factors that influence new

S-42

investment activity, interest rates on the types of loans we make, the level of repayments in the portfolio, the amount of loans and debt securities for which interest is not accruing and our ability to secure debt and equity capital for our investment activities.

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

PORTFOLIO AND INVESTMENT ACTIVITY

The total portfolio at value, investment activity, and the yield on interest-bearing investments at and for the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005, and 2004, were as follows:

	At and for the Years Ended December 31,		
	2006	2005	2004
(\$ in millions)			
Portfolio at value	\$ 4,496.1	\$ 3,606.4	\$ 3,013.4
Investments funded ⁽¹⁾	\$ 2,437.8	\$ 1,675.8	\$ 1,524.5
Change in accrued or reinvested interest and dividends ⁽²⁾	\$ 11.3	\$ 6.6	\$ 52.2
Principal collections related to investment repayments or sales	\$ 1,055.3	\$ 1,503.4	\$ 909.2
Yield on interest-bearing investments ⁽³⁾	11.8%	12.8%	14.0%

(1) Investments funded included investments acquired through the issuance of our common stock as consideration totaling \$7.2 million and \$3.2 million, respectively, for the years ended December 31, 2005 and 2004. See also Private Finance below.

(2) Includes changes in accrued or reinvested interest of \$3.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2006, related to our investments in money market securities.

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

Private Finance

The private finance portfolio at value, investment activity, and the yield on loans and debt securities at and for the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005, and 2004, were as follows:

(\$ in millions)	At and for the Years Ended December 31,					
	2006		2005		2004	
	Value	Yield ⁽²⁾	Value	Yield ⁽²⁾	Value	Yield ⁽²⁾
Portfolio at value:						
Loans and debt securities:						
Senior loans	\$ 405.2	8.4%	\$ 239.8	9.5%	\$ 234.6	8.5%
Unitranche debt	799.2	11.2%	294.2	11.4%	43.9	14.8%
Subordinated debt	1,980.8	12.9%	1,560.9	13.8%	1,324.4	14.9%
Total loans and debt securities	3,185.2	11.9%	2,094.9	13.0%	1,602.9	13.9%
Equity securities	1,192.7		1,384.4		699.2	
Total portfolio	\$ 4,377.9		\$ 3,479.3		\$ 2,302.1	
Investments funded ⁽¹⁾	\$ 2,423.4		\$ 1,462.3		\$ 1,140.8	
Change in accrued or reinvested interest and dividends	\$ 7.2		\$ 24.6		\$ 45.6	
Principal collections related to investment repayments or sales ⁽³⁾	\$ 1,015.4		\$ 703.9		\$ 551.9	

(1) Investments funded for the years ended December 31, 2006 and 2004, included debt investments in certain portfolio companies received in conjunction with the sale of such companies. See Private Finance, Investments Funded below.

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

(3) Includes collections from the sale or repayment of senior loans totaling \$322.7 million, \$301.8 million, and \$35.6 million for the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005, and 2004, respectively.

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

portion of the equity, but may or may not represent a controlling interest.

We intend to take a balanced approach to private equity investing that emphasizes a complementary mix of debt investments and buyout investments. The combination of these two types of investments provides current interest and related portfolio income and the potential for future capital gains. To address the current market, our strategy is to focus on buyout and recapitalization transactions where we can manage risk through the structure and terms of our debt and equity investments and where we can potentially realize more attractive total returns from both current interest and fee income and future capital gains. We are also focusing our debt investing on smaller middle market companies where we can provide both senior and subordinated debt or unitranche debt, where our combined current yield may be lower than traditional subordinated debt only. We believe that providing both senior and subordinated debt or unitranche debt provides us with greater protection in the capital structures of our portfolio companies. The yield on loans and debt securities will vary from period to period depending on the level of lower-yielding senior debt in the portfolio.

S-44

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

It has been and we believe it will continue to be a highly competitive market for winning new investments. As a result, we have continued to build our business development team to increase the number of potential investments that we see. We also believe that it is important to be disciplined in our investing activities, carefully considering investment risk and return. For 2006, we reviewed over \$65 billion in prospective investments and we closed on approximately 3% of the potential new investments that we reviewed. This compares to over \$45 billion reviewed and approximately 3% closed for 2005. We continue to have an active pipeline of new investments under consideration and we believe that merger and acquisition activity for middle market companies will remain strong in 2007.

S-45

Investments Funded. Investments funded and the weighted average yield on loans and debt securities funded for the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005, and 2004, consisted of the following:

2006 Investments Funded

	Debt Investments		Buyout Investments		Total	
	Amount	Weighted Average Yield ⁽¹⁾	Amount	Weighted Average Yield ⁽¹⁾	Amount	Weighted Average Yield ⁽¹⁾
(\$ in millions)						
Loans and debt securities:						
Senior loans	\$ 245.4	9.4%	\$ 239.8	8.9%	\$ 485.2	9.2%
Unitranche debt ⁽²⁾	471.7	10.7%	146.5	12.9%	618.2	11.3%
Subordinated debt ⁽³⁾	510.7	13.0%	423.8	14.4%	934.5	13.6%
Total loans and debt securities	1,227.8	11.4%	810.1	12.5%	2,037.9	11.9%
Equity	91.4 ⁽⁵⁾		294.1		385.5	
Total	\$ 1,319.2		\$ 1,104.2		\$ 2,423.4	

2005 Investments Funded

	Debt Investments		Buyout Investments		Total	
	Amount	Weighted Average Yield ⁽¹⁾	Amount	Weighted Average Yield ⁽¹⁾	Amount	Weighted Average Yield ⁽¹⁾
(\$ in millions)						
Loans and debt securities:						
Senior loans	\$ 76.8	10.0%	\$ 250.2	6.4%	\$ 327.0	7.2%
Unitranche debt ⁽²⁾	259.5	10.5%			259.5	10.5%
Subordinated debt	296.9 ⁽⁴⁾	12.3%	330.9	12.5%	627.8	12.4%
Total loans and debt securities	633.2	11.3%	581.1	9.9%	1,214.3	10.6%
Equity	82.5 ⁽⁵⁾		165.5		248.0	
Total	\$ 715.7		\$ 746.6		\$ 1,462.3	

2004 Investments Funded

	Debt Investments	Buyout Investments	Total
--	------------------	--------------------	-------

	Amount	Weighted Average Yield ⁽¹⁾	Amount	Weighted Average Yield ⁽¹⁾	Amount	Weighted Average Yield ⁽¹⁾
(\$ in millions)						
Loans and debt securities:						
Senior loans	\$ 25.1	9.1%	\$ 140.8	7.2%	\$ 165.9	7.5%
Unitranche debt ⁽²⁾	18.9	13.0%			18.9	13.0%
Subordinated debt ⁽³⁾	396.4	13.4%	320.1	15.5%	716.5	14.4%
Total loans and debt securities	440.4	13.2%	460.9	13.0%	901.3	13.1%
Equity	72.3 ⁽⁵⁾		167.2		239.5	
Total	\$ 512.7		\$ 628.1		\$ 1,140.8	

- (1) The weighted average yield on interest-bearing investments is computed as the (a) annual stated interest on accruing interest-bearing investments, divided by (b) total interest-bearing investments funded.
- (2) Unitranche debt is a single debt investment that is a blend of senior and subordinated debt terms. The yield on a unitranche investment reflects the blended yield of senior and subordinated debt combined.
- (3) Debt investments funded for the year ended December 31, 2006, included a \$150 million subordinated debt investment in Advantage Sales & Marketing, Inc. received in conjunction with the sale of Advantage and a \$30 million subordinated debt investment in STS Operating, Inc. received in conjunction with the sale of STS. Debt investments funded for the year ended December 31, 2004, included a \$47.5 million subordinated debt investment in The Hillman Companies, Inc. received in conjunction with the sale of Hillman.
- (4) Subordinated debt investments for the year ended December 31, 2005, included \$45.5 million in investments in the bonds of collateralized loan obligations (CLOs) and collateralized debt obligations (CDOs) that are managed by Callidus Capital Corporation (Callidus), a portfolio company controlled by us. These CLOs and CDOs primarily invest in senior debt.
- (5) Equity investments for the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005, and 2004, included \$26.1 million, \$47.9 million, and \$23.6 million, respectively, in investments in the preferred shares/income notes of CLOs and CDOs that are managed by Callidus. These CDOs and CLOs primarily invest in senior debt.

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

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

Yield. The weighted average yield on the private finance loans and debt securities was 11.9% at December 31, 2006, as compared to 13.0% and 13.9% at December 31, 2005 and 2004, respectively. The weighted average yield on the private finance loans and debt securities may fluctuate from year to year depending on the yield on new loans and debt securities funded, the yield on loans and debt securities repaid, the amount of loans and debt securities for which interest is not accruing (see *Portfolio Asset Quality* *Loans and Debt Securities on Non-Accrual Status* below) and the amount of lower-yielding senior or unitranche debt in the portfolio at the end of the year. Yields on senior and subordinated debt investments are generally lower in the current market as a result of the supply of capital available to middle market companies. We believe that debt yields will remain on the lower end of a historical range as long as merger and acquisition activity remains robust and the supply of capital remains strong.

The yield on the private finance portfolio has declined over the past two years partly due to our strategy to pursue investments where our position in the portfolio company capital structure is more senior, such as senior debt and unitranche investments that typically have lower yields than subordinated debt investments. Our weighted average yield at December 31, 2006, was also reduced by 0.5% as a result of the guaranteed dividend yield on our investment in BLX's 25% Class A equity interests being placed on non-accrual status in the fourth quarter of 2006. The Class A equity interests are included in our loans and debt securities. See *Business Loan Express, LLC* below.

Outstanding Investment Commitments. At December 31, 2006, we had outstanding private finance investment commitments as follows:

	Companies More Than 25% Owned⁽¹⁾	Companies 5% to 25% Owned	Companies Less Than 5% Owned	Total
(\$ in millions)				
Senior loans	\$ 30.4	\$ 13.6	\$ 157.4	\$ 201.4 ⁽²⁾
Subordinated debt	36.5	1.1	54.7	92.3
Total loans and debt securities	66.9	14.7	212.1	293.7
Equity securities	69.6	16.1	46.6	132.3 ⁽³⁾
Total	\$ 136.5	\$ 30.8	\$ 258.7	\$ 426.0

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

	Committed Amount	Amount Drawn	Amount Available to be Drawn
(\$ in millions)			
Revolving line of credit for working capital	\$ 4.0	\$	\$ 4.0
Subordinated debt to support warehouse facilities & warehousing activities ^(*)	36.0		36.0
Purchase of preferred equity in future CLO transactions	60.0		60.0
Total	\$ 100.0	\$	\$ 100.0

(*) Callidus has a secured warehouse credit facility with a third party for up to \$240 million. The facility is used primarily to finance the acquisition of loans pending securitization through a CDO or CLO. In conjunction with this warehouse credit facility, we have agreed to designate our subordinated debt commitment for Callidus to draw upon to provide first loss capital as needed to support the warehouse facility.

(2) Includes \$158.4 million in the form of revolving senior debt facilities to 33 companies.

(3) Includes \$62.6 million to 17 private equity and venture capital funds, including \$4.3 million in co-investment commitments to one private equity fund.

In addition to these outstanding investment commitments at December 31, 2006, we may be required to fund additional amounts under earn-out arrangements primarily related to buyout transactions in the future if those

companies meet agreed-upon performance targets. We also had commitments to private finance portfolio companies in the form of standby letters of credit and guarantees totaling \$236.2 million. See Financial Condition, Liquidity and Capital Resources.

Mercury Air Centers, Inc. At December 31, 2006, our investment in Mercury Air Centers, Inc. (Mercury) totaled \$84.3 million at cost and \$244.2 million at value, or 5.0% of our total assets, which included unrealized appreciation of \$159.9 million. At December 31, 2005, our investment in Mercury totaled \$113.3 million at cost and \$167.1 million at value, which included unrealized appreciation of \$53.8 million. We completed the purchase of a majority ownership in Mercury in April 2004.

Total interest and related portfolio income earned from our investment in Mercury for the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005, and 2004, was as follows:

	2006	2005	2004
(\$ in millions)			
Interest income	\$ 9.3	\$ 8.8	\$ 5.5
Fees and other income	0.6	0.7	1.9
Total interest and related portfolio income	\$ 9.9	\$ 9.5	\$ 7.4

Interest income from Mercury for the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005, and 2004, included interest income of \$2.0 million, \$1.6 million, and \$1.0 million, respectively, which was paid in kind. The interest paid in kind was paid to us through the issuance of additional debt.

Net change in unrealized appreciation or depreciation included a net increase in unrealized appreciation on our investment in Mercury of \$106.1 million, \$53.8 million, and zero for the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005, and 2004, respectively.

Mercury owns and operates fixed base operations generally under long-term leases from local airport authorities, which consist of terminal and hangar complexes that service the needs of the general aviation community. Mercury is headquartered in Richmond Heights, OH.

Business Loan Express, LLC. BLX originates, sells, and services primarily real estate secured loans, including real estate secured conventional small business loans, SBA 7(a) loans, and small investment real estate loans. BLX has offices across the United States and is headquartered in New York, NY. We acquired BLX in 2000.

At December 31, 2006, our investment in BLX totaled \$295.3 million at cost and \$210.7 million at value, or 4.3% of our total assets, which included unrealized depreciation of \$84.6 million. At December 31, 2005, our investment in BLX totaled \$299.4 million at cost and \$357.1 million at value, which included unrealized appreciation of \$57.7 million. Subsequent to December 31, 2006, in the first quarter of 2007 we increased our investment in BLX by \$12 million by acquiring additional Class A equity interests.

Total interest and related portfolio income earned from our investment in BLX for the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005, and 2004, was as follows:

	2006	2005	2004
(\$ in millions)			
Interest income	\$ 11.9	\$ 14.3	\$ 23.2
Dividend income		14.0	14.8
Fees and other income	7.8	9.2	12.0
 Total interest and related portfolio income	 \$ 19.7	 \$ 37.5	 \$ 50.0

Interest and dividend income from BLX for the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005, and 2004, included interest and dividend income of \$5.7 million, \$8.9 million, and \$25.4 million, respectively, which was paid in kind. The interest and dividends paid in kind were paid to us through the issuance of additional debt or equity interests. In the fourth quarter of 2006, we placed our \$66.6 million investment in BLX's 25% Class A equity interests on non-accrual status, which resulted in lower interest income from our investment in BLX for 2006 as compared to 2005.

As a limited liability company, BLX's taxable income flows through directly to its members. BLX's annual taxable income generally differs from its book income for the fiscal year due to temporary and permanent differences in the recognition of income and expenses. We hold all of BLX's Class A and Class B equity interests, and 94.9% of the Class C equity interests. BLX's taxable income is first allocated to the Class A equity interests to the extent that guaranteed dividends are paid in cash or in kind on such interests, with the remainder being allocated to the Class B and C equity interests. BLX may declare dividends on its Class B equity interests. If declared, BLX would determine the amount of such dividends considering its estimated annual taxable income allocable to such interests. There were no dividends declared or paid in 2006.

Accrued interest and dividends receivable and other assets at December 31, 2006, included accrued interest and fees due from BLX totaling \$1.7 million, which was paid in cash in the first quarter of 2007.

Net change in unrealized appreciation or depreciation included a net decrease on our investment in BLX of \$142.3 million and \$32.3 million for the years ended December 31, 2006 and 2004, and, a net increase of \$2.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2005. See Results of Operations, Valuation of Business Loan Express, LLC below.

BLX is a national, non-bank lender that participates in the SBA's 7(a) Guaranteed Loan Program and is licensed by the SBA as a Small Business Lending Company (SBLC). The Office of the Inspector General of the SBA and the United States Secret Service have announced an ongoing investigation of allegedly fraudulently obtained SBA-guaranteed loans issued by BLX. Specifically, on or about January 9,

2007, BLX became aware of an indictment captioned as the United States v. Harrington, No. 2:06-CR-20662 pending in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Michigan. The indictment alleges that a former BLX employee in the Detroit office engaged in the fraudulent origination of loans guaranteed, in substantial part, by the SBA. We understand that BLX is working cooperatively with the U.S. Attorney's Office and the investigating agencies with respect to this matter. We understand that BLX is also working cooperatively with the SBA so that it may remain a preferred lender in the SBA 7(a) program and retain the ability to sell loans into the secondary market. The ultimate resolution of these matters could have a material adverse impact on BLX's financial condition, and, as a result, our financial results could be negatively affected. We are monitoring the situation and have retained a third party to work with BLX to conduct a review of BLX's current internal control systems, with a focus on preventing fraud and further strengthening the company's operations.

Further, on or about January 16, 2007, BLX and Business Loan Center LLC (BLC) became aware of a lawsuit titled, United States, ex rel James R. Brickman and Greenlight Capital, Inc. v. Business Loan Express LLC f/k/a Business Loan Express, Inc.; Business Loan Center LLC f/k/a Business Loan Center, Inc.; Robert Tannenhauser; Matthew McGee; and George Harrigan, 05-CV-3147 (JEC), that is pending in the United States District Court for the Northern District of Georgia. The complaint includes allegations arising under the False Claims Act and relating to alleged fraud in connection with SBA guarantees on shrimp vessel loans made by BLX and BLC. We understand that BLX and BLC plan to vigorously contest the lawsuit. We are monitoring the litigation.

As an SBA lender, BLX is also subject to other SBA and OIG audits, investigations, and reviews. Investigations, changes in the laws or regulations that govern SBLCs or the SBA 7(a) Guaranteed Loan Program, or changes in government funding for this program could have a material adverse impact on BLX and, as a result, could negatively affect our financial results. We have considered these matters in performing the valuation of BLX at December 31, 2006. See Results of Operations, Valuation of Business Loan Express, LLC below.

At December 31, 2006, BLX had a three-year \$500.0 million revolving credit facility provided by third party lenders that matures in March 2009. The revolving credit facility may be expanded through new or additional commitments up to \$600.0 million at BLX's option. This facility provides for a sub-facility for the issuance of letters of credit for up to an amount equal to 25% of the committed facility. We have provided an unconditional guaranty to these revolving credit facility lenders in an amount equal to 50% of the total obligations (consisting of principal, letters of credit issued under the facility, accrued interest, and other fees) of BLX under this facility. At December 31, 2006, the principal amount outstanding on the revolving credit facility was \$321.9 million and letters of credit issued under the facility were \$55.9 million. The total obligation guaranteed by us at December 31, 2006, was \$189.7 million.

This guaranty can be called by the lenders in the event of a default under the BLX credit facility, which includes certain defaults under our revolving credit facility. Among other requirements, the BLX facility requires that BLX maintain compliance with certain financial covenants such as interest coverage, maximum debt to net worth, asset coverage, and maintenance of certain asset quality metrics. In addition, BLX would have an event of default if BLX failed to maintain its lending status with the SBA and such failure could reasonably be expected to result in a material adverse effect on BLX, or if BLX failed to maintain certain financing programs for the sale or long-term funding of BLX's loans. At December 31, 2006, BLX would not have met the required maximum debt to net worth covenant requirement had we not made the additional \$12 million investment in the company in the first quarter of 2007 discussed above. Under the terms of the facility, the \$12 million investment in the company caused BLX to satisfy the leverage covenant requirement and BLX has determined that it was in compliance with the terms of this facility at December 31, 2006. At December 31, 2006, we had also provided four standby letters of credit totaling \$25.0 million in connection with four term securitization transactions completed by BLX.

In consideration for providing the revolving credit facility guaranty and the standby letters of credit, we earned fees of \$6.1 million, \$6.3 million, and \$6.0 million for the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005, and 2004, respectively, which were included in fees and other income above. The remaining fees and

other income relate to management fees from BLX. We did not charge a management fee to BLX in the fourth quarter of 2006.

The current market conditions for small business loans remain very competitive, and as a result, BLX continues to experience significant loan prepayments in its securitized loan portfolio. This competitive environment has also had an effect on BLX's ability to grow its SBA loan origination volume. As a result, BLX has been introducing non-SBA real estate loan products in order to diversify its lending products and develop new market niches. We are discussing various funding alternatives with BLX to more effectively accommodate their non-SBA real estate lending activities. We believe that the changes in BLX's operations and the effect of the company's current regulatory issues and ongoing investigations will require a restructure or recapitalization of BLX given the current set of covenants under its revolving credit facility. We intend to work with BLX management to implement its business plan and funding alternatives. In addition, should BLX require additional capital from us, we plan to fund it, if we believe such funding is reasonable and prudent.

Advantage Sales & Marketing, Inc. At December 31, 2005, our investment in Advantage totaled \$257.7 million at cost and \$660.4 million at value, or 16.4% of our total assets, which included unrealized appreciation of \$402.7 million. We completed the purchase of a majority ownership in Advantage in June 2004.

On March 29, 2006, we sold our majority equity interest in Advantage. We were repaid our \$184 million in subordinated debt outstanding and realized a gain at closing on our equity investment sold of \$433.1 million, subject to post-closing adjustments. Subsequent to closing on this sale, we realized additional gains resulting from post-closing adjustments totaling \$1.3 million in 2006. In addition, there is potential for us to receive additional consideration through an earn-out payment that would be based on Advantage's 2006 audited results. Our realized gain of \$434.4 million as of December 31, 2006, subject to post-closing adjustments, excludes any earn-out amounts.

As consideration for the common stock sold in the transaction, we received a \$150 million subordinated note, with the balance of the consideration paid in cash. In addition, a portion of our cash proceeds from the sale of the common stock were placed in escrow, subject to certain holdback provisions. At December 31, 2006, the amount of the escrow included in other assets on our consolidated balance sheet was approximately \$24 million. For tax purposes, the receipt of the \$150 million subordinated note as part of our consideration for the common stock sold and the hold back of certain proceeds in escrow will generally allow us, through installment treatment, to defer the recognition of taxable income for a portion of our realized gain until the note or other amounts are collected.

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

Total interest and related portfolio income earned from our investment in Advantage while we held a majority equity interest was \$14.1 million (which included a prepayment premium of \$5.0 million), \$37.4 million, and \$21.3 million, for the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005, and 2004, respectively. In addition, we earned structuring fees of \$2.3 million on our new \$150 million subordinated debt investment in Advantage upon the closing of the sale transaction in 2006.

Our investment in Advantage at December 31, 2006, which was composed of subordinated debt and a minority equity interest, totaled \$151.6 million at cost and \$162.6 million at value, which included unrealized appreciation of \$11.0 million. Subsequent to the completion of the sale transaction, our interest income from our subordinated debt investment in Advantage for the year ended December 31, 2006, was \$14.1 million.

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

Commercial Real Estate Finance

The commercial real estate finance portfolio at value, investment activity, and the yield on interest-bearing investments at and for the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005, and 2004, were as follows:

At and for the Years Ended December 31,

	2006		2005		2004	
	Value	Yield ⁽¹⁾	Value	Yield ⁽¹⁾	Value	Yield ⁽¹⁾
(\$ in millions)						
Portfolio at value:						
CMBS bonds	\$		\$		\$ 373.8	14.6%
CDO bonds and preferred shares					212.6	16.8%
Commercial mortgage loans	71.9	7.5%	102.6	7.6%	95.0	6.8%
Real estate owned	19.6		13.9		16.9	
Equity interests	26.7		10.6		13.0	
Total portfolio	\$ 118.2		\$ 127.1		\$ 711.3	
Investments funded	\$ 14.4		\$ 213.5		\$ 383.7	
Change in accrued or reinvested interest	\$ 1.0		\$ (18.0)		\$ 6.6	
Principal collections related to investment repayments or sales ⁽²⁾	\$ 39.9		\$ 799.5		\$ 357.3	

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

(2) Principal collections related to investment repayments or sales for the year ended December 31, 2005, included \$718.1 million related to the sale of our CMBS and CDO portfolio in May 2005.

Our commercial real estate investments funded for the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005, and 2004, were as follows:

	Face Amount	Discount	Amount Funded
(\$ in millions)			
For the Year Ended December 31, 2006			
Commercial mortgage loans	\$ 8.0	\$	\$ 8.0
Equity interests	6.4		6.4
Total	\$ 14.4	\$	\$ 14.4
For the Year Ended December 31, 2005			
CMBS bonds ⁽¹⁾	\$ 211.5	\$ (90.5)	\$ 121.0
Commercial mortgage loans	88.5	(0.8)	87.7

Equity interests	4.8		4.8
Total	\$ 304.8	\$ (91.3)	\$ 213.5

For the Year Ended December 31, 2004

CMBS bonds	\$ 419.1	\$ (183.7)	\$ 235.4
CDO bonds and preferred shares	40.5	(0.1)	40.4
Commercial mortgage loans	112.1	(8.2)	103.9
Equity interests	4.0		4.0
Total	\$ 575.7	\$ (192.0)	\$ 383.7

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

At December 31, 2006, we had outstanding funding commitments related to commercial mortgage loans and equity interests of \$9.0 million, and commitments in the form of standby letters of credit and guarantees related to equity interests of \$6.9 million.

During the fourth quarter of 2006, we sold commercial mortgage loans with a total outstanding principal balance of \$21.1 million and realized a gain of \$0.7 million. As these loans were purchased at prices that were based in part on comparable Treasury rates, we had a related hedge in place to protect against movements in Treasury rates. Upon the loan sale, we settled the related hedge, which resulted in a realized gain of \$0.5 million, which was included in the realized gain on the sale of \$0.7 million. At December 31, 2006, we did not have any similar hedges in place.

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

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

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

PORTFOLIO ASSET QUALITY

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

At December 31, 2006 and 2005, our portfolio was graded as follows:

Grade	2006		2005	
	Portfolio at Value	Percentage of Total Portfolio	Portfolio at Value	Percentage of Total Portfolio
(\$ in millions)				
1	\$ 1,307.3	29.1%	\$ 1,643.0	45.6%
2	2,672.3	59.4	1,730.8	48.0
3	308.1	6.9	149.1	4.1
4	84.2	1.9	26.5	0.7
5	124.2	2.7	57.0	1.6
	\$ 4,496.1	100.0%	\$ 3,606.4	100.0%

The amount of the portfolio in each grading category may vary substantially from year to year resulting primarily from changes in the composition of the portfolio as a result of new investment, repayment, and exit activity, changes in the grade of investments to reflect our expectation of performance, and changes in investment values.

S-53

Total Grade 4 and 5 portfolio assets were \$208.4 million and \$83.5 million, respectively, or were 4.6% and 2.3%, respectively, of the total portfolio value at December 31, 2006 and 2005. Grade 4 and 5 assets include loans, debt securities, and equity securities. We expect that a number of investments will be in the Grades 4 or 5 categories from time to time. Part of the private equity business is working with troubled portfolio companies to improve their businesses and protect our investment. The number and amount of investments included in Grade 4 and 5 may fluctuate from year to year. We continue to follow our historical practice of working with portfolio companies in order to recover the maximum amount of our investment.

At December 31, 2006, \$135.9 million of our investment in BLX at value was classified as Grade 3, which included our Class A equity interests and certain of our Class B equity interests that were not depreciated, and \$74.8 million of our investment in BLX at value was classified as Grade 5, which included certain of our Class B equity interests and our Class C equity interests that were depreciated. At December 31, 2005, our investment in BLX of \$357.1 million at value was classified as Grade 1. See Private Finance, Business Loan Express, LLC above.

Loans and Debt Securities on Non-Accrual Status. At December 31, 2006 and 2005, loans and debt securities at value not accruing interest for the total investment portfolio were as follows:

	2006	2005
(\$ in millions)		
Loans and debt securities in workout status (classified as Grade 4 or 5) ⁽¹⁾		
Private finance		
Companies more than 25% owned	\$ 51.1	\$ 15.6
Companies 5% to 25% owned	4.0	
Companies less than 5% owned	31.6	11.4
Commercial real estate finance	12.2	12.9
Loans and debt securities not in workout status		
Private finance		
Companies more than 25% owned	87.1	58.0
Companies 5% to 25% owned	7.2	0.5
Companies less than 5% owned	38.9	49.5
Commercial real estate finance	6.7	7.9
Total	\$ 238.8	\$ 155.8
Percentage of total portfolio	5.3%	4.3%

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

Total loans and debt securities on non-accrual status increased to \$238.8 million at December 31, 2006, from \$155.8 million at December 31, 2005. The increase in non-accruals primarily relates to placing our \$66.6 million investment in BLX's 25% Class A equity interests on non-accrual status during the fourth quarter of 2006. See Private Finance, Business Loan Express, LLC above.

Loans and Debt Securities Over 90 Days Delinquent. Loans and debt securities greater than 90 days delinquent at value at December 31, 2006 and 2005, were as follows:

	2006	2005
(\$ in millions)		
Private finance	\$ 46.5	\$ 74.6

Commercial mortgage loans	1.9	6.1
Total	\$ 48.4	\$ 80.7
Percentage of total portfolio	1.1%	2.2%

In general, interest is not accrued on loans and debt securities if we have doubt about interest collection or where the enterprise value of the portfolio company may not support further accrual. In addition, interest may not accrue on loans to portfolio companies that are more than 50% owned by us depending on such company's capital requirements. To the extent interest payments are received on a loan

S-54

that is not accruing interest, we may use such payments to reduce our cost basis in the investment in lieu of recognizing interest income.

As a result of these and other factors, the amount of the portfolio that is on non-accrual status or greater than 90 days delinquent may vary from year to year. Loans and debt securities on non-accrual status and over 90 days delinquent should not be added together as they are two separate measures of portfolio asset quality. Loans and debt securities that are in both categories (i.e., on non-accrual status and over 90 days delinquent) totaled \$44.3 million and \$60.7 million at December 31, 2006 and 2005, respectively.

OTHER ASSETS AND OTHER LIABILITIES

Other assets is composed primarily of fixed assets, assets held in deferred compensation trusts, deferred financing and offering costs, and accounts receivable, which includes amounts received in connection with the sale of portfolio companies, including amounts held in escrow, and other receivables from portfolio companies. At December 31, 2006 and 2005, other assets totaled \$123.0 million and \$87.9 million, respectively. The increase since December 31, 2005, was primarily the result of amounts received in connection with the sale of Advantage and certain other portfolio companies that are being held in escrow. See *Private Finance* above.

Accounts payable and other liabilities is primarily composed of the liabilities related to the deferred compensation trust and accrued interest, bonus and taxes, including excise tax. At December 31, 2006 and 2005, accounts payable and other liabilities totaled \$147.1 million and \$102.9 million, respectively. The increase since December 31, 2005, was primarily the result of an increase in the liability related to the deferred compensation trust of \$13.6 million, accrued bonus of \$11.3 million, accrued interest payable of \$10.3 million, and accrued excise tax of \$9.2 million. Accrued interest fluctuates from period to period depending on the amount of debt outstanding and the contractual payment dates of the interest on such debt.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS**Comparison of the Years Ended December 31, 2006, 2005, and 2004**

The following table summarizes our operating results for the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005, and 2004.

	2006	2005	Change	Percent Change	2005	2004	Change	Percent Change
(in thousands, except per share amounts)								
Interest and Related Portfolio Income								
Interest and dividends	\$ 386,427	\$ 317,153	\$ 69,274	22%	\$ 317,153	\$ 319,642	\$ (2,489)	(1)%
Fees and other income	66,131	56,999	9,132	16%	56,999	47,448	9,551	20%
Total interest and related portfolio income	452,558	374,152	78,406	21%	374,152	367,090	7,062	2%
Expenses								
Interest	100,600	77,352	23,248	30%	77,352	75,650	1,702	2%
Employee	92,902	78,300	14,602	19%	78,300	53,739	24,561	46%
Employee stock options	15,599		15,599					
Administrative	39,005	69,713	(30,708)	(44)%	69,713	34,686	35,027	101%
Total operating expenses	248,106	225,365	22,741	10%	225,365	164,075	61,290	37%
Net investment income before income taxes								
Net investment income before income taxes	204,452	148,787	55,665	37%	148,787	203,015	(54,228)	(27)%
Income tax expense (benefit), including excise tax	15,221	11,561	3,660	32%	11,561	2,057	9,504	462%
Net investment income	189,231	137,226	52,005	38%	137,226	200,958	(63,732)	(32)%
Net Realized and Unrealized Gains (Losses)								
Net realized gains	533,301	273,496	259,805	95%	273,496	117,240	156,256	133%
Net change in unrealized appreciation or depreciation	(477,409)	462,092	(939,501)	*	462,092	(68,712)	530,804	*

Edgar Filing: ALLIED CAPITAL CORP - Form 497

Total net gains (losses)	55,892	735,588	(679,696)	*	735,588	48,528	687,060	*
Net income	\$ 245,123	\$ 872,814	\$ (627,691)	(72)%	\$ 872,814	\$ 249,486	\$ 623,328	250%
Diluted earnings per common share	\$ 1.68	\$ 6.36	\$ (4.68)	(74)%	\$ 6.36	\$ 1.88	\$ 4.48	238%
Weighted average common shares outstanding diluted	145,599	137,274	8,325	6%	137,274	132,458	4,816	4%

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

S-56

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

Interest and Dividends. Interest and dividend income for the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005, and 2004, was composed of the following:

	2006	2005	2004
(\$ in millions)			
Interest			
Private finance loans and debt securities	\$ 359.9	\$ 251.0	\$ 195.2
CMBS and CDO portfolio		29.4	93.3
Commercial mortgage loans	8.3	7.6	9.4
Cash, U.S. Treasury bills, money market and other securities	14.0	9.4	3.1
Total interest	382.2	297.4	301.0
Dividends			
	4.2	19.8	18.6
Total interest and dividends	\$ 386.4	\$ 317.2	\$ 319.6

The level of interest income, which includes interest paid in cash and in kind, is directly related to the balance of the interest-bearing investment portfolio outstanding during the period multiplied by the weighted average yield. The interest-bearing investments in the portfolio at value and the yield on the interest-bearing investments in the portfolio at December 31, 2006, 2005, and 2004, were as follows:

(\$ in millions)	2006		2005		2004	
	Value	Yield ⁽¹⁾	Value	Yield ⁽¹⁾	Value	Yield ⁽¹⁾
Private finance loans and debt securities	\$ 3,185.2	11.9%	\$ 2,094.9	13.0%	\$ 1,602.9	13.9%
CMBS and CDO					586.4	15.4%
Commercial mortgage loans	71.9	7.5%	102.6	7.6%	95.0	6.8%
Total	\$ 3,257.1	11.8%	\$ 2,197.5	12.8%	\$ 2,284.3	14.0%

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

Our interest income from our private finance loans and debt securities has increased year over year primarily as a result of the growth in this portfolio, net of the reduction in yield. The private finance portfolio yield at December 31, 2006, of 11.9% as compared to the private finance portfolio yield of 13.0% and 13.9% at December 31, 2005 and 2004, respectively, reflects the mix of debt investments in the private finance portfolio. The weighted average yield varies from year to year based on the current stated interest on loans and debt securities and the amount of loans and debt securities for which interest is not accruing. See the discussion of the private finance portfolio yield above under the caption Portfolio and Investment Activity Private Finance.

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

Our interest income from cash, U.S. Treasury bills, money market and other securities has increased primarily as a result of the fluctuations in our level of investments in U.S. Treasury bills, money market and other securities and the weighted average yield on these securities. During the fourth quarter of 2005, we established a liquidity portfolio that is composed primarily of money market and other securities and U.S. Treasury bills. See Financial Condition, Liquidity and Capital Resources below. The value and

S-57

weighted average yield of the liquidity portfolio was \$201.8 million and 5.3%, respectively, at December 31, 2006, and \$200.3 million and 4.2%, respectively, at December 31, 2005.

Dividend income results from the dividend yield on preferred equity interests, if any, or the declaration of dividends by a portfolio company on preferred or common equity interests. Dividend income will vary from year to year depending upon the timing and amount of dividends that are declared or paid by a portfolio company on preferred or common equity interests. Dividend income for the year ended December 31, 2006, did not include any dividends from BLX. See *Private Finance, Business Loan Express, LLC* above. Dividend income for the years ended December 31, 2005 and 2004, included dividends from BLX on the Class B equity interests held by us of \$14.0 million and \$14.8 million, respectively. For the year ended December 31, 2005, \$12.0 million of these dividends were paid in cash and \$2.0 million of these dividends were paid through the issuance of additional Class B equity interests. For the year ended December 31, 2004, the dividends were paid through the issuance of additional Class B equity interests.

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

Fees and other income for the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005, and 2004, included fees relating to the following:

	2006	2005	2004
(\$ in millions)			
Structuring and diligence	\$ 37.3	\$ 24.6	\$ 18.4
Management, consulting and other services provided to portfolio companies ⁽¹⁾	11.1	14.4	11.4
Commitment, guaranty and other fees from portfolio companies ⁽²⁾	8.8	9.3	9.4
Loan prepayment premiums	8.8	6.3	5.5
Other income	0.1	2.4	2.7
 Total fees and other income ⁽³⁾	 \$ 66.1	 \$ 57.0	 \$ 47.4

(1) 2006 includes \$1.8 million in management fees from Advantage prior to its sale on March 29, 2006. See *Portfolio and Investment Activity* above for further discussion. 2005 and 2004 include \$6.5 million and \$3.1 million, respectively, in management fees from Advantage.

(2) Includes guaranty and other fees from BLX of \$6.1 million, \$6.3 million, and \$6.0 million for 2006, 2005, and 2004, respectively. See *Private Finance, Business Loan Express, LLC* above.

(3) Fees and other income related to the CMBS and CDO portfolio were \$4.1 million and \$6.2 million for 2005 and 2004, respectively. As noted above, we sold our CMBS and CDO portfolio on May 3, 2005.

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

Structuring and diligence fees primarily relate to the level of new investment originations. Private finance investments funded were \$2.4 billion for the year ended December 31, 2006, as compared to \$1.5 billion and

\$1.1 billion for the years ended December 31, 2005 and 2004, respectively. Structuring and diligence fees for the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005, and 2004, included structuring fees from companies more than 25% owned totaling \$8.3 million, \$9.1 million, and \$11.4 million, respectively.

Loan prepayment premiums for the year ended December 31, 2006, included \$5.0 million related to the repayment of our subordinated debt in connection with the sale of our majority equity interest in

S-58

Advantage on March 29, 2006. See Portfolio and Investment Activity above for further discussion. While the scheduled maturities of private finance and commercial real estate loans generally range from five to ten years, it is not unusual for our borrowers to refinance or pay off their debts to us ahead of schedule. Therefore, we generally structure our loans to require a prepayment premium for the first three to five years of the loan. Accordingly, the amount of prepayment premiums will vary depending on the level of repayments and the age of the loans at the time of repayment.

Mercury, BLX and Advantage. Mercury and BLX were our largest investments at value at December 31, 2006, and together represented 9.3% of our total assets. Advantage and BLX were our largest investments at value at December 31, 2005 and 2004, and together represented 25.3% and 19.0% of our total assets, respectively.

Total interest and related portfolio income from these investments for the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005, and 2004, was as follows:

	2006	2005	2004
(\$ in millions)			
Mercury	\$ 9.9	\$ 9.5	\$ 7.4
BLX	\$ 19.7	\$ 37.5	\$ 50.0
Advantage ⁽¹⁾	\$ 14.1	\$ 37.4	\$ 21.3

⁽¹⁾ Includes income from the period we had a majority interest only. See Portfolio and Investment Activity above for further discussion.

See Portfolio and Investment Activity above for further detail on Mercury, BLX and Advantage.

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

Interest Expense. The fluctuations in interest expense during the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005, and 2004, were primarily attributable to changes in the level of our borrowings under various notes payable and our revolving line of credit. Our borrowing activity and weighted average cost of debt, including fees and debt financing costs, at and for the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005, and 2004, were as follows:

	2006	2005	2004
(\$ in millions)			
Total outstanding debt	\$ 1,899.1	\$ 1,284.8	\$ 1,176.6
Average outstanding debt	\$ 1,491.0	\$ 1,087.1	\$ 985.6
Weighted average cost ⁽¹⁾	6.5%	6.5%	6.6%

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

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

Interest expense also included interest on our obligations to replenish borrowed Treasury securities related to our hedging activities of \$0.7 million, \$1.4 million, and \$5.2 million for the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005, and 2004, respectively.

Employee Expense. Employee expenses for the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005, and 2004, were as follows:

	2006	2005	2004
(\$ in millions)			
Salaries and employee benefits	\$ 73.8	\$ 57.3	\$ 40.7
Individual performance award (IPA)	8.1	7.0	13.4
IPA mark to market expense (benefit)	2.9	2.0	(0.4)
Individual performance bonus (IPB)	8.1	6.9	
Transition compensation, net ⁽¹⁾		5.1	
 Total employee expense	 \$ 92.9	 \$ 78.3	 \$ 53.7
 Number of employees at end of period	 170	 131	 162

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

The change in salaries and employee benefits reflects the effect of an increase in number of employees, compensation increases, and the change in mix of employees given their area of responsibility and relevant experience level. The overall increase in employee expense during 2006 also reflects the competitive environment for attracting and retaining talent in the private equity industry. Salaries and employee benefits include an accrual for employee bonuses, which are generally paid annually after the completion of the fiscal year. Salaries and employee benefits included bonus expense of \$38.2 million, \$26.9 million, and \$12.4 million for the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005, and 2004, respectively.

At December 31, 2006 and 2005, the total accrued bonus was \$38.2 million and \$26.9 million, respectively, and was included in Accounts Payable and Other Liabilities on the accompanying Balance Sheet.

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

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

The Compensation Committee and the Board of Directors have determined the IPA and the IPB for 2007 and they are currently estimated to be approximately \$9.9 million and \$9.7 million, respectively; however, the Compensation Committee may adjust the IPA or IPB as needed, or make new awards as new officers are hired. If a recipient terminates employment during the year, any further cash contribution for the IPA or remaining cash payments under the IPB would be forfeited.

In connection with our 2006 Annual Meeting of Stockholders, the stockholders approved the issuance of up to 2.5 million shares of our common stock in exchange for the cancellation of vested in-the-money stock options granted

to certain officers and directors under our Amended Stock Option Plan. Under the initiative, which has been reviewed and approved by our Board of Directors, all optionees who hold vested

S-60

stock options with exercise prices below the market value of the stock (or in-the-money options), would be offered the opportunity to receive an Option Cancellation Payment (OCP) equal to the in-the-money value of the stock options cancelled, which would be paid one-half in cash and one-half in shares of our common stock, in exchange for their voluntary cancellation of their vested stock options. As part of this initiative, the Board of Directors has adopted a target ownership program that establishes minimum ownership levels for our senior officers and continues to further align the interests of our officers with those of our stockholders. We have not yet implemented the OCP as of February 28, 2007, but intend to do so in the future.

Based on the 13 million vested options outstanding and the market price of \$30.50 of our stock on March 10, 2006, the date used for disclosure in our 2006 proxy, the OCP would be approximately \$106 million if all option holders choose to cancel all vested in-the-money options in exchange for the OCP. As of December 31, 2006, there were 17 million vested options outstanding, which were all in-the-money. Using the market price of \$32.68 of our stock on December 31, 2006, the OCP would be approximately \$150 million if all option holders choose to cancel all vested in-the-money options in exchange for the OCP. As the consideration paid by us for the OCP will not exceed the fair value of the options to be canceled, no expense will be recorded for the transaction in accordance with the guidance in FASB Statement No. 123 (Revised 2004). However, the cash portion of the OCP, or approximately one-half of the payment, will reduce our paid in capital and will therefore reduce our net asset value. For income tax purposes, our tax expense resulting from the OCP would be similar to the tax expense that would result from an exercise of stock options in the market. Any tax deduction for us resulting from the OCP or an exercise of stock options in the market would be limited by Section 162(m) of the Code for persons subject to Section 162(m).

Stock Options Expense. In December 2004, the FASB issued Statement No. 123 (Revised 2004), Share-Based Payment (the Statement), which requires companies to recognize the grant-date fair value of stock options and other equity-based compensation issued to employees in the income statement. The Statement was effective January 1, 2006, and it applies to our stock option plan. Our employee stock options are typically granted with ratable vesting provisions, and we amortize the compensation cost over the related service period. The Statement was adopted using the modified prospective method of application, which required us to recognize compensation costs on a prospective basis beginning January 1, 2006. Accordingly, the prior year financial statements have not been restated. Under this method, the unamortized cost of previously awarded options that were unvested as of January 1, 2006, is recognized over the remaining service period in the statement of operations beginning in 2006, using the fair value amounts determined for proforma disclosure under Statement No. 123. With respect to options granted on or after January 1, 2006, compensation cost based on estimated grant date fair value is recognized in the statement of operations over the service period. The effect of this adoption for the year ended December 31, 2006, was as follows:

	2006
(\$ in millions)	
Employee Stock Option Expense:	
Previously awarded, unvested options as of January 1, 2006	\$ 13.2
Options granted on or after January 1, 2006	2.4
 Total employee stock option expense	 \$ 15.6

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

We estimate that the employee-related stock option expense under the Statement that will be recorded in our statement of operations will be approximately \$11.3 million, \$3.7 million, and \$0.1 million for the years ended December 31, 2007, 2008, and 2009, respectively, which includes approximately \$1.9 million, \$1.0 million, and \$0.1 million, respectively, related to options granted during the year ended

December 31, 2006. This estimate may change if our assumptions related to future option forfeitures change. This estimate does not include any expense related to future stock option grants as the fair value of those stock options will be determined at the time of grant.

Administrative Expense. Administrative expenses include legal and accounting fees, valuation assistance fees, insurance premiums, the cost of leases for our headquarters in Washington, DC, and our regional offices, portfolio origination and development expenses, travel costs, stock record expenses, directors' fees and stock option expense, and various other expenses. Administrative expenses for the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005, and 2004, were as follows:

	2006	2005	2004
(\$ in millions)			
Administrative expenses	\$ 34.0	\$ 33.3	\$ 30.1
Investigation related costs	5.0	36.4	4.6
Total administrative expenses	\$ 39.0	\$ 69.7	\$ 34.7

The increase in administrative expenses, excluding investigation related costs, for the year ended December 31, 2005, over the year ended December 31, 2004, was primarily due to increased expenses related to evaluating potential new investments of \$2.0 million, accounting fees of \$0.8 million, recruiting and employee training costs of \$0.6 million, and valuation assistance fees of \$0.5 million, offset by a decrease in expenses related to a decline in portfolio workout expenses of \$0.6 million.

Investigation related costs include costs associated with requests for information in connection with government investigations and other legal matters. We expect that we will continue to incur legal and other costs associated with these matters. These expenses remain difficult to predict. See *Legal Proceedings* in this prospectus supplement.

Income Tax Expense (Benefit), Including Excise Tax. Income tax expense (benefit) for the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005, and 2004, was as follows:

	2006	2005	2004
(\$ in millions)			
Income tax expense (benefit)	\$ 0.1	\$ 5.4	\$ 1.1
Excise tax expense ⁽¹⁾	15.1	6.2	1.0
Income tax expense (benefit), including excise tax	\$ 15.2	\$ 11.6	\$ 2.1

⁽¹⁾ 2006 includes an accrual for estimated excise tax of \$15.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2006, net of the reversal of over accrued estimated excise taxes related to 2005 of \$0.3 million.

Our wholly owned subsidiary, A.C. Corporation, is a corporation subject to federal and state income taxes and records a benefit or expense for income taxes as appropriate based on its operating results in a given period. In addition, our estimated annual taxable income for 2006 exceeded our dividend distributions to shareholders for 2006 from such taxable income, and such estimated excess taxable income will be distributed in 2007. Therefore, we will be required to pay a 4% excise tax on the excess of 98% of our taxable income for 2006 over the amount of actual distributions for 2006. Accordingly, we accrued an estimated excise tax of \$15.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2006, based upon our current estimate of annual taxable income for 2006. See *Dividends and Distributions*.

While excise tax expense is presented in the Consolidated Statement of Operations as a reduction to net investment income, excise tax relates to both net investment income and net realized gains. At December 31, 2006 and

2005, excise tax payable was \$15.4 million and \$6.2 million, respectively, which was included in Accounts Payable and Other Liabilities on the accompanying Balance Sheet.

In June 2006, the FASB issued Interpretation No. 48, *Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes*, which clarifies the accounting for uncertainty in income taxes recognized in an enterprise's financial statements in accordance with FASB Statement No. 109, *Accounting for Income Taxes*. This interpretation is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2006. We do not expect the

S-62

adoption of this interpretation to have a significant effect on our consolidated financial position or our results of operations.

Realized Gains and Losses. Net realized gains primarily result from the sale of equity securities associated with certain private finance investments, the sale of CMBS bonds and CDO bonds and preferred shares, and the realization of unamortized discount resulting from the sale and early repayment of private finance loans and commercial mortgage loans, offset by losses on investments. Net realized gains for the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005, and 2004, were as follows:

	2006	2005	2004
(\$ in millions)			
Realized gains	\$ 557.5	\$ 343.1	\$ 267.7
Realized losses	(24.2)	(69.6)	(150.5)
Net realized gains	\$ 533.3	\$ 273.5	\$ 117.2

When we exit an investment and realize a gain or loss, we make an accounting entry to reverse any unrealized appreciation or depreciation, respectively, we had previously recorded to reflect the appreciated or depreciated value of the investment. For the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005, and 2004, we reversed previously recorded unrealized appreciation or depreciation when gains or losses were realized as follows:

	2006	2005 ⁽¹⁾	2004
(\$ in millions)			
Reversal of previously recorded net unrealized appreciation associated with realized gains	\$ (501.5)	\$ (108.0)	\$ (210.5)
Reversal of previously recorded net unrealized depreciation associated with realized losses	22.5	68.0	151.8
Total reversal	\$ (479.0)	\$ (40.0)	\$ (58.7)

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

Realized gains for the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005, and 2004, were as follows:
(\$ in millions)

2006

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

2005

Portfolio Company	Amount
Private Finance:	
Housecall Medical Resources, Inc.	\$ 53.7
Fairchild Industrial Products Company	16.2
Apogen Technologies Inc.	9.0
Polaris Pool Systems, Inc.	7.4
MasterPlan, Inc.	3.7
U.S. Security Holdings, Inc.	3.3
Ginsey Industries, Inc.	2.8
E-Talk Corporation	1.6
Professional Paint, Inc.	1.6
Oriental Trading Company, Inc.	1.0
Woodstream Corporation	0.9
Impact Innovations Group, LLC	0.8
DCS Business Services, Inc.	0.7

Other	3.4
Total private finance	106.1
Commercial Real Estate:	
CMBS/CDO assets, net ⁽³⁾	227.7
Other	9.3
Total commercial real estate	237.0
Total realized gains	\$ 343.1

2004

Portfolio Company	Amount
Private Finance:	
The Hillman Companies, Inc.	\$ 150.3
CorrFlex Graphics, LLC	25.7
Professional Paint, Inc.	13.7
Impact Innovations Group, LLC	11.1
The Hartz Mountain Corporation	8.3
Housecall Medical Resources, Inc.	7.2
International Fiber Corporation	5.2
CBA-Mezzanine Capital Finance, LLC	4.1
United Pet Group, Inc.	3.8
Oahu Waste Services, Inc.	2.8
Grant Broadcasting Systems II	2.7
Matrics, Inc.	2.1
SmartMail, LLC	2.1
Other	7.6
Total private finance	246.7
Commercial Real Estate:	
CMBS/CDO assets, net ⁽³⁾	17.4
Other	3.6
Total commercial real estate	21.0
Total realized gains	\$ 267.7

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

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

(3) Net of net realized losses from related hedges of \$0.7 million and \$3.8 million for the years ended December 31, 2005 and 2004, respectively.

Realized losses for the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005, and 2004, were as follows:
(\$ in millions)

2006

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

2005

Portfolio Company	Amount
Private Finance:	
Norstan Apparel Shops, Inc.	\$ 18.5
Acme Paging, L.P.	13.8
E-Talk Corporation	9.0
Garden Ridge Corporation	7.1
HealthASPex, Inc.	3.5
MortgageRamp, Inc.	3.5
Maui Body Works, Inc.	2.7
Packaging Advantage Corporation	2.2
Other	3.7
Total private finance	64.0
Commercial Real Estate:	
Other	5.6
Total commercial real estate	5.6
Total realized losses	\$ 69.6

2004

Portfolio Company	Amount
Private Finance:	
American Healthcare Services, Inc.	\$ 32.9
The Color Factory, Inc.	24.5
Executive Greetings, Inc.	19.3
Sydran Food Services II, L.P.	18.2
Ace Products, Inc.	17.6
Prosperco Finanz Holding AG	7.5
Logic Bay Corporation	5.0
Sun States Refrigerated Services, Inc.	4.7
Chickasaw Sales & Marketing, Inc.	3.8
Sure-Tel, Inc.	2.3
Liberty-Pittsburgh Systems, Inc.	2.0
EDM Consulting, LLC	1.9
Pico Products, Inc.	1.7
Impact Innovations Group, LLC	1.7
Interline Brands, Inc.	1.3
Startec Global Communications Corporation	1.1
Other	2.7
Total private finance	148.2
Commercial Real Estate:	
Other	2.3
Total commercial real estate	2.3
Total realized losses	\$ 150.5

Change in Unrealized Appreciation or Depreciation. We determine the value of each investment in our portfolio on a quarterly basis, and changes in value result in unrealized appreciation or depreciation being recognized in our statement of operations. Value, as defined in Section 2(a)(41) of the Investment Company Act of 1940, is (i) the market price for those securities for which a market quotation is readily available and (ii) for all other securities and assets, fair value is as determined in good faith by the Board of Directors. Since there is typically no readily available market value for the investments in our portfolio, we value substantially all of our portfolio investments at fair value as determined in good faith by the Board of Directors pursuant to our valuation policy and a consistently applied valuation process. At December 31, 2006, portfolio investments recorded at fair value were approximately 92% of our total assets. Because of the inherent uncertainty of determining the fair value of investments that do not have a readily available market value, the fair value of our investments determined in good faith by the Board of Directors may differ significantly from the values that would have been used had a ready market existed for the investments, and the differences could be material.

There is no single standard for determining fair value in good faith. As a result, determining fair value requires that judgment be applied to the specific facts and circumstances of each portfolio investment while employing a consistently applied valuation process for the types of investments we make. Unlike banks, we are not permitted to

provide a general reserve for anticipated loan losses. Instead, we are required to specifically value each individual investment on a quarterly basis. We will

S-65

record unrealized depreciation on investments when we believe that an investment has become impaired, including where collection of a loan or realization of an equity security is doubtful, or when the enterprise value of the portfolio company does not currently support the cost of our debt or equity investment. Enterprise value means the entire value of the company to a potential buyer, including the sum of the values of debt and equity securities used to capitalize the enterprise at a point in time. We will record unrealized appreciation if we believe that the underlying portfolio company has appreciated in value and/or our equity security has appreciated in value. Changes in fair value are recorded in the statement of operations as net change in unrealized appreciation or depreciation.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

We receive third-party valuation assistance from Duff & Phelps, LLC (formerly S&P Corporate Value Consulting (S&P CVC)) and Houlihan Lokey Howard and Zukin for our private finance portfolio. For the years ended December 31, 2006 and 2005, we received third-party valuation assistance as follows:

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

Professional fees for third-party valuation assistance for the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005, and 2004, were \$1.5 million, \$1.4 million, and \$0.9 million, respectively.

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

Net Change in Unrealized Appreciation or Depreciation. Net change in unrealized appreciation or depreciation for the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005, and 2004, consisted of the following:

(\$ in millions)	2006 ⁽¹⁾	2005 ⁽¹⁾	2004 ⁽¹⁾
Net unrealized appreciation or depreciation	\$ 1.6	\$ 502.1	\$ (10.0)
Reversal of previously recorded unrealized appreciation associated with realized gains	(501.5)	(108.0)	(210.5)
Reversal of previously recorded unrealized depreciation associated with realized losses	22.5	68.0	151.8
Net change in unrealized appreciation or depreciation	\$ (477.4)	\$ 462.1	\$ (68.7)

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

Valuation of Business Loan Express, LLC. Our investment in BLX totaled \$295.3 million at cost and \$210.7 million at value at December 31, 2006, and \$299.4 million at cost and \$357.1 million at value at December 31, 2005. To determine the value of our investment in BLX at December 31, 2006, we performed numerous valuation analyses to determine a range of values including: (1) analysis of comparable public company trading multiples; (2) analysis of BLX's value assuming an initial public offering; (3) analysis of merger and acquisition transactions for financial services companies; (4) a discounted dividend analysis; and (5) adding BLX's net asset value (adjusted for certain discounts) to the value of BLX's business operations, which was determined by using a discounted cash flow model. In performing the valuation analyses at December 31, 2006, we considered the impact of various changes in BLX's business model due to the competitive environment for small business loans and BLX's newer non-SBA real estate lending products. We also considered BLX's current regulatory issues and ongoing investigations. (See Private Finance, Business Loan Express, LLC above.) The competitive SBA lending environment, our estimates of future profitability, and the impact of BLX's legal and regulatory matters resulted in a decrease in the value of our investment in BLX at December 31, 2006. We received valuation assistance from Duff & Phelps (formerly S&P CVC) for our investment in BLX at December 31, 2006, 2005, and 2004.

With respect to the analysis of comparable public company trading multiples and the analysis of BLX's value assuming an initial public offering, we compute a median trailing and forward price earnings multiple to apply to BLX's pro-forma net income adjusted for certain capital structure changes that we believe would likely occur should the company be sold. Each quarter we evaluate which public commercial finance companies should be included in the comparable group. The comparable group at December 31, 2006, was made up of CIT Group, Inc., Financial Federal Corporation, GATX Corporation, and Marlin Business Services Corporation, which is consistent with the comparable group at December 31, 2005.

Our investment in BLX at December 31, 2006, was valued at \$210.7 million. This fair value was within the range of values determined by our valuation analyses discussed above. Unrealized depreciation on our investment was \$84.6 million at December 31, 2006. Net change in unrealized appreciation or depreciation included a net decrease of \$142.3 million and \$32.3 million for the years ended December 31, 2006 and 2004, respectively, and a net increase of \$2.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2005.

Per Share Amounts. All per share amounts included in the Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations section have been computed using the weighted average common shares used to compute diluted earnings per share, which were 145.6 million, 137.3 million, and 132.5 million for the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005, and 2004, respectively.

OTHER MATTERS

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

S-68

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

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

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

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

DIVIDENDS AND DISTRIBUTIONS

Total regular quarterly dividends to common shareholders were \$2.42, \$2.30, and \$2.28 per common share for the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005, and 2004, respectively. An extra cash dividend of \$0.05, \$0.03 and \$0.02 per common share was declared during 2006, 2005, and 2004, respectively, and was paid to shareholders on January 19, 2007, January 27, 2006, and January 28, 2005, respectively. The Board of Directors has declared a dividend of \$0.63 per common share for the first quarter of 2007.

Our Board of Directors reviews the dividend rate quarterly, and may adjust the quarterly dividend throughout the year. Dividends are declared considering our estimate of annual taxable income available for distribution to shareholders and the amount of taxable income carried over from the prior year for distribution in the current year. Our goal is to declare what we believe to be sustainable increases in our regular quarterly dividends. To the extent that we earn annual taxable income in excess of dividends paid from such taxable income for the year, we may carry over the excess taxable income into the next year and such excess income will be available for distribution in the next year as permitted under the Code (see discussion below). We believe that carrying over excess taxable income into future periods may provide increased visibility with respect to taxable earnings available to pay the regular quarterly dividend.

Taxable income includes our taxable interest, dividend and fee income, as well as taxable net capital gains. Taxable income generally differs from net income for financial reporting purposes due to temporary and permanent differences in the recognition of income and expenses, and generally excludes net unrealized appreciation or depreciation, as gains or losses are not included in taxable income until they are realized. In addition, gains realized for financial reporting purposes may differ from gains included in taxable income as a result of our election to recognize gains using installment sale treatment, which

generally results in the deferment of gains for tax purposes until notes or other amounts, including amounts held in escrow, received as consideration from the sale of investments are collected in cash. Taxable income includes non-cash income, such as changes in accrued and reinvested interest and dividends, which includes contractual payment-in-kind interest, and the amortization of discounts and fees. Cash collections of income resulting from contractual payment-in-kind interest or the amortization of discounts and fees generally occur upon the repayment of the loans or debt securities that include such items. Non-cash taxable income is reduced by non-cash expenses, such as realized losses and depreciation and amortization expense.

The summary of our taxable income and distributions of such taxable income for the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005, and 2004, is as follows:

(\$ in millions)	2006	2005	2004
	(ESTIMATED)⁽¹⁾		
Taxable income ⁽²⁾	\$ 595.5	\$ 445.0	\$ 323.2
Taxable income earned in current year and carried forward for distribution in next year	(397.1)	(156.5)	(26.0)
Taxable income earned in prior year and carried forward and distributed in current year	156.5	26.0	2.1
Total dividends to common shareholders	\$ 354.9	\$ 314.5	\$ 299.3

⁽¹⁾ Our taxable income for 2006 is an estimate and will not be finally determined until we file our 2006 tax return in September 2007. Therefore, the final taxable income and the taxable income earned in 2006 and carried forward for distribution in 2007 may be different than the estimate above. See Risk Factors, Dividends and Distributions and Taxes of our Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements included in the consolidated financial statements.

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

Our estimated annual taxable income for 2006 exceeded our dividend distributions to shareholders for 2006 from such taxable income, and, therefore, we will carry over excess taxable income, which is currently estimated to be \$397.1 million, for distribution to shareholders in 2007. The maximum amount of excess taxable income that may be carried over for distribution in the next year under the Code is the total amount of dividends paid in the following year, subject to certain declaration and payment guidelines. Excess taxable income carried over and paid out in the next year is generally subject to a 4% excise tax. Accordingly, for the year ended December 31, 2006, we have accrued an estimated excise tax of \$15.4 million. See Other Matters Regulated Investment Company Status above.

In addition to excess taxable income available to be carried over from 2006 for distribution in 2007, we currently estimate that we have cumulative deferred taxable income related to installment sale gains of approximately \$220.7 million as of December 31, 2006, which is composed of cumulative deferred taxable income of \$39.6 million as of December 31, 2005, and approximately \$181.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2006. These gains have been recognized for financial reporting purposes in the respective years they were realized, but generally will be deferred for tax purposes until the notes or other amounts received from the sale of the related investments are collected in cash. The installment sale gains for 2006 are estimates and will not be finally determined until we file our 2006 tax return in September 2007. See Other Matters Regulated Investment Company Status above.

To the extent that installment sale gains are deferred for recognition in taxable income, we pay interest to the Internal Revenue Service. Installment-related interest expense for the years ended December 31, 2006 and 2005 was

\$0.9 million and \$0.6 million, respectively. This interest is included in interest expense in our Consolidated Statement of Operations. We currently estimate that installment-related interest expense resulting from cumulative installment sale gains not yet recognized for tax purposes at December 31, 2006, will be approximately \$5.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2007.

S-70

FINANCIAL CONDITION, LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

At December 31, 2006 and 2005, our liquidity portfolio (see below), cash and investments in money market and other securities, total assets, total debt outstanding, total shareholders' equity, debt to equity ratio and asset coverage for senior indebtedness were as follows:

(\$ in millions)	2006	2005
Liquidity portfolio (including money market and other securities: 2006-\$201.8; 2005-\$100.0)	\$ 201.8	\$ 200.3
Cash and investments in money market securities (including money market and other securities: 2006-\$0.4; 2005-\$22.0)	\$ 2.1	\$ 53.3
Total assets	\$ 4,887.5	\$ 4,025.9
Total debt outstanding	\$ 1,899.1	\$ 1,284.8
Total shareholders' equity	\$ 2,841.2	\$ 2,620.5
Debt to equity ratio ⁽¹⁾	0.67	0.49
Asset coverage ratio ⁽²⁾	250%	309%

⁽¹⁾ The debt to equity ratio adjusted for the liquidity portfolio was 0.60 and 0.41 at December 31, 2006 and 2005, respectively, which is calculated as (a) total debt less the value of the liquidity portfolio divided by (b) total shareholders' equity.

⁽²⁾ As a business development company, we are generally required to maintain a minimum ratio of 200% of total assets to total borrowings.

Cash generated from the portfolio includes cash flow from net investment income and net realized gains and principal collections related to investment repayments or sales. Cash flow provided by our operating activities before new investment activity for the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005, and 2004, was as follows:

(\$ in millions)	2006	2005	2004
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	\$ (597.5)	\$ 116.0	\$ (179.3)
Add: portfolio investments funded	2,257.8	1,668.1	1,472.4
Total cash provided by operating activities before new investments	\$ 1,660.3	\$ 1,784.1	\$ 1,293.1

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

At December 31, 2006 and 2005, the value and yield of the securities in the liquidity portfolio were as follows:

(\$ in millions)	2006		2005	
	Value	Yield	Value	Yield
U.S. Treasury bills	\$		\$ 100.3	4.3%
Money market securities	161.2	5.3%	100.0	4.1%
Certificate of Deposit ⁽¹⁾	40.6	5.6%		

Total	\$ 201.8	5.3%	\$ 200.3	4.2%
-------	----------	------	----------	------

(1) The certificate of deposit matures in March 2007.

The liquidity portfolio was established to provide a pool of liquid assets within our balance sheet. Our investment portfolio is primarily composed of private, illiquid assets for which there is no readily available market. Our portfolio's liquidity was reduced when we sold our portfolio of CMBS assets in May 2005, particularly BB rated bonds, which were generally more liquid than assets in our private finance portfolio. We assess the amount held in and the composition of the liquidity portfolio throughout the year.

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

S-71

We employ an asset-liability management approach that focuses on matching the estimated maturities of our investment portfolio to the estimated maturities of our borrowings. We use our revolving line of credit facility as a means to bridge to long-term financing in the form of debt or equity capital, which may or may not result in temporary differences in the matching of estimated maturities. Availability on the revolving line of credit, net of amounts committed for standby letters of credit issued under the line of credit facility, was \$673.8 million on December 31, 2006. We evaluate our interest rate exposure on an ongoing basis. Generally, we seek to fund our primarily fixed-rate investment portfolio with fixed-rate debt or equity capital. To the extent deemed necessary, we may hedge variable and short-term interest rate exposure through interest rate swaps or other techniques.

During the years ended December 31, 2006 and 2004, we sold new equity of \$295.8 million and \$70.3 million, respectively, in public offerings. We did not sell new equity in a public offering during the year ended December 31, 2005. During the years ended December 31, 2005 and 2004, we issued \$7.2 million and \$3.2 million, respectively, of our common stock as consideration for investments. In addition, shareholders' equity increased by \$27.7 million, \$77.5 million, and \$51.3 million through the exercise of stock options, the collection of notes receivable from the sale of common stock, and the issuance of shares through our dividend reinvestment plan for the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005, and 2004, respectively.

We currently target a debt to equity ratio ranging between 0.50:1.00 to 0.70:1.00 because we believe that it is prudent to operate with a larger equity capital base and less leverage.

At December 31, 2006 and 2005, we had outstanding debt as follows:

	2006			2005		
	Facility Amount	Amount Outstanding	Annual Interest Cost ⁽¹⁾	Facility Amount	Amount Outstanding	Annual Interest Cost ⁽¹⁾
(\$ in millions)						
Notes payable and debentures:						
Privately issued unsecured notes payable	\$ 1,041.4	\$ 1,041.4	6.1%	\$ 1,164.5	\$ 1,164.5	6.2%
Publicly issued unsecured notes payable	650.0	650.0	6.6%			
SBA debentures ⁽²⁾			%	28.5	28.5	7.5%
Total notes payable and debentures	1,691.4	1,691.4	6.3%	1,193.0	1,193.0	6.3%
Revolving line of credit ⁽⁵⁾	922.5	207.7	6.4% ⁽³⁾	772.5	91.8	5.6% ⁽³⁾
Total debt	\$ 2,613.9	\$ 1,899.1	6.5% ⁽⁴⁾	\$ 1,965.5	\$ 1,284.8	6.5% ⁽⁴⁾

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

(2) The SBA debentures were repaid in full during 2006.

- (3) The annual interest cost reflects the interest rate payable for borrowings under the revolving line of credit. In addition to the current interest rate payable, there were annual costs of commitment fees, other facility fees and amortization of debt financing costs of \$3.9 million and \$3.3 million at December 31, 2006 and 2005, respectively.
- (4) The annual interest cost for total debt includes the annual cost of commitment fees and the amortization of debt financing costs on the revolving line of credit and other facility fees regardless of the amount outstanding on the facility as of the balance sheet date.
- (5) At December 31, 2006, \$673.8 million remained unused and available on the revolving line of credit, net of amounts committed for standby letters of credit of \$41.0 million issued under the credit facility.

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

S-72

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

On October 16, 2006, we repaid \$150.0 million of unsecured long-term debt that matured. This debt had a fixed interest rate of 7.2%. We used cash generated from operations and borrowings on our revolving line of credit to repay this debt.

On May 1, 2006, we issued \$50.0 million of unsecured long-term debt with a fixed interest rate of 6.8%. This debt matures in May 2013. The proceeds of this issuance were used to repay \$25 million of 7.5% unsecured long-term debt that matured on May 1, 2006, and the remainder was used to fund new portfolio investments and for general corporate purposes.

On October 13, 2005, we issued \$261.0 million of five-year and \$89.0 million of seven-year unsecured long-term notes, primarily to insurance companies. The five-and seven-year notes have fixed interest rates of 6.2% and 6.3%, respectively, and have substantially the same terms as our existing unsecured long-term notes. We used a portion of the proceeds from the new long-term note issuance to repay \$125.0 million of our existing unsecured long-term notes that matured on October 15, 2005, and had an annual weighted average interest cost of 8.3%. During the second quarter of 2005, we repaid \$40.0 million of the unsecured notes payable.

Publicly Issued Unsecured Notes Payable. During 2006, we completed public issuances of unsecured notes as follows:

(\$ in millions)	Amount	Coupon	Maturity Date
July 25, 2006	\$ 400.0	6.625%	July 15, 2011
December 8, 2006	250.0	6.000%	April 1, 2012
Total	\$ 650.0		

The notes require payment of interest only semi-annually, and all principal is due upon maturity. We have the option to redeem these notes in wh