

TCP Capital Corp.
Form 497
May 20, 2013

Use these links to rapidly review the document

[TABLE OF CONTENTS](#)

[TABLE OF CONTENTS OF STATEMENT OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION](#)

[TABLE OF CONTENTS](#)

[TABLE OF CONTENTS](#)

[Table of Contents](#)

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Information contained herein is subject to completion or amendment. A registration statement relating to these securities has been filed with and declared effective by the Securities and Exchange Commission. This prospectus supplement shall not constitute an offer to sell or the solicitation of an offer to buy nor shall there be any sale of these securities in any State in which such offer, solicitation or sale would be unlawful prior to registration or qualification under the securities laws of any such State.

SUBJECT TO COMPLETION, DATED MAY 20, 2013

PRELIMINARY PROSPECTUS SUPPLEMENT

(To Prospectus dated April 3, 2013)

4,000,000 Shares

Common Stock
\$

We are offering for sale 4,000,000 shares of our common stock.

We are a holding company (the "Holding Company") with no direct operations of our own, and currently our only business and sole asset is our ownership of all of the common limited partner interests in Special Value Continuation Partners, LP (the "Operating Company"), which represents approximately 100% of the common equity and 70.46% of the combined common and preferred equity interests of the Operating Company as of March 31, 2013. We and the Operating Company are externally managed, closed-end, non-diversified management investment companies that have elected to be treated as business development companies under the Investment Company Act of 1940 (the "1940 Act"). Our and the Operating Company's investment objective is to achieve high total returns through current income and capital appreciation, with an emphasis on principal protection. Both we and the Operating Company seek to achieve this investment objective primarily through investments in debt securities of middle-market companies. Our primary investment focus is investing in and originating leveraged loans to performing middle-market companies.

Tennenbaum Capital Partners, LLC (the "Advisor") serves as our and the Operating Company's investment advisor. The Advisor is a leading investment manager and specialty lender to middle-market companies that had in excess of \$4.5 billion in capital commitments from investors ("committed capital") under management as of March 31, 2013, approximately 12% of which consists of our committed capital. SVOF/MM, LLC, an affiliate of the Advisor, is the

Operating Company's general partner and provides the administrative services necessary for us to operate.

See "Underwriting" beginning on page S-30 of this prospectus supplement for more information regarding this offering. The net asset value of our common stock on March 31, 2013 (the last date prior to the date of this prospectus supplement on which net asset value was approved by our board of directors) was \$14.91 per share. Our common stock is traded on The Nasdaq Global Select Market under the symbol "TCPC." The last reported closing price for our common stock on May 17, 2013 was \$15.73 per share. The offering price per share of our common stock sold in this offering less any underwriting commissions or discounts payable by us will not be less than the net asset value per share of our common stock at the time we make this offering.

You should read this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus carefully before you invest in shares of our common stock. We may not sell any shares of our common stock through agents, underwriters or dealers without delivery of the prospectus and a prospectus supplement describing the method and terms of the offering of such shares of common stock.

This prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus contain important information you should know before investing in our common stock. Please read it carefully before you invest and keep it for future reference. We file annual, quarterly and current reports, proxy statements and other information about us with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC"). A Statement of Additional Information, dated May 20, 2013, containing additional information about the Holding Company and the Operating Company has been filed with the SEC and is incorporated by reference in its entirety into this prospectus supplement. The Advisor maintains a website at <http://www.tennenbaumcapital.com>, and we make all of our annual, quarterly and current reports, proxy statements and other publicly filed information available, free of charge, on or through this website. You may also obtain free copies of our annual and quarterly reports, request a free copy of the Statement of Additional Information, the table of contents of which is on page 131 of the accompanying prospectus, and make stockholder inquiries by contacting us at Tennenbaum Capital Partners, LLC, c/o Investor Relations, 2951 28th Street, Suite 1000, Santa Monica, California 90405 or by calling us collect at (310) 566-1094. The SEC maintains a website at <http://www.sec.gov> where such information is available without charge upon request. Information contained on our website is not incorporated by reference into this prospectus supplement or the accompanying prospectus, and you should not consider information contained on our website to be part of this prospectus supplement or the accompanying prospectus.

The debt securities in which we typically invest are either rated below investment grade by independent rating agencies or would be rated below investment grade if such securities were rated by rating agencies. Below investment grade securities, which are often referred to as "hybrid securities," "junk bonds" or "leveraged loans" are regarded as having predominantly speculative characteristics with respect to the issuer's capacity to pay interest and repay principal. They may be illiquid and difficult to value and typically do not require repayment of principal prior to maturity, which potentially heightens the risk that we may lose all or part of our investment.

Shares of closed-end investment companies, including business development companies, frequently trade at a discount from their net asset value. If our shares trade at a discount to our net asset value, it will likely increase the risk of loss for purchasers in the offerings. Investing in our common stock involves a high degree of risk, including credit risk and the risk of the use of leverage. Before buying any shares of our common stock, you should read the discussion of the material risks of investing in our common stock in "Risks" beginning on page S-9 of this prospectus supplement and on page 22 of the accompanying prospectus.

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

	Per Share	Total
Public offering price	\$	\$
Sales Load (underwriting discounts and commissions)	\$	\$
<u>Proceeds, before expenses, to the Company (1)</u>	\$	\$

(1) We estimate that we will incur expenses of approximately \$ (\$ per share) in connection with this offering. Such expenses will be borne by us. Stockholders will indirectly bear such expenses, which will reduce the net asset value per share of the shares purchased by investors in this offering. Net proceeds, after expenses and sales load, will be approximately \$ (\$ per share).

The underwriters expect to deliver the shares to purchasers on or about , 2013.

We have granted the underwriters an option to purchase up to 600,000 additional shares of our common stock at the public offering price, less the sales load, within 30 days of the date of this prospectus supplement solely to cover overallotments, if any. If the underwriters exercise this option in full, the total price to the public, sales load and net proceeds will be \$, \$, and \$, respectively. See "Underwriting."

Joint Book-Running Managers
(underwriters)

Deutsche Bank Securities

Keefe, Bruyette & Woods
A Stifel Company

Raymond James

Lead Managers
(underwriters)

Oppenheimer & Co.

RBC Capital Markets

Co-Managers
(underwriters)

D.A. Davidson & Co.

JMP Securities

National Securities Corporation

Wunderlich Securities

Prospectus Supplement dated , 2013

Table of Contents

SPECIAL NOTE REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

In addition to factors previously identified elsewhere in this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus, including the "Risks" section of the accompanying prospectus, the following factors, among others, could cause actual results to differ materially from forward-looking statements or historical performance:

the introduction, withdrawal, success and timing of business initiatives and strategies;

changes in political, economic or industry conditions, the interest rate environment or financial and capital markets, which could result in changes in the value of our assets;

the valuation of our investments in portfolio companies, particularly those having no liquid trading market;

the relative and absolute investment performance and operations of the Advisor;

the impact of increased competition;

the impact of future acquisitions and divestitures;

the unfavorable resolution of legal proceedings;

our business prospects and the financial condition and prospects of our portfolio companies;

the adequacy of our cash resources and working capital;

the timing of cash flows, if any, from the operations of our portfolio companies;

the impact of legislative and regulatory actions and reforms and regulatory, supervisory or enforcement actions of government agencies relating to us, the Advisor or our portfolio companies;

the ability of the Advisor to identify suitable investments for us and to monitor and administer our investments;

our contractual arrangements and relationships with third parties;

any future financings and investments by us;

the ability of the Advisor to attract and retain highly talented professionals;

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fluctuations in interest rates or foreign currency exchange rates; and

the impact of changes to tax legislation and, generally, our tax position.

This prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus contain, and other statements that we may make may contain, forward-looking statements with respect to future financial or business performance, strategies or expectations. Forward-looking statements are typically identified by words or phrases such as "trend," "opportunity," "pipeline," "believe," "comfortable," "expect," "anticipate," "current," "intention," "estimate," "position," "assume," "potential," "outlook," "continue," "remain," "maintain," "sustain," "seek," "achieve" and similar expressions, or future or conditional verbs such as "will," "would," "should," "could," "may" or similar expressions.

Forward-looking statements are subject to numerous assumptions, risks and uncertainties, which change over time. Forward-looking statements speak only as of the date they are made, and we assume no duty to and do not undertake to update forward-looking statements. These forward-looking statements do not meet the safe harbor for forward-looking statements pursuant to Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933 (the "Securities Act") or Section 21E of

S-i

Table of Contents

the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the "Securities Exchange Act"). Actual results could differ materially from those anticipated in forward-looking statements and future results could differ materially from historical performance. Statistical and market data used in this prospectus supplement has been obtained from governmental and independent industry sources and publications. We have not independently verified the data obtained from these sources. Forward-looking information obtained from these sources is subject to the same qualifications and the additional uncertainties regarding the other forward-looking statements contained in this prospectus supplement, for which the safe harbor provided in Section 27A of the Securities Act and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act is not available.

You should rely only on the information contained in this prospectus supplement, the accompanying prospectus, the Statement of Additional Information, or SAI, incorporated by reference in its entirety in the accompanying prospectus, and the documents incorporated by reference herein or therein. 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 in this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus is accurate only as of the date on the front of this prospectus supplement and of the accompanying prospectus, respectively, and the information in the SAI and the documents incorporated by reference herein or in the accompanying prospectus or the SAI is accurate only as of their respective dates. Our business, financial condition and prospects may have changed since that date. To the extent required by applicable law, we will update this prospectus supplement, the accompanying prospectus and the SAI during the offering period to reflect material changes to the disclosure herein.

Table of Contents

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PROSPECTUS SUPPLEMENT

<u>PROSPECTUS SUMMARY</u>	<u>S-1</u>
<u>FEES AND EXPENSES</u>	<u>S-4</u>
<u>SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA</u>	<u>S-7</u>
<u>RISKS</u>	<u>S-9</u>
<u>MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS</u>	<u>S-10</u>
<u>QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURE ABOUT MARKET RISK</u>	<u>S-25</u>
<u>USE OF PROCEEDS</u>	<u>S-26</u>
<u>PRICE RANGE OF COMMON STOCK</u>	<u>S-27</u>
<u>CAPITALIZATION</u>	<u>S-28</u>
<u>SENIOR SECURITIES</u>	<u>S-29</u>
<u>UNDERWRITING</u>	<u>S-30</u>
<u>LEGAL MATTERS</u>	<u>S-37</u>
<u>ADDITIONAL INFORMATION</u>	<u>S-37</u>
<u>TABLE OF CONTENTS OF STATEMENT OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION</u>	<u>S-38</u>

PROSPECTUS

<u>About this Prospectus</u>	<u>iii</u>
<u>Prospectus Summary</u>	<u>1</u>
<u>Fees and Expenses</u>	<u>17</u>
<u>Selected Financial Data</u>	<u>20</u>
<u>Risks</u>	<u>22</u>
<u>Special Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements</u>	<u>47</u>
<u>Use of Proceeds</u>	<u>48</u>
<u>Senior Securities</u>	<u>49</u>
<u>Price Range of Common Stock</u>	<u>50</u>
<u>The Company</u>	<u>51</u>
<u>Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations</u>	<u>64</u>
<u>Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosure About Market Risk</u>	<u>80</u>
<u>Investment Portfolio</u>	<u>81</u>
<u>Management of the Company</u>	<u>92</u>
<u>Description of Securities</u>	<u>104</u>
<u>Material U.S. Federal Income Tax Matters</u>	<u>118</u>
<u>Plan of Distribution</u>	<u>126</u>
<u>Custodian</u>	<u>129</u>
<u>Transfer Agent</u>	<u>129</u>
<u>Legal Matters</u>	<u>129</u>
<u>Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm</u>	<u>129</u>
<u>Additional Information</u>	<u>129</u>
<u>Privacy Principles</u>	<u>130</u>
<u>Table of Contents of Statement of Additional Information</u>	<u>131</u>

Table of Contents

PROSPECTUS SUMMARY

This summary highlights some of the information in this prospectus supplement. This summary is not complete and may not contain all of the information that you may want to consider before investing in our common stock. You should read the entire prospectus supplement, the accompanying prospectus, including "Risks," and the Statement of Additional Information dated May 20, 2013 (the "SAI").

Throughout this prospectus supplement, unless the context otherwise requires, a reference to:

"Holding Company" refers to Special Value Continuation Fund, LLC, a Delaware limited liability company, for the periods prior to the consummation of the Conversion (as defined below) described elsewhere in this prospectus supplement and to TCP Capital Corp. for the periods after the consummation of the Conversion;

"Operating Company" refers to Special Value Continuation Partners, LP, a Delaware limited partnership;

"Advisor" refers to Tennenbaum Capital Partners, LLC, a Delaware limited liability company and the investment manager; and

"General Partner" and "Administrator" refer to SVOF/MM, LLC, a Delaware limited liability company, the general partner of the Operating Company and an affiliate of the Advisor and administrator of the Holding Company and the Operating Company.

For simplicity, this prospectus supplement uses the term "Company," "we," "us" and "our" to include the Holding Company and, where appropriate in the context, the Operating Company, on a consolidated basis. For example, (i) although all or substantially all of the net proceeds from this offering will be invested in the Operating Company and all or substantially all of the Holding Company's investments will be made through the Operating Company, this prospectus supplement generally refers to the Holding Company's investments through the Operating Company as investments by the "Company," and (ii) although the Operating Company and not the Holding Company has entered into the Leverage Program (defined below), this prospectus supplement generally refers to the Operating Company's use of the Leverage Program as borrowings by the "Company," in all instances in order to make the operations and investment strategy easier to understand. The Holding Company and the Operating Company have the same investment objective and policies and the assets, liabilities and results of operations of the Holding Company are consolidated with those of the Operating Company as described in the accompanying prospectus under "Prospectus Summary Operating and Regulatory Tax Structure."

On April 2, 2012, we completed a conversion under which TCP Capital Corp. succeeded to the business of Special Value Continuation Fund, LLC and its consolidated subsidiaries, and the members of Special Value Continuation Fund, LLC became stockholders of TCP Capital Corp. In this prospectus supplement, we refer to such transactions as the "Conversion." Unless otherwise indicated, the disclosure in this prospectus supplement gives effect to the Conversion.

The Company

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

Table of Contents

"Prospectus Summary Company History and BDC Conversion." We completed our initial public offering on April 10, 2012.

Our investment objective is to achieve high total returns through current income and capital appreciation, with an emphasis on principal protection. We seek to achieve our investment objective primarily through investments in debt securities of middle-market companies, which we typically define as those with enterprise values between \$100 million and \$1.5 billion. While we primarily focus on privately negotiated investments in debt of middle-market companies, we make investments of all kinds and at all levels of the capital structure, including in equity interests such as preferred or common stock and warrants or options received in connection with our debt investments. Our investment activities benefit from what we believe are the competitive advantages of the Advisor, including its diverse in-house skills, proprietary deal flow, and consistent and rigorous investment process focused on established, middle-market companies. We expect to generate returns through a combination of the receipt of contractual interest payments on debt investments and origination and similar fees, and, to a lesser extent, equity appreciation through options, warrants, conversion rights or direct equity investments. Substantially all of our operating history and performance results have been achieved through our predecessor, Special Value Continuation Fund, LLC, which was a registered investment company but was neither a business development company nor a publicly traded company. There are no material operating differences between us and our predecessor, however, as a BDC we are deemphasizing distressed debt investments, which may adversely affect our investment returns. See the accompanying prospectus "Prospectus Summary Company History and BDC Conversion".

To achieve our investment objectives, we intend to focus on a subset of the broader investment strategies historically pursued by the Advisor. Our primary investment focus is the ongoing origination of and investments in leveraged loans of performing middle-market companies. For the purposes of this prospectus supplement, the term "leveraged loans" refers to senior debt investments that rank ahead of subordinated debt and that generally have the benefit of security interests in the assets of the borrower.

Our investments generally range from \$10 million to \$35 million per company, the size of which may grow over time in proportion with our capital base. We expect to generate current returns through a combination of the receipt of contractual interest payments on debt investments and origination and similar fees, and, to a lesser extent, equity appreciation through options, warrants, conversion rights or direct equity investments. We often receive equity interests such as preferred or common stock and warrants or options in connection with our debt investments. From time to time we may also use other investment strategies, which are not our primary focus, to attempt to enhance the overall return of our portfolio. These investment strategies may include, but are not limited to, the purchase of discounted debt, opportunistic investments, and financial instruments to hedge currency or interest rate risk associated with our portfolio.

As described in the accompanying prospectus under "Prospectus Summary Company History and BDC Conversion," we have no employees of our own and currently our only business and sole asset is the ownership of all of the common limited partner interests of the Operating Company. Our investment activities are externally managed by the Advisor. Additionally, the Holding Company expects that it will continue to seek to qualify as a regulated investment company, or RIC, under Subchapter M of the Internal Revenue Code (the "Code").

Table of Contents

As of March 31, 2013, we held investments in 54 portfolio companies. The aggregate fair value as of March 31, 2013 of investments in these portfolio companies was approximately \$510.0 million. Our portfolio across all our long-term debt investments had a weighted average annual effective yield of 11.1% as of March 31, 2013. In addition to the annual stated interest rate, this figure includes amortization of deferred debt origination fees and accretion of original issue discount, but excludes market discount, any prepayment and make-whole fee income, and any debt investments on non-accrual status.

Company Information

Our administrative and executive offices are located at 2951 28th Street, Suite 1000, Santa Monica, CA 90405, and our telephone number is (310) 566-1094. The Advisor maintains a website at <http://www.tennenbaumcapital.com>. Information contained on this website is not incorporated by reference into this prospectus supplement or the accompanying prospectus, and you should not consider information contained on the Advisor's website to be part of this prospectus supplement or the accompanying prospectus.

Presentation of Historical Financial Information

Unless otherwise indicated, historical references contained in this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus, as applicable, in " Selected Financial Data," "Capitalization," "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations," "Senior Securities" and "Portfolio Companies" relate to the Holding Company and the Operating Company on a consolidated basis.

For further information please see the "Prospectus Summary" in the accompanying prospectus.

Table of Contents**FEES AND EXPENSES**

The following table is intended to assist you in understanding the costs and expenses that an investor in this offering will bear directly or indirectly. The expenses shown in the table under "Annual Expenses" (excluding incentive compensation payable under the investment management agreement) are based on the assumed offering of 4,000,000 shares of our common stock offered in this offering at \$15.73 per share, the last reported closing price of our common stock on May 17, 2013. The following table and example should not be considered a representation of our future expenses. Actual expenses may be greater or less than shown. The following table and example represent our best estimate of the fees and expenses that we expect to incur during the next twelve months. Further, the fees and expenses below are presented on a consolidated basis directly or indirectly to include expenses of the Company and the Operating Company that investors in this offering will bear.

Stockholder Transaction Expenses:	
Sales Load (as a percentage of offering price)	% (1)
Offering Expenses (as a percentage of offering price)	% (2)
Dividend Reinvestment Plan Fees	(3)
Total Stockholder Transaction Expenses (as a percentage of offering price)	%
Annual expenses (as a percentage of consolidated net assets attributable to common stock) (4):	
Base Management Fees	2.64% (5)
Incentive Compensation Payable Under the Investment Management Agreement (20% of ordinary income and capital gains)	2.41% (6)
Interest Payments on Borrowed Funds	0.37% (7)
Preferred Dividends	0.44% (8)
Other Expenses (estimated)	0.79% (9)
Total Annual Expenses	6.65%

-
- (1) The underwriting discount and commission with respect to shares sold in this offering, which are one-time fees to the underwriters in connection with this offering, are the only sales load being paid in connection with this offering.
- (2) Amount reflects estimated offering expenses of approximately \$638,460 and based on the 4,000,000 shares of our common stock offered in this offering at \$15.73 per share, the last reported closing price of our common stock on May 17, 2013, and which assumes no exercise of the underwriters' over-allotment option.
- (3) The expenses of the dividend reinvestment plan are included in "other expenses." See "Dividend Reinvestment Plan" in the SAI.
- (4) The "consolidated net assets attributable to common stock" used to calculate the percentages in this table is our average consolidated net assets attributable to common stock of \$320.7 million for the 12 month period from the Conversion to March 31, 2013.
- (5) Base management fees are paid quarterly in arrears. The base management fee of 1.5% per year is calculated based on the value of our total assets (excluding cash and cash equivalents) at the end of the most recently completed calendar quarter. The percentage shown in the table, which assumes all capital and leverage is

invested at the maximum level, is calculated by determining the ratio that the aggregate base management fee bears to our net assets attributable to common stock and not to our total assets. We make this conversion because all of our interest and preferred stock dividend payments are indirectly borne by our common stockholders. If we borrow money or issue preferred stock and invest the proceeds other than in cash and cash equivalents, our base management fees will increase. The base management fee for any partial quarter is appropriately pro-rated. See the accompanying prospectus "Management of the Company Investment Management Agreements."

Table of Contents

(6)

Under the investment management agreements and the amended and restated limited partnership agreement of SVCP dated April 2, 2012, (the "Amended and Restated Limited Partnership Agreement"), no incentive compensation was incurred until after January 1, 2013. The incentive compensation has two components, ordinary income and capital gains. Each component is payable quarterly in arrears (or upon termination of the Advisor as the investment manager or the General Partner as of the termination date) and is calculated based on the cumulative return for periods beginning January 1, 2013 and ending on the relevant calculation date.

Each of the two components of incentive compensation is separately subject to a total return limitation. Thus, notwithstanding the following provisions, we are not obligated to pay or distribute any ordinary income incentive compensation or any capital gains incentive compensation if our cumulative total return does not exceed an 8% annual return on daily weighted average contributed common equity. The incentive compensation we would pay is subject to a total return limitation. That is, no incentive compensation is paid if our cumulative annual total return is less than 8% of our average contributed common equity. If our cumulative annual total return is above 8%, the total cumulative incentive compensation we pay is not more than 20% of our cumulative total return, or, if lower, the amount of our cumulative total return that exceeds the 8% annual rate.

Subject to the above limitation, the ordinary income component is the amount, if positive, equal to 20% of the cumulative ordinary income before incentive compensation, less cumulative ordinary income incentive compensation previously paid or distributed.

Subject to the above limitation, the capital gains component will be the amount, if positive, equal to 20% of the cumulative realized capital gains (computed net of cumulative realized losses and cumulative net unrealized capital depreciation), less cumulative capital gains incentive compensation previously paid or distributed. For assets held on January 1, 2013, capital gain, loss and depreciation will be measured on an asset by asset basis against the value thereof as of December 31, 2012. The capital gains component will be allocated, paid or distributed in full prior to payment or distribution of the ordinary income component.

(7)

"Interest Payments on Borrowed Funds" represents dividends, interest and fees estimated to be accrued on the Revolving Facility and amortization of debt issuance costs, and assumes the Revolving Facility (as defined below) is fully drawn (subject to asset coverage limitations under the 1940 Act) and that the interest rate on the debt issued under the Revolving Facility is the rate in effect as of March 31, 2013, which was 0.64%. When we borrow money or issue preferred stock, all of our interest and preferred stock dividend payments are indirectly borne by our common stockholders.

(8)

"Preferred Dividends" represents dividends estimated to be accumulated on the Preferred Interests and assumes that the dividend rate on the Preferred Interests is the rate in effect as of March 31, 2013 which was 1.05%. When we borrow money or issue preferred stock, all of our interest and preferred stock dividend payments are indirectly borne by our common stockholders.

(9)

"Other Expenses" includes our estimated overhead expenses, including expenses of the Advisor reimbursable under the investment management agreements and of the Administrator reimbursable under the administration agreement. Such expense estimate, other than the Administrator expenses, is based on actual other expenses for the three months ended March 31, 2013.

Example

The following example demonstrates the projected dollar amount of total cumulative expenses (including stockholder transaction expenses and annual expenses) that would be incurred over various periods with respect to a hypothetical investment in our common stock. In calculating the following expense amounts, we have assumed that our annual operating expenses remain at the levels set forth in the table above.

	1 year	3 years	5 years	10 years
You would pay the following expenses on a \$1000 investment assuming a 5% annual return	\$ 81	\$ 164	\$ 248	\$ 463

While the example assumes, as required by the SEC, a 5% annual return, our performance will vary and may result in a return greater or less than 5%. There is no incentive compensation either on income or on capital gains under our investment

Table of Contents

management agreements and the Amended and Restated Limited Partnership Agreement assuming a 5% annual return and therefore it is not included in the example. If we achieve sufficient returns on our investments, including through the realization of capital gains, to trigger an incentive compensation of a material amount, our distributions to our common stockholders and our expenses would likely be higher. In addition, while the example assumes reinvestment of all dividends and distributions at net asset value, participants in our dividend reinvestment plan will receive a number of shares of our common stock, determined by dividing the total dollar amount of the dividend or distribution payable to a participant by the market price per share of our common stock at the close of trading on the valuation date for the dividend. See "Dividend Reinvestment Plan" in the SAI for additional information regarding our dividend reinvestment plan.

Except where the context suggests otherwise, whenever this prospectus supplement or the accompanying prospectus contains a reference to fees or expenses paid by "you," the "Company," the "Holding Company," the "Operating Company" or "us," our common stockholders will indirectly bear such fees or expenses, including through the Company's investment in the Operating Company.

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

Table of Contents

SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA

The selected consolidated financial and other data below reflects the consolidated historical operations of the Holding Company and the Operating Company. This consolidated financial and other data is the Holding Company's historical financial and other data. The Operating Company will continue to be the Holding Company's sole investment following the completion of this offering.

The selected consolidated financial data below for the years ended December 31, 2012, 2011, 2010, 2009 and 2008 has been derived from the consolidated financial statements that were audited by our independent registered public accounting firm. The selected consolidated financial data at and for the three months ended March 31, 2013 and 2012 have been derived from unaudited financial data, but in the opinion of our management, reflects all adjustments (consisting only of normal recurring adjustments) that are necessary to present fairly the results for such interim periods. Interim results at and for the three months ended March 31, 2013 are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be expected for the year ending December 31, 2013. This selected financial data should be read in conjunction with our financial statements and related notes thereto, which are incorporated by reference into the SAI, and "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" and "Senior Securities" included elsewhere in this prospectus supplement.

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Table of Contents

The historical and future financial information may not be representative of the Company's financial information in future periods.

	For the Three Months Ended March 31,		For the Year Ended December 31,				
	2013	2012	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008
Performance Data:							
Interest income	\$ 16,464,196	\$ 9,835,262	\$ 49,243,332	\$ 42,113,358	\$ 32,410,819	\$ 26,678,140	\$ 34,719,010
Dividend income		1,811,189	1,811,189	10,610,159	13,547,924		2,250,032
Other income	451,547	167,874	1,138,238	2,134,159	1,842,469	417,533	238,994
Total investment income	16,865,743	11,814,325	52,192,759	54,857,676	47,801,212	27,095,673	37,208,036
Interest and credit agreement expenses	158,996	108,727	857,757	942,288	893,806	949,554	5,314,342
Investment advisory expense	1,964,738	1,696,797	6,908,942	6,787,188	6,787,188	6,787,188	8,287,188
Other expenses	745,896	770,699	4,105,700	1,520,474	1,213,685	1,426,099	1,086,533
Total expenses	2,869,630	2,576,223	11,872,399	9,249,950	8,894,679	9,162,841	14,688,063
Net investment income before taxes	13,996,113	9,238,102					
Excise tax expense		502,978					
Net investment income	13,996,113	8,735,124	40,320,360	45,607,726	38,906,533	17,932,832	22,519,973
Realized and unrealized gains (losses)	2,355,389	(4,887,701)	(12,784,251)	(38,878,881)	31,621,019	36,142,346	(209,274,336)
Dividends to preferred interest holders	(377,402)	(414,799)	(1,602,799)	(1,545,555)	(1,519,759)	(1,740,964)	(5,190,988)
Distributions of incentive allocation	(2,723,742)						
	(471,078)						3,149,915

Minority
interest

Net increase (decrease) in net assets from operations	\$ 12,779,280	\$ 3,432,624	\$ 25,933,310	\$ 5,183,290	\$ 69,007,793	\$ 52,334,214	\$(188,795,436)
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**Per Share
Data (at the
end of the
period):***

Net increase (decrease) in net assets from operations	\$ 0.60	\$ 0.22	\$ 1.21	\$ 12.37	\$ 164.72	\$ 124.92	\$(450.63)
Distributions declared per share	(0.40)	(0.34)	(1.43)	(75.19)	(89.99)	(36.28)	(19.10)
Average weighted shares outstanding for the period	21,477,628	15,725,635	21,475,847	418,956	418,956	418,956	418,956

*

Per share amounts prior to the Conversion on April 2, 2012 are calculated based on 418,956 shares outstanding. Per share amounts subsequent to the Conversion are calculated on 21,475,847 weighted-average shares outstanding.

	For the Three Months Ended March 31,		For the Year Ended December 31,				
	2013	2012	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008
Assets and Liabilities Data:							
Investments	\$ 509,994,945	\$ 404,117,360	517,683,087	378,960,536	453,034,872	343,062,967	348,504,225
Other assets	20,015,908	41,802,287	31,559,015	24,492,967	20,604,286	119,642,507	19,677,567
Total assets	530,010,853	445,919,647	549,242,102	403,453,503	473,639,158	462,705,474	368,181,792
Amount drawn on credit facility	70,000,000	42,000,000	74,000,000	29,000,000	50,000,000	75,000,000	34,000,000
Other liabilities	4,836,107	33,506,424	24,728,267	2,116,211	25,050,178	20,431,955	3,239,231
Total liabilities	74,836,107	75,506,424	98,728,267	31,116,211	75,050,178	95,431,955	37,239,231
Preferred stock					23,527	25,391	23,516
Preferred limited partner interests	134,510,274	134,509,725	134,526,285	134,466,418	134,377,869	134,368,337	135,173,468
Minority interest	471,078						
Net assets	\$ 320,193,394	\$ 235,903,498	\$ 315,987,550	\$ 237,870,874	\$ 264,187,584	\$ 232,879,791	\$ 195,745,577

**Investment
Activity Data:**

No. of portfolio companies at period end	54	40	54	41	44	40	27
Acquisitions	\$ 40,263,751	\$ 75,156,755	\$ 359,020,926	\$ 171,842,663	\$ 262,837,727	\$ 144,313,178	\$ 169,262,403
Sales, repayments, and other disposals	\$ 51,006,153	\$ 46,076,803	\$ 211,216,033	\$ 216,916,444	\$ 192,419,667	\$ 195,383,341	\$ 257,415,641
Weighted-Average Yield on debt investments at end of period	11.1%	11.3%	11.3%	14.1%	13.1%	12.5%	18.5%

S-8

Table of Contents

RISKS

Investing in our common stock involves a high degree of risk. You should carefully consider the risks described below and in the accompanying prospectus on page 22, together with all of the other information included in this prospectus supplement and in the accompanying prospectus, before you decide whether to make an investment in our common stock. The risks set forth below and in the accompanying prospectus are not the only risks we face. If any of the adverse events or conditions described below or in the accompanying prospectus occur, our business, financial condition and results of operations could be materially adversely affected. In such case, our net asset value, or NAV, and the trading price of our common stock could decline, we could reduce or eliminate our dividend and you could lose all or part of your investment.

Our most recent NAV was calculated on March 31, 2013 and our NAV when calculated effective June 30, 2013 may be higher or lower.

Our NAV per share most recently approved by our board of directors is \$14.91 as of March 31, 2013. We estimate our NAV per share as of May 17, 2013 is \$15.18, however such estimate has not been approved by our board of directors, which retains ultimate authority for valuing our assets. Our NAV per share as of the date of this prospectus supplement may be higher or lower than the NAV per share approved or estimated, as applicable as of March 31, 2013 and April 30, 2013. Our board of directors has not yet approved the fair value of portfolio investments at any date subsequent to March 31, 2013. Our board of directors approves the fair value of our portfolio investments on a quarterly basis in connection with the preparation of quarterly financial statements and based on input from an independent valuation firm, our Advisor and the audit committee of our board of directors.

Table of Contents

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

The information contained in this section should be read in conjunction with the selected financial data appearing elsewhere in this prospectus supplement and our financial statements and notes thereto, which are incorporated by reference into the SAI.

Overview

We are a Delaware corporation originally formed as a Delaware limited liability company on July 17, 2006 and converted into a Delaware corporation on April 2, 2012 and are an externally managed, closed-end, non-diversified management investment company that has elected to be treated as a BDC under the 1940 Act. Our investment objective is to achieve high total returns through current income and capital appreciation, with an emphasis on principal protection. We seek to achieve our investment objective primarily through investments in debt securities of leveraged middle-market companies. We invest primarily in the debt of middle-market companies, including senior secured loans, junior loans, mezzanine debt and bonds. Such investments may include an equity component, and, to a lesser extent, we may make equity investments directly.

Investment operations are conducted in the Operating Company, a Delaware Limited Partnership, of which we own 100% of the common limited partner interests. The Operating Company has also elected to be treated as a BDC under the 1940 Act. The General Partner of the Operating Company is SVOF/MM, LLC, which also serves as our and the Operating Company's Administrator. The managing member of General Partner is the Advisor, which serves as the investment manager to both the Company and the Operating Company. Most of the equity interests in the General Partner are owned directly or indirectly by the Advisor and its employees.

We have elected to be treated as RIC for U.S. federal income tax purposes. As a RIC, we will not be taxed on its income to the extent that it distributes such income each year and satisfies other applicable income tax requirements. The Operating Company has elected to be treated as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes.

On April 2, 2012, Special Value Continuation Fund, LLC ("SVCF") converted from a limited liability company to a corporation, leaving the Company as the surviving entity (the "Conversion"). At the time of the Conversion, all limited liability company interests were exchanged for 15,725,635 shares of common stock in the Company. As a result of the Conversion, the books and records of SVCF have become the books and records of the surviving entity and the Operating Company became a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company.

On April 3, 2012, the Company priced its initial public offering, selling 5,750,000 shares of its common stock at a public offering price of \$14.75 per share.

To qualify as a RIC, we must, among other things, meet certain source-of-income and asset diversification requirements and timely distribute to our stockholders generally at least 90% of our investment company taxable income, as defined by the Code, for each year. Pursuant to this election, we generally will not have to pay corporate level taxes on any income that we distribute to our stockholders provided that we satisfy those requirements.

Investments

Our level of investment activity can and does vary substantially from period to period depending on many factors, including the amount of debt and equity capital available to

Table of Contents

middle-market companies, the level of merger and acquisition activity, the general economic environment and the competitive environment for the types of investments we make.

As a BDC, we are required to comply with certain regulatory requirements. For instance, we generally have to invest at least 70% of our total assets in "qualifying assets," including securities and indebtedness of private U.S. companies, public U.S. operating companies whose securities are not listed on a national securities exchange or registered under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, public domestic operating companies having a market capitalization of less than \$250 million, cash, cash equivalents, U.S. government securities and high-quality debt investments that mature in one year or less. We are also permitted to make certain follow-on investments in companies that were eligible portfolio companies at the time of initial investment but that no longer meet the definition.

Revenues

We generate revenues primarily in the form of interest on the debt we hold. We also generate revenue from dividends on our equity interests and capital gains on the sale of warrants and other debt or equity interests that we acquire. Our investments in fixed income instruments generally have an expected maturity of three to five years, although we have no lower or upper constraint on maturity. Interest on our debt investments is generally payable quarterly or semi-annually. Payments of principal of our debt investments may be amortized over the stated term of the investment, deferred for several years or due entirely at maturity. In some cases, our debt investments and preferred stock investments may defer payments of cash interest or dividends or PIK. Any outstanding principal amount of our debt investments and any accrued but unpaid interest will generally become due at the maturity date. In addition, we may generate revenue in the form of prepayment fees, commitment, origination, structuring or due diligence fees, fees for providing significant managerial assistance, consulting fees and other investment related income.

Expenses

Our primary operating expenses include the payment of a base management fee and, depending on our operating results, incentive compensation, expenses reimbursable under the management agreement, administration fees and the allocable portion of overhead under the administration agreement. The base management fee and incentive compensation remunerates the Advisor for work in identifying, evaluating, negotiating, closing and monitoring our investments. Our administration agreement with SVOF/MM, LLC (the "Administrator") provides that the Administrator may be reimbursed for costs and expenses incurred by the Administrator for office space rental, office equipment and utilities allocable to us under the administration agreement, as well as any costs and expenses incurred by the Administrator or its affiliates relating to any non-investment advisory, administrative or operating services provided by the Administrator or its affiliates to us. We also bear all other costs and expenses of our operations and transactions (and the Holding Company's common stockholders indirectly bear all of the costs and expenses of the Holding Company and the Operating Company), which may include those relating to:

our organization;

calculating our net asset value (including the cost and expenses of any independent valuation firms);

interest payable on debt, if any, incurred to finance our investments;

costs of future offerings of our common stock and other securities, if any;

Table of Contents

the base management fee and any incentive compensation;

dividends and distributions on our preferred shares, if any, and common shares;

administration fees payable under the administration agreement;

fees payable to third parties relating to, or associated with, making investments;

transfer agent and custodial fees;

registration fees;

listing fees;

taxes;

director fees and expenses;

costs of preparing and filing reports or other documents with the SEC;

costs of any reports, proxy statements or other notices to our stockholders, including printing costs;

our fidelity bond;

directors and officers/errors and omissions liability insurance, and any other insurance premiums;

indemnification payments;

direct costs and expenses of administration, including audit and legal costs; and

all other expenses reasonably incurred by us and the Administrator in connection with administering our business, such as the allocable portion of overhead under the administration agreement, including rent and other allocable portions of the cost of certain of our officers and their respective staffs.

The investment management agreements provide that the base management fee be calculated at an annual rate of 1.5% of our total assets (excluding cash and cash equivalents) payable quarterly in arrears. For purposes of calculating the base management fee, "total assets" is determined without deduction for any borrowings or other liabilities. For the first calendar quarter (or portion thereof) of our operations as a BDC, the base management fee was calculated based on the initial value of our total assets (excluding cash and cash equivalents) as of a date as close as practicable to the Conversion. Since our second calendar quarter of operations as a BDC, the base management fee is calculated based on the value of our total assets (excluding cash and cash equivalents) at the end of the most recently completed calendar quarter.

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Additionally, the investment management agreements and the Amended and Restated Limited Partnership Agreement provide that the Advisor or its affiliates may be entitled to incentive compensation under certain circumstances. No incentive compensation was incurred prior to January 1, 2013. The incentive compensation is calculated as the sum of (1) 20% of all ordinary income since January 1, 2013 and (2) 20% of all net realized capital gains (net of any net unrealized capital depreciation) since January 1, 2013, with each component being subject to a total return requirement of 8% of contributed common equity annually. The incentive compensation initially is payable by making an equity allocation to the General Partner by the Operating Company pursuant to the Amended and Restated Limited Partnership Agreement. If the Operating Company is terminated or for any other reason incentive compensation is not paid by the Operating Company, it would be paid pursuant to the investment management

S-12

Table of Contents

agreement between us and the Advisor. The determination of incentive compensation is subject to limitations under the 1940 Act and the Advisers Act.

Critical accounting policies

Our discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations are based upon our financial statements, which have been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America ("GAAP"). The preparation of these financial statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses. Changes in the economic environment, financial markets and any other parameters used in determining such estimates could cause actual results to differ. Management considers the following critical accounting policies important to understanding the financial statements. In addition to the discussion below, our critical accounting policies are further described in the notes to our financial statements.

Valuation of portfolio investments

We value our portfolio investments at fair value based upon the principles and methods of valuation set forth in policies adopted by our board of directors. Fair value is defined as the price that would be received to sell an asset in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. Market participants are buyers and sellers in the principal (or most advantageous) market for the asset that (i) are independent of us, (ii) are knowledgeable, having a reasonable understanding about the asset based on all available information (including information that might be obtained through due diligence efforts that are usual and customary), (iii) are able to transact for the asset, and (iv) are willing to transact for the asset or liability (that is, they are motivated but not forced or otherwise compelled to do so).

Investments for which market quotations are readily available are valued at such market quotations unless the quotations are deemed not to represent fair value. We generally obtain market quotations from recognized exchanges, market quotation systems, independent pricing services or one or more broker-dealers or market makers. However, short term debt investments with remaining maturities within 90 days are generally valued at amortized cost, which approximates fair value. Debt and equity securities for which market quotations are not readily available, which is the case for many of our investments, or for which market quotations are deemed not to represent fair value, are valued at fair value using a consistently applied valuation process in accordance with our documented valuation policy that has been reviewed and approved by our board of directors, who also approve in good faith the valuation of such securities as of the end of each quarter. Due to the inherent uncertainty and subjectivity of determining the fair value of investments that do not have a readily available market value, the fair value of our investments may differ significantly from the values that would have been used had a readily available market value existed for such investments and may differ materially from the values that we may ultimately realize. In addition, changes in the market environment and other events may have differing impacts on the market quotations used to value some of our investments than on the fair values of our investments for which market quotations are not readily available. Market quotations may be deemed not to represent fair value in certain circumstances where we believe that facts and circumstances applicable to an issuer, a seller or purchaser, or the market for a particular security cause current market quotations to not reflect the fair value of the security. Examples of these events could include cases where a security trades infrequently causing a quoted purchase or sale price to become stale, where there is a "forced" sale by a distressed seller, where market

Table of Contents

quotations vary substantially among market makers, or where there is a wide bid-ask spread or significant increase in the bid-ask spread.

The valuation process adopted by our board of directors with respect to investments for which market quotations are not readily available or for which market quotations are deemed not to represent fair value is as follows:

The investment professionals of the Advisor provide recent portfolio company financial statements and other reporting materials to independent valuation firms approved by our board of directors.

Such firms evaluate this information along with relevant observable market data to conduct independent appraisals each quarter, and their preliminary valuation conclusions are documented and discussed with senior management of the Advisor.

The fair value of smaller investments comprising in the aggregate less than 5% of our total capitalization may be determined by the Advisor in good faith in accordance with our valuation policy without the employment of an independent valuation firm.

The audit committee of the board of directors discusses the valuations, and the board of directors approves the fair value of each investment in our portfolio in good faith based on the input of the Advisor, the respective independent valuation firms (to the extent applicable) and the audit committee of the board of directors.

Those investments for which market quotations are not readily available or for which market quotations are deemed not to represent fair value are valued utilizing a market approach, an income approach, or both approaches, as appropriate. The market approach uses prices and other relevant information generated by market transactions involving identical or comparable assets or liabilities (including a business). The income approach uses valuation techniques to convert future amounts (for example, cash flows or earnings) to a single present amount (discounted). The measurement is based on the value indicated by current market expectations about those future amounts. In following these approaches, the types of factors that we may take into account in determining the fair value of our investments include, as relevant and among other factors: available current market data, including relevant and applicable market trading and transaction comparables, applicable market yields and multiples, security covenants, call protection provisions, information rights, the nature and realizable value of any collateral, the portfolio company's ability to make payments, its earnings and discounted cash flows, the markets in which the portfolio company does business, comparisons of financial ratios of peer companies that are public, merger and acquisition comparables, our principal market (as the reporting entity) and enterprise values.

When valuing all of our investments, we strive to maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs. Inputs refer broadly to the assumptions that market participants would use in pricing an asset, including assumptions about risk. Inputs may be observable or unobservable. Observable inputs are inputs that reflect the assumptions market participants would use in pricing an asset or liability developed based on market data obtained from sources independent of us. Unobservable inputs are inputs that reflect our assumptions about the assumptions market participants would use in pricing an asset or liability developed based on the best information available in the circumstances.

Our investments may be categorized based on the types of inputs used in their valuation. The level in the GAAP valuation hierarchy in which an investment falls is based on the lowest

Table of Contents

level input that is significant to the valuation of the investment in its entirety. Investments are classified by GAAP into the three broad levels as follows:

Level 1 Investments valued using unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets.

Level 2 Investments valued using other unadjusted observable market inputs, e.g., quoted prices in markets that are not active or quotes for comparable instruments.

Level 3 Investments that are valued using quotes and other observable market data to the extent available, but which also take into consideration one or more unobservable inputs that are significant to the valuation taken as a whole.

As of March 31, 2013, 0.1% of our investments were categorized as Level 1, 34.0% were categorized as Level 2, 64.1% were Level 3 investments valued based on valuations by independent third party sources, and 1.8% were Level 3 investments valued based on valuations by the Advisor.

Determination of fair value involves subjective judgments and estimates. Accordingly, the notes to our financial statements express the uncertainty with respect to the possible effect of such valuations, and any change in such valuations, on the financial statements.

Revenue recognition

Interest and dividend income, including income paid in kind, is recorded on an accrual basis to the extent that such amounts are determined to be collectible. Origination, structuring, closing, commitment and other upfront fees earned with respect to capital commitments are generally amortized or accreted into interest income over the life of the respective debt investment. Other fees, including certain amendment fees, prepayment fees and commitment fees on broken deals, are recognized as earned. Prepayment fees and similar income received upon the early repayment of a loan or debt security are included in interest income.

Certain of our debt investments are purchased at a considerable discount to par as a result of the underlying credit risks and financial results of the issuer, as well as general market factors that influence the financial markets as a whole. GAAP generally requires that discounts on the acquisition of corporate bonds, municipal bonds and treasury bonds be amortized using the effective-interest or constant-yield method. GAAP also requires that we consider the collectability of interest when making accruals. Accordingly, when accounting for purchase discounts, we recognize discount accretion income when it is probable that such amounts will be collected.

Net realized gains or losses and net change in unrealized appreciation or depreciation

We measure realized gains or losses by the difference between the net proceeds from the repayment or sale and the amortized cost basis of the investment, without regard to unrealized appreciation or depreciation previously recognized. Realized gains and losses are computed using the specific identification method. Net change in unrealized appreciation or depreciation reflects the change in portfolio investment values during the reporting period, including the reversal of previously recorded unrealized appreciation or depreciation when gains or losses are realized.

Table of Contents

Portfolio and investment activity

During the three months ended March 31, 2013, we invested approximately \$40.3 million across 1 new and 4 existing portfolio companies. All of these investments were in senior secured debt comprised of senior loans (\$32.9 million, or 82% of the total) and senior secured notes (\$7.4 million, or 18% of the total). Additionally, we received approximately \$51.0 million in proceeds from sales or repayments of investments during the three months ended March 31, 2013.

At March 31, 2013, our investment portfolio of \$510.0 million (at fair value) consisted of 54 portfolio companies and was invested 93% in debt investments, of which 96% was in senior secured debt and 4% in unsecured or subordinated debt. In aggregate, our investment portfolio was invested 75% in senior secured loans, 14% in senior secured notes, 4% in unsecured or subordinated debt, and 7% in equity investments. Our average portfolio company investment at fair value was approximately \$9.4 million. Our largest portfolio company investment by value was approximately \$20.5 million and our five largest portfolio company investments by value comprised approximately 17% of our portfolio at March 31, 2013. At December 31, 2012, our investment portfolio of \$517.7 million (at fair value) consisted of 54 portfolio companies and was invested 93% in debt investments, of which 96% was in senior secured debt and 4% in unsecured or subordinated debt. In aggregate, our investment portfolio was invested 77% in senior secured loans, 12% in senior secured notes, 4% in unsecured or subordinated debt, and 7% in equity investments. Our average portfolio company investment at fair value was approximately \$9.6 million. Our largest portfolio company investment by value was approximately \$19.4 million and our five largest portfolio company investments by value comprised approximately 17% of our portfolio at December 31, 2012.

Table of Contents

The industry composition of our portfolio at fair value at March 31, 2013 was as follows:

Industry	Percent of Total Investments
Software Publishers	8.4%
Gaming Industries	6.1%
Wired Telecommunications Carriers	5.6%
Scheduled Air Transportation	5.0%
Radio and Television Broadcasting	4.9%
Electric Power Generation, Transmission and Distribution	3.7%
Full-Service Restaurants	3.5%
Other Electrical Equipment and Component Manufacturing	3.3%
Scientific Research and Development Services	3.2%
Accounting, Tax Preparation, Bookkeeping, and Payroll Services	3.1%
Business Support Services	3.1%
Nonferrous Metal Production and Processing	3.0%
Motion Picture and Video Industries	3.0%
Semiconductor and Other Electronic Component Manufacturing	2.8%
Grocery Stores	2.7%
Architectural, Engineering, and Related Services	2.7%
Metal and Mineral (except Petroleum) Merchant Wholesalers	2.6%
Wireless Telecommunications	2.6%
Motor Vehicle Parts Manufacturing	2.6%
Other Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	2.4%
Other Amusement and Recreation Industries	2.3%
Electronic Shopping	2.3%
Computer Equipment Manufacturing	2.3%
Promoters of Performing Arts, Sports, and Similar Events	2.2%
Nondepository Credit Intermediation	2.0%
Retail	1.9%
Artificial Synthetic Fibers and Filaments Manufacturing	1.9%
Data Processing, Hosting, and Related Services	1.7%
Petroleum and Coal Products Manufacturing	1.7%
Pharmaceutical and Medicine Manufacturing	1.6%
Metal Ore Mining	1.5%
Iron and Steel Mills and Ferroalloy Manufacturing	1.3%
Insurance Related Activities	1.0%
Other	2.0%
Total	100.0%

The weighted average effective yield of the debt securities in our portfolio was 11.1% at March 31, 2013 and 11.3% at December 31, 2012. The weighted effective yields on our senior debt and other debt investments were 11.1% and 10.0%, respectively, at March 31, 2013, versus 11.4% and 9.9% at December 31, 2012.

At March 31, 2013, 69.3% of our debt investments bore interest based on floating rates, such as LIBOR, EURIBOR, the Federal Funds Rate or the Prime Rate, and 30.7% bore interest at fixed rates. The percentage of our floating rate debt investments that bore interest based on an interest rate floor was 96.4% at March 31, 2013. At December 31, 2012, 63.8% of our debt investments bore interest based on floating rates and 36.2% bore interest at fixed rates. The percentage of our floating rate debt investments that bore interest based on an interest rate floor was 95.6% at December 31, 2012.

Table of Contents

Results of operations

Results of operations for the three months ended March 31, 2013 are not directly comparable to the three months ended March 31, 2012, since 2012 reflects a portfolio prior to the Conversion with different investment objectives.

Investment income

Investment income totaled \$16.9 million and \$11.8 million, respectively, for the three months ended March 31, 2013 and 2012, of which \$16.5 million and \$9.8 million were attributable to interest and fees on our debt investments, \$0.0 million and \$1.8 million to dividends from equity securities and \$0.4 million and \$0.2 million to other income, respectively. The increase in investment income in the three months ended March 31, 2013 compared to the three months ended March 31, 2012 reflects an increase in interest income due to the larger investment portfolio and the higher percentage of the portfolio in income-producing assets in the three months ended March 31, 2013 compared to the three months ended March 31, 2012.

Expenses

Net expenses for the three months ended March 31, 2013 and 2012 were \$2.9 million and \$2.6 million, respectively, \$2.0 million and \$1.7 million in base management fees, \$0.1 million and \$0.1 million in legal and professional fees, \$0.2 million and \$0.1 million in interest expense and fees related to the Revolving Facility, \$0.1 million and \$0.1 million in amortization of debt issuance costs, and \$0.5 million and \$0.6 million in other expenses, respectively. The increase in expenses in the three months ended March 31, 2013 compared to the three months ended March 31, 2012 primarily reflects the increase in management fees due to the larger portfolio.

Net investment income

Net investment income was \$14.0 million and \$8.7 million respectively, for the three months ended March 31, 2013 and 2012. The increase in net investment income in the three months ended March 31, 2013 compared to the three months ended March 31, 2012 primarily reflects the increase in interest and other income in the three months ended March 31, 2013, partially offset by the decline in dividend income and the increase in expenses.

Net realized and unrealized gain or loss

Net realized gains (losses) for the three months ended March 31, 2013 and 2012 were \$0.5 million and \$(5.3) million, respectively. The net realized losses during the three months ended March 31, 2012 were primarily due to a reorganization charge on one debt investment of \$(5.5) million. For the three months ended March 31, 2013 and 2012, the change in net unrealized appreciation was \$1.8 million and \$0.4 million, respectively.

Income tax expense, including excise tax

The Company has elected to be treated as a RIC under Subchapter M of the Code and operates in a manner so as to qualify for the tax treatment applicable to RICs. To qualify as a RIC, the Company must, among other things, timely distribute to its stockholders generally at least 90% of its investment company taxable income, as defined by the Code, for each year. The Company has made and intends to continue to make the requisite distributions to its stockholders which will generally relieve the Company from U.S. federal income taxes.

Table of Contents

Depending on the level of taxable income earned in a tax year, we may choose to carry forward taxable income in excess of current year dividend distributions from such current year taxable income into the next tax year and pay a 4% excise tax on such income. There was no U.S. federal excise tax recorded for the three months ended March 31, 2013. For the three months ended March 31, 2012, an expense of \$0.5 million was recorded for U.S. federal excise tax, which related to 2011 income.

Dividends to preferred equity holders

Dividends on the Preferred Interests for the three months ended March 31, 2013 and 2012 were \$0.4 million and \$0.4 million, respectively, as average LIBOR rates for the two periods were similar.

Incentive compensation

Incentive compensation distributable to the General Partner for the three months ended March 31, 2013 and 2012 was \$2.7 million and \$0.0 million, respectively. Incentive compensation for the three months ended March 31, 2013 was distributable due to net investment income, net of preferred dividends, exceeding the total return threshold. No incentive compensation was payable prior to January 1, 2013. The reserve for incentive compensation to the General Partner for the three months ended March 31, 2013 and 2012 was \$0.5 million and \$0.0 million, respectively. The reserve for incentive compensation for the three months ended March 31, 2013 reflects amounts in excess of distributable investment compensation which would have been earned by the General Partner had the Company liquidated at net asset value at March 31, 2013.

Net increase or decrease in net assets resulting from operations

The net increase in net assets resulting from operations was \$12.8 million and \$3.4 million for the three months ended March 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively. The increased amount in the three months ended March 31, 2013 compared to the three months ended March 31, 2012 primarily reflects the increase in net investment income and the increase in net realized and unrealized gains.

Liquidity and capital resources

Since our inception, our liquidity and capital resources have been generated primarily through the initial private placement of common shares of SVCF (the predecessor entity) which were subsequently converted to common stock of the Holding Company, net proceeds from the initial public offering, our preferred equity facility (the "Preferred Interests") and our revolving credit facility (the "Revolving Facility," and together with the Preferred Interests, the "Leverage Program"), and cash flows from operations, including investments sales and repayments and income earned from investments and cash equivalents. The primary uses of cash have been investments in portfolio companies, cash distributions to our equity holders, payments to service our Leverage Program and other general corporate purposes.

Net cash provided by operating activities during the three months ended March 31, 2013 was \$6.1 million. Our primary source of cash from operating activities during this period consisted of net investment income (net of non-cash income and expenses) of approximately \$9.0 million, partially offset by settlement of acquisitions of investments (net of dispositions) of \$(2.9) million.

Net cash used in financing activities was \$13.0 million during the three months ended March 31, 2013, consisting primarily of \$8.6 million of dividends on common equity,

Table of Contents

\$0.4 million of dividends on the Preferred Interests, and \$4.0 million of net repayments under the Revolving Facility.

At March 31, 2013, we had \$11.2 million in cash and cash equivalents.

The Revolving Facility is secured by substantially all of the assets in our portfolio, including cash and cash equivalents. At March 31, 2013, we had \$70.0 million drawn and outstanding under the Revolving Facility, with an additional \$46.0 million available to us, subject to compliance with customary affirmative and negative covenants, including the maintenance of a minimum shareholders' equity, the maintenance of ratios of not less than 300% of total assets (less total liabilities other than indebtedness) to total indebtedness and not less than 200% of total assets (less total liabilities other than indebtedness) to the sum of total preferred equity and indebtedness, and restrictions on certain payments and issuance of debt. Economic conditions, like those that began in 2007 and which have continued, may result in a decrease in the value of our investments, which would affect both the asset coverage ratios and the value of the collateral securing the Revolving Facility, and may therefore impact our ability to borrow under the Revolving Facility. In addition to regulatory restrictions that restrict our ability to raise capital, the Leverage Program contains various covenants which, if not complied with, could accelerate repayment under the Revolving Facility or require redemption of the Preferred Interests, thereby materially and adversely affecting our liquidity, financial condition and results of operations. At March 31, 2013, we were in compliance with all financial and operational covenants required by the Revolving Facility.

Economic conditions, like those that began in 2007 and which have continued, while creating attractive opportunities for us, may decrease liquidity and raise the cost of capital generally, which could limit our ability to renew, extend or replace the Leverage Program on terms as favorable as are currently included therein. If we are unable to renew, extend or replace the Leverage Program upon its maturity, we expect to have sufficient funds to repay the outstanding balance in full from our net investment income and sales of, and repayments of principal from, our portfolio company investments, as well as from anticipated debt and equity capital raises, among other sources. Economic conditions, like those that began in 2007 and which have continued, may limit our ability to raise capital or the ability of the companies in which we invest to repay our loans or engage in a liquidity event, such as a sale, recapitalization or initial public offering. The Revolving Facility matures in July 2014 and the Preferred Interests will be subject to mandatory redemption in July 2016. Any inability to renew, extend or replace the Revolving Facility or replace the Preferred Interests could adversely impact our liquidity and ability to find new investments or maintain distributions to our stockholders.

Challenges in the market are intensified for us by certain regulatory limitations under the Code and the 1940 Act. To maintain our qualification as a RIC, we must satisfy, among other requirements, an annual distribution requirement to pay out at least 90% of our ordinary income and short-term capital gains to our stockholders. Because we are required to distribute our income in this manner, and because the illiquidity of many of our investments may make it difficult for us to finance new investments through the sale of current investments, our ability to make new investments is highly dependent upon external financing. While we anticipate being able to continue to satisfy all covenants and repay the outstanding balance under the Leverage Program when due, there can be no assurance that we will be able to do so, which could lead to an event of default. In addition to regulatory restrictions that restrict our ability to raise capital, the Leverage Program contains various covenants which, if not complied with, could accelerate repayment under the Revolving Facility or require redemption of the Preferred Interests, thereby materially and adversely affecting our liquidity, financial condition and results of operations.

Table of Contents

Contractual obligations

The Revolving Facility is a senior secured revolving credit facility with certain lenders pursuant to which amounts may be drawn up to \$116 million. The Revolving Facility matures on July 31, 2014, and may be extended at our option for one 12-month period. At March 31, 2013, \$70 million in advances were outstanding under the Revolving Facility, all of which were short-term draws of less than one year.

We have also entered into several contracts under which we have future commitments. Pursuant to an investment management agreement, the Advisor manages our day-to-day operations and provides investment advisory services to us. Payments under the investment management agreement will be equal to a percentage of the value of our gross assets (excluding cash and cash equivalents) and an incentive compensation, plus reimbursement of certain expenses incurred by the Advisor. Under our administration agreement, the Administrator provides us with administrative services, facilities and personnel. Payments under the administration agreement are equal to an allocable portion of overhead and other expenses incurred by the Administrator in performing its obligations to us, and may include rent and our allocable portion of the cost of certain of our officers and their respective staffs. We are responsible for reimbursing the Advisor for due diligence and negotiation expenses, fees and expenses of custodians, administrators, transfer and distribution agents, counsel and directors, insurance, filings and registrations, proxy expenses, expenses of communications to investors, compliance expenses, interest, taxes, portfolio transaction expenses, costs of responding to regulatory inquiries and reporting to regulatory authorities, costs and expenses of preparing and maintaining our books and records, indemnification, litigation and other extraordinary expenses and such other expenses as are approved by the directors as being reasonably related to the organization, offering, capitalization, operation or administration of the Company and any portfolio investments, as applicable. The Advisor is not responsible for any of the foregoing expenses and such services are not investment advisory services under the 1940 Act. Either party may terminate each of the investment management agreement and administration agreement without penalty upon not less than 60 days' written notice to the other.

Distributions

Our quarterly dividends and distributions to common stockholders are recorded on the ex-dividend date and are determined under guidelines established by our board of directors. Distributions are declared considering our estimate of annual taxable income available for distribution to stockholders and the amount of taxable income carried over from the prior year for distribution in the current year. We do not have a policy to pay distributions at a specific level and expect to continue to distribute substantially all of our taxable income. We cannot assure stockholders that they will receive any distributions or distributions at a particular level.

On March 7, 2013, the Company's board of directors declared a first quarter cash dividend of \$0.35 per share and a special dividend of \$0.05 per share, both payable on March 29, 2013 to stockholders of record as of the close of business on March 18, 2013. On March 28, 2013, we paid a cash dividend of \$8.6 million.

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Table of Contents

The following tables summarize the Company's dividends declared for the three months ended March 31, 2013 and March 31, 2012:

Date Declared	Record Date	Payment Date	Amount Per Share	Total Amount
March 17, 2013	March 18, 2013	March 29, 2013	\$ 0.40 *	\$ 8,591,051
Total for three months ended March 31, 2013			\$ 0.40 *	\$ 8,591,051
March 9, 2012	April 3, 2012	March 29, 2013	\$ 0.34 **	\$ 5,400,000
Total for three months ended March 31, 2012			\$ 0.34 **	\$ 5,400,000

*
Includes a special dividend of \$0.05.

**
Based on 15,725,635 pro-forma converted shares before the initial public offering.

The following table summarizes the total shares issued in connection with our dividend reinvestment plan for the three months ended March 31, 2013:

	Shares Issued	Price Per Share	Proceeds
Shares issued from dividend reinvestment plan	1,104	\$ 15.96	\$ 17,614

We have elected to be taxed as a RIC under Subchapter M of the Code. In order to maintain favorable RIC tax treatment, we must distribute annually to our stockholders at least 90% of our ordinary income and realized net short-term capital gains in excess of realized net long-term capital losses, if any, out of the assets legally available for distribution. In order to avoid certain excise taxes imposed on RICs, we must distribute during each calendar year an amount at least equal to the sum of:

98% of our ordinary income (not taking into account any capital gains or losses) for the calendar year;

98.2% of the amount by which our capital gains exceed our capital losses (adjusted for certain ordinary losses) for the one-year period generally ending on October 31 of the calendar year; and

certain undistributed amounts from previous years on which we paid no U.S. federal income tax.

We may, at our discretion, carry forward taxable income in excess of calendar year distributions and pay a 4% excise tax on this income. If we choose to do so, all other things being equal, this would increase expenses and reduce the amounts available to be distributed to our stockholders. We will accrue excise tax on estimated taxable income as required. In addition, although we currently intend to distribute realized net capital gains (i.e., net long-term capital gains in excess of short-term capital losses), if any, at least annually, out of the assets legally available for such distributions, we may in the future decide to retain such capital gains for investment.

We have adopted an "opt in" dividend reinvestment plan for our common stockholders. As a result, if we declare a dividend or other distribution payable in cash, each stockholder that has not "opted in" to our dividend reinvestment plan will receive such dividends in cash, rather than having their dividends automatically reinvested in additional shares of our common stock.

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We may not be able to achieve operating results that will allow us to make dividends and distributions at a specific level or to increase the amount of these dividends and distributions

S-22

Table of Contents

from time to time. Also, we may be limited in our ability to make dividends and distributions due to the asset coverage test applicable to us as a BDC under the 1940 Act and due to provisions in our existing and future credit facilities. If we do not distribute a certain percentage of our income annually, we will suffer adverse tax consequences, including possible loss of favorable RIC tax treatment. 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 PIK 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 or market discount. 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 RIC and may be subject to an excise tax.

In order to satisfy the annual distribution requirement applicable to RICs, we have the ability to declare a large portion of a dividend in shares of our common stock instead of in cash. As long as a portion of such dividend is paid in cash and certain requirements are met, the entire distribution would be treated as a dividend for U.S. federal income tax purposes.

Related Parties

We have entered into a number of business relationships with affiliated or related parties, including the following:

Each of the Holding Company and the Operating Company has entered into an investment management agreement with the Advisor.

The Administrator provides us with administrative services necessary to conduct our day-to-day operations. For providing these services, facilities and personnel, the Administrator may be reimbursed by us for expenses incurred by the Administrator in performing its obligations under the administration agreement, including our allocable portion of the cost of certain of our officers and the Administrator's administrative staff and providing, at our request and on our behalf, significant managerial assistance to our portfolio companies to which we are required to provide such assistance.

We have entered into a royalty-free license agreement with the Advisor, pursuant to which the Advisor has agreed to grant us a non-exclusive, royalty-free license to use the name "TCP."

Pursuant to its limited partnership agreement, the general partner of the Partnership is SVOF/MM, LLC. SVOF/MM, LLC is an affiliate of the Advisor and the general partners or managing member of certain other funds managed by the Advisor.

The Advisor and its affiliates, employees and associates currently do and in the future may manage other funds and accounts. The Advisor and its affiliates may determine that an investment is appropriate for us and for one or more of those other funds or accounts. Accordingly, conflicts may arise regarding the allocation of investments or opportunities among us and those accounts. In general, the Advisor will allocate investment opportunities pro rata among us and the other funds and accounts (assuming the investment satisfies the objectives of each) based on the amount of committed capital each then has available. The allocation of certain investment opportunities in private placements is subject to independent director approval pursuant to the terms of the co-investment exemptive order applicable to us. In certain cases, investment opportunities may be made other than on a pro rata basis. For example, we may desire to retain an asset at the same time that one or more other funds or accounts desire to sell it or we may not have additional capital to invest at a time the other funds or accounts do. If the Advisor is unable to manage our investments effectively, we may

Table of Contents

be unable to achieve our investment objective. In addition, the Advisor may face conflicts in allocating investment opportunities between us and certain other entities that could impact our investment returns. While our ability to enter into transactions with our affiliates will be restricted under the 1940 Act, we have received an exemptive order from the SEC permitting certain affiliated investments subject to certain conditions. As a result, we may face conflict of interests and investments made pursuant to the exemptive order conditions which could in certain circumstances affect adversely the price paid or received by us or the availability or size of the position purchased or sold by us.

Recent Developments

From April 1, 2013 through May 17, 2013, the Company has invested approximately \$88.3 million in nine loans with an effective yield of approximately 9.3%.

On May 1, 2013, the stockholders of the Company voted to add an additional director, Rajneesh Vig, to the Board of Directors effective as of May 1, 2013.

On May 8, 2013, the Company's board of directors declared a second quarter cash dividend of \$0.36 per share payable on June 28, 2013 to stockholders of record as of the close of business on June 7, 2013.

On May 16, 2013, the Company secured a new \$50 million revolving credit facility from Deutsche Bank AG, New York Branch, as administrative agent, through its indirect, wholly-owned subsidiary, TCPC Funding I, LLC. The credit facility, which matures on May 15, 2016, contains an accordion feature which allows for expansion of the facility up to \$100 million, subject to consent from Deutsche Bank AG and other customary conditions. Borrowings under the credit facility will generally bear interest at a rate of LIBOR plus 2.75% per annum. The new credit facility provides additional leverage to the Company, beyond its existing \$250 million consolidated leverage facility. At May 20, 2013, \$25 million in advances are outstanding under this new credit facility.

Table of Contents**QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURE ABOUT MARKET RISK**

We are subject to financial market risks, including changes in interest rates. At March 31, 2013, 69.3% of our debt investments bore interest based on floating rates, such as LIBOR, EURIBOR, the Federal Funds Rate or the Prime Rate. The interest rates on such investments generally reset by reference to the current market index after one to six months. At March 31, 2013, the percentage of our floating rate debt investments that bore interest based on an interest rate floor was 96.4%. Floating rate investments subject to a floor generally reset by reference to the current market index after one to six months only if the index exceeds the floor.

Interest rate sensitivity refers to the change in earnings that may result from changes in the level of interest rates. Because we fund a portion of our investments with borrowings, our net investment income is affected by the difference between the rate at which we invest and the rate at which we borrow. 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.

Based on our March 31, 2013 balance sheet, the following table shows the annual impact on net income of base rate changes in interest rates (considering interest rate floors for variable rate instruments) assuming no changes in our investment and borrowing structure:

Basis Point Change	Interest income	Interest Expense	Net Income
Up 300 basis points	\$ 6,414,658	\$ (6,120,000)	\$ 294,658
Up 200 basis points	\$ 3,087,323	\$ (4,080,000)	\$ (992,677)
Up 100 basis points	\$ 290,343	\$ (2,040,000)	\$ (1,749,657)
Down 100 basis points	\$ (47,569)	\$ 563,244	\$ 515,675
Down 200 basis points	\$ (47,569)	\$ 563,244	\$ 515,675
Down 300 basis points	\$ (47,569)	\$ 563,244	\$ 515,675

S-25

Table of Contents

USE OF PROCEEDS

The net proceeds of the offering are estimated to be approximately \$ million (or approximately \$ million if the underwriters exercise their overallotment option to purchase additional shares in full), in each case after deducting the underwriting discounts and commissions and estimated offering expenses of approximately \$638,460 payable by us.

We intend to use all the net proceeds to repay amounts outstanding under the Revolving Facility.

As of May 16, 2013, we had \$91 million outstanding under the Revolving Facility, with advances generally bearing interest at LIBOR plus 0.44%, subject to certain limitations. The Revolving Facility matures July 31, 2014, subject to extension by the lenders at our request for one 12-month period.

S-26

Table of Contents**PRICE RANGE OF COMMON STOCK**

Our common stock began trading on April 5, 2012 and is currently traded on The Nasdaq Global Select Market under the symbol "TCPC." The following table lists the high and low closing sale price for our common stock, the premium (discount) of the related closing sale price as a percentage of NAV and quarterly distributions per share since shares of our common stock began being regularly quoted on The Nasdaq Global Select Market.

		Stock Price		Premium (Discount) Premium of (Discount) High of Sales Low Price Sales to Price to NAV (1) High (2) Low (2) NAV (3) NAV (3) Declared Distributions		
Fiscal year ended December 31, 2012						
Second Quarter (4)	\$ 14.70	\$ 14.75	\$ 13.80	0.3%	(6.1)%	\$ 0.34
Third Quarter	14.79	15.96	14.23	7.9%	(3.8)%	0.35
Fourth Quarter	14.71	15.80	14.66	7.4%	(0.3)%	0.40 (5)
Fiscal year ended December 31, 2013						
First Quarter	\$ 14.91	\$ 16.16	\$ 14.64	8.4%	(1.8)%	\$ 0.40 (5)
Second Quarter (to May 17, 2013)	\$ (6)	\$ 15.91	\$ 15.01	% (6)	% (6)	\$ 0.36

- (1) NAV per share is determined as of the last day in the relevant quarter and therefore may not reflect the NAV per share on the date of the high and low sales prices. The NAVs shown are based on outstanding shares at the end of each period.
- (2) The High/Low Stock Price is calculated as of the closing price on a given day in the applicable quarter.
- (3) Calculated as the respective High/Low Stock Price minus the quarter end NAV, divided by the quarter end NAV.
- (4) From April 5, 2012 (initial public offering) to June 30, 2012.
- (5) Includes a special dividend of \$0.05 per share.
- (6) NAV has not yet been finally determined for any day after March 31, 2013.

On May 17, 2013, the closing price of our common stock was \$15.73 per share. As of May 17, 2013, we had 45 stockholders of record.

The table below sets forth each class of our outstanding securities as of May 17, 2013.

Title of Class	Amount Authorized	Amount Held by Registrant or for its Account	Amount Outstanding
Common Stock	200,000,000		21,478,732

S-27

Table of Contents**CAPITALIZATION**

The following table sets forth (1) our actual capitalization at March 31, 2013 and (2) our capitalization on a pro forma basis giving effect to the assumed sale of 4,000,000 shares of our common stock in this offering at the public offering price of \$15.73 per share, the last reported closing price of our common stock on May 17, 2013, after deducting the underwriting discounts and commissions and offering expenses payable by us and the application of the estimated net proceeds of this offering. You should read this table together with "Use of Proceeds" in this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus.

	As of March 31, 2013	
	Actual	Pro forma
Assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 11,177,328	\$ 11,177,328
Investments	509,994,945	509,994,945
Other assets	8,838,580	8,838,580
Total assets	\$ 530,010,853	\$ 530,010,853
Liabilities:		
Revolving Facility (1)	\$ 70,000,000	\$ 9,606,060
Other liabilities	4,836,107	4,836,107
Total liabilities	\$ 74,836,107	\$ 14,442,167
Stockholders' equity:		
Preferred Interests, (2) \$20,000/share liquidation preference; 6,700 shares authorized, 6,700 preferred interests issued and outstanding, actual; 6,700 preferred interests issued and outstanding, pro forma	\$ 134,000,000	\$ 134,000,000
Accumulated dividends on Preferred Interests	510,274	510,274
Common stock, par value \$0.001 per share; 200,000,000 shares of common stock authorized; 21,478,732 stock issued and outstanding, actual; 25,478,732 common stock issued and outstanding, pro forma	21,479	25,479
Preferred stock, par value \$0.001 per share; 100,000,000 shares of preferred stock authorized; no shares of preferred stock issued and outstanding, actual; no shares of preferred stock issued and outstanding, pro forma		
Capital in excess of par value	444,251,674	504,641,614
Accumulated net investment income	24,359,019	24,359,019
Accumulated net realized losses	(58,506,203)	(58,506,203)
Accumulated net unrealized depreciation	(89,932,575)	(89,932,575)
Net assets applicable to common shareholders	\$ 320,193,394	\$ 380,587,334
Total capitalization	\$ 530,010,853	\$ 529,539,775

- (1) The above table reflects our liabilities under the Revolving Facility as of March 31, 2013. As of May 17, 2013, our debt outstanding under the Revolving Facility was \$91 million.
- (2) Preferred Interests are a component of the \$250 million Leverage Program of the Operating Company.

Table of Contents**SENIOR SECURITIES**

Information about our senior securities is shown in the following table as of the end of each fiscal year ended since the Company commenced operations and as of March 31, 2013. The senior securities table below has been audited by our independent registered public accounting firm.

Class and Year	Total Amount Outstanding (3)	Asset Coverage Per Unit (4)	Involuntary Liquidating Preference Per Unit (5)	Average Market Value Per Unit (6)
Revolving Facility (1)				
Fiscal 2013 (as of March 31, 2013, unaudited)	\$ 70,000	\$ 7,486	\$	N/A
Fiscal 2012	74,000	7,077		N/A
Fiscal 2011	29,000	13,803		N/A
Fiscal 2010	50,000	8,958		N/A
Fiscal 2009	75,000	5,893		N/A
Fiscal 2008	34,000	10,525		N/A
Fiscal 2007	207,000	3,534		N/A
Preferred Interests (2)				
Fiscal 2013 (as of March 31, 2013, unaudited)	\$ 134,000	\$ 51,517	\$ 20,076	N/A
Fiscal 2012	134,000	50,475	20,079	N/A
Fiscal 2011	134,000	49,251	20,070	N/A
Fiscal 2010	134,000	48,770	20,056	N/A
Fiscal 2009	134,000	42,350	20,055	N/A
Fiscal 2008	134,000	42,343	20,175	N/A
Fiscal 2007	134,000	43,443	20,289	N/A

- (1) The Operating Company entered into the Revolving Facility, pursuant to which amounts may currently be drawn up to \$116 million. The Revolving Facility matures July 31, 2014, subject to extension by the lenders at our request for one 12-month period.
- (2) At December 31, 2012, the Operating Company had 6,700 Preferred Interests issued and outstanding with a liquidation preference of \$20,000 per interest. The Preferred Interests will be subject to mandatory redemption on July 31, 2016.
- (3) Total amount of each class of senior securities outstanding at the end of the period presented (in 000's).
- (4) The asset coverage ratio for a class of senior securities representing indebtedness is calculated as our consolidated total assets, less all liabilities and indebtedness not represented by senior securities, divided by senior securities representing indebtedness. For the Revolving Facility, the asset coverage ratio with respect to indebtedness is multiplied by \$1,000 to determine the Asset Coverage Per Unit. The asset coverage ratio for the Preferred Interests is calculated as our consolidated total assets, less all liabilities and indebtedness not represented by senior securities, divided by the sum of senior securities representing indebtedness and the liquidation preference of the Preferred Interests. For the Preferred Interests, the asset coverage ratio with

respect to the Preferred Interests is multiplied by their liquidation value of \$20,000 plus accrued dividends to determine the Asset Coverage Per Unit.

(5)

The amount to which such class of senior security would be entitled upon the voluntary liquidation of the issuer in preference to any security junior to it. The " " in this column indicates that the SEC expressly does not require this information to be disclosed for certain types of senior securities.

(6)

Not applicable because senior securities are not registered for public trading.

Table of Contents

UNDERWRITING

Deutsche Bank Securities Inc. and Keefe, Bruyette & Woods, Inc. are acting as representatives of each of the underwriters named below. Subject to the terms and conditions set forth in an underwriting agreement among us, the Advisor, the General Partner and the underwriters, we have agreed to sell to the underwriters, and each of the underwriters has agreed, severally and not jointly, to purchase from us, the number of shares of common stock set forth opposite its name below.

Underwriter	Number of Shares
Deutsche Bank Securities Inc.	
Keefe, Bruyette & Woods, Inc.	
Raymond James & Associates, Inc.	
Oppenheimer & Co. Inc.	
RBC Capital Markets, LLC	
D.A. Davidson & Co.	
JMP Securities LLC	
National Securities Corporation	
Wunderlich Securities, Inc.	

Total

Subject to the terms and conditions set forth in the underwriting agreement, the underwriters have agreed, severally and not jointly, to purchase all of the shares sold under the underwriting agreement if any of these shares are purchased. If an underwriter defaults, the underwriting agreement provides that the purchase commitments of the nondefaulting underwriters may be increased or the underwriting agreement may be terminated.

We, the Advisor and the General Partner have agreed to indemnify the underwriters against certain liabilities, including liabilities under the Securities Act, or to contribute to payments the underwriters may be required to make in respect of those liabilities.

The underwriters are offering the shares, subject to prior sale, when, as and if issued to and accepted by them, subject to approval of legal matters by their counsel, including the validity of the shares, and other conditions contained in the underwriting agreement, such as the receipt by the underwriters of officer's certificates and legal opinions. The underwriters reserve the right to withdraw, cancel or modify offers to the public and to reject orders in whole or in part.

Our common stock is listed on The Nasdaq Global Select Market under the symbol "TCPC."

Commissions and Discounts

The representatives have advised us that the underwriters propose initially to offer the shares to the public at the public offering price set forth on the cover page of this prospectus supplement and to dealers at that price less a concession not in excess of \$ per share. After the initial offering, the public offering price, concession or any other term of the offering may be changed.

Table of Contents

The following table shows the public offering price, underwriting discount and proceeds before expenses to us. The information assumes either no exercise or full exercise by the underwriters of their overallotment option.

	Per Share	Without Option	With Option
Public offering price	\$	\$	\$
Sales load (underwriting discount and commissions)	\$	\$	\$
Proceeds, before expenses, to the Company	\$	\$	\$

The expenses of the offering, not including the underwriting discount, are estimated at \$ million and are payable by us, including approximately \$20,000 of expenses that we have agreed to reimburse the underwriters for the Financial Industry Regulation Authority filing fees and reasonable legal fees and expenses incurred in connection with the review and approval by the Financial Industry Regulation Authority of the terms of the offer and sale of the common stock in this offering. Such expense will indirectly be borne by investors in this offering and will consequently lower their net asset value per share.

Overallotment Option

We have granted an option to the underwriters, exercisable for 30 days after the date of this prospectus supplement, to purchase up to 600,000 additional shares at the public offering price, less the underwriting discount and the amount of any dividend or distribution declared by us and payable on the shares of common stock initially sold by us in this offering but not payable on the additional shares. The underwriters may exercise this option solely to cover any overallotments. If the underwriters exercise this option, each will be obligated, subject to conditions contained in the underwriting agreement, to purchase a number of additional shares proportionate to that underwriter's initial amount reflected in the above table.

No Sales of Similar Securities

We, our executive officers and directors and certain members of the Advisor's investment committee have agreed not to sell or transfer any common stock or securities convertible into, exchangeable for, exercisable for, or repayable with common stock, for 90 days after the date of this prospectus supplement without first obtaining the written consent of each of the representatives. Specifically, we and these other persons have agreed, with certain limited exceptions, not to directly or indirectly

offer, pledge, sell or contract to sell any common stock,

sell any option or contract to purchase any common stock,

purchase any option or contract to sell any common stock,

grant any option, right or warrant for the sale of any common stock,

lend or otherwise dispose of or transfer any common stock,

request or demand that we file a registration statement related to the common stock, or

enter into any swap or other agreement that transfers, in whole or in part, the economic consequence of ownership of any common stock whether any such swap or transaction is to be settled by delivery of shares or other securities, in cash or otherwise.

This lock-up provision applies to common stock owned now or acquired later by the directors, officers and members of the Advisor's investment committee executing the agreement or over which any director, officer and member of the Advisor's investment

Table of Contents

committee executing the agreement later acquires the power of disposition. In the event that either (x) during the last 17 days of the lock-up period referred to above, we issue an earnings release or material news or a material event relating to us occurs or (y) prior to the expiration of the lock-up period, we announce that we will release earnings results or become aware that material news or a material event will occur during the 16-day period beginning on the last day of the lock-up period, the restrictions described above shall continue to apply until the expiration of the 18-day period beginning on the issuance of the earnings release or the occurrence of the material news or material event.

Price Stabilization, Short Positions and Penalty Bids

Until the distribution of the shares is completed, SEC rules may limit underwriters and selling group members from bidding for and purchasing our common stock. However, the representatives may engage in transactions that stabilize the price of the common stock, such as bids or purchases to peg, fix or maintain that price.

In connection with the offering, the underwriters may purchase and sell our common stock in the open market. These transactions may include short sales, purchases on the open market to cover positions created by short sales and stabilizing transactions. Short sales involve the sale by the underwriters of a greater number of shares than they are required to purchase in the offering. "Covered" short sales are sales made in an amount not greater than the underwriters' overallotment option described above. The underwriters may close out any covered short position by either exercising their overallotment option or purchasing shares in the open market. In determining the source of shares to close out the covered short position, the underwriters will consider, among other things, the price of shares available for purchase in the open market as compared to the price at which they may purchase shares through the overallotment option. "Naked" short sales are sales in excess of the overallotment option. The underwriters must close out any naked short position by purchasing shares in the open market. A naked short position is more likely to be created if the underwriters are concerned that there may be downward pressure on the price of our common stock in the open market after pricing that could adversely affect investors who purchase in the offering. Stabilizing transactions consist of various bids for or purchases of shares of common stock made by the underwriters in the open market prior to the completion of the offering.

The underwriters may also 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 shares sold by or for the account of such underwriter in stabilizing or short covering transactions.

Similar to other purchase transactions, the underwriters' purchases to cover the syndicate short sales may have the effect of raising or maintaining the market price of our common stock or preventing or retarding a decline in the market price of our common stock. As a result, the price of our common stock may be higher than the price that might otherwise exist in the open market. The underwriters may conduct these transactions on The Nasdaq Global Select Market, in the over-the-counter market or otherwise.

Neither we nor any of the underwriters make any representation or prediction as to the direction or magnitude of any effect that the transactions described above may have on the price of our common stock. In addition, neither we nor any of the underwriters make any representation that the representatives will engage in these transactions or that these transactions, once commenced, will not be discontinued without notice.

Table of Contents

Passive Market Making

In connection with this offering, the underwriters may engage in passive market making transactions in our common stock on The Nasdaq Global Select Market in accordance with Rule 103 of Regulation M under the Securities Exchange Act during a period before the commencement of offers or sales of common stock and extending through the completion of distribution. A passive market maker must display its bid at a price not in excess of the highest independent bid of that security. However, if all independent bids are lowered below the passive market maker's bid, that bid must then be lowered when specified purchase limits are exceeded. Passive market making may cause the price of our common stock to be higher than the price that otherwise would exist in the open market in the absence of those transactions. The underwriters are not required to engage in passive market making and may end passive market making activities at any time.

Electronic Offer, Sale and Distribution of Shares

In connection with the offering, certain of the underwriters or securities dealers may distribute prospectuses by electronic means, such as e-mail. In addition, certain of the underwriters may facilitate Internet distribution for this offering to certain of its Internet subscription customers. Certain of the underwriters may allocate a limited number of shares for sale to its online brokerage customers. An electronic prospectus supplement is available on the Internet web site maintained by one or more of the underwriters. Other than the prospectus supplement in electronic format, the information on any underwriter's web site is not part of this prospectus supplement or the accompanying prospectus, or the registration statement of which the accompanying prospectus and this prospectus supplement form a part.

Other Relationships

The underwriters and their respective affiliates are full service financial institutions engaged in various activities, which may include sales and trading, commercial and investment banking, advisory, investment management, investment research, principal investment, hedging, market making, brokerage and other financial and non-financial activities and services. Some of the underwriters and their affiliates have engaged in, and may in the future engage in, investment banking and other commercial dealings in the ordinary course of business with us or our affiliates. They have received, or may in the future receive, customary fees and commissions for these transactions.

In addition, in the ordinary course of their business activities, the underwriters and their affiliates may make or hold a broad array of investments and actively trade debt and equity securities (or related derivative securities) and financial instruments (including bank loans) for their own account and for the accounts of their customers. Such investments and securities activities may involve securities and/or instruments of ours or our affiliates. The underwriters and their affiliates may also make investment recommendations and/or publish or express independent research views in respect of such securities or financial instruments and may hold, or recommend to clients that they acquire, long and/or short positions in such securities and instruments.

Notice to Prospective Investors in the EEA

In relation to each member state of the European Economic Area which has implemented the Prospectus Directive (each, a "Relevant Member State"), including each Relevant Member State that has implemented the 2010 PD Amending Directive with regard to persons to whom

Table of Contents

an offer of securities is addressed and the denomination per unit of the offer of shares (each, an "Early Implementing Member State"), with effect from and including the date on which the Prospectus Directive is implemented in that Relevant Member State (the "Relevant Implementation Date"), no offer of shares will be made to the public in that Relevant Member State (other than offers (the "Permitted Public Offers") where a prospectus will be published in relation to the shares that has been approved by the competent authority in a 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 with effect from and including that Relevant Implementation Date, offers of shares may be made to the public in that Relevant Member State at any time:

- A.
 - to "qualified investors" as defined in the Prospectus Directive, including:
 - (a) (in the case of Relevant Member States other than Early Implementing Member States) 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, or any legal entity which has two or more of (i) an average of at least 250 employees during the last financial year; (ii) a total balance sheet of more than €43.0 million and (iii) an annual turnover of more than €50.0 million as shown in its last annual or consolidated accounts; or
 - (b) (in the case of Early Implementing Member States) persons or entities that are described in points (1) to (4) of Section I of Annex II to Directive 2004/39/EC, and those who are treated on request as professional clients in accordance with Annex II to Directive 2004/39/EC, or recognized as eligible counterparties in accordance with Article 24 of Directive 2004/39/EC unless they have requested that they be treated as non-professional clients; or
- B. to fewer than 100 (or, in the case of Early Implementing Member States, 150) natural or legal persons (other than "qualified investors" as defined in the Prospectus Directive), as permitted in the Prospectus Directive, subject to obtaining the prior consent of the representatives for any such offer; or
- C. in any other circumstances falling within Article 3(2) of the Prospectus Directive, provided that no such offer of shares shall result in a requirement for the publication of a prospectus pursuant to Article 3 of the Prospectus Directive or of a supplement to a prospectus pursuant to Article 16 of the Prospectus Directive.

Each person in a Relevant Member State (other than a Relevant Member State where there is a Permitted Public Offer) who initially acquires any shares or to whom any offer is made will be deemed to have represented, acknowledged and agreed that (A) it is a "qualified investor", and (B) in the case of any shares acquired by it as a financial intermediary, as that term is used in Article 3(2) of the Prospectus Directive, (x) the shares acquired by it in the offering have not been acquired on behalf of, nor have they been acquired with a view to their offer or resale to, persons in any Relevant Member State other than "qualified investors" as defined in the Prospectus Directive, or in circumstances in which the prior consent of the Subscribers has been given to the offer or resale, or (y) where shares have been acquired by it on behalf of persons in any Relevant Member State other than "qualified investors" as defined in the Prospectus Directive, the offer of those shares to it is not treated under the Prospectus Directive as having been made to such persons.

For the purpose of the above provisions, the expression "an offer to the public" in relation to any shares in any Relevant Member State means the communication in any form and by any means of sufficient information on the terms of the offer of any shares to be

Table of Contents

offered so as to enable an investor to decide to purchase any shares, as the same may be varied in the Relevant Member State by any measure implementing the Prospectus Directive in the Relevant Member State and the expression "Prospectus Directive" means Directive 2003/71 EC (including the 2010 PD Amending Directive, in the case of Early Implementing Member States) and includes any relevant implementing measure in each Relevant Member State and the expression "2010 PD Amending Directive" means Directive 2010/73/EU.

Notice to Prospective Investors in the United Kingdom

In addition, in the United Kingdom, this document is being distributed only to, and is directed only at, and any offer subsequently made may only be directed at persons who are "qualified investors" (as defined in the Prospectus Directive) (i) who have professional experience in matters relating to investments falling within Article 19 (5) of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 (Financial Promotion) Order 2005, as amended (the "Order") and/or (ii) who are high net worth companies (or persons to whom it may otherwise be lawfully communicated) falling within Article 49(2)(a) to (d) of the Order (all such persons together being referred to as "relevant persons"). This document must not be acted on or relied on in the United Kingdom by persons who are not relevant persons. In the United Kingdom, any investment or investment activity to which this document relates is only available to, and will be engaged in with, relevant persons.

Notice to Prospective Investors in Switzerland

The shares of common stock may not be publicly offered in Switzerland and will not be listed on the SIX Swiss Exchange ("SIX") or on any other stock exchange or regulated trading facility in Switzerland. This document has been prepared without regard to the disclosure standards for issuance prospectuses under art. 652a or art. 1156 of the Swiss Code of Obligations or the disclosure standards for listing prospectuses under art. 27 ff. of the SIX Listing Rules or the listing rules of any other stock exchange or regulated trading facility in Switzerland. Neither this document nor any other offering or marketing material relating to the shares of common stock or the offering may be publicly distributed or otherwise made publicly available in Switzerland.

Neither this document nor any other offering or marketing material relating to the offering, us or the shares have been or will be filed with or approved by any Swiss regulatory authority. In particular, this document will not be filed with, and the offer of shares will not be supervised by, the Swiss Financial Market Supervisory Authority FINMA (FINMA), and the offer of shares has not been and will not be authorized under the Swiss Federal Act on Collective Investment Schemes ("CISA"). The investor protection afforded to acquirers of interests in collective investment schemes under the CISA does not extend to acquirers of shares.

Notice to Prospective Investors in the Dubai International Financial Centre

This prospectus supplement relates to an Exempt Offer in accordance with the Offered Securities Rules of the Dubai Financial Services Authority ("DFSA"). This prospectus supplement is intended for distribution only to persons of a type specified in the Offered Securities Rules of the DFSA. It must not be delivered to, or relied on by, any other person. The DFSA has no responsibility for reviewing or verifying any documents in connection with Exempt Offers. The DFSA has not approved this prospectus supplement nor taken steps to verify the information set forth herein and has no responsibility for the prospectus supplement. The shares to which this prospectus supplement relates may be illiquid and/or subject to restrictions on their resale. Prospective purchasers of the shares offered should

Table of Contents

conduct their own due diligence on the shares. If you do not understand the contents of this prospectus supplement you should consult an authorized financial advisor.

Principal Business Address

The principal business address of Deutsche Bank Securities Inc. is 60 Wall Street, New York, NY 10005. The principal business address of Keefe, Bruyette & Woods, Inc. is 787 Seventh Avenue, 4th Floor, New York, NY 10019. The principal business address of Raymond James & Associates, Inc. is 880 Carillon Parkway, St. Petersburg, Florida 33716. The principal business address of Oppenheimer & Co. Inc. is 85 Broad Street, New York, NY 10004. The principal business address of RBC Capital Markets, LLC is Three World Financial Center, 200 Vesey Street, 8th Floor, New York, NY 10281. The principal business address of D.A. Davidson & Co. is 8 Third St., N. Great Falls, MT 59401. The principal business address of JMP Securities LLC is 600 Montgomery Street, Suite 1100, San Francisco, CA 94111. The principal business address of National Securities Corporation is 120 Broadway, 27th Floor, New York, NY 10271. The principal business address of Wunderlich Securities, Inc. is 600 Poplar Avenue, Suite 150, Memphis, TN 38119.

Table of Contents

LEGAL MATTERS

Certain legal matters regarding the common stock offered hereby have been passed upon for the Company by Skadden, Arps, Slate, Meagher & Flom LLP, New York, New York, and for the underwriters by Proskauer Rose LLP, Los Angeles, California.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

We have filed with the SEC a shelf registration statement on Form N-2, together with all amendments and related exhibits, with respect to our common stock offered by this prospectus supplement. The registration statement contains additional information about us and the common stock being registered by this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus. This prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus do not contain all of the information set forth in the registration statement, including any exhibits and schedules it may contain. For further information concerning us or the shares we are offering, please refer to the registration statement. Statements contained in this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus as to the contents of any contract or other document referred to describe the material terms thereof but are not complete and in each instance reference is made to the copy of any contract or other document filed as an exhibit to the registration statement. Each statement is qualified in all respects by this reference.

We file with or submit to the SEC annual, quarterly and current periodic reports, proxy statements and other information meeting the informational requirements of the Securities Exchange Act. You may obtain free copies of this information, request a free copy of the SAI, the table of contents of which is on page 131 of the accompanying prospectus, and make stockholder inquiries by contacting us at Tennenbaum Capital Partners, LLC, c/o Investor Relations, 2951 28th Street, Suite 1000, Santa Monica, California 90405 or by calling us collect at (310) 566-1094. You may also inspect and copy these reports, proxy statements and other information, as well as the registration statement of which the accompanying prospectus forms a part and the related exhibits and schedules, at the Public Reference Room of the SEC at 100 F Street, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20549. You may obtain information on the operation of the Public Reference Room by calling the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330. Copies of these reports, proxy and information statements and other information may be obtained, after paying a duplicating fee, by electronic request at the following e-mail address: publicinfo@sec.gov, or by writing the SEC's Public Reference Section, 100 F Street, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20549-0102. In addition, the SEC maintains an Internet website that contains reports, proxy and information statements and other information filed electronically by us with the SEC at <http://www.sec.gov>.

No dealer, salesperson or other individual has been authorized to give any information or to make any representation other than those contained in this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus and, if given or made, such information or representations must not be relied upon as having been authorized by us or the underwriters. This prospectus supplement does not constitute an offer to sell or a solicitation of an offer to buy any securities in any jurisdiction in which such an offer or solicitation is not authorized or in which the person making such offer or solicitation is not qualified to do so, or to any person to whom it is unlawful to make such offer or solicitation. Neither the delivery of this prospectus supplement nor any sale made hereunder shall, under any circumstances, create any implication that there has been no change in our affairs or that information contained herein is correct as of any time subsequent to the date hereof.

Table of Contents

TABLE OF CONTENTS OF STATEMENT OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

An SAI dated as of May 20, 2013, has been filed with the SEC and is incorporated by reference in this prospectus supplement. An SAI may be obtained without charge by writing to us at Tennenbaum Capital Partners, LLC, c/o Investor Relations, 2951 28th Street, Suite 1000, Santa Monica, California 90405 or by calling us at (310) 566-1094. The Table of Contents of the SAI is as follows:

	Page
<u>The Company</u>	<u>SAI-3</u>
<u>Management of the Company</u>	<u>SAI-5</u>
<u>Distributions</u>	<u>SAI-17</u>
<u>Determination of Net Asset Value</u>	<u>SAI-18</u>
<u>Dividend Reinvestment Plan</u>	<u>SAI-21</u>
<u>Regulation</u>	<u>SAI-23</u>
<u>Brokerage Allocations and Other Practices</u>	<u>SAI-27</u>
<u>Financial Statements</u>	<u>SAI-28</u>
	S-38

Table of Contents

PROSPECTUS

\$150,000,000

Common Stock

We are a holding company (the "Holding Company") with no direct operations of our own, and currently our only business and sole asset is our ownership of all of the common limited partner interests in Special Value Continuation Partners, LP (the "Operating Company"), which represents approximately 100% of the common equity and 70.22% of the combined common and preferred equity interests of the Operating Company as of December 31, 2012. We and the Operating Company are externally managed, closed-end, non-diversified management investment companies that have elected to be treated as business development companies under the Investment Company Act of 1940 (the "1940 Act"). Our and the Operating Company's investment objective is to achieve high total returns through current income and capital appreciation, with an emphasis on principal protection. Both we and the Operating Company seek to achieve this investment objective primarily through investments in debt securities of middle-market companies. Our primary investment focus is investing in and originating leveraged loans to performing middle-market companies.

Tennenbaum Capital Partners, LLC (the "Advisor") serves as our and the Operating Company's investment advisor. The Advisor is a leading investment manager and specialty lender to middle-market companies that had in excess of \$4.5 billion in capital commitments from investors ("committed capital") under management as of December 31, 2012, approximately 12% of which consists of our committed capital. SVOF/MM, LLC, an affiliate of the Advisor, is the Operating Company's general partner and provides the administrative services necessary for us to operate.

We may offer, from time to time, in one or more offerings or series, together or separately, up to \$150,000,000 in shares of our common stock to provide us with additional capital. Shares of our common stock may be offered at prices and on terms to be disclosed in one or more supplements to this prospectus. You should read this prospectus and the applicable prospectus supplement carefully before you invest in shares of our common stock.

Shares of our common stock may be offered directly to one or more purchasers, or through agents designated from time to time by us, or to or through underwriters or dealers. The prospectus supplement relating to a particular offering will identify any agents, underwriters or dealers involved in the sale of shares of our common stock, and will disclose any applicable purchase price, fee, commission or discount arrangement between us and our agents, underwriters or dealers, or the basis upon which such amount may be calculated. See "Plan of Distribution." We may not sell any shares of our common stock through agents, underwriters or dealers without delivery of the prospectus and a prospectus supplement describing the method and terms of the offering of such shares of common stock.

The net asset value, or NAV, of our common stock on December 31, 2012 (the last date prior to the date of this prospectus on which NAV was determined) was \$14.71 per share. Our common stock is traded on The Nasdaq Global Select Market under the symbol "TCPC." The last reported closing price for our common stock on March 28, 2013 was \$15.96 per share. The offering price per share of our common stock sold from time to time pursuant to this prospectus less any underwriting commissions or discounts payable by us will not be less than the net asset value per share of our common stock at the time we make such offering.

This prospectus contains important information you should know before investing in our common stock. Please read it carefully before you invest and keep it for future reference. We file annual, quarterly and current reports, proxy statements and other information about us with the Securities and Exchange Commission. A Statement of Additional Information, dated April 3, 2013, containing additional information about the Holding Company and the Operating Company has been filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC") and is incorporated by reference in its entirety into this prospectus. The Advisor maintains a website at <http://www.tennenbaumcapital.com> and we make all of our annual, quarterly and current reports, proxy statements and other publicly filed information available, free of charge, on or through this website. You may also obtain free copies of our annual and quarterly reports, request a free copy of the Statement of Additional Information, the table of contents of which is on page 131 of this prospectus and make stockholder inquiries by contacting us at Tennenbaum Capital Partners, LLC, c/o Investor Relations, 2951 28th Street, Suite 1000, Santa Monica, California 90405 or by calling us collect at (310) 566-1094. The SEC maintains a website at <http://www.sec.gov> where such information is available without charge upon request. Information contained on our website is not incorporated by reference into this prospectus, and you should not consider information contained on our website to be part of this prospectus.

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The debt securities in which we typically invest are either rated below investment grade by independent rating agencies or would be rated below investment grade if such securities were rated by rating agencies. Below investment grade securities, which are often referred to as "hybrid securities," "junk bonds" or "leveraged loans" are regarded as having predominantly speculative characteristics with respect to the issuer's capacity to pay interest and repay principal. They may be illiquid and difficult to value and typically do not require repayment of principal prior to maturity, which potentially heightens the risk that we may lose all or part of our investment.

Shares of closed-end investment companies, including business development companies, frequently trade at a discount from their net asset value. If our shares trade at a discount to our net asset value, it will likely increase the risk of loss for purchasers in the offerings. Investing in our common stock involves a high degree of risk, including credit risk and the risk of the use of leverage. Before buying any shares of our common stock, you should read the discussion of the material risks of investing in our common stock in "Risks" beginning on page 22 of this prospectus.

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

This prospectus may not be used to consummate sales of shares of our common stock unless accompanied by a prospectus supplement.

The date of this prospectus is April 3, 2013.

Table of Contents

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
<u>About this Prospectus</u>	iii
<u>Prospectus Summary</u>	1
<u>Fees and Expenses</u>	17
<u>Selected Financial Data</u>	20
<u>Risks</u>	22
<u>Special Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements</u>	47
<u>Use of Proceeds</u>	48
<u>Senior Securities</u>	49
<u>Price Range of Common Stock</u>	50
<u>The Company</u>	51
<u>Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations</u>	64
<u>Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosure About Market Risk</u>	80
<u>Investment Portfolio</u>	81
<u>Management of the Company</u>	92
<u>Description of Securities</u>	104
<u>Material U.S. Federal Income Tax Matters</u>	118
<u>Plan of Distribution</u>	126
<u>Custodian</u>	129
<u>Transfer Agent</u>	129
<u>Legal Matters</u>	129
<u>Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm</u>	129
<u>Additional Information</u>	129
<u>Privacy Principles</u>	130
<u>Table of Contents of Statement of Additional Information</u>	131

Statistical and market data used in this prospectus has been obtained from governmental and independent industry sources and publications. We have not independently verified the data obtained from these sources. Forward-looking information obtained from these sources is subject to the same qualifications and the additional uncertainties regarding the other forward-looking statements contained in this prospectus, for which the safe harbor provided in Section 27A of the Securities Act and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act is not available.

You should rely only on the information contained in this prospectus, the Statement of Additional Information, or SAI, incorporated by reference in its entirety in this prospectus, and the accompanying prospectus supplement. 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 no underwriters are, making offers to sell these securities in any jurisdiction where such offer or sale is not permitted. You should assume that the information in this prospectus is accurate only as of the date on the front of this prospectus, the information in the SAI is accurate only as of its respective date and the information in the accompanying prospectus supplement is accurate only as of the date on the front of the accompanying prospectus supplement. Our business, financial condition and prospects may have changed since that date. To the extent required by applicable law, we will update this prospectus and the SAI during the offering period to reflect material changes to the disclosure herein.

Table of Contents

ABOUT THIS PROSPECTUS

This prospectus is part of a registration statement that we have filed with the SEC, using the "shelf" registration process. Under the shelf registration process, we may offer, from time to time on a delayed basis over a three year period, up to \$150,000,000 in shares of our common stock. The shares of our common stock may be offered at prices and on terms described in one or more supplements to this prospectus. This prospectus provides you with a general description of the shares of our common stock that we may offer. Each time we use this prospectus to offer shares of our common stock, we will provide a prospectus supplement that will contain specific information about the terms of that offering. The prospectus supplement may also add, update or change information contained in this prospectus. Please carefully read this prospectus and any prospectus supplement together with any exhibits and the additional information described under the heading "Additional Information" and the section under the heading "Risks" before you make an investment decision.

Table of Contents

PROSPECTUS SUMMARY

This summary highlights some of the information in this prospectus. This summary is not complete and may not contain all of the information that you may want to consider before investing in our common stock. You should read the entire prospectus, including "Risks," and the Statement of Additional Information, dated April 3, 2013 (the "SAI").

Throughout this prospectus, unless the context otherwise requires, a reference to:

"Holding Company" refers to Special Value Continuation Fund, LLC, a Delaware limited liability company, for the periods prior to the consummation of the Conversion (as defined below) described elsewhere in this prospectus and to TCP Capital Corp. for the periods after the consummation of the Conversion;

"Operating Company" refers to Special Value Continuation Partners, LP, a Delaware limited partnership;

"Advisor" refers to Tennenbaum Capital Partners, LLC, a Delaware limited liability company and the investment manager; and

"General Partner" and "Administrator" refer to SVOF/MM, LLC, a Delaware limited liability company, the general partner of the Operating Company and an affiliate of the Advisor and administrator of the Holding Company and the Operating Company.

For simplicity, this prospectus uses the term "Company," "we," "us" and "our" to include the Holding Company and, where appropriate in the context, the Operating Company, on a consolidated basis. For example, (i) although all or substantially all of the net proceeds from the offerings will be invested in the Operating Company and all or substantially all of the Holding Company's investments will be made through the Operating Company, this prospectus generally refers to the Holding Company's investments through the Operating Company as investments by the "Company," and (ii) although the Operating Company and not the Holding Company has entered into the Leverage Program (defined below), this prospectus generally refers to the Operating Company's use of the Leverage Program as borrowings by the "Company," in all instances in order to make the operations and investment strategy easier to understand. The Holding Company and the Operating Company have the same investment objective and policies and the assets, liabilities and results of operations of the Holding Company are consolidated with those of the Operating Company as described below under " Operating and Regulatory Tax Structure."

On April 2, 2012, we completed a conversion under which TCP Capital Corp. succeeded to the business of Special Value Continuation Fund, LLC and its consolidated subsidiaries, and the members of Special Value Continuation Fund, LLC became stockholders of TCP Capital Corp. In this prospectus, we refer to such transactions as the "Conversion." Unless otherwise indicated, the disclosure in this prospectus gives effect to the Conversion.

The Company

We are an externally managed, non-diversified closed-end management investment company that has elected to be regulated as a business development company, or BDC, under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended, or the 1940 Act. See " Company History and BDC Conversion." We completed our initial public offering on April 10, 2012. Our investment objective is to achieve high total returns through current income and capital appreciation, with an emphasis on principal protection. We seek to achieve our investment objective primarily through investments in debt securities of middle-market companies, which we typically define as those with enterprise values between \$100 million and \$1.5 billion. While we primarily focus on privately negotiated investments in debt of middle-market companies, we make investments of all kinds and at all levels of the capital structure, including in equity interests such as preferred or common stock and warrants or options received in

Table of Contents

connection with our debt investments. Our investment activities benefit from what we believe are the competitive advantages of the Advisor, including its diverse in-house skills, proprietary deal flow, and consistent and rigorous investment process focused on established, middle-market companies. We expect to generate returns through a combination of the receipt of contractual interest payments on debt investments and origination and similar fees, and, to a lesser extent, equity appreciation through options, warrants, conversion rights or direct equity investments. Substantially all of our operating history and performance results have been achieved through our predecessor, Special Value Continuation Fund, LLC, which was a registered investment company but was neither a business development company nor a publicly traded company. There are no material operating differences between us and our predecessor, however, as a BDC we are deemphasizing distressed debt investments, which may adversely affect our investment returns. See " Company History and BDC Conversion."

As described in more detail below under " Company History and BDC Conversion," we have no employees of our own and currently our only business and sole asset is the ownership of all of the common limited partner interests of the Operating Company. Our investment activities are externally managed by the Advisor, a leading investment manager with in excess of \$4.5 billion in capital commitments from investors ("committed capital") under management, approximately 12% of which consists of the Holding Company's committed capital under management as of December 31, 2012, and a primary focus on providing financing to middle-market companies. Additionally, the Holding Company expects that it will continue to seek to qualify as a regulated investment company, or RIC, under Subchapter M of the Internal Revenue Code, or the Code.

Investment Portfolio

At December 31, 2012, our existing investment portfolio consisted of debt and equity positions in 54 portfolio companies valued at approximately \$517.7 million. Debt positions represented approximately 93% of the total portfolio fair value and had a weighted-average effective yield and yield to maturity of approximately 11.3% and 11.6%, respectively. For purposes of this prospectus, references to "yield to maturity" assume that debt investments in our portfolio as of a certain date are purchased at fair value on that date and held until their respective maturities with no prepayments or losses and are exited at par upon maturity. At December 31, 2012, the weighted-average remaining term of our debt investments was approximately 4.7 years. At December 31, 2012, the average investment size in our existing portfolio by issuer was \$9.6 million. As of December 31, 2012, approximately 7.9% of our total assets consisted of distressed debt investments, none of which were delinquent, non-performing or in default. Equity positions represented approximately 7% of the total fair value of our investment portfolio. See " Investment Strategy" for more information.

Table of Contents

The following charts summarize our portfolio mix by industry and type based on the fair value of our investments as of December 31, 2012.

Investment by Industry

Investment by Asset Type

Tennenbaum Capital Partners, LLC

Our investment activities are managed by the Advisor. The Advisor is a leading investment manager (including specialty lending to middle-market companies). The Advisor is a Delaware limited liability company and is registered as an investment advisor under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, or the Advisers Act. As of December 31, 2012, the Advisor had in excess of \$4.5 billion in committed capital under management, approximately 12% of which consists of the Holding Company's committed capital, and a team of approximately 30 investment professionals supported by approximately 45 administrative and back office personnel that focus on operations, finance, legal and compliance, accounting and reporting, investor relations, and information technology. The Advisor was founded in 1999 by Michael E. Tennenbaum, Mark K. Holdsworth and Howard M. Levkowitz and its predecessor entity, formed by the same individuals, commenced operations in 1996. The three founders along with David A. Hollander, Michael E. Leitner, Philip M. Tseng and Rajneesh Vig constitute the Advisor's active partners, or the Advisor Partners. The Advisor Partners have significant industry experience, including experience investing in middle-market companies. Together, the Advisor Partners have invested approximately \$11.0 billion in over 250 companies since the Advisor's inception, through multiple business and credit cycles, across all segments of the capital structure through a broad set of credit-oriented strategies including leveraged loan origination, secondary investments of discounted debt securities, and distressed and control opportunities. We refer to the products that employ these strategies within the Advisor's platform as the Opportunity Funds. We believe the Advisor Partners' investment perspectives, complementary skills, and collective investment experience provides the Advisor with a strategic and competitive advantage in middle-market investing.

As our investment advisor, the Advisor is responsible for sourcing potential investments, conducting research, analyzing investment opportunities and structuring our investments and monitoring our portfolio companies on an ongoing basis. We believe that the Advisor has a proven long-term track record of positive performance, notwithstanding some periods during which losses were incurred, of sourcing deals, originating loans and successfully investing in middle-market companies and that the relationships of its investment professionals are integral to the Advisor's success. The Advisor's investment professionals have long-term working relationships with key sources of investment opportunities and industry expertise, including investment bankers, financial advisors, attorneys, private

Table of Contents

equity sponsors, other senior lenders, high-yield bond specialists, research analysts, accountants, and senior management teams. Additionally, the Advisor's structure includes both a board of advisors and a group of Senior Executive Advisors, a team comprised of approximately 20 current and former executives from a variety of industries, which extends the reach of the Advisor's relationships through a group of seasoned industry leaders and that can enhance our deal sourcing and due diligence activities.

We also benefit from the existing infrastructure and administrative capabilities of an established investment manager. The General Partner, an affiliate of the Advisor, serves as our Administrator and provides us with office space, equipment and office services. The tasks of our Administrator include overseeing our financial records, preparing reports to our stockholders and reports filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC") and generally monitoring the payment of our expenses and the performance of administrative and professional services rendered to us by others.

Since the beginning of 2011, the Advisor executed in its Opportunity Funds over \$980 million in direct origination leveraged loans primarily to middle-market companies, of which over \$313 million was for our account. There can be no assurance that similar deal flow or terms will be available in the future for loans in which we may invest.

Investment Strategy

To achieve our investment objectives, we intend to focus on a subset of the broader investment strategies historically pursued by the Advisor. Our primary investment focus is the ongoing origination of and investments in leveraged loans of performing middle-market companies, building on the Advisor's established track record of origination and participation in the original syndication of approximately \$4.3 billion of leveraged loans to 85 companies since 1999, of which we invested over \$830 million in 53 companies. For the purposes of this prospectus, the term "leveraged loans" refers to senior debt investments that rank ahead of subordinated debt and that generally have the benefit of security interests in the assets of the borrower.

Our investments generally range from \$10 million to \$35 million per company, the size of which may grow over time in proportion with our capital base. We expect to generate current returns through a combination of the receipt of contractual interest payments on debt investments and origination and similar fees, and, to a lesser extent, equity appreciation through options, warrants, conversion rights or direct equity investments. We often receive equity interests such as preferred or common stock and warrants or options in connection with our debt investments. From time to time we may also use other investment strategies, which are not our primary focus, to attempt to enhance the overall return of our portfolio. These investment strategies may include, but are not limited to, the purchase of discounted debt, opportunistic investments, and financial instruments to hedge currency or interest rate risk associated with our portfolio.

Our typical investments are in performing middle-market companies. We believe that middle-market companies are generally less able to secure financing than larger companies and thus offer better return opportunities for those able to conduct the necessary diligence to appropriately evaluate these companies. We focus primarily on U.S. companies where we believe the Advisor's perspective, complementary skills and investment experience provides us with a competitive advantage and in industries where the Advisor sees an attractive risk reward profile due to macroeconomic trends and the Advisor's existing industry expertise.

Table of Contents

Our Competitive Advantages

We believe that we possess the following competitive advantages over other capital providers to middle-market companies:

Focus on minimizing the risk of loss and achieving attractive risk-adjusted returns. We primarily structure investments to attempt to achieve high cash yields, cash origination fees, conservative leverage, and strong contractual protections that reduce the risk of principal loss. Contractual protections may include default premiums, information rights, board governance rights, and affirmative, negative and financial covenants, such as lien protection and prohibitions against change of control. While we do not expect to undertake a material focus on distressed investments, we believe that the Advisor's experience in distressed investing from managing other funds helps us negotiate more favorable terms and provides greater opportunity to achieve principal protection. See " Investment Strategy."

Diverse in-house skills and experience of the Advisor. The Advisor's principals and professionals have diverse and complementary backgrounds, including prior experience at private investment funds, investment banks, other financial services firms, and managing companies. We believe that the diverse professional experience of the Advisor's principals and professionals gives us an advantage in sourcing, evaluating, structuring, negotiating, closing, and profitably exiting investments. The Advisor's advantages include:

Significant investment expertise in over 30 different industry sectors;

Track record of leveraged loan originations or participations in original syndications of approximately \$4.3 billion to 85 companies since 1999, of which we invested over \$830 million in 53 companies;

Extensive workout and restructuring capabilities honed in multiple in- and out-of-court transactions which allows us to maximize our investment returns and minimize the risk of loss;

In-house legal expertise with significant experience protecting creditor rights;

Complementary "bottom-up" and "top-down" (macro economic) expertise; and

Expertise in analyzing highly complex companies and investments.

Consistent, proactive and rigorous investment and monitoring processes. We believe that the Advisor employs a proven investment process that integrates intensive "bottom-up" company-level research and analysis with a proactive "top-down" view of macroeconomic and industry risks and opportunities. The heart of the process is a thorough analysis of the underlying issuer's business, end markets, competitors, suppliers, revenues, costs, financial statements, and the terms of the issuer's existing obligations, including contingent liabilities (if any). The Advisor's professionals supplement in-house expertise with industry experts, including the Advisor's Board of Advisors and Senior Executive Advisors, as well as other CEO/CFO-level executives, with direct management experience in the industries under consideration. These company level analyses are undertaken in the context of and supplemented by the Advisor's views on and understanding of industry trends and broader economic conditions. These views are formulated and refined through the Advisor's systematic quarterly macroeconomic reviews and quarterly industry reviews, where long-term and immediate macroeconomic trends and their impact on industry risk/reward characteristics are determined. These views flow through to the Advisor's proactive deployment of research and capital resources in the investment process. Quarterly portfolio reviews also help to inform the Advisor's macroeconomic and industry views as well as to inform reporting of deal teams' frequent monitoring of portfolio company progress, risk assessment, and refinement of exit plans.

Table of Contents

Focus on established middle-market companies. We generally invest in companies with established market positions, seasoned management teams, proven and differentiated products and services and strong regional or national operations. We believe that these companies possess better risk-adjusted return profiles than newer companies that are building management or in early stages of building a revenue base. As a specialty middle-market lender, through the Advisor we have proven experience structuring financing for middle-market companies and meeting their specialized needs. We believe that there are fewer experienced finance companies focused on transactions involving small and middle-market companies than larger companies, allowing us to negotiate favorable investment terms, including higher yields, more significant covenant protection, and greater equity grants than typical of transactions involving larger companies. Additionally, we believe that middle-market companies offer significant risk-adjusted return advantages over larger companies as they are generally less able to secure financing compared to larger companies and, we believe, are more likely as borrowers to be subject to upfront fees, prepayment premiums and higher interest rates.

Debt platform with multiple deal sourcing channels. The employees of the Advisor have developed extensive networks among investment bankers, financial advisors, attorneys, private equity sponsors, other senior lenders, high-yield bond specialists, research analysts, accountants, and senior management teams. These networks are a valuable source of directly originated deals and are further supplemented by the networks and experiences of the Advisor's Board of Advisors and Senior Executive Advisors. Additionally, the Advisor's track record as a provider of middle-market financing means that it is often the first or early call on new deal opportunities. Since inception, the Advisor has originated or participated in the original syndication of approximately \$4.3 billion of newly issued loans to 85 companies since 1999, of which we invested over \$830 million in 53 companies. The Advisor has closed transactions with more than 35 different private equity sponsors. The Advisor is well known as a lender to middle-market companies in a variety of contexts including stressed, distressed, and complex and special situations. The Advisor's in-depth industry knowledge and ability to diligence complex situations thoroughly and in a timely fashion helps to attract deal opportunities from multiple channels.

Attractively priced leverage program. We believe that the Leverage Program (defined below), combined with capital from recent monetizations, provides us with a substantial amount of capital for deployment into new investment opportunities on relatively favorable terms. The Operating Company has an existing \$250 million leverage program comprised of: (i) a \$116 million senior secured credit facility that matures on July 31, 2014, subject to extension by the lenders at the request of the Operating Company for one 12-month period, which we refer to as the Revolving Facility; and (ii) \$134 million in liquidation preference of preferred interests, which mature on July 31, 2016, which we refer to as the Preferred Interests. The Revolving Facility was entered into on July 31, 2006 with certain lenders (Variable Funding Capital Company LLC, Versailles CDS LLC and Nieuw Amsterdam Receivables Corp.) and in conjunction with entering into such agreement, the Operating Company also issued the Preferred Interests to such lenders on the same date. We refer to the Revolving Facility and the Preferred Interests collectively as the Leverage Program. Advances under the Revolving Facility generally bear interest at LIBOR plus 0.44%, subject to certain limitations. The lenders also own all of the Operating Company's preferred interests, which is an aggregate of 6,700 Preferred Interests, each of which has a liquidation preference of \$20,000 per interest, with dividends generally accruing at an annual rate equal to LIBOR plus 0.85%, subject to certain limitations. For the purpose of the Revolving Facility, LIBOR means the one-month U.S. dollar deposits which appears on the Telerate Page 3750 as of 11:00 a.m. (London time) on the date the rate is to be determined or as otherwise may be determined pursuant to the Revolving Facility if such rate does not appear on the Telerate Page 3750. The weighted-average financing rate on the Leverage Program at December 31, 2012 was 0.92%. As preferred shareholders the lenders have the right under the 1940 Act to elect two directors of the Operating Company.

Table of Contents

Market opportunity

We believe that the Advisor has a consistent, non-cyclical track record of finding profitable opportunities to lend its managed assets to middle-market companies under most market conditions. However, there can be no assurances that the Advisor will be able to source profitable opportunities of this type for us, and we have a limited record operating as a BDC. We believe that the current environment for direct lending to middle-market companies is especially attractive for several reasons that include:

Reduced lending to middle-market companies by commercial banks. Recent regulatory changes, including the Dodd-Frank Financial Reform Act, or the Dodd-Frank Act, and the introduction of new international capital and liquidity requirements under the Basel III Accords, or Basel III, and the continued ownership of legacy non-performing assets have significantly curtailed banks' lending capacity. In response, we believe that many commercial lenders have de-emphasized their service and product offerings to middle-market companies in favor of lending, managing capital markets transactions and providing other non-credit services to their larger customers. We expect bank lending to middle-market companies to continue to be constrained for several years as Basel III rules phase in and rules and regulations are promulgated and interpreted under the Dodd-Frank Act.

Reduced credit supply to middle-market companies from non-bank lenders. We believe credit to middle-market companies from non-bank lenders will also be constrained as many of those lenders have either gone out of business, exited the market, or are winding down. Numerous hedge funds previously active in leveraged loans disappeared or contracted during the recent financial market crises, while others exited the lending market due to asset-liability mismatches. Other non-bank lenders exited lending due to balance sheet pressures. Furthermore, new collateralized loan obligation, or CLO, formation has been very limited in recent years and existing CLOs' authority to reinvest falls off sharply in coming years. Along with the constraints in bank lending, this situation provides a promising environment in which to originate loans to middle-market companies. We cannot, however, provide any assurance as to the length of time this tight credit supply will persist.

Middle-market companies are increasingly seeking lenders with access to permanent capital for debt and equity capital. We believe that many middle-market companies prefer to borrow from capital providers like us, rather than execute high-yield bond or equity transactions in the public markets that may necessitate increased financial and regulatory compliance and reporting obligations. Further, we believe many middle-market companies are inclined to seek capital from a small number of providers with access to permanent capital that can satisfy their specific needs and can serve as value-added, long-term financial partners with an understanding of the companies' growth needs.

Large Amount of Uninvested Private Equity Capital. Private equity firms raised significant amounts of equity commitments over the period 2006 to 2008, far in excess of the amount of equity they invested. According to Pitchbook, from 2006 to May 2012 there was approximately \$432 billion of uninvested capital raised by private equity funds from U.S. investors. We believe the large amount of undeployed private equity capital will drive demand for leveraged buyouts over the next several years, which we believe will, in turn, create significant leveraged lending opportunities for us.

Significant Refinancing Requirements. A significant portion of the debt associated with a large number of middle-market leveraged mergers and acquisitions completed from 2005 to 2008 matures in the 2012 to 2015 time period. Much of this debt will need to be refinanced as it matures. When combined with the decreased availability of debt financing for middle-market companies generally, we believe these factors should increase lending opportunities for us.

Attractive Pricing and Conservative Deal Structures. We believe that reduced access to, and availability of, debt capital has improved available loan pricing for middle-market lenders. Deals since

Table of Contents

the recent credit crisis occurred, which began in 2008 and included a period of disruption in the capital markets as evidenced by a lack of liquidity in the debt capital markets, significant write-offs in the financial services sector, the re-pricing of credit risk in the broadly syndicated credit market and the failure of certain major financial institutions, have included meaningful upfront fees, prepayment protections and, in some cases, warrants, all of which should enhance profitability to lenders.

Furthermore, since the credit crisis, lenders generally have required lower leverage levels, increased equity contributions and more comprehensive loan covenants than was customary in the years leading up to the credit crisis. Lower debt multiples on purchase prices suggest that the cash flow of borrowing companies should enable them to service their debt more readily, creating stronger protections against a subsequent downturn.

Company History and BDC Conversion

History

We were organized on July 17, 2006, commenced operations on July 31, 2006 and registered as a non-diversified closed-end management investment company under the 1940 Act. We were formed as a limited liability company under the laws of the State of Delaware, converted to a Delaware corporation on April 2, 2012 and elected BDC status on April 2, 2012.

The Operating Company was formed as a limited partnership under the laws of the State of Delaware. On July 31, 2006, the Operating Company registered as a non-diversified closed-end management investment company under the 1940 Act. The Operating Company issued common limited partner interests to the Holding Company and also issued preferred limited partner interests to the lenders under the Leverage Program. The Operating Company elected to convert from a closed-end fund to a BDC on April 2, 2012. The Holding Company currently conducts its investment operations through the Operating Company. In this regard, the Holding Company will invest substantially all of the net proceeds from the offerings in the common limited partner interests of the Operating Company and the Operating Company, in turn, will invest the proceeds in portfolio companies. See "Use of Proceeds." Following termination of the Revolving Facility, which is scheduled to mature on July 31, 2014, subject to a one-year extension at the request of the Operating Company, it is possible that the Operating Company will elect to terminate its existence, in which case it expects to redeem any Preferred Interests then outstanding and transfer its remaining assets to the Holding Company, and the Holding Company expects to continue operations as a stand-alone BDC and make investments directly, rather than through the Operating Company, in accordance with the investment objective and policies described herein.

Table of Contents

An organizational structure diagram showing our organizational structure is set forth below:

The Holding Company's management consists of the Advisor and its board of directors. The Operating Company's management consists of the Advisor, the General Partner and its board of directors. The board of directors of the Holding Company and the Operating Company are comprised of the same individuals, the majority of whom are independent of the Advisor and the General Partner. The Advisor directs and executes the day-to-day operations of the Holding Company, and the Advisor directs and executes the day-to-day investment operations and the General Partner directs and executes the day-to-day operational activities of the Operating Company, in each case subject to oversight from the respective boards of directors, which set the broad policies of the Holding Company and perform certain functions required by the 1940 Act for the Operating Company. The board of directors of the Operating Company has delegated investment management of the Operating Company's assets to the Advisor, subject to oversight by the board of directors. The managing member of the General Partner is the Advisor, which serves as the investment advisor of both the Holding Company and the Operating Company. Substantially all of the equity interests in the General Partner are owned directly or indirectly by the Advisor, employees of the Advisor and Babson Capital Management, LLC, or Babson. The Holding Company currently owns all of the common interests in the Operating Company and expects to have the ability to maintain that status. While the Operating Company is permitted to issue securities to persons other than the Holding Company, under the Operating Company's limited partnership agreement, board approval is required to issue equity interests of the Operating Company, and the Holding Company directors also serve as the directors of the Operating Company so as to be able to control any issuances by the Operating Company.

Operating and Regulatory Tax Structure

The Holding Company elected to be treated for U.S. federal income tax purposes as a RIC under the Code. As a RIC, the Holding Company generally does not have to pay corporate-level federal income taxes on any net ordinary income or capital gain that we distribute to our stockholders as dividends if we meet certain source-of-income, distribution and asset diversification requirements. The Operating Company is not a RIC nor will it seek RIC status and instead is intended to be treated as a partnership for tax purposes. The Holding Company and the Operating Company have elected to be treated as BDCs under the 1940 Act. As a BDC we are required to invest at least 70% of our total

Table of Contents

assets primarily in securities of private and certain U.S. public companies (other than certain financial institutions), cash, cash equivalents, U.S. Government securities, and other high-quality debt investments that mature in one year or less and to comply with other regulatory requirements, including limitations on our use of debt. Because the Holding Company and the Operating Company are each BDCs, their assets, liabilities and results of operations will be consolidated for purposes of this 70% requirement.

Conflicts of Interests

The Advisor and the General Partner currently do, and in the future may, manage funds and accounts other than the Company, which we refer to as the Other Advisor Accounts, with similar investment objectives as the Company. The investment policies, advisor compensation arrangements and other circumstances of the Company may vary from those of Other Advisor Accounts. Accordingly, conflicts may arise regarding the allocation of investments or opportunities among the Company and Other Advisor Accounts. Investments that are suitable for the Company may not be suitable for the Other Advisor Accounts and investments that are suitable for the Other Advisor Accounts may not be suitable for the Company. In certain cases, investment opportunities may be made other than on a pro rata basis. For example, we may desire to retain an asset at the same time that one or more Other Advisor Accounts desire to sell it or we may not have additional capital to invest at a time Other Advisor Accounts do. The Advisor and its affiliates intend to allocate investment opportunities to us and Other Advisor Accounts in a manner that they believe in their judgment and based upon their fiduciary duties to be appropriate considering a variety of factors such as the investment objectives, size of transaction, investable assets, alternative investments potentially available, prior allocations, liquidity, maturity, expected holding period, diversification, lender covenants and other limitations of ours and the Other Advisor Accounts. To the extent that investment opportunities are suitable for the Company and one or more Other Advisor Accounts, the Advisor and the General Partner will allocate investment opportunities pro rata among the Company and Other Advisor Accounts based on the amount of funds each then has available for such investment taking into account these factors. Investment opportunities in certain privately placed securities will be subject to allocation pursuant to the terms of a co-investment exemptive order under the 1940 Act applicable to funds and accounts managed by the Advisor and its affiliates.

There may be situations in which one or more funds or accounts managed by the Advisor or its affiliates might invest in different securities issued by the same company. It is possible that if the company's financial performance and condition deteriorates such that one or both investments are or could be impaired, the Advisor might face a conflict of interest given the difference in seniority of the respective investments. In such situations, the Advisor would review the conflict on a case-by-case basis and implement procedures consistent with its fiduciary duty to enable it to act fairly to each of its clients in the circumstances. Any steps by the Advisor will take into consideration the interests of each of the affected clients, the circumstances giving rise to the conflict, the procedural efficacy of various methods of addressing the conflict and applicable legal requirements.

Recent Developments

Significant portfolio events since December 31, 2012 include the following:

From January 1, 2013 through March 28, 2013, the Company has invested approximately \$39.6 million in four senior secured loans and one senior secured note with an effective yield of approximately 10.3%.

On March 29, 2013, the Company paid a first quarter cash dividend of \$0.35 per share and a special dividend of \$0.05 per share to stockholders of record as of the close of business on March 18, 2013.

Table of Contents

Effective March 15, 2013 Rajneesh Vig assumed the role of Chief Operating Officer from Todd Gerch in connection with the opening of our New York office. Mr. Vig will also continue to serve in his current roles as President of the Company and a Managing Partner of the Advisor. Mr. Gerch will continue to serve in his current role as a Managing Director of the Advisor.

Company Information

Our administrative and executive offices are located at 2951 28th Street, Suite 1000, Santa Monica, CA 90405, and our telephone number is (310) 566-1094. The Advisor maintains a website at <http://www.tennenbaumcapital.com>. Information contained on this website is not incorporated by reference into this prospectus, and you should not consider information contained on the Advisor's website to be part of this prospectus.

Risks

Investing in the Company and the shares of common stock offered by this prospectus involves a high degree of risk. These risks, among others, include:

capital markets currently remain in a period of disruption and instability, which could have a negative impact on our business and operations and the value of our common stock;

the risk of credit losses on our investments;

the risk of loss associated with leverage, illiquidity and valuation uncertainties in our investments, lower amounts of income per share while we are investing the proceeds from the offerings;

the possible lack of appropriate investments;

the risk of an inability to renew, extend or replace the Leverage Program, the lack of experience of the Advisor in managing a BDC and our dependence on such investment advisor;

the risky nature of the securities in which we invest;

our potential lack of control over our portfolio companies and our limited ability to invest in public or foreign companies;

the potential incentives to the Advisor to invest more speculatively than it would if it did not have an opportunity to earn incentive compensation;

our limitations on raising additional capital;

failure to continue to qualify as a BDC or the risk of loss of tax status as a RIC;

the risk of volatility in our stock price; and

the anti-takeover effect of certain provisions in our charter and in the Amended and Restated Limited Partnership Agreement of the Operating Company, or the Amended and Restated Limited Partnership Agreement.

See "Risks" beginning on page 22 of this prospectus for a more detailed discussion of these and other material risks you should carefully consider before deciding to invest in our common stock.

Presentation of Historical Financial Information

Unless otherwise indicated, historical references contained in this prospectus in " Selected Financial Data," "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations," "Senior Securities" and "Portfolio Companies" relate to the Holding Company and the Operating Company on a consolidated basis.

Table of Contents

THE OFFERING

We may offer, from time to time, in one or more offerings or series, together or separately, up to \$150,000,000 in shares of our common stock, which we expect to use to repay amounts outstanding under the Revolving Facility (which will increase the funds under the Revolving Facility available to us to make additional investments in portfolio companies) and to use the remainder to make investments in portfolio companies in accordance with our investment objective and for other general corporate purposes, including payment of operating expenses.

Shares of our common stock may be offered directly to one or more purchasers, through agents designated from time to time by us, or to or through underwriters or dealers. The prospectus supplement relating to a particular offering will disclose the terms of that offering, including the name or names of any agents, underwriters or dealers involved in the sale of the shares of our common stock, the purchase price, and any fee, commission or discount arrangement between us and our agents, underwriters or dealers, or the basis upon which such amount may be calculated. See "Plan of Distribution." We may not sell any shares of our common stock through agents, underwriters or dealers without delivery of a prospectus supplement describing the method and terms of the offering of such shares of our common stock. The offering price per share of our common stock sold from time to time less any underwriting commissions or discounts will not be less than the net asset value per share of our common stock at the time we make such offering.

Set forth below is additional information regarding the offering of shares of our common stock:

The Nasdaq Global Select Market Symbol	"TCPC"
Use of Proceeds	Unless otherwise specified in a prospectus supplement, we intend to use the net proceeds to reduce our borrowings outstanding under the Revolving Facility and to make investments in portfolio companies in accordance with our investment objective and for other general corporate purposes, including payment of operating expenses. Pending investment, we may invest the remaining net proceeds of the offerings primarily in cash, cash equivalents, U.S. Government securities and other high-quality debt investments that mature in one year or less. These securities may have lower yields than our other investments and accordingly may result in lower distributions, if any, during such period.
Investment Management Arrangements	The Holding Company and the Operating Company have entered into separate but substantially identical investment management agreements with the Advisor, under which the Advisor, subject to the overall supervision of our respective boards of directors, manages the day-to-day operations of and provides investment advisory services to the Holding Company and the Operating Company. For providing these services, the Advisor receives a base management fee calculated at an annual rate of 1.5% of our total assets (excluding cash and cash equivalents) on a consolidated basis, payable quarterly in arrears. For purposes of calculating the base management fee, "total assets" is determined without deduction for any borrowings or liabilities.

Table of Contents

The investment management agreements also provide for performance based returns to the Advisor or the General Partner (referred to herein as "incentive compensation"). Under the investment management agreements and the Amended and Restated Limited Partnership Agreement, no incentive compensation was incurred until after January 1, 2013.

The incentive compensation is calculated as the sum of (1) 20% of all ordinary income since January 1, 2013 and (2) 20% of all net realized capital gains (net of any net unrealized capital depreciation) since January 1, 2013, with each component being subject to a total return limitation of 8% of contributed common equity. The incentive compensation initially is payable by making an equity allocation to the General Partner under the Operating Company's Amended and Restated Limited Partnership Agreement. If the Operating Company is terminated or for any other reason incentive compensation is not distributed by the Operating Company, it would be paid pursuant to the investment management agreement between the Holding Company and the Advisor.

The incentive compensation has two components, ordinary income and capital gains. Each of the two components of incentive compensation is separately subject to a total return limitation. Thus, we are not obligated to pay or distribute any ordinary income incentive compensation or any capital gains incentive compensation if the cumulative total return does not exceed an 8% annual return on daily weighted average contributed common equity. If such cumulative total return does exceed 8%, we are not obligated to pay or distribute any ordinary income incentive compensation or any capital gains incentive compensation to the extent such amount would exceed 20% of the cumulative total return of the Company that exceeds a 10% annual return on daily weighted average contributed common equity, plus all of the cumulative total return that exceeds an 8% annual return on daily weighted average contributed common equity but is not more than a 10% annual return on daily weighted average contributed common equity, less cumulative incentive compensation previously paid or distributed (whether on ordinary income or capital gains).

Subject to the above limitation, the ordinary income component of incentive compensation is the amount, if positive, equal to 20% of the cumulative ordinary income before incentive compensation, less cumulative ordinary income incentive compensation previously paid or distributed.

Subject to the above limitation, the capital gains component of the incentive compensation is the amount, if positive, equal to 20% of the cumulative realized capital gains (computed net of cumulative realized losses and cumulative unrealized capital depreciation), less cumulative capital gains incentive compensation previously paid or distributed.

Table of Contents

For purposes of the foregoing computations and the total return limitation, the relevant terms are defined in detail in the section entitled "Management of the Company Investment Management Agreements."

The base management fee is paid by the Operating Company to the Advisor and the incentive compensation, if any, is distributed by the Operating Company to the General Partner. The Holding Company, therefore, indirectly bears these amounts, which are reflected in our consolidated financial statements. If the Operating Company is terminated or for any other reason incentive compensation is not paid by the Operating Company, such compensation would be paid to the Advisor directly by the Holding Company pursuant to its investment management agreement with the Advisor to ensure that the appropriate aggregate amount of incentive compensation is paid. On a consolidated basis, the aggregate compensation is limited to 1.5% of total assets and 20% of the relevant components of income and realized capital gains. See "Management of the Company Investment Management Agreements" for a more detailed description of the investment management arrangements.

Distributions

We intend to make quarterly distributions to our stockholders. The timing and amount of our quarterly distributions, if any, is determined by our board of directors. Any distributions to our stockholders are declared out of assets legally available for distribution. In addition, because we will invest substantially all of our assets in the Operating Company, we are only able to pay distributions on our common stock from distributions received from the Operating Company. The Operating Company intends to make distributions that are sufficient to enable us to pay quarterly distributions to our stockholders and maintain our status as a regulated investment company, or a RIC. While it is intended that the distributions made by the Operating Company are sufficient to enable us to pay quarterly distributions to our stockholders and maintain our status as a RIC, there can be no assurances that the distributions from the Operating Company are sufficient to pay distributions to our stockholders in the future.

Taxation

The Holding Company currently is a RIC for U.S. federal income tax purposes and intends to continue to qualify each year as a RIC. In order to qualify as a RIC, the Holding Company generally must satisfy income, asset diversification and distribution requirements. As long as it so qualifies, the Holding Company will not be subject to U.S. federal income tax to the extent that it distributes its investment company taxable income and net capital gain on a timely basis. The Holding Company will invest substantially all of the net proceeds from the offerings in the Operating Company, which is treated as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes. Consequently, any references to, and description of the U.S. federal income tax aspects of, the Holding Company's investment practices and activities, in effect, take into account the investment practices and activities of the Operating Company. See "Distributions" and "Material U.S. Federal Income Tax Matters."

Table of Contents

Custodian	Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, or the Custodian, serves as our custodian. See "Custodian."
Transfer and Dividend Paying Agent	Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, or Wells Fargo, serves as our Transfer and Dividend Paying Agent. See "Transfer Agent."
Borrowings and Preferred Stock	We expect to use leverage, including through the Revolving Facility, to make investments. We are exposed to the risks of leverage, which include that leverage may be considered a speculative investment technique. The use of leverage magnifies the potential for gain and loss on amounts invested by us and therefore increases the risks associated with investing in shares of our common stock. The Holding Company and the Operating Company will, on a consolidated basis, comply with the asset coverage and other requirements relating to the issuance of senior securities under the 1940 Act. Because the base investment advisory fee we pay the Advisor is calculated by reference to our total assets, the Advisor may have an incentive to increase our leverage in order to increase its fees. See "Risks."
Trading at a Discount	Shares of closed-end investment companies, including business development companies, frequently trade at a discount from their net asset value. We are not generally able to issue and sell our common stock at a price below our net asset value per share unless we have stockholder approval. The offering price per share of our common stock less any underwriting commissions or discounts will not be less than the net asset value per share of our common stock at the time we make such offering. The possibility that our shares may trade at a discount to our net asset value is separate and distinct from the risk that our net asset value per share may decline. Our net asset value immediately following an offering will reflect reductions resulting from the sales load and the amount of such offering expenses paid by us. This risk may have a greater effect on investors expecting to sell their shares soon after completion of such offering, and our shares may be more appropriate for long-term investors than for investors with shorter investment horizons. We cannot predict whether our shares will trade above, at or below net asset value. See "Risks."
Dividend Reinvestment Plan	We have a dividend reinvestment plan for our stockholders. This is an "opt in" dividend reinvestment plan. As a result, if we declare a cash dividend or other distribution payable in cash, each stockholder that has not "opted in" to our dividend reinvestment plan will receive such dividends in cash, rather than having their dividends automatically reinvested in additional shares of our common stock. Stockholders who receive distributions in the form of shares of common stock will be subject to the same U.S. federal, state and local tax consequences as if they received their distributions in cash. See "Dividend Reinvestment Plan."

Table of Contents

Anti-Takeover Provisions	Our certificate of incorporation and the Amended and Restated Limited Partnership Agreement as well as certain statutory and regulatory requirements, contain certain provisions that may have the effect of discouraging a third party from making an acquisition proposal for us. These anti-takeover provisions may inhibit a change in control in circumstances that could give the holders of our common stock the opportunity to realize a premium over the market price for our common stock. See "Description of Securities."
Administrator	Under a separate administration agreement, the General Partner serves as our Administrator. As Administrator, the General Partner oversees our financial records, prepares reports to our stockholders and reports filed with the SEC, leases office space to us, provides us with equipment and office services and generally monitors the payment of our expenses and provides or supervises the performance of administrative and professional services used by us. We reimburse the Administrator for its costs in providing these services without paying any separate administration fee, markup or other profit in excess of fully allocated costs. Although the Administrator has waived these reimbursements through December 31, 2012, it may stop such waiver at any time. There is no predetermined limit on such expenses, however, reimbursement for any such expenses are subject to the review and approval of our board of directors.
License Agreement	We have entered into a royalty-free license agreement with the Advisor, pursuant to which the Advisor has agreed to grant us a non-exclusive license to use the name "TCP."
Available Information	<p>We have filed with the SEC a registration statement on Form N-2 under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, or the Securities Act, which contains additional information about us and the shares of our common stock being offered by this prospectus. We are obligated to file annual, quarterly and current reports, proxy statements and other information with the SEC. This information is available at the SEC's public reference room in Washington, D.C. and on the SEC's website at http://www.sec.gov. See "Additional Information."</p> <p>The Advisor maintains a website at http://www.tennenbaumcapital.com and we make all of our annual, quarterly and current reports, proxy statements and other publicly filed information, including the SAI, which is incorporated by reference in this prospectus, available, free of charge, on or through this website. You may also obtain such information by contacting us at 2951 28th Street, Suite 1000, Santa Monica, CA 90405, or by calling us collect at (310) 566-1094. Information contained on the Advisor's website is not incorporated by reference into this prospectus, and you should not consider information contained on the Advisor's website to be part of this prospectus.</p>

Table of Contents**FEES AND EXPENSES**

The following table is intended to assist you in understanding the costs and expenses that an investor in our common stock will bear directly or indirectly. **The following table and example should not be considered a representation of our future expenses. Actual expenses may be greater or less than shown.** The following table and example represent our best estimate of the fees and expenses that we expect to incur during the next twelve months. Further, the fees and expenses below are presented on a consolidated basis directly or indirectly to include expenses of the Company and the Operating Company that investors in our common stock offering will bear.

Stockholder Transaction Expenses	
Sales Load (as a percentage of offering price)	%(1)
Offering Expenses (as a percentage of offering price)	%(2)
Dividend Reinvestment Plan Fees	(3)
Total Stockholder Transaction Expenses (as a percentage of offering price)	%
Annual Expenses (as a Percentage of Net Assets Attributable to Common Stock)⁽⁴⁾	
Base Management Fees	2.68%⁽⁵⁾
Incentive Compensation Payable Under the Investment Management Agreement (20% of ordinary income and capital gains)	0% ⁽⁶⁾
Interest Payments on Borrowed Funds	0.37% ⁽⁷⁾
Preferred Dividends	0.44% ⁽⁸⁾
Other Expenses (estimated)	0.82% ⁽⁹⁾
Total Annual Expenses	4.31%

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- (1) In the event that the shares of common stock to which this prospectus relates are sold to or through underwriters, a corresponding prospectus supplement will disclose the estimated applicable sales load.
- (2) The related prospectus supplement will disclose the estimated amount of offering expenses, the offering price and the estimated offering expenses borne by us as a percentage of the offering price.
- (3) The expenses of the dividend reinvestment plan are included in "other expenses." See "Dividend Reinvestment Plan."
- (4) The "net assets attributable to common stock" used to calculate the percentages in this table is our average assets of \$320.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2012. The related prospectus supplement will disclose the offering price and the total stockholder transaction expenses as a percentage of the offering price.
- (5) Base management fees are paid quarterly in arrears. The base management fee of 1.5% is calculated based on the value of our total assets (excluding cash and cash equivalents) at the end of the most recently completed calendar quarter. The percentage shown in the table, which assumes all capital and leverage is invested at the maximum level, is calculated by determining the ratio that the aggregate base management fee bears to our net assets attributable to common stock and not total assets. We make this conversion because all of our interest and preferred stock dividend payments are indirectly borne by our common stockholders. If we borrow money or issue preferred stock and invest the proceeds other than in cash and cash equivalents, our base management fees will increase. The base management fee for any partial quarter is appropriately pro rated. See "Management of the Company – Investment Management Agreements."

Table of Contents

(6) Under the investment management agreements and the Amended and Restated Limited Partnership Agreement, no incentive compensation was incurred until after January 1, 2013. The incentive compensation has two components, ordinary income and capital gains. Each component is payable quarterly in arrears (or upon termination of the Advisor as the investment manager or the General Partner as of the termination date) and is calculated based on the cumulative return for periods beginning January 1, 2013 and ending on the relevant calculation date.

Each of the two components of incentive compensation is separately subject to a total return limitation. Thus, notwithstanding the following provisions, we are not obligated to pay or distribute any ordinary income incentive compensation or any capital gains incentive compensation if our cumulative total return does not exceed an 8% annual return on daily weighted average contributed common equity. The incentive compensation we would pay is subject to a total return limitation. That is, no incentive compensation is paid if our cumulative annual total return is less than 8% of our average contributed common equity. If our cumulative annual total return is above 8%, the total cumulative incentive compensation we pay is not more than 20% of our cumulative total return, or, if lower, the amount of our cumulative total return that exceeds the 8% annual rate.

Subject to the above limitation, the ordinary income component is the amount, if positive, equal to 20% of the cumulative ordinary income before incentive compensation, less cumulative ordinary income incentive compensation previously paid or distributed.

Subject to the above limitation, the capital gains component is the amount, if positive, equal to 20% of the cumulative realized capital gains (computed net of cumulative realized losses and cumulative net unrealized capital depreciation), less cumulative capital gains incentive compensation previously paid or distributed. For assets held on January 1, 2013, capital gain, loss and depreciation are measured on an asset by asset basis against the value thereof as of December 31, 2012. The capital gains component will be paid or distributed in full prior to payment or distribution of the ordinary income component.

(7) "Interest Payments on Borrowed Funds" represents dividends, interest and fees estimated to be accrued on the Revolving Facility and amortization of debt issuance costs, and assumes the Revolving Facility is fully drawn (subject to asset coverage limitations under the 1940 Act) and that the interest rate on the debt issued under the Revolving Facility is the rate in effect as of December 31, 2012, which was 0.65%. When we borrow money or issue preferred stock, all of our interest and preferred stock dividend payments are indirectly borne by our common stockholders.

(8) "Preferred Dividends" represents dividends estimated to be accumulated on the Preferred Interests and assumes that the dividend rate on the Preferred Interests is the rate in effect as of December 31, 2012, which was 1.06%. When we borrow money or issue preferred stock, all of our interest and preferred stock dividend payments are indirectly borne by our common stockholders.

(9) "Other Expenses" includes our estimated overhead expenses, including expenses of the Advisor reimbursable under the investment management agreements and of the Administrator reimbursable under the administration agreement except for certain administration overhead costs which are not currently contemplated to be charged to us. Such expense estimate, other than the Administrator expenses, is based on actual other expenses for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2012.

Example

The following example demonstrates the projected dollar amount of total cumulative expenses (including stockholder transaction expenses and annual expenses) that would be incurred over various periods with respect to a hypothetical investment in our common stock. In calculating the following

Table of Contents

expense amounts, we have assumed that our annual operating expenses remain at the levels set forth in the table above.

	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
You would pay the following expenses on a \$1,000 investment, assuming a 5% annual return	\$ 99	\$ 179	\$ 260	\$ 469

While the example assumes, as required by the SEC, a 5% annual return, our performance will vary and may result in a return greater or less than 5%. There is no incentive compensation either on income or on capital gains under our investment management agreements and the Amended and Restated Limited Partnership Agreement assuming a 5% annual return and therefore it is not included in the example. If we achieve sufficient returns on our investments, including through the realization of capital gains, to trigger an incentive compensation of a material amount, our distributions to our common stockholders and our expenses would likely be higher. In addition, while the example assumes reinvestment of all dividends and distributions at net asset value, participants in our dividend reinvestment plan will receive a number of shares of our common stock, determined by dividing the total dollar amount of the dividend or distribution payable to a participant by the market price per share of our common stock at the close of trading on the valuation date for the dividend. See "Dividend Reinvestment Plan" for additional information regarding our dividend reinvestment plan.

Except where the context suggests otherwise, whenever this prospectus contains a reference to fees or expenses paid by "you," the "Company," the "Holding Company," the "Operating Company" or "us," our common stockholders will indirectly bear such fees or expenses, including through the Company's investment in the Operating Company.

Table of Contents

SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA

The selected consolidated financial and other data below reflects the consolidated historical operations of the Holding Company and the Operating Company. This consolidated financial and other data is the Holding Company's historical financial and other data. The Operating Company will continue to be the Holding Company's sole investment following the completion of this offering.

The selected consolidated financial data below for the years ended December 31, 2012, 2011, 2010, 2009 and 2008 has been derived from the consolidated financial statements that were audited by our independent registered public accounting firm. This selected financial data should be read in conjunction with our financial statements and related notes thereto, which are incorporated by reference into this prospectus and the SAI, and "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" and "Senior Securities" included elsewhere in this prospectus.

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Table of Contents

The historical and future financial information may not be representative of the Company's financial information in future periods.

	For the Year Ended December 31,				
	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008
Performance Data:					
Interest income	\$ 49,243,332	\$ 42,113,358	\$ 32,410,819	\$ 26,678,140	\$ 34,719,010
Dividend income	1,811,189	10,610,159	13,547,924		2,250,032
Other income	1,138,238	2,134,159	1,842,469	417,533	238,994
Total investment income	52,192,759	54,857,676	47,801,212	27,095,673	37,208,036
Interest and credit agreement expenses	857,757	942,288	893,806	949,554	5,314,342
Investment advisory expense	6,908,942	6,787,188	6,787,188	6,787,188	8,287,188
Other expenses	4,105,700	1,520,474	1,213,685	1,426,099	1,086,533
Total expenses	11,872,399	9,249,950	8,894,679	9,162,841	14,688,063
Net investment income	40,320,360	45,607,726	38,906,533	17,932,832	22,519,973
Realized and unrealized gains (losses)	(12,784,251)	(38,878,881)	31,621,019	36,142,346	(209,274,336)
Dividends to preferred interest holders	(1,602,799)	(1,545,555)	(1,519,759)	(1,740,964)	(5,190,988)
Minority interest					3,149,915
Net increase (decrease) in net assets from operations	\$ 25,933,310	\$ 5,183,290	\$ 69,007,793	\$ 52,334,214	\$ (188,795,436)
Per Share Data (at the end of the period):*					
Net increase (decrease) in net assets from operations	\$ 1.21	\$ 12.37	\$ 164.72	\$ 124.92	\$ (450.63)
Distributions declared per share	(1.43)	(75.19)	(89.99)	(36.28)	(19.10)
Average weighted shares outstanding for the period	21,475,847	418,956	418,956	418,956	418,956

*

Per share amounts prior to the Conversion on April 2, 2012 are calculated based on 418,956 shares outstanding. Per share amounts subsequent to the Conversion are calculated on 21,475,847 weighted-average shares outstanding.

	For the Year Ended December 31,				
	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008
Assets and Liabilities Data:					
Investments	517,683,087	378,960,536	453,034,872	343,062,967	348,504,225
Other assets	31,559,015	24,492,967	20,604,286	119,642,507	19,677,567
Total assets	549,242,102	403,453,503	473,639,158	462,705,474	368,181,792
Amount drawn on credit facility	74,000,000	29,000,000	50,000,000	75,000,000	34,000,000
Other liabilities	24,728,267	2,116,211	25,050,178	20,431,955	3,239,231
Total liabilities	98,728,267	31,116,211	75,050,178	95,431,955	37,239,231
Preferred stock			23,527	25,391	23,516
Preferred limited partner interests	134,526,285	134,466,418	134,377,869	134,368,337	135,173,468
Minority interest					
Net assets	\$ 315,987,550	\$ 237,870,874	\$ 264,187,584	\$ 232,879,791	\$ 195,745,577
Investment Activity Data:					
No. of portfolio companies at period end	54	41	44	40	27

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Acquisitions	\$ 359,020,926	\$ 171,842,663	\$ 262,837,727	\$ 144,313,178	\$ 169,262,403
Sales, repayments, and other disposals	\$ 211,216,033	\$ 216,916,444	\$ 192,419,667	\$ 195,383,341	\$ 257,415,641
Weighted-Average Yield on debt investments at end of period	11.3%	14.1%	13.1%	12.5%	18.5%

Table of Contents

RISKS

Before you invest in our common stock, you should be aware of various risks, including those described below. You should carefully consider these risk factors, together with all of the other information included in this prospectus, including our consolidated financial statements and the related notes thereto, before you decide whether to make an investment in our common stock. The risks set out below are not the only risks we face, but they are the principal risks associated with an investment in the Company. Additional risks and uncertainties not currently known to us or that are currently immaterial also may materially adversely affect our business, financial condition and/or operating results. If any of the following events occur, our business, financial condition and results of operations could be materially adversely affected. In such case, our net asset value and the trading price of our common stock could decline, and you may lose all or part of your investment.

Certain risks in the current environment

Capital markets have experienced a period of disruption and instability. These market conditions have materially and adversely affected debt and equity capital markets in the United States and abroad, which could have a negative impact on our business and operations.

The global capital markets have experienced a period of disruption as evidenced by a lack of liquidity in the debt capital markets, significant write-offs in the financial services sector, the re-pricing of credit risk in the broadly syndicated credit market and the failure of certain major financial institutions. Despite actions of the United States federal government and foreign governments, these events contributed to worsening general economic conditions that materially and adversely impacted the broader financial and credit markets and reduced the availability of debt and equity capital for the market as a whole and financial services firms in particular. These conditions have ameliorated to some degree, but could continue for a prolonged period of time or worsen in the future. While these conditions persist, we and other companies in the financial services sector may be required to, or may choose to, seek access to alternative markets for debt and equity capital. Equity capital may be difficult to raise because, subject to some limited exceptions, as a BDC we are not generally able to issue and sell our common stock at a price below net asset value per share without first obtaining approval for such issuance from our stockholders and independent directors. In addition, the debt capital that will be available, if at all, may be at a higher cost, and on less favorable terms and conditions in the future. In addition, the portfolio companies in which we invest may not be able to service or refinance their debt, which could materially and adversely affect our financial condition as we could experience reduced income or even losses. The inability to raise capital and the risk of portfolio company defaults may have a negative effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Moreover, recent market conditions have made, and may in the future make, it difficult to extend the maturity of or refinance our existing indebtedness and any failure to do so could have a material adverse effect on our business. The illiquidity of our investments may make it difficult for us to sell such investments if required. As a result, we may realize significantly less than the value at which we have recorded our investments.

The current financial market situation, as well as various social and political tensions in the United States and around the world, particularly in the Middle East, may continue to contribute to increased market volatility, may have long-term effects on the United States and worldwide financial markets, and may cause further economic uncertainties or deterioration in the United States and worldwide. Since 2010, several European Union ("EU") countries, including Greece, Ireland, Italy, Spain, and Portugal, have faced budget issues, some of which may have negative long-term effects for the economies of those countries and other EU countries. There is continued concern about national-level support for the euro and the accompanying coordination of fiscal and wage policy among European Economic and Monetary Union member countries. The Advisor does not know how long the financial markets will

Table of Contents

continue to be affected by these events and cannot predict the effects of these or similar events in the future on the United States economy and securities markets or on our investments. The Advisor monitors developments and seeks to manage our investments in a manner consistent with achieving our investment objective, but there can be no assurance that it will be successful in doing so; and the Advisor may not timely anticipate or manage existing, new or additional risks, contingencies or developments, including regulatory developments in the current or future market environment.

Capital markets volatility also affects our investment valuations. While most of our investments are not publicly traded, applicable accounting standards require us to assume as part of our valuation process that our investments are sold in a principal market to market participants (even if we plan on holding an investment through its maturity). As a result, volatility in the capital markets can adversely affect our valuations.

Risks related to our business

We may not replicate the Company's historical performance or the historical performance of other entities managed or supported by the Advisor.

We may not be able to replicate the Company's historical performance or the historical performance of the Advisor's investments, and our investment returns may be substantially lower than the returns achieved by the Company in the past. We can offer no assurance that the Advisor will be able to continue to implement our investment objective with the same degree of success as it has had in the past.

We may suffer credit losses.

Investment in middle-market companies is highly speculative and involves a high degree of risk of credit loss, and therefore our securities may not be suitable for someone with a low tolerance for risk. These risks are likely to increase during an economic recession, such as the United States and many other economies recently experienced or are currently experiencing.

Our use of borrowed funds and preferred securities, including under the Leverage Program, to make investments exposes us to risks typically associated with leverage.

The Operating Company borrows money and has the Preferred Interests outstanding through the Leverage Program. As a result:

our common stock is exposed to incremental risk of loss and a decrease in the value of our investments would have a greater negative impact on the value of our common stock than if we did not use leverage;

adverse changes in interest rates could reduce or eliminate the incremental income we make with the proceeds of any leverage;

we, and indirectly our common stockholders, bear the entire cost of issuing and paying interest or dividends on any borrowed funds or preferred securities issued by us or the Operating Company;

our ability to pay dividends on our common stock will be restricted if our asset coverage ratio is not at least 200% and any amounts used to service indebtedness or preferred stock would not be available for such dividends; and

our ability to amend the Operating Company organizational documents or investment management agreements may be restricted if such amendment could have a material adverse impact on the lenders under our Leverage Program.

Table of Contents

The Preferred Interests have similar risks to our common stockholders as borrowings. The Preferred Interests rank "senior" to common stock in our capital structure, resulting in the Preferred Interests having certain separate voting rights, dividend and liquidation rights, and possibly other rights, preferences or privileges more favorable than those granted to holders of our common stock. For example, payment of dividends and repayment of the liquidation preference of the Preferred Interests takes preference over any dividends or other payments to our common stockholders, and preferred holders are not subject to any of our expenses or losses. Furthermore, our Preferred Interests and the issuance of any additional preferred securities could delay, defer or prevent a transaction or a change of control that might involve a premium price for our common stockholders or otherwise be in your best interest.

The use of leverage creates increased risk of loss and is considered a speculative investment technique. The use of leverage magnifies the potential gains and losses from an investment and increases the risk of loss of capital. To the extent that income derived by us from investments purchased with borrowed funds or the issuances of preferred stock is greater than the cost of borrowing or issuing and servicing the preferred stock, our net income will be greater than if borrowing had not been used. Conversely, if the income from investments purchased from these sources is not sufficient to cover the cost of the leverage, our net investment income will be less than if leverage had not been used, and the amount available for ultimate distribution to the holders of common stock will be reduced. The extent to which the gains and losses associated with leveraged investing are increased will generally depend on the degree of leverage employed. We may, under some circumstances, be required to dispose of investments under unfavorable market conditions in order to maintain our leverage, thus causing us to recognize a loss that might not otherwise have occurred. In the event of a sale of investments upon default under our borrowing arrangements, secured creditors will be contractually entitled to direct such sales and may be expected to do so in their interest, rather than in the interests of the holders of common stock. Holders of common stock will incur losses if the proceeds from a sale in any of the foregoing circumstances are insufficient, after payment in full of amounts due and payable on leverage, including administrative expenses, to repay such holders investments in our common stock. As a result, you could experience a total loss of your investment. Any decrease in our revenue would cause our net income to decline more than it would have had we not borrowed funds and could negatively affect our ability to make distributions on our common stock. The ability to service any debt or the Preferred Interests that we have or may have outstanding depends largely on our financial performance and is subject to prevailing economic conditions and competitive pressures. There is no limitation on the percentage of portfolio investments that can be pledged to secure borrowings. The amount of leverage that we employ at any particular time will depend on the Advisor's and our board of director's assessments of market and other factors at the time of any proposed borrowing.

In addition to regulatory restrictions that restrict our ability to raise capital, the Leverage Program contains various covenants which, if not complied with, could accelerate repayment under the Revolving Facility or require redemption of the Preferred Interests, thereby materially and adversely affecting our liquidity, financial condition and results of operations.

Under the Leverage Program, we must comply with certain financial and operational covenants. These covenants include:

restrictions on the level of indebtedness that we are permitted to incur and the number of Preferred Interests we are permitted to have outstanding in relation to the value of our assets;

restrictions on our ability to make distributions and other restricted payments under certain circumstances;

restrictions on extraordinary events, such as mergers, consolidation and sales of assets;

restrictions on our ability to incur liens and incur indebtedness; and

Table of Contents

maintenance of a minimum level of stockholders' equity.

In addition, by limiting the circumstances in which borrowings may occur under the Revolving Facility, the credit agreement related to the Revolving Facility, or the Credit Agreement, in effect provides for various asset coverage, credit quality and diversification limitations on our investments. Such limitations may cause us to be unable to make or retain certain potentially attractive investments or to be forced to sell investments at an inappropriate time and consequently impair our profitability or increase losses or result in adverse tax consequences. As of March 28, 2013, we were in compliance with these covenants. However our continued compliance with these covenants depends on many factors, some of which are beyond our control. Accordingly, there are no assurances that we will continue to comply with the covenants in the Credit Agreement. Failure to comply with these covenants would result in a default under the Credit Agreement which, if we were unable to obtain a waiver from the lenders thereunder, could result in an acceleration of repayments under the Credit Agreement. In addition, a default under the Credit Agreement will, in certain circumstances, require the Preferred Interests to be redeemed. As such, failure to comply with these covenants could have a material adverse impact on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

The Revolving Facility also has certain "key man" provisions. For example, it is an event of default if any of Michael E. Tennenbaum, Howard M. Levkowitz or Mark K. Holdsworth ceases to be actively involved in the management of the Advisor and is not replaced with someone with comparable skills within 180 days. Further, if any two of the individuals cease to be actively involved in management of the Advisor, the administrative agent under the Credit Agreement may veto a proposed replacement for one of such individuals and may veto any of the Operating Company's portfolio transactions that are in excess of 15% of its total assets until a replacement has been appointed to fill one of such positions.

The Revolving Facility matures in July 2014 and the Preferred Interests will be subject to mandatory redemption in July 2016. Any inability to renew, extend or replace the Revolving Facility or replace the Preferred Interests could adversely impact our liquidity and ability to find new investments or maintain distributions to our stockholders.

The Revolving Facility matures July 31, 2014, subject to extension by the lenders at our request for one 12-month period. Advances under the Revolving Facility generally bear interest at LIBOR plus 0.44%, subject to certain limitations. The Preferred Interests will be subject to mandatory redemption on July 31, 2016. We do not currently know whether we will renew, extend or replace the Revolving Facility upon its maturity or replace the Preferred Interests, or if we do either or both, whether we will be able to do so on terms that are as favorable as the Revolving Facility or Preferred Interests, respectively. In addition, we will be required to liquidate assets to repay amounts due under the Revolving Facility or the Preferred Interests if we do not renew, extend or replace the Revolving Facility or Preferred Interests prior to their respective maturities.

Upon the termination of the Revolving Facility, there can be no assurance that we will be able to enter into a replacement facility on terms that are as favorable to us, if at all. We expect that any facility we enter into will likely be on terms less favorable than currently contained in the Revolving Facility. Our ability to replace the Revolving Facility may be constrained by then-current economic conditions affecting the credit markets. In the event that we are not able to replace the Revolving Facility at the time of its maturity, this could have a material adverse effect on our liquidity and ability to fund new investments, our ability to make distributions to our stockholders and our ability to qualify as a RIC.

Table of Contents

The creditors under the Revolving Facility have a first claim on all of the Company's assets included in the collateral for the Revolving Facility.

Lenders have fixed dollar claims on our assets that are superior to the claims of our common stockholders or any preferred holders. Substantially all of our current assets have been pledged as collateral under the Revolving Facility. If an event of default occurs under the Revolving Facility, the lenders would be permitted to accelerate amounts due under the Revolving Facility and liquidate our assets to pay off amounts owed under the Revolving Facility and limitations would be imposed on us with respect to the purchase or sale of investments. Such limitations may cause us to be unable to make or retain certain potentially attractive investments or to be forced to sell investments at an inappropriate time and consequently impair our profitability or increase our losses or result in adverse tax consequences.

In the event of the dissolution of the Operating Company or otherwise, if the proceeds of the Operating Company's assets (after payment in full of obligations to any such debtors and of any liquidation preference to any holders of preferred stock) are insufficient to repay capital invested in us by the holders of the common stock, no other assets will be available for the payment of any deficiency. None of our board of directors, the Advisor, the General Partner or any of their respective affiliates, have any liability for the repayment of capital contributions made to the Company by the holders of common stock. Holders of common stock could experience a total loss of their investment in the Company.

Lenders under the Revolving Facility may have a veto power over the Company's investment policies.

If a default has occurred under the Revolving Facility, the lenders under the Revolving Facility may veto changes in investment policies. The Revolving Facility also has certain limitations on unusual types of investments such as commodities, real estate and speculative derivatives, which are not part of the Company's investment strategy or policies in any event.

If we incur additional leverage, it will increase the risk of investing in shares of our common stock.

The Company has indebtedness and the Preferred Interests outstanding pursuant to the Leverage Program and expects, in the future, to borrow additional amounts under the Revolving Facility and may increase the size of the Revolving Facility or enter into other borrowing arrangements.

Illustration. The following table illustrates the effect of leverage on returns from an investment in our common stock assuming various annual returns, net of expenses and preferred dividends. The calculations in the table below are hypothetical and actual returns may be higher or lower than those appearing below. The calculation is based on our level of leverage at December 31, 2012, which represented borrowings and preferred stock equal to 37.9% of our total assets. On such date, we also had \$549.2 million in total assets; an average cost of funds of 0.92%; \$208.0 million aggregate principal amount of debt and liquidation preference of the Preferred Interests outstanding; and \$316.0 million of total net assets. In order to compute the "Corresponding Return to Common Stockholders," the "Assumed Return on Portfolio (Net of Expenses Other than Interest)" is multiplied by the total value of our investment portfolio at December 31, 2012 to obtain an assumed return to us. From this amount, the interest expense and preferred dividends calculated by multiplying the interest rate and dividends of 0.92% by the \$208.0 million debt and preferred stock is subtracted to determine the return available to stockholders. The return available to stockholders is then divided by the total value of our net assets at December 31, 2012 to determine the "Corresponding Return to Common Stockholders." Actual interest payments and preferred dividends may be different.

Assumed Return on Portfolio (Net of Expenses Other than Interest and Preferred Dividends)	-10%	-5%	0%	5%	10%
Corresponding Return to Common Stockholders	-17%	-9%	-1%	8%	16%
	26				

Table of Contents

The assumed portfolio return in the table is based on SEC regulations and is not a prediction of, and does not represent, our projected or actual performance. The table also assumes that we will maintain a constant level of leverage. The amount of leverage that we use will vary from time to time.

Our most recent NAV was calculated as of December 31, 2012 and our NAV when calculated as of any date thereafter may be higher or lower.

Our most recently estimated NAV per share is \$14.71 determined by us as of December 31, 2012. NAV per share as of March 31, 2013, may be higher or lower than \$14.71 based on potential changes in valuations, issuances of securities and earnings for the quarter then ended. Our board of directors has not yet determined the fair value of portfolio investments as of any date subsequent to December 31, 2012. Our board of directors determines the fair value of our portfolio investments on a quarterly basis in connection with the preparation of quarterly financial statements and based on input from independent valuation firms, the Advisor, the Administrator and the audit committee of our board of directors.

Shares of our common stock may trade at a discount to our net asset value per share.

Common stock of BDCs, like that of closed-end investment companies, frequently trades at a discount to current net asset value, which could adversely affect the ability to raise capital. In the past, shares of our common stock have traded at a discount to our net asset value. The risk that shares of our common stock may continue to trade at a discount to our net asset value is separate and distinct from the risk that our net asset value per share may decline.

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

Although we will not offer shares of our common stock pursuant to this prospectus at a discount to our net asset value per share, we are currently seeking stockholder approval at our 2013 annual meeting to authorize us to issue shares of common stock below net asset value, subject to the condition that the maximum number of shares salable below net asset value pursuant to this authority in any particular offering that could result in such dilution is limited to 25% of our then outstanding common stock immediately prior to each such offering. The issuance or sale by us of shares of our common stock at a discount to net asset value poses a risk of dilution to our stockholders. In particular, stockholders who do not purchase additional shares of common stock at or below the discounted price in proportion to their current ownership will experience an immediate decrease in net asset value per share (as well as in the aggregate net asset value of their shares of common stock if they do not participate at all). These stockholders will also experience a disproportionately greater decrease in their participation in our earnings and assets and their voting power than the increase we experience in our assets, potential earning power and voting interests from such issuance or sale. In addition, such sales may adversely affect the price at which our common stock trades. For additional information and hypothetical examples of these risks, see "Description of Securities – Sales of Common Stock Below Net Asset Value" and the prospectus supplement pursuant to which such sale is made.

Your interest in us may be diluted if you do not fully acquire your proportionate share of any warrants, options or other rights to subscribe for, convert to, or purchase our common stock that we sell. In addition, in such circumstances, if the price at which we sell such warrants, options or other rights to subscribe for, convert to, or purchase our common stock, together with the exercise price, is less than our net asset value per share, then you will experience dilution of the net asset value of your shares.

Although we will not offer warrants, options or other rights to subscribe for, convert to, or purchase our common stock pursuant to this prospectus, we are currently seeking stockholder approval at our 2013 annual meeting to authorize us to issue such rights. In the event we issue warrants, options

Table of Contents

or other rights to subscribe for, convert into, or purchase our common stock, stockholders who do not acquire such rights will own a smaller proportional interest in us than would otherwise be the case. We cannot state precisely the amount of any such dilution in share ownership because we have no current intention of making any such offering and do not know at this time the terms or amount of such rights.

In addition, if the price at which we sell such warrants, options or other rights to subscribe for, convert to, or purchase our common stock, together with the exercise price, is less than the net asset value per share of our common stock, then our stockholders who do not acquire their proportionate share of such rights will experience dilution of the aggregate net asset value of their shares as a result of the offering. The amount of any such decrease in net asset value is not predictable because it is not known at this time what the price of the warrants, options or other rights to subscribe for, convert into, or purchase our common stock and net asset value per share will be.

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

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

A substantial portion of our portfolio investments may be recorded at fair value as determined in good faith by or under the direction of our board of directors and, as a result, there may be uncertainty regarding the value of our portfolio investments.

The debt and equity investments that we make for which market quotations are not readily available will be valued at fair value as determined in good faith by or under the direction of our board of directors. Due to the inherent uncertainty of determining the fair value of investments that do not have a readily available market value, the fair value of our investments may differ significantly from the values that would have been used had a readily available market value existed for such investments, and the differences could be material. Our net asset value could be adversely affected if determinations regarding the fair value of these investments were materially higher than the values ultimately realized upon the disposal of such investments.

We are exposed to risks associated with changes in interest rates.

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

Table of Contents

The Advisor may face conflicts in allocating investment opportunities between us and certain other entities that could adversely impact our investment returns.

The Advisor and its affiliates, employees and associates currently do and in the future may manage other funds and accounts, including for other accounts in which certain holders of our common stock have investments, which we refer to as Other Advisor Accounts. Other Advisor Accounts invest in assets that are also eligible for purchase by us. Our investment policies, fee arrangements and other circumstances may vary from those of Other Advisor Accounts. Accordingly, conflicts may arise regarding the allocation of investments or opportunities among us and Other Advisor Accounts. In general, the Advisor and its affiliates will allocate investment opportunities pro rata among us and Other Advisor Accounts (assuming the investment satisfies the objectives of each) based on the amount of committed capital each then has available. The allocation of certain investment opportunities in private placements is subject to independent director approval pursuant to the terms of the co-investment exemptive order applicable to us and described below. In certain cases, investment opportunities may be made other than on a pro rata basis. For example, we may desire to retain an asset at the same time that one or more Other Advisor Accounts desire to sell it or we may not have additional capital to invest at a time Other Advisor Accounts do. When our investment allocations are made on a basis other than pro rata our investment performance may be less favorable when compared to the investment performance of Other Advisor Accounts with respect to those investments. The Advisor and its affiliates intend to allocate investment opportunities to us and Other Advisor Accounts in a manner that they believe in their judgment and based upon their fiduciary duties to be appropriate given the investment objectives, size of transaction, investable assets, alternative investments potentially available, prior allocations, liquidity, maturity, expected holding period, diversification, lender covenants and other limitations of ours and the Other Advisor Accounts. See " Risks related to our operations as a BDC While our ability to enter into transactions with our affiliates is restricted under the 1940 Act, we have received an exemptive order from the SEC permitting certain affiliated investments subject to certain conditions. As a result, the Advisor may face conflicts of interests and investments made pursuant to the exemptive order conditions could in certain circumstances adversely affect the price paid or received by us or the availability or size of the position purchased or sold by us."

There may be situations in which Other Advisor Accounts and the Company might invest in different securities issued by the same portfolio company. It is possible that if the portfolio company's financial performance and condition deteriorates such that one or both investments are or could be impaired, the Advisor might face a conflict of interest given the difference in seniority of the respective investments. In such situations, the Advisor would review the conflict on a case-by-case basis and implement procedures consistent with its fiduciary duty to enable it to act fairly to the Other Advisor Accounts and the Company in the circumstances. Any steps by the Advisor will take into consideration the interests of each of the affected clients, the circumstances giving rise to the conflict, the procedural efficacy of various methods of addressing the conflict and applicable legal requirements.

Moreover, the Advisor's investment professionals, its Investment Committee (as defined below), its senior management and employees serve or may serve as officers, directors or principals of entities that operate in the same or a related line of business. Accordingly, these individuals may have obligations to investors in those entities or funds, the fulfillment of which might not be in our best interests or the best interests of our stockholders. In addition, certain of the personnel employed by the Advisor or focused on our business may change in ways that are detrimental to our business.

We have limited operating history as a BDC and, if the Advisor is unable to manage our investments effectively, we may be unable to achieve our investment objective.

Our ability to achieve our investment objective will depend on our ability to manage our business, which will depend, in turn, on the ability of the Advisor to identify, invest in and monitor companies that meet our investment criteria. Accomplishing this result largely will be a function of the Advisor's

Table of Contents

investment process. Although the Advisor manages closed-end funds with similar restrictions, the 1940 Act imposes numerous constraints on the operations of BDCs. The Advisor's limited experience in operating under these constraints may hinder the Advisor's ability to help us take advantage of attractive investment opportunities and to achieve our investment objectives. For example, BDCs are prohibited from making any nonqualifying investment unless at least 70% of their total assets are primarily in qualifying investments, which are primarily securities of private or thinly-traded U.S. companies (excluding certain financial companies), cash, cash equivalents, U.S. Government securities and other high quality debt investments that mature in one year or less. The Advisor has limited experience investing under these constraints. In addition, the General Partner has limited experience administering a BDC.

The Advisor and its partners, officers, directors, stockholders, members, managers, employees, affiliates and agents may be subject to certain potential or actual conflicts of interest in connection with the activities of, and investments by, us.

The Advisor and its affiliates may spend substantial time on other business activities, including investment management and advisory activities for entities with the same or overlapping investment objectives, investing for their own account, financial advisory services (including services for entities in which we invest), and acting as directors, officers, creditor committee members or in similar capacities. Subject to the requirements of the 1940 Act and other applicable laws, the Advisor and its affiliates and associates intend to engage in such activities and may receive compensation from third parties for their services. Subject to the same requirements, such compensation may be payable by entities in which we invest in connection with actual or contemplated investments, and the Advisor may receive fees and other compensation in connection with structuring investments which they will share.

The Advisor's management fee is based on a percentage of our total assets (other than cash or cash equivalents) and the Advisor may have conflicts of interest in connection with decisions that could affect our total assets, such as decisions as to whether to incur additional debt to increase management fees paid and to recoup the Advisor's payment of half of the sales load in connection with our initial public offering in April 2012.

Our incentive compensation may induce the Advisor to make certain investments, including speculative investments.

The incentive compensation payable by us to the Advisor and the General Partner may create an incentive for the Advisor to make investments on our behalf that are risky or more speculative than would be the case in the absence of such compensation arrangement. The way in which the incentive compensation payable to the Advisor is determined may encourage the Advisor to increase the use of leverage or take additional risk to increase the return on our investments. Under certain circumstances, the use of leverage may increase the likelihood of default, which would disfavor the holders of our common stock, including investors in the offerings pursuant to this prospectus and any related prospectus supplement, or of securities convertible into our common stock or warrants representing rights to purchase our common stock or securities convertible into our common stock. A rise in the general level of interest rates can be expected to lead to higher interest rates applicable to certain of our debt investments and may accordingly result in a substantial increase in the amount of incentive compensation payable to the Advisor with respect to our cumulative investment income. Although the incentive compensation payable to the General Partner or the Advisor is subject to a total return limitation, the Advisor may have some ability to accelerate the realization of gains to obtain incentive compensation earlier than it otherwise would when it may be in our best interests to not yet realize gains. Our directors monitor our use of leverage and the Advisor's management of our investment program in the best interests of our common stockholders.

Table of Contents

We may invest, to the extent permitted by law, in the securities and instruments of other investment companies, including private funds, and, to the extent we so invest, we will bear our ratable share of any such investment company's expenses, including management and performance fees. We will also remain obligated to pay management and incentive compensation to the Advisor with respect to the assets invested in the securities and instruments of other investment companies. With respect to each of these investments, each of our common stockholders will bear his or her share of our management and incentive compensation as well as indirectly bear the management and performance fees and other expenses of any investment companies in which we invest.

We may be obligated to pay the Advisor incentive compensation payments in excess of the amounts we would have paid if such compensation was subject to clawback arrangements.

The Advisor or the General Partner is entitled to incentive compensation for each fiscal quarter after January 1, 2013 in an amount equal to a percentage of our ordinary income (before deducting incentive compensation) since that date and, separately, a percentage of our realized capital gains (net of realized capital losses and unrealized depreciation) since that date, in each case subject to a cumulative total return requirement. If we pay incentive compensation and thereafter experience additional realized capital losses or unrealized capital depreciation such that we would no longer have been required to provide incentive compensation, we will not be able to recover any portion of the incentive compensation previously paid or distributed because our incentive compensation arrangements do not contain any clawback provisions. As a result, the incentive compensation could exceed 20% of our cumulative total return, depending on the timing of unrealized appreciation, net unrealized depreciation and net realized capital losses. For example, part of the incentive compensation payable or distributable by us that relates to our ordinary income is computed on income that may include interest that has been accrued but not yet received in cash. If a portfolio company defaults on a loan, it is possible that accrued interest previously used in the calculation of the incentive compensation will become uncollectible. Similarly, the income component is measured against a total return limitation that includes unrealized gains. Such gains may not be realized or may be realized at a lower amount. Consequently, we may have paid incentive compensation on income in circumstances where we otherwise would not have done so and with respect to which we do not have a clawback right against the Advisor or the General Partner.

The General Partner may have certain interests that conflict with the interests of the board of directors in the governance of the Operating Company.

The General Partner, an affiliate of the Advisor, is responsible for the day-to-day operations of the Operating Company subject to the general supervision of the board of directors including various significant matters such as the issuance of additional classes of securities of the Operating Company and the determination of the timing and amounts of distributions payable by the Operating Company. The decisions of the General Partner with respect to these and other matters may be subject to various conflicts of interest arising out of its relationship with us and its affiliates. The General Partner could be confronted with decisions where it will, directly or indirectly, have an economic incentive to place its interests or the interests of its affiliates above ours.

The procedures for the appointment and removal of directors from the board of directors of the Operating Company differ from those of the Holding Company, which may result in the boards of directors of the Operating Company and the Holding Company consisting of different members.

The procedures for the appointment and removal of directors from the board of directors of the Operating Company differ from those of the Holding Company, which may result in the boards of directors of the Operating Company and the Holding Company consisting of different members. If the boards of directors of the Operating Company and the Holding Company consist of different members,

Table of Contents

the objectives of the boards of directors may differ and decisions regarding the management of the Operating Company may adversely affect the Holding Company.

We are dependent upon senior management personnel of the Advisor for our future success, and if the Advisor is unable to retain qualified personnel or if the Advisor loses any member of its senior management team, our ability to achieve our investment objective could be significantly harmed.

The success of the Company is highly dependent on the financial and managerial expertise of the Advisor. The loss of one or more of the voting members of the Investment Committee could have a material adverse effect on the performance of the Company. Although the Advisor and the voting members of the Investment Committee devote a significant amount of their respective efforts to the Company, they actively manage investments for other clients and are not required to (and will not) devote all of their time to the Company's affairs.

The Advisor or its affiliates may, from time to time, possess material non-public information, limiting our investment discretion.

The Advisor's investment professionals, Investment Committee or their respective affiliates may serve as directors of, or in a similar capacity with, companies in which we invest. In the event that material non-public information is obtained with respect to such companies, or we became subject to trading restrictions under the internal trading policies of those companies or as a result of applicable law or regulations, we could be prohibited for a period of time from purchasing or selling the securities of such companies, and this prohibition may have an adverse effect on us and, consequently, your interests as a stockholder.

The Advisor can resign on 60 days' notice, and we may not be able to find a suitable replacement within that time, resulting in a disruption in our operations that could adversely affect our financial condition, business and results of operations.

The Advisor has the right, under our investment management agreement, to resign at any time upon not more than 60 days' written notice, whether we have found a replacement or not. If the Advisor resigns, we may not be able to find a new investment advisor or hire internal management with similar expertise and ability to provide the same or equivalent services on acceptable terms within 60 days, or at all. If we are unable to do so quickly, our operations are likely to experience a disruption, our financial condition, business and results of operations as well as our ability to pay distributions are likely to be adversely affected and the market price of our shares may decline. In addition, the coordination of our internal management and investment activities is likely to suffer if we are unable to identify and reach an agreement with a single institution or group of executives having the expertise possessed by the Advisor and its affiliates. Even if we are able to retain comparable management, whether internal or external, the integration of such management and their lack of familiarity with our investment objective may result in additional costs and time delays that may adversely affect our financial condition, business and results of operations.

We may experience fluctuations in our periodic operating results.

We could experience fluctuations in our periodic operating results due to a number of factors, including the interest rates payable on the debt securities we acquire, the default rate on such securities, the level of our expenses (including the interest rates payable on our borrowings), the dividend rates payable on preferred stock we issue, variations in and the timing of the recognition of realized and unrealized gains or losses, the degree to which we encounter competition in our markets and general economic conditions. As a result of these factors, results for any period should not be relied upon as being indicative of performance in future periods.

Table of Contents

If we fail to maintain our status as a business development company, our business and operating flexibility could be significantly reduced.

We qualify as business development companies under the 1940 Act. The 1940 Act imposes numerous constraints on the operations of business development companies. For example, BDCs are prohibited from making any unqualifying investments unless at least 70% of their total assets are invested in qualifying investments which are primarily securities of private or thinly-traded U.S. companies, cash, cash equivalents, U.S. government securities and other high quality debt investments that mature in one year or less. Failure to comply with the requirements imposed on business development companies by the 1940 Act could cause the SEC to bring an enforcement action against us and/or expose us to claims of private litigants. In addition, any such failure could cause an event of default under the Leverage Program, which could have a materially adverse effect on our business, financial conditions or results of operations. See "Regulation."

Because we intend to distribute substantially all of our income to our stockholders to maintain our status as a RIC, we will continue to need additional capital to finance growth. If additional funds are unavailable or not available on favorable terms, our ability to grow will be impaired.

In order for the Company to qualify for the tax benefits available to RICs and to avoid payment of excise taxes, we intend to distribute to our stockholders substantially all of our annual taxable income, except that we may retain certain net capital gains for reinvestment in common interests of the Operating Company, and treat such amounts as deemed distributions to its stockholders. If we elect to treat any amounts as deemed distributions, we must pay income taxes at the corporate rate on such deemed distributions on behalf of our stockholders and our stockholders will receive a tax credit for such amounts and an increase in basis. A stockholder that is not subject to U.S. federal income tax or otherwise is not required to file a U.S. federal income tax return would be required to file a U.S. federal income tax return on the appropriate form in order to claim a refund for the taxes we paid. As a result of these requirements, we will likely need to raise capital from other sources to grow our business. Unfavorable economic or capital market conditions may increase our funding costs, limit our access to the capital markets or could result in a decision by lenders not to extend credit to us. An inability to successfully access the capital markets could limit our ability to grow our business and fully execute our business strategy and could decrease our earnings, if any.

As a BDC, we are not able to incur senior securities unless after giving effect thereto we meet a coverage ratio of total assets, less liabilities and indebtedness not represented by senior securities, to total senior securities, which includes all of our borrowings and any outstanding preferred interests, of at least 200%. These requirements limit the amount that we may borrow. Because we will continue to need capital to grow our investment portfolio, these limitations may prevent us from incurring debt and require us to raise additional equity at a time when it may be disadvantageous to do so. While we expect we will be able to borrow and to issue additional debt securities and expect that we will be able to issue additional equity securities, we cannot assure you that debt and equity financing will be available to us on favorable terms, or at all. In addition, as a business development company, we generally will not be permitted to issue equity securities priced below net asset value without stockholder approval. If additional funds are not available to us, we could be forced to curtail or cease new investment activities and our net asset value or common stock price could decline.

The highly competitive market in which we operate may limit our investment opportunities.

A number of entities compete with us to make the types of investments that we make. We compete with other BDCs, public and private funds, commercial and investment banks, commercial financing companies, and, to the extent they provide an alternative form of financing, private equity funds. Additionally, because competition for investment opportunities generally has increased among alternative investment vehicles, such as hedge funds, those entities now invest in areas in which they

Table of Contents

have not traditionally invested. As a result of these new entrants, competition for investment opportunities intensified over the past several years and may intensify further in the future. Some of our existing and potential competitors are substantially larger and have considerably greater financial, technical and marketing resources than we do. For example, some competitors may have a lower cost of funds and access to funding sources that are not available to us. In addition, some of our competitors may have higher risk tolerances or different risk assessments, which could allow them to consider a wider variety of investments and establish more relationships than us. Furthermore, many of our competitors are not subject to the regulatory restrictions and valuation requirements that the 1940 Act imposes on us as a BDC and that the Code imposes on us as a RIC. We cannot assure you that the competitive pressures we face will not have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. Also, as a result of this existing and potentially increasing competition, we may not be able to take advantage of attractive investment opportunities from time to time, and we can offer no assurance that we will be able to identify and make investments that are consistent with our investment objective.

We do not seek to compete primarily based on the interest rates we offer, and we believe that some of our competitors make loans with interest rates that are comparable to or lower than the rates we offer.

We may lose investment opportunities if we do not match our competitors' pricing, terms and structure. If we match our competitors' pricing, terms and structure, we may experience decreased net interest income and increased risk of credit loss. As a result of operating in such a competitive environment, we may make investments that are on better terms to our portfolio companies than what we may have originally anticipated, which may impact our return on these investments.

Our board of directors may change our operating policies and strategies without prior notice or stockholder approval.

Our board of directors has the authority to modify or waive our operating policies and strategies without prior notice and without stockholder approval. We cannot predict the effect any changes to our current operating policies and strategies would have on our business, operating results or value of our stock. Nevertheless, the effects could adversely affect our business and impact our ability to make distributions and cause you to lose all or part of your investment.

Risks related to our investments

We cannot assure you that we will be able to successfully deploy the proceeds of offerings within the timeframe we have contemplated.

We currently anticipate that a portion of the net proceeds of future offerings will be invested in accordance with our investment objective within six to twelve months following completion of any such offering. We cannot assure you, however, that we will be able to locate a sufficient number of suitable investment opportunities to allow us to successfully deploy in that timeframe that portion of net proceeds of such future offerings. To the extent we are unable to invest within our contemplated timeframe after the completion of an offering, our investment income, and in turn our results of operations, will likely be adversely affected.

We have not yet identified the portfolio company investments we intend to acquire using the proceeds of the offerings.

We have not yet identified the potential investments for our portfolio that we will purchase following the future offerings pursuant to this prospectus and any related prospectus supplement. The Advisor will select our investments subsequent to the closing of any such offering, and our stockholders will have no input with respect to such investment decisions. These factors increase the uncertainty, and thus the risk, of investing in our common stock.

Table of Contents

Our investments may be risky, and you could lose all or part of your investment.

We invest mostly in middle-market companies primarily through leveraged loans.

Risks Associated with middle-market companies. Investing in private middle-market companies involves a number of significant risks, including:

these companies may have limited financial resources and may be unable to meet their obligations under their debt securities that we hold, which may be accompanied by a deterioration in the value of any collateral;

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

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

they generally have less predictable operating results, may from time to time be parties to litigation, may be engaged in rapidly changing businesses with products subject to a substantial risk of obsolescence, and may require substantial additional capital to support their operations, finance expansion or maintain their competitive position;

our executive officers, directors and the Advisor may, in the ordinary course of business, be named as defendants in litigation arising from our investments in the portfolio companies;

changes in laws and regulations, as well as their interpretations, may adversely affect their respective businesses, financial structures or prospects; and

they may have difficulty accessing the capital markets to meet future capital needs.

Little public information exists about private middle-market companies, and we expect to rely on the Advisor's investment professionals to obtain adequate information to evaluate the potential returns from investing in these companies. These companies and their financial information are not subject to the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 and other rules that govern disclosures and financial controls of public companies. If we are unable to uncover all material information about these companies, we may not make a fully informed investment decision, and we may lose money on our investment.

Lower Credit Quality Obligations. Most of our debt investments are likely to be in lower grade obligations. The lower grade investments in which we invest may be rated below investment grade by one or more nationally-recognized statistical rating agencies at the time of investment or may be unrated but determined by the Advisor to be of comparable quality. Debt securities rated below investment grade are commonly referred to as "junk bonds" and are considered speculative with respect to the issuer's capacity to pay interest and repay principal. The debt that we invest in typically is not initially rated by any rating agency, but we believe that if such investments were rated, they would be below investment grade (rated lower than "Baa3" by Moody's Investors Service, lower than "BBB-" by Fitch Ratings or lower than "BBB-" by Standard & Poor's). We may invest without limit in debt of any rating, as well as debt that has not been rated by any nationally recognized statistical rating organization.

Investment in lower grade investments involves a substantial risk of loss. Lower grade securities or comparable unrated securities are considered predominantly speculative with respect to the issuer's ability to pay interest and principal and are susceptible to default or decline in market value due to adverse economic and business developments. The market values for lower grade debt tend to be very

Table of Contents

volatile and are less liquid than investment grade securities. For these reasons, your investment in our company is subject to the following specific risks:

increased price sensitivity to a deteriorating economic environment;

greater risk of loss due to default or declining credit quality;

adverse company specific events are more likely to render the issuer unable to make interest and/or principal payments; and

if a negative perception of the lower grade debt market develops, the price and liquidity of lower grade securities may be depressed. This negative perception could last for a significant period of time.

Adverse changes in economic conditions are more likely to lead to a weakened capacity of a lower grade issuer to make principal payments and interest payments than an investment grade issuer. The principal amount of lower grade securities outstanding has proliferated in the past decade as an increasing number of issuers have used lower grade securities for corporate financing. An economic downturn could severely affect the ability of highly leveraged issuers to service their debt obligations or to repay their obligations upon maturity. Similarly, downturns in profitability in specific industries could adversely affect the ability of lower grade issuers in that industry to meet their obligations. The market values of lower grade debt tend to reflect individual developments of the issuer to a greater extent than do higher quality investments, which react primarily to fluctuations in the general level of interest rates. Factors having an adverse impact on the market value of lower grade debt may have an adverse effect on our net asset value and the market value of our common stock. In addition, we may incur additional expenses to the extent we are required to seek recovery upon a default in payment of principal or interest on our portfolio holdings. In certain circumstances, we may be required to foreclose on an issuer's assets and take possession of its property or operations. In such circumstances, we would incur additional costs in disposing of such assets and potential liabilities from operating any business acquired.

The secondary market for lower grade debt is unlikely to be as liquid as the secondary market for more highly rated debt, a factor which may have an adverse effect on our ability to dispose of a particular instrument. There are fewer dealers in the market for lower grade securities than investment grade obligations. The prices quoted by different dealers may vary significantly and the spread between the bid and asked price is generally larger than for higher quality instruments. Under adverse market or economic conditions, the secondary market for lower grade debt could contract further, independent of any specific adverse changes in the condition of a particular issuer, and these instruments may become highly illiquid. As a result, we could find it more difficult to sell these instruments or may be able to sell the securities only at prices lower than if such instruments were widely traded. Prices realized upon the sale of such lower rated or unrated securities, under these circumstances, may be less than the prices used in calculating our net asset value.

Since investors generally perceive that there are greater risks associated with lower grade debt of the type in which we may invest a portion of our assets, the yields and prices of such debt may tend to fluctuate more than those for higher rated instruments. In the lower quality segments of the fixed income markets, changes in perceptions of issuers' creditworthiness tend to occur more frequently and in a more pronounced manner than do changes in higher quality segments of the income securities market, resulting in greater yield and price volatility.

Distressed Debt Securities Risk. At times, distressed debt obligations may not produce income and may require us to bear certain extraordinary expenses (including legal, accounting, valuation and transaction expenses) in order to protect and recover our investment. Therefore, our ability to achieve current income for our stockholders may be diminished. We also will be subject to significant uncertainty as to when and in what manner and for what value the distressed debt we invest in will

Table of Contents

eventually be satisfied (e.g., through a liquidation of the obligor's assets, an exchange offer or plan of reorganization involving the distressed debt securities or a payment of some amount in satisfaction of the obligation). In addition, even if an exchange offer is made or plan of reorganization is adopted with respect to distressed debt we hold, there can be no assurance that the securities or other assets received by us in connection with such exchange offer or plan of reorganization will not have a lower value or income potential than may have been anticipated when the investment was made. Moreover, any securities received by us upon completion of an exchange offer or plan of reorganization may be restricted as to resale. As a result of our participation in negotiations with respect to any exchange offer or plan of reorganization with respect to an issuer of distressed debt, we may be restricted from disposing of such securities.

Payment-in-kind Interest Risk. Our loans may contain a payment-in-kind, or PIK, interest provision. PIK investments carry additional risk as holders of these types of securities receive no cash until the cash payment date unless a portion of such securities is sold. If the issuer defaults the Company may obtain no return on its investment. The PIK interest, computed at the contractual rate specified in each loan agreement, is added to the principal balance of the loan and recorded as interest income. To avoid the imposition of corporate-level tax on us, this non-cash source of income needs to be paid out to stockholders in cash distributions or, in the event that we determine to do so and in certain cases, in shares of our common stock, even though we have not yet collected and may never collect the cash relating to the PIK interest. As a result, if we distribute taxable dividends in the form of our common stock, we may have to distribute a stock dividend to account for PIK interest even though we have not yet collected the cash.

Preferred Stock Risk. To the extent we invest in preferred securities, there are special risks, including:

Deferral. Preferred securities may include provisions that permit the issuer, at its discretion, to defer distributions for a stated period without any adverse consequences to the issuer. If we own a preferred security that is deferring its distributions, we may be required to report income for tax purposes although we have not yet received such income.

Subordination. Preferred securities are subordinated to bonds and other debt instruments in a company's capital structure in terms of priority to corporate income and liquidation payments, and therefore will be subject to greater credit risk than more senior debt instruments.

Liquidity. Preferred securities may be substantially less liquid than many other securities, such as common stocks or U.S. Government securities.

Limited Voting Rights. Generally, preferred security holders have no voting rights with respect to the issuing company unless preferred dividends have been in arrears for a specified number of periods, at which time the preferred security holders may elect a number of directors to the issuer's board. Generally, once all the arrearages have been paid, the preferred security holders no longer have voting rights.

Equity Security Risk. We may have exposure to equity securities. Although equity securities have historically generated higher average total returns than fixed-income securities over the long term, equity securities also have experienced significantly more volatility in those returns. The equity securities that we acquire may fail to appreciate and may decline in value or become worthless.

Hedging Transactions. We may employ hedging techniques to minimize currency exchange rate risks or interest rate risks, but we can offer no assurance that such strategies will be effective. If we engage in hedging transactions, we may expose ourselves to risks associated with such transactions. Hedging against a decline in the values of our portfolio positions does not eliminate the possibility of fluctuations in the values of such positions or prevent losses if the values of such positions decline.

Table of Contents

Moreover, it may not be possible to hedge against an exchange rate or interest rate fluctuation that is so generally anticipated that we are not able to enter into a hedging transaction at an acceptable price. Additionally, engaging in certain hedging transactions could result in adverse tax consequences, e.g. giving rise to income that does not qualify for the 90% annual gross income requirement applicable to RICs.

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

Over the past several years, the U.S. has been in a prolonged recessionary period followed by slower than historical rates of GDP growth, and it may return to a recessionary period or remain in a period of slow growth. Many other economies are currently in a prolonged recessionary period. Although these conditions have ameliorated to some extent, they could continue for a prolonged period of time or worsen in the future. In addition, several EU countries continue to face budget issues, some of which may have negative long-term effects for the economies of those countries and other EU countries. Economic slowdowns or recessions could lead to financial losses in our portfolio and a decrease in revenues, net income and assets. Unfavorable economic conditions also could increase our funding costs, limit our access to the capital markets or result in a decision by lenders not to extend credit to us. These events could prevent us from increasing investments and harm our operating results.

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

We may not be in a position to exercise control over our portfolio companies or to prevent decisions by management of our portfolio companies that could decrease the value of our investments.

We do not generally intend to take controlling equity positions in our portfolio companies. To the extent that we do not hold a controlling equity interest in a portfolio company, we are subject to the risk that such portfolio company may make business decisions with which we disagree, and the stockholders and management of such portfolio company may take risks or otherwise act in ways that are adverse to our interests. Due to the lack of liquidity for the debt and equity investments that we typically hold in our portfolio companies, we may not be able to dispose of our investments in the event we disagree with the actions of a portfolio company, and may therefore suffer a decrease in the value of our investments.

In addition, we may not be in a position to control any portfolio company by investing in its debt securities. As a result, we are subject to the risk that a portfolio company in which we invest may make business decisions with which we disagree and the management of such company, as representatives of the holders of their common equity, may take risks or otherwise act in ways that do not serve our interests as debt investors.

Our portfolio companies may incur debt that ranks equally with, or senior to, our investments in such companies.

The portfolio companies we invest in usually have, or may be permitted to incur, other debt that ranks equally with, or senior to, the debt securities in which we invest. By their terms, such debt

Table of Contents

instruments may provide that the holders are entitled to receive payment of interest or principal on or before the dates on which we are entitled to receive payments in respect of the debt securities in which we invest. Also, in the event of insolvency, liquidation, dissolution, reorganization or bankruptcy of a portfolio company, holders of debt instruments ranking senior to our investment in that portfolio company would typically be entitled to receive payment in full before we receive any distribution in respect of our investment. After repaying such senior creditors, such portfolio company may not have any remaining assets to use for repaying its obligation to us. In the case of debt ranking equally with debt securities in which we invest, we would have to share any distributions on an equal and ratable basis with other creditors holding such debt in the event of an insolvency, liquidation, dissolution, reorganization or bankruptcy of the relevant portfolio company.

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

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

We may also make unsecured loans to portfolio companies, meaning that such loans will not benefit from any interest in collateral of such companies. Liens on such portfolio companies' collateral, if any, will secure the portfolio company's obligations under its outstanding secured debt and may secure certain future debt that is permitted to be incurred by the portfolio company under its secured loan agreements. The holders of obligations secured by such liens will generally control the liquidation of, and be entitled to receive proceeds from, any realization of such collateral to repay their obligations in full before us. In addition, the value of such collateral in the event of liquidation will depend on market and economic conditions, the availability of buyers and other factors. There can be no assurance that the proceeds, if any, from sales of such collateral would be sufficient to satisfy our unsecured loan obligations after payment in full of all secured loan obligations. If such proceeds were not sufficient to repay the outstanding secured loan obligations, then our unsecured claims would rank equally with the unpaid portion of such secured creditors' claims against the portfolio company's remaining assets, if any.

Table of Contents

Our portfolio companies may prepay loans, which prepayment may reduce stated yields in the future if capital returned cannot be invested in transactions with equal or greater expected yields.

Certain of the loans we make are prepayable at any time, some of them of them at no premium to par. We cannot predict when such loans may be prepaid. Whether a loan is prepaid will depend both on the continued positive performance of the portfolio company and the existence of favorable financing market conditions that permit such company to replace existing financing with less expensive capital. As market conditions change frequently, it is unknown when, and if, this may be possible for each portfolio company. In the case of some of these loans, having the loan prepaid early may reduce the achievable yield for the Company in the future below the current yield disclosed for our portfolio if the capital returned cannot be invested in transactions with equal or greater expected yields.

Our failure to make follow-on investments in our portfolio companies could impair the value of our portfolio.

Following an initial investment in a portfolio company, we may make additional investments in that portfolio company as "follow-on" investments in order to: (1) increase or maintain in whole or in part our equity ownership percentage; (2) exercise warrants, options or convertible securities that were acquired in the original or subsequent financing; or (3) attempt to preserve or enhance the value of our initial investment.

We may elect not to make follow-on investments or otherwise lack sufficient funds to make those investments. Our failure to make follow-on investments may, in some circumstances, jeopardize the continued viability of a portfolio company and our initial investment, or may result in a missed opportunity for us to increase our participation in a successful operation. Even if we have sufficient capital to make a desired follow-on investment, we may elect not to make such follow-on investment because we may not want to increase our concentration of risk, because we prefer other opportunities, because we are inhibited by compliance with BDC requirements or because we desire to maintain our tax status.

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

Our investment strategy contemplates that a portion of our investments may be in securities of foreign companies in order to provide diversification or to complement our U.S. investments, although we are required generally to invest at least 70% of our assets in companies organized and having their principal place of business within the U.S. and its possessions. Investing in foreign companies may expose us to additional risks not typically associated with investing in U.S. companies. These risks include changes in exchange control regulations, political and social instability, expropriation, imposition of foreign taxes, less liquid markets and less available information than is generally the case in the United States, higher transaction costs, less government supervision of exchanges, brokers and issuers, less developed bankruptcy laws, difficulty in enforcing contractual obligations, lack of uniform accounting and auditing standards and greater price volatility. These risks may be more pronounced for portfolio companies located or operating primarily in emerging markets, whose economies, markets and legal systems may be less developed.

Although it is anticipated that most of our investments will be denominated in U.S. dollars, our investments that are denominated in a foreign currency will be subject to the risk that the value of a particular currency may change in relation to the U.S. dollar. Among the factors that may affect currency values are trade balances, the level of short-term interest rates, differences in relative values of similar assets in different currencies, long-term opportunities for investment and capital appreciation and political developments. We may employ hedging techniques to minimize these risks, but we can offer no assurance that we will, in fact, hedge currency risk or, that if we do, such strategies will be effective. As a result, a change in currency exchange rates may adversely affect our profitability.

Table of Contents

Risks related to our operations as a BDC

While our ability to enter into transactions with our affiliates is restricted under the 1940 Act, we have received an exemptive order from the SEC permitting certain affiliated investments subject to certain conditions. As a result, the Advisor may face conflicts of interests and investments made pursuant to the exemptive order conditions could in certain circumstances adversely affect the price paid or received by us or the availability or size of the position purchased or sold by us.

Any person that owns, directly or indirectly, 5% or more of our outstanding voting securities or is managed by the Advisor will generally be our affiliate for purposes of the 1940 Act and we are generally prohibited from participating in certain transactions such as co-investing with, or buying or selling any security from or to, such affiliate, absent the prior approval of our independent directors and, in some cases, of the SEC. However, the Advisor and the funds managed by the Advisor have received an exemption from certain SEC regulations prohibiting transactions with affiliates. The exemptive order requires that certain procedures be followed prior to making an investment subject to the order and such procedures could in certain circumstances adversely affect the price paid or received by us or the availability or size of the position purchased or sold by us. The Advisor may also face conflicts of interest in making investments pursuant to the exemptive order. See "Management of the Company Exemptive Order" and "Risks related to our business" We have limited operating history as a BDC, and if the Advisor is unable to manage our investments effectively, we may be unable to achieve our investment objective. In addition, the Advisor may face conflicts in allocating investment opportunities between us and certain other entities that could impact our investment returns."

The 1940 Act also prohibits certain "joint" transactions with certain of our affiliates, which could include investments in the same portfolio company (whether at the same or different times), without prior approval of our independent directors and, in some cases, of the SEC. We are prohibited from buying or selling any security from or to any person who owns more than 25% of our voting securities and from or to certain of that person's affiliates, or entering into prohibited joint transactions with such persons, absent the prior approval of the SEC (other than certain limited situations pursuant to current regulatory guidance). The analysis of whether a particular transaction constitutes a joint transaction requires a review of the relevant facts and circumstances relating to the particular transaction. Similar restrictions limit our ability to transact business with our officers or directors or their affiliates.

Regulations governing our operation as a BDC may limit our ability to, and the way in which we, raise additional capital, which could have a material adverse impact on our liquidity, financial condition and results of operations.

Our business may in the future require a substantial amount of capital in addition to the proceeds of these offerings. We may acquire additional capital from the issuance of additional shares of our common stock or from the additional issuance of senior securities (including debt and preferred stock). However, we may not be able to raise additional capital in the future on favorable terms or at all.

Our board of directors may decide to issue common stock to finance our operations rather than issuing debt or other senior securities. As a BDC, we are generally not able to issue our common stock at a price below net asset value without first obtaining required approvals from our stockholders and our independent directors. If our common stock trades at a discount to net asset value, those restrictions could adversely affect our ability to raise equity capital. Except in connection with the exercise of warrants or the conversion of convertible securities, in any such case the price at which our securities are to be issued and sold may not be less than a price, that in the determination of our board of directors, closely approximates the market value of such securities at the relevant time. We may also make rights offerings to our stockholders at prices per share less than the net asset value per share, subject to the requirements of the 1940 Act. If we raise additional funds by issuing more common stock

Table of Contents

or senior securities convertible into, or exchangeable for, our common stock, the percentage ownership of our stockholders at that time would decrease, and such stockholders may experience dilution.

We may only issue senior securities up to the maximum amount permitted by the 1940 Act. The 1940 Act permits us to issue senior securities only in amounts such that our asset coverage, as defined in the 1940 Act, equals at least 200% after such issuance or incurrence. If our assets decline in value and we fail to satisfy this test or any stricter test under the terms of our leverage instruments, we may be required to liquidate a portion of our investments and repay a portion of our indebtedness at a time when such sales or repayment may be disadvantageous, which could have a material adverse impact on our liquidity, financial condition and results of operations.

Changes in the laws or regulations governing our business or the business of our portfolio companies, or changes in the interpretations thereof or newly enacted legislation and regulations, and any failure by us or our portfolio companies to comply with these laws or regulations, could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations or financial condition of us or our portfolio companies.

We are subject to changing rules and regulations of federal and state governments, as well as the stock exchange in which our common stock is listed. These entities, including the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board, the SEC and The Nasdaq Global Select Market, have issued a significant number of new and increasingly complex requirements and regulations over the course of the last several years and continue to develop additional regulations. Changes in the laws or regulations or the interpretations of the laws and regulations that govern BDCs, RICs or non-depository commercial lenders could significantly affect our operations and our cost of doing business. We are subject to federal, state and local laws and regulations and are subject to judicial and administrative decisions that affect our operations, including our loan originations, maximum interest rates, fees and other charges, disclosures to portfolio companies, the terms of secured transactions, collection and foreclosure procedures and other trade practices. If these laws, regulations or decisions change, or if we expand our business into jurisdictions that have adopted more stringent requirements than those in which we currently conduct business, we may have to incur significant expenses in order to comply, or we might have to restrict our operations. In addition, if we do not comply with applicable laws, regulations and decisions, we may lose licenses needed for the conduct of our business and may be subject to civil fines and criminal penalties, any of which could have a material adverse effect upon our business, results of operations or financial condition.

On July 21, 2010, President Obama signed into law the Dodd-Frank Act. Many of the provisions of the Dodd-Frank Act have extended implementation periods and delayed effective dates and will require extensive rulemaking by regulatory authorities. While the impact of the Dodd-Frank Act on us and our portfolio companies may not be known for an extended period of time, the Dodd-Frank Act, including future rules implementing its provisions and the interpretation of those rules, along with other legislative and regulatory proposals directed at the financial services industry or affecting taxation that are proposed or pending in the U.S. Congress, may negatively impact the operations, cash flows or financial condition of us or our portfolio companies, impose additional costs on us or our portfolio companies, intensify the regulatory supervision of us or our portfolio companies or otherwise adversely affect our business or the business of our portfolio companies.

If we do not invest a sufficient portion of our assets in qualifying assets, we could be precluded from investing in certain assets or could be required to dispose of certain assets, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

As a BDC, we are prohibited from acquiring 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. As of December 31, 2012, approximately \$45.8 million, or approximately 8.4%, of our total assets were not "qualifying assets." If we do not invest a sufficient portion of our assets in qualifying

Table of Contents

assets, we will be prohibited from investing in additional non-qualifying assets, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. Similarly, these rules could prevent us from making follow-on 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 come into compliance with the 1940 Act. If we need to dispose of these investments quickly, it may be difficult to dispose of such investments on favorable terms. For example, we may have difficulty in finding a buyer and, even if a buyer is found, we may have to sell the investments at a substantial loss.

We will be subject to corporate-level U.S. federal income tax on all of our income if we are unable to qualify as a RIC under Subchapter M of the Code, which would have a material adverse effect on our financial performance.

Although we are currently qualified as a RIC, no assurance can be given that we will be able to maintain RIC status. To obtain and maintain RIC status and be relieved of U.S. federal income taxes on income and gains distributed to its stockholders, we generally must meet the annual distribution, source-of-income and asset diversification requirements described below. In addition, our Leverage Program prohibits us from making distributions if doing so causes us to fail to maintain the asset coverage ratios stipulated by the 1940 Act or the Leverage Program.

To qualify as a RIC under the Code, we generally must meet certain source-of-income, asset diversification and annual distribution requirements. The annual distribution requirement for a RIC is satisfied if we distribute at least 90% of our ordinary income and net short-term capital gain in excess of net long-term capital loss, if any, to our stockholders on an annual basis. Since we use debt financing and have Preferred Interests outstanding, we are subject to certain asset coverage ratio requirements and other financial covenants under the terms of the Leverage Program, and we are, in some circumstances, also subject to similar requirements under the 1940 Act. The requirements could, under certain circumstances, restrict us from making distributions necessary to qualify as a RIC. If we are unable to obtain cash from other sources, we may fail to qualify as a RIC and, thus, may be subject to corporate-level income tax. To qualify as a RIC, we generally must also meet certain asset diversification requirements at the end of each calendar quarter. Failure to meet these tests may result in our having to dispose of certain investments quickly in order to prevent the loss of RIC status. Because we anticipate that most of our investments will be in private companies, any such dispositions could be made at disadvantageous prices and may result in substantial losses.

If we fail to qualify as a RIC for any reason and become subject to corporate-level income tax, the resulting corporate-level income taxes could substantially reduce our net assets, the amount of income available for distribution and the amount of our distributions. For additional discussion regarding the tax implications of a RIC, see "Material U.S. Federal Income Tax Matters."

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

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

Table of Contents

Since we may recognize taxable income before or without receiving cash representing such income, if we invest to a substantial extent in non-cash paying debt instruments we may have difficulty meeting the tax requirement to distribute at least 90% of our ordinary income and net short-term capital gain in excess of net long-term capital loss, if any, to maintain our status as a RIC. Accordingly, we may have to sell some of our investments at times we would not consider advantageous, raise additional debt or equity capital or reduce new investment originations to meet these distribution requirements.

There is a risk that you may not receive distributions or that our distributions may not grow over time and a portion of our distributions may be a return of capital.

We intend to make distributions on a quarterly basis to our stockholders out of assets legally available for distribution. We cannot assure you that we will achieve investment results that will allow us to make a specified level of cash distributions or year-to-year increases in cash distributions. Our ability to pay distributions might be adversely affected by the impact of one or more of the risk factors described in this prospectus. Due to the asset coverage test applicable to us under the 1940 Act as a BDC, we may be limited in our ability to make distributions.

Efforts to comply with Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act involve significant expenditures, and non-compliance with Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act may adversely affect us and the market price of our common stock.

Under current SEC rules, we are required to report on our internal control over financial reporting pursuant to Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act and related rules and regulations of the SEC. We are required to review on an annual basis our internal control over financial reporting, and on a quarterly and annual basis to evaluate and disclose changes in our internal control over financial reporting. As a result, we are incurring additional expenses that may negatively impact our financial performance and our ability to make distributions. This process results in a diversion of management's time and attention. We cannot be certain as to the timing of completion of our evaluation, testing and remediation actions or the impact of the same on our operations, and we may not be able to ensure that the process is effective or that our internal control over financial reporting is or will be effective in a timely manner. In the event that we are unable to maintain or achieve compliance with Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act and related rules, we and the market price of our common stock may be adversely affected.

Risks relating to the offerings pursuant to this prospectus

We may use proceeds of future offerings in a way with which you may not agree.

We will have significant flexibility in applying the proceeds of the offerings and may use the net proceeds from the offerings in ways with which you may not agree, or for purposes other than those contemplated at the time of such offerings. We will also pay operating expenses, and may pay other expenses such as due diligence expenses of potential new investments, from the net proceeds of future offerings. Our ability to achieve our investment objective may be limited to the extent that net proceeds of such offerings, pending full investment, are used to pay expenses rather than to make investments.

Our common stock price may be volatile and may fluctuate substantially.

As with any stock, the price of our common stock will fluctuate with market conditions and other factors. If you sell shares, the price received may be more or less than the original investment. Net asset value will be reduced immediately following our offering by the amount of the sales load and selling expenses paid by us. The offering price per share of our common stock less any underwriting commissions or discounts will not be less than the net asset value per share of our common stock at the time we make the offering. Our common stock is intended for long-term investors and should not

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Table of Contents

be treated as a trading vehicle. Shares of BDCs and closed-end management investment companies, which are structured similarly to us, frequently trade at a discount from their net asset value. This characteristic of closed-end investment companies is separate and distinct from the risk that our net asset value per share of common stock may decline. We cannot predict whether our common stock will trade at, above or below net asset value. This risk of loss associated with this characteristic of BDCs and closed-end management investment companies may be greater for investors who sell their shares in a relatively short period of time after completion of an offering.

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

significant volatility in the market price and trading volume of securities of BDCs or other companies in the sector in which we operate, which are not necessarily related to the operating performance of these companies;

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

changes in law, regulatory policies or tax guidelines, particularly with respect to RICs or BDCs;

loss of RIC status;

changes in earnings or variations in operating results;

changes in the value of our portfolio of investments;

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

departure of key personnel from the Advisor;

operating performance of companies comparable to us;

short-selling pressure with respect to shares of our common stock or BDCs generally;

uncertainty surrounding the strength of the U.S. economic recovery;

general economic trends and other external factors; and

loss of a major funding source.

Stockholders may experience dilution in their ownership percentage if they do not participate in our dividend reinvestment plan.

Our dividends are generally declared in cash and stockholders must "opt in" to our dividend reinvestment plan if they want such shares to be automatically reinvested in shares of our common stock. As a result, our stockholders that do not opt in to our dividend reinvestment plan will experience dilution to their ownership percentage of our common stock over time.

Certain provisions of the Delaware General Corporation Law and our certificate of incorporation and bylaws and certain aspects of our structure could deter takeover attempts and have an adverse impact on the price of our common stock.

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

Table of Contents

For example, to convert us to a closed-end or open-end investment company, to merge or consolidate us with any entity or sell all or substantially all of our assets to any entity in a transaction as a result of which the governing documents of the surviving entity do not contain substantially the same anti-takeover provisions as are provided in our certificate of incorporation or to liquidate and dissolve us other than in connection with a qualifying merger, consolidation or sale of assets or to amend certain of the provisions relating to these matters, our certificate of incorporation requires either (i) the favorable vote of a majority of our continuing directors followed by the favorable vote of the holders of a majority of our then outstanding shares of each affected class or series of our shares, voting separately as a class or series or (ii) the favorable vote of at least 80% of the then outstanding shares of our capital stock, voting together as a single class.

In addition, the board of directors of the Operating Company is appointed by different procedures than the board of the Holding Company, which could lead to the boards of directors of the Operating Company and the Holding Company having different compositions. Such a difference in composition may further hinder or delay an acquisition proposal.

Our stockholders may receive shares of our common stock as dividends, which could result in adverse tax consequences to stockholders.

In order to satisfy the annual distribution requirement applicable to RICs, we have the ability to declare a large portion of a dividend in shares of our common stock instead of in cash. As long as a portion of such dividend is paid in cash (which portion can be as low as 10% for dividends paid on or before December 31, 2012 with respect to any taxable year ending on or before December 31, 2011) and certain requirements are met, the entire distribution would be treated as a dividend for U.S. federal income tax purposes. As a result, a stockholder would be taxed on 100% of the dividend in the same manner as a cash dividend, even though most of the dividend was paid in shares of our common stock.

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

Sales of substantial amounts of our common stock, or the availability of such common stock for sale, could adversely affect the prevailing market prices for our common stock. If this occurs and continues, it could impair our ability to raise additional capital through the sale of securities should we desire to do so.

Future transactions and these offerings may limit our ability to use our capital loss carryforwards.

We have capital loss carryforwards for U.S. federal income tax purposes. Subject to certain limitations, capital loss carryforwards may be used to offset future recognized capital gains. Section 382 of the Code imposes an annual limitation on the ability of a corporation, including a RIC, that undergoes an "ownership change" to use its capital loss carryforwards. We do not expect that the offerings will result in an ownership change for Section 382 purposes. However, the offerings will make it more likely that future transactions involving our common stock, including transfers by existing shareholders, could result in such an ownership change. Accordingly, there can be no assurance that an ownership change limiting our ability to use our capital loss carryforwards (and built-in, unrecognized losses, if any) will not occur in the future. Such a limitation would, for any given year, have the effect of potentially increasing the amount of our U.S. federal net capital gains for such year and, hence, the amount of capital gains dividends we would need to distribute to remain a RIC and to avoid U.S. income and excise tax liability.

Table of Contents

SPECIAL NOTE REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

In addition to factors previously identified elsewhere in this prospectus, including the "Risks" section of this prospectus, the following factors, among others, could cause actual results to differ materially from forward-looking statements or historical performance:

the introduction, withdrawal, success and timing of business initiatives and strategies;

changes in political, economic or industry conditions, the interest rate environment or financial and capital markets, which could result in changes in the value of our assets;

the valuation of our investments in portfolio companies, particularly those having no liquid trading market;

the relative and absolute investment performance and operations of the Advisor;

the impact of increased competition;

the impact of future acquisitions and divestitures;

the unfavorable resolution of legal proceedings;

our business prospects and the financial condition and prospects of our portfolio companies;

the adequacy of our cash resources and working capital;

the timing of cash flows, if any, from the operations of our portfolio companies;

the impact of legislative and regulatory actions and reforms and regulatory, supervisory or enforcement actions of government agencies relating to us, the Advisor or our portfolio companies;

the ability of the Advisor to identify suitable investments for us and to monitor and administer our investments;

our contractual arrangements and relationships with third parties;

any future financings and investments by us;

the ability of the Advisor to attract and retain highly talented professionals;

fluctuations in interest rates or foreign currency exchange rates; and

the impact of changes to tax legislation and, generally, our tax position.

This prospectus contains, and other statements that we may make may contain, forward-looking statements with respect to future financial or business performance, strategies or expectations. Forward-looking statements are typically identified by words or phrases such as "trend," "opportunity," "pipeline," "believe," "comfortable," "expect," "anticipate," "current," "intention," "estimate," "position," "assume," "potential," "outlook," "continue," "remain," "maintain," "sustain," "seek," "achieve" and similar expressions, or future or conditional verbs such as "will," "would," "should," "could," "may" or similar expressions.

Forward-looking statements are subject to numerous assumptions, risks and uncertainties, which change over time. Forward-looking statements speak only as of the date they are made, and we assume no duty to and do not undertake to update forward-looking statements. These forward-looking statements do not meet the safe harbor for forward-looking statements pursuant to Section 27A of the Securities Act or Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act. Actual results could differ materially from those anticipated in forward-looking statements and future results could differ materially from historical performance.

Table of Contents

USE OF PROCEEDS

Unless otherwise specified in a prospectus supplement, we intend to use the net proceeds from any offering to repay amounts outstanding under the Revolving Facility (which will increase the funds under the Revolving Facility available to us to make additional investments in portfolio companies) and to make investments in portfolio companies in accordance with our investment objective and for other general corporate purposes, including payment of operating expenses. We anticipate that substantially all of such remainder of the net proceeds of an offering will be invested in accordance with our investment objective within six to twelve months following completion of such offering, depending on the availability of appropriate investment opportunities consistent with our investment objective and market conditions. We cannot assure you that we will achieve our targeted investment pace.

As of March 28, 2013, we had \$70 million outstanding under the Revolving Facility, with advances generally bearing interest at LIBOR plus 0.44%, subject to certain limitations. The Revolving Facility matures July 31, 2014, subject to extension by the lenders at our request for one 12-month period.

Pending investments in portfolio companies by the Company, the Company will invest the remaining net proceeds of an offering primarily in cash, cash equivalents, U.S. Government securities and other high-quality debt investments that mature in one year or less. These securities may have lower yields than our other investments and accordingly may result in lower distributions, if any, during such period. See "Regulation Temporary Investments" and "Management of the Company Investment Management Agreements."

Table of Contents**SENIOR SECURITIES**

Information about our senior securities is shown in the following table as of the end of each fiscal year ended since the Company commenced operations and as of December 31, 2012. The senior securities table below has been audited by our independent registered public accounting firm.

Class and Year	Total Amount Outstanding⁽³⁾	Asset Coverage Per Unit⁽⁴⁾	Involuntary Liquidating Preference Per Unit⁽⁵⁾	Average Market Value Per Unit⁽⁶⁾
Revolving Facility⁽¹⁾				
Fiscal 2012	\$ 74,000	\$ 7,077	\$	N/A
Fiscal 2011	29,000	13,803		N/A
Fiscal 2010	50,000	8,958		N/A
Fiscal 2009	75,000	5,893		N/A
Fiscal 2008	34,000	10,525		N/A
Fiscal 2007	207,000	3,534		N/A
Preferred Interests⁽²⁾				
Fiscal 2012	\$ 134,000	\$ 50,475	\$ 20,079	N/A
Fiscal 2011	134,000	49,251	20,070	N/A
Fiscal 2010	134,000	48,770	20,056	N/A
Fiscal 2009	134,000	42,350	20,055	N/A
Fiscal 2008	134,000	42,343	20,175	N/A
Fiscal 2007	134,000	43,443	20,289	N/A

- (1) The Operating Company entered into the Revolving Facility, pursuant to which amounts may currently be drawn up to \$116 million. The Revolving Facility matures July 31, 2014, subject to extension by the lenders at our request for one 12-month period.
- (2) At December 31, 2012, the Operating Company had 6,700 Preferred Interests issued and outstanding with a liquidation preference of \$20,000 per interest. The Preferred Interests will be subject to mandatory redemption on July 31, 2016.
- (3) Total amount of each class of senior securities outstanding at the end of the period presented (in 000's).
- (4) The asset coverage ratio for a class of senior securities representing indebtedness is calculated as our consolidated total assets, less all liabilities and indebtedness not represented by senior securities, divided by senior securities representing indebtedness. For the Revolving Facility, the asset coverage ratio with respect to indebtedness is multiplied by \$1,000 to determine the Asset Coverage Per Unit. The asset coverage ratio for the Preferred Interests is calculated as our consolidated total assets, less all liabilities and indebtedness not represented by senior securities, divided by the sum of senior securities representing indebtedness and the liquidation preference of the Preferred Interests. For the Preferred Interests, the asset coverage ratio with respect to the Preferred Interests is multiplied by their liquidation value of \$20,000 plus accrued dividends to determine the Asset Coverage Per Unit.
- (5) The amount to which such class of senior security would be entitled upon the voluntary liquidation of the issuer in preference to any security junior to it. The " " in this column indicates that the SEC expressly does not require this information to be disclosed for certain types of senior securities.
- (6) Not applicable because senior securities are not registered for public trading.

Table of Contents**PRICE RANGE OF COMMON STOCK**

Our common stock began trading on April 5, 2012 and is currently traded on The Nasdaq Global Select Market under the symbol "TCPC." The following table lists the high and low closing sale price for our common stock, the closing sale price as a percentage of net asset value, or NAV, and quarterly distributions per share since shares of our common stock began being regularly quoted on The Nasdaq Global Select Market.

	NAV ⁽¹⁾	High ⁽²⁾	Low ⁽²⁾	Premium (Discount) of High Sales Price to NAV ⁽³⁾	Premium (Discount) of Low Sales Price to NAV ⁽³⁾	Declared Distributions
Fiscal year ended December 31, 2012						
Second Quarter ⁽⁴⁾	\$ 14.70	\$ 14.75	\$ 13.80	0.3%	(6.1)%	\$ 0.34
Third Quarter	14.79	\$ 15.96	\$ 14.23	7.9%	(3.8)%	\$ 0.35
Fourth Quarter	14.71	\$ 15.80	\$ 14.66	7.4%	(0.3)%	\$ 0.40 ⁽⁵⁾
Fiscal year ended December 31, 2013						
First Quarter (to March 28, 2013)	⁽⁶⁾	\$ 16.16	\$ 14.64	⁽⁶⁾	⁽⁶⁾	\$ 0.40 ⁽⁵⁾

- (1) NAV per share is determined as of the last day in the relevant quarter and therefore may not reflect the NAV per share on the date of the high and low sales prices. The NAVs shown are based on outstanding shares at the end of each period.
- (2) The High/Low Stock Price is calculated as of the closing price on a given day in the applicable quarter.
- (3) Calculated as of the respective High/Low Stock Price divided by the quarter end NAV.
- (4) From April 5, 2012 (initial public offering) to June 30, 2012.
- (5) Includes a special dividend of \$0.05 per share.
- (6) NAV has not yet been finally determined for any day after December 31, 2012.

On March 28, 2013, the last reported closing price of our common stock was \$15.96 per share. As of March 28, 2013 we had 46 stockholders of record. The table below sets forth each class of outstanding securities as of March 28, 2013.

Title of Class	Amount Authorized	Amount Held by Registrant or for its Account	Amount Outstanding
Common Stock	200,000,000		21,478,732

Table of Contents

THE COMPANY

The Company

We are an externally managed, non-diversified closed-end management investment company that has elected to be regulated as a BDC under the 1940 Act. See "Prospectus Summary Company History and BDC Conversion" above. Our investment objective is to achieve high total returns through current income and capital appreciation, with an emphasis on principal protection. We seek to achieve our investment objective primarily through investments in debt securities of middle-market companies, which we typically define as those with enterprise values between \$100 million and \$1.5 billion. While we primarily focus on privately negotiated investments in debt of middle-market companies, we make investments of all kinds and at all levels of the capital structure, including in equity interests such as preferred or common stock and warrants or options received in connection with our debt investments. Our investment activities will benefit from what we believe are the competitive advantages of the Advisor, including its diverse in-house skills, proprietary deal flow, and consistent and rigorous investment process focused on established, middle-market companies. We expect to generate returns through a combination of the receipt of contractual interest payments on debt investments and origination and similar fees, and, to a lesser extent, equity appreciation through options, warrants, conversion rights or direct equity investments. Substantially all of our operating history and performance results have been achieved through our predecessor, Special Value Continuation Fund, LLC, which was a registered investment company but was neither a business development company nor a publicly traded company. There are no material operating differences between us and our predecessor, however, as a BDC we are deemphasizing distressed debt investments, which may adversely affect our investment returns.

We have no employees of our own and currently our only business and sole asset is the ownership of all of the common limited partner interests of the Operating Company. Our investment activities are externally managed by the Advisor, a leading investment manager with in excess of \$4.5 billion in committed capital under management, approximately 12% of which consists of the Holding Company's committed capital under management as of December 31, 2012, and a primary focus on providing financing to middle-market companies. Additionally, the Holding Company expects that it will continue to seek to qualify as a RIC under Subchapter M of the Code.

Investment Portfolio

At December 31, 2012, our existing investment portfolio consisted of debt and equity positions in 54 portfolio companies valued at approximately \$517.7 million. Debt positions represented approximately 93% of the total portfolio fair value and had a weighted-average effective yield and yield to maturity of approximately 11.3% and 11.6%, respectively. For purposes of this prospectus, references to "yield to maturity" assume that debt investments in our portfolio as of a certain date are purchased at fair value on that date and held until their respective maturities with no prepayments or losses and are exited at par upon maturity. At December 31, 2012, the weighted-average remaining term of our debt investments was approximately 4.7 years. At December 31, 2012, the average investment size in our existing portfolio by issuer was \$9.6 million. As of December 31, 2012, approximately 7.9% of our total assets consisted of distressed debt investments, none of which were delinquent, non-performing or in default. Equity positions represented approximately 7% of the total fair value of our investment portfolio. See " Investment Strategy" for more information.

Table of Contents

The following charts summarize our portfolio mix by industry and type based on the fair value of our investments as of December 31, 2012.

Investment by Industry

Investment by Asset Type

Tennenbaum Capital Partners, LLC

Our investment activities are managed by the Advisor. The Advisor is a leading investment manager (including specialty lending to middle-market companies). The Advisor is a Delaware limited liability company and is registered as an investment advisor under the Advisers Act. As of December 31, 2012, the Advisor had in excess of \$4.5 billion in committed capital under management, approximately 12% of which consists of the Holding Company's committed capital, and a team of approximately 30 investment professionals supported by approximately 45 administrative and back office personnel that focus on operations, finance, legal and compliance, accounting and reporting, investor relations, and information technology. The Advisor was founded in 1999 by Michael E. Tennenbaum, Mark K. Holdsworth and Howard M. Levkowitz and its predecessor entity, formed by the same individuals, commenced operations in 1996. The three founders along with David J. Adler, David A. Hollander, Michael E. Leitner, Philip M. Tseng and Rajneesh Vig constitute the Advisor's active partners, or the Advisor Partners. The Advisor Partners have significant industry experience, including experience investing in middle-market companies. Together, the Advisor Partners have invested approximately \$11.0 billion in over 250 companies since the Advisor's inception, through multiple business and credit cycles, across all segments of the capital structure through a broad set of credit-oriented strategies including leveraged loan origination, secondary investments of discounted debt securities, and distressed and control opportunities. We refer to the products that employ these strategies within the Advisor's platform as the Opportunity Funds. We believe the Advisor Partners' investment perspectives, complementary skills, and collective investment experience provides the Advisor with a strategic and competitive advantage in middle-market investing.

As our investment advisor, the Advisor is responsible for sourcing potential investments, conducting research, analyzing investment opportunities and structuring our investments and monitoring our portfolio companies on an ongoing basis. We believe that the Advisor has a proven long-term track record of positive performance, notwithstanding some periods during which losses were incurred, of sourcing deals, originating loans and successfully investing in middle-market companies, and that the relationships of its investment professionals are integral to the Advisor's success. The Advisor's investment professionals have long-term working relationships with key sources of investment opportunities and industry expertise, including investment bankers, financial advisors, attorneys, private

Table of Contents

equity sponsors, other senior lenders, high-yield bond specialists, research analysts, accountants, and senior management teams. Additionally, the Advisor's structure includes both a board of advisors and a group of Senior Executive Advisors, a team comprised of approximately 20 current and former executives from a variety of industries, which extends the reach of the Advisor's relationships through a group of seasoned industry leaders and that can enhance our deal sourcing and due diligence activities.

We also benefit from the existing infrastructure and administrative capabilities of an established investment manager. The General Partner, an affiliate of the Advisor, serves as our Administrator and provides us with office space, equipment and office services. The tasks of our Administrator include overseeing our financial records, preparing reports to our stockholders and reports filed with the SEC and generally monitoring the payment of our expenses and the performance of administrative and professional services rendered to us by others.

Since the beginning of 2011, the Advisor executed in its Opportunity Funds over \$980 million in direct origination leveraged loans primarily to middle-market companies, of which over \$313 million was for our account. There can be no assurance that similar deal flow or terms will be available in the future for loans in which we may invest.

Investment Strategy

To achieve our investment objectives, we intend to focus on a subset of the broader investment strategies historically pursued by the Advisor. Our primary investment focus is the ongoing origination of and investments in leveraged loans of performing middle-market companies, building on the Advisor's established track record of origination and participation in the original syndication of approximately \$4.3 billion of leveraged loans to 85 companies since 1999, of which we invested over \$830 million in 53 companies. For the purposes of this prospectus, the term "leveraged loans" refers to senior debt investments that rank ahead of subordinated debt and that generally have the benefit of security interests in the assets of the borrower. Such security interests may provide either a priority claim to the specific collateral securing the investment or a junior claim to such collateral after the holders of the senior claim have been repaid but prior to any payments to holders of unsecured debt.

We anticipate our investments will generally range from \$10 million to \$35 million per company, the size of which may grow over time in proportion with our capital base. We expect to generate current returns through a combination of the receipt of contractual interest payments on debt investments and origination and similar fees, and, to a lesser extent, equity appreciation through options, warrants, conversion rights or direct equity investments. We often receive equity interests such as preferred or common stock and warrants or options in connection with our debt investments. From time to time we may also use other investment strategies, which are not our primary focus, to attempt to enhance the overall return of our portfolio. These investment strategies may include, but are not limited to, the purchase of discounted debt, opportunistic investments, and financial instruments to hedge currency or interest rate risk associated with our portfolio.

Our typical investments are in performing middle-market companies. We believe that middle-market companies are generally less able to secure financing than larger companies and thus offer better return opportunities for those able to conduct the necessary diligence to appropriately evaluate these companies. We focus primarily on U.S. companies where we believe the Advisor's perspective, complementary skills and investment experience provides us with a competitive advantage and in industries where the Advisor sees an attractive risk reward profile due to macroeconomic trends and the Advisor's existing industry expertise.

Table of Contents

Our Competitive Advantages

We believe that we possess the following competitive advantages over other capital providers to middle-market companies:

Focus on minimizing the risk of loss and achieving attractive risk-adjusted returns. We primarily structure investments to attempt to achieve high cash yields, cash origination fees, conservative leverage, and strong contractual protections that reduce the risk of principal loss. Contractual protections may include default premiums, information rights, board governance rights, and affirmative, negative and financial covenants, such as lien protection and prohibitions against change of control. While we do not expect to undertake a material focus on distressed investments, we believe that the Advisor's experience in distressed investing from managing other funds helps us negotiate more favorable terms and provides greater opportunity to achieve principal protection. See " Investment Strategy."

Diverse in-house skills and experience of the Advisor. The Advisor's principals and professionals have diverse and complementary backgrounds, including prior experience at private investment funds, investment banks, other financial services firms, and managing companies. We believe that the diverse professional experience of the Advisor's principals and professionals gives us an advantage in sourcing, evaluating, structuring, negotiating, closing, and profitably exiting investments. The Advisor's advantages include:

Significant investment expertise in over 30 different industry sectors;

Track record of leveraged loan originations or participations in original syndications of approximately \$4.3 billion to 85 companies since 1999, of which we invested over \$830 million in 53 companies;

Extensive workout and restructuring capabilities honed in multiple in- and out-of-court transactions which allows us to maximize our investment returns and minimize the risk of loss;

In-house legal expertise with significant experience protecting creditor rights;

Complementary "bottom-up" and "top-down" (macro economic) expertise; and

Expertise in analyzing highly complex companies and investments.

Consistent, proactive and rigorous investment and monitoring processes. We believe that the Advisor employs a proven investment process that integrates intensive "bottom-up" company-level research and analysis with a proactive "top-down" view of macroeconomic and industry risks and opportunities. The heart of the process is a thorough analysis of the underlying issuer's business, end markets, competitors, suppliers, revenues, costs, financial statements, and the terms of the issuer's existing obligations, including contingent liabilities (if any). The Advisor's professionals supplement in-house expertise with industry experts, including the Advisor's Board of Advisors and Senior Executive Advisors, as well as other CEO/CFO-level executives, with direct management experience in the industries under consideration. These company level analyses are undertaken in the context of and supplemented by the Advisor's views on and understanding of industry trends and broader economic conditions. These views are formulated and refined through the Advisor's systematic quarterly macroeconomic reviews and quarterly industry reviews, where long-term and immediate macroeconomic trends and their impact on industry risk/reward characteristics are determined. These views flow through to the Advisor's proactive deployment of research and capital resources in the investment process. Quarterly portfolio reviews also help to inform the Advisor's macroeconomic and industry views as well as to inform reporting of deal teams' frequent monitoring of portfolio company progress, risk assessment, and refinement of exit plans.

Table of Contents

Focus on established middle-market companies. We generally invest in companies with established market positions, seasoned management teams, proven and differentiated products and services and strong regional or national operations. We believe that these companies possess better risk-adjusted return profiles than newer companies that are building management or in early stages of building a revenue base. As a specialty middle-market lender, through the Advisor we have proven experience structuring financing for middle-market companies and meeting their specialized needs. We believe that there are fewer experienced finance companies focused on transactions involving small and middle-market companies than larger companies, allowing us to negotiate favorable investment terms, including higher yields, more significant covenant protection, and greater equity grants than typical of transactions involving larger companies. Additionally, we believe that middle-market companies offer significant risk-adjusted return advantages over larger companies as they are generally less able to secure financing compared to larger companies and, we believe, are more likely as borrowers to be subject to upfront fees, prepayment premiums and higher interest rates.

Debt platform with multiple deal sourcing channels. The employees of the Advisor have developed extensive networks among investment bankers, financial advisors, attorneys, private equity sponsors, other senior lenders, high-yield bond specialists, research analysts, accountants, and senior management teams. These networks are a valuable source of directly originated deals and are further supplemented by the networks and experiences of the Advisor's Board of Advisors and Senior Executive Advisors. Additionally, the Advisor's track record as a provider of middle-market financing means that it is often the first or an early call on new deal opportunities. Since inception, the Advisor has originated or participated in the original syndication of approximately \$4.3 billion of newly issued loans to 85 companies since 1999, of which we invested over \$830 million in 53 companies. The Advisor has closed transactions with more than 35 different private equity sponsors. The Advisor is well known as a lender to middle-market companies in a variety of contexts including stressed, distressed, and complex and special situations. The Advisor's in-depth industry knowledge and ability to diligence complex situations thoroughly and in a timely fashion helps to attract deal opportunities from multiple channels.

Attractively priced leverage program. We believe that our existing \$250 million Leverage Program (defined below), combined with capital from recent monetizations, will provide us with a substantial amount of capital for deployment into new investment opportunities on relatively favorable terms. The Leverage Program is comprised of: (i) a \$116 million senior secured credit facility that matures on July 31, 2014, subject to extension by the lenders at the request of the Operating Company for one 12-month period, which we refer to as the Revolving Facility; and (ii) \$134 million in liquidation preference of preferred interests, which mature on July 31, 2016, which we refer to as the Preferred Interests. The Revolving Facility was entered into on July 31, 2006 with certain lenders and in conjunction with entering into such agreement, the Operating Company also issued the Preferred Interests to such lenders on the same date. We refer to the Revolving Facility and the Preferred Interests collectively as the Leverage Program. Advances under the Revolving Facility generally bear interest at LIBOR plus 0.44%, subject to certain limitations. For the purpose of the Revolving Facility, LIBOR means the one-month U.S. dollar deposits which appears on the Telerate Page 3750 as of 11:00 a.m. (London time) on the date the rate is to be determined or as otherwise may be determined pursuant to the Revolving Facility if such rate does not appear on the Telerate Page 3750. The lenders also own all of the Operating Company's preferred interests, which is an aggregate of 6,700 Preferred Interests, each of which has a liquidation preference of \$20,000 per interest, with dividends generally accruing at an annual rate equal to LIBOR plus 0.85%, subject to certain limitations. The weighted-average financing rate on the Leverage Program at December 31, 2012 was 0.96%. As preferred shareholders the lenders have the right under the 1940 Act to elect two directors of the Operating Company.

Table of Contents

Market opportunity

We believe that the Advisor has a consistent, non-cyclical track record of finding profitable opportunities to lend its managed assets to middle-market companies under most market conditions. However, we believe that the current environment for direct lending to middle-market companies is especially attractive for several reasons that include:

Reduced lending to middle-market companies by commercial banks. Recent regulatory changes, including the Dodd-Frank Financial Reform Act, or the Dodd-Frank Act, and the introduction of new international capital and liquidity requirements under the Basel III Accords, or Basel III, in addition to the continued ownership of legacy non-performing assets have significantly curtailed banks' lending capacity. In response, we believe that many commercial lenders have de-emphasized their service and product offerings to middle-market companies in favor of lending, managing capital markets transactions and providing other non-credit services to their larger customers. We expect bank lending to middle-market companies to continue to be constrained for several years as Basel III rules phase in and rules and regulations are promulgated and interpreted under the Dodd-Frank Act.

Reduced credit supply to middle-market companies from non-bank lenders. We believe credit to middle-market companies from non-bank lenders will also be constrained as many of those lenders have either gone out of business, exited the market, or are winding down. Numerous hedge funds previously active in leveraged loans disappeared or contracted during the recent financial market crises, while others exited the lending market due to asset-liability mismatches. Other non-bank lenders exited lending due to balance sheet pressures. This situation provides a promising environment in which to originate loans to middle-market companies. We cannot, however, provide any assurance as to the length of time this tight credit supply will persist.

Middle-market companies are increasingly seeking lenders with access to permanent capital for debt and equity capital. We believe that many middle-market companies prefer to borrow from capital providers like us, rather than execute high-yield bond or equity transactions in the public markets that may necessitate increased financial and regulatory compliance and reporting obligations. Further, we believe many middle-market companies are inclined to seek capital from a small number of providers with access to permanent capital that can satisfy their specific needs and can serve as value-added, long-term financial partners with an understanding of the companies' growth needs.

Large Amount of Uninvested Private Equity Capital. Private equity firms raised significant amounts of equity commitments over the period of 2006 to 2008, far in excess of the amount of equity they invested. According to Pitchbook, from 2006 to May 2012 there was approximately \$432 billion of uninvested capital raised by private equity funds from U.S. investors. We believe the large amount of undeployed private equity capital will drive demand for leveraged buyouts over the next several years, which we believe will, in turn, create significant leveraged lending opportunities for us.

Significant Refinancing Requirements. A significant portion of the debt associated with a large number of middle-market leveraged mergers and acquisitions completed from 2005 to 2008 matures in the 2012 to 2015 time period. Much of this debt will need to be refinanced as it matures. When combined with the decreased availability of debt financing for middle-market companies generally, we believe these factors should increase lending opportunities for us.

Table of Contents

Maturity Profile of Leveraged Debt

(in billions)

Source: Standard & Poor's Leveraged Commentary & Data

Attractive Pricing and Conservative Deal Structures. We believe that reduced access to, and availability of, debt capital has improved available loan pricing for middle-market lenders. Deals since the recent credit crisis occurred, which began in 2008 and included a period of disruption in the capital markets as evidenced by a lack of liquidity in the debt capital markets, significant write-offs in the financial services sector, the re-pricing of credit risk in the broadly syndicated credit market and the failure of certain major financial institutions, have included meaningful upfront fees, prepayment protections and, in some cases, warrants, all of which should enhance profitability to lenders.

Table of Contents

Average Discounted Spread of Leveraged Loans

Source: Standard & Poor's Leveraged Commentary & Data and S&P/LSTA Leveraged Loan Index

Furthermore, during most of the time since the credit crisis, lenders generally have required lower leverage levels, increased equity contributions and more comprehensive loan covenants than was customary in the years leading up to the credit crisis. Lower debt multiples on purchase prices suggest that the cash flow of borrowing companies should enable them to service their debt more readily, creating stronger protections against a subsequent downturn.