

TCP Capital Corp.
Form POS 8C
March 20, 2018
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As filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on March 20, 2018

Securities Act Registration No. 333-216716

**SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549**

FORM N-2

- Registration Statement under the Securities Act of 1933
 - o Pre-Effective Amendment No.
 - Post-Effective Amendment No. 4
- and/or
- o Registration Statement under the Investment Company Act of 1940
- o Amendment No.

TCP CAPITAL CORP.

(Exact Name of Registrant as Specified in its Charter)
2951 28th Street, Suite 1000
Santa Monica, California 90405
(Address of Principal Executive Offices)
(310) 566-1094
(Registrant's Telephone Number, Including Area Code)
Howard M. Levkowitz
Tennenbaum Capital Partners, LLC
2951 28th Street, Suite 1000
Santa Monica, California 90405
(Name and Address of Agent for Service)

Copies to:
Michael K. Hoffman, Esq.
Skadden, Arps, Slate, Meagher & Flom LLP
Four Times Square
New York, New York 10036
212-735-3000

Approximate Date of Proposed Public Offering:

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

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

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

when declared effective pursuant to section 8(c).

If appropriate, check the following box:

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

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

CALCULATION OF REGISTRATION FEE UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT OF 1933

Title of Securities Being Registered	Amount Being Registered	Proposed Maximum Offering Price per Unit	Proposed Maximum Aggregate Price⁽¹⁾	Amount of Registration Fee
Common Stock, \$.001 par value per share ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾				
Preferred Stock, \$.001 par value per share ⁽²⁾				
Subscription Rights ⁽²⁾				
Debt Securities ⁽⁴⁾				
Warrants ⁽⁵⁾				
Total	\$ 600,000,000		\$ 600,000,000⁽⁶⁾	\$ 69,540⁽¹⁾

Estimated solely for the purpose of calculating the registration fee. Pursuant to Rule 457(o) of the rules and regulations under the Securities Act of 1933, which permits the registration fee to be calculated on the basis of the maximum offering price of all the securities listed, the table does not specify by each class information as to the amount to be registered, proposed maximum offering price per unit or proposed maximum aggregate offering price. Pursuant to Rule 415(a)(6) under the Securities Act, this registration statement covers a total of \$480,541,430 of unsold securities that had previously been registered under the registrant's registration statement on Form N-2, initially filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on May 29, 2015 (No. 333-204571) (the Prior N-2 Registration Statement) and that have been carried forward to this registration statement. The Prior N-2 (1)Registration Statement initially registered securities for a maximum aggregate offering price of \$600,000,000, and of that amount the registrant has previously sold securities for an aggregate offering price of \$119,458,570 pursuant to the Prior N-2 Registration Statement, leaving a balance of unsold securities with an aggregate offering price of \$480,541,430 on the Prior N-2 Registration Statement. Such unsold securities and the registration fee paid by the registrant for such unsold securities have been carried forward to this registration statement and will continue to be applied to such unsold securities pursuant to Rule 415(a)(6). The registrant has paid an additional \$13,846 to register the additional \$119,458,570 in securities. Pursuant to Rule 415(a)(6), the offering of the unsold securities registered under the Prior N-2 Registration Statement was deemed terminated as of the date of effectiveness of this registration statement.

Subject to Note 6 below, there is being registered hereunder an indeterminate principal amount of common stock or (2) preferred stock, or subscription rights to purchase any one or more securities being registered hereunder as may be sold, from time to time separately.

Includes such indeterminate number of shares of common stock as may, from time to time, be issued upon (3) conversion or exchange of other securities registered hereunder, to the extent any such securities are, by their terms, convertible or exchangeable for common stock.

(4) Subject to Note 6 below, there is being registered hereunder an indeterminate principal amount of debt securities as may be sold, from time to time. If any debt securities are issued at an original issue discount, then the offering price shall be in such greater principal amount as shall result in an aggregate price to investors not to exceed \$600,000,000.

(5) Subject to Note 6 below, there is being registered hereunder an indeterminate principal amount of warrants as may be sold, from time to time, representing rights to purchase common stock, preferred stock or debt securities.

(6) In no event will the aggregate offering price of all securities issued from time to time pursuant to this registration statement exceed \$600,000,000.

(7) Previously paid.

Special Value Continuation Partners, LP has also signed the registrant's registration statement.

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

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

Subject To Completion, Preliminary Prospectus dated March 20, 2018

PROSPECTUS

\$600,000,000

**Common Stock
Preferred Stock
Debt Securities
Subscription Rights
Warrants**

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 100% of the combined common equity and general partner interests in the Operating Company as of December 31, 2017. 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 as well as small businesses. Our primary investment focus is investing in and originating leveraged loans to performing middle-market companies as well as small businesses.

Our shelf registration statement (Registration No. 333-216716) for the sale of up to \$600,000,000 of our common stock, preferred stock, debt securities, subscription rights to purchase our securities or warrants representing rights to purchase our securities (collectively, the Securities) was declared effective by the Securities and Exchange Commission on May 3, 2017. From May 3, 2017 to March 19, 2018, we have sold \$175,248,020 in Securities and \$424,751,980 remain registered under this shelf registration statement. Accordingly, we may offer, from time to time, in one or more offerings or series, together or separately, under this registration statement up to \$424,751,980 of our Securities to provide us with additional capital. Securities may be offered at prices and on terms to be disclosed in one or more supplements to this prospectus. You should read this prospectus and the applicable prospectus supplement carefully before you invest in our Securities.

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 contains important information you should know before investing in our Securities. 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 , 2018, 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. We maintain a website at <http://www.tcpcapital.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 147 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.

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. In addition, a substantial majority of the Operating Company's debt investments include interest reset provisions that may make it more difficult for the borrowers to make debt repayments to the Operating Company if the reset provision has the effect of increasing the applicable interest rate.

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 securities involves a high degree of risk, including credit risk and the risk of the use of leverage. Before buying any securities, you should read the discussion of the material risks of investing in our securities in Risks beginning on page 19 of this prospectus.

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

The date of this prospectus is _____, 2018.

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Our Securities 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 the offering will identify any agents, underwriters or dealers involved in the sale of our Securities, 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 of our Securities through agents, underwriters or dealers without delivery of the prospectus and a prospectus supplement describing the method and terms of the offering of such Securities. Our common stock is traded on The NASDAQ Global Select Market under the symbol TCPC. As of March 19, 2018, the last reported sales price for our common stock was \$13.83. Our net asset value per share of our common stock at December 31, 2017 was \$14.80.

Tennenbaum Capital Partners, LLC (the Advisor) serves as our and the Operating Company's investment advisor. Our Advisor is a leading investment manager and specialty lender to middle-market companies that had approximately \$9 billion in capital commitments from investors (committed capital) under management as of December 31, 2017, approximately 23% of which consists of our committed capital. Series H of SVOF/MM, LLC, an affiliate of our Advisor, is the Operating Company's general partner and provides the administrative services necessary for us to operate.

We may offer shares of common stock, subscription rights, warrants, options or rights to acquire shares of common stock, at a discount to net asset value per share in certain circumstances. Sales of common stock at prices below net asset value per share dilute the interests of existing stockholders, have the effect of reducing our net asset value per share and may reduce our market price per share. At our 2017 annual meeting, held on May 25, 2017, 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, our stockholders approved our ability to sell or otherwise issue shares of our common stock at any level of discount from net asset value per share for a twelve month period expiring on the anniversary of the date of stockholder approval. We are seeking stockholder approval at our 2018 annual meeting to continue for an additional year our ability 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.

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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.

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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 \$600,000,000 in shares of our common stock, shares of our preferred stock, debt securities, subscription rights to purchase shares of our securities or warrants representing rights to purchase our securities. The Securities may be offered at prices and on terms described in one or more supplements to this prospectus. This prospectus provides you with a general description of the Securities that we may offer. Each time we use this prospectus to offer Securities, we will provide an accompanying prospectus supplement that will contain specific information about the terms of that offering. This prospectus and any accompanying prospectus supplement will together constitute the prospectus for an offering of our Securities. The accompanying prospectus supplement may also add, update or change information contained in this prospectus. Please carefully read this prospectus and any accompanying 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. You should rely only on the information contained, collectively, in this prospectus and any accompanying prospectus supplement.

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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 Securities. You should read the entire prospectus, including Risks, and the Statement of Additional Information, dated , 2018 (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;

TCPC Funding refers to TCPC Funding I LLC, a Delaware limited liability company;

TCPC SBIC refers to TCPC SBIC, 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 Series H of SVOF/MM, LLC, a series of a Delaware limited liability company, the general partner of the Operating Company and an affiliate of our 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, TCPC Funding and TCPC SBIC 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 TCPC Funding 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 connection with our debt investments. Our investment activities benefit from what we believe are the competitive advantages of our 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

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similar fees, and, to a lesser extent, equity appreciation through options, warrants, conversion rights or direct equity investments. 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 our Advisor, a leading investment manager with approximately \$9 billion in capital commitments from investors (committed capital) under management, approximately 23% of which consists of the Holding Company s committed capital under management as of December 31, 2017, and a primary focus on providing financing to middle-market companies as well as small businesses. 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.

On April 22, 2014, TCPC SBIC, a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Operating Company, received a Small Business Investment Company (SBIC) license from the Small Business Administration (SBA). Pursuant to an exemptive order under the 1940 Act, we have been granted exemptive relief from the SEC to permit us to exclude the debt of TCPC SBIC guaranteed by the SBA from our 200% asset coverage test under the 1940 Act. Pursuant to the 200% asset coverage ratio limitation, we are permitted to borrow one dollar for every dollar we have in assets less all liabilities and indebtedness not represented by debt securities issued by us or loans obtained by us. For example, as of December 31, 2017, we had approximately \$1,595.9 million in assets less all liabilities and indebtedness not represented by debt securities issued by us or loans obtained by us, which would permit us to borrow up to approximately \$1,595.9 million, notwithstanding other limitations on our borrowings pursuant to our Leverage Program.

The exemptive relief provides us with increased flexibility under the 200% asset coverage test by permitting us to borrow up to \$150 million more than we would otherwise be able to absent the receipt of this exemptive relief. As a result, we, in effect, will be permitted to have a lower asset coverage ratio than the 200% asset coverage ratio limitation under the 1940 Act and, therefore, we can have more debt outstanding than assets to cover such debt. For example, we will be able to borrow up to \$150 million more than the approximately \$1,595.9 million permitted under the 200% asset coverage ratio limit as of December 31, 2017. For additional information on SBA regulations that affect our access to SBA-guaranteed debentures, see Risk Factors — Risks Relating to Our Business — TCPC SBIC is subject to SBA regulations, and any failure to comply with SBA regulations could have an adverse effect on our operations.

The SBIC license allows TCPC SBIC to obtain leverage by issuing SBA-guaranteed debentures, subject to the issuance of a capital commitment by the SBA and other customary procedures. SBA-guaranteed debentures are non-recourse, interest only debentures with interest payable semi-annually and have a ten year maturity. The principal amount of SBA-guaranteed debentures is not required to be paid prior to maturity but may be prepaid at any time without penalty. The interest rate of SBA-guaranteed debentures is fixed on a semi-annual basis at a market-driven spread over U.S. Treasury Notes with 10-year maturities. The SBA, as a creditor, will have a superior claim to TCPC SBIC s assets over our stockholders in the event we liquidate TCPC SBIC or the SBA exercises its remedies under the SBA-guaranteed debentures issued by TCPC SBIC upon an event of default.

Investment Portfolio

At December 31, 2017, our investment portfolio of \$1,514.5 million (at fair value) consisted of 96 portfolio companies and was invested 95.5% in debt investments, primarily in senior secured debt. In aggregate, our investment portfolio was invested 86.3% in senior secured loans, 6.5% in senior secured notes, 2.7% in junior notes and 4.5% in equity investments. Our average portfolio company investment at fair value was approximately \$15.8 million. Our

largest portfolio company investment by value was approximately 2.9% of our portfolio and our five largest portfolio company investments by value comprised approximately 13.3% of our portfolio at December 31, 2017. See — Investment Strategy for more information.

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The following charts summarize our portfolio mix by industry and type based on the fair value of our investments as of December 31, 2017.

Tennenbaum Capital Partners, LLC

Our investment activities are managed by our Advisor. Our Advisor is a leading investment manager (including specialty lending to middle-market companies). Our Advisor is a Delaware limited liability company and is registered as an investment advisor under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940. As of December 31, 2017, our Advisor had approximately \$9 billion in committed capital under management, approximately 23% of which consists of the Company's committed capital, and a team of approximately 80 people including investment professionals and other personnel that focus on operations, finance, legal, and compliance, accounting and reporting, investor relations, information technology, and administration. Our Advisor was founded in 1999 by Mark K. Holdsworth, Howard M. Levkowitz and Michael E. Tennenbaum, and its predecessor entity, formed by the same individuals, commenced operations in 1996. Mark K. Holdsworth and Howard M. Levkowitz along with Michael E. Leitner, Philip M. Tseng, Rajneesh Vig, and Lee Landrum constitute our Advisor's active partners (the Advisor Partners). The Advisor Partners have significant industry experience, including experience investing in middle-market companies. Together, the Advisor Partners have invested approximately \$21.9 billion in 567 companies since our Advisor's inception, through multiple business and credit cycles, across all segments of the capital structure and through a broad set of credit-oriented strategies including leveraged loan origination, secondary investments of discounted debt securities, and distressed and control opportunities. We believe the Advisor Partners' investment perspectives, complementary skills, and collective investment experience provide our Advisor with a strategic and competitive advantage in middle-market investing.

As our investment advisor, our 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 our 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 our Advisor's success. Our 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 equity sponsors, other senior lenders, high-yield bond specialists, research analysts, accountants, and senior management teams. Additionally, our 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 our 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 our Advisor, serves as our Administrator and provides us with office

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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, our Advisor has executed approximately \$8.8 billion in direct origination leveraged loans primarily to middle-market companies, of which approximately \$3.1 billion 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 our Advisor. Our primary investment focus is the ongoing origination of and investments in leveraged loans of performing middle-market companies, building on our Advisor's established track record of origination and participation in the original syndication of approximately \$13.0 billion of leveraged loans to 351 companies since 1999, of which we invested over \$3.7 billion in 208 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 \$50 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 our Advisor's perspective, complementary skills and investment experience provides us with a competitive advantage and in industries where our Advisor sees an attractive risk reward profile due to macroeconomic trends and our Advisor's existing industry expertise.

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 our 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 our Advisor. Our 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 our Advisor's principals and professionals gives us an advantage in sourcing, evaluating, structuring, negotiating, closing, and profitably exiting investments. Our 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 \$13.0 billion to 351 companies since 1999, of which we invested over \$3.7 billion in 208 companies;

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• 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 our 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). Our Advisor's professionals supplement in-house expertise with industry experts, including our 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 our Advisor's views on and understanding of industry trends and broader economic conditions. These views are formulated and refined through our 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 our Advisor's proactive deployment of research and capital resources in the investment process. Quarterly portfolio reviews also help to inform our 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.

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 our 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 our 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 our Advisor's Board of Advisors and Senior Executive Advisors. Additionally, our 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, our Advisor has originated or participated in the original syndication of approximately \$13.0 billion of newly issued loans to 351 companies since 1999, of which we invested over \$3.7 billion in 208 companies. Our Advisor is well known as a lender to middle-market companies in a variety of contexts including stressed, distressed, and complex and special situations. Our 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. Our leverage program is comprised of \$100.0 million in

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available debt under a revolving, multi-currency credit facility issued by the Operating Company (the SVCP 2022 Facility), \$350.0 million in available debt under a senior secured revolving credit facility issued by TCPC Funding (the TCPC Funding Facility), \$108.0 million in convertible senior unsecured notes issued by the Holding Company maturing in 2019 (the 2019 Convertible Notes), \$140.0 million in convertible senior unsecured notes issued by the Holding Company maturing in 2022 (the 2022 Convertible Notes), \$175.0

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million in senior unsecured notes issued by the Holding Company maturing in 2022 (the 2022 Notes) and \$150.0 million in committed leverage from the SBA (the SBA Program and, together with the SVCP 2022 Facility, the TCPC Funding Facility, the 2019 Convertible Notes, the 2022 Convertible Notes and the 2022 Notes, the Leverage Program). Prior to such facility being replaced by the SVCP 2022 Facility on February 26, 2018, the Leverage Program included \$116.0 million in available debt under a senior secured revolving credit facility issued by the Operating Company (the SVCP Revolver) and, prior to its full repayment on August 9, 2017, the Leverage Program included a \$100.5 million term loan issued by the Operating Company (the Term Loan and together with the SVCP Revolver, the SVCP Facility). Additionally, prior to the repurchase and retirement of the remaining preferred limited partner interests in the Operating Company (the Preferred Interests) on September 3, 2015, the Leverage Program also included amounts outstanding under a preferred equity facility issued by the Operating Company. The SVCP 2022 Facility matures on February 28, 2022, subject to extension by the lenders at the request of the Operating Company, and contains an accordion feature pursuant to which the credit line may increase up to an aggregate of \$300.0 million, subject to consent from the applicable lenders and other customary conditions. Borrowings under the SVCP 2022 Facility generally bear interest at a rate of LIBOR plus 2.25%. The TCPC Funding Facility matures on April 26, 2021, subject to extension by the lender at the request of TCPC Funding, and contains an accordion feature which allows for expansion of the facility up to \$400.0 million subject to consent from the lender and other customary conditions. Borrowings under the TCPC Funding Facility bear interest at a rate of LIBOR plus either 2.25% or 2.50% per annum subject to certain funding requirements, plus an administrative fee of 0.25% per annum. In addition to amounts due on outstanding debt, the facility accrues commitment fees of 0.50% per annum on the unused portion of the facility, or 0.75% per annum when the unused portion is greater than 33.0% of the total facility, plus an administrative fee of 0.25% per annum. On June 11, 2014, the Company issued \$108.0 million of convertible senior unsecured notes that mature on December 15, 2019, unless previously converted or repurchased in accordance with their terms. The 2019 Convertible Notes are general unsecured obligations of the Company, and rank structurally junior to the SVCP 2022 Facility, TCPC Funding Facility and the SBA Program. The Company does not have the right to redeem the 2019 Convertible Notes prior to maturity. The 2019 Convertible Notes bear interest at an annual rate of 5.25%, payable semi-annually. On August 30, 2016 the Company issued \$140.0 million of convertible senior unsecured notes that mature on March 1, 2022, unless previously converted or repurchased in accordance with their terms. The 2022 Convertible Notes are general unsecured obligations of the Company, and rank structurally junior to the SVCP 2022 Facility, TCPC Funding Facility and the SBA Program. The Company does not have the right to redeem the 2022 Convertible Notes prior to maturity. The 2022 Convertible Notes bear interest at an annual rate of 4.625%, payable semi-annually. On August 4, 2017, the Company issued \$125.0 million of unsecured notes that mature on August 11, 2022, unless previously repurchased or redeemed in accordance with their terms. On November 3, 2017, the Company issued an additional \$50.0 million of unsecured notes as a follow-on issuance of the 2022 Notes. The 2022 Notes are general unsecured obligations of the Company, and rank structurally junior to the SVCP 2022 Facility, the TCPC Funding Facility and the SBA Program, and rank pari passu with the 2019 Convertible Notes and 2022 Convertible Notes. The 2022 Notes may be redeemed in whole or part at the Company's option at a redemption price equal to par plus a make whole premium, as determined pursuant to the indenture governing the 2022 Notes, and any accrued and unpaid interest. The 2022 Notes bear interest at an annual rate of 4.125%, payable semi-annually. The weighted-average financing rate on the Leverage Program at December 31, 2017 was 4.13%.

Market opportunity

We believe that our 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 our 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

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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.

Attractive Pricing and Conservative Deal Structures. We believe that reduced access to, and availability of, debt capital provides attractive loan pricing for middle-market lenders. Terms often include meaningful upfront fees, prepayment protections and, in some cases, warrants, all of which should enhance profitability to lenders.

Company History and BDC Conversion

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 SVCP 2022 Facility and TCPC Funding Facility, it is possible that the Operating Company will elect to terminate its existence, in which case it expects to 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. The SVCP 2022 Facility is scheduled to mature on February 28, 2022, subject to extension at the request of the Operating Company, and the TCPC Funding Facility is scheduled to mature on April 26, 2021, subject to extension at the request of TCPC Funding. TCPC Funding is a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Operating Company. The Operating Company will transfer certain loans it has originated or acquired or will originate or acquire from time to time to TCPC Funding pursuant to a Sale and Contribution Agreement and various supporting documentation. TCPC SBIC is a

wholly-owned subsidiary of the Operating Company.

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

The Holding Company's management consists of our Advisor and its board of directors. The Operating Company's management consists of our 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 our Advisor and the General Partner. Our Advisor directs and executes the day-to-day operations of the Holding Company, and our 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 our Advisor, subject to oversight by the board of directors. The managing member of the General Partner is our Advisor, which serves as the investment advisor of each of the Holding Company, the Operating Company and TCPC Funding. All of the equity interests in the General Partner are owned directly by our Advisor. 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 (the LPA), 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. TCPC Funding is a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Operating Company. TCPC SBIC is a wholly-owned subsidiary of 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. Neither the Operating Company nor TCPC Funding is a RIC, nor will either of them seek RIC status and instead each 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 assets primarily in

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securities of private and certain U.S. public companies (other than investment companies and 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

Our 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. Our 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, our 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 our Advisor and its affiliates.

There may be situations in which one or more funds or accounts managed by our 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, our Advisor might face a conflict of interest given the difference in seniority of the respective investments. In such situations, our 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 our 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.

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. We maintain a website at <http://www.tpcapital.com>. Information contained on this 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.

Risks

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

capital markets and global economies have recently experienced periods of disruption and instability and may experience such periods in the future, each of which could have a negative impact on our business and operations and the value of our Securities;

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;

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the risk of an inability to renew, extend or replace the Leverage Program, the possibility of accelerated repayment under the SVCP 2022 Facility and TCPC Funding Facility, the limited experience of our Advisor in managing a BDC and our dependence on such investment advisor;

- the credits under the SVCP 2022 Facility and TCPC Funding Facility have a first claim on all of the Company's assets included in collateral for the respective facilities;

our business model depends upon the development and maintenance of strong referral relationships with other asset managers and investment banking firms;

the risky nature of the securities in which we invest;

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

and the potential uncertainty regarding the value of our portfolio investments;

the potential incentives to our 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;

we are exposed to risks associated with changes in interest rates;

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;

the potential decision to issue preferred stock to fund investments;

the risks associated with investments in the software publishing sector, including intellectual property infringement issues and rapid technological changes;

risks relating to cyber-security; and

the anti-takeover effect of certain provisions in our charter and in the LPA.

See Risks beginning on page 19 of this prospectus for a more detailed discussion of these and other material risks you should carefully consider before deciding to invest in our Securities.

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.

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THE OFFERING

We may offer, from time to time, in one or more offerings or series, together or separately, up to \$424,751,980 million of our Securities, which we expect to use to repay amounts outstanding under the SVCP 2022 Facility and TCPC Funding Facility, if any, (which will increase the funds under the SVCP 2022 Facility and TCPC Funding 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.

Our Securities 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 our Securities, 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 our Securities through agents, underwriters or dealers without delivery of a prospectus supplement describing the method and terms of the offering of such Securities.

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

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 SVCP 2022 Facility and TCPC Funding Facility, if any, 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. See Use of Proceeds.

Investment Management Arrangements

The Holding Company and the Operating Company have entered into separate but substantially identical investment management agreements with our Advisor, under which our 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, our 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.

The investment management agreements also provide for performance based returns to our Advisor (referred to herein as incentive compensation). Under the investment management agreements and the LPA, pursuant to which incentive compensation was distributed to the General Partner prior to January 1, 2018, 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. Through December 31, 2017, the incentive compensation initially was an equity allocation to

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the General Partner under the LPA. Effective January 1, 2018, the LPA was amended to remove the incentive compensation distribution provisions therein, and the incentive compensation became payable as a fee to our Advisor pursuant to the investment management agreements. The amendment has no impact on the amount of the incentive compensation paid or services received by the Operating Company.

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.

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 and the incentive compensation, if any, are paid by the Operating Company to our Advisor. 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 our Advisor directly by the Holding Company pursuant to its investment management agreement with our 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.

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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 certain 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, takes into account the investment practices and activities of the Operating Company. See Distributions and U.S. Federal Income Tax Matters.

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

We expect to use leverage, including through the SVCP 2022 Facility and TCPC Funding 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 our Securities. 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 our Advisor is calculated by reference to our total assets, our 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. At our 2017 annual meeting, held on May 25, 2017, subject to the condition that the maximum number of shares salable below net asset value pursuant to this authority in any particular

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offering that could result in such dilution is limited to 25% of our then outstanding common stock immediately prior to each such offering, our stockholders approved our ability to sell or otherwise issue shares of our common stock at any level of discount from net asset value per share for a twelve month period expiring on the anniversary of the date of stockholder approval. We are seeking stockholder approval at our 2018 annual meeting to continue for an additional year our ability 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 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.

Anti-Takeover Provisions

Our certificate of incorporation and the LPA 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 Our Capital Stock.

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. 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 our Advisor, pursuant to which our Advisor has agreed to grant us a non-exclusive license to use the name TCP.

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Available Information

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 our Securities 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.

We maintain a website at <http://www.tpcapital.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 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.

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 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. We currently do not intend to issue preferred stock in the next year. 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 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)	2.42 %(6)
Interest Payments on Borrowed Funds	4.25 %(7)
Other Expenses	1.02 %(8)
Total Annual Expenses	10.33 %

- (1) In the event that the Securities to which this prospectus relates are sold to or through underwriters, a corresponding prospectus supplement will disclose the estimated applicable sales load.
- (2) The related prospectus supplement will disclose the estimated amount of offering expenses, the offering price and the estimated offering expenses borne by us as a percentage of the offering price.
- (3) The expenses of the dividend reinvestment plan are included in other expenses. See Dividend Reinvestment Plan.
- (4) The net assets attributable to common stock used to calculate the percentages in this table is our average net assets of \$858.5 million for the 12 month period ended December 31, 2017. 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 is 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 prorated. See Management of the Company — Investment Management Agreements.
- (6) Under the investment management agreements and the LPA, pursuant to which incentive compensation was distributed to the General Partner prior to January 1, 2018, 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 our 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 is paid or distributed in full prior to payment or distribution of the ordinary income component.

Interest Payments on Borrowed Funds represents interest and fees estimated to be accrued on the SVCP 2022 Facility and TCPC Funding Facility and amortization of debt issuance costs, and assumes the SVCP 2022 Facility (7) and TCPC Funding Facility are fully drawn (subject to asset coverage limitations under the 1940 Act) and that the interest rate on the debt issued (i) under the SVCP 2022 Facility is the rate in effect as of March 19, 2018, 2018, which was 3.93% and (ii) under the TCPC Funding Facility is the rate in

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effect as of December 31, 2017, which was 3.86%. Interest Payments on Borrowed Funds additionally represents interest and fees estimated to be accrued on our \$108.0 million in aggregate principal amount of our 5.25% convertible senior unsecured notes due 2019, which bear interest at an annual rate of 5.25%, payable semi-annually, and are convertible into shares of our common stock under certain circumstances, our \$140.0 million in aggregate principal amount of our 4.625% convertible senior unsecured notes due 2022, which bear interest at an annual rate of 4.625%, payable semi-annually, and are convertible into shares of our common stock under certain circumstances, our \$175.0 million in aggregate principal amount of notes due 2022, which bear interest at an annual rate of 4.125%, payable semi-annually, and our \$150.0 million of committed leverage from the SBA, which SBA debentures, once drawn, bear an interim interest rate of LIBOR plus 30 basis points, are non-recourse and may be prepaid at any time without penalty, and assumes that the committed leverage from the SBA is fully drawn. When we borrow money or issue preferred stock, all of our interest and preferred stock dividend payments are indirectly borne by our common stockholders.

Other Expenses includes our estimated overhead expenses, including expenses of our Advisor reimbursable under the investment management agreements and of the Administrator reimbursable under the administration agreement (8) 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 twelve month period ended December 31, 2017.

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 \$1,000 investment, assuming a 5% annual return resulting entirely from net investment income ⁽¹⁾	\$ 109	\$ 253	\$ 389	\$ 695
You would pay the following expenses on a \$1,000 investment, assuming a 5% annual return resulting entirely from net realized capital gains ⁽²⁾	\$ 109	\$ 253	\$ 389	\$ 695

(1) All incentive compensation (on both net investment income and net realized gains) is subject to a total return hurdle of 8%. Consequently, no incentive compensation would be incurred in this scenario.

(2) All incentive compensation (on both net investment income and net realized gains) is subject to a total return hurdle of 8%. Consequently, no incentive compensation would be incurred in this scenario. Assumes no unrealized capital depreciation.

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 LPA, pursuant to which incentive compensation was distributed to the General Partner prior to January 1, 2018, 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.

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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, 2017, 2016 and 2015 has been derived from our consolidated financial statements that were audited by Deloitte & Touche LLP, our independent registered public accounting firm. The selected consolidated financial data below for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013 has been derived from our consolidated financial statements that were audited by Ernst & Young LLP, our former independent registered public accounting firm. This selected financial data should be read in conjunction with our financial statements and related notes thereto, Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations and Senior Securities included elsewhere in this prospectus.

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,				
	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013
Performance Data:					
Interest income	\$ 173,527,345	\$ 145,018,414	\$ 142,012,553	\$ 100,923,265	\$ 66,979,064
Dividend income	254,025	—	—	1,968,748	—
Lease income	294,366	1,571,280	1,352,797	1,334,330	1,121,614
Other income	1,893,764	1,591,071	3,502,875	2,355,105	1,508,368
Total investment income	175,969,500	148,180,765	146,868,225	106,581,448	69,609,046
Interest and other debt expenses	33,091,143	25,192,990	18,895,977	9,821,751	2,339,447
Management and advisory fees	21,560,868	18,881,786	18,593,660	13,646,064	8,820,229
Other expenses	7,879,489	8,283,156	7,999,070	5,012,257	3,141,484
Total expenses	62,531,500	52,357,932	45,488,707	28,480,072	14,301,160
Net investment income before taxes	113,438,000	95,822,833	101,379,518	78,101,376	55,307,886
Excise tax expense	36,380	569,511	876,706	808,813	977,624
Net investment income	113,401,620	95,253,322	100,502,812	77,292,563	54,330,262
Net Realized and unrealized gains (losses)	(22,790,283)	114,502	(22,405,111)	(27,304,578)	9,071,361
	—	—	1,675,000	—	—

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Gain on repurchase of Series A preferred interests					
Dividends to preferred interest holders	—	—	(754,140)	(1,438,172)	(1,494,552)
Incentive allocation	(22,680,323)	(19,050,665)	(19,949,734)	(14,002,294)	(12,381,416)
Net increase in net assets applicable to common shareholders resulting from operations	\$ 67,931,014	\$ 76,317,159	\$ 59,068,827	\$ 34,547,519	\$ 49,525,655
Per Share Data (at the end of the period):					
Net increase in net assets from operations	\$ 1.19	\$ 1.50	\$ 1.21	\$ 0.88	\$ 1.91
Distributions declared per share	(1.44)	(1.44)	(1.44)	(1.54)	(1.53)
Average weighted shares outstanding for the period	57,000,658	50,948,035	48,863,188	39,395,671	25,926,493
Assets and Liabilities Data:					
Investments	\$ 1,514,532,703	\$ 1,314,969,870	\$ 1,182,919,725	\$ 1,146,535,886	\$ 766,262,959
Other assets	114,889,665	72,628,591	56,193,226	54,892,712	37,066,243
Total assets	1,629,422,368	1,387,598,461	1,239,112,951	1,201,428,598	803,329,202
Debt, net of unamortized issuance costs	725,200,281	571,658,862	498,205,471	324,258,631	95,000,000
Other liabilities	33,493,961	25,003,608	18,930,463	11,543,149	23,045,112
Total liabilities	758,694,242	596,662,470	517,135,934	335,801,780	118,045,112
Preferred limited partnership interest	—	—	—	134,497,790	134,504,252
Non-controlling interest	—	—	—	—	1,168,583
Net assets	\$ 870,728,126	\$ 790,935,991	\$ 721,977,017	\$ 731,129,028	\$ 549,611,255

**Investment
Activity Data:**

No. of portfolio companies at period end	96	90	88	84	67
Acquisitions	865,427,957	\$ 587,219,129	\$ 500,928,009	\$ 669,515,626	\$ 471,087,319
Sales, repayments, and other disposals	\$ 655,674,365	\$ 473,457,512	\$ 456,059,137	\$ 266,008,974	\$ 235,641,665
Weighted-average effective yield at end of period	11.0 %	10.9 %	11.0 %	10.9 %	10.9 %

TABLE OF CONTENTS**RISKS**

Before you invest in our Securities, 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 Securities. 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 as well as generally associated with investment in a company with investment objectives, investment policies, capital structure or trading markets similar to the Company's. Such risk factors also describe the special risks of investing in a business development company, including the risks associated with investing in a portfolio of small and developing or financially troubled businesses. 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, or the value of our preferred stock, debt securities and warrants, if any are outstanding, may decline, and you may lose all or part of your investment.

Certain risks in the current environment

Capital markets may experience periods of disruption and instability. Such market conditions may materially and adversely affect debt and equity capital markets in the United States and abroad, which may have a negative impact on our business and operations.

From time to time, capital markets may experience periods of disruption and instability, which may be evidenced by a lack of liquidity in debt capital markets, write-offs in the financial services sector, re-pricing of credit risk and failure of certain major financial institutions. An example of such disruption and instability occurred between 2008 and 2009. During that period, despite actions of the U.S. federal government and foreign governments, such disruption and instability 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. While capital markets have improved in recent years, these conditions could deteriorate again and global financial markets could experience significant volatility. During such market disruptions, we may have difficulty raising debt or equity capital especially as a result of regulatory constraints. There can be no assurance that adverse market conditions will not repeat themselves or worsen in the future. Equity capital may be difficult to raise because, subject to some limited exceptions, as a BDC, we are generally not able to issue additional shares of common stock at a price less than net asset value without first obtaining approval for such issuance from our stockholders and our independent directors. At our annual meeting of stockholders held on May 25, 2017, 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, our stockholders approved our ability to sell or otherwise issue shares of our common stock at a price below its then current net asset value per share for a twelve month period expiring on the anniversary of the date of stockholder approval. It should be noted that, theoretically, we may offer up to 25% of our then outstanding common stock each day. We are seeking stockholder approval at our 2018 annual meeting to continue for an additional year our ability 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. In addition, our ability to incur indebtedness (including by issuing preferred stock) is limited by applicable regulations such that our asset coverage, as calculated in accordance with the 1940 Act, must equal at least 200% immediately after each time we incur indebtedness. The debt capital that will be available to us in the future, if at all, may be at a higher cost and on less favorable terms and conditions than our current leverage. Any inability to raise capital could have a negative effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Market conditions 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 re-appearance of market conditions similar to those experienced from 2008 through 2009 for any substantial length of time could make it difficult to extend the maturity of or refinance our existing indebtedness or obtain new indebtedness with similar terms and any failure to do so could have a material adverse effect on our business. The debt capital that

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will be available to us in the future, if at all, may be at a higher cost and on less favorable terms and conditions than what we currently experience. Further, if we are unable to raise or refinance debt, then our equity investors may not benefit from the potential for increased returns on equity resulting from leverage and we may be limited in our ability to make new commitments or to fund existing commitments to our portfolio companies.

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. In addition, significant changes in the capital markets, including the disruption and volatility, have had, and may in the future have, a negative effect on the valuations of our investments and on the potential for liquidity events involving our investments. An inability to raise capital, and any required sale of our investments for liquidity purposes, could have a material adverse impact on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Price declines and illiquidity in the corporate debt markets have adversely affected, and may in the future adversely affect, the fair value of our portfolio investments, reducing our net asset value through increased net unrealized depreciation.

As a BDC, we are required to carry our investments at market value or, if no market value is ascertainable, at fair value as determined in good faith by or under the direction of our board of directors. Decreases in the market values or fair values of our investments are recorded as unrealized depreciation, which reduces our net asset value. Depending on market conditions, we could incur substantial realized losses and may suffer additional unrealized losses in future periods, which could have a material adverse impact on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

The downgrade of the U.S. credit rating, the economic crisis in Europe, turbulence in Chinese markets and global commodity markets or other macro-economic events could negatively impact our business, financial condition and earnings.

Although U.S. lawmakers passed legislation to raise the federal debt ceiling and Standard & Poor's Ratings Services affirmed its 'AA+' long term sovereign credit rating on the United States and revised the outlook on the long-term rating from negative to stable in June of 2013, U.S. debt ceiling and budget deficit concerns together with signs of deteriorating sovereign debt conditions in Europe continue to present the possibility of a credit-rating downgrade, economic slowdowns, or a recession for the United States. The impact of any further downgrades to the U.S. government's sovereign credit rating or downgraded sovereign credit ratings of European countries or the Russian Federation, or their perceived creditworthiness could adversely affect the U.S. and global financial markets and economic conditions. These developments, along with any further European sovereign debt issues, could cause interest rates and borrowing costs to rise, which may negatively impact our ability to access the debt markets on favorable terms. Continued adverse economic conditions could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

In 2010, a financial crisis emerged in Europe, triggered by high budget deficits and rising direct and contingent sovereign debt in Greece, Ireland, Italy, Portugal and Spain, which created concerns about the ability of these nations to continue to service their sovereign debt obligations. While the financial stability of many of such countries has improved significantly, risks resulting from any future debt crisis in Europe or any similar crisis could have a detrimental impact on the global economic recovery, sovereign and non-sovereign debt in these countries and the financial condition of European financial institutions. In July and August 2015, Greece reached agreements with its international creditors for bailouts that provide aid in exchange for austerity terms that had previously been rejected by Greek voters. Market and economic disruptions have affected, and may in the future affect, consumer confidence levels and spending, personal bankruptcy rates, levels of incurrence and default on consumer debt and home prices, among other factors. We cannot assure you that market disruptions in Europe, including the increased cost of funding for certain governments and financial institutions, will not impact the global economy, and we cannot assure you that

assistance packages will be available, or if available, be sufficient to stabilize countries and markets in Europe or elsewhere affected by a financial crisis. To the extent uncertainty regarding any economic recovery in Europe negatively impacts consumer confidence and consumer credit factors, our business, financial condition and results of operations could be significantly and adversely affected.

In addition, stock prices in China experienced a significant decline in the second quarter of 2015, resulting primarily from continued sell-off of shares trading in Chinese markets. In August 2015, Chinese authorities

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sharply devalued China's currency. Chinese market volatility has been followed by volatility in stock markets around the world, including in the United States, and increased volatility in commodity markets, such as reductions in prices of crude oil. Continued volatility in Chinese markets may have a contagion effect across the financial markets. These market and economic disruptions affected, and may in the future affect, the U.S. capital markets, which could adversely affect our business.

Additionally, Russian intervention in Ukraine beginning in 2014 significantly increased regional geopolitical tensions. The situation remains fluid with potential for further escalation of geopolitical tensions, increased severity of sanctions against Russian interests, and possible Russian countermeasures. Further economic sanctions could destabilize the economic environment and result in increased volatility. Should the economic recovery in the United States be adversely impacted by increased volatility in the global financial markets caused by developments as a result of the Russian sanctions, further turbulence in Chinese markets and global commodity markets or for any other reason, loan and asset growth and liquidity conditions at U.S. financial institutions, including us, may deteriorate.

In October 2014, the Federal Reserve announced that it was concluding its bond-buying program, or quantitative easing, which was designed to stimulate the economy and expand the Federal Reserve's holdings of long-term securities, suggesting that key economic indicators, such as the unemployment rate, had showed signs of improvement since the inception of the program. In December 2016, the Federal Reserve raised the target range for the federal funds rate, which was only the second such interest rate hike in nearly a decade, and during 2017, the Federal Reserve raised the federal funds rate three more times, and may continue to raise the Federal Funds Rate over time. To the extent the Federal Reserve continues to raise rates, and without quantitative easing by the Federal Reserve, there is a risk that the debt markets may experience increased volatility and that the liquidity of certain of our investments may be reduced. These developments, along with the United States government's credit and deficit concerns, the European sovereign debt crisis and the economic slowdown in China could cause interest rates to be volatile, which may negatively impact our ability to access the debt markets on favorable terms.

As of December 31, 2017, the Trump administration has called for significant changes to U.S. trade, healthcare, immigration, foreign and government regulatory policy. In this regard, there is significant uncertainty with respect to legislation, regulation and government policy at the federal level, as well as the state and local levels. Recent events have created a climate of heightened uncertainty and introduced new and difficult-to-quantify macroeconomic and political risks with potentially far-reaching implications. There has been a corresponding meaningful increase in the uncertainty surrounding interest rates, inflation, foreign exchange rates, trade volumes and fiscal monetary policy. To the extent the U.S. Congress or Trump administration implements changes to U.S. policy, those changes may impact, among other things, the U.S. and global economy, international trade and relations, unemployment, immigration, corporate taxes, healthcare, the U.S. regulatory environment, inflation and other areas. Some particular areas identified as subject to potential change, amendment or repeal include the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (the Dodd-Frank Act), including the Volcker Rule and various swaps and derivatives regulations, credit risk retention requirements and the authorities of the Federal Reserve, the Financial Stability Oversight Council and the SEC. Although we cannot predict the impact, if any, of these changes to our business, they could adversely affect our business, financial condition, operating results and cash flows. Until we know what policy changes are made and how those changes impact our business and the business of our competitors over the long term, we will not know if, overall, we will benefit from them or be negatively affected by them.

On February 3, 2017, President Trump signed Executive Order 13772 announcing the new Administration's policy to regulate the U.S. financial system in a manner consistent with certain Core Principles, including regulation that is efficient, effective and appropriately tailored. The Executive Order directed the Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with the head of the member agencies of the Financial Stability Oversight Council, to report to the President on the extent to which existing laws, regulations and other government policies promote the Core Principles and to identify government policies that inhibit financial regulation consistent with them. On June 12, 2017, the U.S.

Department of the Treasury published the first of four reports in response to the Executive Order on the depository system covering banks and other savings institutions. Subsequent reports are expected to address: capital markets; the asset management and insurance industries, and retail and institutional investment products and vehicles; and non-bank financial institutions, financial technology and financial innovation. The report included recommendations to reduce fragmentation, overlap, and duplication in the U.S.

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regulatory structure; to decrease the burden of statutory stress testing and ease liquidity and leverage standards for domestic banks; to restructure the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau; to reduce compliance burdens under the Volcker Rule; to reconsider the implications of implementing the revised standards for credit risk under Basel III; and to require uniform, consistent rigorous methods to analyze costs and benefits, increase transparency and make available for public comment cost-benefit analyses for all economically significant proposed regulations.

On June 8, 2017, the U.S. House of Representatives passed the Financial Choice Act, which includes legislation intended to repeal or replace substantial portions of the Dodd-Frank Act. Among other things, the proposed law would repeal the Volcker Rule limiting certain proprietary investment and trading activities by banks, eliminate the authority of regulators to designate asset managers and other large non-bank institutions as systematically important financial institutions, and repeal the Department of Labor (DOL) fiduciary rule governing standards for dealing with retirement plans until the SEC issues standards for similar dealings by broker-dealers and limiting the substance of any subsequent DOL rule to the SEC standards. The bill must be approved by the Senate, where we believe it is unlikely to pass in its current form. At this time it is unclear what impact the Administration's policies in response to the Executive Order, the Financial Choice Act or other pending legislation and developments will have on regulations that affect our and our competitors' and our portfolio companies' businesses.

Congress has recently enacted a tax reform bill that, among other things, significantly changes the taxation of business entities, the deductibility of certain items of loss and expense (including limits on the deductibility of interest expense), and the timing in which certain income items are recognized. We cannot predict the impact, if any, of these changes to our business or the business of the portfolio companies in which we invest. Until we can evaluate how these changes impact our business and the business of our portfolio companies over the long term, we will not know if, overall, we will benefit from them or be negatively impacted by them.

Uncertainty regarding the United Kingdom's departure from the European Union could negatively impact our business, financial condition and earnings.

As a consequence of the United Kingdom's vote to withdraw from the European Union (the EU), the government of the United Kingdom gave notice of its withdrawal from the EU (Brexit). As a result of this decision, the financial markets experienced high levels of volatility and it is likely that, in the near term, Brexit will continue to bring about higher levels of uncertainty and volatility. During this period of uncertainty, the negative impact on not only the United Kingdom and European economies, but the broader global economy, could be significant, potentially resulting in increased market and currency volatility (including volatility of the value of the British pound sterling relative to the United States dollar and other currencies and volatility in global currency markets generally), and illiquidity and lower economic growth for companies that rely significantly on Europe for their business activities and revenues. It is possible that certain economic activity will be curtailed until some signs of clarity begin to emerge, including negotiations around the terms for the United Kingdom's exit out of the EU. Additional risks associated with the outcome of Brexit include macroeconomic risk to the United Kingdom and European economies, impetus for further disintegration of the EU and related political stresses (including those related to sentiment against cross border capital movements and activities of investors like us), prejudice to financial services businesses that are conducting business in the EU and which are based in the United Kingdom, legal uncertainty regarding achievement of compliance with applicable financial and commercial laws and regulations in view of the expected steps to be taken pursuant to or in contemplation of Article 50 of the Treaty on European Union and negotiations undertaken under Article 218 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, and the unavailability of timely information as to expected legal, tax and other regimes. Any further exits from the EU, or the possibility of such exits, would likely cause additional market disruption globally and introduce new legal and regulatory uncertainties.

Rising interest rates may adversely affect the value of our portfolio investments which could have an adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Our debt investments may be based on floating rates, such as London Interbank Offer Rate (LIBOR), EURIBOR, the Federal Funds Rate or the Prime Rate. 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 interest income. An increase in interest rates could decrease the value of any

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investments we hold which 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.

Because we have borrowed money, and may issue preferred stock to finance investments, our net investment income depends, in part, upon the difference between the rate at which we borrow funds or pay distributions on preferred stock and the rate that our investments yield. As a result, we can offer no assurance that a significant change in market interest rates will not have a material adverse effect on our net investment income. In periods of rising interest rates, our cost of funds would increase except to the extent we have issued fixed rate debt or preferred stock, which could reduce our net investment income.

You should also be aware that a change in the general level of interest rates can be expected to lead to a change in the interest rate we receive on many of our debt investments. Accordingly, a change in the interest rate could make it easier for us to meet or exceed the performance threshold and may result in a substantial increase in the amount of incentive compensation payable to our Advisor with respect to the portion of the incentive compensation based on income.

Changes relating to the LIBOR calculation process and the phase-out of LIBOR may adversely affect the value of the LIBOR-indexed, floating-rate debt securities in our portfolio.

In July 2017, the head of the United Kingdom Financial Conduct Authority announced the desire to phase out the use of LIBOR by the end of 2021. There is currently no definitive information regarding the future utilization of LIBOR or of any particular replacement rate. As such, the potential effect on any such event on our cost of capital and net investment income cannot yet be determined.

Actions by the British Bankers' Association (BBA), regulators or law enforcement agencies as a result of these or future events, may result in changes to the manner in which LIBOR is determined. Potential changes, uncertainty related to such potential changes and the phase-out of LIBOR may adversely affect the market for LIBOR-based securities, including our portfolio of LIBOR-indexed, floating-rate debt securities. In addition, any further changes or reforms to the determination or supervision of LIBOR may result in a sudden or prolonged increase or decrease in reported LIBOR, which could have an adverse impact on the market for LIBOR-based securities or the value of our portfolio of LIBOR-indexed, floating-rate debt securities.

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 our Advisor.

We may not be able to replicate the Company's historical performance or the historical performance of our 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 our Advisor will be able to continue to implement our investment objective with the same degree of success as it has had in the past.

Our business model depends upon the development and maintenance of strong referral relationships with other asset managers and investment banking firms.

We are substantially dependent on our informal relationships, which we use to help identify and gain access to investment opportunities. If we fail to maintain our relationships with key firms, or if we fail to establish strong referral relationships with other firms or other sources of investment opportunities, we will not be able to grow our portfolio of equity investments and achieve our investment objective. In addition, persons with whom we have informal relationships are not obligated to inform us of investment opportunities, and therefore such relationships may not lead to the origination of equity or other investments. Any loss or diminishment of such relationships could effectively reduce our ability to identify attractive portfolio companies that meet our investment criteria, either for direct equity investments or for investments through private secondary market transactions or other secondary transactions.

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Our Advisor's liability is limited under the investment management agreement, and we are required to indemnify our Advisor against certain liabilities, which may lead our Advisor to act in a riskier manner on our behalf than it would when acting for its own account.

Our Advisor has not assumed any responsibility to us other than to render the services described in the investment management agreement, and it will not be responsible for any action of our board of directors in declining to follow our Advisor's advice or recommendations. Pursuant to the investment management agreement, our Advisor and its members and their respective officers, managers, partners, agents, employees, controlling persons and members and any other person or entity affiliated with it will not be liable to us for their acts under the investment management agreement, absent willful misfeasance, bad faith, gross negligence or reckless disregard in the performance of their duties. We have agreed to indemnify, defend and protect our Advisor and its members and their respective officers, managers, partners, agents, employees, controlling persons and members and any other person or entity affiliated with it with respect to all damages, liabilities, costs and expenses resulting from acts of our Advisor not arising out of willful misfeasance, bad faith, gross negligence or reckless disregard in the performance of their duties under the investment and management agreement. These protections may lead our Advisor to act in a riskier manner when acting on our behalf than it would when acting for its own account.

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.

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

The Operating Company borrows money, both directly and indirectly through TCPC Funding and TCPC SBIC. 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 leverage;
- we, and indirectly our common stockholders, bear the entire cost of issuing and paying interest or dividends on any borrowed funds 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 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 lenders under our Leverage Program.

Any preferred stock we may issue have similar risks to our common stockholders as borrowings. Such preferred securities rank senior to common stock in our capital structure, resulting in such preferred securities 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 such preferred securities would take preference over any dividends or other payments to our common stockholders, and preferred holders would not be subject to any of our expenses or losses. Furthermore, the issuance of any 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 is greater than

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the cost of borrowing or the issuances of preferred stock, our net income will be greater than if borrowing or issuing and servicing the preferred stock 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 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 our 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 SVCP 2022 Facility and TCPC Funding Facility, 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 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
- maintenance of a minimum level of stockholders' equity.

In addition, by limiting the circumstances in which borrowings may occur under the SVCP 2022 Facility and TCPC Funding Facility, the credit agreements related to such facilities (the Credit Agreements) in effect provide 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 19, 2018, 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 Agreements. Failure to comply with these covenants would result in a default under the Credit Agreements which, if we were unable to obtain a waiver from the respective lenders thereunder, could result in an acceleration of repayments under the Credit Agreements.

The SVCP 2022 Facility also has certain key man provisions. For example, it is an event of default if any two of Howard M. Levkowitz, Michael Leitner, Philip Tseng or Rajneesh Vig cease to control our Advisor and are not replaced with individuals reasonably acceptable to the administrative agent and the required lenders within 60 days.

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Additionally, if signed into law, the Financial Choice Act would decrease the asset coverage requirement for BDCs to 150 percent from 200 percent under certain circumstances. Different BDCs may be positioned differently with respect to such changes and/or pursue different strategies should these regulations become effective.

The SVCP 2022 Facility matures in February 2022 and the TCPC Funding Facility matures in April 2021, subject to extension by the lenders at our request. Any inability to renew, extend or replace the SVCP 2022 Facility and/or TCPC Funding Facility could adversely impact our liquidity and ability to find new investments or maintain distributions to our stockholders.

The SVCP 2022 Facility matures February 28, 2022, subject to extension by the lenders at our request. Advances under the SVCP 2022 Facility generally bear interest at LIBOR plus 2.25% per annum, subject to certain limitations. The TCPC Funding Facility matures on April 26, 2021, subject to an extension by the lender at our request. Advances under the TCPC Funding Facility generally bear interest based on LIBOR plus either 2.25% or 2.50% per annum, subject to certain limitations. We do not currently know whether we will renew, extend or replace the SVCP 2022 Facility and TCPC Funding Facility upon their maturities or whether we will be able to do so on terms that are as favorable as the SVCP 2022 Facility and TCPC Funding Facility. In addition, we will be required to liquidate assets to repay amounts due under the SVCP 2022 Facility and TCPC Funding Facility if we do not renew, extend or replace the SVCP 2022 Facility and TCPC Funding Facility prior to their respective maturities.

Upon the termination of the SVCP 2022 Facility and TCPC Funding 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. Our ability to replace the SVCP 2022 Facility and TCPC Funding Facility may be constrained by then-current economic conditions affecting the credit markets. In the event that we are not able to replace the SVCP 2022 Facility and TCPC Funding Facility at the time of their 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.

The creditors under the SVCP 2022 Facility and TCPC Funding Facility have a first claim on all of the Company's assets included in the collateral for the respective facilities.

Lenders have fixed dollar claims on our assets that are superior to the claims of our common stockholders. Substantially all of our current assets have been pledged as collateral under the SVCP 2022 Facility and TCPC Funding Facility. If an event of default occurs under either of the SVCP 2022 Facility and TCPC Funding Facility, the respective lenders would be permitted to accelerate amounts due under the respective facilities and liquidate our assets to pay off amounts owed under the respective facilities 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) 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, our 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 SVCP 2022 Facility may have a veto power over the Company's investment policies.

The lenders under the SVCP 2022 Facility may veto material changes in investment policies unless such changes are required by law or any governmental authority. The SVCP 2022 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.

TCPC SBIC may be unable to make distributions to us that will enable us to meet or maintain RIC status, which could result in the imposition of an entity-level tax.

In order for us to continue to qualify for RIC tax treatment and to minimize corporate-level taxes, we will be required to distribute substantially all of our net ordinary income and net capital gain income, including income from certain of our subsidiaries, which includes the income from TCPC SBIC. We will be partially

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dependent on TCPC SBIC for cash distributions to enable us to meet the RIC distribution requirements. TCPC SBIC may be limited by the Small Business Investment Act of 1958, and SBA regulations governing SBICs, from making certain distributions to us that may be necessary to enable us to maintain our status as a RIC. We may have to request a waiver of the SBA's restrictions for TCPC SBIC to make certain distributions to maintain our eligibility for RIC status. We cannot assure you that the SBA will grant such a waiver and if TCPC SBIC is unable to obtain a waiver, compliance with the SBA regulations may result in loss of RIC tax treatment and a consequent imposition of an entity-level tax on us.

TCPC SBIC is subject to SBA regulations, and any failure to comply with SBA regulations could have an adverse effect on our operations.

On April 22, 2014, TCPC SBIC received an SBIC license from the SBA. The SBIC license allows TCPC SBIC to obtain leverage by issuing SBA-guaranteed debentures, subject to the issuance of a capital commitment by the SBA and other customary procedures. SBA-guaranteed debentures are non-recourse, interest only debentures with interest payable semi-annually and have a ten year maturity. The principal amount of SBA-guaranteed debentures is not required to be paid prior to maturity but may be prepaid at any time without penalty. The interest rate of SBA-guaranteed debentures is fixed on a semi-annual basis at a market-driven spread over U.S. Treasury Notes with 10-year maturities. The SBA, as a creditor, will have a superior claim to TCPC SBIC's assets over our stockholders in the event we liquidate TCPC SBIC or the SBA exercises its remedies under the SBA-guaranteed debentures issued by TCPC SBIC upon an event of default.

Under current SBA regulations, a licensed SBIC can provide capital to those entities that have a tangible net worth not exceeding \$19.5 million and an average annual net income after Federal income taxes not exceeding \$6.5 million for the two most recent fiscal years. In addition, a licensed SBIC must devote 25% of its investment activity to those entities that have a tangible net worth not exceeding \$6.0 million and an average annual net income after Federal income taxes not exceeding \$2.0 million for the two most recent fiscal years. The SBA regulations also provide alternative size standard criteria to determine eligibility, which depend on the industry in which the business is engaged and are based on factors such as the number of employees and gross sales. The SBA regulations permit licensed SBICs to make long term loans to small businesses, invest in the equity securities of such businesses and provide them with consulting and advisory services. The SBA also places certain limitations on the financing terms of investments by SBICs in portfolio companies and prohibits SBICs from providing funds for certain purposes or to businesses in a few prohibited industries. Compliance with SBA requirements may cause TCPC SBIC to forego attractive investment opportunities that are not permitted under SBA regulations.

Further, the SBA regulations require that a licensed SBIC be periodically examined and audited by the SBA to determine its compliance with the relevant SBA regulations. The SBA prohibits, without prior SBA approval, a change of control of an SBIC or any transfers of the capital stock of a licensed SBIC. If TCPC SBIC fails to comply with applicable SBA regulations, the SBA could, depending on the severity of the violation, limit or prohibit its use of debentures, declare outstanding debentures immediately due and payable, and/or limit it from making new investments. In addition, the SBA can revoke or suspend a license for willful or repeated violation of, or willful or repeated failure to observe, any provision of the Small Business Investment Act of 1958 or any rule or regulation promulgated thereunder. Our Advisor, as TCPC SBIC's investment adviser, does not have any previous experience managing an SBIC. Its limited experience in complying with SBA regulations may hinder its ability to take advantage of TCPC SBIC's access to SBA-guaranteed debentures. Any failure to comply with SBA regulations could have an adverse effect on our operations.

SBA regulations limit the outstanding dollar amount of SBA-guaranteed debentures that may be issued by an SBIC or group of SBICs under common control.

The SBA regulations currently limit the dollar amount of SBA-guaranteed debentures that can be issued by any one SBIC to \$150.0 million or to a group of SBICs under common control to \$350.0 million.

An SBIC may not borrow an amount in excess of two times (and in certain cases, up to three times) its regulatory capital. As of December 31, 2017, TCPC SBIC had \$83.0 million in SBA-guaranteed debentures outstanding. If we reach the maximum dollar amount of SBA-guaranteed debentures permitted, and if we require additional capital, our cost of capital may increase, and there is no assurance that we will be able to obtain additional financing on acceptable terms.

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Moreover, the current status of TCPC SBIC as an SBIC does not automatically assure that TCPC SBIC will continue to receive SBA-guaranteed debenture funding. Receipt of SBA leverage funding is dependent upon TCPC SBIC continuing to be in compliance with SBA regulations and policies and available SBA funding. The amount of SBA leverage funding available to SBICs is dependent upon annual Congressional authorizations and in the future may be subject to annual Congressional appropriations. There can be no assurance that there will be sufficient debenture funding available at the times desired by TCPC SBIC.

The debentures guaranteed by the SBA have a maturity of ten years and require semi-annual payments of interest. TCPC SBIC will need to generate sufficient cash flow to make required interest payments on the debentures. If TCPC SBIC is unable to meet their financial obligations under the debentures, the SBA, as a creditor, will have a superior claim to TCPC SBIC's assets over our stockholders in the event we liquidate TCPC SBIC or the SBA exercises its remedies under such debentures as the result of a default by us.

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

The Company has indebtedness pursuant to the Leverage Program and expects, in the future, to borrow additional amounts under the SVCP 2022 Facility and TCPC Funding Facility and may increase the size of the SVCP 2022 Facility and TCPC Funding 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. 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, 2017, which represented borrowings equal to 45.0% of our total assets. On such date, we also had \$1,629.4 million in total assets; \$1,514.5 million in total investments; an average cost of funds of 4.13%; \$733.8 million aggregate principal amount of debt outstanding; and \$870.7 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, 2017 to obtain an assumed return to us. From this amount, interest expense multiplied the combined rate of interest of 4.13% by the \$733.8 million of debt 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, 2017 to determine the Corresponding Return to Common Stockholders. Actual interest payments may vary.

Assumed Return on Portfolio (Net of Expenses Other than Interest)	-10 %	-5 %	0 %	5 %	10 %
Corresponding Return to Common Stockholders	-21 %	-12 %	-3 %	5 %	14 %

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.

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 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 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 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. Due to the inherent uncertainty of determining the fair value of

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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.

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

Our 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, our 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. Our 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, our 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, our Advisor might face a conflict of interest given the difference in seniority of the respective investments. In such situations, our 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 under the circumstances. Any steps by our 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, our 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

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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 our 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 our 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 our Advisor to identify, invest in and monitor companies that meet our investment criteria. Accomplishing this result will largely be a function of our Advisor's investment process. Although our Advisor has managed closed-end funds with similar restrictions, the 1940 Act imposes numerous constraints on the operations of BDCs. Our Advisor's limited experience in operating under these constraints may hinder our 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. Our Advisor has limited experience investing under these constraints. In addition, the General Partner has limited experience administering a BDC.

Our Advisor and its partners, officers, directors, 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.

Our Advisor and its affiliates may spend substantial time on other business activities, including investment management and advisory activities for entities and accounts 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, our 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 our Advisor may receive fees and other compensation in connection with structuring investments which they will share.

Our Advisor's management fee is based on a percentage of our total assets (other than cash or cash equivalents) and our 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 our Advisor's payment of half of the sales load in connection with our initial public offering in April 2012.

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

The incentive compensation payable by us to our Advisor may create an incentive for our 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 is determined may encourage our 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 our Advisor with respect to our cumulative investment income. Although the incentive compensation is subject to a total return limitation, our 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 our Advisor's management of our investment program in the best interests of our common stockholders.

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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 our 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 our Advisor incentive compensation payments in excess of the amounts we would have paid if such compensation was subject to clawback arrangements.

Our Advisor 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 our Advisor.

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 our 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.

We are dependent upon senior management personnel of our Advisor for our future success, and if our Advisor is unable to retain qualified personnel or if our 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 our 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 our 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.

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

Our 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

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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.

Our 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.

Our 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 our 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 our 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 in the future determine to fund a portion of our investments by issuing preferred stock, which would magnify the potential gains or losses and the risks of investing in us in the same manner as our borrowings.

The issuance of shares of preferred stock with dividend or conversion rights, liquidation preferences or other economic terms favorable to the holders of preferred stock could adversely affect the market price for our common stock by making an investment in the common stock less attractive. In addition, preferred stock, which is another form of leverage, has the same risks to our common stockholders as borrowings because the dividends on any preferred stock we issue must be cumulative. Payment of dividends and repayment of the liquidation preference of preferred stock must take preference over any dividends or other payments to our common stockholders, and holders of preferred stock are not subject to any of our expenses or losses and are not entitled to participate in any income or appreciation in excess of their stated preference (other than convertible preferred stock that converts into common stock). Lastly, under the 1940 Act, preferred stock constitutes a senior security for purposes of the 200% asset coverage test.

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.

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 nonqualifying 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. Such a failure could also have adverse tax consequences. See U.S. Federal Income Tax Matters — Failure to Qualify as a RIC.

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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 Holding Company to qualify for the tax benefits available to RICs and to minimize 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 our 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, of at least 200%. This means that for every \$100 of net assets, we may raise \$100 from senior securities, such as borrowings or issuing preferred stock. These requirements limit the amount that we may borrow. On July 13, 2015, we obtained exemptive relief from the SEC to permit us to exclude the debt of TCPC SBIC LP guaranteed by the SBA from our 200% asset coverage test under the 1940 Act. The exemptive relief provides us with increased flexibility under the 200% asset coverage test by permitting TCPC SBIC to borrow up to \$150.0 million more than it would otherwise be able to absent the receipt of this exemptive relief.

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 have not traditionally invested, including making investments in middle-market private companies. 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.

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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 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. Our 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 Securities.

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

We invest primarily 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 our 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 our 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.

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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 our 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 rated prior to our investment 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 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.

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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 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, we may have to distribute a taxable 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. 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.

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Because our investments are generally not in publicly traded securities, there will be uncertainty regarding the value of our investments, which could adversely affect the determination of our net asset value.

Our portfolio investments will generally not be in publicly traded securities. As a result, although we expect that some of our equity investments may trade on private secondary marketplaces, the fair value of our direct investments in portfolio companies will often not be readily determinable. Under the 1940 Act, investments for which there are no readily available market quotations, including securities that while listed on a private securities exchange have not actively traded, will be valued at fair value as determined 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. In connection with that approval, the board of directors utilizes the services of an independent valuation firm, which prepares valuation reports on a quarterly basis for most of our portfolio investments that are not publicly traded or for which we do not have readily available market quotations, including securities that while listed on a private securities exchange, have not actively traded. However, the board of directors retains ultimate authority as to the appropriate valuation of each such investment. The types of factors that the board of directors takes into account in approving fair value with respect to such non-traded investments includes, as relevant and, to the extent available, the portfolio company's earnings, the markets in which the portfolio company does business, comparison to valuations of publicly traded companies, comparisons to recent sales of comparable companies, the discounted value of the cash flows of the portfolio company and other relevant factors. This information may not be available because it is difficult to obtain financial and other information with respect to private companies, and even where we are able to obtain such information, there can be no assurance that it is complete or accurate. Because such valuations are inherently uncertain and may be based on estimates, our determinations of fair value may differ materially from the values that would be assessed if a readily available market for these securities existed. Due to this uncertainty, our fair value determinations with respect to any non-traded investments we hold may cause our net asset value on a given date to materially understate or overstate the value that we may ultimately realize on one or more of our investments. As a result, investors purchasing our securities based on an overstated net asset value may pay a higher price than the value of our investments might warrant. Conversely, investors selling securities based on a net asset value that understates the value of our investments may receive a lower price for their securities than the value of our investments might warrant.

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

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

A portfolio company's failure to satisfy financial or operating covenants imposed by us or other lenders could lead to defaults and, potentially, termination of its loans and foreclosure on its secured assets, which could trigger cross-defaults under other agreements and jeopardize 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

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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 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, including agreements governing first out and last out structures, 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 in good faith under 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.

When we are a debt or minority equity investor in a portfolio company, we are often not in a position to exert influence on the entity, and other equity holders and management of the company may make decisions that could

decrease the value of our portfolio holdings.

When we make debt or minority equity investments, we are subject to the risk that a portfolio company may make business decisions with which we disagree and the other equity holders and management of such company may take risks or otherwise act in ways that do not serve our interests. As a result, a portfolio company may make decisions that could decrease the value of our investment.

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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.

There may be circumstances in which our debt investments could be subordinated to claims of other creditors or we could be subject to lender liability claims.

If one of our portfolio companies were to go bankrupt, even though we may have structured our interest as senior debt, depending on the facts and circumstances, a bankruptcy court might recharacterize our debt holding as an equity investment and subordinate all or a portion of our claim to that of other creditors. In addition, lenders can be subject to lender liability claims for actions taken by them where they become too involved in the borrower's business or exercise control over the borrower. For example, we could become subject to a lender's liability claim, if, among other things, we actually render significant managerial assistance.

Our portfolio companies may be highly leveraged.

Some of our portfolio companies may be highly leveraged, which may have adverse consequences to these companies and to us as an investor. These companies may be subject to restrictive financial and operating covenants and the leverage may impair these companies' ability to finance their future operations and capital needs. As a result, these companies' flexibility to respond to changing business and economic conditions and to take advantage of business opportunities may be limited. Further, a leveraged company's income and net assets will tend to increase or decrease at a greater rate than if borrowed money were not used.

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 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.

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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. Accordingly, we may invest on an opportunistic basis in certain non-U.S. companies, including those located in emerging markets, that otherwise meet our investment criteria. In regards to the regulatory requirements for business development companies, some of these investments may not qualify as investments in eligible portfolio companies, and thus may not be considered qualifying assets. Eligible portfolio companies generally include U.S. companies that are not investment companies and that do not have securities listed on a national exchange. If at any time less than 70% of our gross assets are comprised of qualifying assets, including as a result of an increase in the value of any non-qualifying assets or decrease in the value of any qualifying assets, we would generally not be permitted to acquire any additional non-qualifying assets until such time as 70% of our then current gross assets were comprised of qualifying assets. We would not be required, however, to dispose of any non-qualifying assets in such circumstances. In addition, investing in foreign companies, and particularly those in emerging markets, 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. Further, we may have difficulty enforcing our rights as equity holders in foreign jurisdictions. In addition, to the extent we invest in non-U.S. companies, we may face greater exposure to foreign economic developments.

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.

Our investments in the software sector are subject to various risks, including intellectual property infringement issues and rapid technological changes, which may adversely affect our performance. Software is our largest industry concentration. Each industry contains certain industry related credit risks.

General risks of companies in the software industry sector include intellectual property infringement liability issues, the inability to protect software and other proprietary technology, extensive competition and limited barriers to entry. Generally, the market for software products is characterized by rapid technological change, evolving industry standards, changes in customer requirements and frequent new product introduction and enhancements. If a portfolio company in the software sector cannot develop new products and enhance its current products in response to technological changes and competing products, its business and operating results will be negatively affected. In addition, there has been a substantial amount of litigation in the software industry relating to intellectual property rights. Regardless of whether claims that a company is infringing patents or other intellectual property have any merit, these claims are time-consuming and costly. Moreover, a software company must monitor the unauthorized use of its intellectual property, which may be difficult and costly. A company's failure to protect its intellectual property could put it at a disadvantage to its competitors and harm its business, results of operations and financial condition. If a

software company in which we invest is unable to navigate these risks, our performance may be adversely affected.

The effect of global climate change may impact the operations of our portfolio companies.

There may be evidence of global climate change. Climate change creates physical and financial risk and some of our portfolio companies may be adversely affected by climate change. For example, the needs of customers of energy companies vary with weather conditions, primarily temperature and humidity. To the extent

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weather conditions are affected by climate change, energy use could increase or decrease depending on the duration and magnitude of any changes. Increases in the cost of energy could adversely affect the cost of operations of our portfolio companies if the use of energy products or services is material to their business. A decrease in energy use due to weather changes may affect some of our portfolio companies' financial condition, through decreased revenues. Extreme weather conditions in general require more system backup, adding to costs, and can contribute to increased system stresses, including service interruptions.

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, our 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 our 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, our Advisor and the funds managed by our 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. Our 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 our Advisor is unable to manage our investments effectively, we may be unable to achieve our investment objective. In addition, our 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 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.

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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.

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, 2017, approximately \$183.8 million, or approximately 11.4%, of our adjusted total assets were not qualifying assets. If we do not invest a sufficient portion of our assets in qualifying 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 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 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,

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to our stockholders. Since we use debt financing, 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 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. Similarly, newly enacted tax legislation contains rules that may in certain other circumstances require the recognition of non-cash taxable income or may limit the deductibility of certain of our cash expenses.

Since we may recognize taxable income before or without receiving cash representing such income or may be subject to limitations on the deductibility of our 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. Additionally, a portion of such distributions may include a return of stockholder capital. Distributions in excess of our current and accumulated earnings and profits are considered nontaxable distributions and serve to reduce the basis of our shares in the hands of the common stockholders rather than being currently taxable. As a result of the reduction of the basis of our shares, common stockholders may incur additional capital gains taxes or may have lower capital losses.

If we fail to maintain an effective system of internal control over financial reporting, we may not be able to accurately report our financial results or prevent fraud. As a result, stockholders could lose confidence in our financial and other public reporting, which would harm our business and the trading price of our common stock.

Effective internal controls over financial reporting are necessary for us to provide reliable financial reports and, together with adequate disclosure controls and procedures, are designed to prevent fraud. Any failure to implement required new or improved controls, or difficulties encountered in their implementation could cause us to fail to meet our reporting obligations. In addition, any testing by us conducted in connection with Section 404

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of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act, or the subsequent testing by our independent registered public accounting firm (when undertaken, as noted below), may reveal deficiencies in our internal controls over financial reporting that are deemed to be material weaknesses or that may require prospective or retroactive changes to our consolidated financial statements or identify other areas for further attention or improvement. Inferior internal controls could also cause investors and lenders to lose confidence in our reported financial information, which could have a negative effect on the trading price of our common stock.

We may experience cyber-security incidents and are subject to cyber-security risks.

Our business operations rely upon secure information technology systems for data processing, storage and reporting. Despite careful security and controls design, implementation and updating, our information technology systems could become subject to cyber-attacks. Cyber-attacks include, but are not limited to, gaining unauthorized access to digital systems (e.g., through hacking or malicious software coding) for purposes of misappropriating assets or sensitive information, corrupting data, or causing operational disruption. Cyber-attacks may also be carried out in a manner that does not require gaining unauthorized access, such as causing denial-of-service attacks on websites (i.e., efforts to make network services unavailable to intended users). Network, system, application and data breaches could result in operational disruptions or information misappropriation, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

Cyber-security failures or breaches by our Advisor, any sub-adviser(s) and other service providers (including, but not limited to, accountants, custodians, transfer agents and administrators), and the issuers of securities in which we invest, have the ability to cause disruptions and impact business operations, potentially resulting in financial losses, interference with our ability to calculate our net asset value, impediments to trading, the inability of our stockholders to transact business, violations of applicable privacy and other laws, regulatory fines, penalties, reputational damage, reimbursement or other compensation costs, or additional compliance costs. In addition, substantial costs may be incurred in order to prevent any cyber incidents in the future. While we have established a business continuity plan in the event of, and risk management systems to prevent, such cyberattacks, there are inherent limitations in such plans and systems including the possibility that certain risks have not been identified. Furthermore, we cannot control the cyber security plans and systems put in place by our service providers and issuers in which we invest. We and our stockholders could be negatively impacted as a result.

The failure in cyber-security systems, as well as the occurrence of events unanticipated in our disaster recovery systems and management continuity planning could impair our ability to conduct business effectively.

The occurrence of a disaster such as a cyber-attack, a natural catastrophe, an industrial accident, a terrorist attack or war, events unanticipated in our disaster recovery systems, or a support failure from external providers, could have an adverse effect on our ability to conduct business and on our results of operations and financial condition, particularly if those events affect our computer-based data processing, transmission, storage, and retrieval systems or destroy data. If a significant number of our managers were unavailable in the event of a disaster, our ability to effectively conduct our business could be severely compromised.

We depend heavily upon computer systems to perform necessary business functions. Despite our implementation of a variety of security measures, our computer systems could be subject to cyber-attacks and unauthorized access, such as physical and electronic break-ins or unauthorized tampering. Like other companies, we may experience threats to our data and systems, including malware and computer virus attacks, unauthorized access, system failures and disruptions. If one or more of these events occurs, it could potentially jeopardize the confidential, proprietary and other information processed and stored in, and transmitted through, our computer systems and networks, or otherwise cause interruptions or malfunctions in our operations, which could result in damage to our reputation, financial losses, litigation, increased costs, regulatory penalties and/or customer dissatisfaction or loss.

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We are dependent on information systems and systems failures could significantly disrupt our business, which may, in turn, negatively affect the market price of our common stock and our ability to pay dividends.

Our business is dependent on our and third parties' communications and information systems. Any failure or interruption of those systems, including as a result of the termination of an agreement with any third-party service providers, could cause delays or other problems in our activities. Our financial, accounting, data processing, backup or other operating systems and facilities may fail to operate properly or become disabled or damaged as a result of a number of factors including events that are wholly or partially beyond our control and adversely affect our business. There could be:

- sudden electrical or telecommunications outages;
- natural disasters such as earthquakes, tornadoes and hurricanes;
- disease pandemics;
- events arising from local or larger scale political or social matters, including terrorist acts; and
- cyber-attacks.

These events, in turn, could have a material adverse effect on our operating results and negatively affect the market price of our common stock and our ability to pay dividends to our stockholders.

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.

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.

Our most recent NAV was calculated as of December 31, 2017 and our NAV when calculated as of any date thereafter may be higher or lower.

Our most recent NAV per share is \$14.80 determined by us as of December 31, 2017. NAV per share as of March 31, 2018, may be higher or lower than \$14.80 based on potential changes in valuations, issuances of securities and earnings for the quarter then ended. Our board of directors has not yet approved the fair value of portfolio investments as of any date subsequent to December 31, 2017. The fair value of our portfolio investments is determined 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 on a quarterly basis in connection with the preparation of quarterly financial statements and based on input from independent valuation

firms, our Advisor, the Administrator and the audit committee of our board of directors.

Risks related to our common stock

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

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common stock have traded at a discount to our net asset value. The risk that shares of our common stock 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.

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.

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 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.

We received authority from our stockholders at our 2013 annual meeting to issue warrants, options or other rights to subscribe for, convert to, or purchase shares of our common stock, which may include convertible preferred stock and convertible debentures. In the event we issue warrants, options or other rights to subscribe for, convert into, or purchase our common stock, stockholders who do not exercise such rights will own a smaller proportional interest in us than would otherwise be the case, thereby diluting the proportionate ownership interest and voting power of such stockholder. We cannot state precisely the amount of any such dilution in share ownership or voting power 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. The amount of dilution that a stockholder will experience could be substantial and the market price and net asset value per share of our common stock could be adversely affected. Our common stockholders will also indirectly bear the expenses associated with any rights offering we may conduct, regardless of whether they elect to exercise any 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.

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. At our 2017 annual meeting of stockholders held on May 25, 2017, our stockholders approved our ability, 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, to sell shares of our common stock at any level of discount from net asset value per share during the 12 month period following the date of the meeting. It should be noted that, theoretically, we may offer up to 25% of our then outstanding common stock each day. We are seeking stockholder approval at our 2018 annual meeting to continue for an additional year our ability 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

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25% of our then outstanding common stock immediately prior to each such offering. Our common stock is intended for long-term investors and should not 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 of our common stock may fluctuate significantly.

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 SBICs, RICs or BDCs;
- our loss of RIC status or TCPC SBIC's loss of SBIC 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 our Advisor;
- operating performance of companies comparable to us;
- short-selling pressure with respect to shares of our common stock or BDCs generally;
- future sales of our securities convertible into or exchangeable or exercisable for our common stock or the conversion of such securities;
- uncertainty surrounding the strength of the U.S. economic recovery;
- general economic trends and other external factors; and
- loss of a major funding source.

Our credit ratings may not reflect all risks of an investment in our debt securities.

Our credit ratings are an assessment by third parties of our ability to pay our obligations. Consequently, real or anticipated changes in our credit ratings will generally affect the market value of our debt securities. Our credit ratings, however, may not reflect the potential impact of risks related to market conditions generally or other factors discussed above on the market value of or trading market for the publicly issued debt securities. Our debt securities may be rated by a nationally recognized statistical rating organization.

Senior securities, including debt, expose us to additional risks, including the typical risks associated with leverage and could adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We currently use our SVCP 2022 Facility and TCPC Funding Facility to leverage our portfolio and we expect in the future to borrow from and issue senior debt securities to banks and other lenders.

With certain limited exceptions, as a BDC, we are only allowed to borrow amounts or otherwise issue senior securities such that our asset coverage, as defined in the 1940 Act, is at least 200% after such borrowing or other issuance. The amount of leverage that we employ will depend on our Advisor's and our Board of

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Directors' assessment of market conditions and other factors at the time of any proposed borrowing. There is no assurance that a leveraging strategy will be successful. Leverage involves risks and special considerations for stockholders, any of which could adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations, including the following:

- A likelihood of greater volatility in the net asset value and market price of our common stock;
 - Diminished operating flexibility as a result of asset coverage or investment portfolio composition requirements required by lenders or investors that are more stringent than those imposed by the 1940 Act;
 - The possibility that investments will have to be liquidated at less than full value or at inopportune times to comply with debt covenants or to pay interest or dividends on the leverage;
 - Increased operating expenses due to the cost of leverage, including issuance and servicing costs;
 - Convertible or exchangeable securities may have rights, preferences and privileges more favorable than those of our common stock;
 - Subordination to lenders' superior claims on our assets as a result of which lenders will be able to receive proceeds available in the case of our liquidation before any proceeds will be distributed to our stockholders;
 - Increased difficulty for us to meet our payment and other obligations under our outstanding debt;
 - The occurrence of an event of default if we fail to comply with the financial and/or other restrictive covenants contained in our debt agreements, including the Credit Agreements, which event of default could result in all or some of our debt becoming immediately due and payable;
 - Reduced availability of our cash flow to fund investments, acquisitions and other general corporate purposes, and limiting our ability to obtain additional financing for these purposes;
 - The risk of increased sensitivity to interest rate increases on our indebtedness with variable interest rates, including borrowings under our Leverage Program; and
 - Reduced flexibility in planning for, or reacting to, and increasing our vulnerability to, changes in our business, the industry in which we operate and the general economy.
- For example, the amount we may borrow under our SVCP 2022 Facility and TCPC Funding Facility is determined, in part, by the fair value of our investments. If the fair value of our investments declines, we may be forced to sell investments at a loss to maintain compliance with our borrowing limits. Other debt facilities we may enter into in the future may contain similar provisions. Any such forced sales would reduce our net asset value and also make it difficult for the net asset value to recover. Our Advisor and our Board of Directors in their best judgment nevertheless may determine to use leverage if they expect that the benefits to our stockholders of maintaining the leveraged position will outweigh the risks.

In addition, our ability to meet our payment and other obligations of the Leverage Program depends on our ability to generate significant cash flow in the future. This, to some extent, is subject to general economic, financial, competitive, legislative and regulatory factors as well as other factors that are beyond our control. We cannot assure you that our business will generate cash flow from operations, or that future borrowings will be available to us under our existing credit facilities or otherwise, in an amount sufficient to enable us to meet our payment obligations any debt we may issue and to fund other liquidity needs. If we are not able to generate sufficient cash flow to service our debt obligations, we may need to refinance or restructure our debt, including sell assets, reduce or delay capital investments, or seek to raise additional capital. If we are unable to implement one or more of these alternatives, we may not be able to meet our payment obligations under any debt we may issue.

We may in the future determine to fund a portion of our investments with preferred stock, which would magnify the potential for gain or loss and the risks of investing in us in the same way as our borrowings.

Preferred stock, which is another form of leverage, has the same risks to our common stockholders as borrowings because the dividends on any preferred stock we issue must be cumulative. Payment of such dividends and repayment of the liquidation preference of such preferred stock must take preference over any

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dividends or other payments to our common stockholders, and preferred stockholders are not subject to any of our expenses or losses and are not entitled to participate in any income or appreciation in excess of their stated preference.

Holders of any preferred stock we might issue would have the right to elect members of the board of directors and class voting rights on certain matters.

Holders of any preferred stock we might issue, voting separately as a single class, would have the right to elect two members of the board of directors at all times and in the event dividends become two full years in arrears would have the right to elect a majority of the directors until such arrearage is completely eliminated. In addition, preferred stockholders would have class voting rights on certain matters, including changes in fundamental investment restrictions and conversion to open-end status, and accordingly could veto any such changes. Restrictions imposed on the declarations and payment of dividends or other distributions to the holders of our common stock and any preferred stock we might issue, both by the 1940 Act and by requirements imposed by rating agencies or the terms of our credit facilities, might impair our ability to maintain our qualification as a RIC for federal income tax purposes. While we would intend to redeem any such preferred stock to the extent necessary to enable us to distribute our income as required to maintain our qualification as a RIC, there can be no assurance that such actions could be effected in time to meet the tax requirements.

The trading market or market value of any publicly issued debt securities that we may issue may fluctuate.

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

- the time remaining to the maturity of these debt securities;
- the outstanding principal amount of debt securities with terms identical to these debt securities;
- the ratings assigned by national statistical ratings agencies;
- the general economic environment;
- the supply of debt securities trading in the secondary market, if any;
- the redemption or repayment features, if any, of these debt securities;
- the level, direction and volatility of market interest rates generally; and
- market rates of interest higher or lower than rates borne by the debt securities.

Our potential noteholders should also be aware that there may be a limited number of buyers when they decide to sell their debt securities. This too may materially adversely affect the market value of the debt securities or the trading market for the debt securities.

Terms relating to redemption may materially adversely affect our noteholders return on any debt securities that we may issue.

If our noteholders' debt securities are redeemable at our option, we may choose to redeem their debt securities at times when prevailing interest rates are lower than the interest rate paid on their debt securities. In addition, if our noteholders' debt securities are subject to mandatory redemption, we may be required to redeem their debt securities also at times when prevailing interest rates are lower than the interest rate paid on their debt securities. In this circumstance, our noteholders may not be able to reinvest the redemption proceeds in a comparable security at an effective interest rate as high as their debt securities being redeemed.

There is a risk that investors in our common stock may not receive dividends or that our dividends may not grow over time and investors in our debt securities may not receive all of the interest income to which they are entitled.

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

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level of cash distributions or year-to-year increases in cash distributions. If we declare a dividend and if more stockholders opt to receive cash distributions rather than participate in our dividend reinvestment plan, we may be forced to sell some of our investments in order to make cash dividend payments.

In addition, due to the asset coverage test applicable to us as a BDC, we may be limited in our ability to make distributions. Further, if we invest a greater amount of assets in equity securities that do not pay current dividends, it could reduce the amount available for distribution.

The above-referenced restrictions on distributions may also inhibit our ability to make required interest payments to holders of our debt, which may cause a default under the terms of our debt agreements. Such a default could materially increase our cost of raising capital, as well as cause us to incur penalties under the terms of our debt agreements.

Investing in our Securities may involve a high degree of risk and is highly speculative.

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

Common 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.

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.

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 20% of such dividend is paid in cash and certain requirements are met, the entire distribution will 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.

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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. Generally, an ownership change occurs if certain five percent shareholders and public groups increase their ownership in us by 50 percent or more during a three-year period. 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.

Your interest in us may be diluted if you do not fully exercise your subscription rights in any rights offering we may conduct. In addition, if the subscription price is less than our net asset value per share, then you will experience an immediate dilution of the aggregate net asset value of your shares.

In the event we issue subscription rights, stockholders who do not fully exercise their subscription rights should expect that they will, at the completion of a rights offering pursuant to this prospectus, own a smaller proportional interest in us than would otherwise be the case if they fully exercised their rights. We cannot state precisely the amount of any such dilution in share ownership because we do not know at this time what proportion of the shares will be purchased as a result of such rights offering.

In addition, if the subscription price is less than the net asset value per share of our common stock, then our stockholders would experience an immediate dilution of the aggregate net asset value of their shares as a result of the offering. The amount of any decrease in net asset value is not predictable because it is not known at this time what the subscription price and net asset value per share will be on the expiration date of a rights offering or what proportion of the shares will be purchased as a result of such rights offering. Such dilution could be substantial.

A trading market or market value of our debt securities may fluctuate.

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

- the time remaining to the maturity of these debt securities;
- the outstanding principal amount of debt securities with terms identical to these debt securities;
- the ratings assigned by national statistical ratings agencies;
- the general economic environment;

- the supply of debt securities trading in the secondary market, if any;
- the redemption or repayment features, if any, of these debt securities;
- the level, direction and volatility of market interest rates generally; and
- market rates of interest higher or lower than rates borne by the debt securities.

You should also be aware that there may be a limited number of buyers if and when you decide to sell your debt securities. This too may materially adversely affect the market value of the debt securities or the trading market for the debt securities.

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Terms relating to redemption may materially adversely affect your return on any debt securities that we may issue.

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

Our credit ratings may not reflect all risks of an investment in our debt securities.

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

We may initially invest a portion of the net proceeds of offerings pursuant to this prospectus primarily in high-quality short-term investments, which will generate lower rates of return than those expected from the interest generated on first and second lien senior secured loans and mezzanine debt.

We may initially invest a portion of the net proceeds of offerings pursuant to this prospectus primarily in cash, cash equivalents, U.S. government securities and other high-quality short-term investments. These securities generally earn yields substantially lower than the income that we anticipate receiving once we are fully invested in accordance with our investment objective. As a result, we may not, for a time, be able to achieve our investment objective and/or we may need to, for a time, decrease the amount of any dividend that we may pay to our stockholders to a level that is substantially lower than the level that we expect to pay when the net proceeds of offerings are fully invested in accordance with our investment objective. If we do not realize yields in excess of our expenses, we may incur operating losses and the market price of our shares may decline.

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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 our 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, our Advisor or our portfolio companies;
- the ability of our 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 our 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, a current, intention, estimate, position, assume, potential, outlook, continue, remain, maintain, sus 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.

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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 SVCP 2022 Facility and TCPC Funding Facility, if any, (which will increase the funds under the SVCP 2022 Facility and TCPC Funding 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 19, 2018, we had \$55.0 million outstanding under the SVCP 2022 Facility, with advances generally bearing interest at LIBOR plus 2.25% per annum, subject to certain limitations. The SVCP 2022 Facility matures February 28, 2022, subject to extension by the lenders at our request.

As of March 19, 2018, we had \$175.0 million outstanding under the TCPC Funding Facility, with advances generally bearing interest at LIBOR plus either 2.25% or 2.50% per annum, subject to certain limitations. The TCPC Funding Facility matures on April 26, 2021, subject to extension by the lender at our request.

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.

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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. The senior securities table below has been audited by Deloitte & Touche LLP, our independent registered public accounting firm, for the fiscal years ending December 31, 2017, 2016 and 2015 and by Ernst & Young LLP, our former independent registered public accounting firm, for each prior fiscal year.

Class and Year	Total Amount Outstanding⁽⁴⁾	Asset Coverage Per Unit⁽⁵⁾	Involuntary Liquidating Preference Per Unit⁽⁶⁾	Average Market Value Per Unit⁽⁷⁾
SVCP Facility⁽¹⁾				
Fiscal Year 2017	\$ 57,000	\$ 6,513	\$ —	N/A
Fiscal Year 2016	100,500	4,056	—	N/A
Fiscal Year 2015	124,500	3,076	—	N/A
Fiscal Year 2014	70,000	5,356	—	N/A
Fiscal Year 2013	45,000	8,176	—	N/A
Fiscal Year 2012	74,000	7,077	—	N/A
Fiscal Year 2011	29,000	13,803	—	N/A
Fiscal Year 2010	50,000	8,958	—	N/A
Fiscal Year 2009	75,000	5,893	—	N/A
Fiscal Year 2008	34,000	10,525	—	N/A
Preferred Interests⁽²⁾				
Fiscal Year 2017	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Fiscal Year 2016	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Fiscal Year 2015	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Fiscal Year 2014	\$ 134,000	\$ 51,592	\$ 20,074	N/A
Fiscal Year 2013	134,000	68,125	20,075	N/A
Fiscal Year 2012	134,000	50,475	20,079	N/A
Fiscal Year 2011	134,000	49,251	20,070	N/A
Fiscal Year 2010	134,000	48,770	20,056	N/A
Fiscal Year 2009	134,000	42,350	20,055	N/A
Fiscal Year 2008	134,000	42,343	20,175	N/A
TCPC Funding Facility⁽³⁾				
Fiscal Year 2017	\$ 175,000	\$ 6,513	\$ —	N/A
Fiscal Year 2016	175,000	4,056	—	N/A
Fiscal Year 2015	229,000	3,076	—	N/A
Fiscal Year 2014	125,000	5,356	—	N/A
Fiscal Year 2013	50,000	8,176	—	N/A
SBA Debentures				

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Fiscal Year 2017	\$	83,000	\$	6,513	\$	—	N/A
Fiscal Year 2016		61,000		4,056		—	N/A
Fiscal Year 2015		42,800		3,076		—	N/A
Fiscal Year 2014		28,000		5,356		—	N/A
2019 Convertible Notes							
Fiscal Year 2017	\$	108,000	\$	2,335	\$	—	N/A
Fiscal Year 2016		108,000		2,352		—	N/A
Fiscal Year 2015		108,000		2,429		—	N/A
Fiscal Year 2014		108,000		3,617		—	N/A
2022 Convertible Notes							
Fiscal Year 2017	\$	140,000	\$	2,335	\$	—	N/A
Fiscal Year 2016		140,000		2,352		—	N/A
2022 Notes							
Fiscal Year 2017	\$	175,000	\$	2,335	\$	—	N/A

(1) The SVCP Facility was comprised of the Term Loan, which was fully repaid on August 9, 2017, and the SVCP Revolver, which was replaced by the SVCP 2022 Facility on February 26, 2018.

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(2) We repurchased and retired the remaining Preferred Interests on September 3, 2015.

TCPC Funding entered into the TCPC Funding Facility, pursuant to which amounts may currently be drawn up to (3) \$350 million. The TCPC Funding Facility matures on April 26, 2021, subject to extension by the lender at our request.

(4) Total amount of each class of senior securities outstanding at the end of the period presented (in 000's).

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 (5) representing indebtedness. For the SVCP Facility and TCPC Funding Facility, the asset coverage ratio with respect to indebtedness is multiplied by \$1,000 to determine the Asset Coverage Per Unit.

The amount to which such class of senior security would be entitled upon the voluntary liquidation of the issuer in (6) 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.

(7) Not applicable because our senior securities are not registered for public trading.

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 premium (discount) to net asset value, or NAV, and quarterly distributions per share for the last two completed fiscal years and each quarter since the beginning of the current fiscal year.

	NAV ⁽¹⁾	Stock Price 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, 2016						
First Quarter	\$ 14.66	\$ 14.91	\$ 12.36	1.7 %	(15.7)%	\$ 0.36
Second Quarter	14.74	15.28	14.21	3.7 %	(3.6)%	0.36
Third Quarter	14.84	16.68	15.35	12.4 %	3.4 %	0.36
Fourth Quarter	14.91	17.11	15.49	14.8 %	3.9 %	0.36
Fiscal year ended December 31, 2017						
First Quarter	\$ 14.92	\$ 17.42	\$ 16.36	16.8 %	9.7 %	\$ 0.36
Second Quarter	15.04	17.42	16.48	15.8 %	9.6 %	0.36
Third Quarter	14.92	16.95	15.74	13.6 %	5.5 %	0.36
Fourth Quarter	14.80	16.69	15.28	12.8 %	3.2 %	0.36
Fiscal year ended December 31, 2018						
First Quarter (through March 19, 2018)	\$ (4)	\$ 15.46	\$ 13.82	% ⁽⁴⁾	% ⁽⁴⁾	\$ (5)

NAV per share is determined as of the last day in the relevant quarter and therefore may not reflect the NAV per (1) 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.

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(3) Calculated as the respective High/Low Stock Price minus the quarter end NAV, divided by the quarter end NAV.

(4) NAV has not yet been determined.

(5) Dividend has not yet been declared for this period.

On March 19, 2018, the closing price of our common stock was \$13.83 per share. As of March 19, 2018, we had 29 stockholders of record.

The table below sets forth each class of our outstanding securities as of March 19, 2018.

Title of Class	Amount Authorized	Amount Held by Registrant or for its Account	Amount Outstanding
Common Stock	200,000,000		—58,844,456

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For the years ended December 31, 2017, 2016, 2015, 2014 and 2013, the ratios of earnings to fixed charges of the Company, computed as set forth below, were as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31, 2017	For the Year Ended December 31, 2016	For the Year Ended December 31, 2015	For the Year Ended December 31, 2014	For the Year Ended December 31, 2013
Earnings to Fixed Charges ⁽¹⁾	3.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	14.2

For purposes of computing the ratios of earnings to fixed charges, earnings represent net increase in net assets resulting from operations plus (or minus) income tax expense including excise tax expense plus fixed charges. Fixed charges include interest and SVCP Facility and TCPC Funding Facility fees expense and amortization of debt issuance costs.

Earnings include net realized and unrealized gains or losses. Net realized and unrealized gains or losses can vary substantially from year to year. Excluding net realized and unrealized gains or losses, the earnings to fixed charges (1) ratio would be 3.7 for the year ended December 31, 2017, 4.0 for the year ended December 31, 2016, 5.1 for the year ended December 31, 2015, 6.6 for the year ended December 31, 2014 and 11.8 for the year ended December 31, 2013.

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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 our 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. 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 our Advisor, a leading investment manager with approximately \$9 billion in committed capital under management, approximately 23% of which consists of the Company's committed capital under management as of December 31, 2017, and a primary focus on providing financing to middle-market companies as well as small businesses. Additionally, the Holding Company expects that it will continue to seek to qualify as a RIC under Subchapter M of the Code.

On April 22, 2014, TCPC SBIC, a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Operating Company, received an SBIC license from the SBA. Pursuant to an exemptive order under the 1940 Act, we have been granted exemptive relief from the SEC to permit us to exclude the debt of TCPC SBIC guaranteed by the SBA from our 200% asset coverage test under the 1940 Act. Pursuant to the 200% asset coverage ratio limitation, we are permitted to borrow one dollar for every dollar we have in assets less all liabilities and indebtedness not represented by debt securities issued by us or loans obtained by us. For example, as of December 31, 2017, we had approximately \$1,595.9 million in assets less all liabilities and indebtedness not represented by debt securities issued by us or loans obtained by us, which would permit us to borrow up to approximately \$1,595.9 million, notwithstanding other limitations on our borrowings pursuant to our Leverage Program.

The exemptive relief provides us with increased flexibility under the 200% asset coverage test by permitting us to borrow up to \$150 million more than we would otherwise be able to absent the receipt of this exemptive relief. As a result, we, in effect, will be permitted to have a lower asset coverage ratio than the 200% asset coverage ratio limitation under the 1940 Act and, therefore, we can have more debt outstanding than assets to cover such debt. For example, we will be able to borrow up to \$150 million more than the approximately \$1,595.9 million permitted under the 200% asset coverage ratio limit as of December 31, 2017. For additional information on SBA regulations that affect our access to SBA-guaranteed debentures, see Risk Factors — Risks Relating to Our Business — TCPC SBIC is subject to SBA regulations, and any failure to comply with SBA regulations could have an adverse effect on our operations.

The SBIC license allows TCPC SBIC to obtain leverage by issuing SBA-guaranteed debentures, subject to the issuance of a capital commitment by the SBA and other customary procedures. SBA-guaranteed debentures are non-recourse, interest only debentures with interest payable semi-annually and have a ten year maturity. The principal amount of SBA-guaranteed debentures is not required to be paid prior to maturity but may be prepaid at any time without penalty. The interest rate of SBA-guaranteed debentures is fixed on a semi-annual basis at a market-driven spread over U.S. Treasury Notes with 10-year maturities. The SBA, as a creditor, will have a superior claim to TCPC SBIC's assets over our stockholders in the event we liquidate TCPC SBIC or the SBA exercises its remedies under the SBA-guaranteed debentures issued by TCPC SBIC upon an event of default.

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Investment Portfolio

At December 31, 2017, our investment portfolio of \$1,514.5 million (at fair value) consisted of 96 portfolio companies and was invested 95.5% in debt investments, primarily in senior secured debt. In aggregate, our investment portfolio was invested 86.3% in senior secured loans, 6.5% in senior secured notes, 2.7% in junior notes and 4.5% in equity investments. Our average portfolio company investment at fair value was approximately \$15.8 million. Our largest portfolio company investment by value was approximately 2.9% of our portfolio and our five largest portfolio company investments by value comprised approximately 13.3% of our portfolio at December 31, 2017.

The following charts summarize our portfolio mix by industry and type based on the fair value of our investments as of December 31, 2017.

Tennenbaum Capital Partners, LLC

Our investment activities are managed by our Advisor. Our Advisor is a leading investment manager (including specialty lending to middle-market companies). Our Advisor is a Delaware limited liability company and is registered as an investment advisor under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940. As of December 31, 2017, our Advisor had approximately \$9 billion in committed capital under management, approximately 23% of which consists of the Company's committed capital, and a team of approximately 80 people including investment professionals and other personnel that focus on operations, finance, legal, and compliance, accounting and reporting, investor relations, information technology, and administration. Our 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. Mark K. Holdsworth and Howard M. Levkowitz along with Michael E. Leitner, Philip M. Tseng, Rajneesh Vig, and Lee Landrum constitute our Advisor's active partners (the Advisor Partners). The Advisor Partners have significant industry experience, including experience investing in middle-market companies. Together, the Advisor Partners have invested approximately \$21.9 billion in 567 companies since our Advisor's inception, through multiple business and credit cycles, across all segments of the capital structure and through a broad set of credit-oriented strategies including leveraged loan origination, secondary investments of discounted debt securities, and distressed and control opportunities. We believe the Advisor Partners' investment perspectives, complementary skills, and collective investment experience provide our Advisor with a strategic and competitive advantage in middle-market investing.

As our investment advisor, our 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 our 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 our Advisor's success. Our 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 equity sponsors, other senior lenders, high-yield bond specialists,

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research analysts, accountants, and senior management teams. Additionally, our 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 our 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 our 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, our Advisor has executed over \$8.8 billion in direct origination leveraged loans primarily to middle-market companies, of which over \$3.1 billion 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 our Advisor. Our primary investment focus is the ongoing origination of and investments in leveraged loans of performing middle-market companies, building on our Advisor's established track record of origination and participation in the original syndication of approximately \$13.0 billion of leveraged loans to 351 companies since 1999, of which we invested over \$3.7 billion in 208 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 \$50 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 our Advisor's perspective, complementary skills and investment experience provides us with a competitive advantage and in industries where our Advisor sees an attractive risk reward profile due to macroeconomic trends and our Advisor's existing industry expertise.

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 our 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 our Advisor. Our Advisor's principals and professionals have diverse and complementary backgrounds, including prior experience at private investment funds, investment

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banks, other financial services firms, and managing companies. We believe that the diverse professional experience of our Advisor's principals and professionals gives us an advantage in sourcing, evaluating, structuring, negotiating, closing, and profitably exiting investments. Our 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 \$13.0 billion to 351 companies since 1999, of which we invested over \$3.7 billion in 208 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 (macroeconomic) expertise; and
- Expertise in analyzing highly complex companies and investments.

Consistent, proactive and rigorous investment and monitoring processes. We believe that our 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). Our Advisor's professionals supplement in-house expertise with industry experts, including our 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 our Advisor's views on and understanding of industry trends and broader economic conditions. These views are formulated and refined through our 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 our Advisor's proactive deployment of research and capital resources in the investment process. Quarterly portfolio reviews also help to inform our 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.

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 our 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 our 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 our Advisor's Board of Advisors and Senior Executive Advisors. Additionally, our 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, our Advisor has originated or participated in the original syndication of approximately \$13.0 billion of newly issued loans to 351 companies since 1999, of which we invested over \$3.7 billion in 208 companies. Our Advisor is well known as

a lender to middle-market companies in a variety of contexts including stressed, distressed, and complex and special situations. Our 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.

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Attractively priced leverage program. We believe that the Leverage Program, combined with capital from recent monetizations, provides us with a substantial amount of capital for deployment into new investment opportunities on relatively favorable terms. Our leverage program is comprised of \$100.0 million in available debt under the SVCP 2022 Facility, \$350.0 million in available debt under the TCPC Funding Facility, \$108.0 million in 2019 Convertible Notes, \$140.0 million in 2022 Convertible Notes, \$175.0 million in 2022 Notes and \$150.0 million in committed leverage from the SBA Program. Prior to such facility being replaced by the SVCP 2022 Facility on February 26, 2018, the Leverage Program included \$116.0 million in available debt under the SVCP Revolver and, prior to its full repayment on August 9, 2017, the Leverage Program included \$100.5 million in debt available under the Term Loan. Additionally, prior to the repurchase and retirement of the Preferred Interests on September 3, 2015, the Leverage Program also included amounts outstanding under a preferred equity facility issued by the Operating Company. The SVCP 2022 Facility matures on February 28, 2022, subject to extension by the lenders at the request of the Operating Company, and contains an accordion feature pursuant to which the credit line may increase up to an aggregate of \$300.0 million, subject to consent from the applicable lenders and other customary conditions. Borrowings under the SVCP 2022 Facility generally bear interest at a rate of LIBOR plus 2.25%. The TCPC Funding Facility matures on April 26, 2021, subject to extension by the lender at the request of TCPC Funding, and contains an accordion feature which allows for expansion of the facility up to \$400.0 million subject to consent from the lender and other customary conditions. Borrowings under the TCPC Funding Facility bear interest at a rate of LIBOR plus either 2.25% or 2.50% per annum subject to certain funding requirements, plus an administrative fee of 0.25% per annum. In addition to amounts due on outstanding debt, the facility accrues commitment fees of 0.50% per annum on the unused portion of the facility, or 0.75% per annum when the unused portion is greater than 33.0% of the total facility, plus an administrative fee of 0.25% per annum. On June 11, 2014, the Company issued \$108.0 million of convertible senior unsecured notes that mature on December 15, 2019, unless previously converted or repurchased in accordance with their terms. The 2019 Convertible Notes are general unsecured obligations of the Company, and rank structurally junior to the SVCP 2022 Facility, TCPC Funding Facility and the SBA Program. The Company does not have the right to redeem the 2019 Convertible Notes prior to maturity. The 2019 Convertible Notes bear interest at an annual rate of 5.25%, payable semi-annually. On August 30, 2016 the Company issued \$140.0 million of convertible senior unsecured notes that mature on March 1, 2022, unless previously converted or repurchased in accordance with their terms. The 2022 Convertible Notes are general unsecured obligations of the Company, and rank structurally junior to the SVCP 2022 Facility, TCPC Funding Facility and the SBA Program. The Company does not have the right to redeem the 2022 Convertible Notes prior to maturity. The 2022 Convertible Notes bear interest at an annual rate of 4.625%, payable semi-annually. On August 4, 2017, the Company issued \$125.0 million of unsecured notes that mature on August 11, 2022, unless previously repurchased or redeemed in accordance with their terms. On November 3, 2017, the Company issued an additional \$50.0 million of unsecured notes as a follow-on issuance of the 2022 Notes. The 2022 Notes are general unsecured obligations of the Company, and rank structurally junior to the SVCP 2022 Facility, the TCPC Funding Facility and the SBA Program, and rank pari passu with the 2019 Convertible Notes and 2022 Convertible Notes. The 2022 Notes may be redeemed in whole or part at the Company's option at a redemption price equal to par plus a make whole premium, as determined pursuant to the indenture governing the 2022 Notes, and any accrued and unpaid interest. The 2022 Notes bear interest at an annual rate of 4.125%, payable semi-annually. The weighted-average financing rate on the Leverage Program at December 31, 2017 was 4.13%.

Market opportunity

We believe that our 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

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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.

Attractive Pricing and Conservative Deal Structures. We believe that reduced access to, and availability of, debt capital provides attractive loan pricing for middle-market lenders. Terms often include meaningful upfront fees, prepayment protections and, in some cases, warrants, all of which should enhance profitability to lenders.

Investment Process

Our Advisor's investment process is designed to maximize its strategic advantages: a strong brand name as a specialty lender to the middle-market, and diverse in-house expertise and skills. Our Advisor seeks out opportunities by conducting a rigorous and disciplined investment process that combines the following characteristics:

Deal Sourcing

As a leading middle-market corporate debt investment manager with approximately \$9 billion in capital commitments as of December 31, 2017 (approximately 23% of which consists of the Company's committed capital) and which has invested on behalf of institutions since 1999, the Advisor is active in new deal financing opportunities in the middle-market segment. However, we believe that the Advisor's real deal flow advantage comes from the proprietary network of established relationships of its investment professionals and synergies among its professionals and portfolio companies. Members of the Advisor's Investment Committee for the Company, or the Investment Committee, have long-term relationships with deal sources including investment bankers, restructuring professionals, bankruptcy attorneys, senior lenders, high yield bond specialists, research analysts, accountants, fund management teams, the Advisor's advisory board, senior executive advisors, board members of former clients, former colleagues and other operating professionals to facilitate deal flow. The Investment Committee is currently comprised of five voting members (Mark K. Holdsworth, Michael Leitner, Howard M. Levkowitz, Philip M. Tseng and Rajneesh Vig). In total, the Investment Committee consists of approximately 30 members from our Advisor. The number of voting and non-voting members of the Investment Committee is subject to increase or decrease in the sole discretion of the Advisor. All members of the Investment Committee attend investment meetings and are encouraged to participate in discussions. In addition, members of the Investment Committee have relationships with other investors, including insurance companies, bond funds, mezzanine funds, private equity funds, hedge funds and other funds which invest in similar assets. Further, the Advisor regularly calls on both active and recently retired senior executives from the

relevant industries to assist with the due diligence of potential investments. Historically, these relationships with retired senior executives have also been a valuable source of transactions and information. The Advisor anticipates that they will continue

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to provide future opportunities. We believe the Advisor's strong relationships with its portfolio companies facilitate positive word-of-mouth recommendations to other companies seeking the Advisor's expertise. The Advisor's relationships often result in the ability to access investment opportunities earlier than many of its competitors and in some cases an exclusive basis.

Due Diligence Process

The foundation of the Advisor's investment process is intensive investment research and analysis by its experienced staff of investment professionals. The Advisor's senior professionals have worked together for numerous years and we believe that they have a superior level of credit investing knowledge relative to other credit investors. The Advisor supplements its in-house knowledge with industry experts, including CEO/CFO-level executives, with direct management experience in the industries under consideration. The Advisor prefers these industry experts to consultants because of the practical business advice that comes from having managed businesses. The Advisor rigorously and comprehensively analyzes issuers of securities of interest. The process includes a quantitative and qualitative assessment of the issuer's business, an evaluation of its management, an analysis of the business strategy and industry trends, and an in-depth examination of the company's capital structure, financial results and projections. The Advisor's due diligence process includes:

- an assessment of the outlook for the industry and general macroeconomic trends;
- discussions with issuer management and other industry executives, including the assessment of management/board strengths and weaknesses;
- an analysis of the fundamental asset values and the enterprise value of the issuer;
- review of the issuer's key assets, core competencies, competitive advantages, historical and projected financial statements, capitalization, financial flexibility, debt amortization requirements, and tax, environmental, legal and regulatory contingencies;
- review of the issuer's existing credit documents, including credit agreements, indentures, intercreditor agreements, and security agreements; and
- review of documents governing the issuer, including charter, by-laws, and key contracts.

Structuring Originations

As an early non-bank participant in the leveraged loan market, we believe that loan origination is a core competency of the Advisor. Supplementing industry deal teams' experience and competency, the Advisor has a number of professionals with legal experience, including significant experience in bankruptcy and secured credit. Deal teams work with the Advisor's in-house legal specialists and outside counsel to structure over-collateralized loans with what we believe to be strong creditor protections and contractual controls over borrower operations. In many cases, the Advisor works to obtain contractual governance rights and board observer seats to protect principal and maximize post-investment returns. Deals usually include original issue discount upfront fees, exit fees and/or equity participations through warrants or direct equity stakes.

Trading and Secondary Market Purchases

A key element in maximizing investment returns in secondary purchases is buying and selling investments at the best available prices. The Advisor has a dedicated trading staff for both the highly specialized traded loan market and for high-yield bonds. Through its trading operations, the Advisor maintains its established relationships with a network of broker-dealers in the debt securities markets. These relationships provide the Advisor with access to the trading dynamics of existing or potential investments and assist it in effectively executing transactions. These relationships may also lead to the early identification of potential investment opportunities for the Company.

Portfolio Management & Monitoring

Our Advisor actively monitors the financial performance of its portfolio companies and market developments. This constant monitoring permits our Advisor to update position risk assessments, seek to address potential problems early, refine exit plans, and make follow-on investment decisions quickly. We view active portfolio monitoring as a vital part of our investment process.

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We consider board observation and information rights, regular dialogue with company management and sponsors, and detailed internally generated monitoring reports to be critical to our performance. We have developed a monitoring template that seeks to ensure compliance with these standards and that is used as a tool by the Investment Committee to assess investment performance relative to plan.

Deal teams maintain contact with portfolio company management through regularly scheduled and ad hoc conference calls and onsite visits.

Deal teams review portfolio company progress relative to plan and pre-determined performance benchmarks.

Adverse or unexpected developments, as well as consequential routine updates, are reported to the Investment Committee and thoroughly discussed at regularly scheduled weekly meetings. If merited, the Investment Committee will hold ad hoc meetings as necessary to address urgent issues.

Deal teams, with Investment Committee approval, encourage portfolio company managers to catalyze events to monetize holdings for greater return, or where needed, take corrective actions to address shortfalls to plan or benchmarks.

All existing portfolio holdings are formally reviewed in detail by the entire Investment Committee once per quarter at the Advisor's quarterly portfolio review.

Investment Committee and Decision Process

Our Advisor's investment process is organized around the Investment Committee that provides for a centralized, repeatable decision process. The Investment Committee meets weekly and, with respect to each fund advised by our Advisor, certain members of the Investment Committee are voting members. The voting members of the Investment Committee for the Company are currently Mark K. Holdsworth, Michael E. Leitner, Howard M. Levkowitz, Philip M. Tseng and Rajneesh Vig. Approval by a simple majority vote of the voting members of the Investment Committee for each respective fund is required for the purchase or sale of any investment, with certain de-minimis exceptions. No voting member has veto power. The Advisor's investment process is designed to maximize risk-adjusted returns and preserve downside protection.

Investment Structure

Once we determine that a prospective portfolio company is suitable for a direct investment, we work with the management of that company and its other capital providers, including senior and junior lenders, and equity holders, to structure an investment. We negotiate among these parties to agree on how our investment is expected to be structured relative to the other capital in the portfolio company's capital structure.

Leveraged Loans

We structure our investments primarily as secured leveraged loans. Leveraged loans are generally senior debt instruments that rank ahead of subordinated debt of the portfolio company. Leveraged loans generally have the benefit of security interests on the assets of the portfolio company, which may rank ahead of, or be junior to, other security interests.

High-Yield Securities

The Company's portfolio currently includes high-yield securities and the Company may invest in high-yield securities in the future. High-yield securities have historically experienced greater default rates than has been the case for investment grade securities and are generally rated below investment grade by one or more nationally recognized statistical rating organizations or will be unrated but of comparable credit quality to obligations rated below investment grade, and have greater credit and liquidity risk than more highly rated obligations. High-yield securities are generally unsecured and may be subordinate to other obligations of the obligor and are often issued in connection

with leveraged acquisitions or recapitalizations in which the issuers incur a substantially higher amount of indebtedness than the level at which they had previously operated. The Company's portfolio may also include mezzanine investments which are generally unsecured and rated below investment grade. Mezzanine investments of the type in which the Company invests in are primarily privately negotiated subordinated debt securities often issued in connection with leveraged transactions, such as management buyouts, acquisitions,

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re-financings, recapitalizations and later stage growth capital financings, and are generally accompanied by related equity participation features such as options, warrants, preferred and common stock. In some cases, our debt investments may provide for a portion of the interest payable to be paid-in-kind interest. To the extent interest is paid-in-kind, it will be payable through the increase of the principal amount of the obligation by the amount of interest due on the then-outstanding aggregate principal amount of such obligation.

Warrants, Options and Minority Equity

In some cases, we will also receive nominally priced warrants or options to buy a minority equity interest in the portfolio company in connection with a loan. As a result, if a portfolio company appreciates in value, we may achieve additional investment return from this equity interest. We may structure such warrants to include provisions protecting our rights as a minority-interest holder, as well as a put, or right to sell such securities back to the issuer, upon the occurrence of specified events. In many cases, we may also seek to obtain registration rights in connection with these equity interests, which may include demand and piggyback registration rights.

Distressed Debt

The Company's portfolio currently includes distressed debt investments and the Company is authorized to continue to invest in the securities and other obligations of distressed and bankrupt issuers, including debt obligations that are in covenant or payment default. As of December 31, 2017, one of the Company's debt investments was on non-accrual status, representing 0.0% of the Company's total assets. Such debt investments were largely acquired through secondary market purchases and often led to the receipt of additional equity positions as part of in- or out-of-court debt-for-equity exchanges. The Company does not anticipate distressed debt to be a significant part of its ongoing investment strategy. Such investments generally trade significantly below par and are considered speculative. The repayment of defaulted obligations is subject to significant uncertainties. Defaulted obligations might be repaid only after lengthy workout or bankruptcy proceedings, during which the issuer might not make any interest or other payments. Typically such workout or bankruptcy proceedings result in only partial recovery of cash payments or an exchange of the defaulted obligation for other debt or equity securities of the issuer or its affiliates, which may in turn be illiquid or speculative.

Opportunistic Investments

Opportunistic investments may include, but are not limited to, investments in debt securities of all kinds and at all levels of the capital structure and may include equity securities of public companies that are not thinly traded, emerging market debt, structured finance vehicles such as CLO funds and debt of middle-market companies located outside the United States. We do not intend such investments to be our primary focus.

We tailor the terms of each investment to the facts and circumstances of the transaction and the prospective portfolio company, negotiating a structure that protects our rights and manages our risk while creating incentives for the portfolio company to achieve its business plan and improve its operating results. We seek to limit the downside potential of our investments by:

- requiring a total return on our investments (including both interest and potential equity appreciation) that we believe will compensate us appropriately for credit risk;
- negotiating covenants in connection with our investments that afford our portfolio companies as much flexibility in managing their businesses as possible, consistent with the preservation of our capital. Such restrictions may include affirmative and negative covenants, default penalties, lien protection, change of control provisions and board rights, including either observation or rights to a seat on the board of directors under some circumstances; and
- selecting investments that we believe have a very low probability of loss.

We expect to hold most of our investments to maturity or repayment, but we may sell some of our investments earlier if a liquidity event occurs, such as a sale, recapitalization or worsening of the credit quality of the portfolio company.

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Managerial assistance

As a BDC, we offer, and must provide upon request, managerial assistance to certain of our portfolio companies. This assistance could involve, among other things, monitoring the operations of our portfolio companies, participating in board and management meetings, consulting with and advising officers of portfolio companies and providing other organizational and financial guidance. We may receive fees for these services and will reimburse the General Partner as our Administrator for its allocated costs in providing such assistance subject to review and approval by our board of directors. The Advisor will provide such managerial assistance on our behalf to portfolio companies that request this assistance.

Competition

Our primary competitors to provide financing to middle-market companies include public and private funds, commercial and investment banks, commercial finance companies and private equity and hedge funds. Many of our competitors are substantially larger and have considerably greater financial and marketing resources than we do. For example, some competitors may have access to funding sources that are not available to us. In addition, some of our competitors may have higher risk tolerances or different risk assessments, which could allow them to consider a wider variety of investments and establish more relationships than us. Furthermore, many of our competitors are not subject to the regulatory restrictions that the 1940 Act imposes on us as a BDC or to the distribution and other requirements we must satisfy to maintain our favorable RIC tax status.

Properties

We do not own any real estate or other physical properties materially important to our operation. Our headquarters are currently located at 2951 28th Street, Suite 1000, Santa Monica, CA 90405. The Advisor furnishes us office space and we reimburse it for such costs on an allocated basis.

Legal Proceedings

From time to time, in the normal course of business, we, the Operating Company, the General Partner and the Advisor are party to certain lawsuits. Furthermore, third parties may try to seek to impose liability on us in connection with the activities of our portfolio companies. While the outcome of any such open legal proceedings cannot at this time be predicted with certainty, we do not expect these matters will have a material adverse impact on the financial condition or results of operations of the Holding Company, the Operating Company, the General Partner or our Advisor.

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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 and the applicable prospectus supplement and our consolidated financial statements and related notes thereto appearing elsewhere in this prospectus and the applicable prospectus supplement.

Overview

The Holding Company is a Delaware corporation formed on April 2, 2012 and is an externally managed, closed-end, non-diversified management investment company. The Holding Company was formed through the conversion of a pre-existing closed-end investment company. The Holding Company elected to be treated as a business development company (BDC) under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the 1940 Act). Our investment objective is to seek to achieve high total returns through current income and capital appreciation, with an emphasis on principal protection. We invest primarily in the debt of middle-market companies as well as small businesses, 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 either in Special Value Continuation Partners, LP, a Delaware Limited Partnership (the Operating Company), of which the Holding Company owns 100% of the common limited partner interests, or in one of the Operating Company 's wholly-owned subsidiaries, TCPC Funding I, LLC (TCPC Funding) and TCPC SBIC, LP (the SBIC). The Operating Company has also elected to be treated as a BDC under the 1940 Act. The General Partner of the Operating Company is Series H of SVOF/MM, LLC (SVOF/MM), which also serves as the administrator (the Administrator) of the Holding Company and the Operating Company. The managing member of SVOF/MM is Tennenbaum Capital Partners, LLC (the Advisor), which serves as the investment manager to the Holding Company, the Operating Company, TCPC Funding, and the SBIC. The equity interests in the General Partner are owned directly by our Advisor. The SBIC was organized as a Delaware limited partnership in June 2013. On April 22, 2014, the SBIC received a license from the United States Small Business Administration (the SBA) to operate as a small business investment company under the provisions of Section 301(c) of the Small Business Investment Act of 1958.

The Holding Company has elected to be treated as a regulated investment company (RIC) for U.S. federal income tax purposes. As a RIC, the Holding Company 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, TCPC Funding, and the SBIC have elected to be treated as partnerships for U.S. federal income tax purposes.

Our leverage program is comprised of \$100.0 million in available debt under a revolving, multi-currency credit facility issued by the Operating Company (the SVCP 2022 Facility), \$350.0 million in available debt under a senior secured revolving credit facility issued by TCPC Funding (the TCPC Funding Facility), \$108.0 million in convertible senior unsecured notes issued by the Holding Company maturing in 2019 (the 2019 Convertible Notes), \$140.0 million in convertible senior unsecured notes issued by the Holding Company maturing in 2022 (the 2022 Convertible Notes), \$175.0 million in senior unsecured notes issued by the Holding Company maturing in 2022 (the 2022 Notes) and \$150.0 million in committed leverage from the SBA (the SBA Program and, together with the SVCP 2022 Facility, the TCPC Funding Facility, the 2019 Convertible Notes, the 2022 Convertible Notes and the 2022 Notes, the Leverage Program). Prior to such facility being replaced by the SVCP 2022 Facility on February 26, 2018, the Leverage Program included \$116.0 million in available debt under a senior secured revolving credit facility issued by the Operating Company (the SVCP Revolver) in place of the amounts available under the SVCP 2022 Facility.

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 Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, 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.

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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 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 \$250.0 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. As of December 31, 2017, 88.6% of our total assets were invested in qualifying assets.

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, capital gains on the disposition of investments, and certain lease, fee, and other income. 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, end-of-term or exit 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 our Advisor for work in identifying, evaluating, negotiating, closing and monitoring our investments. Our administration agreement with Series H of 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, the Operating Company, TCPC Funding and the SBIC), 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;
- 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;

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- 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 agreement provides 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. 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.

Additionally, the investment management agreements provide that our Advisor or its affiliates may be entitled to incentive compensation under certain circumstances. According to the terms of such agreements, no incentive compensation was incurred prior to January 1, 2013. Beginning January 1, 2013, the incentive compensation equals the sum of (1) 20% of all of the ordinary income of TCPC 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 of TCPC annually. Through December 31, 2017, the incentive compensation was payable to the General Partner by the Operating Company pursuant to the LPA. Effective January 1, 2018, the LPA was amended to remove the incentive compensation distribution provisions therein, and the incentive compensation became payable as a fee under the investment management agreements. The amendment has no impact on the amount of the incentive compensation paid or services received by the Operating Company. 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 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).

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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 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 approved 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 our 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 our Advisor.
 - The fair value of smaller investments comprising in the aggregate less than 5% of our total capitalization may be determined by our 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 the investments in our portfolio in good faith based on the input of our 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.

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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 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 December 31, 2017, less than 0.1% of our investments were categorized as Level 1, 8.4% were categorized as Level 2, 91.4% were Level 3 investments valued based on valuations by independent third party sources, and 0.1% were Level 3 investments valued based on valuations by our Advisor.

As of December 31, 2016, none of our investments were categorized as Level 1, 8.4% were categorized as Level 2, 91.5% were Level 3 investments valued based on valuations by independent third party sources, and 0.1% were Level 3 investments valued based on valuations by our Advisor.

Determination of fair value involves subjective judgments and estimates. Accordingly, the notes to our consolidated 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. Origination, structuring, closing, commitment and other upfront fees, including original issue discounts, earned with respect to capital commitments are generally amortized or accreted into interest income over the life of the respective debt investment, as are end-of-term or exit fees receivable upon repayment of a 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 due upon the early repayment of a loan or debt security are recognized when earned and are included in interest income.

Certain of our debt investments are purchased at a 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. Discounts on the acquisition of corporate bonds are generally amortized using the effective-interest or constant-yield method assuming there are no questions as to collectability. When principal payments on a loan are received in an amount in excess of the loan's amortized cost, the excess principal payments are recorded as interest income.

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 year ended December 31, 2017, we invested approximately \$865.4 million, comprised of new investments in 32 new and 20 existing portfolio companies, as well as draws made on existing commitments and PIK received on prior investments. Of these investments, 97.5% were in senior secured debt comprised of senior secured loans (\$784.9 million, or 90.7% of total acquisitions) and senior secured notes (\$58.7 million, or 6.8% of total acquisitions). The remaining \$21.8 million (2.5% of total acquisitions) were comprised of equity investments including \$17.4 million in equity interests in two portfolios of debt and lease assets, and warrants received in connection with six debt investments. Additionally, we received approximately \$655.7 million in proceeds from sales or repayments of investments during the year ended December 31, 2017.

During the year ended December 31, 2016, we invested approximately \$587.2 million, comprised of new investments in 28 new and 19 existing portfolio companies, as well as draws made on existing commitments and PIK received on prior investments. Of these investments, 95.6% were in senior secured debt comprised of senior loans (\$506.1 million, or 86.2% of total acquisitions) and senior secured notes (\$55.0 million, or 9.4% of total acquisitions). The remaining \$26.1 million (4.4% of total acquisitions) were comprised of \$23.5 million in equity interests in two portfolios of debt and lease assets, as well as \$2.6 million in two warrant positions and two preferred stock positions received in connection with debt investments. Additionally, we received approximately \$473.5 million in proceeds from sales or repayments of investments during the year ended December 31, 2016.

At December 31, 2017, our investment portfolio of \$1,514.5 million (at fair value) consisted of 96 portfolio companies and was invested 95.5% in debt investments, primarily in senior secured debt. In aggregate, our investment portfolio was invested 86.3% in senior secured loans, 6.5% in senior secured notes, 2.7% in junior notes and 4.5% in equity investments. Our average portfolio company investment at fair value was approximately \$15.8 million. Our largest portfolio company investment by value was approximately 2.9% of our portfolio and our five largest portfolio company investments by value comprised approximately 13.3% of our portfolio at December 31, 2017.

At December 31, 2016, our investment portfolio of \$1,315.0 million (at fair value) consisted of 90 portfolio companies and was invested 95.0% in debt investments, substantially all of which was in senior secured debt. In aggregate, our investment portfolio was invested 83.7% in senior secured loans, 11.3% in senior secured notes and 5.0% in equity investments. Our average portfolio company investment at fair value was approximately \$14.6 million. Our largest portfolio company investment by value was approximately 3.5% of our portfolio and our five largest portfolio company investments by value comprised approximately 14.1% of our portfolio at December 31, 2016.

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The industry composition of our portfolio at fair value at December 31, 2017 was as follows:

Industry	Percent of Total Investments
Software	17.1 %
Data Processing and Hosting Services	9.4 %
Computer Systems Design and Related Services	7.2 %
Credit (Nondepository)	4.5 %
Advertising, Public Relations and Marketing	3.5 %
Business Support Services	3.5 %
Insurance	3.3 %
Lessors of Nonfinancial Licenses	3.1 %
Management, Scientific, and Technical Consulting Services	3.1 %
Equipment Leasing	2.9 %
Air Transportation	2.8 %
Pharmaceuticals	2.7 %
Scientific Research and Development Services	2.7 %
Credit Related Activities	2.6 %
Other Real Estate Activities	2.5 %
Chemicals	2.2 %
Health Care	2.0 %
Utility System Construction	1.9 %
Textile Furnishings Mills	1.8 %
Retail	1.8 %
Other Manufacturing	1.7 %
Other Telecommunications	1.7 %
Financial Investment Activities	1.7 %
Amusement and Recreation	1.6 %
Wired Telecommunications Carriers	1.3 %
Real Estate Leasing	1.3 %
Educational Support Services	1.0 %
Publishing	1.0 %
Other	8.1 %
Total	100.0 %

The weighted average effective yield of the debt securities in our portfolio was 10.97% at December 31, 2017 and 10.92% at December 31, 2016. At December 31, 2017, 89.2% of debt investments in our portfolio bore interest based on floating rates, such as LIBOR, EURIBOR, the Federal Funds Rate or the Prime Rate, and 10.8% bore interest at fixed rates. The percentage of floating rate debt investments in our portfolio that bore interest based on an interest rate floor was 82.7% at December 31, 2017. At December 31, 2016, 80.5% of debt investments in our portfolio bore interest based on floating rates, such as LIBOR, EURIBOR, the Federal Funds Rate or the Prime Rate, and 19.5%

bore interest at fixed rates. The percentage of floating rate debt investments in our portfolio that bore interest based on an interest rate floor was 77.0% at December 31, 2016.

Results of operations

Investment income

Investment income totaled \$176.0 million, \$148.2 million and \$146.9 million, respectively, for the years ended December 31, 2017, 2016 and 2015, of which \$173.5 million, \$145.0 million and \$142.0 million were attributable to interest and fees on our debt investments, \$0.3 million, \$1.6 million and \$1.4 million to lease income, \$0.3 million, \$0.0 million and \$0.0 million to dividends from equity securities, and \$1.9 million, \$1.6 million and \$3.5 million to other income, respectively. Included in interest and fees on our debt investments were \$18.6 million, \$10.6 million and \$12.5 million of non-recurring income related to prepayments for the years ended December 31, 2017, 2016 and 2015, respectively. The increase in investment income in the year ended December 31, 2017 compared to the year ended December 31, 2016 reflects an increase in interest income due

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to the increase in prepayment income and the larger portfolio size during the year ended December 31, 2017 compared to the year ended December 31, 2016, partially offset by a decrease in lease income. The increase in investment income in the year ended December 31, 2016 compared to the year ended December 31, 2015 reflects an increase in interest income due to the larger portfolio size and an increase in lease income in the year ended December 31, 2016 compared to the year ended December 31, 2015, partially offset by a decrease in other income.

Expenses

Total operating expenses for the years ended December 31, 2017, 2016 and 2015 were \$62.5 million, \$52.3 million and \$45.5 million, respectively, comprised of \$33.1 million, \$25.2 million and \$18.9 million in interest expense and related fees, \$21.6 million, \$18.9 million and \$18.6 million in base management and advisory fees, \$2.3 million, \$1.7 million and \$1.6 million in administrative expenses, \$1.5 million, \$2.3 million and \$2.8 million in legal and professional fees, and \$4.0 million, \$4.2 million and \$3.6 million in other expenses, respectively. The increase in expenses in the year ended December 31, 2017 compared to the year ended December 31, 2016 primarily reflects the increase in interest expense and other costs related to the increase in outstanding debt, as well as the higher average interest rate following the issuance of the 2022 Convertible Notes and 2022 Notes and the increase in LIBOR rates during the period as well as the increase in management fees due to the increase in assets in the year ended December 31, 2017 compared to the year ended December 31, 2016. The increase in expenses in the year ended December 31, 2016 compared to the year ended December 31, 2015 primarily reflects the increase in interest expense and other costs related to the increase in available and outstanding debt, including the conversion of the Preferred Interests to term debt, as well as the higher average interest rate following the issuance of the 2022 Convertible Notes and the increase in LIBOR rates, as well as \$1.3 million in non-recurring legal costs incurred in 2016.

Net investment income

Net investment income was \$113.4 million, \$95.3 million and \$100.5 million, respectively, for the years ended December 31, 2017, 2016 and 2015. The increase in net investment income in the year ended December 31, 2017 compared to the year ended December 31, 2016 primarily reflects the increase in investment income, partially offset by the increase in expenses in the year ended December 31, 2017. The decrease in net investment income in the year ended December 31, 2016 compared to the year ended December 31, 2015 primarily reflects the increase in expenses, partially offset by the increase in investment income in the year ended December 31, 2016.

Net realized and unrealized gain or loss

Net realized losses for the years ended December 31, 2017, 2016 and 2015 were \$20.7 million, \$15.0 million and \$17.7 million, respectively. Net realized losses during the year ended December 31, 2017 were comprised primarily of a \$10.1 million loss realization on the restructuring of our loan to Iracore, a \$7.1 million loss realization on the restructuring of our loan to Globecomm, and a \$3.5 million loss realization on the restructuring of our loan to Avanti Communications Group. The realized losses for all of these investments were triggered in connection with recapitalizations and all of these investments are still held by us. These realized losses were partially offset by a \$7.0 million gain on the sale of our equity in Blackline.

Net realized losses during the year ended December 31, 2016 were comprised primarily of a \$12.6 million realization on the restructuring of our loan to CORE Entertainment, Inc. and a \$3.0 million loss due to the taxable reorganization of our investment in Boomerang Tube, LLC. Substantially all of the loss on CORE Entertainment, Inc. had been recognized on an unrealized basis in prior years.

Net realized losses during the year ended December 31, 2015 were comprised primarily of \$10.6 million in losses due the restructure of our loan to Edmentum, in which we received debt and equity in a de-levered company, and a \$12.4

million loss on our loan to Marsico Capital Management which was part of our pre-IPO legacy distressed debt strategy and generated substantial cash interest income. These losses were partially offset by a \$5.9 million gain on the partial disposition of our investment in NEXTracker.

For the years ended December 31, 2017, 2016 and 2015, the change in net unrealized appreciation/depreciation was \$(2.1) million, \$15.1 million and \$(4.7) million, respectively. The change in net

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unrealized appreciation/depreciation for the year ended December 31, 2017 was comprised primarily of a \$9.0 million markdown of Kawa as well as a \$7.1 million markdown of Real Mex in line with industry comparables, partially offset by a \$6.4 million markup on AGY and the reversal of previously recognized unrealized gains and losses.

The change in net unrealized appreciation for the year ended December 31, 2016 was comprised primarily of realization of the previously recognized unrealized losses on CORE Entertainment, Inc., plus a \$5.9 million gain on Securus Technologies, Inc. and a \$4.7 million gain on Soasta, Inc. These gains were partially offset by a \$(5.1) million unrealized loss on Iracore.

The change in net unrealized depreciation for the year ended December 31, 2015 was comprised primarily of \$(9.7) million in CORE Entertainment, Inc., \$(5.9) million in Securus Technologies, Inc. and \$(2.7) million in RM OpCo, LLC as well as other mark to market adjustments resulting from market yield spreads during the period. These losses were partially offset by a \$6.2 million gain from AGY Holding Corp. and a \$2.3 million gain from NEXTracker and reversals of prior period net unrealized depreciation for the year ended December 31, 2015.

Income tax expense, including excise tax

The Holding Company has elected to be treated as a RIC under Subchapter M of the Internal Revenue Code (the "Code") and operates in a manner so as to qualify for the tax treatment applicable to RICs. To qualify as a RIC, the Holding 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.

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. Any excise tax expense is recorded at year end as such amounts are known. For the years ended December 31, 2017, 2016 and 2015, excise tax expenses of \$0.1 million, \$0.6 million and \$0.9 million were recorded, respectively, based on the amount of tax-basis ordinary income carried forward at the respective year-end.

Gain on repurchase of Series A preferred interests

The gain on repurchase of Series A preferred interests of \$1.7 million during the year ended December 31, 2015 was due to the repurchase of 1,675 Preferred Interests on June 30, 2015 at a price of \$31.8 million.

Dividends to preferred equity holders

Dividends on the Preferred Interests for the years ended December 31, 2017, 2016 and 2015 were \$0.0 million, \$0.0 million and \$0.8 million, respectively. The decrease in dividends on Preferred Interests compared to the year ended December 31, 2015 was due to the repurchase and retirement of all remaining Preferred Interests during 2015.

Incentive compensation

Incentive compensation for the years ended December 31, 2017, 2016 and 2015 was \$22.7 million, \$19.1 and \$19.9 million, respectively. Incentive compensation for the years ended December 31, 2017, 2016 and 2015 was paid due to our performance exceeding the total return threshold.

Net increase in net assets applicable to common shareholders resulting from operations

The net increase in net assets applicable to common shareholders resulting from operations was \$67.9 million, \$76.3 million and \$59.1 million for the years ended December 31, 2017, 2016 and 2015, respectively. The lower net increase in net assets applicable to common shareholders resulting from operations during the year ended December 31, 2017 is primarily due to the larger net realized and unrealized loss during the year ended December 31, 2017 compared to the year ended December 31, 2016, partially offset by the higher net investment income during the year ended December 31, 2017 compared to the year ended December 31,

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2016. The higher net increase in net assets applicable to common shareholders resulting from operations during the year ended December 31, 2016 is primarily due to the net realized and unrealized gains during the year ended December 31, 2016 compared to the net realized and unrealized losses during the year ended December 31, 2015.

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, the net proceeds from the initial and secondary public offerings of our common stock, amounts outstanding under our 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.

The following table summarizes the total shares issued and proceeds received in offerings of the Company's common stock net of underwriting discounts and offering costs as well as shares issued in connection with the Company's dividend reinvestment plan for the year ended December 31, 2017.

	Shares Issued	Price Per Share	Net Proceeds
Shares issued from dividend reinvestment plan	643	\$ 16.46 *	\$ 10,585
April 25, 2017 public offering	5,750,000	16.84	93,597,500
At-the-market offerings	54,713	15.78 *	863,398

* Weighted-average price per share.

The following table summarizes the total shares issued and proceeds received in offerings of the Company's common stock net of underwriting discounts and offering costs as well as shares issued in connection with the Company's dividend reinvestment plan for the year ended December 31, 2016.

	Shares Issued	Price Per Share	Net Proceeds
Shares issued from dividend reinvestment plan	610	\$ 15.83 *	\$ 9,657
Shares issued from conversion of convertible debt [†]	2,011,900	15.02	—
July 13, 2016 registered direct public offering	2,336,552	15.09	34,958,570

* Weighted-average price per share.

On April 18, 2016, the Company issued \$30.0 million in aggregate principal amount of a 5.25% convertible senior unsecured note due 2021 to CNO Financial Investments Corp. (the "CNO Note"). On June 7, 2016, the Company issued 2,011,900 shares of its common stock pursuant to the full conversion, at the holder's option, of the \$30.0 million in aggregate principal amount (plus accrued interest) of the CNO Note. The CNO Note was converted at a price of \$15.02 per share of common stock. No placement agent or underwriting fees were incurred in connection with the issuance or the conversion of the CNO Note.

On October 3, 2014, we entered into an at-the-market equity offering program (the "ATM Program") with Raymond James & Associates Inc. through which we may offer and sell, by means of at-the-market offerings from time to time, shares of our common stock having an aggregate offering price of up to \$100,000,000.

On February 24, 2015, the Company's board of directors approved a stock repurchase plan (the "Company Repurchase Plan") to acquire up to \$50.0 million in the aggregate of the Company's common stock at prices at certain thresholds below the Company's net asset value per share, in accordance with the guidelines specified in Rule 10b-18 and Rule

10b5-1 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. The Company Repurchase Plan is designed to allow the Company to repurchase its common stock at times when it otherwise might be prevented from doing so under insider trading laws. The Company Repurchase Plan requires an agent selected by the Company to repurchase shares of common stock on the Company's behalf if and when the market price per share is at certain thresholds below the most recently reported net asset value per share. Under the plan, the agent will increase the volume of purchases made if the price of the Company's common stock declines, subject to volume restrictions. The timing and amount of any stock repurchased depends on the terms and conditions of the Company Repurchase Plan, the market price of the common stock and trading volumes, and no assurance can be given that any particular amount of common stock will be repurchased. The Company Repurchase Plan was re-approved on February 21, 2018, to be in effect through the earlier of two trading days after our first quarter

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2018 earnings release, unless further extended or terminated by our board of directors, or such time as the approved \$50.0 million repurchase amount has been fully utilized, subject to certain conditions. There were no share repurchases for the year ended December 31, 2017.

Total leverage outstanding and available under the combined Leverage Program at December 31, 2017 were as follows:

	Maturity	Rate	Carrying Value*	Available	Total Capacity
SVCP Revolver	2018	L+2.50 % [†]	\$ 57,000,000	\$ 59,000,000	\$ 116,000,000
2019 Convertible Notes (\$108 million par)	2019	5.25 %	107,011,061	—	107,011,061
2022 Convertible Notes (\$140 million par)	2022	4.625 %	137,405,870	—	137,405,870
2022 Notes (\$175 million par)	2022	4.125 %	174,407,422	—	174,407,422
TCPC Funding Facility	2021	L+2.50 % [‡]	175,000,000	175,000,000	350,000,000
SBA Debentures	2024–2028	2.57 % [§]	83,000,000	67,000,000	150,000,000
Total leverage			733,824,353	\$ 301,000,000	\$ 1,034,824,353
Unamortized issuance costs			(8,624,072)		
Debt, net of unamortized issuance costs			\$ 725,200,281		

* Except for the convertible notes and 2022 Notes, all carrying values are the same as the principal amounts outstanding.

[†]Based on either LIBOR or the lender's cost of funds, subject to certain limitations

[‡]Or L+2.25% subject to certain funding requirements

[§]Weighted-average interest rate on pooled loans, excluding fees of 0.36%. As of December 31, 2017, \$8.0 million if the outstanding amount was not yet pooled, and bore interest at a temporary rate of 1.79% plus fees of 0.35% through March 20, 2018, the date of the next SBA pooling.

On July 13, 2015, we obtained exemptive relief from the SEC to permit us to exclude debt outstanding under the SBA Program from our 200% asset coverage test under the 1940 Act. The exemptive relief provides us with increased flexibility under the 200% asset coverage test by permitting the SBIC to borrow up to \$150.0 million more than it would otherwise be able to absent the receipt of this exemptive relief.

Net cash used in operating activities during the year ended December 31, 2017 was \$128.2 million. Our primary use of cash in operating activities during this period consisted of the settlement of acquisitions of investments (net of dispositions) of \$198.4 million, partially offset by net investment income less incentive allocation (net of non-cash income and expenses) of approximately \$70.2 million.

Net cash provided by financing activities was \$161.3 million during the year ended December 31, 2017, consisting primarily of \$174.4 million of proceeds from the issuance of debt on August 11, 2017 and November 3, 2017, \$93.6 million of net proceeds from the public offering of common stock on April 25, 2017 and \$0.9 million of net proceeds from at-the-market offerings, reduced by the \$82.6 million in regular dividends paid on common equity, \$21.5 million of net repayments of debt and payment of \$3.5 million in debt issuance costs.

At December 31, 2017, we had \$86.6 million in cash and cash equivalents.

The SVCP Revolver was, and the SVCP 2022 Facility and TCPC Funding Facility are, secured by substantially all of the assets in our portfolio, including cash and cash equivalents, and are subject to compliance with customary affirmative and negative covenants, including the maintenance of a minimum shareholders' equity, the maintenance of a ratio of not less than 200% of total assets (less total liabilities other than indebtedness) to total indebtedness, and restrictions on certain payments and issuance of debt. Unfavorable economic conditions 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 SVCP 2022 Facility and the TCPC Funding Facility, and may therefore impact our ability to borrow under the SVCP 2022 Facility and the TCPC Funding Facility. In addition to regulatory restrictions that restrict our ability to raise capital, the Leverage Program contains various

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covenants which, if not complied with, could accelerate repayment of debt, thereby materially and adversely affecting our liquidity, financial condition and results of operations. At December 31, 2017, we were in compliance with all financial and operational covenants required by the Leverage Program.

Unfavorable economic conditions, while potentially 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 the various dates of maturity, we expect to have sufficient funds to repay the outstanding balances 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. Unfavorable economic conditions 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 SVCP 2022 Facility, the 2019 Convertible Notes, the 2022 Convertible Notes, the 2022 Notes and the TCPC Funding Facility mature in February 2022, December 2019, March 2022, August 2022 and April 2021, respectively. Any inability to renew, extend or replace the Leverage Program 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 balances 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.

Contractual obligations

In addition to obligations under our Leverage Program, we have entered into several contracts under which we have future commitments. Pursuant to an investment management agreement, our Advisor manages our day-to-day operations and provides investment advisory services to us. Payments under the investment management agreement are 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 our 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 our 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 our organization, offering, capitalization, operation or administration and any portfolio investments, as applicable. Our 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. 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.

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The following tables summarize dividends declared for the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016:

Date Declared	Record Date	Payment Date	Type	Amount Per Share	Total Amount
February 28, 2017	March 17, 2017	March 31, 2017	Regular	\$ 0.36	\$ 19,095,084
May 9, 2017	June 16, 2017	June 30, 2017	Regular	0.36	21,165,137
August 3, 2017	September 15, 2017	September 29, 2017	Regular	0.36	21,165,193
November 7, 2017	December 15, 2017	December 29, 2017	Regular	0.36	\$ 21,184,948
				\$ 1.44	\$ 82,610,362
Date Declared	Record Date	Payment Date	Type	Amount Per Share	Total Amount
February 24, 2016	March 17, 2016	March 31, 2016	Regular	\$ 0.36	\$ 17,530,963
May 10, 2016	June 16, 2016	June 30, 2016	Regular	0.36	18,254,229
August 9, 2016	September 16, 2016	September 30, 2016	Regular	0.36	19,094,976
November 8, 2016	December 16, 2016	December 30, 2016	Regular	0.36	\$ 19,095,030
				\$ 1.44	\$ 73,975,198

The following table summarizes the total shares issued in connection with our dividend reinvestment plan for the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016:

	2017	2016
Shares Issued	643	610
Average Price Per Share	\$ 16.46	\$ 15.83
Proceeds	\$ 10,585	\$ 9,657

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.

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 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

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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 20% 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, the Operating Company, TCPC Funding, and the SBIC has entered into an investment management agreement with our 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 our Advisor, pursuant to which our Advisor has agreed to grant us a non-exclusive, royalty-free license to use the name TCP.
 - Pursuant to the LPA, the general partner of the Operating Company is Series H of SVOF/MM, LLC. SVOF/MM, LLC is an affiliate of our Advisor and certain other series and classes of SVOF/MM, LLC serve as the general partner or managing member of certain other funds managed by our Advisor.
- Our Advisor and its affiliates, employees and associates currently do and in the future may manage other funds and accounts. Our 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, our 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 our Advisor is unable to manage our investments effectively, we may be unable to achieve our investment objective. In addition, our 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 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, 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.

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Recent Developments

From January 1, 2018 through February 26, 2018, the Operating Company has invested approximately \$80.9 million primarily in four senior secured loans with a combined effective yield of approximately 10.2%.

On January 29, 2018, the Operating Company amended and restated its limited partnership agreement, effective as of January 1, 2018, to convert the existing incentive compensation structure from a profit allocation and distribution to the General Partner into a fee payable to our Advisor.

On February 21, 2018, the Company's board of directors re-approved the Company Repurchase Plan, to be in effect through the earlier of two trading days after the Company's first quarter 2018 earnings release or such time as the approved \$50.0 million repurchase amount has been fully utilized, subject to certain conditions.

On February 26, 2018, the Operating Company established a new \$100 million revolving, multi-currency credit facility with ING Capital LLC, as administrative agent (the Credit Facility). The Credit Facility matures on February 28, 2022 and generally bears interest at LIBOR plus 2.25%. This new credit facility replaces the previous SVCP Revolver which generally bore interest at LIBOR plus 2.50%.

On February 27, 2018, the Company's board of directors declared a first quarter regular dividend of \$0.36 per share payable on March 30, 2018 to stockholders of record as of the close of business on March 16, 2018.

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We are subject to financial market risks, including changes in interest rates. At December 31, 2017, 89.2% of debt investments in our portfolio 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 December 31, 2017, the percentage of floating rate debt investments in our portfolio that bore interest based on an interest rate floor was 82.7%. 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. We assess our portfolio companies periodically to determine whether such companies will be able to continue making interest payments in the event that interest rates increase. There can be no assurances that the portfolio companies will be able to meet their contractual obligations at any or all levels of increases in interest rates.

Based on our December 31, 2017 balance sheet, the following table shows the annual impact on net income (excluding the related incentive compensation impact) 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	\$ 49,093,811	\$ (9,450,000)	\$ 39,643,811
Up 200 basis points	35,279,754	(6,300,000)	28,979,754
Up 100 basis points	21,465,697	(3,150,000)	18,315,697
Down 100 basis points	(9,860,481)	3,150,000	(6,710,481)
Down 200 basis points	(11,735,601)	5,070,870	(6,664,731)
Down 300 basis points	(11,735,601)	5,070,870	(6,664,731)

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Investment Portfolio

The following is a listing of each portfolio company investment, together referred to as our investment portfolio, at December 31, 2017. Percentages shown for class of securities held by us represent percentage of the class owned and do not necessarily represent voting ownership or economic ownership. Percentages shown for equity securities other than warrants or options represent the actual percentage of the class of security held before dilution. Percentages shown for warrants and options held represent the percentage of class of security we may own on a fully diluted basis assuming we exercise our warrants or options. Each variable rate debt investment that is determined by a reference to LIBOR resets either monthly, quarterly, semi-annually or annually.

On December 31, 2017, our board of directors approved the valuation of our investment portfolio at fair value as determined in good faith 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. For more information relating to our investments, see our schedules of investments included in our financial statements appearing elsewhere in this prospectus.

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Company Address	Instrument	Ref	Floor	Spread	Total Coupon	Maturity	Principal	Cost	Fair Value
58 Broadway, 10th FL, New York, NY 10012	First Lien Delayed Draw Term Loan (5.0% Exit Fee)	LIBOR (M)	—	8.81%	10.31%	6/1/2020	\$ 18,750,000	\$ 18,410,907	\$ 18,383,250
10 Cecil Street, # 9-08 Residential Tower Singapore 4912	First Lien Delayed Draw Tranche 1 Term Loan (4.00% Exit Fee)	LIBOR (M)	1.37 %	8.13%	9.63%	12/31/2019	\$ 24,897,542	24,417,800	24,593,791
500 Whetstone Way, Suite 100 Baltimore, MD 21230	First Lien UK Revolver (2.0% Exit Fee)	LIBOR (M)	1.00 %	10.00%	11.48%	1/10/2020	\$ 6,299,020	6,299,020	6,115,830
500 Whetstone Way, Suite 100 Baltimore, MD 21230	First Lien US Revolver (2.0% Exit Fee)	LIBOR (M)	1.00 %	8.50%	9.98%	1/10/2020	\$ 3,047,945 52,175,672	3,047,945 52,125,801	3,032,930 3.26
10 North 4th Street, Suite 700 Phoenix Arizona 85008	Engine Acquisition Delayed Draw Term Loan A	LIBOR (M)	—	7.25%	8.88%	12/14/2021	\$ 14,609,503	14,400,062	14,686,203
10 North 4th Street, Suite 700 Phoenix	Engine Acquisition Delayed Draw Term	LIBOR (M)	—	7.25%	8.88%	2/28/2022	\$ 8,515,704	8,389,636	8,519,110

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Arizona 85008	Loan B								
10 North 4th Street, Suite 700 Phoenix	Engine Acquisition Delayed								
Arizona 85008	Draw Term Loan C	LIBOR (M)	—	7.25%	8.88%	7/31/2022	\$ 3,538,544	3,486,116	3,508,467
10 North 4th Street, Suite 700 Phoenix	Engine Acquisition Delayed								
Arizona 85008	Draw Term Loan C-1	LIBOR (M)	—	7.25%	8.88%	9/30/2022	\$ 5,412,085	5,320,659	5,339,563
							31,596,473	32,053,343	2.00
35 Gravier Street Suite 200 New Orleans, LA 70112	First Lien Term Loan	LIBOR (Q)	1.00 %	6.50% Cash + 2.00% PIK	10.19%	11/3/2020	\$ 24,342,738	23,991,933	23,790,158
35 Gravier Street Suite 200 New Orleans, LA 70112	Sr Secured Revolver	LIBOR (Q)	1.00 %	6.50% Cash + 2.00%PIK	N/A	11/3/2020	\$ —	(12,135)	(19,435
							23,979,798	23,770,723	1.49
50 Holmdel Road Holmdel, NJ 07733	First Lien Term Loan	LIBOR (Q)	1.00 %	7.50%	9.07%	7/25/2021	\$ 13,626,146	13,467,549	13,769,221
11 Market Place Baltimore, MD 21202	Sr Secured Revolving Loan	LIBOR (Q)	0.23 %	8.52%	N/A	11/30/2018	\$ —	—	(23,000
11 Market Place Baltimore, MD 21202	Sr Secured Term Loan (3.77% Exit Fee)	LIBOR (Q)	0.23 %	9.27%	10.60%	11/30/2019	\$ 22,687,500	22,487,892	22,557,047
			1.00 %	9.25%	10.73%	6/30/2023	\$ 31,000,000	30,637,657	29,676,300

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00 Carillon Parkway, St. Petersburg, FL 33716	Second Lien Term Loan	LIBOR (Q)						53,125,549	52,210,347	3.26
84 John Ford Road Ashfield, MA 01330	Sr Secured Term Loan	LIBOR (M)	—	10.63%	12.13%	2/1/2018	\$ 1,147,372	1,159,323	1,147,372	
130 Mahanna Parkway Columbus, Ohio 43230	Convertible Note	Fixed	—	10.00% PIK	10.00%	6/30/2019	\$ 7,500,000	7,467,998	4,472,250	
130 Mahanna Parkway Columbus, Ohio 43230	Sr Secured Term Loan	Fixed	—	10.00% PIK	10.00%	12/31/2020	\$ 8,312,637	8,272,422	5,160,485	
Compenstraat 9 5145 RM Vaalwijk, the Netherlands	First Lien Delayed Draw Term Loan	LIBOR (Q)	—	8.00%	9.69%	10/12/2021	\$ 871,842	866,740	915,260	
Compenstraat 9 5145 RM Vaalwijk, the Netherlands	First Lien Term Loan	LIBOR (Q)	—	8.00%	9.69%	10/12/2021	\$ 3,767,969	3,745,385	3,955,614	
Compenstraat 9 5145 RM Vaalwijk, the Netherlands	First Lien Term Loan	EURIBOR (Q)	—	8.00%	8.00%	10/12/2021	\$ 6,377,358	6,966,626	8,037,289	
33 South Hillview Dr. Milpitas, CA 95035	First Lien Delayed Draw Term Loan (3.5% Exit Fee)	LIBOR (Q)	—	9.81%	11.31%	4/1/2019	\$ 8,969,791	8,664,362	8,848,699	
							37,142,856	32,536,969	2.03	
5 Oser Ave., Wauppauge, NY 1788-3816	First Lien Incremental Term Loan	LIBOR (Q)	1.25 %	7.63%	9.11%	12/21/2021	\$ 175,824	171,604	175,824	

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5 Oser Ave., Mauppage, Y 1788-3816	First Tranche Term Loan	LIBOR (Q)	1.25 %	5.50%	7.06%	12/11/2021	\$ 7,200,000	7,200,000	7,200,000
5 Oser Ave., Mauppage, Y 1788-3816	Second Tranche Term Loan	LIBOR (Q)	1.25 %	8.00%	9.56%	12/11/2021	\$ 2,400,000	2,400,000	2,400,000
5 Oser Ave., Mauppage, Y 1788-3816	Third Tranche Term Loan	Fixed	—	12.50% PIK	12.50%	12/11/2021	\$ 1,248,000	1,248,000	1,248,000
5 Oser Ave., Mauppage, Y 1788-3816	Fourth Tranche Term Loan	Fixed	—	12.50% PIK	12.50%	12/11/2021	\$ 2,256,000	2,256,000	2,256,000
							13,275,604	13,279,824	0.83

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Company Address	Instrument	Ref	Floor	Spread	Total Coupon	Maturity	Principal	Cost	Fair Value	In
0300 Trans-Canada Highway, Suite 300, Saint-Laurent, Quebec Canada H4S 1K5	First Lien Incremental Term Loan	LIBOR (Q)	1.00 %	6.75%	8.44%	9/1/2022	\$ 7,918,930	\$ 7,806,963	\$ 7,839,741	
0300 Trans-Canada Highway, Suite 300, Saint-Laurent, Quebec Canada H4S 1K5	First Lien Term Loan	LIBOR (Q)	1.00 %	6.75%	8.44%	9/1/2022	\$ 9,837,500	9,677,911	9,739,125	
575 East Swedesford Road, Suite 200 Wayne, PA 19087	Second Lien Term Loan	LIBOR (Q)	1.00 %	9.00%	10.48%	3/14/2024	\$ 10,925,551	10,622,213	10,783,519	
100 Avenida La Pata San Clemente, CA 92673	First Lien Term Loan	LIBOR (M)	1.00 %	10.00%	11.49%	2/10/2021	\$ 14,875,000	14,462,683	14,875,000	
1601 Trapelo Rd Ste. 270 Waltham, MA 02451	First Lien Term Loan	LIBOR (Q)	1.00 %	6.00% Cash + 2.00% PIK	9.38%	11/4/2019	\$ 43,440,093	43,045,225	39,712,933	
1601 Trapelo Rd Ste. 270 Waltham, MA 02451	Sr Secured Revolver	LIBOR (Q)	1.00 %	8.00%	9.38%	11/4/2019	\$ 3,182,143	3,182,143	2,909,115	
001 Mariners	First Lien	LIBOR	1.00 %	9.50%	11.19%	8/16/2021	\$ 23,295,455	22,749,196	23,295,455	

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Island Blvd #200, San Mateo, CA 94404	Term Loan	(Q)								
001 Mariners Island Blvd #200, San Mateo, CA 94404	Senior Secured Revolver	LIBOR (Q)	1.00 %	9.50%	N/A	8/16/2021	\$ —	(37,215)	—	6.81 %
							111,509,119	109,154,888		
1500 Sycamore Rd, Montoursville, PA 17754	First Lien Delayed Draw Term Loan	LIBOR (M)	0.50 %	9.50%	10.98%	12/21/2021	\$ 22,432,442	22,090,438	22,971,871	
3701 Regent Blvd, Irving, TX 75063	First Lien Delayed Draw Term Loan	LIBOR (M)	1.00 %	6.50%	8.07%	6/30/2020	\$ 17,111,111	16,968,821	17,111,111	
190 Elgin Avenue, George Town Grand Cayman Cayman KY1-9005, Cayman Islands	Subordinated Class B Notes	Fixed	—	9.42%	9.42%	11/15/2026	\$ 28,314,000	27,425,923	27,530,552	4.22 %
							66,485,182	67,613,534		
Two Lincoln Centre 5420 LBJ Freeway, Suite 900 Dallas, TX 75240	First Lien Term Loan	LIBOR (Q)	1.00 %	6.75%	8.45%	12/20/2021	\$ 14,622,123	14,503,579	14,622,123	
Two Lincoln Centre 5420 LBJ Freeway, Suite 900 Dallas, TX 75240	Revolver	LIBOR (Q)	1.00 %	6.75%	N/A	12/20/2021	\$ —	(5,405)	—	
3900 Freeport Parkway, Suite #150 Irving, Texas 75063	First Lien Term Loan	LIBOR (M)	1.00 %	7.50%	8.86%	4/21/2022	\$ 25,000,000	24,774,024	25,000,000	

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								39,272,198	39,622,123	2.47 %
100 Pennsylvania Ave. Framingham, MA 01701	First Lien Term Loan	LIBOR (Q)	1.00 %	6.50%	7.86%	9/20/2022	\$	22,647,306	22,214,352	22,381,200
100 Pennsylvania Ave. Framingham, MA 01701	First Revolver	LIBOR (Q)	1.00 %	6.50%	N/A	9/20/2022	\$	—	(28,508)	(17,740)
101 Merritt 7, 7th Floor Norwalk, CT 06851	First Lien Term Loan	LIBOR (M)	1.00 %	8.00%	9.41%	12/7/2022	\$	32,792,848	32,136,991	32,136,991
101 Merritt 7, 7th Floor Norwalk, CT 06851	Sr Secured Revolver	LIBOR (M)	1.00 %	8.00%	N/A	12/7/2022	\$	—	(43,556)	(44,143)
2801 N. Thanksgiving Way, Suite 500 Lchi, Utah 84043	Second Lien Term Loan	LIBOR (Q)	1.00 %	8.00%	9.38%	10/31/2025	\$	11,988,526	11,947,192	12,080,359
772 East Utah Valley Drive, American Fork, UT 84003	First Lien Delayed Draw Term Loan (4.5% Exit Fee)	LIBOR (M)	—	5.50% Cash + 2.50% PIK	9.50%	2/1/2021	\$	25,494,938	24,834,102	25,074,781
One Ravinia Drive, Suite 1300, Atlanta Georgia 30346	First Lien Term Loan	LIBOR (M)	1.00 %	7.00%	8.41%	4/3/2022	\$	8,163,812	8,054,758	8,262,472
150 East 42nd Street, 8th Floor New York, NY 10017	Second Lien Term Loan	LIBOR (Q)	1.00 %	8.00%	9.70%	11/14/2025	\$	4,045,291	4,004,922	4,045,291
1475 N. Scottsdale Road, Suite 120 Scottsdale, AZ 85257	First Lien Term Loan	Fixed	—	9.00%	9.00%	1/15/2020	\$	15,000,000	15,000,000	15,000,000

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501 Lexington Ave. 59th Floor New York, NY 10022	First Lien Term Loan	LIBOR (Q)	1.00 %	7.00%	8.34%	5/1/2022	\$ 11,961,813	11,800,299	11,997,700
501 Lexington Ave. 59th Floor New York, NY 10022	Revolver	LIBOR (Q)	1.00 %	7.00%	N/A	5/1/2022	\$ —	(17,489)	—
12444 Powerscourt Drive, Suite 150 St. Louis, MO 63131	Second Lien Term Loan	LIBOR (M)	1.00 %	7.25%	8.82%	5/5/2025	\$ 9,675,000 139,510,398	9,607,335 140,646,333	9,729,422 8.80 %
5600 W 83rd Street, Suite 300, Bloomington, MN, 55437	Jr Revolving Facility	Fixed	—	5.00%	5.00%	6/9/2020	\$ 2,189,581	2,189,581	2,189,584

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Company Address	Instrument	Ref	Floor	Spread	Total Coupon	Maturity	Principal	Cost	Fair Value	C
5600 W 83rd Street, Suite 300, Bloomington, MN, 55437	Sr PIK Notes	Fixed	—	8.50%	8.50%	6/9/2020	\$ 3,099,573	3,099,573	3,099,573	
5600 W 83rd Street, Suite 300, Bloomington, MN, 55437	Jr PIK Notes	Fixed	—	10.00%	10.00%	6/9/2020	\$ 14,413,652 19,329,116	14,039,962 15,666,987	10,377,830 0.98 %	
6500 Kaiser Dr. Fremont, CA 94555	Tranche A Term Loan (3.0% Exit Fee)	LIBOR (M)	0.44 %	9.33%	10.71%	3/1/2018	\$ 7,570,571	7,531,474	7,449,820	
6500 Kaiser Dr. Fremont, CA 94555	Tranche B Term Loan	LIBOR (M)	0.44 %	9.33%	10.71%	3/1/2018	\$ 1,603,779 9,124,657	1,593,183 9,029,703	1,579,883 0.57 %	
129 Summit Avenue, Suite 1000 Summit, NJ 07901	Senior Note	Fixed	—	12.00%	12.00%	11/1/2020	\$ 30,827,391	30,827,391	30,827,391	
909 W 9th Ave Anchorage, AK 99501	First Lien Term Loan B	LIBOR (Q)	1.25 %	6.75%	8.37%	3/15/2018	\$ 116,662	116,039	116,662	

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245 Park Ave, Floor 41 New York, NY 10167	Second Lien Term Loan	LIBOR (Q)	1.00 %	7.50%	9.11%	10/16/2025	\$ 9,333,333	\$ 9,286,899	\$ 9,403,333
22402 S. Basha Road, Chandler, AZ 85248	First Lien FILO Term Loan	LIBOR (M)	1.50 %	8.80%	10.30%	10/8/2019	\$ 3,497,286	3,483,906	3,497,286
6800 Indiana Avenue, Suite C 130 Riverside, CA 92506	First Lien Term Loan	LIBOR (M)	1.00 %	7.50%	9.07%	2/14/2021	\$ 29,288,064	28,933,992	29,712,741
3 Parkway North, Suite 500 Deerfield, IL 60015	First Lien Delayed Draw Term Loan	LIBOR (M)	1.00 %	5.50%	6.86%	12/30/2022	\$ 457,917	449,703	457,917
3 Parkway North, Suite 500 Deerfield, IL 60015	First Lien Revolver	LIBOR (M)	1.00 %	5.50%	N/A	12/30/2021	\$ —	(7,558)	—
3 Parkway North, Suite 500 Deerfield, IL 60015	First Lien Term Loan	LIBOR (M)	1.00 %	5.50%	6.86%	12/30/2022	\$ 3,381,568	3,353,038	3,381,568
6034 W Courtyard Dr # 300, Austin, TX 78730	Second Lien Term Loan	LIBOR (Q)	1.00 %	8.75%	10.31%	6/8/2023	\$ 8,277,983	8,135,840	8,230,384
50 W. 13th Street Fort Worth, Texas 76102	Second Lien Term Loan	LIBOR (Q)	1.00 %	7.25%	8.25%	12/19/2025	\$ 9,850,547	9,752,041	9,752,041
10800 Pecan Park Blvd. Suite 410 Austin, TX 78750	First Lien Delayed Draw Term Loan A	LIBOR (Q)	1.00 %	5.50%	N/A	1/24/2021	\$ —	(57,726)	(58,286)
10800 Pecan Park Blvd.	First Lien Delayed	LIBOR (Q)	1.00 %	5.50%	N/A	1/24/2021	\$ —	(16,978)	(17,143)

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Suite 410 Austin, TX 78750 10800 Pecan Park Blvd. Suite 410 Austin, TX 78750 227 W. Monroe St., Suite 650 Chicago, IL 60606 227 W. Monroe St., Suite 650 Chicago, IL 60606	Draw Term Loan B First Lien Term Loan First Lien FILO Term Loan First Lien Incremental Tranche B FILO Term Loan	LIBOR (Q) LIBOR (Q) LIBOR (Q)	1.00 % 0.50 % 0.50 %	5.50% 13.62% 13.62%	6.90% 14.96% 15.08%	1/24/2021 8/29/2019 8/29/2019	\$ 4,401,429 \$ 20,075,758 \$ 4,320,000 49,975,850	4,357,753 19,756,604 4,253,133 50,499,653	4,357,414 20,075,758 4,320,000 3.15 %
100 West 33rd Street, Suite 1007 New York, NY 10001 603 West 50th Street, New York, NY 10019	Second Lien Term Loan First Lien FILO Term Loan	LIBOR (Q) LIBOR (M)	1.00 % 1.00 %	7.75% 9.65%	9.44% 11.21%	9/29/2025 3/21/2022	\$ 15,000,000 \$ 32,220,576 46,824,911	14,890,502 31,934,409 47,157,202	15,225,000 31,932,202 2.94 %
6410 Poplar Avenue, Suite 200 Memphis, TN 38119 2475 Hanover Street Palo Alto, CA 94304	First Lien Last Out Term Loan First Lien Term Loan	LIBOR (Q) LIBOR (Q)	1.00 % 1.00 %	10.77% Cash +0.50% PIK 8.75%	12.96% 10.13%	6/16/2022 10/31/2019	\$ 24,249,887 \$ 22,948,395 46,101,615	23,368,696 22,732,919 46,689,035	23,740,640 22,948,395 2.91 %

2121 Brooks Avenue, Neenah, WI 54956	First Lien Term Loan B	LIBOR (M)	—	6.50%	7.97%	12/13/2022	\$ 5,872,557	5,813,832	5,843,195
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650 Madison Avenue Floor 16 New York, NY 10022	First Lien Term Loan	LIBOR (Q)	1.00 %	8.00% PIK	9.69%	10/17/2022	\$ 1,584,734	1,584,734	1,584,734
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Company Address	Instrument	Ref	Floor	Spread	Total Coupon	Maturity	Principal	Cost	Fair Value
805 Broadway St. Suite 900 Vancouver, WA 98660	Second Lien Term Loan	LIBOR (M)	1.00 %	8.50%	10.07%	2/26/2024	\$ 12,839,252	12,715,576	12,707,649
2556 Wagener Rd, Aiken, SC 29801	Sr Secured Term Loan	Fixed	—	12.00%	12.00%	9/15/2018	\$ 4,869,577	4,869,577	4,869,577
2556 Wagener Rd, Aiken, SC 29801	Second Lien Notes	Fixed	—	11.00%	11.00%	11/15/2018	\$ 9,268,000	7,586,317	9,268,000
2556 Wagener Rd, Aiken, SC 29801	Delayed Draw Term Loan	Fixed	—	12.00%	12.00%	9/15/2018	\$ 1,049,146 13,505,040	1,049,146 15,186,724	1,049,147 0.95 %
5401 N. Central Expressway, Suite 300 Dallas, TX 75205	First Lien FILO Term Loan	LIBOR (Q)	1.00 %	8.96%	10.65%	12/23/2019	\$ 12,762,279	12,681,580	12,762,279
152 West 57th St 60th Floor New York, NY 10019	First Lien Term Loan	LIBOR (Q)	1.00 %	8.00%	9.40%	4/17/2024	\$ 25,202,549 37,638,378	24,956,798 38,423,514	25,661,235 2.40 %
s, 14651 Dallas Parkway, Dallas, TX 75254	Second Lien Term Loan	LIBOR (Q)	1.00 %	8.25%	9.87%	11/1/2025	\$ 25,846,154	\$ 25,624,354	\$ 26,169,231

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4500 12th Street Extension West Columbia, South Carolina 29172	First Lien FILO Term Loan	LIBOR (M)	1.00 %	8.75%	10.12%	8/7/2019	\$ 41,439,197	40,499,748	41,298,303
3516 13th Ave E, Hibbing, MN 55746	First Lien Term Loan	LIBOR (M)	1.00 %	9.00%	10.63%	4/13/2021	\$ 1,900,733	1,900,733	1,900,733
7 World Trade Center, 46th Fl New York City, NY 10007	First Lien Revolver	LIBOR (Q)	—	9.00%	N/A	4/29/2021	\$ —	(24,000)	—
7 World Trade Center, 46th Fl New York City, NY 10007	First Lien Term Loan	LIBOR (Q)	—	9.00%	10.38%	4/29/2021	\$ 7,962,890	7,847,037	8,050,482
11408 Otter Creek Road South Little Rock, AR 72103	First Lien Second Out Term Loan	LIBOR (M)	1.00 %	7.50%	9.07%	6/26/2022	\$ 6,959,497	6,876,410	6,882,942
11408 Otter Creek Road South Little Rock, AR 72103	Sr Secured Revolver	LIBOR (M)	1.00 %	7.50%	N/A	6/26/2022	\$ —	(5,082)	(4,845)
							14,694,365	14,928,579	0.93 %
667 Madison Avenue, 10th Floor New York, NY 10065	Second Lien Term Loan	LIBOR (M)	1.00 %	7.00%	8.43%	1/23/2023	\$ 11,536,391	11,509,202	11,637,334
			—	9.50%	10.89%	1/12/2020	\$ 14,000,000	13,892,791	13,949,600

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11737 Central Parkway, Suite 200 Jacksonville, FL 32224	First Lien Delayed Draw Term Loan	LIBOR (Q)								
180 N Stetson Ave Suite 3650, Chicago, IL 60601	First Lien Term Loan	LIBOR (M)	1.00 %	7.00%	8.50%	10/13/2022	\$ 5,000,000	4,916,646	5,100,000	
							18,809,437	19,049,600		1.19 %
al 5660 Katella Ave., Suite 100, Cypress, CA 90630	Convertible Second Lien Term Loan Tranche B-1	Fixed	—	8.50%	8.50%	3/30/2018	\$ 2,117,626	2,117,626	862,509	
al 5660 Katella Ave., Suite 100, Cypress, CA 90630	First Lien Term Loan Tranche A	Fixed	—	7.00%	7.00%	3/30/2018	\$ 4,899,257	4,615,870	4,899,257	
al 5660 Katella Ave., Suite 100, Cypress, CA 90630	First Out Term Loan Tranche A	Fixed	—	8.50%	8.50%	3/30/2018	\$ —	(38,949)	—	
al 5660 Katella Ave., Suite 100, Cypress, CA 90630	Second Lien Term Loan Tranche B	Fixed	—	8.50%	8.50%	3/30/2018	\$ 10,398,622	10,398,622	—	
al 5660 Katella Ave., Suite 100, Cypress, CA 90630	Second Lien Term Loan Tranche B-1	Fixed	—	8.50%	8.50%	3/30/2018	\$ 3,322,997	3,307,575	1,353,457	
al 5660 Katella Ave., Suite 100, Cypress, CA 90630	Sr Convertible Second Lien Term Loan B	Fixed	—	8.50%	8.50%	3/30/2018	\$ 7,250,973	7,250,973	7,250,973	
							27,651,717	14,366,196		0.89 %
2801 East Market Street York PA 17402, US	First Lien Tranche A-1 Revolver	LIBOR (Q)	1.00 %	9.50%	10.91%	3/15/2021	\$ 15,515,269	15,341,877	15,422,178	
500 Staples Drive Frammingham, MA 01702	First Lien FILO Term Loan	LIBOR (M)	1.00 %	8.84%	10.18%	9/12/2022	\$ 11,149,443	10,879,867	11,149,443	
							26,221,744	26,571,621		1.66 %

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20 Black Friars Lane, London EC4V 6EB	Sr New Money Initial Note	Fixed	—	10.00%	10.00%	10/1/2021	\$ 1,368,694	1,337,235	1,108,642
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Company Address	Instrument	Ref	Floor	Spread	Total Coupon	Maturity	Principal	Cost	Fair Value	Yield
Black Squires Lane, London C4V 6EB	Sr Second-Priority PIK Toggle Note	Fixed	—	10.00%	10.00%	10/1/2021	\$ 3,492,521	3,414,731	2,828,942	
Black Squires Lane, London C4V 6EB	Sr Secured Third-Priority Note	Fixed	—	12.00%	12.00%	10/1/2023	\$ 7,318,661 8,822,845	4,070,879 5,913,622	1,976,038	0.37 %
01 Lackensack ve Fl 9 Lackensack, J 601-6402	First Lien Term Loan	LIBOR (Q)	—	2.50%	4.19%	4/29/2020	\$ 1,857,267	1,675,566	1,847,981	
01 Lackensack ve Fl 9 Lackensack, J 601-6402	Second Lien Term Loan	LIBOR (Q)	—	2.50%	4.19%	4/29/2020	\$ 4,189,589	2,787,441	4,147,693	
01 Lackensack ve Fl 9 Lackensack, J 601-6402	First Lien Term Loan	LIBOR (M)	1.00 %	8.50%	9.87%	11/3/2021	\$ 34,843,373 38,740,814	34,277,807 40,926,155	34,930,481	2.55 %
heinweg 9 000 haffhausen, witzerland	First Lien Term Loan	LIBOR (Q)	1.00 %	13.50%	16.38%	7/16/2018	\$ 17,446,997	\$ 17,452,145	\$ 17,446,997	

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3 Wyman Street, Suite 100 Waltham, Massachusetts 01451	First Lien Term Loan (2.0% Exit (M) Fee)	LIBOR (M)	1.00 %	7.50% Cash +1.00% PIK	10.00%	11/1/2020	\$ 35,293,567	34,828,518	34,857,692
Computer Associates Plaza Landia, NY 10749	Second Lien Term Loan	LIBOR (Q)	0.50 %	8.50% Cash +1.25% PIK	11.08%	1/31/2020	\$ 30,643,867	30,381,023	30,179,612
150 Irvine Center Dr. Irvine, CA 92618	First Lien Term Loan	LIBOR (Q)	0.25 %	5.75% Cash +3.00% PIK	10.13%	3/31/2019	\$ 36,791,873	36,573,746	37,150,593
Doors 2 & 3 Edgeworth House Liverpool Gardens Northing N11 1RS	First Lien Term Loan	LIBOR (M)	1.00 %	10.00%	11.37%	11/4/2021	\$ 26,358,696	25,845,796	26,008,125
155 Rings Road, Suite 100 Dublin, OH 43017	Second Lien Term Loan	LIBOR (Q)	1.00 %	8.00%	9.69%	9/19/2025	\$ 24,325,623	24,095,710	24,295,216
175 Hanover Palo Alto, CA 94304	First Lien Term Loan	LIBOR (Q)	—	2.80% Cash +8.45% PIK	13.00%	1/26/2022	\$ 19,778,356	19,241,895	19,548,927
100 Washington Ave S, Suite 100 Minneapolis, MN 55401	First Lien Term Loan	LIBOR (Q)	1.00 %	8.00%	9.41%	11/13/2022	\$ 14,160,797	13,882,080	13,877,581
100 Washington Ave S, Suite 100 Minneapolis, MN 55401	Sr Secured Revolver	LIBOR (Q)	1.00 %	8.00%	N/A	11/13/2022	\$ —	(23,635)	(24,281)
15 Bush Street, 14th Floor San Francisco, CA 94104	First Lien Term Loan	LIBOR (Q)	1.00 %	8.00%	9.39%	10/3/2022	\$ 20,884,731	20,434,582	20,414,823
15 Bush Street, 14th Floor San Francisco, CA 94104	First Revolver	LIBOR (Q)	1.00 %	8.00%	N/A	10/3/2022	\$ —	(32,719)	(34,383)

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Street, 14th Floor San Francisco, CA 104	(Q)									
2 Howard Street, San Francisco, CA 105	First Lien Delayed Draw Term Loan (7.0% Exit Fee)	LIBOR (M)	—	8.88%	10.38%	9/1/2020	\$ 16,058,724	15,410,629	15,575,433	
5 Chapman Avenue, Providence, RI 02905	First Lien Delayed Draw Term Loan (1.0% Exit Fee)	LIBOR (M)	0.62 %	9.88%	11.25%	1/1/2019	\$ 2,255,976	2,216,688	2,235,108	
90 Park Avenue, Suite 100 San Jose, CA 110	First Lien Term Loan	LIBOR (M)	1.00 %	7.25%	8.82%	7/31/2022	\$ 16,397,517	16,089,310	16,143,356	
90 Park Avenue, Suite 100 San Jose, CA 110	Sr Secured Revolver	LIBOR (M)	1.00 %	7.25%	N/A	7/31/2022	\$ —	(25,774)	(21,785)	16.10 %
5 Kraft Dr., Dalton, GA 1721	First Lien Term Loan (1.5% Exit Fee)	LIBOR (Q)	1.00 %	10.00% Cash + 1.00% PIK	12.34%	12/19/2019	\$ 20,748,146	20,748,146	20,561,413	
5 Kraft Dr., Dalton, GA 1721	First Lien Term Loan B (1.5% Exit Fee)	LIBOR (Q)	1.00 %	10.00% Cash + 1.00% PIK	12.34%	12/19/2019	\$ 7,117,096	7,028,637	7,053,042	
							27,776,783	27,614,455		1.72 %
00 International Drive Suite 100 McLean, VA 22102	Second Lien Term Loan	LIBOR (Q)	1.00 %	7.75%	9.44%	6/1/2025	\$ 7,611,914	7,538,934	7,726,092	

0 Anson oad #09-01 ji Xerox owers ngapore 9907	First Lien Term Loan	Fixed	—	10.00%	10.00%	6/30/2018	\$ 666,667	666,667	666,667
02 Mill ock Way, ite 170, akersfield, A 93311	First Lien Term Loan (5.0% Exit LIBOR Fee)	(M)	—	11.44%	12.94%	8/1/2020	\$ 3,642,021	3,358,719	3,554,248
icket quare, utchins ive P.O. ox 81Grand ayman KYI II Cayman lands"	Bank Guarantee Credit Facility	LIBOR (Q)	—	8.00% PIK	9.34%	7/2/2018	\$ 16,233,432	16,233,433	16,233,431

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Company Address	Instrument	Ref	Floor	Spread	Total Coupon	Maturity	Principal	Cost	Fair Value	In
Cricket Square, Hutchins Drive P.O. Box 2681Grand Cayman KYI I III Cayman Islands"	Revolving Credit Facility	Fixed	—	0.00%	0.00%	7/2/2018	\$ 7,048,850 27,307,669	7,048,850 27,503,196	7,048,850 1.71 %	
153 W. Dave Dugas Road Sulphur, LA 70665	First Lien Term Loan	LIBOR (Q)	1.25 %	7.75%	9.12%	10/25/2022	\$ 18,480,691	18,032,158	18,018,674	
1250 North Arlington Heights Road, Suite 500 Itasca, IL 60143	Sr Secured Notes	Fixed	—	12.50%	12.50%	7/1/2022	\$ 10,000,000 1,458,302,831	10,000,000 1,445,736,970	11,331,250 90.29 %	

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	Company Address	Instrument	Expiration	Shares	Cost	Fair Value	% of Total Cash and Investments Not
Advertising, Public Relations and Marketing							
Facebook Labs, Inc.	568 Broadway, 10th FL, New York, NY 10012	Warrants to Purchase Series E Preferred Stock	5/4/2027	1,125,000	\$ 185,450	\$ 170,888	0.01 % C/E/N
Mobi, Inc. (Singapore)	30 Cecil Street, # 19-08 Prudential Tower Singapore 04912	Warrants to Purchase Common Stock	8/15/2027	995,902	159,270	160,838	0.01 % C/E/H
Mobi, Inc. (Singapore)	30 Cecil Street, # 19-08 Prudential Tower Singapore 04912	Warrants to Purchase Series E Preferred Stock	9/18/2025	1,049,996	276,492	485,518	0.03 % C/E/H
				621,212	817,244	0.05 %	
Transportation							
Aircraft Leased to United Airlines, Inc.							
United 59UA-767, C (N659UA)	77 West Wacker Drive, Chicago, IL 60601	Trust Beneficial Interests		683	2,889,115	3,161,798	0.20 % E/F/N
United 61UA-767, C (N661UA)	77 West Wacker Drive, Chicago, IL 60601	Trust Beneficial Interests		688	2,992,621	3,228,449	0.20 % E/F/N
Boeing Aero, Inc. (The Sky)	26180 Curtiss-Wright Parkway, Cleveland, OH 44143	Warrants to Purchase Common Stock	12/4/2018	1,843	855,313	3,534,383	0.22 % C/E/N

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				6,737,049	9,924,630	0.62 %	
Business							
Support Services							
Edly Talent, C	100 Carillon Parkway, St. Petersburg, FL 33716	Membership Units		708,229	230,938	57,012	— C/E/N
G-Fairway Holdings, LLC (First Advantage)	100 Carillon Parkway, St. Petersburg, FL 33716	Class A Units		803,961	325,432	950,925	0.06 % C/E/N
				556,370	1,007,937	0.06 %	
Chemicals							
Green Biologics, Inc.	1130 Gahanna Parkway Columbus, Ohio 43230	Warrants to Purchase Stock	10/1/2021	909,300	272,807	—	— C/E/N
Genosys, Inc.	233 South Hillview Dr. Milpitas, CA 95035	Warrants to Purchase Preferred Stock	3/29/2023	800,000	605,266	805,600	0.05 % C/E/N
				878,073	805,600	0.05 %	
Communications							
Equipment							
Manufacturing							
AT Acquisition, C (Robecomm)	45 Oser Ave., Hauppauge, NY 11788-3816	Membership Units		909,300	531,575	531,575	0.03 % B/C/N
Data Processing							
IT Hosting							
Services							
acom, Inc.	15378 Avenue of Science, San Diego, CA 92128"	Class A Common Stock		1,255,527	26,711,048	1,418,746	0.09 % C/E/N
mo, Inc.	772 East Utah Valley Drive, American Fork, UT 84003	Warrants to Purchase Series D-2 Preferred Stock	12/30/2027	1,835,636	264,624	264,882	0.02 % C/E/N
				26,975,672	1,683,628	0.11 %	
Educational							
Support Services							
mentum Imate	5600 W 83rd Street, Suite	Class A Common		159,515	680,226	—	— B/C/E

Buildings, LLC	300, Bloomington, MN, 55437	Units						
Electronic Component Manufacturing								
... Inc.	6500 Kaiser Dr. Fremont, CA 94555	Warrants to Purchase Common Stock	8/29/2024	3,071,860	478,899	1,843	—	C/E/N
Equipment Leasing								
... Street ... Capital Partners Buildings, LLC	129 Summit Avenue, Suite 1000 Summit, NJ 07901	Membership Units		8,945,992	8,945,992	12,576,276	0.79 %	C/E/F
Financial Investment Activities								
... CP I, LP ... (Great American Capital)	11100 Santa Monica Blvd., Ste. 800 Los Angeles, CA 90025"	Membership Units		16,349,004	16,438,809	16,463,873	1.03 %	E/I/N
Oil and General Mining								
... MC HoldCo, ... C	5850 Mercury Drive, Suite 250, Dearborn, MI 48126	Membership Units		1,312,720	—	210,035	0.01 %	B/C/E

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	Company Address	Instrument	Expiration	Shares	Cost	Fair Value	% of Total Cash and Investments N
Securities							
(continued)							
Picture and Industries							
Parent, LLC Entertainment,	650 Madison Avenue Floor 16 New York, NY 10022	Class A Units		2,720,392	\$ 2,772,807	\$ 4,345,010	0.27 % C/
Parent, LLC Entertainment,	650 Madison Avenue Floor 16 New York, NY 10022	Class A Warrants to Purchase Class A Units	10/17/2026	343,387	196,086	111,875	0.01 % C/
Parent, LLC Entertainment,	650 Madison Avenue Floor 16 New York, NY 10022	Class B Warrants to Purchase Class A Units	10/17/2026	346,794	198,032	112,985	0.01 % C/
Parent, LLC Entertainment,	650 Madison Avenue Floor 16 New York, NY 10022	Litigation Trust Units		407	—	1,201,138	0.08 % C/
				3,166,925	5,771,008	0.37 %	
Information							
es							
Cloud, Ltd. (d Kingdom)	c/o Jag Shaw Baker, Berners House 47-48 Berners Street, London W1T 3NF	Warrants to Purchase Preferred Stock	4/29/2025	946,498	\$ 79,082	\$ 45,148	— C/
facturing							
Holding Corp.	2556 Wagener Rd, Aiken, SC 29801	Common Stock		1,333,527	—	—	— B/

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Y Holding any, Inc.	2556 Wagener Rd, Aiken, SC 29801	Series A Preferred Stock		9,778	1,091,200	11,034,519	0.69 % B/
				1,091,200	11,034,519	0.69 %	
Manufacturing							
e Investments gs, Inc.	3516 13th Ave E, Hibbing, MN 55746	Class A Common Stock		16,207	4,177,710	3,458,749	0.22 % B/
and Television roadcasting							
Media, LLC	3415 University Avenue, St. Paul, MN 55114"	Warrants to Purchase Common Stock	8/3/2022	233,470	300,322	—	— C/
urants							
oldco, LLC (Mex)	5660 Katella Ave., Suite 100, Cypress, CA 90630	Equity Participation		24	—	—	— B/
oldco, LLC (Mex)	5660 Katella Ave., Suite 100, Cypress, CA 90630	Membership Units		13,161,000 2,010,777	2,010,777	—	— B/
olding, LLC (exity)	2711 Centerville Road, Suite 400, Wilmington, DE 19808	Class A Units		507,167	480,048	—	— C/
ite ommunications							
i ommunications , PLC (United om)	20 Black Friars Lane, London EC4V 6EB	Common Stock		245,368	3,086	28,614	— C/

**ific Research
development
es**

Holdings, Inc.	401 Hackensack Ave Fl 9 Hackensack, NJ 07601-6402	Series A Warrants to Purchase Common Stock	4/29/2020	10,287	—	—	—	C/J
Holdings, Inc.	401 Hackensack Ave Fl 9 Hackensack, NJ 07601-6402	Series B Warrants to Purchase Common Stock	4/29/2020	16,494	—	—	—	C/J
are					—	—	—	
, Inc.	333 Wyman Street, Suite 250 Waltham, Massachusetts 02451	Warrants to Purchase Series F Preferred Stock	5/5/2027	1,052,651	188,770	186,424	0.01 %	C/J
ine, Inc.	21300 Victory Blvd., Suite 1200, Woodland Hills, CA 91367	Common Stock	1,797	4,450	58,941	—		C/J
hift, Inc.	612 Howard Street, San Francisco, CA 94105	Warrants to Purchase Series D Preferred Stock	3/26/2027	1,712,930	577,842	590,790	0.04 %	C/J
ata, Inc.	245 Chapman St Providence, RI 02905	Warrants to Purchase Preferred Stock	12/22/2022	719,998 987,397	216,335 1,205,370	369,215	0.02 % 0.07 %	C/J

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	Company Address	Instrument	Expiration	Shares	Cost	Fair Value	% of Total Cash and Investments	Not
erty Securities (continued)								
ny System struction								
ergy Asia ngs Limited (ed Kingdom)	21 St. Thomas Street Bristol, BS1 6JS United Kingdom	Class B Shares		1,000,000	\$ 1,000,000	\$ 1,027,700	0.06 %	C/E/F
ergy Asia ngs Limited (ed Kingdom)	21 St. Thomas Street Bristol, BS1 6JS United Kingdom	Ordinary Shares		3,333	7,833,333	193,847	0.01 %	C/E/F
Point Solar, Inc.	1502 Mill Raock Way, Suite 170, Bakersfield, CA 93311	Warrants to Purchase Series C-1 Preferred Stock	2/7/2027	1,100,000	248,555	250,360	0.02 %	C/E/N
a Solar Holdings (ed (Conergy) man Islands)	"Cricket Square, Hutchins Drive P.O. Box 2681Grand Cayman KYI I III Cayman Islands"	Ordinary Shares		2,332,594	—	—	—	C/E/F
a Solar Holdings (ed (Conergy) man Islands)	"Cricket Square, Hutchins Drive P.O. Box 2681Grand Cayman KYI I III Cayman Islands"	Series B Preferred Shares		93,023	1,395,349	—	—	C/E/F

			10,477,237	1,471,907	0.09 %	
d						
communications						
iers						
ecom	115 I,					
ment S.C.A.	Tsarigradsko					
(com)	Chaussee,					
embourg)	Blvd. Sofia,					
	1784,	Common				
	Bulgaria	Shares	1,393	\$ 3,236,256	\$ 1,757,777	0.11 % C/D/E
Equity						
ities			88,853,917	68,795,733		4.30 %
Investments			\$ 1,547,156,748	\$ 1,514,532,703		

and Cash
valents

Held on						
unt at Various						
tutions				65,625,237		4.10 %
s Fargo Treasury						
Government						
ey Market Fund				21,000,000		1.31 %
and Cash						
valents				86,625,237		5.41 %
Cash and						
stments				\$ 1,601,157,940		100.00 % M

Notes to Investment Portfolio:

- (A) Investments in bank debt generally are bought and sold among institutional investors in transactions not subject to registration under the Securities Act of 1933. Such transactions are generally subject to contractual restrictions, such as approval of the agent or borrower.
- (B) Non-controlled affiliate – as defined under the Investment Company Act of 1940 (ownership of between 5% and 25% of the outstanding voting securities of this issuer). See Consolidated Schedule of Changes in Investments in Affiliates.
- (C) Non-income producing security.
- (D) Investment denominated in foreign currency. Amortized cost and fair value converted from foreign currency to US dollars. Foreign currency denominated investments are generally hedged for currency exposure.
- (E) Restricted security. (See Note 2)
- (F) Controlled issuer – as defined under the Investment Company Act of 1940 (ownership of 25% or more of the outstanding voting securities of this issuer). Investment is not more than 50% of the outstanding voting securities of the issuer nor deemed to be a significant subsidiary. See Consolidated Schedule of Changes in Investments in Affiliates.
- (G) Investment has been segregated to collateralize certain unfunded commitments.
- (H) Non-U.S. company or principal place of business outside the U.S. and as a result the investment is not a qualifying asset under Section 55(a) of the Investment Company Act. Under the Investment Company Act, the Company may not acquire any non-qualifying asset unless, at the time such acquisition is made, qualifying assets represent at least 70% of the Company’s total assets.

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(I) Deemed an investment company under Section 3(c) of the Investment Company Act and as a result the investment is not a qualifying asset under Section 55(a) of the Investment Company Act. Under the Investment Company Act, the Company may not acquire any non-qualifying asset unless, at the time such acquisition is made, qualifying assets represent at least 70% of the Company's total assets.

(J) Publicly traded company with a market capitalization greater than \$250 million and as a result the investment is not a qualifying asset under Section 55(a) of the Investment Company Act. Under the Investment Company Act, the Company may not acquire any non-qualifying asset unless, at the time such acquisition is made, qualifying assets represent at least 70% of the Company's total assets.

(K) Negative balances relate to an unfunded commitment that was acquired and/or valued at a discount.

(L) In addition to the stated coupon, investment has an exit fee payable upon repayment of the loan in an amount equal to the percentage of the original principal amount shown.

(M) All cash and investments, except those referenced in Notes G above, are pledged as collateral under certain debt as described in Note 4 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

(N) Inputs in the valuation of this investment included certain unobservable inputs that were significant to the valuation as a whole.

LIBOR or EURIBOR resets monthly (M), quarterly (Q), semiannually (S), or annually (A).

Aggregate acquisitions and aggregate dispositions of investments, other than government securities, totaled \$865,427,957 and \$655,674,364, respectively, for the year ended December 31, 2017. Aggregate acquisitions includes investment assets received as payment in kind. Aggregate dispositions includes principal paydowns on and maturities of debt investments. The total value of restricted securities and bank debt as of December 31, 2017 was \$1,512,712,435 or 94.5% of total cash and investments of the Company. As of December 31, 2017, approximately 11.4% of the total assets of the Company were not qualifying assets under Section 55(a) of the 1940 Act.

Swaps at December 31, 2017 were as follows:

Receive	Pay	Counter Party	Maturity	Notional Amount	Fair Value	Upfront payments/receipts	Unrealized appreciation/depreciation
Interest at LIBOR plus 8.68% on USD	Interest at 8.00% on EUR	Wells Fargo Bank, N.A.	5/31/2019	USD 7,270,250/ EUR 6,500,000	\$ (603,745)	\$ —	\$ (603,745)

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MANAGEMENT OF THE COMPANY

General

Our board of directors (who, with our officers, are described in the SAI) has overall responsibility for the management of the Company. The board of directors decides upon matters of general policy and reviews the actions of our Advisor. The Holding Company and the Operating Company have entered into separate but substantially identical investment management agreements with our Advisor, under which our 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. In addition, pursuant to the LPA, the General Partner directs and executes the day-to-day operational activities of the Operating Company.

Our Advisor

Our Advisor serves as our investment advisor. Our Advisor is registered as an investment advisor under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940. Subject to the overall supervision of our board of directors, our Advisor manages the day-to-day operations of, and provides investment advisory and management services to, the Company. For providing these services, our Advisor receives a base management fee and, in addition, our Advisor or the General Partner may receive incentive compensation, as further described below under — Investment Management Agreements. The address of our Advisor is 2951 28th Street, Suite 1000, Santa Monica, CA 90405.

Certain employees and affiliates of our Advisor, including the voting members of the Investment Committee, as well as members of our Advisor's Board of Advisors, own an economic interest in the General Partner and receive from the General Partner distributions that equal approximately the amount of any incentive compensation attributable to any common stock owned by such persons. Under the terms of the LPA, pursuant to which incentive compensation was distributed to the General Partner prior to January 1, 2018, distributions of incentive compensation to the General Partner were made prior to any distributions made to holders of our common stock.

Investment Committee

The persons with the most significant responsibility for the day-to-day management of the Company's portfolio are the Voting Members of the Investment Committee. The Voting Members of the Investment Committee are Mark K. Holdsworth, Michael E. Leitner, Howard M. Levkowitz, Philip M. Tseng and Rajneesh Vig. Each of the Voting Members are members of the Investment Committee, which includes all of the investment staff of our advisor. The number of Voting Members and non-voting members of the Investment Committee is subject to increase or decrease in the sole discretion of our Advisor.

Voting Members

Mark K. Holdsworth: Prior to joining Mr. Tennenbaum in founding our Advisor, Mr. Holdsworth was a Vice President, Corporate Finance, of US Bancorp Libra, a high yield debt securities investment banking firm. He also worked as a generalist in corporate finance at Salomon Brothers, Inc., and as an Associate at a real estate advisory firm. Mr. Holdsworth currently serves as Chief Executive Officer of certain other Tennenbaum Capital Partners, LLC-advised funds, Chairman of WinCup, Inc., Vice Chairman of EP Management Corporation and as a Director of Parsons Corporation, one of the largest engineering, design and construction companies in the world. He received a B.A. in Physics from Pomona College, a B.S. with honors in Engineering and Applied Science (concentration in Mechanical Engineering) from the California Institute of Technology, and an M.B.A. from Harvard Business School.

Michael E. Leitner: Prior to joining our Advisor in 2005, Mr. Leitner served as Senior Vice President of Corporate Development for WilTel Communications. Prior to that, he served as President and Chief Executive Officer of GlobeNet Communications, leading the company through a successful turnaround and sale. Prior to that, he was Vice President of Corporate Development of 360networks. Prior to that, he served as Senior Director of Corporate Development for Microsoft Corporation, where he managed corporate investments and acquisitions in the telecommunications, media, managed services, and business applications software sectors, completing over \$9 billion in software and communications infrastructure transactions globally. Prior to Microsoft, he was a Vice President in the M&A group at Merrill Lynch. He currently serves as a representative for Tennenbaum on the

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boards of Integra Telecom and Online Resources, and is a board observer to Primacom GmbH. Mr. Leitner is very active in community events, serving on several non-profit boards and committees. He received a B.A. in Economics from the University of California, Los Angeles and an M.B.A. from the University of Michigan

Howard M. Levkowitz: Prior to joining Mr. Tennenbaum in founding our Advisor, Mr. Levkowitz was an attorney specializing in real estate and insolvencies with Dewey Ballantine LLP. Mr. Levkowitz serves as President of certain of our Advisor's other funds that employ a broad set of credit-oriented strategies and is Chairman of our Advisor's Management Committee. He has served as a director of both public and private companies. He has also served on a number of formal and informal creditor committees. Mr. Levkowitz serves as Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of the Company. He received a B.A. in History (Magna Cum Laude) from the University of Pennsylvania, a B.S. in Economics (Magna Cum Laude, concentration in Finance) from The Wharton School, and a J.D. from the University of Southern California.

Philip M. Tseng: Prior to joining our Advisor, Mr. Tseng was a member of the Credit Suisse First Boston technology investment banking group focusing on technology and business services. While at CSFB, he advised on and executed M&A, public and private equity and structured debt transactions for a broad range of small and large cap companies. He also spent time covering technology services companies as an equity research analyst. Prior to that, he spent time in investment banking at Deutsche Banc Alex Brown, where he managed equity and debt offerings for telecommunications companies, both emerging and incumbent carriers. Mr. Tseng currently serves as a Director on the boards of First Advantage, Shopzilla Inc., Anacomp, Inc., and also as a Director on the board of the United States Tennis Association (USTA) Southern California section. He received an A.B. in Economics Harvard College and an M.B.A from the Harvard Business School.

Rajneesh Vig: Prior to joining our Advisor, Mr. Vig worked for Deutsche Bank in New York as a member of the bank's Principal Finance Group. Prior to that, Mr. Vig was a Director in the Technology Investment Banking group in San Francisco where he advised a broad range of growth and large cap technology companies on merger, acquisition and public/private financing transactions. Prior to his time at Deutsche Bank, Mr. Vig was a Manager in Price Waterhouse's Shareholder Value Consulting group, and he began his career in Arthur Andersen's Financial Markets/Capital Markets group. He currently serves on the board of Dialogic and is a board observer for GSI Group. Mr. Vig is also on the Los Angeles Advisory Board of the Posse Foundation, a non-profit organization that identifies, recruits and trains student leaders from public high schools for enrollment at top-tier universities. He received a B.A. with highest honors in Economics and Political Science from Connecticut College and an M.B.A. in Finance from New York University.

The voting members of our Advisor's Investment Committee for each Other Advisor Account are primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of such other Advisor Account. Messrs. Holdsworth, Leitner, Levkowitz and Vig are voting members of the Investment Committee for a majority of the Other Advisor Accounts. The advisory compensation of each of these accounts is based in part on the performance of the account during periods where such account meets minimum performance requirements.

Material conflicts of interest that may arise in connection with the Voting Members' management of the Company's investments, on the one hand, and the investments of the Other Advisor Accounts, on the other. See Risks — Risks related to our business — We have limited operating history as a BDC, and if our Advisor is unable to manage our investments effectively, we may be unable to achieve our investment objective. In addition, our Advisor may face conflicts in allocating investment opportunities between us and certain other entities that could impact our investment returns.

Each Voting Member receives a fixed salary from our Advisor. Additionally, each Voting Member receives fixed periodic distributions from our Advisor. Further, each Voting Member receives periodic pro rata distributions of any

profits of our Advisor based on his equity interest therein. Such distributions include performance fees paid to our Advisor by the other registered investment companies that pay performance fees. Performance allocations from the other registered investment companies that are limited partnerships, or the LPs, are paid to the general partner of the LPs, or the GP. Performance allocations from the other pooled investment vehicles are paid to the GP or our Advisor. Each Voting Member receives periodic pro rata distributions of any profits of the GP or our Advisor, based on his equity interests therein and his common equity interest in certain funds managed by our Advisor, including us. Each Voting Member is also eligible for a discretionary bonus paid by our Advisor based on an assessment by our Advisor of the Voting Member's relative contribution to our Advisor's overall activities.

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The dollar range of equity securities in the Company beneficially owned at December 31, 2017 by each person who is a Voting Member is as follows:

Mark K. Holdsworth	Over \$1,000,000
Michael E. Leitner	\$100,001 – \$500,000
Howard M. Levkowitz	Over \$1,000,000
Philip M. Tseng	\$ 10,001 – \$ 50,000
Rajneesh Vig	\$100,001 – \$500,000

Other Accounts Managed

The information below lists the number of other accounts for which each Voting Member of the Investment Committee was primarily responsible for the day-to-day management as of the fiscal year ended December 31, 2017.

Name of Investment Committee Voting Member	Type of Accounts	Total No. of Other Accounts Managed	Total Other Assets (in millions)	No. of Other Accounts where Advisory Fee is Based on Performance	Total Assets in Other Accounts where Advisory Fee is Based on Performance (in millions)
Mark K. Holdsworth	Other Pooled Investment Vehicles:	4	\$ 811.7	4	\$ 811.7
	Other Accounts:	1	\$ 1,629.4	1	\$ 1,629.4
Michael E. Leitner	Other Pooled Investment Vehicles:	23	\$ 3,766.7	20	\$ 2,970.7
	Other Accounts:	1	\$ 1,629.4	1	\$ 1,629.4
Howard M. Levkowitz	Other Pooled Investment Vehicles:	23	\$ 3,766.7	20	\$ 2,970.7
	Other Accounts:	1	\$ 1,629.4	1	\$ 1,629.4
Philip M. Tseng	Other Pooled Investment Vehicles:	20	\$ 3,255.4	17	\$ 2,459.5
	Other Accounts:	1	\$ 1,629.4	1	\$ 1,629.4
Rajneesh Vig	Other Pooled Investment Vehicles:	23	\$ 3,766.1	20	\$ 2,970.7
	Other Accounts:	1	\$ 1,629.4	1	\$ 1,629.4

Investment Management Agreements

The Holding Company and the Operating Company have entered into separate but substantially identical investment management agreements with our Advisor, under which our 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. In addition, pursuant to the LPA, the General Partner directs and executes the day-to-day operational activities of the Operating Company. For providing these services, our Advisor receives a base management fee and may receive incentive compensation. On January 29, 2018, the Operating Company amended and restated the LPA, effective as of January 1, 2018, to convert the existing incentive compensation structure from a profit allocation and distribution to the General Partner into a fee payable to our Advisor pursuant to the investment management agreements. The amendment has no impact on the amount of the incentive compensation paid or services received by the Operating Company. Accordingly, prior to January 1, 2018, incentive compensation was allocated to the General Partner as a distribution.

The base management fee and the incentive compensation, if any, are paid by the Operating Company to our Advisor. 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 reasons incentive compensation is not paid by the Operating Company, such amounts will be paid directly by the Holding Company to our Advisor pursuant to its investment management agreement with our Advisor.

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Under the terms of our investment management agreements, our Advisor:

determines the composition of our portfolio, the nature and timing of the changes to our portfolio and the manner of implementing such changes;

identifies, evaluates and negotiates the structure of the investments we make (including performing due diligence on our prospective portfolio companies); and

closes, monitors and administers the investments we make, including the exercise of any voting or consent rights.

Our Advisor's services under the investment management agreements are not exclusive, and it is free to furnish similar services to other entities so long as its services to us are not impaired.

Pursuant to our investment management agreements, we pay our Advisor compensation for investment advisory and management services consisting of base management compensation and a two-part incentive compensation.

Management Fee. The base management fee is calculated at an annual rate of 1.5% of the Holding Company's 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. 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. The base management fee for any partial quarter is appropriately prorated.

Incentive Compensation. We also pay incentive compensation to our Advisor pursuant to the investment management agreements. Prior to January 1, 2018, incentive compensation was allocated to the General Partner as a distribution. Under the investment management agreements and the LPA, pursuant to which incentive compensation was distributed to the General Partner prior to January 1, 2018, no incentive compensation was incurred until after January 1, 2013.

Beginning January 1, 2013, the incentive compensation equals the sum of (1) 20% of all ordinary income since that date and (2) 20% of all net realized capital gains (net of any net unrealized capital depreciation) since that date, with each component being subject to a total return requirement of 8% of contributed common equity annually. Through December 31, 2017, the incentive compensation was an equity allocation to the General Partner under the LPA. Effective January 1, 2018, the LPA was amended to remove the incentive compensation distribution provisions therein, and the incentive compensation became payable as a fee to our Advisor pursuant to the investment management agreements. The amendment has no impact on the amount of the incentive compensation paid or services received by the Operating Company.

The incentive compensation has two components, ordinary income and capital gains. Each component will be payable or distributable quarterly in arrears (or upon termination of our Advisor as the investment manager or the General Partner as the general partner of the Operating Company, as of the termination date) beginning January 1, 2013 and calculated as follows:

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 is subject to a total return limitation. That is, no incentive compensation is to be 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 will not be 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

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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 is paid or distributed in full prior to payment or distribution of the ordinary income component.

Each of the ordinary income and capital gains components of the incentive compensation accrue as a liability for us each time we calculate the amounts we owe our Advisor based on net asset value. Further, for accounting purposes only, we are required under GAAP to accrue a theoretical capital gains incentive compensation based upon net realized capital gains and unrealized capital appreciation and depreciation on investments held at the end of each quarter when we determine net asset value. The accrual of this theoretical capital gains incentive compensation assumes all unrealized capital appreciation and depreciation is realized in order to reflect a theoretical capital gains incentive compensation that would be payable to our Advisor at each measurement date. It should be noted that a fee so calculated and accrued would not be payable under the Advisers Act and would not be paid based upon such computation of capital gains incentive fees in subsequent periods. Amounts actually paid to our Advisor will be consistent with the Advisers Act and the formula reflected in the investment management agreement which specifically excludes consideration of unrealized capital appreciation.

For purposes of the foregoing computations and the total return limitation, the following definitions apply:

- **cumulative** means amounts for the period commencing January 1, 2013 and ending as of the applicable calculation date.

- **contributed common equity** means the value of net assets attributable to our common stock as of December 31, 2012 plus the proceeds to us of all issuances of common stock less (A) offering costs of any of our securities or leverage facilities, (B) all distributions by us representing a return of capital and (C) the total cost of all repurchases of our common stock by us, in each case after December 31, 2012 and through the end of the preceding calendar quarter in question, in each case as determined on an accrual and consolidated basis.

- **ordinary income before incentive compensation** means our interest income, dividend income and any other income (including any other fees, such as commitment, origination, structuring, diligence, managerial assistance and consulting fees or other fees that we receive from portfolio companies) during the period, (i) minus our operating expenses during the period (including the base management fee, expenses payable under the administration agreement, any interest expense and any dividends paid on any issued and outstanding preferred stock), (ii) plus increases and minus decreases in net assets not treated as components of income, operating expense, gain, loss, appreciation or depreciation and not treated as contributions or distributions in respect of common equity, and (iii) without reduction for any incentive compensation and any organization or offering costs, in each case determined on an accrual and consolidated basis.

- **total return** means the amount equal to the combination of ordinary income before incentive compensation, realized capital gains and losses and unrealized capital appreciation and depreciation of the Company for the period, in each case determined on an accrual and consolidated basis.

If our total return does not exceed the total return limitation, the limitation will not have the effect of eliminating the possibility of paying such incentive compensation, but rather will postpone any incentive compensation until our cumulative annual total return exceeds the 8% threshold. The nature of the total return limitation may also make it easier for our Advisor to earn incentive compensation in higher interest rate environments or if the Funds' net asset value has increased.

**Total Return Limitation
(based on cumulative annual total return)**

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The financial highlights in the notes to our financial statements include a calculation of total return based on the change in the market value of our shares. The financial highlights in the notes to our financial statements may also include a calculation of total return based on the change in our net asset value from period to period. The total return limitation for purposes of the incentive compensation calculations is based on the stated elements of return: ordinary income before incentive compensation, realized capital gain and loss and unrealized capital appreciation and depreciation. It differs from the total return based on the market value or net asset value of our shares in that it is a cumulative measurement that is compared to our daily weighted-average contributed common equity rather than a periodic measurement that is compared to our net asset value or market value, and in that it excludes incentive compensation.

Examples of Incentive Compensation Calculation**Example 1: Income Portion of Incentive Compensation:****Assumptions**

¶ Total return limitation(1) = 8%

Alternative 1**Additional Assumptions**

• cumulative gross ordinary income (including interest, dividends, fees, etc.) = 11.5%

• cumulative ordinary income before incentive compensation (gross ordinary income – (management fee + other expenses)) = 9%

• cumulative annual total return = 7%

- prior ordinary income incentive compensation = 0%

Cumulative total return does not exceed total return limitation, therefore there is no income incentive compensation.

Alternative 2**Additional Assumptions**

• cumulative gross ordinary income (including interest, dividends, fees, etc.) = 11%

• cumulative ordinary income before incentive compensation (gross ordinary income – (management fee + other expenses)) = 8.5%

• cumulative annual total return = 9.5%

- prior ordinary income incentive compensation = 0%

Cumulative ordinary income before incentive compensation is positive and the cumulative total return exceeds the total return limitation, therefore there is income incentive compensation.

Income incentive compensation = ((20% × ordinary income before incentive compensation) but not more than ((100% × (cumulative total return up to 10%–8% total return limitation)) + (20% × cumulative total return above 10%)))

= ((20% × 8.5%) or, if less, ((100% × (9.5%–8%) + (20% × 0%)))

= 1.7% or, if less, 1.5%

= 1.5%

(1) Represents 8.0% annualized total return limitation.

•Management fee⁽²⁾ = 1.5%

(2) Represents 1.5% annualized management fee, assuming no liabilities.

•Other expenses (legal, accounting, custodian, transfer agent, etc.)⁽³⁾ = 1%

(3) Excludes organizational and offering costs.

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Alternative 3

Additional Assumptions

- cumulative gross ordinary income (including interest, dividends, fees, etc.) = 15.5%
- cumulative ordinary income before incentive compensation (gross ordinary income – (management fee + other expenses)) = 13%
- cumulative annual total return = 18%
 - prior ordinary income incentive compensation = 1%

Cumulative ordinary income before incentive compensation is positive and cumulative total return exceeds the total return limitation, therefore there is income incentive compensation.

Income incentive compensation = ((20% × ordinary income before incentive compensation) but not more than ((100% × (cumulative total return up to 10%–8% total return limitation)) + (20% × cumulative total return above 10%))), less income incentive compensation previously paid

$$= ((20\% \times 13\%) \text{ or, if less, } ((100\% \times (10\% - 8\%) + (20\% \times (18\% - 10\%))) - 1\%$$

$$= (2.6\% \text{ or, if less, } ((2\% + (20\% \times 8\%))) - 1\%$$

$$= (2.6\% \text{ or, if less, } (2\% + 1.6\%)) - 1\%$$

$$= (2.6\% \text{ or, if less, } 3.6\%) - 1\%$$

$$= 1.6\%$$

Note that due to the priority of capital gains compensation over ordinary income compensation, had the 5%⁽⁴⁾ of cumulative unrealized capital gains been realized, the capital gains incentive compensation would have been 1% (i.e. 20% × 5%) and would have reduced ordinary income compensation from 1.6% to 0.6%. Further, if there had been 1.6% or more of prior capital gains compensation, the ordinary income compensation payment would have been zero.

Example 2: Capital Gains Portion of Incentive Compensation:

Alternative 1:

Assumptions

• Year 1: \$20 million investment made in Company A (Investment A), and \$30 million investment made in Company B (Investment B).

• Year 2: Investment A sold for \$50 million and fair market value, or FMV, of Investment B determined to be \$32 million. Cumulative annual total return of 40%.

• Year 3: FMV of Investment B determined to be \$25 million. Cumulative annual total return of 15%.

• Year 4: Investment B sold for \$31 million. Cumulative annual total return of 10%.

The capital gains portion of the incentive compensation would be:

• Year 1: None.

• Year 2: Capital gains incentive compensation of \$6 million (\$6 million = \$30 million realized capital gains on sale of Investment A multiplied by 20% and total return limitation satisfied).

Year 3: None; no realized capital gains.

Year 4: Capital gains incentive compensation of \$0.2 million (\$31 million cumulative realized capital gains multiplied by 20%, less \$6 million of capital gains incentive compensation paid in year 2 and total return limitation satisfied).

(4) 5% of cumulative unrealized capital gains = 18% cumulative annual total return – 13% cumulative ordinary income before incentive compensation.

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Alternative 2

Assumptions

- Year 1: \$20 million investment made in Company A (Investment A), \$30 million investment made in Company B (Investment B) and \$25 million investment made in Company C (Investment C).
 - Year 2: Investment A sold for \$50 million, FMV of Investment B determined to be \$25 million and FMV of Investment C determined to be \$25 million. Cumulative annual total return of 15%.
 - Year 3: FMV of Investment B determined to be \$27 million and Investment C sold for \$30 million. Cumulative annual total return of 7%.
 - Year 4: FMV of Investment B determined to be \$35 million. Cumulative annual total return of 20%.
 - Year 5: Investment B sold for \$40 million. Cumulative annual total return of 20%.
- The capital gains portion of the incentive compensation would be:

- Year 1: None.
- Year 2: Capital gains incentive compensation of \$5 million; 20% multiplied by \$25 million (\$30 million realized capital gains on Investment A less \$5 million unrealized capital depreciation on Investment B, and the total return limitation is satisfied).
- Year 3: None as the total return limitation is not satisfied.
- Year 4: Capital gains incentive compensation of \$2 million (\$35 million cumulative realized capital gains (including \$5 million of realized capital gains from year 3 at a time when the total return limitation was not satisfied and no cumulative unrealized capital depreciation) multiplied by 20%, less \$5 million capital gains incentive compensation paid in year 2, and the total return limitation is satisfied).
- Year 5: Capital gains incentive compensation of \$2 million (\$45 million cumulative realized capital gains multiplied by 20%, less \$7 million in capital gains incentive compensation paid in years 2 and 4, and the total return limitation is satisfied).

Payment of our expenses

All investment professionals and staff of our Advisor, when and to the extent engaged in providing investment advisory and management services, and the compensation and routine overhead expenses of such personnel allocable to such services (including health insurance, 401(k) plan benefits, payroll taxes and other compensation related matters), are provided and paid for by our Advisor. We bear all other costs and expenses of our operations and transactions, including those relating to:

- our organization;
- calculating our net asset value and net asset value per share (including the cost and expenses of any independent valuation firm);
- expenses, including travel expense, incurred by our Advisor or payable to third parties in performing due diligence on prospective portfolio companies, monitoring our investments and, if necessary, enforcing our rights;
- interest payable on debt, if any, incurred to finance our investments;
- the costs of this and all future offerings of common stock and other securities, if any;
- the base management fee and any incentive management fee;
- distributions on our shares;
- administration fees payable under our administration agreement;
- transfer agent and custody fees and expenses;
- the allocated costs incurred by the General Partner as our Administrator in providing managerial assistance to those portfolio companies that request it;

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amounts payable to third parties relating to, or associated with, evaluating, making and disposing of investments;
brokerage fees and commissions;
registration fees;
listing fees;
taxes;
director fees and expenses;
costs of preparing and filing reports or other documents with the SEC;
the costs of any reports, proxy statements or other notices to our stockholders, including printing costs;
costs of holding stockholder meetings;
our fidelity bond;
directors and officers/errors and omissions liability insurance, and any other insurance premiums;
litigation, indemnification and other non-recurring or extraordinary expenses;
direct costs and expenses of administration and operation, including audit and legal costs;
dues, fees and charges of any trade association of which we are a member; and
all other expenses reasonably incurred by us or the Administrator in connection with administering our business, such as the allocable portion of overhead under our administration agreement, including rent and other allocable portions of the cost of certain of our officers and their respective staffs.

From time to time, our Advisor may pay amounts owed by us to third party providers of goods or services. We will subsequently reimburse our Advisor for such amounts paid on our behalf.

Limitation of liability and indemnification

The investment management agreements provide that our Advisor and its officers, directors, employees and affiliates are not liable to us or any of our stockholders for any act or omission by it or its employees in the supervision or management of our investment activities or for any loss sustained by us or our stockholders, except that the foregoing exculpation does not extend to any act or omission constituting willful misfeasance, bad faith, gross negligence or reckless disregard of its obligations under the investment management agreements. The investment management agreements also provide for indemnification by us of our Advisor's members, directors, officers, employees, agents and control persons for liabilities incurred by it in connection with their services to us, subject to the same limitations and to certain conditions.

Board and shareholder approval of the investment management agreements

Our board of directors held an in-person meeting on May 3, 2017, in order to consider and reapprove our investment management agreements for an additional one-year term. In its consideration of the investment management agreements, the board of directors focused on information it had received relating to, among other things: (a) the nature, quality and extent of the advisory and other services to be provided to us by our Advisor; (b) comparative data with respect to advisory fees or similar expenses paid by other business development companies with similar investment objectives; (c) our financial performance, projected operating expenses and expense ratio compared to business development companies with similar investment objectives; (d) any existing and potential sources of indirect income to our Advisor from its relationships with us and the profitability of those relationships; (e) information about the services performed and the personnel performing such services under the investment management agreements; (f) the organizational capability and financial condition of our Advisor and its affiliates; (g) our Advisor's practices regarding the selection and compensation of brokers that execute our portfolio transactions and the brokers' provision of brokerage and research services to our investment advisor; and (h) the possibility of obtaining similar services from other third party service providers or through an internally managed structure.

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Based on the information reviewed and the discussions, the board of directors, including a majority of the non-interested directors, concluded that the investment management fee rates are reasonable in relation to the services to be provided.

A majority of our currently existing shareholders have approved our investment management agreements. A discussion regarding the basis for our board of directors' approval of the investment management agreements is available in our consent solicitation statement filed with the SEC on April 8, 2011.

Duration and termination

The investment management agreements remained in effect for a period of two years and thereafter will remain in effect from year to year if approved annually by our board of directors or by the affirmative vote of the holders of a majority of our outstanding voting securities, including, in either case, approval by a majority of our directors who are not interested persons. The investment management agreements will automatically terminate in the event of its assignment. The investment management agreements may be terminated by either party without penalty upon not less than 60 days written notice to the other. Any termination by us must be authorized either by our board of directors or by vote of our stockholders. See **Risks — Risks relating to our business and structure —** We are dependent upon senior management personnel of our Advisor for our future success, and if our Advisor is unable to hire and retain qualified personnel or if our Advisor loses any member of its senior management team, our ability to achieve our investment objective could be significantly harmed.

Administration Agreement

We have entered into administration agreements with the Administrator, which we refer to as the administration agreement, under which the Administrator provides administrative services to us. The Administrator provides us with office facilities, equipment, clerical, bookkeeping and record keeping services at such office facilities and such other services as the Administrator, subject to review by the boards, from time to time determines to be necessary or useful to perform its obligations under the administration agreements. The Administrator also provides services including, but not limited to, the arrangement for the services of, and the overseeing of, custodians, depositories, transfer agents, dividend disbursing agents, other stockholder servicing agents, accountants, attorneys, underwriters, brokers and dealers, corporate fiduciaries, insurers, banks, stockholders and such other persons in any such other capacity deemed to be necessary or desirable. The Administrator also makes reports to the boards of its performance of obligations under the administration agreement and furnishes advice and recommendations with respect to such other aspects of our business and affairs that we determine to be desirable. The Administrator is responsible for our financial and other records that are required to be maintained and prepares all reports and other materials required by any agreement or to be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission or any other regulatory authority, including reports on Forms 8-K, 10-Q, 10-K and periodic reports to stockholders, determining the amounts available for distribution as dividends and distributions to be paid by us to our stockholders, reviewing and implementing any share purchase programs authorized by the boards and maintaining or overseeing the maintenance of our books and records as required under the 1940 Act, maintaining (or overseeing maintenance by other persons) such other books and records required by law or for our proper operation. In addition, the Administrator will assist us in determining and publishing our net asset value, overseeing the preparation and filing of our tax returns, and the printing and disseminating of reports to our stockholders. For providing these services, facilities and personnel, we reimburse the Administrator for expenses incurred by the Administrator in performing its obligations under the administration agreement, including our allocable portion of overhead under the administration agreement and 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. The methodology of allocating such administration costs and expenses includes allocating (1) Administrator employee compensation based on time spent on the administration of the Company, excluding any compensation paid to investment professionals, and (2) rent,

information technology, and other applicable expenses based on the percentage of Administrator employees performing administration of the Company and the time spent by such employees on the administration of the Company. From time to time, the Administrator may pay amounts owed by us to third-party providers of goods or services. We subsequently reimburse the Administrator for such amounts paid on our behalf.

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SALES OF COMMON STOCK BELOW NET ASSET VALUE

We received the approval of our common stockholders to, in one or more public or private offerings of our common stock, sell shares of our common stock at a price below our then current NAV per share, subject to certain conditions discussed below (including, without limitation, that the number of shares sold on any given date does not exceed 25% of our then outstanding common stock immediately prior to such sale). We are seeking stockholder approval at our 2018 annual meeting to continue our ability to issue shares of common stock below net asset value, subject to such conditions. The authorization is effective for a twelve month period expiring on the anniversary of the date of approval.

Conditions to Sales Below NAV Per Share

We will only sell shares of our common stock pursuant to the aforementioned authority at a price below NAV per share if the following conditions are met:

- a majority of our independent directors and a majority of the Company's directors who have no financial interest in the sale have approved the sale as in our best interests and in the best interests of our stockholders;
- a majority of such Directors, who are not interested persons of us, in consultation with the underwriter or underwriters of the offering if it is to be underwritten, or sales manager or sales managers, have determined in good faith, and as of a time immediately prior to the first solicitation by or on behalf of us of firm commitments to purchase such shares of our common stock or immediately prior to the issuance of such shares of our common stock, that the price at which such shares of our common stock are to be sold is not less than a price which closely approximates the market value of those shares of our common stock, less any underwriting commission or discount, which could be substantial; and
- the number of shares to be sold on any given date pursuant to such authority does not exceed 25% of our then outstanding common stock immediately prior to each such sale.

There is no maximum level of discount from NAV at which we may sell shares pursuant to this authority. In making a determination that an offering below NAV per share is in our and our stockholders' best interests, our board of directors may also consider a variety of factors including:

- the effect that an offering below NAV per share would have on our stockholders, including the potential dilution they would experience as a result of the offering;
- the amount per share by which the offering price per share and the net proceeds per share are less than the most recently determined NAV per share;
- the relationship of recent market prices of common stock to NAV per share and the potential impact of the offering on the market price per share of our common stock;
- whether the estimated offering price would closely approximate the market value of our shares and would not be below current market price;
- the potential market impact of being able to raise capital in the current financial market;
- the nature of any new investors anticipated to acquire shares in the offering;
- the anticipated rate of return on and quality, type and availability of investments; and
- the leverage available to us.

We will not sell shares under a prospectus supplement to the registration statement or current post-effective amendment thereto of which this prospectus forms a part (the "current registration statement") if the cumulative dilution to our NAV per share from offerings under the current registration statement exceeds 15%. This limit would be measured separately for each offering pursuant to the current registration statement by calculating the percentage dilution or accretion to aggregate NAV from that offering and then summing the percentage from each offering. For example, if our most recently determined NAV per share at the time of the first offering is \$14.80 and we have 58.847 million shares outstanding, sale of 11.77 million shares at net proceeds to us of \$7.40 per share (a 50% discount) would produce dilution of 8.3%. If we subsequently determined that our NAV

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per share decreased to \$14.00 on the then 70.62 million shares outstanding and then made an additional offering, we could, for example, sell approximately an additional 10.86 million shares at net proceeds to us of \$7.00 per share, which would produce dilution of 6.7%, before we would reach the aggregate 15.0% limit. If we file a new post-effective amendment, the threshold would reset.

Sales by us of our common stock at a discount from NAV pose potential risks for our existing stockholders whether or not they participate in the offering, as well as for new investors who participate in the offering.

The following three headings and accompanying tables will explain and provide hypothetical examples on the impact of an offering at a price less than NAV per share on three different set of investors:

- existing shareholders who do not purchase any shares in the offering.
- existing shareholders who purchase a relatively small amount of shares in the offering or a relatively large amount of shares in the offering.
- new investors who become shareholders by purchasing shares in the offering.

Examples of Dilutive Effect of the Issuance of Shares Below NAV Per Share

Impact on Existing Stockholders Who Do Not Participate in the Offering

Our existing stockholders who do not participate in an offering below NAV per share or who do not buy additional shares in the secondary market at the same or lower price we obtain in the offering (after expenses and commissions) face the greatest potential risks. These stockholders will experience an immediate decrease (often called dilution) in the NAV of the shares they hold and their NAV per share. 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 will experience in our assets, potential earning power and voting interests due to the offering. These stockholders may also experience a decline in the market price of their shares, which often reflects to some degree announced or potential increases and decreases in NAV. This decrease could be more pronounced as the size of the offering and level of discounts increase. There is no maximum level of discount from NAV at which we may sell shares pursuant to this authority.

The following table illustrates the level of net asset value dilution that would be experienced by a nonparticipating stockholder in four different hypothetical offerings of different sizes and levels of discount from net asset value per share, although it is not possible to predict the level of market price decline that may occur in an actual offering. Actual sales prices and discounts may differ from the presentation below. There is no maximum level of discount from NAV at which we may sell shares pursuant to this authority.

The examples assume hypothetically that the issuer has 58,847,000 common shares outstanding, \$1,629,425,000 in total assets and \$758,700,000 in total liabilities. The hypothetical NAV and NAV per share are thus \$870,725,000 and \$14.80. Using these hypothetical numbers, the chart below illustrates the dilutive effect on Stockholder A of (1) an offering of 2,942,350 shares of common stock (5% of the outstanding shares of common stock) at \$14.06 per share after offering expenses and commission (a 5% discount from NAV), (2) an offering of 5,884,700 shares of common stock (10% of the outstanding shares of common stock) at \$13.32 per share after offering expenses and commissions (a 10% discount from NAV), (3) an offering of 14,711,750 shares of common stock (25% of the outstanding shares of common stock) at \$11.10 per share after offering expenses and commissions (a 25% discount from NAV), and (4) an offering of 14,711,750 shares of common stock (25% of the outstanding shares of common stock) at \$0.00 per share after offering expenses and commissions (a 100% discount from NAV).

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	Example 1 5% Offering at 5% Discount			Example 2 10% Offering at 10% Discount			Example 3 25% Offering at 25% Discount			Example 4 25% Offering at 100% Discount		
	Prior to Sale Below NAV	Following Sale	% Change	Following Sale	% Change	Following Sale	% Change	Following Sale	% Change	Following Sale	% Change	
g		\$ 14.80		\$ 14.02		\$ 11.68		\$		\$	—	
r		\$ 14.06		\$ 13.32		\$ 11.10		\$		\$	—	
s per												
e to												
ares	58,847,000	61,789,350	5.00 %	64,731,700	10.00 %	73,558,750	25.00 %	73,558,750		73,558,750	25.00 %	
ding	\$ 14.80	\$ 14.76	-0.24 %	\$ 14.66	-0.91 %	\$ 14.06	-5.00 %	\$ 11.84		\$ 11.84	-20.00 %	
er												
u to												
lder												
Held												
lder	588,470	588,470	—	588,470	—	588,470	—	588,470		588,470	—	
age												
lder	1.0 %	0.95 %	-4.76 %	0.91 %	-9.09 %	0.80 %	-20.00 %	0.80 %		0.80 %	-20.00 %	
ssset												
AV												
lder	\$ 8,707,250	\$ 8,686,518	-0.24 %	\$ 8,628,093	-0.91 %	\$ 8,271,888	-5.00 %	\$ 6,965,800		\$ 6,965,800	-20.00 %	
ent												
lder												
med												
4.80												
re)	\$ 8,707,250	\$ 8,707,250	—	\$ 8,707,250	—	\$ 8,707,250	—	\$ 8,707,250		\$ 8,707,250	—	

ent)	— \$	20,732	\$	79,157	\$	435,363	\$	1,741,450
re ts								
lder	\$	14.76	\$	14.66	\$	14.06	\$	11.84
ent re								
lder med 4.80 re on Held	\$	14.80	\$	14.80	\$	14.80	\$	14.80
per eld								
lder 7 per ess ent re)	\$	(0.04)	\$	(0.13)	\$	(0.74)	\$	(2.96)
ge t to lder cion re by ent re)								
				-0.24 %		-0.91 %		-5.00 %

Impact on Existing Stockholders Who Do Participate in the Offering

Our existing stockholders who participate in the offering or who buy additional shares in the secondary market at the same or lower price as we obtain in the offering (after expenses and commissions) will experience the same types of NAV per share dilution as the nonparticipating stockholders, albeit at a lower level, to the extent they purchase less than the same percentage of the discounted offering as their interest in our shares immediately prior to the offering. The level of NAV per share dilution will decrease as the number of shares such stockholders purchase increases. Existing stockholders who buy more than such percentage will experience NAV per share dilution on their existing

shares but will, in contrast to existing stockholders who purchase less than their proportionate share of the offering, experience an increase (often called accretion) in average NAV per share over their investment per share and will also experience a disproportionately greater increase in their participation in our earnings and assets and their voting power than our increase in assets, potential earning power and voting interests due to the offering. The level of accretion will increase as the excess number of shares such stockholder purchases increases. Even a stockholder who overparticipates will, however, be subject to the risk that we may make additional discounted offerings in which such stockholder does not participate, in which case such a stockholder will experience NAV per share dilution as described above in such subsequent offerings. These stockholders may also experience a decline in the market price of their shares, which often reflects to some degree announced or potential decreases in NAV per share. This decrease could be more pronounced as the size of the offering and level of discounts increases. There is no maximum level of discount from NAV at which we may sell shares pursuant to this authority.

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The following chart illustrates the level of dilution and accretion in the offering for a stockholder that acquires shares equal to (1) 50% of its proportionate share of the offering (i.e., 73,559 shares, which is 0.50% of the offering rather than its 1.0% proportionate share) and (2) 150% of such percentage (i.e., 220,676 shares, which is 1.5% of the offering rather than its 1.0% proportionate share). NAV has not been finally determined for any day after December 31, 2016. The table below is shown based upon the reported NAV of \$14.80 at December 31, 2017. The following example assumes a sale of 14,711,750 shares at a sales price to the public of \$11.68 with a 5% underwriting discount and commissions (\$11.10 per share net).

	50% Participation			150% Participation	
	Prior to Sale Below NAV	Following Sale	% Change	Following Sale	% Change
<i>Offering Price</i>					
Price per Share to Public		\$ 11.68		\$ 11.68	
Net Proceeds per Share to Issuer		11.10		11.10	
<i>Decrease/Increase to NAV</i>					
Total Shares Outstanding	58,847,000	73,558,750	10.00 %	73,558,750	10.00 %
NAV per Share	\$ 14.80	\$ 14.06	-0.91 %	\$ 14.06	-0.91 %
<i>Dilution/Accretion to Stockholder</i>					
Shares Held by Stockholder A	588,470	662,029	12.50 %	809,146	37.5 %
Percentage Held by Stockholder A	1.00 %	0.90 %	-10.00 %	1.10 %	10.00 %
Total NAV Held by Stockholder A	\$ 8,707,250	\$ 9,305,873	6.9 %	\$ 11,373,845	30.6 %
Total Investment by Stockholder A (Assumed to be \$14.80 per Share held Prior to Sale)	\$ 8,707,250	\$ 9,566,518		\$ 11,285,054	
Total Dilution/Accretion to Stockholder A (Total NAV Less Total Investment)		\$ (260,645)		\$ 88,791	
NAV per Share Held by Stockholder A		\$ 14.06		\$ 14.06	
Investment per Share Held by Stockholder A (Assumed to be \$14.80 per Share on Shares Held Prior to Sale)	\$ 14.80	\$ 14.45		\$ 13.95	
Dilution/Accretion per Share Held by Stockholder A (NAV per Share Less Investment per Share)		\$ (0.39)		\$ 0.11	
Percentage Dilution/Accretion to Stockholder A (Dilution/Accretion per Share Divided by Investment per Share)			-2.72 %		0.79 %
<u>Impact On New Investors</u>					

Investors who are not currently stockholders and who participate in an offering below NAV but whose investment per share is greater than the resulting NAV per share due to selling compensation and expenses paid by the issuer will experience an immediate decrease, albeit small, in the NAV of their shares of common stock and their NAV per share compared to the price they pay for their shares of common stock. Investors who are not currently stockholders and who participate in an offering below NAV per share and whose investment per share is also less than the resulting NAV per share due to selling compensation and expenses paid by the issuer being significantly less than the discount per share will experience an immediate increase in the NAV of their shares of common stock and their NAV per share

compared to the price they pay for their shares of common stock. These investors will experience a disproportionately greater participation in our earnings and assets and their voting power than our increase in assets, potential earning power and voting interests. These investors will, however, be subject to the risk that we may make additional discounted offerings in which such new stockholder does not participate, in which case such new stockholder will experience dilution as described above in such subsequent offerings. These investors may also experience a decline in the market price of their shares of common stock, which often reflects to some degree announced or potential increases and decreases in NAV per share. This decrease could be more pronounced as the size of the offering and level of discounts increases. There is no maximum level of discount from NAV at which we may sell shares pursuant to this authority.

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The following chart illustrates the level of dilution or accretion for new investors that would be experienced by a new investor in the same hypothetical 5%, 10%, 25% and 100% discounted offerings as described in the first chart above. The illustration is for a new investor who purchases the same percentage (0.10%) of the shares of common stock in the offering as Stockholder A in the prior examples held immediately prior to the offering. It is not possible to predict the level of market price decline that may occur. Actual sales prices and discounts may differ from the presentation below. There is no maximum level of discount from NAV at which we may sell shares pursuant to the stockholder authority.

	Example 1 5% Offering at 5% Discount			Example 2 10% Offering at 10% Discount		Example 3 25% Offering at 25% Discount		Example 4 25% Offering at 100% Discount
	Prior to Sale Below NAV	Following Sale	% Change	Following Sale	% Change	Following Sale	% Change	Following Sale
Price								
Share to								
		\$ 14.80		\$ 14.02		\$ 11.68		\$ —
nds per								
ssuer		\$ 14.06		\$ 13.32		\$ 11.10		\$ —
Increase								
es								
g	53,847,000	61,789,350	5.00 %	64,731,700	10.00 %	73,558,750	25.00 %	73,558,750
Share	\$ 14.80	\$ 14.76	-0.24 %	\$ 14.66	-0.91 %	\$ 14.06	-5.00 %	\$ 11.84
Accretion								
Stockholder								
d by								
er A	—	29,424		58,847		147,118		147,118
Held by								
er A	0.0 %	0.05 %		0.09 %		0.20 %		0.20 %
Held by								
er A	—	\$ 434,326		\$ 862,809		\$ 2,067,972		\$ 1,741,450
stment by								
er A (At								
ublic)		\$ 435,363		\$ 824,897		\$ 1,718,536		\$ —
ccretion								
lder A								
V Less								
stment)		\$ (1,037)		\$ 37,912		\$ 349,436		\$ 1,741,450
Share								
er A		\$ 14.76		\$ 14.66		\$ 14.06		\$ 11.84
t per		\$ 14.80		\$ 14.02		\$ 11.68		\$ —
l by								

er A				
ccretion				
Held by				
er A				
Share				
ment per	\$ (0.04)	\$ 0.64	\$ 2.38	\$ 11.84
ccretion				
lder A				
Accretion				
Divided				
ment per				
	-0.23 %	4.60 %	20.33 %	

* In this example, the stockholder will have purchased the shares at a 100% discount. Therefore, such stockholder's percentage appreciation would be infinite.

The tables above provide hypothetical examples of the impact that an offering at a price less than NAV per share may have on the NAV per share of existing stockholders who do and do not participate in such an offering. However, the tables above do not show and are not intended to show any potential changes in market price that may occur from an offering at a price less than NAV per share and it is not possible to predict any potential market price change that may occur from such an offering.

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Certain Considerations and Risks

Stockholders should consider the potentially dilutive effect of the issuance of shares of our common stock at a price that is less than the NAV per share and the expenses associated with such issuance on the NAV per outstanding share of our common stock. Any sale of common stock at a price below NAV per share would result in an immediate dilution to existing common stockholders. This dilution would include reduction in the NAV per share as a result of the issuance of shares at a price below the NAV per share and a disproportionately greater decrease in a stockholder's interest in our earnings and assets and their voting interests than the increase in our assets resulting from such issuance. Our board of directors will consider the potential dilutive effect of the issuance of shares at a price below the NAV per share and the level of offering expenses (which are indirectly borne by stockholders) when considering whether to authorize any such issuance. Our board of directors also will consider, among other things, the fact that sales of common stock at a discount to net asset value will benefit our Advisor as our Advisor will earn additional investment management fees on the proceeds of such offerings, as it would from the offering of any other securities of ours or from the offering of common stock at a premium to NAV per share. It should be noted that the maximum number of shares salable below NAV on any given date pursuant to this authority that could result in such dilution is limited to 25% of our then outstanding common stock immediately prior to such sale. However, pursuant to this authority, there is no limit on the number of offerings below NAV that we may make during the period this authorization is in effect. No further authorization from stockholders will be solicited even if the dilution resulting from any such offering or offerings is significant.

The 1940 Act establishes a connection between common stock sale price and NAV per share because, when stock is sold at a sale price below NAV per share, the resulting increase in the number of outstanding shares reduces NAV per share. Stockholders should also consider that they will have no subscription, preferential or preemptive rights to additional shares of the common stock proposed to be authorized for issuance, and thus any future issuance of common stock will dilute such stockholders' holdings of common stock as a percentage of shares outstanding to the extent stockholders do not purchase sufficient shares in the offering or otherwise to maintain their percentage interest. Further, if our current stockholders do not purchase sufficient shares to maintain their percentage interest, regardless of whether such offering is above or below the then current NAV per share, their voting power will be diluted.

In addition, if in the future we are not successful with the proposal to sell shares of our common stock below our then current NAV, we may utilize a rights offering in order to access the equity markets if we trade below NAV per share. A rights offering may be at a greater discount to NAV per share than an offering of our common stock at a price below our NAV per share because, among other things, a rights offering requires a long marketing period which might result in greater share price erosion.

The possibility that our shares of common stock will trade at discounts from NAV or at premiums that are unsustainable over the long term is a risk separate and distinct from the risk that our NAV will decrease. It is not possible to predict whether the shares that may be offered pursuant to this approval will trade at, above, or below NAV.

TABLE OF CONTENTS**DESCRIPTION OF OUR CAPITAL STOCK**

The following description is based on relevant portions of the Delaware General Corporation Law, our charter and bylaws and the 1940 Act. This summary is not complete, and we refer you to the Delaware General Corporation Law, our charter and bylaws and the 1940 Act for a more detailed description of the provisions summarized below.

General

Under the terms of our certificate of incorporation, our authorized stock consists of 200,000,000 shares of common stock, par value \$0.001 per share, and 100,000,000 shares of preferred stock, par value \$0.001 per share. We will only offer shares of our common stock under this prospectus. When we offer shares of our common stock under this prospectus, we will issue an appropriate prospectus supplement. Our common stock is traded on The Nasdaq Global Select Market under the ticker symbol TCPC. There are currently no outstanding options or warrants to purchase our stock. No stock has been authorized for issuance under any equity compensation plans. Under Delaware law, our stockholders generally are not personally liable for our debts or obligations.

The following are our outstanding classes of securities as of March 19, 2018:

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
			Amount Held by us or for Our Account	Amount Outstanding Exclusive of Amounts Shown Under (3)
Title of Class	Amount Authorized			
Common Stock	200,000,000		—	58,884,456
Preferred Stock	100,000,000		—	—

Common stock

Under the terms of our certificate of incorporation, holders of common stock are entitled to one vote for each share held on all matters submitted to a vote of stockholders and do not have cumulative voting rights. Holders of a plurality of the votes of the shares present in person or represented by proxy at the meeting to elect directors and entitled to vote on the election of directors may elect all of the directors standing for election. Holders of common stock are entitled to receive proportionately any dividends declared by our board of directors, subject to any preferential dividend rights of outstanding preferred stock. Upon our liquidation, dissolution or winding up, the holders of common stock are entitled to receive ratably our net assets available after the payment of all debts and other liabilities and subject to the prior rights of any outstanding preferred stock. Holders of common stock have no preemptive, subscription, redemption or conversion rights. The rights, preferences and privileges of holders of common stock are subject to the rights of the holders of any series of preferred stock which we may designate and issue in the future. In addition, holders of our common stock may participate in our dividend reinvestment plan. Our common stock is junior to our indebtedness and other liabilities.

We own 100% of the common limited partner interests in the Operating Company and the Operating Company's common limited partner interests have one vote for each 0.01% of common limited partner interests owned. We will pass-through our votes to our common stockholders and vote all of our interests in the Operating Company in the same proportion and manner as our stockholders vote their common stock.

Preferred stock

Under the terms of our certificate of incorporation, our board of directors is authorized to issue shares of preferred stock in one or more series without stockholder approval. The board has discretion to determine the rights, preferences, privileges and restrictions, including voting rights, dividend rights, conversion rights, redemption privileges and liquidation preferences of each series of preferred stock. The 1940 Act limits our flexibility as to certain rights and preferences of the preferred stock that our certificate of incorporation may provide and requires, among other things, that immediately after issuance and before any distribution is made with respect to common stock, we meet a coverage ratio of total assets to total senior securities, which include all of our borrowings and our preferred stock, of at least 200%, and the holders of shares of preferred stock, if any are issued, must be entitled as a class to elect two directors at all times and to elect a majority of the

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directors if dividends on the preferred stock are unpaid in an amount equal to two full years of dividends on the preferred stock until all arrears are cured. The features of the preferred stock will be further limited by the requirements applicable to regulated investment companies under the Code. The purpose of authorizing our board to issue preferred stock and determine its rights and preferences is to eliminate delays associated with a stockholder vote on specific issuances. The issuance of preferred stock, while providing desirable flexibility in connection with providing leverage for our investment program, possible acquisitions and other corporate purposes, could make it more difficult for a third party to acquire, or could discourage a third party from acquiring, a majority of our outstanding voting stock.

Long-Term Debt

We are permitted, under specified conditions, to issue multiple classes of indebtedness if our asset coverage, as defined in the 1940 Act, is at least equal to 200% immediately after each such issuance. In addition, while any publicly traded debt securities are outstanding, we must make provisions to prohibit any distribution to our stockholders or the repurchase of such securities unless we meet the applicable asset coverage ratios at the time of the distribution or repurchase. We may also borrow amounts up to 5% of the value of our total assets for temporary or emergency purposes without regard to asset coverage.

Delaware law and certain charter and bylaw provisions; anti-takeover measures

Our certificate of incorporation and bylaws, together with the rules of The Nasdaq Global Select Market, provide that:

the board of directors be organized in a single class with all directors standing for election each year
directors may be removed by the affirmative vote of the holders of 75% of the then outstanding shares of our capital stock entitled to vote; and
subject to the rights of any holders of preferred stock, any vacancy on the board of directors, however the vacancy occurs, including a vacancy due to an enlargement of the board, may only be filled by vote of a majority of the directors then in office.

Our certificate of incorporation also provides that special meetings of the stockholders may only be called by our board of directors, Chairman, Chief Executive Officer or President.

Delaware's corporation law provides generally that the affirmative vote of a majority of the shares entitled to vote on any matter is required to amend a corporation's certificate of incorporation or bylaws, unless a corporation's certificate of incorporation or bylaws requires a greater percentage. Our certificate of incorporation permits our board of directors to amend or repeal the by-laws or adopt new by-laws at any time. Stockholders may amend or repeal the by-laws or adopt new by-laws with the affirmative vote of 80% of the then outstanding shares.

Limitations of liability and indemnification

Under our certificate of incorporation, we fully indemnify any person who was or is involved in any actual or threatened action, suit or proceeding by reason of the fact that such person is or was one of our directors or officers; provided, however, that, except for proceedings to enforce rights to indemnification, we will not be obligated to indemnify any director or officer in connection with a proceeding initiated by such person unless such proceeding was authorized or consented to by our board of directors. So long as we are regulated under the 1940 Act, the above indemnification and limitation of liability is limited by the 1940 Act or by any valid rule, regulation or order of the SEC thereunder. The 1940 Act provides, among other things, that a company may not indemnify any director or officer against liability to it or its security holders to which he or she might otherwise be subject by reason of his or her willful misfeasance, bad faith, gross negligence or reckless disregard of the duties involved in the conduct of his or her office.

Delaware law also provides that indemnification permitted under the law shall not be deemed exclusive of any other rights to which the directors and officers may be entitled under the corporation's bylaws, any agreement, a vote of stockholders or otherwise.

We have obtained liability insurance for our officers and directors.

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Anti-takeover provisions

Our certificate of incorporation includes provisions that could have the effect of limiting the ability of other entities or persons to acquire control of us or to change the composition of our board of directors. This could have the effect of depriving stockholders of an opportunity to sell their shares at a premium over prevailing market prices by discouraging a third party from seeking to obtain control over us. Such attempts could have the effect of increasing our expenses and disrupting our normal operation. A director may be removed from office only for cause by a vote of the holders of at least 75% of the shares then entitled to vote for the election of the respective director.

In addition, our certificate of incorporation requires the favorable vote of a majority of our board of directors followed by the favorable vote of the holders of at least 80% of our outstanding shares of each affected class or series, voting separately as a class or series, to approve, adopt or authorize certain transactions with 10% or greater holders of a class or series of shares and their associates, unless the transaction has been approved by at least 80% of our directors, in which case a majority of the outstanding voting securities (as defined in the 1940 Act) will be required. For purposes of these provisions, a 10% or greater holder of a class or series of shares, or a principal stockholder, refers to any person who, whether directly or indirectly and whether alone or together with its affiliates and associates, beneficially owns 10% or more of the outstanding shares of our voting securities.

The 10% holder transactions subject to these special approval requirements are: the merger or consolidation of us or any subsidiary of ours with or into any principal stockholder; the issuance of any of our securities to any principal stockholder for cash, except pursuant to any automatic dividend reinvestment plan; the sale, lease or exchange of all or any substantial part of our assets to any principal stockholder, except assets having an aggregate fair market value of less than 5% of our total assets, aggregating for the purpose of such computation all assets sold, leased or exchanged in any series of similar transactions within a twelve-month period; or the sale, lease or exchange to us or any subsidiary of ours, in exchange for our securities, of any assets of any principal stockholder, except assets having an aggregate fair market value of less than 5% of our total assets, aggregating for purposes of such computation all assets sold, leased or exchanged in any series of similar transactions within a twelve-month period.

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. As part of any such conversion to an open-end investment company, substantially all of our investment policies and strategies and portfolio would have to be modified to assure the degree of portfolio liquidity required for open-end investment companies. In the event of our conversion to an open-end investment company, the common stock would cease to be listed on any national securities exchange or market system. Stockholders of an open-end investment company may require the company to redeem their shares at any time, except in certain circumstances as authorized by or under the 1940 Act, at their net asset value, less such redemption charge, if any, as might be in effect at the time of a redemption. You should assume that it is not likely that our board of directors would vote to convert us to an open-end fund.

The 1940 Act defines a majority of the outstanding voting securities as the lesser of a majority of the outstanding shares and 67% of a quorum of a majority of the outstanding shares. For the purposes of calculating a majority of the outstanding voting securities under our certificate of incorporation, each class and series of our shares will vote together as a single class, except to the extent required by the 1940 Act or our certificate of incorporation, with respect

to any class or series of shares. If a separate class vote is required, the applicable proportion of shares of the class or series, voting as a separate class or series, also will be required.

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Operating Company

The LPA provides that the Operating Company is authorized to issue an unlimited number of common interests. The common interests have no preference, preemptive, conversion, appraisal, exchange or redemption rights, and there are no sinking fund provisions applicable to the common interests. Each holder of common interests has one vote per common interest held by it on all matters subject to approval by the holders of the common interests. Further, holders of common interests have voting rights on the election of the board of directors of the Operating Company, which will be governed by plurality voting. No person has any liability for obligations of the Operating Company by reason of owning common interests. The rights attached to the Operating Company's common interests are set forth in the LPA. The LPA may be amended by the Operating Company's board of directors without a vote of holders of common interests in any manner that does not materially and adversely affect the holders of the common interests, by the affirmative vote of not less than a majority of the common interests outstanding and entitled to vote in the case of any amendment that does adversely and materially affect the holders of the common interests and by the affirmative vote of not less than a majority of the outstanding common interests voting as a separate class in the event of any amendment that adversely and materially affects the contract rights of one class but not the other or affects one class materially differently than the other class. On any matter as to which the 1940 Act requires a vote, approval by plurality (in the case of elections of directors), a majority of interests present and voting on the matter in question or, where required by the 1940 Act, the lesser of a majority of the votes of the outstanding voting securities of the Operating Company or the votes of at least $\frac{2}{3}$ of such outstanding voting securities, if a quorum of at least a majority of such voting securities is present, will be sufficient to approve such matter.

The Operating Company may merge or consolidate with any other entity, or sell, lease or exchange all or substantially all of the Fund's assets upon the affirmative vote of the holders of not less than two-thirds of the common interests.

The Operating Company's common limited partner interests have one vote for each 0.01% of common limited partner interests owned. The Holding Company owns 100% of the common limited partner interests in the Operating Company. However, the Holding Company will pass-through its votes to its common stockholders and vote all of its interests in the Operating Company in the same proportion and manner as such stockholders vote their common stock. Common stockholders of the Holding Company will be entitled to vote on any matter on which the holders of common interests in the Operating Company are required or requested to vote, through the use of pass-through voting, including in respect of the investment management arrangements of the Operating Company. The General Partner, with the approval of the board of directors, may issue additional securities of the Operating Company.

Pursuant to the LPA, the Operating Company may be dissolved upon approval of 80% of its board of directors and a majority of outstanding partnership interests, subject to any requirements under the 1940 Act. On any such matter the Holding Company will pass-through its votes to its common stockholders and vote all of its interests in the Operating Company in the same proportion and the same manner as such stockholders vote their shares of the Holding Company.

Series H of SVOF/MM, LLC, an affiliate of our Advisor, serves as the General Partner of the Operating Company. In that capacity, it conducts the day-to-day operations of the Operating Company, including supervision of our Advisor and reporting to the board of directors of the Operating Company.

Leverage Program

SVCP 2022 Facility

The SVCP 2022 Facility (the terms of which are set forth in the SVCP 2022 Facility Credit Agreement, as amended (the SVCP 2022 Facility Credit Agreement)) consists of a senior secured revolving credit facility which provides for

amounts to be drawn up to \$100 million (with an uncommitted accordion feature that could increase such amount to up to \$300 million), subject to certain collateral and other restrictions, and is secured by portfolio investments and other assets of the Operating Company. The aggregate amount of borrowings which may be outstanding at any time under the SVCP 2022 Facility, however, is limited to a discounted value of the collateral, which we refer to as the Borrowing Base, determined under procedures described in the SVCP 2022 Facility Credit Agreement. The SVCP 2022 Facility Credit Agreement requires that the market value of certain investments (as well as other excluded investments) be excluded from the calculation of the Borrowing Base to the extent that the assets do not meet eligibility criteria set forth in the SVCP 2022 Facility Credit Agreement or

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exceed certain limits set forth therein. If the aggregate amount of borrowings exceed the Borrowing Base, the Operating Company is obligated to make sufficient principal payments on the outstanding borrowings under the SVCP 2022 Facility to come into compliance (or present a plan to come into compliance within 30 business days). Through the calculation of the Borrowing Base, the SVCP 2022 Facility Credit Agreement in effect provides for various credit quality and concentration limitations on the Operating Company's investments.

The SVCP 2022 Facility Credit Agreement contains affirmative covenants customary for facilities of this type, including delivery of financial statements, valuation reports and underwriting memoranda, notice of material events, payment of material obligations, maintenance of properties and insurance, inspection and audit rights, compliance with laws, use of proceeds, maintenance of status as a business development company (subject to a limited exception), portfolio valuation and diversification requirements, calculation of the Borrowing Base, payment of taxes, and anti-hoarding requirements. The SVCP 2022 Facility Credit Agreement also includes, among other negative covenants customary for facilities of this type, minimum net worth, asset coverage and interest coverage and other financial covenants, limitations on indebtedness, limitations on liens, limitations on fundamental changes, limitations on types of investments, limitations on restricted payments, limitations on transactions with affiliates, negative pledge limitations, limitations on modification of investment policies, limitations on derivative transactions and limitations on the activities of the Operating Company's parent.

The SVCP 2022 Facility Credit Agreement has various events of default, including a default of the Operating Company if the Borrowing Base is exceeded by the aggregate borrowings (including specified grace and cure periods), a default in the performance or breach of any covenant (including, without limitation, any covenants of payment), obligation, warranty or other agreement of the Operating Company contained in the SVCP 2022 Facility Credit Agreement, certain change in control events, the Advisor ceases to be the investment advisor of the Operating Company and insolvency or reorganization of the Operating Company or its parent. In the event of a default under the SVCP 2022 Facility Credit Agreement, the administrative agent (the Administrative Agent) with respect to the SVCP 2022 Facility may, or will, if directed by the required lenders, terminate any commitments of the lenders to the Operating Company and the Operating Company would be required to repay principal of and interest on outstanding borrowings under the SVCP 2022 Facility to the extent provided in the SVCP 2022 Facility Credit Agreement prior to paying certain liabilities and prior to redeeming or repurchasing any equity interests.

In connection with the SVCP 2022 Facility, the Operating Company entered into a guarantee, pledge and security agreement (the Operating Company GPSA) with the Administrative Agent and ING Capital LLC, as collateral agent (the Collateral Agent), pursuant to which substantially all of the assets of the Operating Company have been pledged to the Collateral Agent to secure the repayment of any amounts borrowed by the Operating Company under the SVCP 2022 Facility. The Collateral Agent will be required to take all actions that it is directed to take in accordance with the Operating Company GPSA to preserve the rights of the secured parties under the Operating Company GPSA with respect to the collateral, and in certain circumstances will be prevented from releasing any collateral if an event of default has occurred or is occurring under the SVCP 2022 Facility Credit Agreement.

Under the SVCP 2022 Facility Credit Agreement, the Operating Company covenants to comply with the portfolio diversification and similar requirements set forth in the 1940 Act and the Code applicable to business development companies (regardless of whether the Operating Company is then a business development company) that are taxed as RICs.

TCPC Funding Facility

The TCPC Funding Facility (the terms of which are set forth in the Loan Financing and Servicing Agreement, as amended (the TCPC Funding Credit Agreement)) is a revolving credit facility of \$350 million and is secured by portfolio investments and other assets of the TCPC Funding. The TCPC Funding Facility contains an accordion

feature pursuant to which the credit line may increase up to an aggregate of \$400 million, subject to consent of the administrative agent and other customary conditions. In connection with the TCPC Funding Facility, the Holding Company, as seller, entered into a Sale and Contribution Agreement with TCPC Funding. The Holding Company will transfer certain loans it has originated or acquired or will originate or acquire from time to time to TCPC Funding pursuant to the Sale and Contribution Agreement and various supporting documentation.

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The aggregate amount of borrowings which may be outstanding at any time under the TCPC Funding Facility, however, is limited to the value of borrowing base, as determined under procedures described in the TCPC Funding Credit Agreement, which we will refer to as the Borrowing Base Test. The TCPC Funding Credit Agreement requires that the market value of certain investments (as well as other excluded investments) be excluded from the calculation of the Borrowing Base Test to the extent that the assets exceed the limits set forth therein. If the Borrowing Base Test is not met, TCPC Funding would be obligated to come into compliance or make sufficient principal payments on the outstanding borrowing under the TCPC Funding Facility. Through the Borrowing Base Test, the TCPC Funding Credit Agreement in effect provides for various asset coverage, credit quality and diversification limitations on the fund investments. The TCPC Funding Credit Agreement contains affirmative covenants customary for facilities of this type, including a positive net worth covenant for TCPC Funding.

The TCPC Funding Credit Agreement has various events of default, including a default of TCPC Funding in the observance or performance of the Borrowing Base Test (including specified grace and cure periods), a default in the performance or breach of any covenant (including, without limitation, any covenants of payment), obligation, warranty or other agreement of TCPC Funding contained in the TCPC Funding Credit Agreement, the removal of our Advisor pursuant to the terms of the investment management agreements without a replacement investment manager being named within a specified time frame, certain events of bankruptcy, insolvency or reorganization of TCPC Funding or the Holding Company no longer being regulated as a BDC. In the event of a default under the TCPC Funding Credit Agreement, the administrative agent with respect to the TCPC Funding Facility, or the Administrative Agent, will, if directed by the lenders, terminate any additional commitments of the lenders to TCPC Funding and TCPC Funding would be required to repay principal of and interest on outstanding borrowings under the TCPC Funding Facility to the extent provided in the TCPC Funding Credit Agreement prior to paying certain liabilities and prior to redeeming or repurchasing any preferred or common securities.

The material terms of the Operating Company Credit Agreement and the TCPC Funding Credit Agreement are summarized in this prospectus. Prospective investors may also review the complete terms of the Operating Company Credit Agreement and the TCPC Funding Credit Agreement, copies of which are filed as exhibits to the registration statement of which this prospectus is a part for further detail regarding the extent of subordination of the common stock and the limitations on distributions, voting rights and other matters imposed by the terms of such other securities.

SBA Debentures

As of December 31, 2017 TCPC SBIC was able to issue up to \$150.0 million in SBA Debentures, subject to funded regulatory capital and other customary regulatory requirements. As of December 31, 2017, the Operating Company had committed \$75.0 million of regulatory capital to TCPC SBIC, all of which had been funded. SBA Debentures are non-recourse and may be prepaid at any time without penalty. Once drawn, the SBA debentures bear an interim interest rate of LIBOR plus 30 basis points. The rate then becomes fixed at the time of SBA pooling, which occurs twice each year, and is set to the then-current 10-year treasury rate plus a spread and an annual SBA charge.

Convertible Notes

On June 11, 2014, the Company issued \$108.0 million of convertible senior unsecured notes that mature on December 15, 2019, unless previously converted or repurchased in accordance with their terms. The 2019 Convertible Notes are general unsecured obligations of the Company, and rank structurally junior to the SVCP 2022 Facility and the TCPC Funding Facility. The Company does not have the right to redeem the 2019 Convertible Notes prior to maturity. The 2019 Convertible Notes bear interest at an annual rate of 5.25%, payable semi-annually. In certain circumstances, the 2019 Convertible Notes will be convertible into cash, shares of the Company's common stock or at the Company's election), at an initial conversion rate of 50.9100 shares of common stock per one thousand dollar principal amount of

the 2019 Convertible Notes, which is equivalent to an initial conversion price of approximately \$19.64 per share of common stock, subject to customary anti-dilutional adjustments. The initial conversion price was approximately 12.5% above the \$17.46 per share closing price of the Company's common stock on June 11, 2014. At December 31, 2017, the principal amount of the 2019 Convertible Notes exceeded the value of the conversion rate multiplied by the per share closing price of the Company's common stock. Therefore, no additional shares have been added to the calculation of diluted earnings per common share and weighted average common shares outstanding.

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Prior to the close of business on the business day immediately preceding June 15, 2019, holders may convert their 2019 Convertible Notes only under certain circumstances set forth in the indenture governing the terms of the 2019 Convertible Notes (the Indenture). On or after June 15, 2019 until the close of business on the scheduled trading day immediately preceding December 15, 2019, holders may convert their 2019 Convertible Notes at any time. Upon conversion, the Company will pay or deliver, as the case may be, at its election, cash, shares of the Company's common stock or a combination of cash and shares of the Company's common stock, subject to the requirements of the Indenture.

On August 30, 2016, the Company issued \$140.0 million of convertible senior unsecured notes that mature on March 1, 2022, unless previously converted or repurchased in accordance with their terms. The 2022 Convertible Notes are general unsecured obligations of the Company, and rank structurally junior to the SVCP 2022 Facility and the TCPC Funding Facility. The Company does not have the right to redeem the 2022 Convertible Notes prior to maturity. The 2022 Convertible Notes bear interest at an annual rate of 4.625%, payable semi-annually. In certain circumstances, the 2022 Convertible Notes will be convertible into cash, shares of the Company's common stock or a combination of cash and shares of common stock (such combination to be at the Company's election), at an initial conversion rate of 54.5019 shares of common stock per one thousand dollar principal amount of the 2022 Convertible Notes, which is equivalent to an initial conversion price of approximately \$18.35 per share of common stock, subject to customary anti-dilutional adjustments. The initial conversion price was approximately 10.0% above the \$16.68 per share closing price of the Company's common stock on August 30, 2016. At December 31, 2017, the principal amount of the 2022 Convertible Notes exceeded the value of the conversion rate multiplied by the per share closing price of the Company's common stock. Therefore, no additional shares have been added to the calculation of diluted earnings per common share and weighted average common shares outstanding.

Prior to the close of business on the business day immediately preceding September 1, 2021, holders may convert their 2022 Convertible Notes only under certain circumstances set forth in the indenture governing the terms of the 2022 Convertible Notes. On or after September 1, 2021 until the close of business on the scheduled trading day immediately preceding March 1, 2022, holders may convert their 2022 Convertible Notes at any time. Upon conversion, the Company will pay or deliver, as the case may be, at its election, cash, shares of the Company's common stock or a combination of cash and shares of the Company's common stock, subject to the requirements of the indenture.

The 2019 Convertible Notes and 2022 Convertible Notes are accounted for in accordance with ASC Topic 470-20 – *Debt with Conversion and Other Options*. Upon conversion of any of the 2019 Convertible Notes or the 2022 Convertible Notes, the Company intends to pay the outstanding principal amount in cash and, to the extent that the conversion value exceeds the principal amount, has the option to pay the excess amount in cash or shares of the Company's common stock (or a combination of cash and shares), subject to the requirements of the respective indenture. The Company has determined that the embedded conversion options in the 2019 Convertible Notes and 2022 Convertible Notes are not required to be separately accounted for as derivatives under GAAP. At the time of issuance the estimated values of the debt and equity components of the 2019 Convertible Notes were approximately 97.7% and 2.3%, respectively. At the time of issuance the estimated values of the debt and equity components of the 2022 Convertible Notes were approximately 97.6% and 2.4%, respectively.

On August 4, 2017, the Company issued \$125.0 million of unsecured notes that mature on August 11, 2022, unless previously repurchased or redeemed in accordance with their terms. On November 3, 2017, the Company issued an additional \$50.0 million of unsecured notes as a follow-on issuance of the 2022 Notes. The 2022 Notes are general unsecured obligations of the Company, and rank structurally junior to the SVCP 2022 Facility, the TCPC Funding Facility and the SBA Program, and rank pari passu with the 2019 Convertible Notes and 2022 Convertible Notes. The 2022 Notes may be redeemed in whole or part at the Company's option at a redemption price equal to par plus a make whole premium, as determined pursuant to the indenture governing the 2022 Notes, and any accrued and unpaid

interest. The 2022 Notes bear interest at an annual rate of 4.125%, payable semi-annually.

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Description of Potential Issuance of Warrants, Options or other Rights to Subscribe for, Convert to, or Purchase our Common Stock

We received the authority from our stockholders at our 2013 annual meeting to issue warrants, options or other rights to subscribe for, convert to, or purchase shares of our common stock, which may include convertible preferred stock and convertible debentures. Sections 18(d) and 61(a) of the 1940 Act restrict the ability of a BDC to issue warrants, options or other rights to subscribe for or convert to voting securities of the BDC, including by requiring, subject to certain exceptions set forth in the 1940 Act (such as short term rights offerings), that the authority must be approved by the stockholders of the BDC.

Any issuances of warrants, options or other rights to subscribe for, convert to, or purchase shares of our common stock will be made in accordance with Section 61(a)(3) of the 1940 Act, pursuant to which we are permitted to issue securities that may be converted into or exercised for shares of our common stock at a conversion or exercise price per share not less than our current market price at the date of issuance. This conversion or exercise price may, however, be less than our NAV per share at the date such securities are issued or at the date such securities are converted into or exercised for shares of our common stock.

The terms of such securities, including but not limited to the number of shares of common stock initially covered by such securities, any anti-dilutive adjustment provisions, the period during which and the price and the offer terms on which the rights conveyed by such securities are exercisable, will be determined by our board of directors prior to any issuance. Also, the nature and amount of consideration that would be received by us at the time of issuance and the use of any such consideration will be considered and approved by the board of directors at the time of issuance. Inasmuch we are not offering warrants, options or other rights to subscribe for, convert to or purchase shares of our common stock pursuant to this prospectus, it is impracticable to describe the material terms of any such securities.

If we publicly offer any warrants, options or other rights to subscribe for, convert to, or purchase shares of our common stock, the specific terms will be described in a prospectus supplement to the applicable prospectus relating to that issuance. The prospectus supplement will be filed with the SEC. For a complete description of the terms of a particular issuance of warrants, options or other rights to subscribe for, convert to, or purchase shares of our common stock, you should read both the applicable prospectus and the prospectus supplement relating to that particular issuance.

Conditions to Issuance. Each issuance of warrants, options or other rights to subscribe for, convert to or purchase shares of common stock that is subject to this authority will comply with Section 61(a) of the 1940 Act. Specifically, for subject issuances, Section 61(a) requires that (i) the exercise or conversion feature of the warrants, options or other rights must expire within 10 years of issuance, (ii) the exercise or conversion price for the warrants, options or other rights must not be less than the current market value of the common stock at the date of the issuance of the warrants, options or other rights and (iii) the individual issuances of warrants, options or other rights must be approved by a majority of our directors who are not interested persons of us as defined in the 1940 Act on the basis that such issuance is in our and our stockholders best interests. If such securities are accompanied by other securities (such as convertible debt or preferred stock where the conversion element is the predominant element of the security) when issued, the securities cannot be separately transferable unless no class of such securities and the other securities that accompany them has been publicly distributed.

In addition, Section 61(a) of the 1940 Act limits the number of warrants, options or other rights to subscribe for, convert to, or purchase our common stock that can be issued under the authority provided by this proposal. Specifically, the amount of voting securities that would result from the exercise or conversion of all of such warrants, options or other rights to subscribe for, convert to, or purchase our common stock at the time of issuance may not exceed 25% of our outstanding voting securities.

Certain Considerations and Risks. There are potentially dilutive effects of the issuance of warrants, options or other rights to subscribe for, convert to, or purchase shares of our common stock and the expenses associated with such issuances on the NAV per outstanding share of our common stock. Because the exercise or conversion price per share at the time of exercise or conversion could be less than the net asset value per share of our common stock at the time of exercise or conversion, and because we, and therefore indirectly our common stockholders, would incur expenses in connection with any such issuance of warrants or convertible debt, as well as the expenses of maintaining and servicing any such outstanding warrants or convertible debt such exercise or conversion could result in a dilution of net asset value per share of our common stock at the

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time of such exercise. There is no limit to the dilution to the shares of common stock because there is no limit to the amount of growth in our NAV per share and therefore no limit to the amount by which our NAV per share at the time of the exercise would exceed the exercise price of such securities. There is no limit to the number of offerings of warrants, options or rights to subscribe for, convert to, or purchase our common stock other than the previously described limit in Section 61(a) of the 1940 Act.

In addition to potentially diluting net asset value per share of our common stock, any rights offering will dilute the proportionate ownership interest and voting power of stockholders who do not fully exercise their subscription rights regardless of whether such offering is above or below the then current net asset value. The amount of dilution that a stockholder will experience could be substantial, and the market price and net asset value per share of our common stock could be adversely affected. Our common stockholders will also indirectly bear the expenses associated with any rights offering we may conduct, regardless of whether they elect to exercise any rights.

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DESCRIPTION OF OUR PREFERRED STOCK

In addition to shares of common stock, our charter authorizes the issuance of preferred stock. If we offer preferred stock under this prospectus, we will issue an appropriate prospectus supplement. We may issue preferred stock from time to time in one or more series, without stockholder approval. Our Board of Directors is authorized to fix for any series of preferred stock the number of shares of such series and the designation, relative powers, preferences and rights, and the qualifications, limitations or restrictions of such series; except that, such an issuance must adhere to the requirements of the 1940 Act, Delaware law and any other limitations imposed by law.

The 1940 Act requires, among other things, that (1) immediately after issuance and before any distribution is made with respect to common stock, the liquidation preference of the preferred stock, together with all other senior securities, must not exceed an amount equal to 50% of our total assets (taking into account such distribution) and (2) the holders of shares of preferred stock, if any are issued, must be entitled as a class to elect two directors at all times and to elect a majority of the directors if dividends on the preferred stock are in arrears by two years or more.

For any series of preferred stock that we may issue, our Board of Directors will determine and the prospectus supplement relating to such series will describe:

- the designation and number of shares of such series;
- the rate and time at which, and the preferences and conditions under which, any dividends will be paid on shares of such series, the cumulative nature of such dividends and whether such dividends have any participating feature;
- any provisions relating to convertibility or exchangeability of the shares of such series;
- the rights and preferences, if any, of holders of shares of such series upon our liquidation, dissolution or winding up of our affairs;
- the voting powers of the holders of shares of such series;
- any provisions relating to the redemption of the shares of such series;
- any limitations on our ability to pay dividends or make distributions on, or acquire or redeem, other securities while shares of such series are outstanding;
- any conditions or restrictions on our ability to issue additional shares of such series or other securities;
- if applicable, a discussion of certain U.S. Federal income tax considerations; and
- any other relative power, preferences and participating, optional or special rights of shares of such series, and the qualifications, limitations or restrictions thereof.

All shares of preferred stock that we may issue will be identical and of equal rank except as to the particular terms thereof that may be fixed by our Board of Directors, and all shares of each series of preferred stock will be identical and of equal rank except as to the dates from which cumulative dividends thereon will be cumulative.

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DESCRIPTION OF OUR DEBT SECURITIES

We may issue debt securities in one or more series in the future which, if publicly offered, will be under an indenture to be entered into between us and a trustee. The specific terms of each series of debt securities we publicly offer will be described in the particular prospectus supplement relating to that series. The prospectus supplement may or may not modify the general terms found in this prospectus and will be filed with the SEC. For a complete description of the terms of a particular series of debt securities, you should read both this prospectus and the prospectus supplement relating to that particular series. The description below is a summary with respect to future debt securities we may issue.

As required by federal law for all bonds and notes of companies that are publicly offered, the debt securities are governed by a document called an indenture. The indenture is subject to and governed by the Trust Indenture Act of 1939, as amended. The trustee has two main roles. First, the trustee can enforce your rights against us if we default. There are some limitations on the extent to which the trustee acts on your behalf, described in the second paragraph under Events of Default — Remedies if an Event of Default Occurs. Second, the trustee performs certain administrative duties for us.

This section includes a description of the material terms and provisions of the indenture. Because this section is a summary, however, it does not describe every aspect of the debt securities and the indenture. We urge you to read the indenture because it, and not this description, defines your rights as a holder of debt securities. We will file a supplemental indenture with the SEC in connection with any debt offering, at which time the supplemental indenture would be publicly available and the applicable prospectus supplement for such debt offering will define the material terms and provisions of such supplemental indenture. We have filed the form of the indenture with the SEC. See Available Information for information on how to obtain a copy of the indenture.

The prospectus supplement, which will accompany this prospectus, will describe the particular series of debt securities being offered by including:

- the designation or title of the series of debt securities;
- the total principal amount of the series of debt securities;
- the percentage of the principal amount at which the series of debt securities will be offered;
- the date or dates on which principal will be payable;
- the rate or rates (which may be either fixed or variable) and/or the method of determining such rate or rates of interest, if any;
- the date or dates from which any interest will accrue, or the method of determining such date or dates, and the date or dates on which any interest will be payable;
- the terms for redemption, extension or early repayment, if any;
- the currencies in which the series of debt securities are issued and payable;
- whether the amount of payments of principal, premium or interest, if any, on a series of debt securities will be determined with reference to an index, formula or other method (which could be based on one or more currencies, commodities, equity indices or other indices) and how these amounts will be determined;
- the place or places, if any, other than or in addition to The City of New York, of payment, transfer, conversion and/or exchange of the debt securities;
- the denominations in which the offered debt securities will be issued;
- the provision for any sinking fund;
- any restrictive covenants;
- any events of default;
- whether the series of debt securities are issuable in certificated form;
- any provisions for defeasance or covenant defeasance;

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any special federal income tax implications, including, if applicable, federal income tax considerations relating to original issue discount;

whether and under what circumstances we will pay additional amounts in respect of any tax, assessment or governmental charge and, if so, whether we will have the option to redeem the debt securities rather than pay the additional amounts (and the terms of this option);

any provisions for convertibility or exchangeability of the debt securities into or for any other securities;

whether the debt securities are subject to subordination and the terms of such subordination;

the listing, if any, on a securities exchange; and

any other terms.

The debt securities may be secured or unsecured obligations. Under the provisions of the 1940 Act, we are permitted, as a BDC, to issue debt only in amounts such that our asset coverage, as defined in the 1940 Act, equals at least 200% after each issuance of debt. Unless the prospectus supplement states otherwise, principal (and premium, if any) and interest, if any, will be paid by us in immediately available funds.

General

The indenture provides that any debt securities proposed to be sold under this prospectus and the attached prospectus supplement (offered debt securities) and any debt securities issuable upon the exercise of warrants or upon conversion or exchange of other offered securities (underlying debt securities), may be issued under the indenture in one or more series.

For purposes of this prospectus, any reference to the payment of principal of or premium or interest, if any, on debt securities will include additional amounts if required by the terms of the debt securities.

The indenture limits the amount of debt securities that may be issued thereunder from time to time. Debt securities issued under the indenture, when a single trustee is acting for all debt securities issued under the indenture, are called the indenture securities. The indenture also provides that there may be more than one trustee thereunder, each with respect to one or more different series of indenture securities. See Resignation of Trustee below. At a time when two or more trustees are acting under the indenture, each with respect to only certain series, the term indenture securities means the one or more series of debt securities with respect to which each respective trustee is acting. In the event that there is more than one trustee under the indenture, the powers and trust obligations of each trustee described in this prospectus will extend only to the one or more series of indenture securities for which it is trustee. If two or more trustees are acting under the indenture, then the indenture securities for which each trustee is acting would be treated as if issued under separate indentures.

The indenture does not contain any provisions that give you protection in the event we issue a large amount of debt.

We refer you to the prospectus supplement for information with respect to any deletions from, modifications of or additions to the Events of Default or our covenants that are described below, including any addition of a covenant or other provision providing event risk or similar protection.

We have the ability to issue indenture securities with terms different from those of indenture securities previously issued and, without the consent of the holders thereof, to reopen a previous issue of a series of indenture securities and issue additional indenture securities of that series unless the reopening was restricted when that series was created.

Conversion and Exchange

If any debt securities are convertible into or exchangeable for other securities, the prospectus supplement will explain the terms and conditions of the conversion or exchange, including the conversion price or exchange ratio (or the

calculation method), the conversion or exchange period (or how the period will be determined), if conversion or exchange will be mandatory or at the option of the holder or us, provisions for adjusting the conversion price or the exchange ratio and provisions affecting conversion or exchange in the event of the redemption of the underlying debt securities. These terms may also include provisions under which the number

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or amount of other securities to be received by the holders of the debt securities upon conversion or exchange would be calculated according to the market price of the other securities as of a time stated in the prospectus supplement.

Issuance of Securities in Registered Form

We may issue the debt securities in registered form, in which case we may issue them either in book-entry form only or in certificated form. Debt securities issued in book-entry form will be represented by global securities. We expect that we will usually issue debt securities in book-entry only form represented by global securities.

Book-Entry Holders

We will issue registered debt securities in book-entry form only, unless we specify otherwise in the applicable prospectus supplement. This means debt securities will be represented by one or more global securities registered in the name of a depository that will hold them on behalf of financial institutions that participate in the depository's book-entry system. These participating institutions, in turn, hold beneficial interests in the debt securities held by the depository or its nominee. These institutions may hold these interests on behalf of themselves or customers.

Under the indenture, only the person in whose name a debt security is registered is recognized as the holder of that debt security. Consequently, for debt securities issued in book-entry form, we will recognize only the depository as the holder of the debt securities and we will make all payments on the debt securities to the depository. The depository will then pass along the payments it receives to its participants, which in turn will pass the payments along to their customers who are the beneficial owners. The depository and its participants do so under agreements they have made with one another or with their customers; they are not obligated to do so under the terms of the debt securities.

As a result, investors will not own debt securities directly. Instead, they will own beneficial interests in a global security, through a bank, broker or other financial institution that participates in the depository's book-entry system or holds an interest through a participant. As long as the debt securities are represented by one or more global securities, investors will be indirect holders, and not holders, of the debt securities.

Street Name Holders

In the future, we may issue debt securities in certificated form or terminate a global security. In these cases, investors may choose to hold their debt securities in their own names or in street name. Debt securities held in street name are registered in the name of a bank, broker or other financial institution chosen by the investor, and the investor would hold a beneficial interest in those debt securities through the account he or she maintains at that institution.

For debt securities held in street name, we will recognize only the intermediary banks, brokers and other financial institutions in whose names the debt securities are registered as the holders of those debt securities and we will make all payments on those debt securities to them. These institutions will pass along the payments they receive to their customers who are the beneficial owners, but only because they agree to do so in their customer agreements or because they are legally required to do so. Investors who hold debt securities in street name will be indirect holders, and not holders, of the debt securities.

Legal Holders

Our obligations, as well as the obligations of the applicable trustee and those of any third parties employed by us or the applicable trustee, run only to the legal holders of the debt securities. We do not have obligations to investors who hold beneficial interests in global securities, in street name or by any other indirect means. This will be the case whether an investor chooses to be an indirect holder of a debt security or has no choice because we are issuing the

debt securities only in book-entry form.

For example, once we make a payment or give a notice to the holder, we have no further responsibility for the payment or notice even if that holder is required, under agreements with depository participants or customers or by law, to pass it along to the indirect holders but does not do so. Similarly, if we want to obtain the approval

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of the holders for any purpose (for example, to amend an indenture or to relieve us of the consequences of a default or of our obligation to comply with a particular provision of an indenture), we would seek the approval only from the holders, and not the indirect holders, of the debt securities. Whether and how the holders contact the indirect holders is up to the holders.

When we refer to you, we mean those who invest in the debt securities being offered by this prospectus, whether they are the holders or only indirect holders of those debt securities. When we refer to your debt securities, we mean the debt securities in which you hold a direct or indirect interest.

Special Considerations for Indirect Holders

If you hold debt securities through a bank, broker or other financial institution, either in book-entry form or in street name, we urge you to check with that institution to find out:

- how it handles securities payments and notices,
- whether it imposes fees or charges,
- how it would handle a request for the holders' consent, if ever required,
- whether and how you can instruct it to send you debt securities registered in your own name so you can be a holder, if that is permitted in the future for a particular series of debt securities,
- how it would exercise rights under the debt securities if there were a default or other event triggering the need for holders to act to protect their interests, and
- if the debt securities are in book-entry form, how the depository's rules and procedures will affect these matters.

Global Securities

As noted above, we usually will issue debt securities as registered securities in book-entry form only. A global security represents one or any other number of individual debt securities. Generally, all debt securities represented by the same global securities will have the same terms.

Each debt security issued in book-entry form will be represented by a global security that we deposit with and register in the name of a financial institution or its nominee that we select. The Depository Trust Company (DTC), New York, NY, will act as securities depository for the debt securities. The debt securities will be issued as fully-registered securities registered in the name of Cede & Co. (DTC's partnership nominee) or such other name as may be requested by an authorized representative of DTC. One fully-registered certificate will be issued for the debt securities, in the aggregate principal amount of such issue, and will be deposited with DTC. If, however, the aggregate principal amount of any issue exceeds \$500 million, one certificate will be issued with respect to each \$500 million of principal amount, and an additional certificate will be issued with respect to any remaining principal amount of such issue.

DTC, the world's largest securities depository, is a limited-purpose trust company organized under the New York Banking Law, a banking organization within the meaning of the New York Banking Law, a member of the Federal Reserve System, a clearing corporation within the meaning of the New York Uniform Commercial Code, and a clearing agency registered pursuant to the provisions of Section 17A of the Exchange Act. DTC holds and provides asset servicing for over 3.5 million issues of U.S. and non-U.S. equity, corporate and municipal debt issues, and money market instruments from over 100 countries that DTC's participants (Direct Participants) deposit with DTC. DTC also facilitates the post-trade settlement among Direct Participants of sales and other securities transactions in deposited securities through electronic computerized book-entry transfers and pledges between Direct Participants' accounts. This eliminates the need for physical movement of securities certificates. Direct Participants include both U.S. and non-U.S. securities brokers and dealers, banks, trust companies, clearing corporations, and certain other organizations. DTC is a wholly-owned subsidiary of The Depository Trust & Clearing Corporation (DTCC).

DTCC is the holding company for DTC, National Securities Clearing Corporation and Fixed Income Clearing Corporation, all of which are registered clearing agencies. DTCC is owned by the users of its regulated subsidiaries. Access to the DTC system is also available to others such as both U.S. and non-U.S. securities brokers and dealers, banks, trust companies and clearing corporations that clear through or maintain a custodial

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relationship with a Direct Participant, either directly or indirectly (Indirect Participants). DTC has a Standard & Poor's rating of AA+. The DTC Rules applicable to its Participants are on file with the SEC. More information about DTC can be found at www.dtcc.com.

Purchases of debt securities under the DTC system must be made by or through Direct Participants, which will receive a credit for the debt securities on DTC's records. The ownership interest of each actual purchaser of each security (Beneficial Owner) is in turn to be recorded on the Direct and Indirect Participants' records. Beneficial Owners will not receive written confirmation from DTC of their purchase. Beneficial Owners are, however, expected to receive written confirmations providing details of the transaction, as well as periodic statements of their holdings, from the Direct or Indirect Participant through which the Beneficial Owner entered into the transaction. Transfers of ownership interests in the debt securities are to be accomplished by entries made on the books of Direct and Indirect Participants acting on behalf of Beneficial Owners. Beneficial Owners will not receive certificates representing their ownership interests in debt securities, except in the event that use of the book-entry system for the debt securities is discontinued.

To facilitate subsequent transfers, all debt securities deposited by Direct Participants with DTC are registered in the name of DTC's partnership nominee, Cede & Co., or such other name as may be requested by an authorized representative of DTC. The deposit of debt securities with DTC and their registration in the name of Cede & Co. or such other DTC nominee do not effect any change in beneficial ownership. DTC has no knowledge of the actual Beneficial Owners of the debt securities; DTC's records reflect only the identity of the Direct Participants to whose accounts such debt securities are credited, which may or may not be the Beneficial Owners. The Direct and Indirect Participants will remain responsible for keeping account of their holdings on behalf of their customers.

Conveyance of notices and other communications by DTC to Direct Participants, by Direct Participants to Indirect Participants, and by Direct Participants and Indirect Participants to Beneficial Owners will be governed by arrangements among them, subject to any statutory or regulatory requirements as may be in effect from time to time.

Redemption notices shall be sent to DTC. If less than all of the debt securities within an issue are being redeemed, DTC's practice is to determine by lot the amount of the interest of each Direct Participant in such issue to be redeemed.

Neither DTC nor Cede & Co. (nor any other DTC nominee) will consent or vote with respect to the debt securities unless authorized by a Direct Participant in accordance with DTC's Procedures. Under its usual procedures, DTC mails an Omnibus Proxy to us as soon as possible after the record date. The Omnibus Proxy assigns Cede & Co.'s consenting or voting rights to those Direct Participants to whose accounts the debt securities are credited on the record date (identified in a listing attached to the Omnibus Proxy).

Redemption proceeds, distributions, and dividend payments on the debt securities will be made to Cede & Co., or such other nominee as may be requested by an authorized representative of DTC. DTC's practice is to credit Direct Participants' accounts upon DTC's receipt of funds and corresponding detail information from us or the trustee on the payment date in accordance with their respective holdings shown on DTC's records. Payments by Participants to Beneficial Owners will be governed by standing instructions and customary practices, as is the case with securities held for the accounts of customers in bearer form or registered in street name, and will be the responsibility of such Participant and not of DTC or its nominee, the trustee, or us, subject to any statutory or regulatory requirements as may be in effect from time to time. Payment of redemption proceeds, distributions, and dividend payments to Cede & Co. (or such other nominee as may be requested by an authorized representative of DTC) is the responsibility of us or the trustee, but disbursement of such payments to Direct Participants will be the responsibility of DTC, and disbursement of such payments to the Beneficial Owners will be the responsibility of Direct and Indirect Participants.

DTC may discontinue providing its services as depository with respect to the debt securities at any time by giving reasonable notice to us or the trustee. Under such circumstances, in the event that a successor depository is not obtained, certificates are required to be printed and delivered. We may decide to discontinue use of the system of book-entry-only transfers through DTC (or a successor securities depository). In that event, certificates will be printed and delivered to DTC.

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The information in this section concerning DTC and DTC's book-entry system has been obtained from sources that we believe to be reliable, but we take no responsibility for the accuracy thereof.

A global security may not be transferred to or registered in the name of anyone other than the depositary or its nominee, unless special termination situations arise. We describe those situations below under *Special Situations when a Global Security Will Be Terminated*. As a result of these arrangements, the depositary, or its nominee, will be the sole registered owner and holder of all debt securities represented by a global security, and investors will be permitted to own only beneficial interests in a global security. Beneficial interests must be held by means of an account with a broker, bank or other financial institution that in turn has an account with the depositary or with another institution that has an account with the depositary. Thus, an investor whose security is represented by a global security will not be a holder of the debt security, but only an indirect holder of a beneficial interest in the global security.

Special Considerations for Global Securities

As an indirect holder, an investor's rights relating to a global security will be governed by the account rules of the investor's financial institution and of the depositary, as well as general laws relating to securities transfers. The depositary that holds the global security will be considered the holder of the debt securities represented by the global security.

If debt securities are issued only in the form of a global security, an investor should be aware of the following:

An investor cannot cause the debt securities to be registered in his or her name, and cannot obtain certificates for his or her interest in the debt securities, except in the special situations we describe below.

An investor will be an indirect holder and must look to his or her own bank or broker for payments on the debt securities and protection of his or her legal rights relating to the debt securities, as we describe under *Issuance of Securities in Registered Form* above.

An investor may not be able to sell interests in the debt securities to some insurance companies and other institutions that are required by law to own their securities in non-book-entry form.

An investor may not be able to pledge his or her interest in a global security in circumstances where certificates representing the debt securities must be delivered to the lender or other beneficiary of the pledge in order for the pledge to be effective.

The depositary's policies, which may change from time to time, will govern payments, transfers, exchanges and other matters relating to an investor's interest in a global security. We and the trustee have no responsibility for any aspect of the depositary's actions or for its records of ownership interests in a global security. We and the trustee also do not supervise the depositary in any way.

If we redeem less than all the debt securities of a particular series being redeemed, DTC's practice is to determine by lot the amount to be redeemed from each of its participants holding that series.

An investor is required to give notice of exercise of any option to elect repayment of its debt securities, through its participant, to the applicable trustee and to deliver the related debt securities by causing its participant to transfer its interest in those debt securities, on DTC's records, to the applicable trustee.

- DTC requires that those who purchase and sell interests in a global security deposited in its book-entry system use immediately available funds. Your broker or bank may also require you to use immediately available funds when purchasing or selling interests in a global security.

Financial institutions that participate in the depositary's book-entry system, and through which an investor holds its interest in a global security, may also have their own policies affecting payments, notices and other matters relating to the debt securities. There may be more than one financial intermediary in the chain of ownership for an investor. We do not monitor and are not responsible for the actions of any of those intermediaries.

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Special Situations when a Global Security will be Terminated

In a few special situations described below, a global security will be terminated and interests in it will be exchanged for certificates in non-book-entry form (certificated securities). After that exchange, the choice of whether to hold the certificated debt securities directly or in street name will be up to the investor. Investors must consult their own banks or brokers to find out how to have their interests in a global security transferred on termination to their own names, so that they will be holders. We have described the rights of legal holders and street name investors under Issuance of Securities in Registered Form above.

The special situations for termination of a global security are as follows:

• if the depositary notifies us that it is unwilling, unable or no longer qualified to continue as depositary for that global security, and we do not appoint another institution to act as depositary within 60 days,
• if we notify the trustee that we wish to terminate that global security, or
• if an event of default has occurred with regard to the debt securities represented by that global security and has not been cured or waived; we discuss defaults later under Events of Default.

The prospectus supplement may list situations for terminating a global security that would apply only to the particular series of debt securities covered by the prospectus supplement. If a global security is terminated, only the depositary, and not we or the applicable trustee, is responsible for deciding the names of the institutions in whose names the debt securities represented by the global security will be registered and, therefore, who will be the holders of those debt securities.

Payment and Paying Agents

We will pay interest to the person listed in the applicable trustee's records as the owner of the debt security at the close of business on a particular day in advance of each due date for interest, even if that person no longer owns the debt security on the interest due date. That day, usually about two weeks in advance of the interest due date, is called the record date. Because we will pay all the interest for an interest period to the holders on the record date, holders buying and selling debt securities must work out between themselves the appropriate purchase price. The most common manner is to adjust the sales price of the debt securities to prorate interest fairly between buyer and seller based on their respective ownership periods within the particular interest period. This prorated interest amount is called accrued interest.

Payments on Global Securities

We will make payments on a global security in accordance with the applicable policies of the depositary as in effect from time to time. Under those policies, we will make payments directly to the depositary, or its nominee, and not to any indirect holders who own beneficial interests in the global security. An indirect holder's right to those payments will be governed by the rules and practices of the depositary and its participants, as described under — Special Considerations for Global Securities.

Payments on Certificated Securities

We will make payments on a certificated debt security as follows. We will pay interest that is due on an interest payment date by check mailed on the interest payment date to the holder at his or her address shown on the trustee's records as of the close of business on the regular record date. We will make all payments of principal and premium, if any, by check at the office of the applicable trustee in New York, NY and/or at other offices that may be specified in the prospectus supplement or in a notice to holders against surrender of the debt security.

Alternatively, if the holder asks us to do so, we will pay any amount that becomes due on the debt security by wire transfer of immediately available funds to an account at a bank in New York City, on the due date. To request payment by wire, the holder must give the applicable trustee or other paying agent appropriate transfer instructions at least 15 business days before the requested wire payment is due. In the case of any interest payment due on an interest payment date, the instructions must be given by the person who is the holder on the relevant regular record date. Any wire instructions, once properly given, will remain in effect unless and until new instructions are given in the manner described above.

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Payment When Offices Are Closed

If any payment is due on a debt security on a day that is not a business day, we will make the payment on the next day that is a business day. Payments made on the next business day in this situation will be treated under the indenture as if they were made on the original due date, except as otherwise indicated in the attached prospectus supplement. Such payment will not result in a default under any debt security or the indenture, and no interest will accrue on the payment amount from the original due date to the next day that is a business day.

Book-entry and other indirect holders should consult their banks or brokers for information on how they will receive payments on their debt securities.

Events of Default

You will have rights if an Event of Default occurs in respect of the debt securities of your series and is not cured, as described later in this subsection.

The term *Event of Default* in respect of the debt securities of your series means any of the following:

- ❖ We do not pay the principal of, or any premium on, a debt security of the series on its due date.
 - ❖ We do not pay interest on a debt security of the series within 30 days of its due date.
 - ❖ We do not deposit any sinking fund payment in respect of debt securities of the series on its due date.
- We remain in breach of a covenant in respect of debt securities of the series for 90 days after we receive a written notice of default stating we are in breach. The notice must be sent by either the trustee or holders of at least 25% of the principal amount of debt securities of the series.
- ❖ We file for bankruptcy or certain other events of bankruptcy, insolvency or reorganization occur.
 - ❖ Any other Event of Default in respect of debt securities of the series described in the prospectus supplement occurs.
- An Event of Default for a particular series of debt securities does not necessarily constitute an Event of Default for any other series of debt securities issued under the same or any other indenture. The trustee may withhold notice to the holders of debt securities of any default, except in the payment of principal, premium or interest, if it considers the withholding of notice to be in the best interests of the holders.

Remedies if an Event of Default Occurs

If an Event of Default has occurred and has not been cured, the trustee or the holders of at least 25% in principal amount of the debt securities of the affected series may declare the entire principal amount of all the debt securities of that series to be due and immediately payable. This is called a declaration of acceleration of maturity. A declaration of acceleration of maturity may be canceled by the holders of a majority in principal amount of the debt securities of the affected series under certain circumstances.

Except in cases of default, where the trustee has some special duties, the trustee is not required to take any action under the indenture at the request of any holders unless the holders offer the trustee reasonable protection from expenses and liability (called an *indemnity*). (Section 315 of the Trust Indenture Act of 1939) If reasonable indemnity is provided, the holders of a majority in principal amount of the outstanding debt securities of the relevant series may direct the time, method and place of conducting any lawsuit or other formal legal action seeking any remedy available to the trustee. The trustee may refuse to follow those directions in certain circumstances. No delay or omission in exercising any right or remedy will be treated as a waiver of that right, remedy or Event of Default.

Before you are allowed to bypass your trustee and bring your own lawsuit or other formal legal action or take other steps to enforce your rights or protect your interests relating to the debt securities, the following must occur:

You must give your trustee written notice that an Event of Default has occurred and remains uncured. The holders of at least 25% in principal amount of all outstanding debt securities of the relevant series must make a written request that the trustee take action because of the default and must offer reasonable indemnity to the trustee against the cost and other liabilities of taking that action.

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• The trustee must not have taken action for 60 days after receipt of the above notice and offer of indemnity.

• The holders of a majority in principal amount of the debt securities must not have given the trustee a direction inconsistent with the above notice during that 60-day period.

However, you are entitled at any time to bring a lawsuit for the payment of money due on your debt securities on or after the due date.

Holders of a majority in principal amount of the debt securities of the affected series may waive any past defaults other than:

- the payment of principal, any premium or interest or

• in respect of a covenant that cannot be modified or amended without the consent of each holder.

Book-entry and other indirect holders should consult their banks or brokers for information on how to give notice or direction to or make a request of the trustee and how to declare or cancel an acceleration of maturity.

Each year, we will furnish to each trustee a written statement of certain of our officers certifying that to their knowledge we are in compliance with the indenture and the debt securities or else specifying any default.

Merger or Consolidation

Under the terms of the indenture, we are generally permitted to consolidate or merge with another entity. We are also permitted to sell all or substantially all of our assets to another entity. However, we may not take any of these actions unless all the following conditions are met:

• Where we merge out of existence or sell our assets, the resulting entity must agree to be legally responsible for our obligations under the debt securities.

The merger or sale of assets must not cause a default on the debt securities and we must not already be in default (unless the merger or sale would cure the default). For purposes of this no-default test, a default would include an Event of Default that has occurred and has not been cured, as described under Events of Default above. A default for this purpose would also include any event that would be an Event of Default if the requirements for giving us a notice of default or our default having to exist for a specific period of time were disregarded.

Under the indenture, no merger or sale of assets may be made if as a result any of our property or assets or any property or assets of one of our subsidiaries, if any, would become subject to any mortgage, lien or other encumbrance unless either (i) the mortgage, lien or other encumbrance could be created pursuant to the limitation on liens covenant in the indenture (see Indenture Provisions — Limitation on Liens below) without equally and ratably securing the indenture securities or (ii) the indenture securities are secured equally and ratably with or prior to the debt secured by the mortgage, lien or other encumbrance.

• We must deliver certain certificates and documents to the trustee.

• We must satisfy any other requirements specified in the prospectus supplement relating to a particular series of debt securities.

Modification or Waiver

There are three types of changes we can make to the indenture and the debt securities issued thereunder.

Changes Requiring Your Approval

First, there are changes that we cannot make to your debt securities without your specific approval. The following is a list of those types of changes:

•change the stated maturity of the principal of, or interest on, a debt security;
•reduce any amounts due on a debt security;

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• reduce the amount of principal payable upon acceleration of the maturity of a security following a default;

• adversely affect any right of repayment at the holder's option;

• change the place (except as otherwise described in the prospectus or prospectus supplement) or currency of payment on a debt security;

• impair your right to sue for payment;

• adversely affect any right to convert or exchange a debt security in accordance with its terms;

• modify the subordination provisions in the indenture in a manner that is adverse to holders of the debt securities;

• reduce the percentage of holders of debt securities whose consent is needed to modify or amend the indenture;

• reduce the percentage of holders of debt securities whose consent is needed to waive compliance with certain provisions of the indenture or to waive certain defaults;

• modify any other aspect of the provisions of the indenture dealing with supplemental indentures, modification and waiver of past defaults, changes to the quorum or voting requirements or the waiver of certain covenants; and

• change any obligation we have to pay additional amounts.

Changes Not Requiring Approval

The second type of change does not require any vote by the holders of the debt securities. This type is limited to clarifications and certain other changes that would not adversely affect holders of the outstanding debt securities in any material respect. We also do not need any approval to make any change that affects only debt securities to be issued under the indenture after the change takes effect.

Changes Requiring Majority Approval

Any other change to the indenture and the debt securities would require the following approval:

• If the change affects only one series of debt securities, it must be approved by the holders of a majority in principal amount of that series.

If the change affects more than one series of debt securities issued under the same indenture, it must be approved by the holders of a majority in principal amount of all of the series affected by the change, with all affected series voting together as one class for this purpose.

In each case, the required approval must be given by written consent.

The holders of a majority in principal amount of all of the series of debt securities issued under an indenture, voting together as one class for this purpose, may waive our compliance with some of our covenants in that indenture. However, we cannot obtain a waiver of a payment default or of any of the matters covered by the bullet points included above under — Changes Requiring Your Approval.

Further Details Concerning Voting

When taking a vote, we will use the following rules to decide how much principal to attribute to a debt security:

• For original issue discount securities, we will use the principal amount that would be due and payable on the voting date if the maturity of these debt securities were accelerated to that date because of a default.

• For debt securities whose principal amount is not known (for example, because it is based on an index), we will use a special rule for that debt security described in the prospectus supplement.

• For debt securities denominated in one or more foreign currencies, we will use the U.S. dollar equivalent.

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Debt securities will not be considered outstanding, and therefore not eligible to vote, if we have deposited or set aside in trust money for their payment or redemption. Debt securities will also not be eligible to vote if they have been fully defeased as described later under **Defeasance — Full Defeasance**.

We will generally be entitled to set any day as a record date for the purpose of determining the holders of outstanding indenture securities that are entitled to vote or take other action under the indenture. If we set a record date for a vote or other action to be taken by holders of one or more series, that vote or action may be taken only by persons who are holders of outstanding indenture securities of those series on the record date and must be taken within eleven months following the record date.

Book-entry and other indirect holders should consult their banks or brokers for information on how approval may be granted or denied if we seek to change the indenture or the debt securities or request a waiver.

Defeasance

The following provisions will be applicable to each series of debt securities unless we state in the applicable prospectus supplement that the provisions of covenant defeasance and full defeasance will not be applicable to that series.

Covenant Defeasance

Under current United States federal tax law, we can make the deposit described below and be released from some of the restrictive covenants in the indenture under which the particular series was issued. This is called **covenant defeasance**. In that event, you would lose the protection of those restrictive covenants but would gain the protection of having money and government securities set aside in trust to repay your debt securities. In order to achieve covenant defeasance, we must do the following:

If the debt securities of the particular series are denominated in U.S. dollars, we must deposit in trust for the benefit of all holders of such debt securities a combination of money and United States government or United States government agency notes or bonds that will generate enough cash to make interest, principal and any other payments on the debt securities on their various due dates.

We must deliver to the trustee a legal opinion of our counsel confirming that, under current United States federal income tax law, we may make the above deposit without causing you to be taxed on the debt securities any differently than if we did not make the deposit and just repaid the debt securities ourselves at maturity.

We must deliver to the trustee a legal opinion of our counsel stating that the above deposit does not require registration by us under the 1940 Act, as amended, and a legal opinion and officers' certificate stating that all conditions precedent to covenant defeasance have been complied with.

Full Defeasance

If there is a change in United States federal tax law, as described below, we can legally release ourselves from all payment and other obligations on the debt securities of a particular series (called **full defeasance**) if we put in place the following other arrangements for you to be repaid:

If the debt securities of the particular series are denominated in U.S. dollars, we must deposit in trust for the benefit of all holders of such debt securities a combination of money and United States government or United States government agency notes or bonds that will generate enough cash to make interest, principal and any other payments on the debt securities on their various due dates.

We must deliver to the trustee a legal opinion confirming that there has been a change in current United States federal tax law or an IRS ruling that allows us to make the above deposit without causing you to be taxed on the debt

securities any differently than if we did not make the deposit and just repaid the debt securities ourselves at maturity. Under current United States federal tax law, the deposit and our legal release from the debt securities would be treated as though we paid you your share of the cash and notes or bonds at the time the cash and notes or bonds were deposited in trust in exchange for your debt securities and you would recognize gain or loss on the debt securities at the time of the deposit.

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We must deliver to the trustee a legal opinion of our counsel stating that the above deposit does not require registration by us under the 1940 Act, as amended, and a legal opinion and officers' certificate stating that all conditions precedent to defeasance have been complied with.

Form, Exchange and Transfer of Certificated Registered Securities

If registered debt securities cease to be issued in book-entry form, they will be issued:

only in fully registered certificated form, and unless we indicate otherwise in the prospectus supplement, in denominations of \$1,000 and amounts that are multiples of \$1,000.

Holders may exchange their certificated securities for debt securities of smaller denominations or combined into fewer debt securities of larger denominations, as long as the total principal amount is not changed.

Holders may exchange or transfer their certificated securities at the office of their trustee. We have appointed the trustee to act as our agent for registering debt securities in the names of holders transferring debt securities. We may appoint another entity to perform these functions or perform them ourselves.

Holders will not be required to pay a service charge to transfer or exchange their certificated securities, but they may be required to pay any tax or other governmental charge associated with the transfer or exchange. The transfer or exchange will be made only if our transfer agent is satisfied with the holder's proof of legal ownership.

If we have designated additional transfer agents for your debt security, they will be named in your prospectus supplement. We may appoint additional transfer agents or cancel the appointment of any particular transfer agent. We may also approve a change in the office through which any transfer agent acts.

If any certificated securities of a particular series are redeemable and we redeem less than all the debt securities of that series, we may block the transfer or exchange of those debt securities during the period beginning 15 days before the day we mail the notice of redemption and ending on the day of that mailing, in order to freeze the list of holders to prepare the mailing. We may also refuse to register transfers or exchanges of any certificated securities selected for redemption, except that we will continue to permit transfers and exchanges of the unredeemed portion of any debt security that will be partially redeemed.

If a registered debt security is issued in book-entry form, only the depository will be entitled to transfer and exchange the debt security as described in this subsection, since it will be the sole holder of the debt security.

Resignation of Trustee

Each trustee may resign or be removed with respect to one or more series of indenture securities provided that a successor trustee is appointed to act with respect to these series. In the event that two or more persons are acting as trustee with respect to different series of indenture securities under the indenture, each of the trustees will be a trustee of a trust separate and apart from the trust administered by any other trustee.

Indenture Provisions — Subordination

Upon any distribution of our assets upon our dissolution, winding up, liquidation or reorganization, the payment of the principal of (and premium, if any) and interest, if any, on any indenture securities denominated as subordinated debt securities is to be subordinated to the extent provided in the indenture in right of payment to the prior payment in full of all Senior Indebtedness (as defined below), but our obligation to you to make payment of the principal of (and premium, if any) and interest, if any, on such subordinated debt securities will not otherwise be affected. In addition,

no payment on account of principal (or premium, if any), sinking fund or interest, if any, may be made on such subordinated debt securities at any time unless full payment of all amounts due in respect of the principal (and premium, if any), sinking fund and interest on Senior Indebtedness has been made or duly provided for in money or money's worth.

In the event that, notwithstanding the foregoing, any payment or distribution of our assets by us is received by the trustee in respect of subordinated debt securities or by the holders of any of such subordinated debt securities before all Senior Indebtedness is paid in full, such payment or distribution (whether received by the trustee or any holders of subordinated debt securities) must be paid over, upon written notice to the Trustee, to

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the holders of the Senior Indebtedness or on their behalf for application to the payment of all the Senior Indebtedness remaining unpaid until all the Senior Indebtedness has been paid in full, after giving effect to any concurrent payment or distribution to the holders of the Senior Indebtedness. Subject to the payment in full of all Senior Indebtedness upon this distribution by us, the holders of such subordinated debt securities will be subrogated to the rights of the holders of the Senior Indebtedness to the extent of payments made to the holders of the Senior Indebtedness out of the distributive share of such subordinated debt securities.

By reason of this subordination, in the event of a distribution of our assets upon our insolvency, certain of our senior creditors may recover more, ratably, than holders of any subordinated debt securities. The indenture provides that these subordination provisions will not apply to money and securities held in trust under the defeasance provisions of the indenture.

Senior Indebtedness is defined in the indenture as the principal of (and premium, if any) and unpaid interest on:

our indebtedness (including indebtedness of others guaranteed by us), whenever created, incurred, assumed or guaranteed, for money borrowed (other than indenture securities issued under the indenture and denominated as subordinated debt securities), unless in the instrument creating or evidencing the same or under which the same is outstanding it is provided that this indebtedness is not senior or prior in right of payment to the subordinated debt securities, and

renewals, extensions, modifications and refinancings of any of this indebtedness.

If this prospectus is being delivered in connection with the offering of a series of indenture securities denominated as subordinated debt securities, the accompanying prospectus supplement will set forth the approximate amount of our Senior Indebtedness outstanding as of a recent date. The debt securities of the Holding Company or the Operating Company, as applicable, will rank structurally junior to all existing and future indebtedness (including trade payables) and preferred interest of its subsidiaries, financing vehicles or similar entities. For example, the holders of unsecured indebtedness of the Operating Company would be entitled to payment of current interest and principal, if any, prior to even secured indebtedness of the Holding Company being entitled to any payment out of the assets of the Operating Company.

The Trustee under the Indenture

U.S. Bank National Association has been approved by our Board of Directors to serve as trustee under the indenture.

Certain Considerations Relating to Foreign Currencies

Debt securities denominated or payable in foreign currencies may entail significant risks. These risks include the possibility of significant fluctuations in the foreign currency markets, the imposition or modification of foreign exchange controls and potential illiquidity in the secondary market. These risks will vary depending upon the currency or currencies involved and will be more fully described in the applicable prospectus supplement.

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DESCRIPTION OF OUR SUBSCRIPTION RIGHTS

General

We may issue subscription rights to the holders of the class of securities to whom the subscription rights are being distributed, or the holders to purchase our Securities. Subscription rights may be issued independently or together with any other offered security and may or may not be transferable by the person purchasing or receiving the subscription rights. In connection with a subscription rights offering to the holders, we would distribute certificates evidencing the subscription rights and a prospectus supplement to the holders on the record date that we set for receiving subscription rights in such subscription rights offering.

The applicable prospectus supplement would describe the following terms of subscription rights in respect of which this prospectus is being delivered:

- the period of time the offering would remain open (which shall be open a minimum number of days such that all record holders would be eligible to participate in the offering and shall not be open longer than 120 days);
- the title of such subscription rights;
- the exercise price for such subscription rights (or method of calculation thereof);
- the ratio of the offering (which, in the case of transferable rights issued to holders of our common stock to acquire shares of common stock, will require a minimum of three shares to be held of record before a person is entitled to purchase an additional share);
- the number of such subscription rights issued to each Holder;
- the extent to which such subscription rights are transferable and the market on which they may be traded if they are transferable;
- if applicable, a discussion of certain U.S. federal income tax considerations applicable to the issuance or exercise of such subscription rights;
- the date on which the right to exercise such subscription rights shall commence, and the date on which such right shall expire (subject to any extension);
- the extent to which such subscription rights include an over-subscription privilege with respect to unsubscribed securities and the terms of such over-subscription privilege;
- any termination right we may have in connection with such subscription rights offering; and
- any other terms of such subscription rights, including exercise, settlement and other procedures and limitations relating to the transfer and exercise of such subscription rights.

Exercise of Subscription Rights

Each subscription right would entitle the holder of the subscription right to purchase for cash such amount of our Securities at such exercise price as shall in each case be set forth in, or be determinable as set forth in, the prospectus supplement relating to the subscription rights offered thereby. Subscription rights may be exercised at any time up to the close of business on the expiration date for such subscription rights set forth in the prospectus supplement. After the close of business on the expiration date, all unexercised subscription rights would become void.

Subscription rights may be exercised as set forth in the prospectus supplement relating to the subscription rights offered thereby. Upon receipt of payment and the subscription rights certificate properly completed and duly executed at the corporate trust office of the subscription rights agent or any other office indicated in the prospectus supplement we will forward, as soon as practicable, the Securities purchasable upon such exercise. To the extent permissible under applicable law, we may determine to offer any unsubscribed offered securities directly to persons other than stockholders, to or through agents, underwriters or dealers or through a combination of such methods, as set forth in the applicable prospectus supplement.

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DESCRIPTION OF OUR WARRANTS

The following is a general description of the terms of the warrants we may issue from time to time. Particular terms of any warrants we offer will be described in the prospectus supplement relating to such warrants.

We may issue warrants to purchase shares of our common stock, preferred stock or debt securities from time to time. Such warrants may be issued independently or together with one of our Securities and may be attached or separate from such securities. We will issue each series of warrants under a separate warrant agreement to be entered into between us and a warrant agent. The warrant agent will act solely as our agent and will not assume any obligation or relationship of agency for or with holders or beneficial owners of warrants.

A prospectus supplement will describe the particular terms of any series of warrants we may issue, including the following:

- the title of such warrants;
- the aggregate number of such warrants;
- the price or prices at which such warrants will be issued;
- the currency or currencies, including composite currencies, in which the price of such warrants may be payable;
- the number of shares of common stock, preferred stock or debt securities issuable upon exercise of such warrants;
- the price at which and the currency or currencies, including composite currencies, in which the shares of common stock, preferred stock or debt securities purchasable upon exercise of such warrants may be purchased;
- the date on which the right to exercise such warrants will commence and the date on which such right will expire;
- whether such warrants will be issued in registered form or bearer form;
- if applicable, the minimum or maximum amount of such warrants which may be exercised at any one time;
- if applicable, the number of such warrants issued with each share of common stock, preferred stock or debt securities;
- if applicable, the date on and after which such warrants and the related shares of common stock, preferred stock or debt securities will be separately transferable;
- information with respect to book-entry procedures, if any;
- if applicable, a discussion of certain U.S. federal income tax considerations; and
- any other terms of such warrants, including terms, procedures and limitations relating to the exchange and exercise of such warrants.

We and the warrant agent may amend or supplement the warrant agreement for a series of warrants without the consent of the holders of the warrants issued thereunder to effect changes that are not inconsistent with the provisions of the warrants and that do not materially and adversely affect the interests of the holders of the warrants.

Under the 1940 Act, we may generally only offer warrants provided that (1) the warrants expire by their terms within ten years; (2) the exercise or conversion price is not less than the current market value at the date of issuance; (3) our stockholders authorize the proposal to issue such warrants, and our Board of Directors approves such issuance on the basis that the issuance is in our best interests and the best interest of our stockholders; and (4) if the warrants are accompanied by other securities, the warrants are not separately transferable unless no class of such warrants and the securities accompanying them has been publicly distributed. The 1940 Act also provides that the amount of our voting securities that would result from the exercise of all outstanding warrants at the time of issuance may not exceed 25% of our outstanding voting securities.

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U.S. FEDERAL INCOME TAX MATTERS

The following is a summary of U.S. federal income tax considerations relevant to a stockholder who purchases our common stock pursuant to a future offering. This summary is subject to change by legislative or administrative action, and any change may be retroactive. The discussion does not purport to deal with all of the U.S. federal income tax consequences applicable to us, or which may be important to particular stockholders in light of their individual investment circumstances or to some types of stockholders subject to special tax rules, such as stockholders subject to the alternative minimum tax, financial institutions, broker-dealers, insurance companies, tax-exempt organizations, partnerships or other pass-through entities, persons holding our common stock in connection with a hedging, straddle, conversion or other integrated transaction, persons engaged in a trade or business in the United States or persons who have ceased to be U.S. citizens or to be taxed as resident aliens or stockholders who contribute assets to us in exchange for our shares. This discussion assumes that the stockholders hold their common stock as capital assets for U.S. federal income tax purposes (generally, assets held for investment). No attempt is made to present a detailed explanation of all U.S. federal income tax aspects affecting us and our stockholders, and the discussion set forth herein does not constitute tax advice. No ruling has been or will be sought from the Internal Revenue Service, which we refer to as the IRS, regarding any matter discussed herein. Tax counsel has not rendered any legal opinion regarding any tax consequences relating to us or our stockholders. Stockholders are urged to consult their tax advisors to determine the U.S. federal, state, local and foreign tax consequences to them of investing in our shares.

The discussion set forth herein does not constitute tax advice and potential investors are urged to consult their tax advisers to determine the specific U.S. federal, state, local and foreign tax consequences to them of investing in us.

The discussion does not discuss the consequences of an investment in shares of preferred stock, debt securities, subscription rights to purchase our securities or warrants representing rights to purchase our securities. The tax consequences of such an investment will be discussed in a relevant prospectus supplement.

Taxation of the company

We have elected, and we intend to continue, to qualify to be taxed as a RIC under the Code. To continue to qualify as a RIC, we must, among other things, (a) derive in each taxable year at least 90 percent of our gross income from dividends, interest (including tax-exempt interest), payments with respect to certain securities loans, gains from the sale or other disposition of stock, securities or foreign currencies, other income (including but not limited to gain from options, futures and forward contracts) derived with respect to our business of investing in stock, securities or currencies, or net income derived from an interest in a qualified publicly traded partnership (a QPTP); and (b) diversify our holdings so that, at the end of each quarter of each taxable year (i) at least 50 percent of the market value of our total assets is represented by cash and cash items, U.S. Government securities, the securities of other regulated investment companies and other securities, with other securities limited, in respect of any one issuer, to an amount not greater than five percent of the value of our total assets and not more than 10 percent of the outstanding voting securities of such issuer (subject to the exception described below), and (ii) not more than 25 percent of the market value of our total assets is invested in the securities (other than U.S. Government securities and the securities of other regulated investment companies) (A) of any issuer, (B) of any two or more issuers that we control and that are determined to be engaged in the same business or similar or related trades or businesses, or (C) of one or more QPTPs. We may generate certain income that might not qualify as good income for purposes of the 90% annual gross income requirement described above. We will monitor our transactions to endeavor to prevent our disqualification as a RIC.

For purposes of determining whether we satisfy the 90% gross income test described in clause (a) above, the character of our distributive share of items of income, gain and loss derived through the Operating Company and any subsidiary or investment that is also classified as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes (other than a QPTP)

generally will be determined as if we realized such tax items directly. Similarly, for purposes of determining whether we satisfy the asset diversification test described in clause (b) above, we intend to look through the Operating Company, and also to further look through any subsidiary or investment that is classified as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes (other than a qualified publicly traded partnership).

If we fail to satisfy the 90% annual gross income requirement or the asset diversification requirements discussed above in any taxable year, we may be eligible for relief provisions if the failures are due to reasonable

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cause and not willful neglect and if a penalty tax is paid with respect to each failure to satisfy the applicable requirements. Additionally, relief is provided for certain de minimis failures of the asset diversification requirements where we correct the failure within a specified period. If the applicable relief provisions are not available or cannot be met, all of our income would be subject to corporate-level U.S. federal income tax as described below. We cannot provide assurance that we would qualify for any such relief should we fail the 90% annual gross income requirement or the asset diversification requirements discussed above.

As a RIC, in any taxable year with respect to which we timely distribute at least 90% of the sum of our (i) investment company taxable income (which includes, among other items, dividends, interest and the excess of any net short-term capital gain over net long-term capital loss and other taxable income (other than any net capital gain), reduced by deductible expenses) determined without regard to the deduction for dividends and distributions paid and (ii) net tax exempt interest income (which is the excess of our gross tax exempt interest income over certain disallowed deductions) (the Annual Distribution Requirement), we (but not our stockholders) generally will not be subject to U.S. federal income tax on investment company taxable income and net capital gain (generally, net long-term capital gain in excess of short-term capital loss) that we distribute to our stockholders. We intend to distribute annually all or substantially all of such income on a timely basis. To the extent that we retain our net capital gain for investment or any investment company taxable income, we will be subject to U.S. federal income tax at the regular corporate income tax rates. We may choose to retain our net capital gains for investment or any investment company taxable income, and pay the associated federal corporate income tax, including the federal excise tax described below.

We will be dependent on the Operating Company, TCPC Funding and TCPC SBIC for cash distributions to enable us to meet the Annual Distribution Requirements. TCPC SBIC may be limited by the Small Business Investment Act of 1958, and SBA regulations governing SBICs, from making certain distributions that may be necessary to maintain our status as a RIC. We may have to request a waiver of the SBA's restrictions for TCPC SBIC to make certain distributions to maintain our RIC status. If TCPC SBIC is unable to obtain a waiver, compliance with the SBA regulations may cause us to fail to meet the Annual Distribution Requirement, which would cause us to fail to qualify as a RIC and would subject us to tax at regular corporate rates, as discussed below.

Amounts not distributed on a timely basis in accordance with a calendar year distribution requirement are subject to a nondeductible four percent U.S. federal excise tax payable by us. To avoid this tax, we must distribute (or be deemed to have distributed) during each calendar year an amount equal to the sum of:

- (1) at least 98% of our ordinary income (not taking into account any capital gains or losses) for the calendar year; at least 98.2% of the amount by which our capital gains exceed our capital losses (adjusted for certain ordinary
- (2) losses) for a one-year period generally ending on October 31 of the calendar year (unless an election is made by us to use our taxable year); and
- (3) certain undistributed amounts from previous years on which we paid no U.S. federal income tax.

While we intend to distribute any income and capital gains in the manner necessary to minimize imposition of the four percent federal excise tax, sufficient amounts of our taxable income and capital gains may not be distributed to avoid entirely the imposition of the tax. In that event, we will be liable for the tax only on the amount by which we do not meet the foregoing distribution requirement.

If, in any particular taxable year, we do not satisfy the Annual Distribution Requirement or otherwise were to fail to qualify as a RIC (for example, because we fail the 90% annual gross income requirement described above), and relief is not available as discussed above, all of our taxable income (including our net capital gains) will be subject to tax at regular corporate rates without any deduction for distributions to stockholders, and distributions generally will be taxable to the stockholders as ordinary dividends to the extent of our current and accumulated earnings and profits.

We may decide to be taxed as a regular corporation even if we would otherwise qualify as a RIC if we determine that treatment as a corporation for a particular year would be in our best interests.

As a RIC, we are permitted to carry forward a net capital loss realized in a taxable year beginning before December 23, 2010 to offset our capital gain, if any, realized during the eight years following the year of the

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loss. A capital loss carryforward realized in a taxable year beginning before December 23, 2010 is treated as a short-term capital loss in the year to which it is carried. We are permitted to carry forward a net capital loss realized in taxable years beginning on or after December 23, 2010 to offset capital gain indefinitely. For net capital losses realized in taxable years beginning on or after December 23, 2010, the excess of our net short-term capital loss over our net long-term capital gain is treated as a short-term capital loss arising on the first day of our next taxable year and the excess of our net long-term capital loss over our net short-term capital gain is treated as a long-term capital loss arising on the first day of our next taxable year. If future capital gain is offset by carried forward capital losses, such future capital gain is not subject to fund-level U.S. federal income tax, regardless of whether they are distributed to stockholders. Accordingly, we do not expect to distribute any such offsetting capital gain. A RIC cannot carry back or carry forward any net operating losses.

Company investments

Certain of our investment practices are subject to special and complex U.S. federal income tax provisions that may, among other things, (i) disallow, suspend or otherwise limit the allowance of certain losses or deductions, including the dividends received deduction, (ii) convert lower taxed long-term capital gain and qualified dividend income into higher taxed short-term capital gain or ordinary income, (iii) convert ordinary loss or a deduction into capital loss (the deductibility of which is more limited), (iv) cause us to recognize income or gain without a corresponding receipt of cash, (v) adversely affect the time as to when a purchase or sale of stock or securities is deemed to occur, (vi) adversely alter the characterization of certain complex financial transactions and (vii) produce income that will not qualify as good income for purposes of the 90% annual gross income requirement described above. We will monitor our transactions and may make certain tax elections and may be required to borrow money or dispose of securities to mitigate the effect of these rules and prevent disqualification of us as a RIC.

Investments we make in securities issued at a discount or providing for deferred interest or PIK interest are subject to special tax rules that will affect the amount, timing and character of distributions to stockholders. For example, with respect to securities issued at a discount, we will generally be required to accrue daily as income a portion of the discount and to distribute such income on a timely basis each year to maintain our qualification as a RIC and to avoid U.S. federal income and excise taxes. Since in certain circumstances we may recognize income before or without receiving cash representing such income, we may have difficulty making distributions in the amounts necessary to satisfy the requirements for maintaining RIC status and for avoiding U.S. federal income and excise taxes. Accordingly, we may have to sell some of our investments at times we would not consider advantageous, raise additional debt or equity capital or reduce new investment originations to meet these distribution requirements. If we are not able to obtain cash from other sources, we may fail to qualify as a RIC and thereby be subject to corporate-level income tax.

Furthermore, a portfolio company in which we invest may face financial difficulty that requires us to work-out, modify or otherwise restructure our investment in the portfolio company. Any such restructuring may result in unusable capital losses and future non-cash income. Any such restructuring may also result in our recognition of a substantial amount of non-qualifying income for purposes of the 90% gross income requirement or our receiving assets that would not count toward the asset diversification requirements.

Gain or loss recognized by us from warrants acquired by us as well as any loss attributable to the lapse of such warrants generally will be treated as capital gain or loss. Such gain or loss generally will be long-term or short-term, depending on how long we held a particular warrant.

In the event we invest in foreign securities, we may be subject to withholding and other foreign taxes with respect to those securities. Stockholders will generally not be entitled to claim a U.S. foreign tax credit or deduction with respect to foreign taxes paid by us.

If we purchase shares in a passive foreign investment company (a PFIC), we may be subject to U.S. federal income tax on a portion of any excess distribution or gain from the disposition of such shares even if such income is distributed as a taxable dividend by us to our stockholders. Additional charges in the nature of interest may be imposed on us in respect of deferred taxes arising from such distributions or gains. If we invest in a PFIC and elect to treat the PFIC as a qualified electing fund under the Code (a QEF), in lieu of the foregoing requirements, we will be required to include in income each year a portion of the ordinary earnings and net capital gain of the QEF, even if such income is not distributed to us. Alternatively, we can elect to mark-to-market at the end of each taxable year our shares in a PFIC; in this case, we will recognize as ordinary

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income any increase in the value of such shares, and as ordinary loss any decrease in such value to the extent it does not exceed prior increases included in income. Our ability to make either election will depend on factors beyond our control. Under either election, we may be required to recognize in a year income in excess of our distributions from PFICs and our proceeds from dispositions of PFIC stock during that year, and such income will nevertheless be subject to the Annual Distribution Requirement and will be taken into account for purposes of the 4% excise tax.

Our functional currency is the U.S. dollar for U.S. federal income tax purposes. Under Section 988 of the Code, gains or losses attributable to fluctuations in exchange rates between the time we accrue income, expenses or other liabilities denominated in a foreign currency and the time we actually collect such income or pay such expenses or liabilities are generally treated as ordinary income or loss. Similarly, gains or losses on foreign currency forward contracts and the disposition of debt denominated in a foreign currency, to the extent attributable to fluctuations in exchange rates between the acquisition and disposition dates, are also treated as ordinary income or loss.

If we borrow money, we may be prevented by loan covenants from declaring and paying dividends in certain circumstances. Limits on our payment of dividends may prevent us from meeting the Annual Distribution Requirement, and may, therefore, jeopardize our qualification for taxation as a RIC, or subject us to the 4% excise tax.

Even if we are authorized to borrow funds and to sell assets in order to satisfy distribution requirements, under the Investment Company Act, we are not permitted to make distributions to our stockholders while our debt obligations and senior securities are outstanding unless certain asset coverage tests are met. This may also jeopardize our qualification for taxation as a RIC or subject us to the 4% excise tax.

Moreover, our ability to dispose of assets to meet our distribution requirements may be limited by (1) the illiquid nature of our portfolio and (2) other requirements relating to our status as a RIC, including the asset diversification requirements. If we dispose of assets to meet the Annual Distribution Requirement, the asset diversification requirements, or the 4% excise tax, we may make such dispositions at times that, from an investment standpoint, are not advantageous.

Some of the income that we might otherwise earn, such as lease income, management fees, or income recognized in a work-out or restructuring of a portfolio investment, may not satisfy the 90% gross income requirement. To manage the risk that such income might disqualify us as a RIC for a failure to satisfy the 90% gross income requirement, one or more of our subsidiaries treated as U.S. corporations for U.S. federal income tax purposes may be employed to earn such income. Such corporations will be required to pay U.S. corporate income tax on their earnings, which ultimately will reduce the yield to investors on such income and fees.

Taxation of U.S. stockholders

For purposes of this discussion, a U.S. stockholder (or in this section, a stockholder) is a holder or a beneficial holder of shares which is for U.S. federal income tax purposes (1) a person who is a citizen or resident of the United States, (2) a corporation (or other entity taxable as a corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes) created or organized in or under the laws of the United States, any State thereof, or the District of Columbia, (3) an estate whose income is subject to U.S. federal income tax regardless of its source, or (4) a trust if (a) a U.S. court is able to exercise primary supervision over the trust's administration and one or more U.S. persons are authorized to control all substantial decisions of the trust or (b) the trust has in effect a valid election to be treated as a domestic trust for U.S. federal income tax purposes. If a partnership or other entity or arrangement classified as a partnership for U.S. tax purposes holds the shares, the tax treatment of the partnership and each partner generally will depend on the activities of the partnership and the activities of the partner. Partnerships acquiring shares, and partners in such partnerships, should consult their own tax advisors. **Prospective investors that are not U.S. stockholders should refer to the section Non-U.S. Stockholders below and are urged to consult their tax advisors with respect to the U.S. federal income**

tax consequences of an investment in our shares, including the potential application of U.S. withholding taxes.

Distributions we pay to you from our ordinary income or from an excess of net short-term capital gain over net long-term capital loss (together referred to hereinafter as ordinary income dividends) are generally taxable to you as ordinary income to the extent of our earnings and profits. Due to our expected investments, in general,

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distributions will not be eligible for the dividends received deduction allowed to corporate stockholders and will not qualify for the reduced rates of tax for qualified dividend income allowed to individuals. Distributions made to you from an excess of net long-term capital gain over net short-term capital loss (capital gain dividends), including capital gain dividends credited to you but retained by us, are taxable to you as long-term capital gain if they have been properly designated by us, regardless of the length of time you have owned our shares. For non-corporate stockholders, capital gains dividends are currently taxed at preferential rates. Generally, you will be provided with a written notice designating the amount of any (i) ordinary income dividends no later than 30 days after the close of the taxable year, and (ii) capital gain dividends or other distributions no later than 60 days after the close of the taxable year. Distributions in excess of our earnings and profits will first reduce the adjusted tax basis of your shares and, after the adjusted tax basis is reduced to zero, will constitute capital gain to you (assuming the shares are held as a capital asset).

In the event that we retain any net capital gain, we may designate the retained amounts as undistributed capital gain in a notice to our stockholders. If a designation is made, stockholders would include in income, as long-term capital gain, their proportionate share of the undistributed amounts, but would be allowed a credit or refund, as the case may be, for their proportionate share of the corporate tax paid by us. 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. In addition, the tax basis of shares owned by a stockholder would be increased by an amount equal to the difference between (i) the amount included in the stockholder's income as long-term capital gain and (ii) the stockholder's proportionate share of the corporate tax paid by us.

Dividends and other taxable distributions are taxable to you even though they are reinvested in additional shares of our common stock. We have the ability to declare a large portion of a dividend in shares of our stock. As long as 20% of such dividend is paid in cash and certain requirements are met, the entire distribution will be treated as a dividend for U.S. federal income tax purposes. As a result, our stockholders will 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 stock.

If we pay you a dividend in January which was declared in the previous October, November or December to stockholders of record on a specified date in one of these months, then the dividend will be treated for tax purposes as being paid by us and received by you on December 31 of the year in which the dividend was declared.

A stockholder will recognize gain or loss on the sale or exchange of our common stock in an amount equal to the difference between the stockholder's adjusted basis in the shares sold or exchanged and the amount realized on their disposition. Generally, gain recognized by a stockholder on the sale or other disposition of our common stock will result in capital gain or loss to you, and will be a long-term capital gain or loss if the shares have been held for more than one year at the time of sale. Any loss upon the sale or exchange of our shares held for six months or less will be treated as a long-term capital loss to the extent of any capital gain dividends received (including amounts credited as an undistributed capital gain dividend) by you. A loss realized on a sale or exchange of our shares will be disallowed if other substantially identical shares are acquired (whether through the automatic reinvestment of dividends or otherwise) within a 61-day period beginning 30 days before and ending 30 days after the date that the shares are disposed of. In this case, the basis of the shares acquired will be adjusted to reflect the disallowed loss. Present law taxes both long-term and short-term capital gains of corporations at the rates applicable to ordinary income.

Noncorporate stockholders with income in excess of certain thresholds are, in general, subject to an additional tax on their net investment income, which ordinarily includes taxable distributions from us and taxable gain on the disposition of our common stock.

We may be required to withhold U.S. federal income tax (backup withholding), from all taxable distributions to any non-corporate stockholder (1) who fails to furnish us with a correct taxpayer identification number or a certificate that such stockholder is exempt from backup withholding or (2) with respect to whom the IRS notifies us that such stockholder has failed to properly report certain interest and dividend income to the IRS

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and to respond to notices to that effect. An individual's taxpayer identification number is his or her social security number. Any amount withheld under backup withholding is allowed as a credit against the stockholder's U.S. federal income tax liability and may entitle such stockholder to a refund, provided that proper information is timely provided to the IRS.

Withholding at a rate of 30% is required on dividends in respect of, and after December 31, 2018, withholding at a rate of 30% will be required on gross proceeds from the sale of shares of our common stock held by or through foreign accounts or foreign intermediaries if certain disclosure requirements related to U.S. accounts or ownership are not satisfied. We will not pay any additional amounts in respect to any amounts withheld.

Under U.S. Treasury regulations, if a stockholder recognizes a loss with respect to shares of \$2 million or more for a non-corporate stockholder or \$10 million or more for a corporate stockholder in any single taxable year (or a greater loss over a combination of years), the stockholder must file with the IRS a disclosure statement on Form 8886. Direct stockholders of portfolio securities in many cases are excepted from this reporting requirement, but under current guidance, stockholders of a RIC are not excepted. Future guidance may extend the current exception from this reporting requirement to stockholders of most or all RICs. The fact that a loss is reportable under these regulations does not affect the legal determination of whether the taxpayer's treatment of the loss is proper. Significant monetary penalties apply to a failure to comply with this reporting requirement. States may also have a similar reporting requirement. Stockholders should consult their own tax advisors to determine the applicability of these regulations in light of their individual circumstances.

Stockholders should consult their tax advisors with respect to the U.S. federal income tax and withholding tax, and state, local and foreign tax consequences of an investment in our shares.

Taxation of non-U.S. stockholders

The following discussion only applies to non-U.S. stockholders. A non-U.S. stockholder is a holder, other than a partnership (or other entity or arrangement treated as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes), that is not a U.S. stockholder for U.S. federal income tax purposes. Whether an investment in the shares is appropriate for a non-U.S. stockholder will depend upon that person's particular circumstances. An investment in the shares by a non-U.S. stockholder may have adverse tax consequences. Non-U.S. stockholders should consult their tax advisors before investing in our shares.

Distributions of ordinary income dividends to non-U.S. stockholders, subject to the discussion below, will generally be subject to withholding of U.S. federal tax at a 30% rate (or lower rate provided by an applicable treaty) to the extent of our current and accumulated earnings and profits. Different tax consequences may result if the non-U.S. stockholder is engaged in a trade or business in the United States (and, if an income tax treaty applies, are attributable to a permanent establishment maintained by the non-U.S. stockholder in the United States) or, in the case of an individual, is present in the United States for 183 days or more during a taxable year and certain other conditions are met. Special certification requirements apply to a non-U.S. stockholder that is a foreign partnership or a foreign trust, and such entities are urged to consult their own tax advisors.

Actual or deemed distributions of our net capital gain to a non-U.S. stockholder, and gain recognized by a non-U.S. stockholder upon the sale of our common stock, generally will not be subject to U.S. federal withholding tax and will not be subject to U.S. federal income tax unless the distributions or gain, as the case may be, are effectively connected with a U.S. trade or business of the non-U.S. stockholder (and, if an income tax treaty applies, are attributable to a permanent establishment maintained by the non-U.S. stockholder in the United States) or, in the case of an individual, is present in the United States for 183 days or more during a taxable year.

Under certain legislation, no U.S. source withholding taxes will be imposed on dividends paid by RICs to non-U.S. stockholders to the extent the dividends are designated as interest-related dividends or short-term capital gain dividends. Under this exemption, interest-related dividends and short-term capital gain dividends generally represent distributions of interest or short-term capital gain that would not have been subject to U.S. withholding tax at the source if they had been received directly by a non-U.S. stockholder, and that satisfy certain other requirements. No assurance can be given that we will distribute any interest-related or short-term capital gain dividends.

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If we distribute our net capital gains in the form of deemed rather than actual distributions (which we may do in the future), a non-U.S. stockholder will be entitled to a U.S. federal income tax credit or tax refund equal to the stockholder's allocable share of the tax we pay on the capital gains deemed to have been distributed. In order to obtain the refund, the non-U.S. stockholder must obtain a U.S. taxpayer identification number and file a federal income tax return even if the non-U.S. stockholder is not otherwise required to obtain a U.S. taxpayer identification number or file a federal income tax return. For a corporate non-U.S. stockholder, distributions (both actual and deemed), and gains realized upon the sale of our common stock that are effectively connected with a U.S. trade or business (or, where an applicable treaty applies, are attributable to a permanent establishment in the United States) may, under certain circumstances, be subject to an additional branch profits tax at a 30% rate (or at a lower rate if provided for by an applicable tax treaty). Accordingly, investment in the shares may not be appropriate for certain non-U.S. stockholders.

Certain provisions of the Code referred to as FATCA require withholding at a rate of 30% on dividends in respect of, and, after December 31, 2018, gross proceeds from the sale of, our common stock held by or through certain foreign financial institutions (including investment funds), unless such institution enters into an agreement with the Treasury to report, on an annual basis, information with respect to interests in, and accounts maintained by, the institution to the extent such interests or accounts are held by certain U.S. persons and by certain non-U.S. entities that are wholly or partially owned by U.S. persons and to withhold on certain payments. Accordingly, the entity through which our common stock is held will affect the determination of whether such withholding is required. Similarly, dividends in respect of, and, after December 31, 2018, gross proceeds from the sale of, our common stock held by an investor that is a non-financial non-U.S. entity that does not qualify under certain exemptions will be subject to withholding at a rate of 30%, unless such entity either (i) certifies to us that such entity does not have any substantial United States owners or (ii) provides certain information regarding the entity's substantial United States owners, which we will in turn provide to the Secretary of the Treasury. An intergovernmental agreement between the United States and an applicable foreign country, or future Treasury regulations or other guidance, may modify these requirements. We will not pay any additional amounts to stockholders in respect of any amounts withheld. Stockholders are encouraged to consult their tax advisors regarding the possible implications of the legislation on their investment in our common stock.

A non-U.S. stockholder who is a non-resident alien individual, and who is otherwise subject to withholding of federal income tax, may be subject to backup withholding of federal income tax on dividends unless the non-U.S. stockholder provides us or the dividend paying agent with an IRS Form W-8BEN or IRS Form W-8BEN-E (or an acceptable substitute form) or otherwise meets documentary evidence requirements for establishing that it is a non-U.S. stockholder or otherwise establishes an exemption from backup withholding. Backup withholding is not an additional tax. Any amounts withheld from payments made to you may be refunded or credited against your U.S. federal income tax liability, if any, provided that the required information is furnished to the IRS. Non-U.S. stockholders may also be subject to information reporting.

Failure to Qualify as a RIC

If we were unable to qualify for treatment as a RIC, and relief is not available as discussed above, we would be subject to tax on all of our taxable income at regular corporate rates. We would not be able to deduct distributions to stockholders nor would we be required to make distributions for tax purposes. Distributions would generally be taxable to our stockholders as ordinary dividend income eligible for reduced maximum rates to the extent of our current and accumulated earnings and profits. Subject to certain limitations under the Code, corporate U.S. stockholders would be eligible for the dividends received deduction. Distributions in excess of our current and accumulated earnings and profits would be treated first as a return of capital to the extent of the stockholder's tax basis, and any remaining distributions would be treated as a capital gain. If we were to fail to meet the RIC requirements for more than two consecutive years and then to seek to requalify as a RIC, we would be required to recognize gain to the

extent of any unrealized appreciation in our assets unless we made a special election to pay corporate level tax on any such unrealized appreciation recognized during the succeeding five-year period.

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PLAN OF DISTRIBUTION

We may sell Securities pursuant to this prospectus and a prospectus supplement in any of three ways (or in any combination): (a) through underwriters or dealers; (b) directly to a limited number of purchasers or to a single purchaser; or (c) through agents. Any underwriter or agent involved in the offer and sale of Securities will also be named in the applicable prospectus supplement. Securities may be sold at-the-market to or through a market maker or into an existing trading market for the securities, on an exchange or otherwise, although we do not intend at-the-market sales of our shares pursuant to this prospectus to exceed \$100 million. The prospectus supplement will set forth the terms of the offering of such securities, including:

- the name or names of any underwriters or agents and the amounts of Securities underwritten or placed by each of them;
- the offering price of the Securities and the proceeds to us and any discounts, commissions or concessions allowed or reallocated or paid to underwriters or agents; and
- any securities exchanges on which the Securities may be listed.

In addition, we may enter into registration rights agreements or other similar agreements in the future pursuant to which certain of our stockholders may resell our Securities under this prospectus and as described in any related prospectus supplement.

We may use shares of our common stock to acquire investments in companies, the terms of which will be further disclosed in a prospectus supplement if such stock is issued in an offering hereunder.

If underwriters are used in the sale of any Securities, Securities acquired by the underwriters for their own account may be resold from time to time in one or more transactions, including negotiated transactions, at a fixed public offering price or at varying prices determined at the time of sale. Securities may be either offered to the public through underwriting syndicates represented by managing underwriters, or directly by underwriters. Generally, any obligations by the underwriters to purchase Securities will be subject to certain conditions precedent.

In compliance with the guidelines of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, the maximum compensation to the underwriters or dealers in connection with the sale of our Securities pursuant to this prospectus and the accompanying supplement to this prospectus may not exceed 8% of the aggregate offering price of the Securities as set forth on the cover page of the supplement to this prospectus.

Any underwriter may engage in over-allotment, stabilizing transactions, short-covering transactions and penalty bids in accordance with Regulation M under the Exchange Act. Over-allotment involves sales in excess of the offering size, which create a short position. Stabilizing transactions permit bids to purchase the underlying security so long as the stabilizing bids do not exceed a specified maximum price. Syndicate covering or other short-covering transactions involve purchases of the securities, either through exercise of the over-allotment option or in the open market after the distribution is completed, to cover short positions. Penalty bids permit the underwriters to reclaim a selling concession from a dealer when the securities originally sold by the dealer are purchased in a stabilizing or covering transaction to cover short positions. Those activities may cause the price of the securities to be higher than it would otherwise be. If commenced, the underwriters may discontinue any of the activities at any time.

Any underwriters that are qualified market makers on The Nasdaq Global Select Market may engage in passive market making transactions in our common stock on The Nasdaq Global Select Market in accordance with Regulation M under the Exchange Act, during the business day prior to the pricing of the offering, before the commencement of offers or sales of our common stock. Passive market makers must comply with applicable volume and price limitations and must be identified as passive market makers. In general, a passive market maker must display its bid at a price not in excess of the highest independent bid for such security; if all independent bids are lowered below the

passive market maker's bid, however, the passive market maker's bid must then be lowered when certain purchase limits are exceeded. Passive market making may stabilize the market price of the securities at a level above that which might otherwise prevail in the open market and, if commenced, may be discontinued at any time.

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We may sell Securities through agents from time to time. The prospectus supplement will name any agent involved in the offer or sale of Securities and any commissions we pay to them. Generally, any agent will be acting on a best efforts basis for the period of its appointment.

If so indicated in the applicable prospectus supplement, we will authorize underwriters or other persons acting as our agents to solicit offers by certain institutions to purchase the Securities from us pursuant to contracts providing for payment and delivery on a future date. Institutions with which such contracts may be made include commercial and savings banks, insurance companies, pension funds, investment companies, educational and charitable institutions and others, but in all cases such institutions must be approved by us. The obligations of any purchaser under any such contract will be subject to the condition that the purchase of the Securities shall not at the time of delivery be prohibited under the laws of the jurisdiction to which such purchaser is subject. The underwriters and such other agents will not have any responsibility in respect of the validity or performance of such contracts. Such contracts will be subject only to those conditions set forth in the prospectus supplement, and the prospectus supplement will set forth the commission payable for solicitation of such contracts.

Agents, dealers and underwriters may be entitled to indemnification by us against certain civil liabilities, including liabilities under the Securities Act or to contribution with respect to payments which the agents or underwriters may be required to make in respect thereof. Agents, dealers and underwriters may be customers of, engage in transactions with, or perform services for us in the ordinary course of business.

We may enter into derivative transactions with third parties, or sell Securities outside of this prospectus to third parties in privately negotiated transactions. If the applicable prospectus supplement indicates, in connection with those derivatives, the third parties may sell Securities covered by this prospectus and the applicable prospectus supplement, including in short sale transactions. If so, the third party may use Securities pledged by us or borrowed from us or others to settle those sales or to close out any related open borrowings of Securities, and may use securities received from us in settlement of those derivatives to close out any related open borrowings of stock. The third party in such sale transactions will be an underwriter and, if not identified in this prospectus, will be identified in the applicable prospectus supplement (or a post-effective amendment). We or one of our affiliates may loan or pledge Securities to a financial institution or other third party that in turn may sell the securities using this prospectus. Such financial institution or third party may transfer its short position to investors in shares of our common stock or in connection with a simultaneous offering of other Securities offered by this prospectus or otherwise. Such financial institution or third party in such transactions will be an underwriter and, if not identified in this prospectus, will be identified in the applicable prospectus supplement (or a post-effective amendment).

Shares of our common stock sold pursuant to a prospectus supplement will be listed on The Nasdaq Global Select Market, or another exchange on which our common stock is traded.

In order to comply with the securities laws of certain states, if applicable, Securities offered hereby will be sold in such jurisdictions only through registered or licensed brokers or dealers. In addition, in certain states, Securities may not be sold unless they have been registered or qualified for sale in the applicable state or an exemption from the registration or qualification requirements is available and is complied with. Any offering of by us of common stock below our then current net asset value that requires the consent of our common stockholders within a particular time frame, such as within one year after authorization, must occur, if at all, within such time frame.

The Company's common stockholders will indirectly bear all of the various expenses incurred in connection with the distribution activities described herein except to the extent in any particular offering that the purchasers are responsible for selling commissions.

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CUSTODIAN

Wells Fargo Bank, National Association provides custodian services to us pursuant to a custodian services agreement. For the services provided to us by the Custodian, the Custodian is entitled to fees as agreed upon from time to time. The address of Wells Fargo Bank, National Association is 9062 Old Annapolis Rd., Columbia, MD 21045-1951.

TRANSFER AGENT

Wells Fargo Bank, National Association provides transfer agency support to us and serves as our dividend paying agent under a transfer agency agreement. The address of Wells Fargo Bank, National Association is 161 North Concord Exchange, South Saint Paul, MN 55075.

LEGAL MATTERS

Certain legal matters in connection with the Securities will be passed upon for us by Skadden, Arps, Slate, Meagher & Flom LLP, New York, New York.

INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

The consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2017, 2016 and 2015 and for the years ended December 31, 2017, 2016 and 2015, the related financial statement schedules, and the Senior Securities table included in the Registration Statement, and the effectiveness of TCP Capital Corp.'s internal control over financial reporting have been audited by Deloitte & Touche LLP, or Deloitte, an independent registered public accounting firm, as stated in their reports appearing in this Registration Statement.

The consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2017, 2016 and 2015 and for the years ended December 31, 2017, 2016 and 2015, and the related financial statement schedules of Special Value Continuation Partners, LP have been audited by Deloitte & Touche LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, as stated in their report appearing in this Registration Statement.

The address of Deloitte is 555 West 5th Street, Suite 2700, Los Angeles, California 90013.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

We have filed a registration statement with the SEC on Form N-2, including amendments, relating to the shares we are offering, and the SAI. This prospectus does 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 as to the contents of any contract or other document referred to describe the material terms thereof but are not necessarily 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 of 1934. You may inspect and copy these reports, proxy statements and other information, as well as the registration statement of which this 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>.

PRIVACY PRINCIPLES

We are committed to maintaining the privacy of stockholders and to safeguarding our non-public personal information. The following information is provided to help you understand what personal information we collect, how we protect that information and why, in certain cases, we may share information with select other parties.

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Generally, we do not receive any nonpublic personal information relating to our stockholders, although certain nonpublic personal information of our stockholders may become available to us. We do not disclose any nonpublic personal information about our stockholders or former stockholders to anyone, except as permitted by law or as is necessary in order to service stockholder accounts (for example, to a transfer agent or third party administrator).

We restrict access to nonpublic personal information about our stockholders to the Advisor's employees and advisors with a legitimate business need for the information. We maintain physical, electronic and procedural safeguards designed to protect the nonpublic personal information of our stockholders.

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An SAI dated as of _____, 2018, has been filed with the SEC and is incorporated by reference in this prospectus. 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:

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the shareholders and the Board of Directors of TCP Capital Corp.

Opinion on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying consolidated statements of assets and liabilities of TCP Capital Corp. (the Company) and subsidiaries, including the consolidated schedule of investments, as of December 31, 2017 and 2016, the related consolidated statements of operations, cash flows, changes in net assets, and financial highlights (in Note 10) for each of the three years in the period then ended, and the related notes and consolidating schedules and statements listed in Index at Item 15(a) (collectively referred to as the financial statements). In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2017 and 2016, and the results of its operations, changes in net assets, cash flows, and financial highlights for each of the three years in the period then ended, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

We have also audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (PCAOB), the Company s internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2017, based on criteria established in *Internal Control - Integrated Framework (2013)* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission and our report dated February 27, 2018, expressed an unqualified opinion on the Company s internal control over financial reporting.

Basis for Opinion

These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company s management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company s financial statements based on our audits. We are a public accounting firm registered with the PCAOB and are required to be independent with respect to the Company in accordance with the U.S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial are free of material misstatement, whether due to error or fraud.

Our audits included performing procedures to assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to error or fraud, and performing procedures that respond to those risks. Such procedures included examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. Our audits also included evaluating the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements. Our procedures included confirmation of investments owned as of December 31, 2017 and 2016, by correspondence with the custodian, loan agents, and borrowers; when replies were not received, we performed other auditing procedures. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

/s/ DELOITTE & TOUCHE LLP

Los Angeles, California

February 27, 2018

We have served as the Company s auditor since 2015.

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the shareholders and the Board of Directors of TCP Capital Corp.

Opinion on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

We have audited the internal control over financial reporting of TCP Capital Corp. (the Company) as of December 31, 2017, based on criteria established in *Internal Control - Integrated Framework (2013)* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). In our opinion, the Company maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2017, based on criteria established in *Internal Control - Integrated Framework (2013)* issued by COSO.

We have also audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (PCAOB), the consolidated financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2017, of the Company and our report dated February 27, 2018, expressed an unqualified opinion on those financial statements.

Basis for Opinion

The Company's management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, included in the accompanying Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on our audit. We are a public accounting firm registered with the PCAOB and are required to be independent with respect to the Company in accordance with the U.S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audit included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk, and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

Definition and Limitations of Internal Control over Financial Reporting

A company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

/s/ DELOITTE & TOUCHE LLP

Los Angeles, California
February 27, 2018

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TABLE OF CONTENTS**TCP Capital Corp.****Consolidated Statements of Assets and Liabilities**

	December 31, 2017	December 31, 2016
Assets		
Investments, at fair value:		
Companies less than 5% owned (cost of \$1,356,459,251 and \$1,174,421,611, respectively)	\$ 1,362,514,206	\$ 1,175,097,468
Companies 5% to 25% owned (cost of \$84,153,698 and \$75,508,585, respectively)	75,635,342	69,355,808
Companies more than 25% owned (cost of \$106,543,799 and \$96,135,623, respectively)	76,383,155	70,516,594
Total investments (cost of \$1,547,156,748 and \$1,346,065,819, respectively)	1,514,532,703	1,314,969,870
Cash and cash equivalents	86,625,237	53,579,868
Accrued interest income:		
Companies less than 5% owned	18,533,095	12,713,025
Companies 5% to 25% owned	817,984	953,561
Companies more than 25% owned	16,859	25,608
Deferred debt issuance costs	3,276,838	3,828,784
Receivable for investments sold	431,483	—
Prepaid expenses and other assets	5,188,169	1,527,745
Total assets	1,629,422,368	1,387,598,461
Liabilities		
Debt, net of unamortized issuance costs of \$8,624,072 and \$8,247,426, respectively	725,200,281	571,658,862
Payable for investments purchased	16,474,632	12,348,925
Interest payable	7,771,537	5,013,713
Incentive allocation payable	5,983,135	4,716,834
Payable to the Advisor	800,703	325,790
Unrealized depreciation on swaps	603,745	—
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	1,860,209	2,598,346
Total liabilities	758,694,242	596,662,470
Commitments and contingencies (Note 5)		
Net assets applicable to common shareholders	\$ 870,728,126	\$ 790,935,991

Composition of net assets applicable to common shareholders

Common stock, \$0.001 par value; 200,000,000 shares authorized, 58,847,256 and 53,041,900 shares issued and outstanding as of December 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016, respectively

	\$	58,847	\$	53,042
Paid-in capital in excess of par		1,038,855,948		944,426,650
Accumulated net investment income		4,443,768		12,533,289
Accumulated net realized losses		(139,390,703)		(134,960,267)
Accumulated net unrealized depreciation		(33,239,734)		(31,116,723)
Net assets applicable to common shareholders	\$	870,728,126	\$	790,935,991
Net assets per share	\$	14.80	\$	14.91

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS**TCP Capital Corp.****Consolidated Schedule of Investments****December 31, 2017**

				Total					Fair	%
	Ref	Floor	Spread	Coupon	Maturity	Principal	Cost		Value	Total
										Cash
										Investment
(A)										
Lab, First Lien Delayed Draw Term Loan (5.0% Exit Fee)	LIBOR (M)	—	8.81%	10.31%	6/1/2020	\$ 18,750,000	\$ 18,410,907	\$	18,383,250	1.1
Media First Lien UK Revolver (2.0% Exit Fee)	LIBOR (M)	1.37 %	8.13%	9.63%	12/31/2019	\$ 24,897,542	24,417,800		24,593,791	1.5
Media First Lien US Revolver (2.0% Exit Fee)	LIBOR (M)	1.00 %	10.00%	11.48%	1/10/2020	\$ 6,299,020	6,299,020		6,115,830	0.3
Media First Lien US Revolver (2.0% Exit Fee)	LIBOR (M)	1.00 %	8.50%	9.98%	1/10/2020	\$ 3,047,945	3,047,945		3,032,930	0.1
							52,175,672		52,125,801	3.2
Engine Acquisition Delayed Draw Term Loan A	LIBOR (M)	—	7.25%	8.88%	12/14/2021	\$ 14,609,503	14,400,062		14,686,203	0.9
		—	7.25%	8.88%	2/28/2022	\$ 8,515,704	8,389,636		8,519,110	0.5

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es,	Engine Acquisition Delayed Draw Term Loan B	LIBOR (M)									
es,	Engine Acquisition Delayed Draw Term Loan C	LIBOR (M)	—	7.25%	8.88%	7/31/2022	\$ 3,538,544	3,486,116	3,508,467	0.2	
es,	Engine Acquisition Delayed Draw Term Loan C-1	LIBOR (M)	—	7.25%	8.88%	9/30/2022	\$ 5,412,085	5,320,659 31,596,473	5,339,563 32,053,343	0.3 2.0	
and											
rm LC	First Lien Term Loan	LIBOR (Q)	1.00 %	6.50% Cash + 2.00% PIK	10.19%	11/3/2020	\$ 24,342,738	23,991,933	23,790,158	1.4	
rm LC	Sr Secured Revolver	LIBOR (Q)	1.00 %	6.50% Cash + 2.00%PIK	N/A	11/3/2020	\$ —	(12,135)	(19,435)		
								23,979,798	23,770,723	1.4	
om LLC	First Lien Term Loan	LIBOR (Q)	1.00 %	7.50%	9.07%	7/25/2021	\$ 13,626,146	13,467,549	13,769,221	0.8	
Services											
lobal s,	Sr Secured Revolving Loan	LIBOR (Q)	0.23 %	8.52%	N/A	11/30/2018	\$ —	—	(23,000)		
lobal s,	Sr Secured Term Loan (3.77% Exit Fee)	LIBOR (Q)	0.23 %	9.27%	10.60%	11/30/2019	\$ 22,687,500	22,487,892	22,557,047	1.4	
y , Inc. (stage)	Second Lien Term Loan	LIBOR (Q)	1.00 %	9.25%	10.73%	6/30/2023	\$ 31,000,000	30,637,657 53,125,549	29,676,300 52,210,347	1.8 3.2	

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	Sr Secured Term Loan (8.0% Exit Fee)	LIBOR (M)	—	10.63%	12.13%	2/1/2018	\$ 1,147,372	1,159,323	1,147,372	0.0
LC	Convertible Note	Fixed	—	10.00%	10.00%	6/30/2019	\$ 7,500,000	7,467,998	4,472,250	0.2
gics,	Sr Secured Term Loan (12.4 % Exit Fee)	Fixed	—	10.00%	10.00%	12/31/2020	\$ 8,312,637	8,272,422	5,160,485	0.3
gics,	First Lien Delayed Draw Term Loan	LIBOR (Q)	—	8.00%	9.69%	10/12/2021	\$ 871,842	866,740	915,260	0.0
B.V.)	First Lien Term Loan	LIBOR (Q)	—	8.00%	9.69%	10/12/2021	\$ 3,767,969	3,745,385	3,955,614	0.2
B.V.)	First Lien Term Loan	EURIBOR (Q)	—	8.00%	8.00%	10/12/2021	\$ 6,377,358	6,966,626	8,037,289	0.5
B.V.)	First Lien Delayed Draw Term Loan (3.5% Exit Fee)	LIBOR (Q)	—	9.81%	11.31%	4/1/2019	\$ 8,969,791	8,664,362	8,848,699	0.5
								37,142,856	32,536,969	2.0
ations										
ring										
	First Lien Incremental Term Loan	LIBOR (Q)	1.25 %	7.63%	9.11%	12/21/2021	\$ 175,824	171,604	175,824	0.0
	First Tranche Term Loan	LIBOR (Q)	1.25 %	5.50%	7.06%	12/11/2021	\$ 7,200,000	7,200,000	7,200,000	0.4
	Second Tranche Term Loan	LIBOR (Q)	1.25 %	8.00%	9.56%	12/11/2021	\$ 2,400,000	2,400,000	2,400,000	0.1
	Third Tranche Term Loan	Fixed	—	12.50%	12.50%	12/11/2021	\$ 1,248,000	1,248,000	1,248,000	0.0
	Fourth Tranche Term Loan	Fixed	—	12.50%	12.50%	12/11/2021	\$ 2,256,000	2,256,000	2,256,000	0.1
								13,275,604	13,279,824	0.8

TABLE OF CONTENTS**TCP Capital Corp.****Consolidated Schedule of Investments (Continued)****December 31, 2017**

	Instrument	Ref	Floor	Spread	Total Coupon	Maturity	Principal	Cost	Fair Value	% of Total Cash and Investments
	First Lien Incremental Term Loan	LIBOR (Q)	1.00 %	6.75%	8.44%	9/1/2022	\$ 7,918,930	\$ 7,806,963	\$ 7,839,741	0.49
	First Lien Term Loan	LIBOR (Q)	1.00 %	6.75%	8.44%	9/1/2022	\$ 9,837,500	9,677,911	9,739,125	0.61
	Second Lien Term Loan	LIBOR (Q)	1.00 %	9.00%	10.48%	3/14/2024	\$ 10,925,551	10,622,213	10,783,519	0.67
	First Lien Term Loan	LIBOR (M)	1.00 %	10.00%	11.49%	2/10/2021	\$ 14,875,000	14,462,683	14,875,000	0.93
	First Lien Term Loan	LIBOR (Q)	1.00 %	6.00%	9.38%	11/4/2019	\$ 43,440,093	43,045,225	39,712,933	2.48
				Cash + 2.00% PIK						
	Sr Secured Revolver	LIBOR (Q)	1.00 %	8.00%	9.38%	11/4/2019	\$ 3,182,143	3,182,143	2,909,115	0.18
	First Lien Term Loan	LIBOR (Q)	1.00 %	9.50%	11.19%	8/16/2021	\$ 23,295,455	22,749,196	23,295,455	1.45
	Senior Secured Revolver	LIBOR (Q)	1.00 %	9.50%	N/A	8/16/2021	\$ —	(37,215)	—	—
								111,509,119	109,154,888	6.81
	First Lien Delayed	LIBOR (M)	0.50 %	9.50%	10.98%	12/21/2021	\$ 22,432,442	22,090,438	22,971,871	1.43

Draw Term
Loan