

APOLLO INVESTMENT CORP
Form N-2
November 10, 2010

As filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on November 10, 2010

Securities Act Registration No. 333-

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM N-2

Registration Statement under the Securities Act of 1933

Pre-Effective Amendment No. _____

Post-Effective Amendment No. _____

Apollo Investment Corporation
(Exact Name of Registrant as Specified in the Charter)

9 West 57th Street
New York, NY 10019
(Address of Principal Executive Offices)

Registrant's Telephone Number, including Area Code: (212) 515-3450

John J. Suydam
Cindy Z. Michel
c/o Apollo Investment Corporation
9 West 57th Street
New York, NY 10019
(Name and Address of Agent for Service)

Copies to:

Richard T. Prins, Esq.
Skadden, Arps, Slate, Meagher & Flom LLP
Four Times Square
New York, New York 10036

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 dividend or interest reinvestment plans, check the following box

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

when declared effective pursuant to section 8(a)

If appropriate, check the following box:

- this _____ amendment designates a new effective for a previously filed _____ 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 date 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 Offering Price	Amount of Registration Fee
Common Stock, \$0.001 par value per share(2)				
Preferred Stock, \$0.001 par value per share(2)				
Warrants(3)				
Debt Securities(4)				
Units(5)				
Purchase Contracts(6)			\$1,500,000,000	
Total(7)			(1)	\$ 106,950(1)

- (1) Estimated pursuant to Rule 457(o) solely for the purpose of determining the registration fee. The proposed maximum offering price per security will be determined, from time to time, by the Registrant in connection with the sale by the Registrant of the securities registered under this registration statement. \$19,337.37 was previously paid in relation to \$492,045,000.00 (out of \$1,000,000,000) of securities remaining issuable under the Registrant's registration statement no. 333-153879, filed on October 7, 2008 which will be included in this registration statement upon its being declared effective.
- (2) Subject to Note 7 below, there is being registered hereunder an indeterminate principal amount of common stock or preferred stock as may be sold, from time to time.
- (3) Subject to Note 7 below, there is being registered hereunder an indeterminate principal amount of warrants as may be sold, from time to time, representing rights to purchase common stock, preferred stock or debt securities.
- (4) Subject to Note 7 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 \$1,500,000,000.
- (5) Subject to Note 7 below, there is being registered hereunder an indeterminate principal amount of units issuable upon conversion or exchange of securities registered hereunder to the extent any such securities, are, by their terms convertible into or exchangeable for units, including upon the exercise of warrants or delivery upon settlement of purchase contracts. Each unit may consist of a combination of any two or more of the securities being registered hereby or debt obligations of third parties, including U.S. Treasury securities.
- (6) Subject to Note 7 below, there is being registered hereunder an indeterminate principal amount of purchase contracts issuable upon conversion or exchange of securities registered hereunder to the extent any such securities are, by their terms convertible into or exchangeable for purchase contracts. Each purchase contract obligates the registrant to sell, and the holder thereof to purchase, an indeterminate number of debt securities, common stock, preferred stock or other securities registered hereunder.

(7) In no event will the aggregate offering price of all securities issued from time to time pursuant to this registration statement exceed \$1,500,000,000.

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

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

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Preliminary Base Prospectus dated November 10, 2010

Subject to Completion

\$1,500,000,000
Common Stock
Preferred Stock
Warrants
Debt Securities
Units
Purchase Contracts

Apollo Investment Corporation is a closed-end, non-diversified management investment company that has elected to be treated as a business development company, or BDC, under the Investment Company Act of 1940, or 1940 Act. Our investment objective is to generate both current income and capital appreciation through debt and equity investments. We invest primarily in middle-market companies in the form of mezzanine and senior secured loans, each of which may include an equity component, as well as by making direct equity investments in such companies. We fund a portion of our investment with borrowed money, a practice commonly known as leverage. We can offer no assurances that we will continue to achieve our objective.

Apollo Investment Management, L.P., an affiliate of Apollo Global Management, LLC, a leading private equity investor, serves as our investment adviser. Apollo Investment Administration, LLC provides the administrative services necessary for us to operate.

We may offer, from time to time, in one or more offerings, together or separately, up to \$1,500,000,000 of our common stock, preferred stock, debt securities, units, purchase contracts or warrants representing rights to purchase shares of our common stock, preferred stock or debt securities, which we refer to, collectively, as the “securities.” The securities may be offered at prices and on terms to be described in one or more supplements to this prospectus.

Our common stock is quoted on The Nasdaq Global Select Market under the symbol “AINV.” The last reported closing price for our common stock on November 9, 2010 was \$11.09 per share.

This prospectus, and the accompanying prospectus supplement, contains important information you should know before investing in our securities. Please read it before you invest and keep it for future reference. We file annual, quarterly and current reports, proxy statements and other information with the Securities and Exchange Commission. This information is available free of charge by contacting us at 9 West 57th Street, New York, NY 10019 or by calling us collect at (212) 515-3450 or on our website at www.apolloic.com. The SEC also maintains a website at www.sec.gov that contains such information free of charge.

Investing in our securities involves a high degree of risk and is highly speculative. Before buying any securities, you should read the discussion of the material risks of investing in our securities in “Risk Factors” beginning on page 7 of

this prospectus.

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

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

You should rely only on the information contained in this prospectus and the accompanying prospectus supplement. We have not authorized anyone to provide you with additional information, or information different from that contained in this prospectus and the accompanying prospectus supplement. If anyone provides you with different or additional information, you should not rely on it. We are offering to sell, and seeking offers to buy, securities only in jurisdictions where offers and sales are permitted. The information contained in or incorporated by reference in this prospectus and the accompanying prospectus supplement is accurate only as of the date of this prospectus or such prospectus supplement. We will update these documents to reflect material changes. Our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects may have changed since then.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Prospectus Summary	1
Fees and Expenses	6
Risk Factors	9
Use of Proceeds	27
Dividends	28
Selected Financial Data	30
Forward-Looking Statements	31
Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations	32
Sales of Common Stock Below Net Asset Value	45
Price Range of Common Stock	50
Business	51
Management	63
Certain Relationships	79
Control Persons and Principal Stockholders	80
Portfolio Companies	81
Determination of Net Asset Value	91
Dividend Reinvestment Plan	92
Material U.S. Federal Income Tax Considerations	93
Description of our Capital Stock	100
Description of our Preferred Stock	107
Description of our Warrants	109
Description of our Debt Securities	111
Description of our Units	127
Description of our Purchase Contracts	128
Brokerage Allocation and Other Practices	134
Plan of Distribution	136

ABOUT THIS PROSPECTUS

This prospectus is part of a registration statement that we have filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission, or the SEC, using the “shelf” registration process. Under the shelf registration process, we may offer, from time to time, up to \$1,500,000,000 of our common stock, preferred stock, debt securities, units, purchase contracts or warrants

representing rights to purchase shares of our common stock, preferred stock or debt securities on the terms to be determined at the time of the offering. The securities may be offered at prices and on terms described in one or more supplements to this prospectus. This prospectus provides you with a general description of the securities that we may offer. Each time we use this prospectus to offer securities, we will provide a prospectus supplement that will contain specific information about the terms of that offering. If applicable, the prospectus supplement will identify any selling stockholders acting under the terms of certain registration rights agreements we may enter into from time to time. The prospectus supplement may also add, update or change information contained in this prospectus. Please carefully read this prospectus and any prospectus supplement together with any exhibits and the additional information described under the headings “Available Information” and “Risk Factors” before you make an investment decision.

PROSPECTUS SUMMARY

This summary highlights some of the information in this prospectus. It is not complete and may not contain all of the information that you may want to consider. You should read carefully the more detailed information set forth under “Risk Factors” and the other information included in this prospectus. In this prospectus and any accompanying prospectus supplement, except where the context suggests otherwise, the terms “we”, “us”, “our” and “Apollo Investment” refer to Apollo Investment Corporation; “Apollo Investment Management”, “AIM” or “investment adviser” refers to Apollo Investment Management, L.P.; “Apollo Administration” or “AIA” refers to Apollo Investment Administration, LLC; and “Apollo” refers to the affiliated companies of Apollo Investment Management, L.P.

Apollo Investment

Apollo Investment Corporation, a Maryland corporation organized on February 2, 2004, is a closed-end, externally managed, non-diversified management investment company that has elected to be treated as a business development company (“BDC”) under the Investment Company Act of 1940 (the “1940 Act”). In addition, for tax purposes we have elected to be treated as a regulated investment company, or RIC, under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Code”).

Our investment objective is to generate both current income and capital appreciation through debt and equity investments. We invest primarily in middle-market companies in the form of mezzanine and senior secured loans, as well as by making equity investments. From time to time, we may also invest in the securities of public companies.

Our portfolio is comprised primarily of investments in long-term subordinated debt, referred to as mezzanine debt, and senior secured loans of private middle-market companies, and from time to time includes equity interests such as common stock, preferred stock, warrants or options. In this prospectus, we use the term “middle-market” to refer to companies with annual revenues between \$50 million and \$2 billion. While our primary focus is to generate both current income and capital appreciation through investments in U.S. senior and subordinated loans, other debt securities and private equity, we may also invest a portion of the portfolio in opportunistic investments, including foreign securities. See “Risk Factors—Risks Related to Our Investments.”

AIM and its affiliates manage other funds that may have investment mandates that are similar, in whole or in part, with ours. AIM and its affiliates may determine that an investment is appropriate both for us and for one or more of those other funds. In such event, depending on the availability of such investment and other appropriate factors, AIM may determine that we should invest on a side-by-side basis with one or more other funds. We may make all such investments subject to compliance with applicable regulations and interpretations, and our allocation procedures. In certain circumstances negotiated co-investments may be made only if we receive an order from the SEC permitting us to do so. There can be no assurance that any such order will be obtained.

During our fiscal year ended March 31, 2010, we invested \$716 million across 5 new and 24 existing portfolio companies, primarily through opportunistic secondary market purchases. This compares to investing \$435 million in

12 new and 13 existing portfolio companies for the previous fiscal year ended March 31, 2009. Investments sold or prepaid during the fiscal year ended March 31, 2010 totaled \$452 million versus \$340 million for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2009. The weighted average yields on our senior secured loan portfolio, subordinated debt portfolio and total debt portfolio as of March 31, 2010 at our current cost basis were 8.5%, 13.5% and 11.8%, respectively. At March 31, 2009, the yields were 8.2%, 13.2%, and 11.7%, respectively.

Our targeted investment size typically ranges between \$20 million and \$250 million, although this investment size may vary proportionately as the size of our available capital base changes. At March 31, 2010, our net portfolio

consisted of 67 portfolio companies and was invested 30% in senior secured loans, 59% in subordinated debt, 1% in preferred equity and 10% in common equity and warrants measured at fair value versus 72 portfolio companies invested 26% in senior secured loans, 58% in subordinated debt, 5% in preferred equity and 11% in common equity and warrants at March 31, 2009.

Since our initial public offering in April 2004 and through March 31, 2010, our invested capital totaled \$6.3 billion in 128 portfolio companies. Over the same period, Apollo Investment completed transactions with more than 85 different financial sponsors.

At March 31, 2010, 64% or \$1.6 billion of our income-bearing investment portfolio is fixed rate debt and 36% or \$0.9 billion is floating rate debt, measured at fair value. On a cost basis, 65% or \$1.8 billion of our income-bearing investment portfolio is fixed rate debt and 35% or \$1.0 billion is floating rate debt. At March 31, 2009, 70% or \$1.5 billion of our income-bearing investment portfolio was fixed rate debt and 30% or \$0.7 billion was floating rate debt, measured at fair value. On a cost basis, 66% or \$2.0 billion of our income-bearing investment portfolio is fixed rate debt and 34% or \$1.0 billion is floating rate debt.

About Apollo Investment Management

AIM, our investment adviser, is led by a dedicated team of investment professionals. The investment committee of AIM currently consists of James C. Zelter, our Chief Executive Officer and a Vice President of the general partner of AIM; Patrick J. Dalton, our President and Chief Operating Officer and a Vice President of the general partner of AIM; Rajay Bagaria, a Partner of AIM; and Justin Sendak, a Partner of AIM. Mr. Dalton is also the Chief Investment Officer of AIM. The composition of the investment committee of AIM may change from time to time. AIM draws upon Apollo Global Management, LLC and its consolidated affiliates ("AGM") 20 year history and benefits from the broader firm's significant capital markets, trading and research expertise developed through investments in many core sectors in over 150 companies since inception.

About Apollo Investment Administration

In addition to furnishing us with office facilities, equipment, and clerical, bookkeeping and record keeping services, AIA also oversees our financial records as well as prepares our reports to stockholders and reports filed with the SEC. AIA also performs the calculation and publication of our net asset value, oversees the preparation and filing of our tax returns, the payment of our expenses and the performance of various third-party service providers. Furthermore, AIA provides on our behalf managerial assistance to those portfolio companies to which we are required to provide such assistance.

Operating and Regulatory Structure

Our investment activities are managed by AIM and supervised by our board of directors, a majority of whom are independent of Apollo and its affiliates. AIM is an investment adviser that is registered under the Investment Advisers

Act of 1940, or the Advisers Act. Under our investment advisory and management agreement, we pay AIM an annual base management fee based on our average gross assets as well as an incentive fee. See “Management—Investment Advisory and Management Agreement.”

As a BDC, we are required to comply with certain regulatory requirements. Also, while we are permitted to finance investments using debt, our ability to use debt is limited in certain significant respects. See “Regulation.” We have elected to be treated for federal income tax purposes as a RIC under Subchapter M of the Code. For more information, see “Material U.S. Federal Income Tax Considerations.”

Determination of Net Asset Value

The net asset value per share of our outstanding shares of common stock is determined quarterly by dividing the value of our total assets minus our liabilities by the total number of our shares outstanding.

In calculating the value of our total assets, we value investments for which market quotations are readily available at such market quotations if they are deemed to represent fair value. Market quotations may be deemed not to represent fair value in certain circumstances where AIM believes that facts and circumstances applicable to an issuer, a seller or purchaser or the market for a particular security causes current market quotes to not reflect the fair value of the security. Examples of these events could include cases in which material events are announced after the close of the market on which a security is primarily traded, when a security trades infrequently causing a quoted purchase or sale price to become stale or in the event of a “fire sale” by a distressed seller. Debt and equity securities that are not publicly traded or whose market price is not readily available or whose market quotations are not deemed to represent fair value are valued at fair value as determined in good faith by, or under the direction of, our board of directors pursuant to a written valuation policy and a consistently applied valuation process utilizing the input of our investment adviser, independent valuation firms, and the audit committee. Because there is no readily available market value for a significant portion of the investments in our portfolio, we value these portfolio investments at fair value as determined in good faith by the board of directors.

Due to the inherent uncertainty of determining the fair value of our investments, the value of our investments may differ significantly from the values that would have been used had a readily available market existed for such investments, and the differences could be material. Determination of fair values involves subjective judgments and estimates not susceptible to substantiation by auditing procedures. Accordingly, under current accounting standards, the notes to our financial statements refer to the uncertainty with respect to the possible effect of such valuations, and any change in such valuations, on our financial statements. For more information, see “Determination of Net Asset Value.”

Use of Proceeds

We intend to use the net proceeds from the sale of our securities pursuant to this prospectus for general corporate purposes, which include investing in portfolio companies in accordance with our investment objective and strategies and repaying indebtedness incurred under our senior credit facility.

We anticipate that substantially all of the net proceeds of an offering of securities pursuant to this prospectus will be used for the above purposes within two years, depending on the availability of appropriate investment opportunities consistent with our investment objective and market conditions. Our portfolio currently consists primarily of investments in long-term subordinated debt, referred to as mezzanine debt, and senior secured loans of private middle-market companies, and from time to time includes equity interests such as common stock, preferred stock, warrants or options. Pending such investments, we will use the net proceeds of an offering to invest in cash equivalents, U.S. government securities and other high-quality debt investments that mature in one year or less from the date of investment, to reduce then-outstanding obligations under our credit facility or for other general corporate purposes. The supplement to this prospectus relating to an offering will more fully identify the use of the proceeds

from such offering. For more information, see “Use of Proceeds.”

Dividends on Common Stock

We intend to continue to distribute quarterly dividends to our common stockholders, however, we may not be able to maintain the current level of dividend payments, including due to regulatory requirements. Our quarterly dividends, if any, will be determined by our board of directors. For more information, see “Dividends.”

Dividends on Preferred Stock

We may issue preferred stock from time to time, although we have no immediate intention to do so. If we issue shares of preferred stock, holders of such preferred stock will be entitled to receive cash dividends at an annual rate that will be fixed or will vary for the successive dividend periods for each series. In general, the dividend periods for fixed rate preferred stock will be quarterly.

Dividend Reinvestment Plan

We have adopted an “opt-out” dividend reinvestment plan that provides for reinvestment of our dividend distributions on behalf of our stockholders, unless a stockholder elects to receive cash. As a result, if our board of directors authorizes, and we declare, a cash dividend, then our stockholders who have not “opted out” of our dividend reinvestment plan will have their cash dividends automatically reinvested in additional shares of our common stock, rather than receiving the cash dividends. A registered stockholder must notify our transfer agent in writing in order to “opt-out” of the dividend reinvestment plan. For more information, see “Dividend Reinvestment Plan.”

Plan of Distribution

We may offer, from time to time, up to \$1,500,000,000 of our common stock, preferred stock, debt securities, units, purchase contracts or warrants representing rights to purchase shares of our common stock, preferred stock or debt securities, on terms to be determined at the time of the offering.

Securities may be offered at prices and on terms described in one or more supplements to this prospectus directly to one or more purchasers, through agents designated from time to time by us, or to or through underwriters or dealers. The supplement to this prospectus relating to the offering will identify any agents or underwriters involved in the sale of our securities, and will set forth any applicable purchase price, fee and commission or discount arrangement or the basis upon which such amount may be calculated. In compliance with the guidelines of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, Inc. (“FINRA”), 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.

We may not sell securities pursuant to this prospectus without delivering a prospectus supplement describing the method and terms of the offering of such securities. For more information, see “Plan of Distribution.”

Continued Use of Leverage

The availability of leverage depends upon the economic environment. Given current market conditions, there can be no assurance that we will be able to utilize leverage as anticipated, if at all, and we may determine or be required to reduce or eliminate our leverage over time. The current global economic environment, the potential systemic risk

arising from illiquidity and rapid de-leveraging in the financial system at large may continue to contribute to market volatility and may have long-term effects on the U.S. and international financial markets. We cannot predict how long the financial markets and economic environment will continue to be affected by these events and cannot predict the effects of these or similar events.

Our Corporate Information

Our administrative and principal executive offices are located at 9 West 57th Street, New York, NY 10019. Our common stock is quoted on The Nasdaq Global Select Market under the symbol "AINV." Our Internet website address is www.apolloic.com. Information contained on our website is not incorporated by reference into this prospectus and you should not consider information contained on our website to be part of this prospectus.

FEES AND EXPENSES

The following table is intended to assist you in understanding the costs and expenses that an investor in shares of our common stock will bear directly or indirectly. We caution you that some of the percentages indicated in the table below are estimates and may vary. Except where the context suggests otherwise, whenever this prospectus contains a reference to fees or expenses paid by “you,” “us” or “Apollo Investment,” or that “we” will pay fees or expenses, common stockholders will indirectly bear such fees or expenses as investors in Apollo Investment.

Stockholder transaction expenses:

Sales load (as a percentage of offering price)	—(1)
Offering expenses (as a percentage of offering price)	—(2)
Total common stockholder transaction expenses (as a percentage of offering price)	—(3)

Annual expenses (as percentage of net assets attributable to common stock)(4):

Management fees	3.05%(5)
Incentive fees payable under investment advisory and management agreement	2.81%(6)
Other expenses	0.70%(7)
Interest and other credit facility related expenses on borrowed funds	1.38%(8)
Total annual expenses(9)	7.94%(5, 6, 7, 8)

Example

The following example demonstrates the projected dollar amount of total cumulative expenses that would be incurred over various periods with respect to a hypothetical investment in our common stock. These dollar amounts are based upon the assumption that our annual operating expenses (other than performance-based incentive fees) and leverage would remain at the levels set forth in the table above. Transaction expenses are not included in the following example. In the event that shares of our common stock to which this prospectus relates are sold to or through underwriters, a corresponding prospectus supplement will restate this example to reflect the applicable sales load.

	1 year	3 years	5 years	10 years
You would pay the following expenses on a \$1,000 investment, assuming a 5% annual return	\$51	\$154	\$256	\$510

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%. Assuming a 5% annual return, the incentive fee under the investment advisory and management agreement may not be earned or payable and is not included in the example. This illustration assumes that we will not realize any capital gains computed net of all realized capital losses and gross unrealized capital depreciation in any of the indicated time periods. If we achieve sufficient returns on our investments, including through the realization of capital gains, to trigger an incentive fee of a material amount, our expenses, and returns to our investors, would be higher. In addition, while the example assumes reinvestment of all dividends and distributions at net asset value, participants in our dividend reinvestment plan will receive a number of shares of our common stock, determined by dividing the total dollar amount of the dividend payable to a participant by the market price per share

of our common stock at the close of trading on the valuation date for the dividend. See “Dividend Reinvestment Plan” for additional information regarding our dividend reinvestment plan.

This example and the expenses in the table above should not be considered a representation of our future expenses, and actual expenses may be greater or less than those shown.

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- (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 applicable sales load.
 - (2) The related prospectus supplement will disclose the estimated amount of offering expenses, the offering price and the offering expenses borne by us as a percentage of the offering price.
 - (3) The expenses of the dividend reinvestment plan per share are included in “Other expenses.”
 - (4) “Net assets attributable to common stock” equals net assets as of March 31, 2010.
 - (5) The contractual management fee is calculated at an annual rate of 2.00% of our average total assets. Annual expenses are based on current fiscal year amounts. For more detailed information about our computation of average total assets, please see Note 3 of our financial statements dated March 31, 2010 included in this prospectus.
 - (6) Assumes that annual incentive fees earned by our investment adviser, AIM, remain consistent with the incentive fees earned by AIM for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2010. AIM earns incentive fees consisting of two parts. The first part, which is payable quarterly in arrears, is based on our pre-incentive fee net investment income for the immediately preceding calendar quarter. Pre-incentive fee net investment income, expressed as a rate of return on the value of our net assets at the end of the immediately preceding calendar quarter, is compared to the rate of 1.75% quarterly (7% annualized). Our net investment income used to calculate this part of the incentive fee is also included in the amount of our gross assets used to calculate the 2% base management fee (see footnote 5 above). Accordingly, we pay AIM an incentive fee as follows: (1) no incentive fee in any calendar quarter in which our pre-incentive fee net investment income does not exceed 1.75%, which we commonly refer to as the performance threshold; (2) 100% of our pre-incentive fee net investment income with respect to that portion of such pre-incentive fee net investment income, if any, that exceeds the performance threshold but does not exceed 2.1875% in any calendar quarter; and (3) 20% of the amount of our pre-incentive fee net investment income, if any, that exceeds 2.1875% in any calendar quarter. These calculations are appropriately pro rated for any period of less than three months. The effect of the fee calculation described above is that if pre-incentive fee net investment income is equal to or exceeds 2.1875%, AIM will receive a fee of 20% of our pre-incentive fee net investment income for the quarter. You should be aware that a rise in the general level of interest rates can be expected to lead to higher interest rates applicable to our debt investments. Accordingly, an increase in interest rates would make it easier for us to meet or exceed the incentive fee performance threshold and may result in a substantial increase of the amount of incentive fees payable to our investment adviser with respect to pre-incentive fee net investment income. Furthermore, since the performance threshold is based on a percentage of our net asset value, decreases in our net asset value make it easier to achieve the performance threshold. The second part of the incentive fee will equal 20% of our realized capital gains for the calendar year, if any, computed net of all realized capital losses and unrealized capital depreciation (and incorporating unrealized depreciation on a gross investment-by-investment basis) and is payable in arrears at the end of each calendar year. For a more detailed discussion of the calculation of this fee, see “Management—Investment Advisory and Management Agreement.”
 - (7) Includes our estimated overhead expenses, including payments under the administration agreement based on our allocable portion of overhead and other expenses incurred by AIA in performing its obligations under the administration agreement. See “Management—Administration Agreement” in this base prospectus.
 - (8) Our interest and other credit facility expenses are based on current fiscal year amounts. As of March 31, 2010, we had \$0.498 billion available and \$1.061 billion in borrowings outstanding under our \$1.559 billion credit facility. For more information, see “Risk Factors—Risks relating to our business and structure—We fund a portion of our

investments with borrowed money, which magnifies the potential for gain or loss on amounts invested and may increase the risk of investing in us” and “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations—Liquidity and Capital Resources” in this base prospectus.

- (9) “Total annual expenses” as a percentage of net assets attributable to common stock are higher than the total annual expenses percentage would be for a company that is not leveraged. We borrow money to leverage our net assets and increase our total assets. The SEC requires that the “Total annual expenses” percentage be calculated as a percentage of net assets (defined as total assets less indebtedness), rather than the total assets, including assets that have been funded with borrowed monies. If the “Total annual expenses” percentage were calculated instead as a percentage of total assets, our “Total annual expenses” would be 4.50% of total assets.

For a presentation and calculation of total annual expenses based on total assets, see page 34 of this base prospectus.

RISK FACTORS

Before you invest in our shares, you should be aware of various risks, including those described below and those set forth under the caption “Recent Developments” in the accompanying prospectus supplement. You should carefully consider these risk factors, together with all of the other information included in this base prospectus and accompanying prospectus supplement, before you decide whether to make an investment in our securities. The risks set out below and in the accompanying prospectus supplement are not the only risks we face. 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, units, purchase contracts or warrants may decline, and you may lose all or part of your investment.

CERTAIN RISKS IN THE CURRENT ENVIRONMENT

To the extent applicable, the prospectus supplement used in connection with any offering of securities under this prospectus will highlight or discuss certain risk factors that may be more significant in the business environment at the time of such offering.

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

The global capital markets have recently been in a period of disruption as evidenced by a lack of liquidity in the debt capital markets, significant write-offs in the financial services sector, the re-pricing of credit risk in the broadly syndicated credit market and the failure of certain major financial institutions. Despite actions of the United States federal government and foreign governments, these events contributed to worsening general economic conditions that materially and adversely impacted the broader financial and credit markets and reduced the availability of debt and equity capital for the market as a whole and financial services firms in particular. These conditions could continue for a prolonged period of time or worsen in the future. While these conditions persist, we and other companies in the financial services sector may have to access, if available, alternative markets for debt and equity capital. Equity capital may be difficult to raise because, subject to some limited exceptions which as of the date of this prospectus apply to us, as a BDC we are generally not able to issue additional shares of our common stock at a price less than net asset value. In addition, our ability to incur indebtedness (including by issued preferred stock) is limited by applicable regulations such that our asset coverage, as defined in the 1940 Act, must equal at least 200% immediately after each time we incur indebtedness. The debt capital that will be available, if at all, may be at a higher cost and on less favorable terms and conditions in the future. Any inability to raise capital could have a negative effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

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

In addition, significant changes in the capital markets, including the recent extreme volatility and disruption, 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 or results of operations.

RISKS RELATING TO OUR BUSINESS AND STRUCTURE

We may suffer credit losses.

Investment in small and middle-market companies is highly speculative and involves a high degree of risk of credit loss. These risks are likely to increase during volatile economic periods, such as the US and many other economies have recently been experiencing. See “Risks Related to Our Investments.”

We are dependent upon Apollo Investment Management’s key personnel for our future success and upon their access to Apollo’s investment professionals and partners.

We depend on the diligence, skill and network of business contacts of the senior management of AIM. Members of our senior management may depart at any time. For a description of the senior management team, see “Management.” We also depend, to a significant extent, on AIM’s access to the investment professionals and partners of Apollo and the information and deal flow generated by the Apollo investment professionals in the course of their investment and portfolio management activities. The senior management of AIM evaluates, negotiates, structures, closes and monitors our investments. Our future success depends on the continued service of the senior management team of AIM. The departure of any senior managers of AIM, or of a significant number of the investment professionals or partners of Apollo, could have a material adverse effect on our ability to achieve our investment objective. In addition, we can offer no assurance that AIM will remain our investment adviser or that we will continue to have access to Apollo’s partners and investment professionals or its information and deal flow.

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

Our ability to achieve our investment objective depends, in part, on our ability to grow, which depends, in turn, on AIM’s ability to identify, invest in and monitor companies that meet our investment criteria. Accomplishing this result on a cost-effective basis is largely a function of AIM’s structuring of the investment process, its ability to provide competent, attentive and efficient services to us and our access to financing on acceptable terms. The senior management team of AIM has substantial responsibilities under the investment advisory and management agreement, and with respect to certain members, in connection with their roles as officers of other Apollo funds.

They may also be called upon to provide managerial assistance to our portfolio companies. These demands on their time may distract them or slow the rate of investment. In order to grow, we and AIM need to hire, train, supervise and manage new employees. Any failure to manage our future growth effectively could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We operate in a highly competitive market for investment opportunities.

A number of entities compete with us to make the types of investments that we make. We compete with 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. Competition for investment opportunities intensifies from time to time 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. We cannot assure you that the competitive pressures we face will not have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. Also, as a result of this existing and

potentially increasing competition, we may not be able to take advantage of attractive investment opportunities from time to time, and we can offer no assurance that we will be able to identify and make investments that are consistent with our investment objective.

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

We may lose investment opportunities if we do not match our competitors' pricing, terms and structure. If we match our competitors' pricing, terms and structure, we may experience decreased net interest income and increased risk of credit loss.

Any failure on our part to maintain our status as a BDC would reduce our operating flexibility.

If we do not remain a BDC, we might be regulated as a closed-end investment company under the 1940 Act, which would subject us to substantially more regulatory restrictions under the 1940 Act and correspondingly decrease our operating flexibility.

We will be subject to corporate-level income tax if we are unable to qualify as a RIC.

To qualify as a RIC under the Code, we must meet certain source-of-income, asset diversification and annual distribution requirements. The annual distribution requirement for a RIC generally is satisfied if we distribute at least 90% of our "investment company taxable income" (generally, our ordinary income and the excess, if any, of our net short-term capital gain over our net long-term capital loss) to our stockholders on an annual basis. To the extent we use debt financing, we are subject to certain asset coverage ratio requirements and other financial covenants under loan and credit agreements, and could in some circumstances also become subject to such requirements under the 1940 Act, that 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 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 most of our investments are in private companies, any such dispositions could be made at disadvantageous prices and may result in substantial losses. If we fail to qualify as a RIC for any reason and become subject to corporate-level income tax, the resulting corporate-level taxes could substantially reduce our net assets, the amount of income available for distribution and the amount of our distributions. Such a failure would have a material adverse effect on us and our stockholders.

To qualify again to be taxed as a RIC in a subsequent year, we would be required to distribute to our stockholders our earnings and profits attributable to non-RIC years reduced by an interest charge on 50% of such earnings and profits payable by us to the IRS. In addition, if we failed to qualify as a RIC for a period greater than two taxable years, then we would be required to elect to recognize and pay tax on any net built-in gain (the excess of aggregate gain, including items of income, over aggregate loss that would have been realized if we had been liquidated) or, alternatively, be subject to taxation on such built-in gain recognized for a period of ten years, in order to qualify as a

RIC in a subsequent year.

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

For federal income tax purposes, we include in income certain amounts that we have not yet received in cash, such as original issue discount, which may arise if we receive warrants in connection with the making of a loan or

possibly in other circumstances, or payment-in-kind interest, which represents contractual interest added to the loan balance and due at the end of the loan term. Such original issue discount, which could be significant relative to our overall investment activities, or increases in loan balances as a result of payment-in-kind arrangements are included in 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.

That part of the incentive fee payable by us that relates to our net investment income is computed and paid on income that may include interest that has been accrued but not yet received in cash. If a portfolio company defaults on a loan, it is possible that accrued interest previously used in the calculation of the incentive fee will become uncollectible. Consequently, while we may make incentive fee payments on income accruals that we may not collect in the future and with respect to which we do not have a formal clawback right against our investment adviser per se, the amount of accrued income written off in any period will reduce the income in the period in which such write-off was taken and thereby reduce such period's incentive fee payment.

Since in certain cases we may recognize income before or without receiving cash representing such income, we may have difficulty meeting the tax requirement to distribute at least 90% of our investment company taxable income 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 in order to meet distribution and/or leverage requirements. See "Material U.S. Federal Income Tax Considerations—Taxation as a RIC."

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

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

BDCs may issue and sell common stock at a price below net asset value per share only in limited circumstances, one of which is during the one-year period after stockholder approval. In the past, our stockholders have approved a plan so that during the subsequent 12 month period we could, in one or more public or private offerings of our common stock, sell or otherwise issue shares of our common stock at a price below the then current net asset value per share, subject to certain conditions including parameters on the level of permissible dilution, approval of the sale by a majority of our independent directors and a requirement that the sale price be not less than approximately the market price of the shares of our common stock at specified times, less the expenses of the sale. We may in the future seek to renew such authority on terms and conditions set forth in the corresponding proxy statement. There is no assurance such approvals will be obtained.

In the event we sell, or otherwise issue, shares of our common stock at a price below net asset value per share, existing stockholders will experience net asset value dilution and the investors who acquire shares in such offering may

thereafter experience the same type of dilution from subsequent offerings at a discount. For example, if we sell an additional 10% of our common shares at a 5% discount from net asset value, a stockholder who does not participate in that offering for its proportionate interest will suffer net asset value dilution of up to 0.5% or \$5 per \$1000 of net asset value.

We currently use borrowed funds to make investments and are exposed to the typical risks associated with leverage.

We are exposed to increased risk of loss due to our use of debt to make investments. A decrease in the value of our investments will have a greater negative impact on the value of our common stock than if we did not use debt. Our ability to pay dividends will be restricted if we fail to satisfy certain of our asset coverage ratios and other financial covenants and any amounts that we use to service our indebtedness are not available for dividends to our common stockholders.

The agreements governing our revolving credit facility require us to comply with certain financial and operational covenants. These covenants require us to, among other things, maintain certain financial ratios, including asset coverage, minimum shareholder equity and liquidity. As of March 31, 2010, 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. In the event of deterioration in the capital markets and pricing levels subsequent to this period, net unrealized depreciation in our portfolio may increase in the future. Absent an amendment to our revolving credit facility, continued unrealized depreciation in our investment portfolio could result in non-compliance with certain covenants.

Accordingly, there are no assurances that we will continue to comply with these covenants. Failure to comply with these covenants would result in a default which, if we were unable to obtain a waiver from the lenders, could accelerate repayment under the facilities and thereby have a material adverse impact on our liquidity, financial condition, results of operations and ability to pay dividends.

Our current and future debt securities are and may be governed by an indenture or other instrument containing covenants restricting our operating flexibility. We, and indirectly our stockholders, bear the cost of issuing and servicing such securities. Any convertible or exchangeable securities that we issue in the future may have rights, preferences and privileges more favorable than those of our common stock.

We fund a portion of our investments with borrowed money, which magnifies the potential for gain or loss on amounts invested and may increase the risk of investing in us.

Borrowings and other types of financing, also known as leverage, magnify the potential for gain or loss on amounts invested and, therefore, increase the risks associated with investing in our securities. Our lenders have fixed dollar claims on our assets that are superior to the claims of our common stockholders or any preferred stockholders. If the value of our assets increases, then leveraging would cause the net asset value to increase more sharply than it would have had we not leveraged. Conversely, if the value of our assets decreases, leveraging would cause net asset value to decline more sharply than it otherwise would have had we not leveraged. Similarly, any increase in our income in excess of consolidated interest payable on the borrowed funds would cause our net income to increase more than it would without the leverage, while any decrease in our income would cause net income to decline more sharply than it would have had we not borrowed. Such a decline could negatively affect our ability to make common stock dividend payments. Leverage is generally considered a speculative investment technique.

We 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 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.

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

Because we borrow money, and may issue preferred stock to finance investments, our net investment income will depend, in part, upon the difference between the rate at which we borrow funds or pay dividends on preferred stock and the rate at which we invest these funds. 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 issue fixed rate debt or preferred stock, which could reduce our net investment income. Our long-term fixed-rate investments are financed primarily with equity and long-term debt. We may use interest rate risk management techniques in an effort to limit our exposure to interest rate fluctuations. Such techniques may include various interest rate hedging activities to the extent permitted by the 1940 Act. Interest rate hedging activities do not protect against credit risk. We have analyzed the potential impact of changes in interest rates on interest income net of interest expense. Assuming that the balance sheet were to remain constant and no actions were taken to alter the existing interest rate sensitivity, a hypothetical immediate 1% change in interest rates would not materially affect our investment income over a one-year horizon. In addition, we believe that our interest rate matching strategy and our ability to hedge mitigates the effects any changes in interest rates may have on our investment income. Although management believes that this is indicative of our sensitivity to interest rate changes, it does not adjust for potential changes in credit quality, size and composition of the assets on the balance sheet and other business developments that could affect net increase or decrease in net assets resulting from operations, or net income. Accordingly, no assurances can be given that actual results would not differ materially from the potential outcome simulated by this estimate.

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 rates we receive on many of our debt investments. Accordingly, a change in interest rates 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 fees payable to our investment adviser with respect to pre-incentive fee net investment income.

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

We may need additional capital to fund growth in our investments. We have issued equity securities and have borrowed from financial institutions. A reduction in the availability of new capital could limit our ability to grow. We must distribute at least 90% of our investment company taxable income to our stockholders to maintain our regulated investment company status. As a result, any such cash earnings may not be available to fund investment originations. We expect to continue to borrow from financial institutions and issue additional debt and equity securities. If we fail to obtain funds from such sources or from other sources to fund our investments, it could limit our ability to grow, which may have an adverse effect on the value of our securities. In addition, as a BDC, our ability to borrow or issue additional preferred stock may be restricted if our total assets are less than 200% of our total borrowings and preferred stock.

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

A large percentage of our portfolio investments are not publicly traded. The fair value of these investments may not be readily determinable. We value these investments quarterly at fair value (based on ASC 820, its corresponding guidance and the principal markets in which these investments trade) as determined in good faith by our board of directors pursuant to a written valuation policy and a consistently applied valuation process utilizing the input of our investment adviser, independent valuation firms and the audit committee. Our board of directors utilizes the services of independent valuation firms to aid it in determining the fair value of these investments. The types of factors that may be considered in fair value pricing of these investments include the nature and realizable value of any collateral, the portfolio company's ability to make payments and its earnings, the markets in which the portfolio company does business, comparison to more liquid securities, indices and other market-related inputs, discounted cash flow, our principal market and other relevant factors. Because such valuations, and particularly valuations of

private securities and private companies, are inherently uncertain, may fluctuate over short periods of time and may be based on estimates, our determinations of fair value may differ materially from the values that would have been used if a readily available market for these investments existed and may differ materially from the amounts we realize on any disposition of such investments. Our net asset value could be adversely affected if our determinations regarding the fair value of these investments were materially higher than the values that we ultimately realize upon the disposal of such investments.

In addition, decreases in the market values or fair values of our investments are recorded as unrealized depreciation. Unprecedented declines in prices and liquidity in the corporate debt markets resulted in significant net unrealized depreciation in our portfolio in the past. The effect of all of these factors on our portfolio has reduced our NAV by increasing net unrealized depreciation in our portfolio. Depending on market conditions, we could incur substantial realized losses and may continue to suffer additional unrealized losses in future periods, which could have a material adverse impact on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

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

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

We may experience fluctuations in our periodic 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 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.

There are significant potential conflicts of interest which could adversely affect our investment returns.

Allocation of Personnel

Our executive officers and directors, and the partners of our investment adviser, AIM, serve or may serve as officers, directors or principals of entities that operate in the same or a related line of business as we do or of investment funds managed by our affiliates. Accordingly, they may have obligations to investors in those entities, the fulfillment of

which might not be in the best interests of us or our stockholders. Moreover, we note that, notwithstanding the difference in principal investment objectives between us and other Apollo funds, such other Apollo sponsored funds, including new affiliated potential pooled investment vehicles or managed accounts not yet established (whether managed or sponsored by those Apollo affiliates or AIM itself), have and may from time to time have overlapping investment objectives with us and, accordingly, invest in, whether principally or secondarily, asset classes similar to those targeted by us. To the extent such other investment vehicles have overlapping investment objectives, the scope of opportunities otherwise available to us may be adversely affected and/or reduced. As a result, certain partners of AIM may face conflicts in their time management and commitments as well as in the allocation of investment opportunities to other Apollo funds. In addition, in the event such investment opportunities are allocated among us and other investment vehicles managed or sponsored by, or affiliated with, AIM our desired

investment portfolio may be adversely affected. Although AIM endeavors to allocate investment opportunities in a fair and equitable manner, it is possible that we may not be given the opportunity to participate in certain investments made by investment funds managed by AIM or investment managers affiliated with AIM.

No Information Barriers

There are no information barriers amongst Apollo and certain of its affiliates. If AIM were to receive material non-public information about a particular company, or have an interest in investing in a particular company, Apollo or certain of its affiliates may be prevented from investing in such company. Conversely, if Apollo or certain of its affiliates were to receive material non-public information about a particular company, or have an interest in investing in a particular company, we may be prevented from investing in such company.

Co-Investment Activity

AIM and/or its affiliates and investment managers may determine that an investment is appropriate both for us and for one or more other funds. In such event, depending on the availability of such investment and other appropriate factors, AIM may determine that we should invest on a side-by-side basis with one or more other funds. We may make all such investments subject to compliance with applicable regulations and interpretations, and our allocation procedures. In certain circumstances negotiated co-investments may be made only if we receive an order from the SEC permitting us to do so. There can be no assurance that any such order will be obtained.

Fees and Expenses

In the course of our investing activities, we pay management and incentive fees to AIM, and reimburse AIM for certain expenses it incurs. As a result, investors in our common stock invest on a “gross” basis and receive distributions on a “net” basis after expenses, resulting in, among other things, a lower rate of return than one might achieve through direct investments. As a result of this arrangement, there may be times when the management team of AIM has interests that differ from those of our common stockholders, giving rise to a conflict.

AIM receives a quarterly incentive fee based, in part, on our pre-incentive fee income, if any, for the immediately preceding calendar quarter. This incentive fee will not be payable to AIM unless the pre-incentive net investment income exceeds the performance threshold. To the extent we or AIM are able to exert influence over our portfolio companies, the quarterly pre-incentive fee may provide AIM with an incentive to induce our portfolio companies to prepay interest or other obligations in certain circumstances.

Allocation of Expenses

We have entered into a royalty-free license agreement with Apollo, pursuant to which Apollo has agreed to grant us a non-exclusive license to use the name “Apollo.” Under the license agreement, we have the right to use the “Apollo” name

for so long as AIM or one of its affiliates remains our investment adviser. In addition, we rent office space from AIA, an affiliate of AIM, and pay Apollo Administration our allocable portion of overhead and other expenses incurred by AIA in performing its obligations under the administration agreement, including our allocable portion of the cost of our Chief Financial Officer and Chief Compliance Officer and their respective staffs, which can create conflicts of interest that our board of directors must monitor.

In the past following periods of volatility in the market price of a company's securities, securities class action litigation has, from time to time, been brought against that company.

If our stock price fluctuates significantly, we may be the target of securities litigation in the future. Securities litigation could result in substantial costs and divert management's attention and resources from our business.

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

We and our portfolio companies are subject to regulation by laws at the local, state and federal levels. These laws and regulations, as well as their interpretation, may be changed from time to time. Accordingly, any change in these laws or regulations could have a material adverse affect on our business.

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

The Maryland General Corporation Law, our charter and our bylaws contain provisions that may discourage, delay or make more difficult a change in control of Apollo Investment or the removal of our directors. We are subject to the Maryland Business Combination Act, subject to any applicable requirements of the 1940 Act. Our board of directors has adopted a resolution exempting from the Business Combination Act any business combination between us and any other person, subject to prior approval of such business combination by our board of directors, including approval by a majority of our disinterested directors. If the resolution exempting business combinations is repealed or our board of directors does not approve a business combination, the Business Combination Act may discourage third parties from trying to acquire control of us and increase the difficulty of consummating such an offer. Our bylaws exempt from the Maryland Control Share Acquisition Act acquisitions of our common stock by any person. If we amend our bylaws to repeal the exemption from the Control Share Acquisition Act, the Control Share Acquisition Act also may make it more difficult for a third party to obtain control of us and increase the difficulty of consummating such an offer.

We have also adopted other measures that may make it difficult for a third party to obtain control of us, including provisions of our charter classifying our board of directors in three classes serving staggered three-year terms, and provisions of our charter authorizing our board of directors to classify or reclassify shares of our stock in one or more classes or series, to cause the issuance of additional shares of our stock, and to amend our charter, without stockholder approval, to increase or decrease the number of shares of stock that we have authority to issue. These provisions, as well as other provisions of our charter and bylaws, may delay, defer or prevent a transaction or a change in control that might otherwise be in the best interests of our stockholders.

We may choose to pay dividends in our own common stock, in which case you may be required to pay federal income taxes in excess of the cash dividends you receive.

We may distribute taxable dividends that are payable in cash and shares of our common stock at the election of each stockholder. Under IRS Revenue Procedure 2010-12, up to 90% of any such taxable dividend for a RIC's taxable

years ending on or before December 31, 2011 could be payable in our common stock with the 10% or greater balance paid in cash. Where Revenue Procedure 2010-12 is not currently applicable, the Internal Revenue Service has also issued private letter rulings on cash/stock dividends paid by RICs and real estate investment trusts using a 20% cash standard (and, more recently, the 10% cash standard of Revenue Procedure 2010-12) if certain requirements are satisfied. Stockholders receiving such dividends will be required to include the full amount of the dividend (including the portion payable in stock) as ordinary income (or, in certain circumstances, long-term capital gain) to the extent of our current and accumulated earnings and profits for federal income tax purposes. As a result, stockholders may be required to pay income taxes with respect to such dividends in excess of the cash dividends received. If a U.S. stockholder sells the common stock that it receives as a dividend in order to pay this tax, the sales

proceeds may be less than the amount included in income with respect to the dividend, depending on the market price of our common stock at the time of the sale. Furthermore, with respect to non-U.S. stockholders, we may be required to withhold U.S. tax with respect to such dividends, including in respect of all or a portion of such dividend that is payable in common stock. In addition, if a significant number of our stockholders determine to sell shares of our common stock in order to pay taxes owed on dividends, it may put downward pressure on the trading price of our common stock. It is unclear whether and to what extent we will be able to pay taxable dividends of the type described in this paragraph (whether pursuant to Revenue Procedure 2010-12, a private letter ruling or otherwise). For a more detailed discussion, see “Dividends.”

Climate Change.

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 weather conditions are affected by climate change, energy use could increase or decrease depending on the duration and magnitude of any changes. Increased energy use due to weather changes may require additional investments by our portfolio companies engaged in the energy business in more pipelines and other infrastructure to serve increased demand. Increases in the cost of energy also 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. Energy companies could also be affected by the potential for lawsuits against or taxes or other regulatory costs imposed on greenhouse gas emitters, based on links drawn between greenhouse gas emissions and climate change.

RISKS RELATED TO OUR INVESTMENTS

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

Investment in middle-market companies is speculative and involves a number of significant risks including a high degree of risk of credit loss. Middle-market 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 and a reduction in the likelihood of us realizing any guarantees we may have obtained in connection with our investment. In addition, 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. Middle-market companies are more likely to depend on the management talents and efforts of a small group of persons; therefore, the death, disability, resignation or termination of one or more of these persons could have a material adverse impact on our portfolio company and, in turn, on us. Middle-market companies also 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. In addition, our executive officers, directors and our investment adviser may, in the ordinary course of business, be named as defendants in litigation arising from our investments in the portfolio

companies.

We invest primarily in mezzanine debt and senior secured loans and we may not realize gains from our equity investments.

Mezzanine loans are generally unsecured and junior to other indebtedness of the issuer. As a consequence the holder of a mezzanine loan may lack adequate protection in the event the issuer becomes distressed or insolvent and will likely experience a lower recovery than more senior debtholders in the event the issuer defaults on its

18

indebtedness. In addition, mezzanine loans of middle market companies are often highly illiquid and in adverse market conditions may experience steep declines in valuation even if they are fully performing.

Senior secured loans are the most senior form of indebtedness of an issuer and, due to the ability of the lender to sell the collateral to repay its loan in the event of default, the lender will likely experience more favorable recovery than more junior creditors in the event of the issuer defaults on its indebtedness.

When we invest in mezzanine and senior secured loans, we have and may continue to acquire warrants or other equity securities as well. In addition, we may invest directly in the equity securities of portfolio companies. Our goal is ultimately to dispose of such equity interests and realize gains upon our disposition of such interests. However, the equity interests we receive may not appreciate in value and, in fact, may decline in value. Accordingly, we may not be able to realize gains from our equity interests, and any gains that we do realize on the disposition of any equity interests may not be sufficient to offset any other losses we experience.

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

During portions of fiscal 2010, the economy was in the midst of a recession and in a difficult part of a credit cycle. 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 at fair value. 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, acceleration of the time when the loans are due and foreclosure on its secured assets, which could trigger cross-defaults under other agreements and jeopardize the portfolio company's ability to meet its obligations under the debt that we hold. We may incur additional 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 as senior debt, depending on the facts and circumstances, including the extent to which we actually provided significant managerial assistance to that portfolio company, a bankruptcy court might recharacterize our debt holding and subordinate all or a portion of our claim to that of other creditors.

Our ability to invest in public companies may be limited in certain circumstances.

As a BDC, we must not acquire any assets other than "qualifying assets" specified in the 1940 Act unless, at the time the acquisition is made, at least 70% of our total assets are qualifying assets (with certain limited exceptions) Subject to certain exceptions for follow-on investments and distressed companies, an investment in an issuer that has outstanding

securities listed on a national securities exchange may be treated as qualifying assets only if such issuer has a market capitalization that is less than \$250 million at the time of such investment.

Our portfolio contains a limited number of portfolio companies, which subjects us to a greater risk of significant loss if any of these companies defaults on its obligations under any of its debt securities.

A consequence of the limited number of investments in our portfolio is that the aggregate returns we realize may be significantly adversely affected if one or more of our significant portfolio company investments perform

poorly or if we need to write down the value of any one significant investment. Beyond our income tax diversification requirements, we do not have fixed guidelines for diversification, and our portfolio could contain relatively few portfolio companies.

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 investment.

We may elect not to make follow-on investments, may be constrained in our ability to employ available funds, or otherwise may lack sufficient funds to make those investments. We have the discretion to make any follow-on investments, subject to the availability of capital resources. The 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 a follow-on investment because we may not want to increase our concentration of risk, because we prefer other opportunities, or because we are inhibited by compliance with BDC requirements or the desire to maintain our tax status.

When we do not hold controlling equity interests in our portfolio companies, 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 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 a portfolio company may make business decisions with which we disagree, and the stockholders and management of a 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.

An investment strategy focused primarily on privately-held companies presents certain challenges, including the lack of available information about these companies, a dependence on the talents and efforts of only a few key portfolio company personnel and a greater vulnerability to economic downturns.

We have invested and will continue to invest primarily in privately-held companies. Generally, little public information exists about these companies, and we are required to rely on the ability of AIM’s investment professionals to obtain adequate information to evaluate the potential returns from investing in these 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 investments. Also, privately-held companies frequently have less diverse product lines and smaller market presence than public company competitors, which often are larger. These factors could affect our investment returns.

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

We have invested and intend to invest primarily in mezzanine and senior debt securities issued by our portfolio companies. The portfolio companies 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 on an equal basis any distributions with other creditors holding such debt in the event of an insolvency, liquidation, dissolution, reorganization or bankruptcy of the relevant portfolio company. In addition, we may not be in a position to control any portfolio company 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 incentive fee may induce AIM to make certain investments, including speculative investments.

The incentive fee payable by us to AIM may create an incentive for AIM 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 fee payable to AIM is determined, which is calculated separately in two components as a percentage of the income (subject to a performance threshold) and as a percentage of the realized gain on invested capital, may encourage our investment adviser to use leverage 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 offerings of common stock, securities convertible into our common stock or warrants representing rights to purchase our common stock or securities convertible into our common stock pursuant to this prospectus. In addition, AIM receives the incentive fee based, in part, upon net capital gains realized on our investments. Unlike the portion of the incentive fee based on income, there is no performance threshold applicable to the portion of the incentive fee based on net capital gains. As a result, AIM may have a tendency to invest more in investments that are likely to result in capital gains as compared to income producing securities. Such a practice could result in our investing in more speculative securities than would otherwise be the case, which could result in higher investment losses, particularly during economic downturns.

The incentive fee payable by us to AIM also may create an incentive for AIM to invest on our behalf in instruments that have a deferred interest feature. Under these investments, we would accrue the interest over the life of the investment but would not receive the cash income from the investment until the end of the term. Our net investment income used to calculate the income portion of our investment fee, however, includes accrued interest. Thus, while a portion of this incentive fee would be based on income that we have not yet received in cash and with respect to which we do not have a formal claw-back right against our investment adviser per se, the amount of accrued income to the extent written off in any period will reduce the income in the period in which such write-off was taken and thereby reduce such period's incentive fee payment.

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, 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 fees to AIM 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 the management and incentive fee of AIM as well as indirectly bearing the management and performance fees and other expenses of any investment companies in which we invest.

We may be obligated to pay our investment adviser incentive compensation even if we incur a loss.

Our investment adviser is entitled to incentive compensation for each fiscal quarter in an amount equal to a percentage of the excess of our pre-incentive fee net investment income for that quarter (before deducting incentive compensation) above a performance threshold for that quarter. Accordingly, since the performance threshold is based on a percentage of our net asset value, decreases in our net asset value make it easier to achieve the performance threshold. Our pre-incentive fee net investment income for incentive compensation purposes excludes realized and unrealized capital losses or depreciation that we may incur in the fiscal quarter, even if such capital losses or depreciation result in a net loss on our statement of operations for that quarter. Thus, we may be required to pay AIM incentive compensation for a fiscal quarter even if there is a decline in the value of our portfolio or we incur a net loss for that quarter.

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. Investing in foreign companies may expose us to additional risks not typically associated with investing in U.S. companies. These risks include changes in exchange control regulations, political and social instability, expropriation, imposition of foreign taxes, less liquid markets and less available information than is generally the case in the United States, higher transaction costs, less government supervision of exchanges, brokers and issuers, less developed bankruptcy laws, difficulty in enforcing contractual obligations, lack of uniform accounting and auditing standards and greater price volatility. These risks are likely to be more pronounced for investments in companies located in emerging markets and particularly for middle-market companies in these economies.

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

Hedging transactions may expose us to additional risks.

If we engage in hedging transactions, we may expose ourselves to risks associated with such transactions. We may utilize instruments such as forward contracts, currency options and interest rate swaps, caps, collars and floors to seek to hedge against fluctuations in the relative values of our portfolio positions from changes in currency exchange rates and market interest rates. Hedging against a decline in the values of our portfolio positions does not eliminate the possibility of fluctuations in the values of such positions or prevent losses if the values of such positions decline. However, such hedging can establish other positions designed to gain from those same developments, thereby offsetting the decline in the value of such portfolio positions. Such hedging transactions may also limit the opportunity for gain if the values of the underlying portfolio positions should increase. Moreover, it may not be possible to hedge against an exchange rate or interest rate fluctuation that is so generally anticipated that we are not able to enter into a

hedging transaction at an acceptable price.

While we may enter into transactions to seek to reduce currency exchange rate and interest rate risks, unanticipated changes in currency exchange rates or interest rates may result in poorer overall investment performance than if we had not engaged in any such hedging transactions. In addition, the degree of correlation between price movements of the instruments used in a hedging strategy and price movements in the portfolio positions being hedged may vary. Moreover, for a variety of reasons, we may not seek to establish a perfect correlation between such hedging instruments and the portfolio holdings being hedged. Any such imperfect

correlation may prevent us from achieving the intended hedge and expose us to risk of loss. In addition, it may not be possible to hedge fully or perfectly against currency fluctuations affecting the value of securities denominated in non-U.S. currencies because the value of those securities is likely to fluctuate as a result of factors not related to currency fluctuations.

RISKS RELATED TO ISSUANCE OF OUR PREFERRED STOCK

An investment in our preferred stock should not constitute a complete investment program.

If we issue preferred stock, the net asset value and market value of our common stock may become more volatile.

We cannot assure you that the issuance of preferred stock would result in a higher yield or return to the holders of the common stock. The issuance of preferred stock would likely cause the net asset value and market value of the common stock to become more volatile. If the dividend rate on the preferred stock were to approach the net rate of return on our investment portfolio, the benefit of leverage to the holders of the common stock would be reduced. If the dividend rate on the preferred stock were to exceed the net rate of return on our portfolio, the leverage would result in a lower rate of return to the holders of common stock than if we had not issued preferred stock. Any decline in the net asset value of our investments would be borne entirely by the holders of common stock. Therefore, if the market value of our portfolio were to decline, the leverage would result in a greater decrease in net asset value to the holders of common stock than if we were not leveraged through the issuance of preferred stock. This greater net asset value decrease would also tend to cause a greater decline in the market price for the common stock. We might be in danger of failing to maintain the required asset coverage of the preferred stock or of losing our ratings on the preferred stock or, in an extreme case, our current investment income might not be sufficient to meet the dividend requirements on the preferred stock. In order to counteract such an event, we might need to liquidate investments in order to fund a redemption of some or all of the preferred stock. In addition, we would pay (and the holders of common stock would bear) all costs and expenses relating to the issuance and ongoing maintenance of the preferred stock, including higher advisory fees if our total return exceeds the dividend rate on the preferred stock. Holders of preferred stock may have different interests than holders of common stock and may at times have disproportionate influence over our affairs.

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 have class voting rights on certain matters, including changes in fundamental investment restrictions and conversion to open-end status, and accordingly can veto any such changes. Restrictions imposed on the declarations and payment of dividends or other distributions to the holders of our common stock and preferred stock, 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 our 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.

RISKS RELATING TO AN INVESTMENT IN OUR COMMON STOCK

Investing in our securities involves 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 highly speculative and aggressive, therefore, an investment in our securities may not be suitable for someone with a low risk tolerance.

There is a risk that investors in our equity securities may not receive dividends or that our dividends may not grow over time and that 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 level of cash distributions or year-to-year increases in cash distributions. In addition, due to the asset coverage test applicable to us as a business development company, we may in the future be limited in our ability to make distributions. Also, our revolving credit facility may limit our ability to declare dividends if we default under certain provisions. If we do not distribute a certain percentage of our income annually, we will suffer adverse tax consequences, including possible loss of the tax benefits available to us as a RIC. In addition, in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles and tax regulations, we include in income certain amounts that we have not yet received in cash, such as contractual payment-in-kind interest, which represents contractual interest added to the loan balance that becomes due at the end of the loan term, or the accrual of original issue 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.

We will be subject to a 4% nondeductible federal excise tax on certain undistributed income of RICs unless we distribute in a timely manner an amount at least equal to the sum of (1) 98% of our ordinary income for each calendar year, (2) 98% of our capital gain net income for the one-year period ending October 31 in that calendar year and (3) any income recognized, but not distributed, in preceding years. We will not be subject to excise taxes on amounts on which we are required to pay corporate income taxes (such as retained net capital gains).

Finally, if more stockholders opt to receive cash dividends rather than participate in our dividend reinvestment plan, we may be forced to liquidate some of our investments and raise cash in order to make cash dividend payments.

Our shares may trade at discounts from net asset value or at premiums that are unsustainable over the long term.

Shares of business development companies may trade at a market price that is less than the net asset value that is attributable to those shares. The possibility that our shares of common stock will trade at a discount from net asset value or at a premium that is unsustainable over the long term are separate and distinct from the risk that our net asset value will decrease. It is not possible to predict whether the shares offered hereby will trade at, above, or below net

asset value.

24

Investigations and reviews of affiliate use of placement agents could harm our reputation, depress our stock price or have other negative consequences.

While we have not, to date, raised any funds through the use of placement agents (other than through the ordinary course engagement of underwriters, from time to time, in connection with the public offering of our securities), affiliates of AIM sometimes use placement agents to assist in marketing certain of the investment funds that they manage. Various state attorneys general and federal and state agencies have initiated industry-wide investigations into the use of placement agents in connection with the solicitation of investments, particularly with respect to investments by public pension funds. Certain affiliates of AGM have received subpoenas and other requests for information from various government regulatory agencies and investors in AGM's funds, seeking information regarding the use of placement agents. California Public Employees' Retirement System ("CalPERS"), one of AGM's strategic investors, announced on October 14, 2009, that it had initiated a special review of placement agents and related issues. AGM is cooperating with all such investigations and other reviews. In addition, on May 6, 2010, the California Attorney General filed a civil complaint against Alfred Villalobos and his company, Arvco Capital Research, LLC (a placement agent that AGM has used), and Federico Buenrostro Jr., the former CEO of CalPERS, alleging conduct in violation of certain California laws in connection with CalPERS' purchase of securities in various funds managed by AGM and another asset manager. No AGM entity is a party to the civil lawsuit, and the lawsuit does not allege any misconduct on our part or the part of AIM or AGM. AGM has informed us that it believes it has handled its use of placement agents in an appropriate manner. AGM has received requests for information in connection with certain of these investigations and is cooperating with such requests. Any unanticipated developments from these or future investigations or changes in industry practice may adversely affect AGM's business (including with respect to AIM) or indirectly thereby, our business. Even if these investigations or changes in industry practice do not directly or indirectly affect AGM's or our respective businesses, adverse publicity could harm our reputation, may cause us to lose existing investors or fail to gain new investors, may depress the price of our common stock or may have other negative consequences.

The market price of our securities may fluctuate significantly.

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

- volatility in the market price and trading volume of securities of business development companies or other companies in our sector, which are not necessarily related to the operating performance of these companies;
- changes in regulatory policies or tax guidelines, particularly with respect to RICs or business development companies;
- loss of RIC status;
- changes in earnings or variations in operating results;
- changes in the value of our portfolio of investments;

- any shortfall in revenue or net income or any increase in losses from levels expected by investors or securities analysts;
- departure of AIM's key personnel;

- operating performance of companies comparable to us;
- general economic trends and other external factors; and
- loss of a major funding source.

We may be unable to invest the net proceeds raised from offerings on acceptable terms, which would harm our financial condition and operating results.

Until we identify new investment opportunities, we intend to either invest the net proceeds of future offerings in interest-bearing deposits or other short-term instruments or use the net proceeds from such offerings to reduce then-outstanding obligations under our credit facility. We cannot assure you that we will be able to find enough appropriate investments that meet our investment criteria or that any investment we complete using the proceeds from an offering will produce a sufficient return.

Sales of substantial amounts of our securities may have an adverse effect on the market price of our securities.

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

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

All dividends declared in cash payable to stockholders that are participants in our dividend reinvestment plan are generally automatically reinvested in shares of our common stock. As a result, stockholders that do not participate in the dividend reinvestment plan may experience dilution over time. Stockholders who do not elect to receive dividends in shares of common stock may experience accretion to the net asset value of their shares if our shares are trading at a premium and dilution if our shares are trading at a discount. The level of accretion or discount would depend on various factors, including the proportion of our stockholders who participate in the plan, the level of premium or discount at which our shares are trading and the amount of the dividend payable to a stockholder.

USE OF PROCEEDS

We intend to use the net proceeds from selling securities pursuant to this prospectus for general corporate purposes, which include investing in portfolio companies in accordance with our investment objective and strategies. We anticipate that substantially all of the net proceeds of an offering of securities pursuant to this prospectus will be used within two years, depending on the availability of appropriate investment opportunities consistent with our investment objective and market conditions. Our portfolio currently consists primarily of senior loans, mezzanine loans and equity securities. Pending our investments in new debt investments, we plan to invest a portion of the net proceeds from an offering in cash equivalents, U.S. government securities and other high-quality debt investments that mature in one year or less from the date of investment, to reduce then-outstanding obligations under our credit facility, or for other general corporate purposes. The management fee payable by us will not be reduced while our assets are invested in such securities. See “Regulation—Temporary investments” for additional information about temporary investments we may make while waiting to make longer-term investments in pursuit of our investment objective. The supplement to this prospectus relating to an offering will more fully identify the use of the proceeds from such offering.

DIVIDENDS

We intend to continue to distribute quarterly dividends to our stockholders. Our quarterly dividends, if any, will be determined by our board of directors.

We have elected to be taxed as a RIC under Subchapter M of the Code. To maintain our RIC status, we must distribute annually at least 90% of our investment company taxable income. In addition, although we currently intend to distribute net capital gain (i.e., recognized 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. In such event, the consequences of our retention of net capital gains are as described under “Material U.S. Federal Income Tax Considerations.”

We maintain an “opt out” dividend reinvestment plan for our common stockholders. As a result, if we declare a dividend, then stockholders’ cash dividends will be automatically reinvested in additional shares of our common stock, unless they specifically “opt out” of the dividend reinvestment plan so as to receive cash dividends. See “Dividend Reinvestment Plan.”

We may distribute taxable dividends that are payable in cash and shares of our common stock at the election of each stockholder. IRS Revenue Procedure 2010-12 temporarily allows a RIC that is traded on an established securities market to distribute its own stock as a dividend for the purpose of fulfilling its distribution requirements. Pursuant to this revenue procedure, a RIC may treat a distribution of its own stock as fulfilling its distribution requirements if (i) the distribution is declared on or before December 31, 2012, with respect to a taxable year ending on or before December 31, 2011, and (ii) each shareholder may elect to receive his or her entire distribution in either cash or stock of the RIC subject to a limitation on the aggregate amount of cash to be distributed to all shareholders, which limitation must be at least 10% of the aggregate declared distribution. Under Revenue Procedure 2010-12, if too many shareholders elect to receive cash, each shareholder electing to receive cash will receive a pro rata amount of cash (with the balance of the distribution paid in stock). In no event will any shareholder, electing to receive cash, receive less than 10% of his or her entire distribution in cash. If the requirements of Revenue Procedure 2010-12 are met, for federal income tax purposes, the amount of the dividend paid in stock will be equal to the amount of cash that could have been received instead of stock. See “Material U.S Federal Income Tax Considerations” for tax consequences to stockholders upon receipt of such dividends.

Revenue Procedure 2010-12 is temporary in that it does not apply to dividends declared with respect to taxable years ending after December 31, 2011. It is uncertain whether, and no assurances can be given that, the Internal Revenue Service will extend such guidance for taxable years ending after December 31, 2011. Where Revenue Procedure 2010-12 is not currently applicable, the Internal Revenue Service has also issued private letter rulings on cash/stock dividends paid by RICs and real estate investment trusts using a 20% cash standard (and, more recently, the 10% cash standard of Revenue Procedure 2010-12) if certain requirements are satisfied. While it is generally expected that the Internal Revenue Service may continue such ruling policy, no assurances can be given that the Internal Revenue Service will not discontinue or adversely alter such ruling policy. Whether pursuant to Revenue Procedure 2010-12, a private letter ruling or otherwise, we reserve the option to pay any future dividend in cash and stock. However, no assurances can be given that we will be able to pay any dividend in cash and 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. In addition, we may be limited in our ability to make dividends and distributions due to the asset coverage test for borrowings when applicable to us as a BDC under the 1940 Act and due to provisions in current 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 our RIC status. We cannot assure stockholders that they will receive any dividends and distributions or dividends and distributions at a particular level.

All dividends declared in cash payable to stockholders that are participants in our dividend reinvestment plan are generally automatically reinvested in shares of our common stock. As a result, stockholders that do not participate in the dividend reinvestment plan may experience dilution over time. Stockholders who do not elect to receive dividends in shares of common stock may experience accretion to the net asset value of their shares if our shares are trading at a premium and dilution if our shares are trading at a discount. The level of accretion or discount would depend on various factors, including the proportion of our stockholders who participate in the plan, the level of premium or discount at which our shares are trading and the amount of the dividend payable to a stockholder.

The following table lists the quarterly dividends per share from our common stock for the past two fiscal years.

	Declared Dividends
Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 2010	
Fourth Fiscal Quarter	\$ 0.28
Third Fiscal Quarter	\$ 0.28
Second Fiscal Quarter	\$ 0.28
First Fiscal Quarter	\$ 0.26
Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 2009	
Fourth Fiscal Quarter	\$ 0.26
Third Fiscal Quarter	\$ 0.52
Second Fiscal Quarter	\$ 0.52
First Fiscal Quarter	\$ 0.52

SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA

The Statement of Operations, Per Share and Balance Sheet data for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2010, 2009, 2008, 2007, and 2006 are derived from our financial statements, which have been audited by PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, our independent registered public accounting firm.

This selected financial data should be read in conjunction with our financial statements and related notes thereto and “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations” included elsewhere in this prospectus.

For the Year Ended March 31,
(dollar amounts in thousands,
except per share data)

Statement of Operations Data:	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006
Total Investment Income	\$340,238	\$377,304	\$357,878	\$266,101	\$152,827
Net Expenses (including taxes)	\$140,828	\$170,973	\$156,272	\$140,783	\$63,684
Net Investment Income	\$199,410	\$206,331	\$201,606	\$125,318	\$89,143
Net Realized and Unrealized Gains (Losses)	\$63,880	\$(818,210)	\$(235,044)	\$186,848	\$31,244
Net Increase (Decrease) in Net Assets Resulting from Operations	\$263,290	\$(611,879)	\$(33,438)	\$312,166	\$120,387
Per Share Data:					
Net Asset Value	\$10.06	\$9.82	\$15.83	\$17.87	\$15.15
Net Increase (Decrease) in Net Assets Resulting from Operations	\$1.65	\$(4.39)	\$(0.30)	\$3.64	\$1.90
Distributions Declared	\$1.10	\$1.82	\$2.07	\$1.93	\$1.63
Balance Sheet Data:					
Total Assets	\$3,465,116	\$2,548,639	\$3,724,324	\$3,523,218	\$2,511,074
Borrowings Outstanding	\$1,060,616	\$1,057,601	\$1,639,122	\$492,312	\$323,852
Total Net Assets	\$1,772,806	\$1,396,138	\$1,897,908	\$1,849,748	\$1,229,855
Other Data:					
Total Return(1)	313.0 %	(73.9)%	(17.5)%	31.7 %	12.9 %
Number of Portfolio Companies at Period End	67	72	71	57	46
Total Portfolio Investments for the Period	\$716,425	\$434,995	\$1,755,913	\$1,446,730	\$1,110,371
Investment Sales and Prepayments for the Period	\$451,687	\$339,724	\$714,225	\$845,485	\$452,325

Weighted Average Yield on Debt Portfolio at Period End	11.8	%	11.7	%	12.0	%	13.1	%	13.1	%
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(1) Total return is based on the change in market price per share and takes into account dividends and distributions, if any, reinvested in accordance with our dividend reinvestment plan.

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

Some of the statements in this prospectus constitute forward-looking statements, which relate to future events or our future performance or financial condition. The forward-looking statements contained in this prospectus involve risks and uncertainties, including statements as to:

- our future operating results;
- our business prospects and the prospects of our portfolio companies;
- the impact of investments that we expect to make;
- our contractual arrangements and relationships with third parties;
- the dependence of our future success on the general economy and its impact on the industries in which we invest;
- the ability of our portfolio companies to achieve their objectives;
- our expected financings and investments;
- the adequacy of our cash resources and working capital; and
- the timing of cash flows, if any, from the operations of our portfolio companies.

We generally use words such as “anticipates,” “believes,” “expects,” “intends” and similar expressions to identify forward-looking statements. Our actual results could differ materially from those projected in the forward-looking statements for any reason, including the factors set forth in “Risk Factors” and elsewhere in this prospectus.

We have based the forward-looking statements included in this prospectus on information available to us on the date of this prospectus. Although we undertake no obligation to revise or update any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise, we have a general obligation to update to reflect material changes in our disclosures and you are advised to consult any additional disclosures that we may make directly to you or through reports that we in the future may file with the SEC, including annual reports on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q and current reports on Form 8-K.

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

The following discussion should be read in conjunction with our financial statements and related notes and other financial information appearing elsewhere in this prospectus. In addition to historical information, the following discussion and other parts of this prospectus contain forward-looking information that involves risks and uncertainties. Our actual results could differ materially from those anticipated by such forward-looking information due to the factors discussed under "Risk Factors" and "Forward-Looking Statements" appearing elsewhere in this prospectus.

OVERVIEW

We were incorporated under the Maryland General Corporation Law in February 2004. We have elected to be treated as a BDC under the 1940 Act. As such, we are required to comply with certain regulatory requirements. For instance, we generally have to invest at least 70% of our total assets in "qualifying assets," including securities of private or thinly traded public U.S. companies, cash equivalents, U.S. government securities and high-quality debt investments that mature in one year or less. In addition, for federal income tax purposes we have elected to be treated as a RIC under Subchapter M of the Code. Pursuant to this election and assuming we qualify as a RIC, we generally do not have to pay corporate-level federal income taxes on any income we distribute to our stockholders. We commenced operations on April 8, 2004 upon completion of our initial public offering that raised \$870 million in net proceeds selling 62 million shares of our common stock at a price of \$15.00 per share. Since then, and through March 31, 2010, we have raised approximately \$1.7 billion in net proceeds from additional offerings of common stock. Subsequently, in April 2010, we raised an additional \$204 million from an offering of common stock, bringing the total net proceeds from additional offerings of common stock since inception to approximately \$1.9 billion.

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 for such companies, the general economic environment and the competitive environment for the types of investments we make.

As a BDC, we must not acquire any assets other than "qualifying assets" specified in the 1940 Act unless, at the time the acquisition is made, at least 70% of our total assets are qualifying assets (with certain limited exceptions). Qualifying assets include investments in "eligible portfolio companies." Pursuant to rules adopted by the SEC, "eligible portfolio company" includes certain public companies that do not have any securities listed on a national securities exchange and public companies whose securities are listed on a national securities exchange but whose market capitalization is less than \$250 million.

Revenue

We generate revenue primarily in the form of interest and dividend income from the securities we hold and capital gains, if any, on investment securities that we may acquire in portfolio companies. Our debt investments, whether in the form of mezzanine or senior secured loans, generally have a stated term of five to ten years and bear interest at a fixed rate or a floating rate usually determined on the basis of a benchmark: LIBOR, EURIBOR, GBP LIBOR, or the prime rate. Interest on debt securities is generally payable quarterly or semiannually and while U.S. subordinated debt and corporate notes typically accrue interest at fixed rates, some of our investments may include zero coupon and/or step-up bonds that accrue income on a constant yield to call or maturity basis. In addition, some of our investments provide for amounts of accrued payment-in-kind (“PIK”) interest or dividends to be added to the

principal or liquidation preference of the investment on the respective interest payments or dividend dates rather than being paid in cash and such additional amounts generally become due at maturity or upon being called by the issuer. We may also generate revenue in the form of commitment, origination, syndication, structuring fees, fees for providing managerial assistance and, if applicable, consulting fees, etc.

Expenses

All investment professionals of the investment adviser and their staff, when and to the extent engaged in providing investment advisory and management services to us, and the compensation and routine overhead expenses of that personnel which is allocable to those services are provided and paid for by AIM. We bear all other costs and expenses of our operations and transactions, including those relating to:

- investment advisory and management fees;
- expenses incurred by AIM payable to third parties, including agents, consultants or other advisors, in monitoring our financial and legal affairs and in monitoring our investments and performing due diligence on our prospective portfolio companies;
- calculation of our net asset value (including the cost and expenses of any independent valuation firm);
- direct costs and expenses of administration, including independent registered public accounting and legal costs;
- costs of preparing and filing reports or other documents with the SEC;
- interest payable on debt, if any, incurred to finance our investments;
- offerings of our common stock and other securities;
- registration and listing fees;
- fees payable to third parties, including agents, consultants or other advisors, relating to, or associated with, evaluating and making investments;
- transfer agent and custodial fees;
- taxes;
- independent directors' fees and expenses;
- marketing, offering and distribution-related expenses;

- the costs of any reports, proxy statements or other notices to stockholders, including printing and postage costs;
- our allocable portion of the fidelity bond, directors and officers/errors and omissions liability insurance, and any other insurance premiums;
- organizational costs; and
- all other expenses incurred by us or AIA in connection with administering our business, such as our allocable portion of overhead under the administration agreement, including rent and our allocable portion of the cost of our chief financial officer and chief compliance officer and their respective staffs.

We expect our general and administrative operating expenses related to our ongoing operations to increase moderately in dollar terms. During periods of asset growth, we generally expect our general and administrative operating expenses to decline as a percentage of our total assets and increase during periods of asset declines. Incentive fees, interest expense and costs relating to future offerings of securities, among others, may also increase or reduce overall operating expenses based on portfolio performance, interest rates such as LIBOR and EURIBOR, and offerings of our securities relative to comparative periods, among other factors.

The SEC requires that “Total annual expenses” be calculated as a percentage of net assets in the chart on page 5 rather than as a percentage of total assets. Total assets includes net assets as of March 31, 2010 and assets that have been funded with borrowed monies (leverage). For reference, the below chart illustrates our “Total annual expenses” as a percentage of total assets:

Annual expenses (as percentage of total assets):

Management fees	2.00%(1)
Incentive fees payable under investment advisory and management agreement	1.44%(2)
Other expenses	0.36%(3)
Interest and other credit facility related expenses on borrowed funds	0.70%(4)
Total annual expenses	4.50%(1, 2, 3, 4)

(1) The contractual management fee is calculated at an annual rate of 2.00% of our average total assets. Annual expenses are based on current fiscal year amounts. For more detailed information about our computation of average total assets, please see Note 3 of our financial statements dated March 31, 2010 included in this base prospectus.

(2) Assumes that annual incentive fees earned by our investment adviser, AIM, remain consistent with the incentive fees earned by AIM for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2010. AIM earns incentive fees consisting of two parts. The first part, which is payable quarterly in arrears, is based on our pre-incentive fee net investment income for the immediately preceding calendar quarter. Pre-incentive fee net investment income, expressed as a rate of return on the value of our net assets at the end of the immediately preceding calendar quarter, is compared to the rate of 1.75% quarterly (7% annualized). Our net investment income used to calculate this part of the incentive fee is also

included in the amount of our gross assets used to calculate the 2% base management fee (see footnote 1 above). Accordingly, we pay AIM an incentive fee as follows: (1) no incentive fee in any calendar quarter in which our pre-incentive fee net investment income does not exceed 1.75%, which we commonly refer to as the performance threshold; (2) 100% of our pre-incentive fee net investment income with respect to that portion of such pre-incentive fee net investment income, if any, that exceeds the performance threshold but does not exceed 2.1875% in any calendar quarter; and (3) 20% of the amount of our pre-incentive fee net investment income, if any, that exceeds 2.1875% in any calendar quarter. These calculations are appropriately pro rated for

any period of less than three months. The effect of the fee calculation described above is that if pre-incentive fee net investment income is equal to or exceeds 2.1875%, AIM will receive a fee of 20% of our pre-incentive fee net investment income for the quarter. You should be aware that a rise in the general level of interest rates can be expected to lead to higher interest rates applicable to our debt investments. Accordingly, an increase in interest rates would make it easier for us to meet or exceed the incentive fee performance threshold and may result in a substantial increase of the amount of incentive fees payable to our investment adviser with respect to pre-incentive fee net investment income. Furthermore, since the performance threshold is based on a percentage of our net asset value, decreases in our net asset value make it easier to achieve the performance threshold. The second part of the incentive fee will equal 20% of our realized capital gains for the calendar year, if any, computed net of all realized capital losses and unrealized capital depreciation (and incorporating unrealized depreciation on a gross investment-by-investment basis) and is payable in arrears at the end of each calendar year. For a more detailed discussion of the calculation of this fee, see “Management—Investment Advisory and Management Agreement” in this base prospectus.

- (3) Includes our estimated overhead expenses, including payments under the administration agreement based on our allocable portion of overhead and other expenses incurred by AIA in performing its obligations under the administration agreement. See “Management—Administration Agreement” in this base prospectus.
- (4) Our interest and other credit facility expenses are based on current fiscal year amounts. As of March 31, 2010, we had \$0.498 billion available and \$1.061 billion in borrowings outstanding under our \$1.559 billion credit facility. For more information, see “Risk Factors—Risks relating to our business and structure—We fund a portion of our investments with borrowed money, which magnifies the potential for gain or loss on amounts invested and may increase the risk of investing in us” and “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations—Liquidity and Capital Resources” in this base prospectus.

Portfolio and Investment Activity

During our fiscal year ended March 31, 2010, we invested \$716 million across 5 new and 24 existing portfolio companies, primarily through opportunistic secondary market purchases. This compares to investing \$435 million in 12 new and 13 existing portfolio companies for the previous fiscal year ended March 31, 2009. Investments sold or prepaid during the fiscal year ended March 31, 2010 totaled \$452 million versus \$340 million for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2009.

At March 31, 2010, our net portfolio consisted of 67 portfolio companies and was invested 30% in senior secured loans, 59% in subordinated debt, 1% in preferred equity and 10% in common equity and warrants measured at fair value versus 72 portfolio companies invested 26% in senior secured loans, 58% in subordinated debt, 5% in preferred equity and 11% in common equity and warrants at March 31, 2009.

The weighted average yields on our senior secured loan portfolio, subordinated debt portfolio and total debt portfolio as of March 31, 2010 at our current cost basis were 8.5%, 13.5% and 11.8%, respectively. At March 31, 2009, the yields were 8.2%, 13.2%, and 11.7%, respectively.

Since our initial public offering in April 2004 and through March 31, 2010, our invested capital totaled \$6.3 billion in 128 portfolio companies. Over the same period, we also completed transactions with more than 85 different financial sponsors.

At March 31, 2010, 64% or \$1.6 billion of our income-bearing investment portfolio is fixed rate debt and 36% or \$0.9 billion is floating rate debt, measured at fair value. On a cost basis, 65% or \$1.8 billion of our income-bearing investment portfolio is fixed rate debt and 35% or \$1.0 billion is floating rate debt. At March 31, 2009, 70% or \$1.5 billion of our income-bearing investment portfolio was fixed rate debt and 30% or \$0.7 billion was floating rate debt, measured at fair value. On a cost basis, 66% or \$2.0 billion of our income-bearing investment portfolio is fixed rate debt and 34% or \$1.0 billion is floating rate debt.

Grand Prix Holdings, LLC

On April 13, 2010, InnKeepers USA Trust (“Innkeepers”), a subsidiary of Grand Prix Holdings, LLC, one of our portfolio companies, disclosed that it had not made certain scheduled monthly interest payments on certain of its debt obligations, and had retained financial and legal advisors to assist it in an evaluation of financial alternatives, including a potential restructuring of its balance sheet.

On July 19, 2010, Innkeepers and certain of its affiliates, including Grand Prix Holdings, LLC, disclosed that they had filed voluntary petitions in the United States Bankruptcy Court for the Southern District of New York under Chapter 11 of the United States Bankruptcy Code. When Innkeepers and its affiliates filed for bankruptcy, they had announced an intention to pursue a certain pre-arranged plan of reorganization. However, Innkeepers is no longer pursuing that pre-arranged plan. Instead, Innkeepers has embarked upon a comprehensive plan process and is engaged in ongoing discussions with its key stakeholders regarding the terms of a successful reorganization.

On July 28, 2010, the Office of the United States Trustee appointed a five (5) member Official Committee of Unsecured Creditors pursuant to section 1102(a)(1) of the Bankruptcy Code. No trustee, examiner or other statutory committee has been appointed in the Innkeepers chapter 11 cases. See additional information under the heading "Business – Legal Proceedings."

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 accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, or 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 materially. In addition to the discussion below, our critical accounting policies are further described in the notes to the financial statements.

Valuation of Portfolio Investments

Under procedures established by our board of directors, we value investments, including certain senior secured debt, subordinated debt, and other debt securities with maturities greater than 60 days, for which market quotations are readily available, at such market quotations (unless they are deemed not to represent fair value). We attempt to obtain market quotations from at least two brokers or dealers (if available, otherwise from a principal market maker or a primary market dealer or other independent pricing service). We utilize mid-market pricing as a practical expedient for fair value unless a different point within the range is more representative. If and when market quotations are deemed not to represent fair value, we typically utilize independent third party valuation firms to assist us in determining fair value. Accordingly, such investments go through our multi-step valuation process as described below. In each case, our independent valuation firms consider observable market inputs together with significant unobservable inputs in arriving at their valuation recommendations for such Level 3 categorized assets. Investments

maturing in 60 days or less are valued at cost plus accreted discount, or minus amortized premium, which approximates fair value. Investments that are not publicly traded or whose market quotations are not readily available are valued at fair value as determined in good faith by or under the direction of our board of directors. Such determination of fair values may involve subjective judgments and estimates.

With respect to investments for which market quotations are not readily available or when such market quotations are deemed not to represent fair value, our board of directors has approved a multi-step valuation process each quarter, as described below:

- (1) our quarterly valuation process begins with each portfolio company or investment being initially valued by the investment professionals of our investment adviser responsible for the portfolio investment;
- (2) preliminary valuation conclusions are then documented and discussed with senior management of our investment adviser;
- (3) independent valuation firms engaged by our board of directors conduct independent appraisals and review our investment adviser's preliminary valuations and make their own independent assessment;
- (4) the audit committee of the board of directors reviews the preliminary valuation of our investment adviser and that of the independent valuation firm and responds to the valuation recommendation of the independent valuation firm to reflect any comments; and
- (5) the board of directors discusses valuations and determines the fair value of each investment in our portfolio in good faith based on the input of our investment adviser, the respective independent valuation firm and the audit committee.

Investments in all asset classes 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 fair value pricing our investments include, as relevant: 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, M&A comparables, our principal market (as the reporting entity) and enterprise values, among other factors. When readily available, broker quotations and/or quotations provided by pricing services are considered in the valuation process of independent valuation firms. For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2010, there has been no change to our valuation techniques and related inputs considered in the valuation process.

In September 2006, the Financial Accounting Standards Board issued guidance related to Fair Value Measurements. This guidance defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value in GAAP, and expands disclosures about fair value measurements. This guidance was effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007, and interim periods within those years. We adopted this guidance for our first fiscal quarter ended June 30, 2008.

ASC 820 classifies the inputs used to measure these fair values into the following hierarchy:

Level 1: Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities, accessible by us at the measurement date.

Level 2: Quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets, or quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in markets that are not active, or other observable inputs other than quoted prices.

Level 3: Unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

In all cases, the level in the fair value hierarchy within which the fair value measurement in its entirety falls has been determined based on the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement. Our assessment of the significance of a particular input to the fair value measurement in its entirety requires judgment and considers factors specific to each investment.

On October 10, 2008, revised guidance was issued which provides examples of how to determine fair value in a market that is not active. It did not change the fair value measurement principles set forth in ASC 820. Furthermore, on April 9, 2009, the FASB issued additional revised guidance which provides information on estimating fair value when the volume and level of activity for the asset or liability have significantly decreased. It also includes guidance on identifying circumstances that indicate a transaction is not orderly. According to this guidance in the above circumstances, more analysis and significant adjustments to transaction or quoted prices may be necessary to estimate fair value. In addition, it requires disclosure of any changes in valuation techniques and related inputs resulting from the application. The total effect of the change in valuation techniques and related inputs must also be disclosed by major asset category. This revised guidance was effective for periods ending after June 15, 2009. The adoption did not have a material effect on our financial position or results of operations.

Accounting Standards Update No. 2010-06, Improving Disclosure about Fair Value Measurements, was released in January 2010 and is effective for periods beginning after December 15, 2009. This update modifies financial statement disclosure relating to transfers in and out of level 1 and 2 fair value measurements, valuation techniques and inputs and other related disclosures. Transfers between levels, if any, are recognized at the end of the reporting period. See certain additional disclosures in note 6 to our financial statements.

Revenue Recognition

We record interest and dividend income, adjusted for amortization of premium and accretion of discount, on an accrual basis. Some of our loans and other investments, including certain preferred equity investments, may have contractual PIK interest or dividends. PIK represents contractual accrued interest or accumulated dividends that is added to the principal or liquidation preference of the investment on the respective interest or dividend payment dates rather than being paid in cash and generally becomes due at maturity or upon being called by the issuer. Loan origination fees, original issue discount, and market discounts are capitalized and we amortize such amounts into income. Upon the prepayment of a loan, any unamortized loan origination fees are recorded as interest income. We record prepayment premiums on loans and other investments as interest income when we receive such amounts. Structuring fees are recorded as other income when earned.

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, but considering unamortized upfront fees and prepayment penalties. 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.

Within the context of these critical accounting policies, we are not currently aware of any reasonably likely events or circumstances that would result in materially different amounts being reported.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Results comparisons are for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2010, March 31, 2009 and March 31, 2008.

Investment Income

For the fiscal years ended March 31, 2010, March 31, 2009 and March 31, 2008, gross investment income totaled \$340.2 million, \$377.3 million and \$357.9 million, respectively. The decrease in gross investment income from fiscal year 2009 to fiscal year 2010 was primarily due to two factors: the reduction in the size of the income-producing portfolio as compared to the previous fiscal year and the reduction in average LIBOR of over 150 basis points year over year. The increase in gross investment income from fiscal year 2008 to fiscal year 2009 was primarily due to changes in the composition of the portfolio as compared to the previous fiscal year.

Expenses

Net operating expenses totaled \$139.6 million, \$170.5 million and \$154.4 million, respectively, for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2010, March 31, 2009 and March 31, 2008, of which \$103.9 million, \$111.3 million and \$90.3 million, respectively, were base management fees and performance-based incentive fees and \$24.5 million, \$48.9 million and \$55.8 million, respectively, were interest and other credit facility expenses. Of these net operating expenses, general and administrative expenses totaled \$11.2 million, \$10.3 million and \$8.3 million, respectively, for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008. Net expenses consist of base investment advisory and management fees, insurance expenses, administrative services fees, legal fees, directors' fees, audit and tax services expenses, and other general and administrative expenses. The decrease in net expenses from fiscal 2009 to 2010 was primarily related to the decrease in interest and other credit facility expenses due to the reduction in average LIBOR in the year over year period coupled with the lower average outstanding balance on the credit facility during fiscal year 2010 as compared to fiscal year 2009. The increase in net expenses from fiscal 2008 to 2009 was primarily related to the increase in performance-based incentive expenses accrued during fiscal 2009 as compared to those accrued during fiscal 2008. In addition, excise tax expense totaled \$1.2 million, \$0.5 million, and \$1.9 million for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008.

Net Investment Income

Our net investment income totaled \$199.4 million, \$206.3 million and \$201.6 million, or \$1.26, \$1.48, and \$1.82, on a per average share basis, respectively, for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008.

Net Realized Gains (Losses)

We had investment sales and prepayments totaling \$452 million, \$340 million and \$714 million, respectively, for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008. Net realized losses for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2010 were \$473.0 million. Net realized losses for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2009 were \$83.7 million and the net realized gains were \$54.3 million for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2008. Net realized losses incurred during fiscal year 2010 were primarily related to sales and restructurings of certain underperforming portfolio companies, various portfolio optimization measures, and our liquidity management strategy during the financial crisis early in our fiscal year. Net realized losses incurred in fiscal 2009 were mainly derived from selective exits of underperforming investments. Net realized gains for fiscal 2008 were mainly derived from exits from certain outperforming investments.

Net Unrealized Appreciation (Depreciation) on Investments, Cash Equivalents and Foreign Currencies

For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2010, net change in unrealized appreciation on our investments, cash equivalents, foreign currencies and other assets and liabilities totaled \$536.9 million. For the fiscal years ended March 31, 2009 and 2008, net change in unrealized depreciation on our investments, cash equivalents, foreign currencies and other assets and liabilities totaled \$734.5 million and \$289.3 million, respectively. Net unrealized

appreciation for fiscal 2010 was primarily due to the recognition of realized losses which reversed unrealized depreciation, net changes in specific portfolio company fundamentals, and improving capital market conditions. During fiscal 2009, a material increase in unrealized depreciation was recognized from significantly lower fair value determinations on many of our investments. These lower fair values were driven primarily from the general market dislocation, the illiquid capital markets, and the then current market expectations for pricing increased credit risk and default assumptions. For the fiscal 2008 period, unrealized depreciation generally stemmed from lower fair values on certain investments as compared to the prior fiscal year.

Net Increase (Decrease) in Net Assets From Operations

For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2010, we had a net increase in net assets resulting from operations of \$263.3 million. For the fiscal years ended March 31, 2009 and 2008, we had a net decrease in net assets resulting from operations of \$611.9 million and \$33.4 million, respectively. For the year ended March 31, 2010, earnings per average share were \$1.65. The loss per average share was \$4.39 and \$0.30 for the years ended March 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

Our liquidity and capital resources are generated and generally available through periodic follow-on equity offerings, our senior secured, multi-currency \$1.56 billion revolving credit facility (see note 12 within the Notes to Financial Statements), investments in special purpose entities in which we hold and finance particular investments on a non-recourse basis, as well as from cash flows from operations, investment sales of liquid assets and prepayments of senior and subordinated loans and income earned from investments. At March 31, 2010, we had \$1.06 billion in borrowings outstanding and \$498 million of unused capacity on its revolving credit facility. In the future, we may raise additional equity or debt capital off its shelf registration, among other considerations. The primary use of funds will be investments in portfolio companies, reductions in debt outstanding and other general corporate purposes. On May 3, 2010, we closed on our most recent follow-on public equity offering of 17.25 million shares of common stock at \$12.40 per share raising approximately \$204 million in net proceeds.

Cash Equivalents

We deem certain U.S. Treasury bills, repurchase agreements and other high-quality, short-term debt securities as cash equivalents. (See note 2(o) within the accompanying financial statements.) At the end of each fiscal quarter, we consider taking proactive steps utilizing cash equivalents with the objective of enhancing our investment flexibility during the following quarter, pursuant to Section 55 of the 1940 Act. More specifically, we may purchase U.S. Treasury bills on the last business day of the quarter and typically close out that position on the following business day, settling the sale transaction on a net cash basis in connection with the sale, subsequent to quarter end, of an offering amount of U.S. Treasury bills. We may also utilize repurchase agreements or other balance sheet transactions, including drawing down on our revolving credit facility, as we deem appropriate. The amount of these transactions or such drawn cash for this purpose is excluded from total assets for purposes of computing the asset base upon which the management fee is determined. There were \$449.8 million of cash equivalents held at March 31, 2010.

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Payments due by Period as of March 31, 2010 (dollars in millions)

	Total	Less than 1 year	1-3 years	3-5 years	More than 5 years
Senior Secured Revolving Credit Facility(1)	\$1,061	\$—	\$259	\$802	\$—

40

(1) At March 31, 2010, \$498 million remained unused under our senior secured revolving credit facility.

Information about our senior securities is shown in the following table as of each year ended March 31 since we commenced operations, unless otherwise noted. The “—” indicates information which the SEC expressly does not require to be disclosed for certain types of senior securities.

Class and Year	Total Amount Outstanding (dollars in thousands)(1)	Asset Coverage Per Unit(2)	Involuntary Liquidating Preference Per Unit(3)	Average Market Value Per Unit(4)
Revolving Credit Facility				
Fiscal 2010	\$ 1,060,616	\$2,671	\$—	N/A
Fiscal 2009	1,057,601	2,320	—	N/A
Fiscal 2008	1,639,122	2,158	—	N/A
Fiscal 2007	492,312	4,757	—	N/A
Fiscal 2006	323,852	4,798	—	N/A
Fiscal 2005	0	0	—	N/A

(1) Total amount of each class of senior securities outstanding at the end of the period presented.

(2) The asset coverage ratio for a class of senior securities representing indebtedness is calculated as our consolidated total assets, less all liabilities and indebtedness not represented by senior securities, divided by senior securities representing indebtedness. This asset coverage ratio is multiplied by \$1,000 to determine the Asset Coverage Per Unit.

(3) The amount to which such class of senior security would be entitled upon the involuntary liquidation of the issuer in preference to any security junior to it.

(4) Not applicable, as senior securities are not registered for public trading.

Contractual Obligations

We have entered into two contracts under which we have future commitments: the investment advisory and management agreement, pursuant to which Apollo Investment Management has agreed to serve as our investment adviser, and the administration agreement, pursuant to which Apollo Administration has agreed to furnish us with the facilities and administrative services necessary to conduct our day-to-day operations and provide on our behalf managerial assistance to those portfolio companies to which we are required to provide such assistance. Payments under the investment advisory and management agreement are equal to (1) a percentage of the value of our average gross assets and (2) a two-part incentive fee. Payments under the administration agreement are equal to an amount based upon our allocable portion of Apollo Administration’s overhead in performing its obligations under the administration agreement, including rent, technology systems, insurance and our allocable portion of the costs of our chief financial officer and chief compliance officer and their respective staffs. Either party may terminate each of the investment advisory and management agreement and administration agreement without penalty upon not more than 60 days’ written notice to the other. Please see Note 3 within our financial statements for more information.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

We have the ability to issue standby letters of credit through our revolving credit facility. As of March 31, 2010 and March 31, 2009, we had issued through JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. standby letters of credit totaling \$3.708 million and \$3.508 million, respectively.

AIC Credit Opportunity Fund, LLC

We own all of the common member interests in AIC Credit Opportunity Fund, LLC (“AIC Holdco”), which was formed for the purpose of holding various financed investments. Effective in June 2008, we invested \$39.50 million in a special purpose entity wholly owned by AIC Holdco, AIC (FDC) Holdings LLC (“Apollo FDC”), which was used to purchase a Junior Profit-Participating Note due 2013 in principal amount of \$39.50 million (the “Junior Note”) from Apollo I Trust (the “Trust”). The Trust also issued a Senior Floating Rate Note due 2013 (the “Senior Note”) to an unaffiliated third party (“FDC Counterparty”) in principal amount of \$39.50 million paying interest at Libor plus 1.50%, increasing over time to Libor plus 2.0%. The Trust used the aggregate \$79 million proceeds to acquire \$100 million face value of a senior subordinated loan of First Data Corporation (the “FDC Reference Obligation”) due 2016 and paying interest at 11.25% per year. The Junior Note generally entitles Apollo FDC to the net interest and other proceeds due under the FDC Reference Obligation after payment of interest due under the Senior Notes, as described above. In addition, Apollo FDC is entitled to 100% of any realized appreciation in the FDC Reference Obligation and, since the Senior Note is a non-recourse obligation, Apollo FDC is exposed up to the amount of equity used by AIC Holdco to fund the purchase of the Junior Note plus any additional margin Apollo decides to post, if any, during the term of the financing.

Through AIC Holdco, effective in June 2008, we invested \$11.37 million in a special purpose entity wholly owned by AIC Holdco, AIC (TXU) Holdings LLC (“Apollo TXU”), which acquired exposure to \$50 million notional amount of a Libor plus 3.5% senior secured delayed draw term loan of Texas Competitive Electric Holdings (“TXU”) due 2014 through a non-recourse total return swap with an unaffiliated third party expiring on October 10, 2013 and pursuant to which Apollo TXU pays interest at Libor plus 1.5% and generally receives all proceeds due under the delayed draw term loan of TXU (the “TXU Reference Obligation”). Like Apollo FDC, Apollo TXU is entitled to 100% of any realized appreciation in the TXU Reference Obligation and, since the total return swap is a non-recourse obligation, Apollo TXU is exposed up to the amount of equity used by AIC Holdco to fund the investment in the total return swap, plus any additional margin we decide to post, if any, during the term of the financing.

Through AIC Holdco, effective in September 2008, we invested \$10.02 million equivalent, in a special purpose entity wholly owned by AIC Holdco, AIC (Boots) Holdings, LLC (“Apollo Boots”), which acquired €23.38 million and £12.46 million principal amount of senior term loans of AB Acquisitions Topco 2 Limited, a holding company for the Alliance Boots group of companies (the “Boots Reference Obligations”), out of the proceeds of our investment and a multicurrency \$40.87 million equivalent non-recourse loan to Apollo Boots (the “Acquisition Loan”) by an unaffiliated third party that matures in September 2013 and pays interest at LIBOR plus 1.25% or, in certain cases, the higher of the Federal Funds Rate plus 0.50% or the lender’s prime-rate. The Boots Reference Obligations pay interest at the rate of LIBOR plus 3% per year and mature in June 2015.

We do not consolidate AIC Holdco or its wholly owned subsidiaries and accordingly only the value of our investment in AIC Holdco is included on our statement of assets and liabilities. The Senior Note, total return swap and Acquisition Loan are non-recourse to AIC Holdco, its subsidiaries and us and have standard events of default including failure to pay contractual amounts when due and failure by each of the underlying Apollo special purpose entities to provide additional credit support, sell assets or prepay a portion of its obligations if the value of the FDC Reference Obligation, the TXU Reference Obligation or the Boots Reference Obligation, as applicable, declines below specified levels. We may unwind any of these transactions at any time without penalty. From time to time we may provide additional capital to AIC Holdco for purposes of funding margin calls under one or more of the

transactions described above among other reasons. During the fiscal year ended March 31, 2009, we provided \$18.48 million in additional capital to AIC Holdco. During the fiscal year ended March 31, 2010, \$9.34 million of net capital was returned to us from AIC Holdco.

Dividends

Dividends paid to stockholders for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008 totaled \$181.4 million or \$1.10 per share, \$258.8 million or \$1.82 per share, and \$230.9 million or \$2.07 per share, respectively. Tax characteristics of all dividends will be reported to shareholders on Form 1099 after the end of the calendar year. Our quarterly dividends, if any, will be determined by our Board of Directors.

We intend to continue to distribute quarterly dividends to our stockholders, however, we may not be able to maintain the current level of dividend payments, including due to regulatory requirements. Our quarterly dividends, if any, will be determined by our board of directors.

The following table summarizes our quarterly dividends paid to stockholders for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008, respectively:

	Declared Dividends
Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 2010	
Fourth Fiscal Quarter	\$0.28
Third Fiscal Quarter	\$0.28
Second Fiscal Quarter	\$0.28
First Fiscal Quarter	\$0.26
Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 2009	
Fourth Fiscal Quarter	\$0.26
Third Fiscal Quarter	\$0.52
Second Fiscal Quarter	\$0.52
First Fiscal Quarter	\$0.52
Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 2008	
Fourth Fiscal Quarter	\$0.52
Third Fiscal Quarter	\$0.52
Second Fiscal Quarter	\$0.52
First Fiscal Quarter	\$0.51

We have elected to be taxed as a RIC under Subchapter M of the Code. To maintain our RIC status, we must distribute at least 90% of our investment company taxable income. In addition, although we currently intend to distribute net capital gain (i.e., net long-term capital gains in excess of net 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 maintain an “opt out” dividend reinvestment plan for our common stockholders. As a result, if we declare a dividend, then stockholders’ cash dividends will be automatically reinvested in additional shares of our common stock, unless they specifically “opt out” of the dividend reinvestment plan so as to receive cash dividends.

We may distribute taxable dividends that are payable in cash and shares of our common stock at the election of each stockholder. IRS Revenue Procedure 2010-12 temporarily allows a RIC that is traded on an established securities market to distribute its own stock as a dividend for the purpose of fulfilling its distribution requirements. Pursuant to this revenue procedure, a RIC may treat a distribution of its own stock as fulfilling its distribution requirements if (i) the distribution is declared on or before December 31, 2012, with respect to a taxable year ending on or before December 31, 2011, and (ii) each shareholder may elect to receive his or her entire distribution in either cash or stock of the RIC subject to a limitation on the aggregate amount of cash to be distributed to all shareholders, which limitation must be at least 10% of the aggregate declared distribution. Under Revenue Procedure 2010-12, if too many shareholders elect to receive cash, each shareholder electing to receive cash will receive a pro rata amount

of cash (with the balance of the distribution paid in stock). In no event will any shareholder, electing to receive cash, receive less than 10% of his or her entire distribution in cash. If the requirements of Revenue Procedure 2010-12 are met, for federal income tax purposes, the amount of the dividend paid in stock will be equal to the amount of cash that could have been received instead of stock. See “Material U.S Federal Income Tax Considerations” for tax consequences to stockholders upon receipt of such dividends.

Revenue Procedure 2010-12 is temporary in that it does not apply to dividends declared with respect to taxable years ending after December 31, 2011. It is uncertain whether, and no assurances can be given that, the Internal Revenue Service will extend such guidance for taxable years ending after December 31, 2011. Where Revenue Procedure 2010-12 is not currently applicable, the Internal Revenue Service has also issued private letter rulings on cash/stock dividends paid by RICs and real estate investment trusts using a 20% cash standard (and, more recently, the 10% cash standard of Revenue Procedure 2010-12) if certain requirements are satisfied. While it is generally expected that the Internal Revenue Service may continue such ruling policy, no assurances can be given that the Internal Revenue Service will not discontinue or adversely alter such ruling policy. Whether pursuant to Revenue Procedure 2010-12, a private letter ruling or otherwise, we reserve the option to pay any future dividend in cash and stock. However, no assurances can be given that we will be able to pay any dividend in cash and stock.

We may not be able to achieve operating results that will allow us to make distributions at a specific level or to increase the amount of these distributions from time to time. In addition, due to the asset coverage test applicable to us as a business development company, we may in the future be limited in our ability to make distributions. Also, our revolving credit facility may limit our ability to declare dividends if we default under certain provisions. If we do not distribute a certain percentage of our income annually, we will suffer adverse tax consequences, including possible loss of the tax benefits available to us as a regulated investment company. In addition, in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles and tax regulations, we include in income certain amounts that we have not yet received in cash, such as contractual payment-in-kind interest, which represents contractual interest added to the loan balance that becomes due at the end of the loan term, or the accrual of original issue 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 regulated investment company.

With respect to the dividends to stockholders, income from origination, structuring, closing, commitment and other upfront fees associated with investments in portfolio companies is treated as taxable income and accordingly, distributed to stockholders.

Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosure about Market Risk

We are subject to financial market risks, including changes in interest rates. During the fiscal year ended March 31, 2010, many of the loans in our portfolio had floating interest rates. These loans are usually based on floating LIBOR and typically have durations of one to six months after which they reset to current market interest rates. As the percentage of our U.S. mezzanine and other subordinated loans increase as a percentage of our total investments, we expect that more of the loans in our portfolio will have fixed rates. At March 31, 2010, our floating-rate assets and floating-rate liabilities were closely matched. As such, a change in interest rates currently would not have a material effect on our net investment income. However, we may hedge against interest rate fluctuations from time-to-time by

using standard hedging instruments such as futures, options and forward contracts subject to the requirements of the 1940 Act. While hedging activities may insulate us against adverse changes in interest rates, they may also limit our ability to participate in the benefits of lower interest rates with respect to our portfolio of investments. During the fiscal year ended March 31, 2010, we did not engage in interest rate hedging activities.

SALES OF COMMON STOCK BELOW NET ASSET VALUE

We submitted to our stockholders, for their approval, a proposal seeking authorization for our ability, in one or more public or private offerings of our common stock, to sell or otherwise issue shares of our common stock at a price below our then current net asset value (“NAV”) per share, subject to certain conditions discussed below. The stockholders voted and approved the proposal at our annual meeting of stockholders held on August 3, 2010. The authorization is effective for a twelve-month period expiring on the earlier of the anniversary of the date of our August 3, 2010 annual meeting or the date of our 2011 annual meeting of stockholders, which is expected to be held in August 2011.

Conditions to Sales Below NAV. From time to time we may sell shares of our common stock at a price below NAV, exclusive of sales compensation, only if the following conditions are met:

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

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 \$10.00 and we have 140 million shares outstanding, sale of 35 million shares at net proceeds to us of \$5.00 per share (a 50% discount) would produce dilution of 10.0%. If we subsequently determined that our NAV per share increased to \$11.00 on the then 175 million shares outstanding and then made an additional offering, we could, for example, sell approximately an additional 43.75 million shares at net proceeds to us of \$8.25 per share, which would produce dilution of 5.0%, before we would reach the aggregate 15% 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.

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 per share. This decrease could be more pronounced as the size of the offering and level of discounts increase.

The following table illustrates the level of net asset value dilution that would be experienced by a nonparticipating stockholder in three 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. Actual sales prices and discounts may differ from the presentation below.

The examples assume that we have 1,000,000 common shares outstanding, \$15,000,000 in total assets and \$5,000,000 in total liabilities. The current net asset value and net asset value per share are thus \$10,000,000 and \$10.00. The table illustrates the dilutive effect on a nonparticipating stockholder of (1) an offering of 50,000 shares (5% of the

outstanding shares) at \$9.50 per share after offering expenses and commission (a 5% discount from net asset value), (2) an offering of 100,000 shares (10% of the outstanding shares) at \$9.00 per share after offering expenses and commissions (a 10% discount from net asset value) and (3) an offering of 200,000 shares (20% of the outstanding shares) at \$8.00 per share after offering expenses and commissions (a 20% discount from net asset value).

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		Example 1 5% Offering at 5% Discount		Example 2 10% Offering at 10% Discount		Example 3 20% Offering at 20% Discount	
	Prior to Sale Below NAV	Following Sale	% Change	Following Sale	% Change	Following Sale	% Change
Offering Price							
Price per Share to Public	—	\$ 10.00	—	\$ 9.47	—	\$ 8.42	—
Net Proceeds per Share to Issuer	—	\$ 9.50	—	\$ 9.00	—	\$ 8.00	—
Decrease to NAV							
Total Shares Outstanding							
	1,000,000	1,050,000	5.00 %	1,100,000	10.00 %	1,200,000	20.00 %
NAV per Share	\$ 10.00	\$ 9.98	(0.20)%	\$ 9.91	(0.90)%	\$ 9.67	(3.30)%
Dilution to Stockholder							
Shares Held by Stockholder	10,000	10,000	—	10,000	—	10,000	—
Percentage Held by Stockholder	1.0 %	0.95 %	(4.76)%	0.91 %	(9.09)%	0.83 %	(16.67)%
Total Asset Values							
Total NAV Held by Stockholder	\$ 100,000	\$ 99,800	(0.20)%	\$ 99,100	(0.90)%	\$ 96,700	(3.30)%
Total Investment by Stockholder (Assumed to be \$10.00 per Share)	\$ 100,000	\$ 100,000	—	\$ 100,000	—	\$ 100,000	—
Total Dilution to Stockholder (Total NAV Less Total Investment)	—	\$ (200)	—	\$ (900)	—	\$ (3,300)	—
Per Share Amounts							
NAV Per Share Held by Stockholder	—	\$ 9.98	—	\$ 9.91	—	\$ 9.67	—
Investment per Share Held by	\$ 10.00	\$ 10.00	—	\$ 10.00	—	\$ 10.00	—

Stockholder (Assumed to be \$10.00 per Share on Shares Held prior to Sale)							
Dilution per Share Held by Stockholder (NAV per Share Less Investment per Share)	—	\$ (0.02))	—	\$ (0.09))	—
Percentage Dilution to Stockholder (Dilution per Share Divided by Investment per Share)	—	—	(0.20)%	—	(0.90)%	—	(3.30 %)

Impact on Existing Stockholders who do Participate in the Offering

Our existing stockholders who participate in an offering below NAV per share 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 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 dilution will decrease as the number of shares such stockholders purchase increases. Existing stockholders who buy more than such percentage will experience NAV dilution but will, in contrast to existing stockholders who purchase less than their proportionate share of the offering, experience an increase (often called accretion) in 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 over-participates 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 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 increases and decreases in NAV per share. This decrease could be more pronounced as the size of the offering and level of discount to NAV increases.

The following chart illustrates the level of dilution and accretion in the hypothetical 20% discount offering from the prior chart for a stockholder that acquires shares equal to (1) 50% of its proportionate share of the offering (i.e., 1,000 shares, which is 0.50% of the offering 200,000 shares rather than its 1.00% proportionate share) and (2) 150% of such percentage (i.e., 3,000 shares, which is 1.50% of an offering of 200,000 shares rather than its 1.00% proportionate share). The prospectus supplement pursuant to which any discounted offering is made will include a chart for this example based on the actual number of shares in such offering and the actual discount from the most recently determined NAV per share.

	Prior to Sale Below NAV	50% Participation		150% Participation	
		Following Sale	% Change	Following Sale	% Change
Offering Price					
Price per Share to Public	—	\$ 8.42	—	\$ 8.42	—
Net Proceeds per Share to Issuer	—	\$ 8.00	—	\$ 8.00	—
Increases in Shares and Decrease to NAV					
Total Shares Outstanding	1,000,000	1,200,000	20.00 %	1,200,000	20.00 %
NAV per Share	\$ 10.00	\$ 9.67	(3.33)%	\$ 9.67	(3.33)%
Dilution/Accretion to Stockholder					
Shares Held by Stockholder	10,000	11,000	10.00 %	13,000	30.00 %
Percentage Held by Stockholder	1.0 %	0.92 %	(8.33)%	1.08 %	8.33 %
Total Asset Values					
Total NAV Held by Stockholder	\$ 100,000	\$ 106,333	6.33 %	\$ 125,667	25.67 %
Total Investment by Stockholder (Assumed to be \$10.00 per Share on Shares Held prior to Sale)	\$ 100,000	\$ 108,420	—	\$ 125,260	—
Total Dilution/Accretion to Stockholder (Total NAV Less Total Investment)	—	(2,087)	—	\$ 407	—
Per Share Amounts					
NAV Per Share Held by Stockholder	—	\$ 9.67	—	\$ 9.67	—
Investment per Share Held by Stockholder (Assumed to be \$10.00 per Share on Shares Held prior to Sale)	\$ 10.00	\$ 9.86	(1.44)%	\$ 9.64	(3.65)%
Dilution/Accretion per Share Held by Stockholder (NAV per Share Less Investment per Share)	—	\$ (0.19)	—	\$ 0.03	—
Percentage Dilution/Accretion to Stockholder (Dilution/Accretion per Share Divided by Investment per Share)	—	—	(1.92)%	—	0.32 %

Impact on New Investors

Investors who are not currently stockholders, but who participate in an offering below NAV and whose investment per share is greater than the resulting NAV per share (due to selling compensation and expenses paid by us) will experience an immediate decrease, albeit small, in the NAV of their shares and their NAV per share compared to the price they pay for their shares. 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 and their NAV per share compared to the price they pay for their shares. 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, 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.

The following chart illustrates the level of dilution or accretion for new investors that would be experienced by a new investor in the same 5%, 10% and 20% discounted offerings as described in the first chart above. The illustration is for a new investor who purchases the same percentage (1.00%) of the shares in the offering as the stockholder in the prior examples held immediately prior to the offering, The prospectus supplement pursuant to which any discounted offering is made will include a chart for this example based on the actual number of shares in such offering and the actual discount from the most recently determined NAV per share.

	Prior to Sale Below NAV	Example 1 5% Offering at 5% Discount		Example 2 10% Offering at 10% Discount		Example 3 20% Offering at 20% Discount	
		Following Sale	% Change	Following Sale	% Change	Following Sale	% Change
Offering Price							
Price per Share to Public	—	\$ 10.00	—	\$ 9.47	—	\$ 8.42	—
Net Proceeds per Share to Issuer	—	\$ 9.50	—	\$ 9.00	—	\$ 8.00	—
Decrease to NAV							
Total Shares Outstanding							
	1,000,000	1,050,000	5.00 %	1,100,000	10.00 %	1,200,000	20.00 %
NAV per Share	\$ 10.00	\$ 9.98	(0.20)%	\$ 9.91	(0.90)%	\$ 9.67	(3.33)%
Dilution/Accretion to Stockholder							
Shares Held by Stockholder							
	—	500	—	1,000	—	2,000	—
Percentage Held by Stockholder							
	0.0 %	0.05 %	—	0.09 %	—	0.17 %	—
Total Asset Values							
Total NAV Held by Stockholder							
	—	\$ 4,990	—	\$ 9,910	—	\$ 19,340	—
Total Investment by Stockholder							
	—	\$ 5,000	—	\$ 9,470	—	\$ 16,840	—
Total Dilution/Accretion to Stockholder (Total NAV Less Total Investment)							
	—	\$ (10)	—	\$ 440	—	\$ 2,500	—
Per Share Amounts							
NAV Per Share Held by Stockholder							
	—	\$ 9.98	—	\$ 9.91	—	\$ 9.67	—
Investment per Share Held by Stockholder							
	—	\$ 10.00	—	\$ 9.47	—	\$ 8.42	—

Dilution/Accretion per Share Held by Stockholder (NAV per Share Less Investment per Share)	—	\$ (0.02)	—	\$ 0.44	—	\$ 1.25	—
Percentage Dilution/Accretion to Stockholder (Dilution/Accretion per Share Divided by Investment per Share)	—	—	(0.20)%	—	4.65 %	—	14.85 %

PRICE RANGE OF COMMON STOCK

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

	Closing Sales Price			Premium or Discount of High Sales Price to NAV(2)	Premium or Discount of Low Sales Price to NAV(2)	Declared Dividends
	NAV(1)	High	Low			
Fiscal Year Ending March 31, 2011						
Third Fiscal Quarter (through November 9, 2010)	**	\$11.46	\$10.20	**	**	\$0.28
Second Fiscal Quarter	\$9.58	\$10.65	\$9.18	111	% 96	% \$0.28
First Fiscal Quarter	\$9.51	\$13.57	\$9.33	143	% 98	% \$0.28
Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 2010						
Fourth Fiscal Quarter	\$10.06	\$12.73	\$9.82	127	% 98	% \$0.28
Third Fiscal Quarter	\$10.40	\$10.12	\$8.81	97	% 85	% \$0.28
Second Fiscal Quarter	\$10.29	\$10.31	\$5.18	100	% 50	% \$0.28
First Fiscal Quarter	\$10.15	\$7.02	\$3.97	69	% 39	% \$0.26
Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 2009						
Fourth Fiscal Quarter	\$9.82	\$9.76	\$2.05	99	% 21	% \$0.26
Third Fiscal Quarter	\$9.87	\$15.85	\$6.08	161	% 62	% \$0.52
Second Fiscal Quarter	\$13.73	\$17.99	\$13.11	131	% 95	% \$0.52
First Fiscal Quarter	\$15.93	\$18.59	\$14.33	117	% 90	% \$0.52

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

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

** NAV not yet determined

While our common stock has from time to time traded in excess of our net asset value, there can be no assurance, however, that it will trade at such a premium (to net asset value) in the future. The last reported closing market price of our common stock on November 9, 2010 was \$11.09 per share. As of November 9, 2010, we had 110 stockholders

of record.

50

BUSINESS

Apollo Investment

Apollo Investment Corporation, a Maryland corporation organized on February 2, 2004, is a closed-end, externally managed non-diversified management investment company that has elected to be treated as a BDC under the 1940 Act. In addition, for tax purposes we have elected to be treated as a RIC.

Our investment objective is to generate both current income and capital appreciation through debt and equity investments. We invest primarily in middle-market companies in the form of mezzanine and senior secured loans, as well as by making equity investments. From time to time, we may also invest in the securities of public companies.

Our portfolio is comprised primarily of investments in long-term subordinated debt, referred to as mezzanine debt, and senior secured loans of private middle-market companies, and from time to time includes equity interests such as common stock, preferred stock, warrants or options. In this prospectus, we use the term “middle-market” to refer to companies with annual revenues between \$50 million and \$2 billion. While our primary focus is to generate both current income and capital appreciation through investments in U.S. senior and subordinated loans, other debt securities and private equity, we may also invest a portion of the portfolio in opportunistic investments, including foreign securities.

AIM is our investment adviser and an affiliate of AGM. AGM and other affiliates manage other funds that may have investment mandates that are similar, in whole or in part, with ours. AIM and its affiliates may determine that an investment is appropriate both for us and for one or more of those other funds. In such event, depending on the availability of such investment and other appropriate factors, AIM may determine that we should invest on a side-by-side basis with one or more other funds. We may make all such investments subject to compliance with applicable regulations and interpretations, and our allocation procedures. In certain circumstances negotiated co-investments may be made only if we receive an order from the SEC permitting us to do so. There can be no assurance that any such order will be obtained.

During our fiscal year ended March 31, 2010, we invested \$716 million across 5 new and 24 existing portfolio companies, primarily through opportunistic secondary market purchases. This compares to investing \$435 million in 12 new and 13 existing portfolio companies for the previous fiscal year ended March 31, 2009. Investments sold or prepaid during the fiscal year ended March 31, 2010 totaled \$452 million versus \$340 million for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2009. The weighted average yields on our senior secured loan portfolio, subordinated debt portfolio and total debt portfolio as of March 31, 2010 at our current cost basis were 8.5%, 13.5% and 11.8%, respectively. At March 31, 2009, the yields were 8.2%, 13.2%, and 11.7%, respectively.

Our targeted investment size typically ranges between \$20 million and \$250 million, although this investment size may vary proportionately as the size of our available capital base changes. At March 31, 2010, our net portfolio consisted of 67 portfolio companies and was invested 30% in senior secured loans, 59% in subordinated debt, 1% in preferred equity and 10% in common equity and warrants measured at fair value versus 72 portfolio companies

invested 26% in senior secured loans, 58% in subordinated debt, 5% in preferred equity and 11% in common equity and warrants at March 31, 2009.

Since our initial public offering in April 2004 and through March 31, 2010, our invested capital totaled \$6.3 billion in 128 portfolio companies. Over the same period, we also completed transactions with more than 85 different financial sponsors.

At March 31, 2010, 64% or \$1.6 billion of our income-bearing investment portfolio is fixed rate debt and 36% or \$0.9 billion is floating rate debt, measured at fair value. On a cost basis, 65% or \$1.8 billion of our income-bearing investment portfolio is fixed rate debt and 35% or \$1.0 billion is floating rate debt. At March 31, 2009, 70% or \$1.5 billion of our income-bearing investment portfolio was fixed rate debt and 30% or \$0.7 billion was floating rate debt, measured at fair value. On a cost basis, 66% or \$2.0 billion of our income-bearing investment portfolio is fixed rate debt and 34% or \$1.0 billion is floating rate debt.

About Apollo Investment Management

AIM, our investment adviser, is led by a dedicated team of investment professionals. The investment committee of AIM currently consists of James C. Zelter, our Chief Executive Officer and a Vice President of the general partner of AIM; Patrick J. Dalton, our President and Chief Operating Officer and a Vice President of the general partner of AIM; Rajay Bagaria, a Partner of AIM; and Justin Sendak, a Partner of AIM. Mr. Dalton is also the Chief Investment Officer of AIM. The composition of the investment committee of AIM may change from time to time. AIM draws upon AGM's 20 year history and benefits from the broader firm's significant capital markets, trading and research expertise developed through investments in many core sectors in over 150 companies since inception.

About Apollo Investment Administration

In addition to furnishing us with office facilities, equipment, and clerical, bookkeeping and record keeping services, AIA also oversees our financial records as well as prepares our reports to stockholders and reports filed with the SEC. AIA also performs the calculation and publication of our net asset value, oversees the preparation and filing of our tax returns, the payment of our expenses and the performance of various third-party service providers. Furthermore, AIA provides on our behalf managerial assistance to those portfolio companies to which we are required to provide such assistance.

Operating and Regulatory Structure

Our investment activities are managed by AIM and supervised by our board of directors, a majority of whom are independent of Apollo and its affiliates. AIM is an investment adviser that is registered under the Advisers Act. Under our investment advisory and management agreement, we pay AIM an annual base management fee based on our average gross assets as well as an incentive fee.

As a BDC, we are required to comply with certain regulatory requirements. Also, while we are permitted to finance investments using debt, our ability to use debt is limited in certain significant respects. We have elected to be treated for federal income tax purposes as a RIC under Subchapter M of the Code.

Investments

We seek to create a portfolio that includes primarily debt investments in mezzanine and senior secured loans and, to a lesser extent, private equity investments by generally investing, on an individual portfolio company basis, approximately \$20 million to \$250 million of capital, on average, in these securities of middle-market companies. The average investment size will vary as the size of our capital base varies. Our target portfolio will generally be more heavily weighted toward mezzanine loans. Structurally, mezzanine loans usually rank subordinate in priority of payment to senior debt, such as senior bank debt, and are often unsecured. As such, other creditors may rank senior to us in the event of an insolvency. However, mezzanine loans rank senior to common and preferred equity in a borrowers' capital structure. Mezzanine loans may have a fixed or floating interest rate. Additional upside can be generated from upfront fees, call protection including call premiums, equity co-investments or warrants. We believe

that mezzanine loans offer an attractive investment opportunity based upon their historic returns. Additionally, we may acquire investments in the secondary market if we believe the risk-adjusted returns are attractive.

Our principal focus is to provide capital to middle-market companies in a variety of industries. We generally seek to target companies that generate positive free cash flows.

The following is a representative list of the industries in which Apollo has invested:

- Building materials
- Business services
- Cable television
- Chemicals
- Communications
- Consumer products
- Distribution
- Education
- Energy/Utilities
- Environmental services
- Financial services
- Food
- Government services
- Healthcare
- Lodging/Leisure/Resorts
- Manufacturing/Basic industry
- Media

- Packaging
- Printing and publishing
- Restaurants
- Transportation

We may also invest in other industries if we are presented with attractive opportunities.

In an effort to increase our returns and the number of loans that we can make, we may in the future seek to securitize our loans. To securitize loans, we may create a wholly owned subsidiary and contribute a pool of loans to the subsidiary. We may sell debt of or interests in the subsidiary on a non-recourse basis to purchasers whom we would expect to be willing to accept a lower interest rate to invest in investment-grade securities. We may use the proceeds of such sales to pay down bank debt or to fund additional investments. We may also invest through special purpose entities or other arrangements, including total return swaps and repurchase agreements, in order to obtain non-recourse financing or for other purposes.

We may invest, to the extent permitted by law, in the securities and instruments of other investment companies, including private funds. We may also co-invest on a concurrent basis with affiliates of ours, subject to compliance with applicable regulations and our allocation procedures. Certain types of negotiated co-investments may be made only if we receive an order from the SEC permitting us to do so. There can be no assurance that any such order will be obtained.

At March 31, 2010, our net portfolio consisted of 67 portfolio companies and was invested 30% in senior secured loans, 59% in subordinated debt, 1% in preferred equity and 10% in common equity and warrants measured at fair value. We expect that our portfolio will continue to include primarily mezzanine and senior secured loans, as well as to a lesser extent, equity-related securities. In addition, we also expect to invest a portion of our portfolio in opportunistic investments, which are not our primary focus, but are intended to enhance our risk-adjusted returns to stockholders. These investments may include, but are not limited to, securities of public companies and debt and equity securities of companies located outside of the United States.

While our primary focus is to generate both current income and capital appreciation through investments in U.S. senior and subordinated loans, other debt securities and private equity, we may also invest a portion of the portfolio in opportunistic investments, including foreign securities.

Listed below are our top ten portfolio companies and industries represented as a percentage of total assets for the years ended March 31, 2010 and 2009:

TOP TEN PORTFOLIO COMPANIES AND INDUSTRIES AS OF MARCH 31, 2010

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PORTFOLIO COMPANY	% of Total Assets	INDUSTRY	% of Total Assets
Asurion Corporation	4.3%	Education	8.3%
Ranpak Corporation	4.2%	Healthcare	5.6%
BNY ConvergEx Group, LLC	3.7%	Insurance	5.2%
First Data Corporation	3.0%	Business Services	5.0%
TL Acquisitions, Inc. (Thomson Learning)	2.6%	Diversified Service	4.9%
MEG Energy Corp.	2.5%	Retail	4.6%

Ceridian Corp.	2.5%	Oil & Gas	4.3%
US Foodservice	2.4%	Packaging	4.2%
Playpower Holdings Inc.	2.4%	Financial Services	4.0%
Fleetpride Corporation	2.4%	Broadcasting & Entertainment	3.1%

TOP TEN PORTFOLIO COMPANIES AND INDUSTRIES AS OF MARCH 31, 2009

PORTFOLIO COMPANY	% of Total Assets	INDUSTRY	% of Total Assets
Asurion Corporation	4.8%	Education	7.7%
First Data Corporation	4.5%	Healthcare	7.2%
TL Acquisitions, Inc. (Thomson Learning)	3.8%	Financial Services	6.2%
Grand Prix Holdings, LLC (Innkeepers USA)	3.3%	Diversified Service	5.8%
Gray Wireline Service, Inc.	3.2%	Insurance	5.6%
Ceridian Corp.	2.9%	Oil & Gas	4.9%
Ranpak Corporation	2.9%	Consumer Products	4.1%
Playpower Holdings Inc.	2.8%	Transportation	3.9%
Fleetpride Corporation	2.8%	Retail	3.8%
Quality Home Brands Holdings LLC	2.6%	Industrial	3.6%

Listed below is the geographic breakdown of the portfolio as of March 31, 2010 and 2009:

Geographic Region	% of Portfolio at March 31, 2010	Geographic Region	% of Portfolio at March 31, 2009
United States	91.6%	United States	91.0%
Canada	3.1%	Canada	1.8%
Western Europe	5.3%	Western Europe	7.2%
	100.0%		100.0%

Investment Selection & Due Diligence

We are committed to a value oriented philosophy and will commit resources to managing risk to our capital. Our investment adviser conducts due diligence on prospective portfolio companies. In conducting its due diligence, our adviser uses information provided by the company and its management team, publicly available information, as well as information from their extensive relationships with former and current management teams, consultants, competitors

and investment bankers and the direct experience of the senior partners of our affiliates.

Our investment adviser's due diligence will typically include:

- review of historical and prospective financial information;
- on-site visits;
- interviews with management, employees, customers and vendors of the potential portfolio company;
- review of loan documents;
- background checks; and
- research relating to the company's management, industry, markets, products and services, and competitors.

Upon the completion of due diligence and a decision to proceed with an investment in a company, the professionals leading the investment present the investment opportunity to our investment adviser's investment committee, which determines whether to pursue the potential investment. Additional due diligence with respect to any investment may be conducted on our behalf by attorneys and independent accountants prior to the closing of the investment, as well as other outside advisers, as appropriate.

Prospective portfolio company characteristics

We have identified several criteria that we believe are important in identifying and investing in prospective portfolio companies. These criteria provide general guidelines for our investment decisions; however, we caution you that not all of these criteria will be met by each prospective portfolio company in which we choose to invest. Generally, we seek to utilize our access to information generated by our investment professionals to identify investment candidates and to structure investments quickly and effectively.

Value orientation/positive cash flow

Our investment philosophy places a premium on fundamental analysis from an investor's perspective and has a distinct value orientation. We focus on companies in which we can invest at relatively low multiples of operating cash flow and that are profitable at the time of investment on an operating cash flow basis. Typically, we do not expect to invest in start-up companies or companies having speculative business plans.

Experienced management

We generally seek to invest in portfolio companies that have experienced management teams. We also require the portfolio companies to have in place proper incentives to induce management to succeed and to act in concert with our interests as investors, including having significant equity interests.

Strong competitive position in industry

We seek to invest in target companies that have developed leading market positions within their respective markets, have established businesses and are well positioned to capitalize on growth opportunities. We seek companies that demonstrate significant competitive advantages versus their competitors, which should help to protect their market position and profitability.

Exit strategy

We seek to invest in companies that we believe will provide a steady stream of cash flow to repay our loans. We expect that such internally generated cash flow, leading to the payment of interest on, and the repayment of the

principal of, our investments in portfolio companies to be a key means by which we exit from our investments over time. In addition, we seek to invest in companies whose business models and expected future cash flows offer attractive exit possibilities. These companies include candidates for strategic acquisition by other industry participants and companies that may repay our investments through an initial public offering of common stock or another capital market transaction.

Liquidation value of assets

The prospective liquidation value of the assets, if any, collateralizing loans in which we invest is an important factor in our credit analysis. We emphasize both tangible assets, such as accounts receivable, inventory, equipment and real estate, and intangible assets, such as intellectual property, customer lists, networks and databases.

The investment committee

All new investments by us must be approved by the investment committee of AIM. The members of the investment committee receive no compensation from us. Such members are employees or partners of AIM and receive compensation or profit distributions from AIM, and in certain instances, from other Apollo affiliates. The members of the investment committee are listed below.

Rajay Bagaria: Partner of AIM. Mr. Bagaria joined AIM in June 2004. He became a Partner and a member of the investment committee in 2009. Before joining AIM, Mr. Bagaria worked with Goldman, Sachs & Co.'s Principal Investment Area with a focus on mezzanine investing.

Patrick J. Dalton: President and Chief Operating Officer of Apollo Investment. Mr. Dalton joined Apollo in June 2004 as a Partner and a member of the investment committee. Mr. Dalton was appointed Chief Investment Officer of AIM in November 2006. He was also appointed Executive Vice President of Apollo Investment in November 2006 and promoted to President and Chief Operating Officer in November 2008. Before joining Apollo, Mr. Dalton was a Vice President with Goldman, Sachs & Co.'s Principal Investment Area as an investment professional in the Goldman Sachs Mezzanine Partners' Funds since 2000. Prior to Goldman Sachs, Mr. Dalton spent 10 years with The Chase Manhattan Bank from 1990 to 2000, most recently as Vice President in the Acquisition Finance Department of Chase Securities, Inc.

Justin Sendak: Partner of AIM. Mr. Sendak joined Apollo in 2007 to concentrate on leveraged bank debt, high yield securities and alternative investment opportunities and became a member of the investment committee in 2009. Prior to joining Apollo Mr. Sendak was a Managing Director at Merrill Lynch & Co., specializing in underwriting and placing 144A high yield securities and leveraged loans involving transactions ranging between US\$250 million to US\$10 billion. Prior to joining Merrill Lynch & Co., Mr. Sendak was a Managing Director in Capital Markets at CIBC World Markets Corp. from 2002 to 2005. Prior to 2002, Mr. Sendak was a Managing Director in CIBC World Markets Corp's Leveraged Finance Group, specializing in the structuring and placing of institutional bank debt.

James C. Zelter: Chief Executive Officer and Director of Apollo Investment. Mr. Zelter joined Apollo in 2006. He became the Chief Executive Officer and a Director of Apollo Investment in November 2008. He became a member of the investment committee in 2006. He is the Managing Partner of Apollo Capital Management ("ACM"). The funds in the ACM platform include: Apollo Strategic Value Fund, Apollo Credit Opportunity Fund I and II, Apollo Asia Opportunity Fund and Apollo European Principal Finance Fund. ACM also includes AIM, the investment manager to Apollo Investment. Prior to joining Apollo, Mr. Zelter was with Citigroup and its predecessor companies from 1994 to 2006. From 2003 to 2005, Mr. Zelter was Chief Investment Officer of Citigroup Alternative Investments, and prior to

that he was responsible for the firm's Global High Yield franchise.

Investment structure

Once we have determined that a prospective portfolio company is suitable for investment, we work with the management of that company and its other capital providers, including senior, junior and equity capital providers, to structure an investment.

We seek to structure our mezzanine investments primarily as unsecured, subordinated loans that provide for relatively high interest rates that provide us with significant current interest income. These loans typically have interest-only payments. In some cases, we may enter into loans that, by their terms, convert into equity or additional debt securities or defer payments of interest after our investment. Also, in some cases our mezzanine loans may be collateralized by a subordinated lien on some or all of the assets of the borrower. Typically, our mezzanine loans have maturities of five to ten years.

We also seek to invest in portfolio companies in the form of senior secured loans. We expect these senior secured loans to have terms of three to ten years and may provide for deferred interest payments over the term of the loan. We generally seek to obtain security interests in the assets of our portfolio companies that serve as collateral in support of the repayment of these loans. This collateral may take the form of first or second priority liens on the assets of a portfolio company.

In the case of our mezzanine and senior secured loan investments, we seek to tailor the terms of the 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 profitability. For example, in addition to seeking a senior position in the capital structure of our portfolio companies, we seek to limit the downside potential of our investments by:

- requiring an expected total return on our investments (including both interest and potential equity appreciation) that compensates us for credit risk;
- generally incorporating call protection into the investment structure where possible; and
- negotiating covenants and information rights in connection with our investments that afford our portfolio companies as much flexibility in managing their businesses as possible, consistent with our goal of preserving 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 participation rights.

Our investments may include equity features, such as warrants or options to buy a minority interest in the portfolio company. Any warrants we receive with our debt securities generally require only a nominal cost to exercise, and thus, as a portfolio company appreciates in value, we may achieve additional investment return from this equity interest. We may structure the warrants to provide provisions protecting our rights as a minority- interest holder, as well as puts, or rights to sell such securities back to the company, upon the occurrence of specified events. In many cases, we may also seek to obtain registration rights in connection with these equity interests, which may include demand and “piggyback” registration rights.

We expect to hold most of our investments to maturity or repayment, but we may sell certain of our investments sooner if a liquidity event takes place such as the sale or recapitalization or worsening of credit quality of a portfolio company, among other reasons.

Managerial assistance

As a BDC, we offer, and must provide upon request, managerial assistance to 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. AIA provides such managerial assistance on our behalf to portfolio companies that request this assistance.

Ongoing relationships with portfolio companies

Monitoring

AIM monitors our portfolio companies on an ongoing basis as well as monitors the financial trends of each portfolio company to determine if each is meeting its respective business plans and to assess the appropriate course of action for each company.

AIM has several methods of evaluating and monitoring the performance and fair value of our investments, which can include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Assessment of success in adhering to portfolio company's business plan and compliance with covenants;
- Periodic and regular contact with portfolio company management and, if appropriate, the financial or strategic sponsor, to discuss financial position, requirements and accomplishments;
- Comparisons to other portfolio companies in the industry;
- Attendance at and participation in board meetings; and
- Review of monthly and quarterly financial statements and financial projections for portfolio companies.

In addition to various risk management and monitoring tools, AIM also uses an investment rating system to characterize and monitor our expected level of returns on each investment in our portfolio.

We use an investment rating scale of 1 to 5. The following is a description of the conditions associated with each investment rating:

Investment Rating	Summary Description
1	Capital gain expected
2	Full return of principal and interest or dividend expected, with the portfolio company performing in accordance with our analysis of its business
3	Full return of principal and interest or dividend expected, but the portfolio company requires closer monitoring
4	Some loss of interest, dividend or capital appreciation expected, but still expecting an overall positive internal rate of return on the investment

- 5 Loss of interest or dividend and some loss of principal investment expected, which would result in an overall negative internal rate of return on the investment

AIM monitors and, when appropriate, changes the investment ratings assigned to each investment in our portfolio. In connection with our valuation process, AIM reviews these investment ratings on a quarterly basis, and our audit committee monitors such ratings.

Valuation Process

The following is a description of the steps we take each quarter to determine the value of our portfolio. Many of our portfolio investments are recorded at fair value as determined in good faith by or under the direction of our board of directors pursuant to a written valuation policy and a consistently applied valuation process utilizing the input of our investment adviser, independent valuation firms and the audit committee. Since this process necessarily involves the use of judgment and the engagement of independent valuation firms, there is no certainty as to the value of our portfolio investments. Investments for which market quotations are readily available are recorded in our financial statements at such market quotations if they are deemed to represent fair value. Market quotations may be deemed not to represent fair value in certain circumstances where AIM believes that facts and circumstances applicable to an issuer, a seller or purchaser or the market for a particular security causes current market quotes not to reflect the fair value of the security, among other reasons. Examples of these events could include cases in which material events are announced after the close of the market on which a security is primarily traded, when a security trades infrequently causing a quoted purchase or sale price to become stale or in the event of a “fire sale” by a distressed seller.

With respect to investments for which market quotations are not readily available or when such market quotations are deemed not to represent fair value, our board of directors has approved a multi-step valuation process each quarter, as described below:

- (1) our quarterly valuation process begins with each portfolio company or investment being initially valued by the investment professionals of our investment adviser responsible for the portfolio investment;
- (2) preliminary valuation conclusions are then documented and discussed with senior management of our investment adviser;
- (3) independent valuation firms engaged by our board of directors conduct independent appraisals and review our investment adviser’s preliminary valuations and make their own independent assessment;
- (4) the audit committee of the board of directors reviews the preliminary valuation of our investment adviser and that of the independent valuation firm and responds to the valuation recommendation of the independent valuation firm to reflect any comments; and
- (5) the board of directors discusses valuations and determines the fair value of each investment in our portfolio in good faith based on the input of our investment adviser, the respective independent valuation firm and the audit committee.

When we make investments that involve deferrals of interest payable to us, any increase in the value of the investment due to the accrual of interest is allocated to the increase in the cost basis of the investment, rather than to capital appreciation or gain.

Competition

Our primary competitors in providing financing to middle-market companies include public and private funds, commercial and investment banks, commercial financing companies or hedge funds, and, to the extent they provide an alternative form of financing, private equity funds. 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 we. Furthermore, many of our competitors are not subject to the regulatory restrictions that the 1940 Act imposes on us as a BDC. We also expect to use the industry information of Apollo's investment professionals to which we have access to assess investment risks and determine appropriate pricing for our investments in portfolio companies. In addition, we believe that the relationships of the senior managers of AIM and those of our affiliates, enable us to learn about, and compete effectively for, financing opportunities with attractive middle-market companies in the industries in which we seek to invest.

Staffing

We have a chief financial officer and a chief compliance officer and, to the extent necessary, they have hired and may hire additional personnel. These individuals perform their respective functions under the terms of the administration agreement. Certain of our other executive officers are managing partners of our investment adviser. Our day-to-day investment operations are managed by our investment adviser. AIM has hired and may hire additional investment professionals in the future. In addition, we generally reimburse AIA for our allocable portion of expenses incurred by it in performing its obligations under the administration agreement, including rent and our allocable portion of the cost of our chief financial officer, chief compliance officer and corporate secretary and their respective staffs.

Properties

We do not own any real estate or other physical properties materially important to our operations. Our administrative and principal executive offices are located at 9 West 57th Street, New York, NY 10019. We believe that our office facilities are suitable and adequate for our business as it is contemplated to be conducted.

Legal Proceedings

On April 13, 2010, InnKeepers USA Trust ("InnKeepers"), a subsidiary of Grand Prix Holdings, LLC, one of our portfolio companies, disclosed that it had not made certain scheduled monthly interest payments on certain of its debt obligations, and had retained financial and legal advisors to assist it in an evaluation of financial alternatives, including a potential restructuring of its balance sheet.

On May 21, 2010, the special servicer with respect to certain of InnKeepers' indebtedness, Midland Loan Services, Inc. ("Midland"), filed a complaint against us in New York State Supreme Court, New York County (the "New York Court"). The Complaint alleges that we guaranteed certain property improvement projects which InnKeepers has failed to timely complete. The Complaint asserts a single claim for specific performance of our guaranty. On June 30, 2010, we filed a motion to dismiss with the New York Court. Oral argument on the motion to dismiss was heard on November 4, 2010 wherein the judge dismissed Midland's complaint without prejudice.

On July 19, 2010, Innkeepers disclosed that it had filed a voluntary petition in the United States Bankruptcy Court for the Southern District of New York under Chapter 11 of the United States Bankruptcy Code in order to effectuate a pre-arranged plan of reorganization.

Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002

The Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 imposes a wide variety of regulatory requirements on publicly-held companies and their insiders. Many of these requirements affect us. For example:

- Pursuant to Rule 13a-14 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the “Exchange Act”), our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer must certify the accuracy of the financial statements contained in our periodic reports;
- Pursuant to Item 307 of Regulation S-K, our periodic reports must disclose our conclusions about the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures;
- Pursuant to Rule 13a-15 under the Exchange Act, our management must prepare a report regarding its assessment of our internal control over financial reporting; and
- Pursuant to Item 308 of Regulation S-K and Rule 13a-15 under the Exchange Act, our periodic reports must disclose whether there were significant changes in our internal controls or in other factors that could significantly affect these controls subsequent to the date of their evaluation, including any corrective actions with regard to significant deficiencies and material weaknesses.

The Sarbanes-Oxley Act requires us to review our current policies and procedures to determine whether we comply with the Sarbanes-Oxley Act and the regulations promulgated thereunder. We will continue to monitor our compliance with all regulations that are adopted under the Sarbanes-Oxley Act and will take actions necessary to ensure that we are in compliance therewith.

MANAGEMENT

Our business and affairs are managed under the direction of our board of directors. The board of directors currently consists of eight members, six of whom are not “interested persons” of Apollo Investment as defined in Section 2(a)(19) of the 1940 Act. We refer to these individuals as our independent directors (the "Independent Directors"). Our board of directors elects our officers, who serve at the discretion of the board of directors.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

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

Directors

Information regarding the board of directors is as follows:

Interested Directors

Name	Age	Position	Director Since	Expiration of Term
John J. Hannan	57	Chairman of the Board	2004	2012
James C. Zelter	48	Chief Executive Officer & Director	2008	2012

Independent Directors

Name	Age	Position	Director Since	Expiration of Term
Ashok N. Bakhru	68	Director	2008	2012
Claudine B. Malone	74	Director	2007	2011
Frank C. Puleo	64	Director	2008	2011
Carl Spielvogel	81	Director	2004	2011

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Elliot Stein, Jr	61	Director	2004	2013
Bradley J. Wechsler	58	Director	2004	2013

The address for each director is c/o Apollo Investment Corporation, 9 West 57th Street, New York, NY 10019.

Executive officers who are not directors

Information regarding our executive officers who are not directors is as follows:

Name	Age	Position
Patrick J. Dalton	42	President and Chief Operating Officer
Richard L. Peteka	49	Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer
John J. Suydam	50	Vice President and Chief Legal Officer
Cindy Z. Michel	36	Vice President and Chief Compliance Officer
Joseph D. Glatt	37	Vice President and Secretary

The address for each executive officer is c/o Apollo Investment Corporation, 9 West 57th Street, New York, NY 10019.

Board of Directors' Oversight Role in Management

The board of directors' role in management of Apollo Investment is oversight. As is the case with virtually all investment companies, including business development companies (as distinguished from operating companies), our service providers, primarily AIA and their affiliates, have responsibility for our day-to-day management, which includes responsibility for risk management (including management of investment performance and investment risk, valuation risk, issuer and counterparty credit risk, compliance risk and operational risk). As part of its oversight, the board of directors, acting at its scheduled meetings, or the chairman or the lead Independent Director acting between board of directors' meetings, regularly interacts with and receives reports from senior personnel of service providers, including our Chief Executive Officer, our President and Chief Operating Officer and our Chief Financial Officer (or a senior representative of their respective offices), Apollo Investment's and AIM's Chief Compliance Officer and portfolio management personnel.

The audit committee of the board of directors (which consists of all the Independent Directors), meets regularly, and between meetings the audit committee chair maintains contact, with our independent registered public accounting firm, our Chief Financial Officer and the general auditor. In addition, at its quarterly meetings, the audit committee meets with the independent valuation services that evaluate certain of our securities holdings for which there are not readily available market values. The board of directors also receives periodic presentations from senior personnel of AIM or its affiliates regarding risk management, as well as periodic presentations regarding specific operational, compliance or investment areas such as business continuity, personal trading, valuation, credit and investment research.

The board of directors has adopted policies and procedures designed to address certain of our risks. In addition, Apollo Investment, AIM, AIA and other of our service providers have adopted a variety of policies, procedures and controls designed to address our particular risks. However, it is not possible to eliminate all of the risks applicable to us. The board of directors also receives reports from our counsel or counsel to AIM and the board of directors' own independent legal counsel regarding regulatory compliance and governance matters. The board of directors' oversight role does not make the board of directors a guarantor of our investments or activities or the activities of any of our service providers on behalf of Apollo Investment.

Board of Directors Composition and Leadership Structure

The 1940 Act requires that at least a majority of our directors not be "interested persons" (as defined in the 1940 Act) of Apollo Investment. Currently, six of our eight directors are Independent Directors. The chairman of the board of directors is an interested person of Apollo Investment, and the Independent Directors have designated a Lead Independent Director who chairs meetings or executive sessions of the Independent Directors, reviews and comments on board of directors' meeting agendas, represents the views of the Independent Directors to management and facilitates communication among the Independent Directors and their counsel and between management and the Independent Directors. The board of directors has determined that its leadership structure, in which 75% of the

directors are not affiliated with AIM, is appropriate in light of the services that AIM and its affiliates provide to us and potential conflicts of interest that could arise from these relationships.

Biographical Information

Directors

Our directors have been divided into two groups—Independent Directors and interested directors. Interested directors are interested persons as defined in the 1940 Act.

Information About Each Director's Experience, Qualifications, Attributes or Skills.

Additional information about each director follows (supplementing the information provided in the tables above) that describes some of the specific experiences, qualifications, attributes or skills that each director possesses which the board believes has prepared them to be effective directors. The board of directors believes that the significance of each director's experience, qualifications, attributes or skills is an individual matter (meaning that experience that is important for one director may not have the same value for another) and that these factors are best evaluated at the board level, with no single director, or particular factor, being indicative of board effectiveness. However, the board of directors believes that directors need to have the ability to critically review, evaluate, question and discuss information provided to them, and to interact effectively with our management, service providers and counsel, in order to exercise effective business judgment in the performance of their duties; the board of directors believes that its members satisfy this standard. Experience relevant to having this ability may be achieved through a director's educational background; business, professional training or practice (e.g., medicine, accounting or law), public service or academic positions; experience from service as a board member (including the board of directors of Apollo Investment) or as an executive of investment funds, public companies or significant private or not-for-profit entities or other organizations; and/or other life experiences. To assist them in evaluating matters under federal and state law, the directors are counseled by their own independent legal counsel, who participates in board of directors' meetings and interacts with AIM, and also may benefit from information provided by our or AIM's counsel; both board of directors and our counsel have significant experience advising funds and fund board members. The board of directors and its committees have the ability to engage other experts as appropriate. The board of directors evaluates its performance on an annual basis.

Independent Directors

Ashok N. Bakhru (68) Director. Director. Mr. Bakhru became a Director of Apollo Investment Corporation on October 16, 2008. Mr. Bakhru currently serves as the Chairman of the Board of the Goldman Sachs Group of Mutual Funds. Mr. Bakhru served as the Chairman of GS Hedge Fund Partners Registered Fund LLC from 2004 to 2009 and Chairman of GS Hedge Fund Partners Registered Master Fund LLC from 2005 to 2009. Previously Mr. Bakhru was the Chief Financial Officer and Chief Administrative Officer of Coty Inc. in New York City. Prior to that he served at Scott Paper Company in Philadelphia, where he held several senior management positions including Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer roles. Mr. Bakhru also serves on the Board of Governors of the Investment Company Institute, the Governing Council of the Independent Directors Council and the Advisory Board of BoardIQ, an investment publication. He has been actively involved with Cornell University, having served on its Council and Administrative Board over the past several years.

Claudine B. Malone (74) Director. Ms. Malone became a Director of Apollo Investment Corporation on April 17, 2007. Ms. Malone is the President and Chief Executive Officer of Financial & Management Consulting Inc. of McLean, Virginia. She also currently serves as a Director of Aviva Life Insurance Company (USA). Previously, Ms. Malone served as a Director of Novell, Inc. from 2003 to 2010, Hasbro, Inc. from 1992 to 2008, Lowe's Companies Inc. from 1995 to 2005 and Science Applications International Corporation from 1993 to 2006. Ms. Malone was Chairman of the Board of the Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond from 1996 to 1999. She served as a visiting professor at the Colgate-Darden Business School of the University of Virginia from 1984 to 1987, an adjunct professor of the School of Business Administration at Georgetown University from 1982 to 1984 and an assistant and associate professor at the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration from 1972 to 1981.

Frank C. Puleo (64) Director. Mr. Puleo became a Director of Apollo Investment Corporation on February 4, 2008. Mr. Puleo currently serves as a Director of Commercial Industrial Finance Corp., a credit asset manager, Capital Markets Engineering & Trading Holdings, LLC, a trade processing software and financial engineering company, SLM Corp., a student loan company, and Syncora Capital Assurance, Inc., a monoline financial guaranty and insurance company. Previously Mr. Puleo was a partner at Milbank, Tweed, Hadley & McCloy LLP where he advised clients on structured finance transactions, bank and bank holding company regulatory and securities law matters. Mr. Puleo became a partner of Milbank, Tweed, Hadley & McCloy LLP in 1978 and Co-Chair of the firm's Global Finance Group in 1995 until retiring at the end of 2006. He was a member of the firm's Executive Committee from 1982 to 1991 and from 1996 to 2002. Mr. Puleo served as a Lecturer at Columbia University School of Law from 1997 to 2001.

Carl Spielvogel (81) Director. Ambassador Spielvogel became a Director of Apollo Investment Corporation in March 2004. Ambassador Spielvogel was and is currently Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Carl Spielvogel Associates, Inc., an international management and counseling company, from 1997 to 2000, and from 2001 to present. From 2000-2001, Ambassador Spielvogel served as U.S. Ambassador to the Slovak Republic, based in Bratislava, Slovakia. He served as a Director of Interactive Data Corporation, Inc. from 1996 to 2009. From 1994 to 1997, Ambassador Spielvogel was Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of the United Auto Group, Inc., one of the first publicly-owned auto dealership groups. Earlier, Ambassador Spielvogel was Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Backer Spielvogel Bates Worldwide, a global marketing communications company from 1985 to 1994. Ambassador Spielvogel is a trustee of the Metropolitan Museum of Art; a member of the Board of Trustees and Chairman of the Business Council of the Asia Society; a member of the Board of Trustees of Lincoln Center for the Performing Arts; a member of the Council on Foreign Relations; a member of the Executive Committee of the Council of American Ambassadors'; and a Trustee and member of the Executive Committee of the State University of New York.

Elliot Stein, Jr. (61) Director. Mr. Stein became a Director of Apollo Investment Corporation in March 2004. He currently serves as Lead Independent Director. He has served as Chairman of Caribbean International News Corporation since 1985. He is also a Managing Director of Commonwealth Capital Partners as well as a board member of various private companies including Multi-Pak Holdings, Cohere Communications, RHM Global LLC and Assay Healthcare Solutions. Mr. Stein is a Trustee of Claremont Graduate University and the New School University. He is a member of the Council on Foreign Relations. He formerly served as a Director of VTG Holdings, Bargain Shop Holdings, Inc. and various other private companies.

Bradley J. Wechsler (58) Director. Mr. Wechsler became a Director of Apollo Investment Corporation in April 2004. Mr. Wechsler was the Co-Chairman and Co-Chief Executive Officer of IMAX Corporation from May, 1996 through April, 2009 and is currently Chairman. Previously Mr. Wechsler has had several executive positions in the entertainment and finance industries. Mr. Wechsler is a Vice-Chairman of the board of the NYU Hospital and Medical Center, a member of the Executive Committee and chairs its Finance Committee. In addition, he sits on the boards of Assay Healthcare Solutions, the Ethical Culture Fieldston Schools and Math for America. He is also a member of the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences.

Interested directors

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John J. Hannan (57) Chairman of the Board of Directors. Mr. Hannan became a Director of Apollo Investment Corporation in March 2004 and was elected as Chairman of the Board of Directors in August 2006. He served as the Chief Executive Officer from February 2006 to November 2008. Mr. Hannan, a senior partner of Apollo Management, L.P., co-founded Apollo Management, L.P. in 1990. He formerly served as a director for Vail Resorts, Inc. and Goldman Global, Inc.

James C. Zelter (48) Chief Executive Officer and Director. Mr. Zelter joined Apollo in 2006. He became the Chief Executive Officer and a Director of Apollo Investment Corporation in November 2008. He is the Managing

Partner of Apollo Capital Management (“ACM”). The funds in the ACM platform include: Apollo Strategic Value Fund, Apollo Credit Opportunity Fund I and II, Apollo Asia Opportunity Fund and Apollo European Principal Finance Fund. ACM also includes Apollo Investment Management, L.P. the investment manager to Apollo Investment Corporation. Prior to joining Apollo, Mr. Zelter was with Citigroup and its predecessor companies from 1994 to 2006. From 2003 to 2005, Mr. Zelter was Chief Investment Officer of Citigroup Alternative Investments, and prior to that he was responsible for the firm’s Global High Yield franchise.

Executive officers who are not directors

Patrick J. Dalton (42) President and Chief Operating Officer. Mr. Dalton joined Apollo in June 2004 as a partner and a member of Apollo Investment Management, L.P.’s Investment Committee. Mr. Dalton was appointed Chief Investment Officer of Apollo Investment Management, L.P. in November 2006. He was also appointed Executive Vice President of Apollo Investment Corporation in November 2006 and promoted to President and Chief Operating Officer in November 2008. Before joining Apollo, Mr. Dalton was a Vice President with Goldman, Sachs & Co.’s Principal Investment Area as an investment professional in the Goldman Sachs Mezzanine Partners’ Funds since 2000. Prior to Goldman Sachs, Mr. Dalton spent 10 years with The Chase Manhattan Bank from 1990 to 2000, most recently as Vice President in the Acquisition Finance Department of Chase Securities, Inc.

Richard L. Peteka (49) Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer. Mr. Peteka joined Apollo Investment Corporation in June 2004. Prior to that, he was Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer of various closed-end and open-end registered investment companies for Citigroup Asset Management. He joined Citigroup Asset Management as a Director in July 1999.

John J. Suydam (50) Chief Legal Officer and Vice President. Mr. Suydam joined Apollo Investment Corporation in 2006. Mr. Suydam also serves as the Chief Legal Officer of Apollo Global Management, LLC, a position he has held since 2006. From 2002 to 2006, Mr. Suydam was a partner at O’Melveny & Myers LLP, where he served as head of Mergers & Acquisitions and co-head of the Corporate Department. Prior to that time, Mr. Suydam served as chairman of the law firm O’Sullivan, LLP which specialized in representing private equity investors. Mr. Suydam serves on the board of directors of the Big Apple Circus.

Cindy Z. Michel (36) Chief Compliance Officer and Vice President. Ms. Michel was appointed Chief Compliance Officer and Vice President of Apollo Investment Corporation in 2010. Ms. Michel joined Apollo Global Management, LLC in 2007 as its Director of Compliance and continues to serve in this role. Prior to joining Apollo, Ms. Michel served as the Director of Compliance of the Private Equity Division at Lehman Brothers. Prior to that, she was associated with the investment bank Credit-Suisse Securities as a member of its Compliance Department supporting the Private Equity and Investment Banking businesses. Before joining Credit-Suisse, Ms. Michel was associated with the law firm of DLA Piper.

Joseph D. Glatt (37) Secretary and Vice President. Mr. Glatt was appointed Secretary of Apollo Investment Corporation in 2010 and Vice President in 2009. Mr. Glatt is also currently General Counsel of Apollo Capital Management L.P., a position he has held since 2007. Previously, Mr. Glatt was associated with the law firms of Simpson Thacher & Bartlett LLP from 1998 to 2003 and Schulte Roth & Zabel LLP from 2003 to 2007, in each case,

primarily focusing on mergers and acquisitions, leveraged buyouts and capital markets activities.

COMMITTEES OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Audit committee

The audit committee operates pursuant to an audit committee charter approved by the board of directors. The charter sets forth the responsibilities of the audit committee, which include selecting or retaining each year an independent registered public accounting firm (the “auditors”) to audit our accounts and records; reviewing and discussing with management and the auditors our annual audited financial statements, including disclosures made in management’s discussion and analysis, and recommending to the board of directors whether the audited financial statements should be included in our annual report on Form 10-K; reviewing and discussing with management and the auditors our quarterly financial statements prior to the filings of our quarterly reports on Form 10-Q; pre-approving the auditors’ engagement to render audit and/or permissible non-audit services; and evaluating the qualifications, performance and independence of the auditors. The audit committee is presently composed of six persons: Messrs. Bakhru, Puleo, Spielvogel, Stein, Wechsler and Ms. Malone, all of whom are Independent Directors and are otherwise considered independent under the listing standards of NASDAQ Marketplace Rule 5605 (a)(2) (the “NASDAQ Listing Standards”). Our board of directors has determined that Mr. Bakhru and Ms. Malone each is an “audit committee financial expert” as that term is defined under Item 401 of Regulation S-K under the Exchange Act. The audit committee charter is available on our website (www.apolloic.com). During the fiscal year ended March 31, 2010, the audit committee met five times.

Nominating and corporate governance committee

The nominating and corporate governance committee is responsible for selecting qualified nominees to be elected to the board of directors by stockholders; identifying, selecting or recommending qualified nominees to fill any vacancies on the board of directors or a committee thereof; developing and recommending to the board of directors a set of corporate governance principles applicable to us; overseeing the evaluation of the board of directors and management; and undertaking such other duties and responsibilities as may from time to time be delegated by the board of directors to the nominating and corporate governance committee. The nominating and corporate governance committee is presently composed of six persons: Ms. Malone and Messrs. Bakhru, Puleo, Spielvogel, Stein and Wechsler. The nominating and corporate governance committee has adopted a written nominating and corporate governance committee charter which is available on our website (www.apolloic.com). During the fiscal year ended March 31, 2010, the nominating and corporate governance committee met four times.

Compensation committee

We do not have a compensation committee. Decisions regarding executive compensation are made by our entire board of directors.

COMPENSATION OF DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS

The following table shows information regarding the compensation received by the Independent Directors and executive officers for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2010. No compensation is paid to directors who are “interested persons.”

Name	Aggregate compensation from Apollo Investment	Pension or retirement benefits accrued as part of our expenses(1)	Total compensation from Apollo Investment paid to director/officer
Independent directors			
Ashok Bakhru	\$ 136,500	None	\$ 136,500
Claudine B. Malone	144,000	None	144,000
Frank C. Puleo	135,000	None	135,000
Carl Spielvogel	133,000	None	133,000
Elliot Stein, Jr.	140,500	None	140,500
Bradley J. Wechsler	122,000	None	122,000
Interested directors			
John J. Hannan	None	None	None
James C. Zelter(2)	None	None	None
Executive Officers			
Patrick J. Dalton	None	None	None
Richard L. Peteka(3)	None	None	None
John J. Suydam	None	None	None
Cindy Z. Michel			