

ALLIED CAPITAL CORP
Form 10-Q
August 08, 2005

FORM 10-Q
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, DC 20549
QUARTERLY REPORT PURSUANT TO
SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF
THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For The Quarterly Period
Ended June 30, 2005

Commission File Number:
0-22832

ALLIED CAPITAL CORPORATION
(Exact Name of Registrant as Specified in its Charter)

Maryland
(State or Jurisdiction of
Incorporation or Organization)

52-1081052
(IRS Employer
Identification No.)

1919 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, DC 20006
(Address of Principal Executive Offices)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: (202) 331-1112

Indicate by check mark whether the Registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter periods as the Registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days.

YES NO

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is an accelerated filer (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act) YES NO

On August 4, 2005, there were 135,004,993 shares outstanding of the Registrant's common stock, \$0.0001 par value.

ALLIED CAPITAL CORPORATION
FORM 10-Q TABLE OF CONTENTS

PART I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Item 1. Financial Statements	
Consolidated Balance Sheet as of June 30, 2005 (unaudited) and December 31, 2004	1
Consolidated Statement of Operations (unaudited) For the Three and Six Months Ended June 30, 2005 and 2004	2
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Net Assets (unaudited) For the Six Months Ended June 30, 2005 and 2004	3
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows (unaudited) For the Six Months Ended June 30, 2005 and 2004	4
Consolidated Statement of Investments as of June 30, 2005 (unaudited)	5
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements	14
Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm	39
Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations	40
Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk	80
Item 4. Controls and Procedures	80

PART II. OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1. Legal Proceedings	81
Item 2. Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds	81
Item 3. Defaults Upon Senior Securities	82
Item 4. Submission of Matters to a Vote of Security Holders	82
Item 5. Other Information	83
Item 6. Exhibits	83
Signatures	86

PART I: FINANCIAL INFORMATION**Item 1. Financial Statements****ALLIED CAPITAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET**

(in thousands, except share and per share amounts)	June 30, 2005	December 31, 2004
(unaudited)		
ASSETS		
Portfolio at value:		
Private finance		
Companies more than 25% owned (cost: 2005-\$1,328,737; 2004-\$1,389,342)	\$ 1,442,656	\$ 1,359,641
Companies 5% to 25% owned (cost: 2005-\$178,312; 2004-\$194,750)	160,994	188,902
Companies less than 5% owned (cost: 2005-\$995,095; 2004-\$800,828)	966,885	753,543
Total private finance (cost: 2005-\$2,502,144; 2004-\$2,384,920)	2,570,535	2,302,086
Commercial real estate finance (cost: 2005-\$145,969; 2004-\$722,612)	143,801	711,325
Total portfolio at value (cost: 2005-\$2,648,113; 2004-\$3,107,532)	2,714,336	3,013,411
Deposits of proceeds from sales of borrowed Treasury securities	18,066	38,226
Accrued interest and dividends receivable	61,789	79,489
Other assets	81,333	72,712
Cash and cash equivalents	490,013	57,160
Total assets	\$ 3,365,537	\$ 3,260,998
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS EQUITY		
Liabilities:		
Notes payable and debentures (maturing within one year: 2005-\$150,000; 2004-\$169,000)	\$ 986,512	\$ 1,064,568
Revolving line of credit		112,000
Obligations to replenish borrowed Treasury securities	18,066	38,226
Accounts payable and other liabilities	79,672	66,426
Total liabilities	1,084,250	1,281,220
Commitments and contingencies		
Shareholders' equity:		
Common stock, \$0.0001 par value, 200,000,000 shares authorized; 134,131,115 and 133,098,807 shares issued and outstanding at June 30, 2005, and December 31, 2004,	13	13

respectively

Additional paid-in capital	2,120,529	2,094,421
Common stock held in deferred compensation trust	(17,479)	(13,503)
Notes receivable from sale of common stock	(5,270)	(5,470)
Net unrealized appreciation (depreciation) on portfolio	51,939	(107,767)
Undistributed (distributions in excess of) earnings	131,555	12,084
Total shareholders equity	2,281,287	1,979,778
Total liabilities and shareholders equity	\$ 3,365,537	\$ 3,260,998
Net asset value per common share	\$ 17.01	\$ 14.87

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

ALLIED CAPITAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS

	For the Three Months Ended June 30,		For the Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2005	2004	2005	2004
(in thousands, except per share amounts)				
	(unaudited)		(unaudited)	
Interest and Related Portfolio Income:				
Interest and dividends				
Companies more than 25% owned	\$ 30,199	\$ 15,918	\$ 58,450	\$ 31,870
Companies 5% to 25% owned	5,597	6,259	11,518	12,245
Companies less than 5% owned	35,534	51,996	86,307	103,597
Total interest and dividends	71,330	74,173	156,275	147,712
Loan prepayment premiums				
Companies more than 25% owned				
Companies 5% to 25% owned		712		712
Companies less than 5% owned	853	2,355	2,530	3,305
Total loan prepayment premiums	853	3,067	2,530	4,017
Fees and other income				
Companies more than 25% owned	7,877	8,306	12,758	12,795
Companies 5% to 25% owned	55	123	125	470
Companies less than 5% owned	6,092	1,831	9,438	4,271
Total fees and other income	14,024	10,260	22,321	17,536
Total interest and related portfolio income	86,207	87,500	181,126	169,265
Expenses:				
Interest	19,154	17,983	39,379	37,096
Employee	22,877	11,920	38,333	24,275
Administrative	23,048	9,076	43,802	14,903
Total operating expenses	65,079	38,979	121,514	76,274
Net investment income before income taxes	21,128	48,521	59,612	92,991
Income tax expense (benefit), including excise tax	5,861	(469)	5,593	(544)
Net investment income	15,267	48,990	54,019	93,535
Net Realized and Unrealized Gains (Losses):				
Net realized gains (losses)				

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Companies more than 25% owned	(17,884)	4,816	(17,485)	151,499
Companies 5% to 25% owned	4,711	31,068	4,708	35,696
Companies less than 5% owned	220,669	(9,281)	230,558	(12,742)
Total net realized gains	207,496	26,603	217,781	174,453
Net change in unrealized appreciation or depreciation	89,122	19,749	159,706	(152,338)
Total net gains	296,618	46,352	377,487	22,115
Net increase in net assets resulting from operations	\$ 311,885	\$ 95,342	\$ 431,506	\$ 115,650
Basic earnings per common share	\$ 2.33	\$ 0.74	\$ 3.23	\$ 0.90
Diluted earnings per common share	\$ 2.29	\$ 0.73	\$ 3.17	\$ 0.88
Weighted average common shares outstanding basic	133,701	128,814	133,493	128,564
Weighted average common shares outstanding diluted	136,381	131,208	135,982	131,620

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

ALLIED CAPITAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS

**For the Six Months
 Ended June 30,**

(in thousands, except per share amounts)	2005	2004
	(unaudited)	
Operations:		
Net investment income	\$ 54,019	\$ 93,535
Net realized gains	217,781	174,453
Net change in unrealized appreciation or depreciation	159,706	(152,338)
Net increase in net assets resulting from operations	431,506	115,650
Shareholder distributions:		
Common stock dividends	(152,329)	(146,822)
Preferred stock dividends		(52)
Net decrease in net assets resulting from shareholder distributions	(152,329)	(146,874)
Capital share transactions:		
Issuance of common stock for portfolio investments	7,200	3,227
Issuance of common stock upon the exercise of stock options	12,689	12,033
Issuance of common stock in lieu of cash distributions	4,163	2,964
Net decrease in notes receivable from sale of common stock	200	10,015
Purchase of common stock held in deferred compensation trust	(3,976)	(6,909)
Other	2,056	28
Net increase in net assets resulting from capital share transactions	22,332	21,358
Total increase (decrease) in net assets	301,509	(9,866)
Net assets at beginning of period	1,979,778	1,914,577
Net assets at end of period	\$ 2,281,287	\$ 1,904,711
Net asset value per common share	\$ 17.01	\$ 14.77
Common shares outstanding at end of period	134,131	128,960

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ALLIED CAPITAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

For the Six Months
Ended June 30,

(in thousands)	2005	2004
	(unaudited)	
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net increase in net assets resulting from operations	\$ 431,506	\$ 115,650
Adjustments		
Portfolio investments	(647,248)	(737,227)
Principal collections related to investment repayments or sales	1,090,813	430,882
Change in accrued or reinvested interest and dividends	3,567	(26,147)
Amortization of discounts and fees	(3,334)	(2,490)
Changes in other assets and liabilities	8,136	(4,012)
Depreciation and amortization	963	820
Realized gains from the receipt of notes and other securities as consideration from sale of investments, net of collections	(916)	(49,117)
Realized losses	41,643	29,550
Net change in unrealized (appreciation) or depreciation	(159,706)	152,338
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	765,424	(89,753)
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Sale of common stock upon the exercise of stock options	12,689	12,033
Collections of notes receivable from sale of common stock	200	10,015
Borrowings under notes payable and debentures		15,212
Repayments on notes payable and debentures	(76,700)	(119,000)
Net borrowings under (repayments on) revolving line of credit	(112,000)	208,500
Redemption of preferred stock		(7,000)
Purchase of common stock held in deferred compensation trust	(3,976)	(6,909)
Other financing activities	(1,958)	(572)
Common stock dividends and distributions paid	(150,826)	(143,859)
Preferred stock dividends paid		(52)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	(332,571)	(31,632)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	432,853	(121,385)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	57,160	214,167
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$ 490,013	\$ 92,782

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

ALLIED CAPITAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF INVESTMENTS

June 30, 2005

Private Finance Portfolio Company (in thousands, except number of shares)	Investment⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	Principal	Cost (unaudited)	Value
Companies More Than 25% Owned				
Acme Paging, L.P. ⁽⁴⁾ (Telecommunications)	Loan (6.8%, Due 12/07 1/08) ⁽⁶⁾ Equity Interests Common Stock (4,656 shares)	\$ 4,631	\$ 4,631 13,274 27	\$
Advantage Sales & Marketing, Inc. (Business Services)	Loan (12.0%, Due 9/09) Debt Securities (18.5%, Due 12/09) Common Stock (18,957,011 shares)	60,000 127,716	59,758 127,716 73,932	59,758 127,716 218,048
Alaris Consulting, LLC (Business Services)	Loan (16.1%, Due 12/05 12/07) ⁽⁶⁾ Equity Interests Guaranty (\$1,100)	24,850	24,877 5,165	3,209
American Healthcare Services, Inc. and Affiliates (Healthcare Services)	Loan (1.1%, Due 12/04 12/05) ⁽⁶⁾	5,250	4,851	4,222
Avborne, Inc. ⁽⁷⁾ (Business Services)	Preferred Stock (12,500 shares) Common Stock (27,500 shares)		7,014	892
Avborne Heavy Maintenance, Inc. ⁽⁷⁾ (Business Services)	Preferred Stock (1,568 shares) Common Stock (2,750 shares)			
Business Loan Express, LLC (Financial Services)	Class A Equity Interests Class B Equity Interests Class C Equity Interests Guaranty (\$107,720 See Note 3)	57,175	57,175 117,436 109,301	57,175 144,154 138,690

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Standby Letters of Credit
(\$35,550
See Note 3)

Callidus Capital Corporation (Financial Services)	Loan (12.0%, Due 12/06)	1,301	1,301	1,301
	Debt Securities (18.0%, Due 10/08)	4,424	4,424	4,424
	Common Stock (10 shares)		2,045	4,100
Fairchild Industrial Products Company (Industrial Products)	Loan (8.5%, Due 7/09)	6,297	6,297	6,297
	Debt Securities (12.1%, Due 7/09)	3,624	3,624	3,624
	Common Stock (2,000 shares)		2,841	19,576

(1) Interest rates represent the weighted average annual stated interest rate on loans and debt securities, which are presented by nature of indebtedness for a single issuer. The maturity dates represent the earliest and the latest maturity dates.

(2) Common stock, preferred stock, warrants, options, and equity interests are generally non-income producing and restricted.

(3) Public company.

(4) Non-U.S. company or principal place of business outside the U.S.

(5) Non-registered investment company.

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(7) Avborne, Inc. and Avborne Heavy Maintenance, Inc. are affiliated companies.

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		June 30, 2005		
Private Finance Portfolio Company (in thousands, except number of shares)	Investment⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	Principal	(unaudited)	
			Cost	Value
Financial Pacific Company (Financial Services)	Loan (17.4%, Due 2/12 8/12) Preferred Stock (10,964 shares) Common Stock (14,735 shares)	\$ 69,478	\$ 69,185 10,276 14,819	\$ 69,185 11,896 46,925
ForeSite Towers, LLC (Tower Leasing)	Equity Interests		4,146	4,161
GAC Investments, Inc. (Broadcasting & Cable)	Common Stock (107 shares) Guaranty (\$800) Standby Letter of Credit (\$200)		57,356	7,661
Global Communications, LLC (Business Services)	Loan (14.5%, Due 12/03 12/06) ⁽⁶⁾ Debt Securities (13.0%, Due 9/02 9/05) ⁽⁹⁾ Preferred Equity Interest Options	6,393 18,446	6,393 18,443 14,067 1,639	6,393 18,443 14,233
Gordian Group, Inc. (Business Services)	Loan (10.0%, Due 12/05 12/08) ⁽⁶⁾ Common Stock (1,000 shares)	11,392	11,430 5,821	4,618
HealthASPex, Inc. (Business Services)	Preferred Stock (1,000,000 shares) Preferred Stock (1,451,380 shares) Common Stock (1,451,380 shares)		700 4,900 4	700 1,341
HMT, Inc. (Energy Services)	Preferred Stock (554,052 shares) Common Stock (300,000 shares) Warrants		2,637 3,000 1,155	2,637 3,899 1,501
Housecall Medical Resources, Inc. (Healthcare Services)	Loan (16.8%, Due 11/07 11/09) Common Stock (864,000 shares)	15,846	15,796 86	15,796 53,612
Impact Innovations Group, LLC (Business Services)	Equity Interests in Affiliate			772
	Loan (16.0%, Due 9/12)	57,791	57,528	57,528

Insight Pharmaceuticals Corporation (Consumer Products)	Preferred Stock (25,000 shares)		25,000	26,000
	Common Stock (6,200 shares)		6,325	442
Jakel, Inc. (Industrial Products)	Loan (15.5%, Due 3/08) ⁽⁶⁾	5,412	5,412	
	Debt Securities (15.5%, Due 3/08) ⁽⁶⁾	8,330	8,330	
	Preferred Stock (6,460 shares)		6,460	
	Common Stock (158,061 shares)		9,347	
Legacy Partners Group, LLC (Financial Services)	Loan (14.0%, Due 5/09) ⁽⁶⁾	7,646	7,646	5,552
	Debt Securities (18.0%, Due 5/09) ⁽⁶⁾	2,952	2,952	
	Equity Interests		2,729	

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		June 30, 2005		
Private Finance Portfolio Company (in thousands, except number of shares)	Investment⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	Principal	(unaudited) Cost	Value
Litterer Beteiligungs-GmbH ⁽⁴⁾ (Business Services)	Debt Securities (8.0%, Due 3/07)	\$ 633	\$ 633	\$ 633
	Equity Interest		1,756	2,234
Maui Body Works, Inc. (Healthcare Services)	Common Stock (100 shares)		2,501	
Mercury Air Centers, Inc. (Business Services)	Senior Loan (10.0%, Due 4/09)	23,500	23,500	23,500
	Loan (16.0%, Due 4/09)	38,908	38,735	38,735
	Common Stock (57,068 shares)		33,723	29,000
	Standby Letters of Credit (\$1,322)			
MVL Group, Inc. (Business Services)	Loan (12.9%, Due 7/09)	42,440	41,948	41,948
	Debt Securities (14.4%, Due 7/09)	18,266	17,793	17,793
	Common Stock (648,661 shares)		643	6,541
Pennsylvania Avenue Investors, L.P. ⁽⁵⁾ (Private Equity Fund)	Equity Interests		1,897	1,419
Powell Plant Farms, Inc. (Consumer Products)	Loan (15.0%, Due 12/05)	29,940	21,092	21,092
	Debt Securities (20.0%, Due 6/03) ⁽⁶⁾	19,291	19,224	10,392
	Preferred Stock (1,483 shares) Warrants			
Redox Brands, Inc. (Consumer Products)	Preferred Stock (2,726,444 shares)		7,903	8,410
	Warrants		584	300
Service Champ, Inc. (Business Services)	Loan (15.5%, Due 4/12)	26,739	26,593	26,593
	Common Stock (63,888 Shares)		13,662	13,662
Staffing Partners Holding Company, Inc.	Loan (13.5%, Due 10/06) ⁽⁶⁾	940 5,672	940 5,672	940 5,672

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	Debt Securities (13.5%, Due 10/06) ⁽⁶⁾				
(Business Services)	Preferred Stock (439,600 shares)		4,968		731
	Common Stock (69,773 shares)		50		
	Warrants		10		
Startec Global Communications Corporation	Loan (10.0%, Due 5/07 5/09)	16,426	16,426		16,426
(Telecommunications)	Common Stock (19,180,000 shares)		37,255		4,993
STS Operating, Inc.	Loan (15.3%, Due 3/12)	8,436	8,436		8,436
(Industrial Products)	Common Stock (3,000,000 shares)		3,522		16,725
	Options				
Total companies more than 25% owned			\$ 1,328,737	\$	1,442,656

Companies 5% to 25% Owned

Air Evac Lifeteam	Debt Securities (13.0%, Due 7/10)	\$ 41,841	\$ 41,677	\$ 41,677
(Healthcare Services)	Equity Interests		3,941	3,127
Aspen Pet Products, Inc.	Loans (19.0%, Due 6/08)	19,453	19,361	19,361
(Consumer Products)	Preferred Stock (2,819 shares)		2,154	1,014
	Common Stock (1,400 shares)		140	
	Warrants			

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		June 30, 2005		
Private Finance Portfolio Company (in thousands, except number of shares)	Investment⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	Principal	(unaudited)	
			Cost	Value
Becker Underwood, Inc. (Industrial Products)	Loan (14.5%, Due 8/12) Common Stock (4,364 shares)	\$ 23,342	\$ 23,239 5,000	\$ 23,239 4,000
Border Foods, Inc. (Consumer Products)	Loan (13.0%, Due 12/10) Debt Securities (13.0%, Due 12/10) Preferred Stock (50,919 shares) Common Stock (1,810 shares) Warrants	3,000 10,000	3,000 9,540 2,000 45 665	1,193 3,795
The Debt Exchange Inc. (Business Services)	Preferred Stock (921,875 shares)		1,250	2,226
MedBridge Healthcare, LLC (Healthcare Services)	Loan (5.1%, Due 8/09 8/14) Convertible Debenture (2.0%, Due 8/14) ⁽⁶⁾	11,447 2,985	11,447 1,000	9,829
Nexcel Synthetics, LLC (Consumer Products)	Loan (14.5%, Due 6/09) Equity Interests	10,430	10,397 1,708	10,397 450
Pres Air Trol LLC (Industrial Products)	Debt Securities (12.0%, Due 4/10) Equity Interests	6,265	5,947 1,338	5,947 319
Progressive International Corporation (Consumer Products)	Loan (16.0%, Due 12/09) Preferred Stock (500 shares) Common Stock (197 shares) Warrants	7,327	7,298 500 13	7,298 778 13
Soteria Imaging Services, LLC (Healthcare Services)	Loan (12.1%, Due 11/10) Equity Interests	11,906	10,804 2,140	10,804 2,226
Universal Environmental Services, LLC (Business Services)	Loan (13.5%, Due 2/09) Equity Interests	12,150	12,105 1,603	12,105 1,196
Total companies 5% to 25% owned			\$ 178,312	\$ 160,994

Companies Less Than 5% Owned

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Anthony, Inc. (Industrial Products)	Loan (12.5%, Due 9/11 9/12)	\$ 14,596	\$ 14,532	\$ 14,532
Apogen Technologies, Inc. (Business Services)	Debt Securities (13.0%, Due 1/10)	5,000	4,984	4,984
	Preferred Stock (270,008 shares)		2,700	3,354
	Common Stock (1,256,452 shares)		50	5,789
	Warrants			483
Autonomy Corporation PLC ⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾ (Business Services)	Common Stock (302,667 shares)		1,298	1,271
Benchmark Medical, Inc. (Healthcare Services)	Debt Securities (14.0%, Due 12/08)	13,788	13,734	13,734
	Warrants		18	18
BI Incorporated (Business Services)	Loan (14.0%, due 2/12)	16,040	15,964	15,964
C&K Market, Inc. (Retail)	Loan (13.0%, due 12/08)	14,472	14,406	14,406

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		June 30, 2005		
Private Finance Portfolio Company (in thousands, except number of shares)	Investment⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	(unaudited)		
		Principal	Cost	Value
Callidus Debt Partners	Class C Notes (12.9%, Due 12/13)	\$ 18,800	\$ 18,988	\$ 18,988
CDO Fund I, Ltd. ⁽⁴⁾	Class D Notes (17.0%, Due 12/13)	9,400	9,494	9,494
(Senior Debt CDO Fund)				
Callidus Debt Partners	Preferred Shares (23,600,000 shares)		24,489	24,489
CLO Fund III, Ltd. ⁽⁴⁾				
(Senior Debt CLO Fund)				
Camden Partners Strategic Fund II, L.P. ⁽⁵⁾	Limited Partnership Interest		2,142	2,794
(Private Equity Fund)				
Catterton Partners V, L.P. ⁽⁵⁾	Limited Partnership Interest		2,335	2,168
(Private Equity Fund)				
CBS Personnel Holdings, Inc.	Loan (14.5%, Due 12/09)	20,357	20,272	20,272
(Business Services)				
Colibri Holding Corporation	Debt Securities (12.5%, Due 9/08)	3,750	3,516	3,516
(Consumer Products)	Preferred Stock (459 shares)		523	875
	Common Stock (3,362 shares)		1,250	452
	Warrants		290	105
Community Education Centers, Inc.	Loan (15.0%, Due 12/10)	31,729	31,603	31,603
(Education Services)				
Component Hardware Group, Inc.	Preferred Stock (18,000 shares)		2,605	2,763
(Industrial Products)	Common Stock (2,000 shares)		200	500
Cooper Natural Resources, Inc.	Debt Securities (0%, Due 11/07)	1,170	1,170	1,062
(Industrial Products)	Preferred Stock (6,316 shares)		1,424	
	Warrants		830	
Coverall North America, Inc.	Loan (14.6%, Due 2/11)	26,958	26,906	26,906
(Business Services)	Preferred Stock (6,500 shares)		6,500	6,659

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	Warrants		2,950	3,400
DCS Business Services, Inc. (Business Services)	Common Stock (478,816 shares)		734	2,500
Drilltec Patents & Technologies Company, Inc. (Energy Services)	Loan (10.0%, Due 8/06) ⁽⁶⁾ Debt Securities (15.8%, Due 8/06) ⁽⁶⁾	10,994 1,500	10,918 1,500	
eCentury Capital Partners, L.P. ⁽⁵⁾ (Private Equity Fund)	Limited Partnership Interest		5,024	
EDM Consulting, LLC (Business Services)	Loan (6.0%, Due 12/06) ⁽⁶⁾	100	100	85
Elexis Beta GmbH ⁽⁴⁾ (Industrial Products)	Options		426	50
Frozen Specialties, Inc. (Consumer Products)	Warrants		435	530

(1) Interest rates represent the weighted average annual stated interest rate on loans and debt securities, which are presented by nature of indebtedness for a single issuer. The maturity dates represent the earliest and the latest maturity dates.

(2) Common stock, preferred stock, warrants, options, and equity interests are generally non-income producing and restricted.

(3) Public company.

(4) Non-U.S. company or principal place of business outside the U.S.

(5) Non-registered investment company.

(6) Loan or debt security is on non-accrual status and therefore is considered non-income producing.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

		June 30, 2005		
Private Finance Portfolio Company (in thousands, except number of shares)	Investment⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	Principal	(unaudited) Cost	Value
Garden Ridge Corporation (Retail)	Loan (7.0%, Due 5/12) ⁽⁶⁾	\$ 22,500	\$ 22,500	\$ 14,985
Geotrace Technologies, Inc. (Energy Services)	Debt Securities (12.0%, Due 6/09) Warrants	18,400	16,468 2,350	16,468 2,350
Ginsey Industries, Inc. (Consumer Products)	Loans (12.5%, Due 3/06)	4,105	4,105	4,105
Grant Broadcasting Systems II (Broadcasting & Cable)	Loan (5.0%, Due 6/09)	2,756	2,756	2,756
Grotech Partners, VI, L.P. ⁽⁵⁾ (Private Equity Fund)	Limited Partnership Interest		6,451	4,094
Haven Eldercare of New England, LLC ⁽⁸⁾ (Healthcare Services)	Loans (9.3%, Due 10/05) ⁽⁶⁾	46,671	46,670	45,022
Haven Healthcare Management, LLC ⁽⁸⁾ (Healthcare Services)	Loan (18.0% Due 8/06) ⁽⁶⁾	5,817	5,817	4,721
The Hillman Companies, Inc. ⁽³⁾ (Consumer Products)	Loan (13.5%, Due 9/11)	43,509	43,308	43,308
Homax Holdings, Inc. (Consumer Products)	Debt (12.0%, Due 8/11) Preferred Stock (89 shares) Common Stock (28 shares) Warrants	14,000	12,973 89 6 1,106	12,973 82 6 1,333
Icon International, Inc. (Business Services)	Common Stock (25,707 shares)		76	
Interline Brands, Inc. ⁽³⁾ (Business Services)	Common Stock (152,371 shares)		2,294	2,896
International Fiber Corporation (Industrial Products)	Debt Securities (14.0%, Due 6/12) Preferred Stock (25,000 shares)	21,328	21,236 2,500	21,236 2,100

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MedAssets, Inc. (Business Services)	Preferred Stock (227,865 shares) Warrants		2,049 136	2,807 90
Meineke Car Care Centers, Inc. (Business Services)	Senior Loan (6.9%, Due 6/11)	28,000	27,852	27,852
	Loan (11.0%, Due 6/12)	55,000	54,729	54,729
	Debt Securities (15.0%, Due 6/13)	17,000	16,916	16,916
	Common Stock (10,696,308 shares) ⁽⁹⁾		26,985	26,985
	Warrants			

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(8) Haven Eldercare of New England, LLC and Haven Healthcare Management, LLC are affiliated companies.

(9) Common stock is non-voting. In addition to non-voting stock ownership, the Company has an option to acquire a majority of the voting securities of the portfolio company at fair market value.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

		June 30, 2005		
Private Finance Portfolio Company			(unaudited)	
(in thousands, except number of shares)	Investment⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	Principal	Cost	Value
MHF Logistical Solutions, Inc. (Business Services)	Senior Loan (10.5%, Due 5/11) Preferred Stock (431 shares) Common Stock (1,438 shares)	\$ 23,000	\$ 22,887 431 144	\$ 22,887 431 144
Mid-Atlantic Venture Fund IV, L.P. ⁽⁵⁾ (Private Equity Fund)	Limited Partnership Interest		6,600	3,287
Mogas Energy, LLC (Energy Services)	Debt Securities (9.5%, Due 3/12 4/12) Warrants	17,227	15,773 1,774	15,773 2,800
MortgageRamp, Inc. (Business Services)	Common Stock (772,000 shares)		3,860	306
Nobel Learning Communities, Inc. ⁽³⁾ (Education)	Preferred Stock (1,214,356 shares) Warrants		2,764 575	2,564 893
Norwesco, Inc. (Industrial Products)	Loan (14.0%, Due 12/11)	15,000	14,930	14,930
Novak Biddle Venture Partners III, L.P. ⁽⁵⁾ (Private Equity Fund)	Limited Partnership Interest		1,399	1,457
Oahu Waste Services, Inc. (Business Services)	Stock Appreciation Rights		239	580
Onyx Television GmbH ⁽⁴⁾ (Broadcasting & Cable)	Preferred Units		201	
Opinion Research Corporation ⁽³⁾ (Business Services)	Warrants		996	800
Oriental Trading Company, Inc. (Consumer Products)	Common Stock (13,820 shares)			5,200
Packaging Advantage Corporation	Debt Securities (18.5%, Due 7/06)	15,439	14,731	11,134

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(Business Services)	Common Stock (232,168 shares) Warrants		2,386 963	
Pro Mach, Inc. (Industrial Products)	Loan (13.8%, Due 6/12) Equity Interests	19,107	19,020 1,500	19,020 1,200
RadioVisa Corporation (Broadcasting & Cable)	Loan (15.5%, Due 12/08)	26,484	26,378	26,378
Red Hawk Industries, LLC (Business Services)	Senior Loan (11.0%, Due 4/11) Loan (11.0%, Due 4/11)	28,000 8,200	27,866 8,136	27,866 8,136
Resun Leasing, Inc. (Business Services)	Loan (15.5%, Due 11/07)	30,000	30,000	30,000
S.B. Restaurant Company (Retail)	Debt Securities (15.0%, Due 11/08) Preferred Stock (54,125 shares) Warrants	17,885	17,395 135 619	17,395 135 619
SBBUT, LLC (Consumer Products)	Equity Interests		85	85

(1) Interest rates represent the weighted average annual stated interest rate on loans and debt securities, which are presented by nature of indebtedness for a single issuer. The maturity dates represent the earliest and the latest maturity dates.

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The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

		June 30, 2005		
Private Finance Portfolio Company (in thousands, except number of shares)	Investment⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	Principal	(unaudited)	
			Cost	Value
Soff-Cut Holdings, Inc. (Industrial Products)	Preferred Stock (300 shares) Common Stock (2,000 shares)		\$ 300 200	\$
SPP Mezzanine Fund, L.P. ⁽⁵⁾ (Private Equity Fund)	Limited Partnership Interest		2,199	2,093
SunStates Refrigerated Services, Inc. (Warehouse Facilities)	Loan (0%, Due 1/05) ⁽⁶⁾	\$ 15	15	
Tradesmen International, Inc. (Business Services)	Debt Securities (12.0%, Due 12/09) Warrants	15,000	14,257 710	14,257 710
United Site Services, Inc. (Business Services)	Loan (13.0%, Due 6/10 12/10) Common Stock (160,588 shares)	54,107	53,851 1,000	53,851 1,000
Universal Tax Systems, Inc. (Business Services)	Loan (14.5%, Due 7/11)	18,828	18,748	18,748
Uputa Venture Partners II, L.P. ⁽⁵⁾ (Private Equity Fund)	Limited Partnership Interest		5,075	4,876
Venturehouse-Cibernet Investors, LLC (Business Services)	Equity Interest		34	34
Venturehouse Group, LLC ⁽⁵⁾ (Private Equity Fund)	Equity Interest		598	403
VICORP Restaurants, Inc. ⁽³⁾ (Retail)	Warrants		33	814
Walker Investment Fund II, LLLP ⁽⁵⁾ (Private Equity Fund)	Limited Partnership Interest		1,330	709

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Wear Me Apparel Corporation (Consumer Products)	Debt Securities (15.0%, Due 12/10) Warrants	45,000	43,741 1,219	43,741 550
Weston Solutions, Inc. (Business Services)	Loan (17.3%, Due 6/10)	7,350	7,325	7,325
Wilshire Restaurant Group, Inc. (Retail)	Debt Securities (20.0%, Due 6/07) ⁽⁶⁾ Warrants	19,107	18,566 735	18,954 735
Wilton Industries, Inc. (Consumer Products)	Loan (19.3%, Due 6/08)	7,200	7,200	7,200
Woodstream Corporation (Consumer Products)	Loan (12.8%, Due 8/12 2/13) Common Stock (180 shares) Warrants	31,101	31,052 673	31,052 1,869 1,631
Other companies	Other investments Other investments ⁽⁶⁾ Guaranty (\$153)	484 223	542 223	530 223
Total companies less than 5% owned			\$ 995,095	\$ 966,885
Total private finance (117 portfolio companies)			\$ 2,502,144	\$ 2,570,535

⁽¹⁾ Interest rates represent the weighted average annual stated interest rate on loans and debt securities, which are presented by nature of indebtedness for a single issuer. The maturity dates represent the earliest and the latest maturity dates.

⁽²⁾ Common stock, preferred stock, warrants, options, and equity interests are generally non-income producing and restricted.

⁽³⁾ Public company.

⁽⁴⁾ Non-U.S. company or principal place of business outside the U.S.

⁽⁵⁾ Non-registered investment company.

⁽⁶⁾ Loan or debt security is on non-accrual status and therefore is considered non-income producing.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Commercial Real Estate Finance
(in thousands, except number of loans)

		June 30, 2005		
		(unaudited)		
	Interest Rate Ranges	Number of Loans	Cost	Value
Commercial Mortgage Loans				
	Up to 6.99%	7	\$ 43,274	\$ 42,954
	7.00% 8.99%	26	50,785	48,547
	9.00% 10.99%	3	10,745	10,656
	11.00% 12.99%	1	7,822	7,666
	13.00% 14.99%	1	2,297	2,297
	15.00% and above	2	3,970	3,970
Total commercial mortgage loans ⁽¹⁰⁾		40	\$ 118,893	\$ 116,090
Real Estate Owned			\$ 13,985	\$ 16,655
Equity Interests⁽²⁾				
Companies more than 25% owned (Guarantees \$7,054)			\$ 13,091	\$ 9,123
Companies less than 5% owned				1,933
Total equity interests			\$ 13,091	\$ 11,056
Total commercial real estate finance			\$ 145,969	\$ 143,801
Total portfolio			\$ 2,648,113	\$ 2,714,336

(1) Interest rates represent the weighted average annual stated interest rate on loans and debt securities, which are presented by nature of indebtedness for a single issuer. The maturity dates represent the earliest and the latest maturity dates.

(2) Common stock, preferred stock, warrants, options, and equity interests are generally non-income producing and restricted.

(3) Public company.

(4) Non-U.S. company or principal place of business outside the U.S.

(5) Non-registered investment company.

(10) Commercial mortgage loans totaling \$17.8 million were on non-accrual status and therefore were considered non-income producing.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

**ALLIED CAPITAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

(Information at and for the three and six months ended June 30, 2005 and 2004 is unaudited)

Note 1. Organization

Allied Capital Corporation, a Maryland corporation, is a closed-end management investment company that has elected to be regulated as a business development company (BDC) under the Investment Company Act of 1940 (1940 Act). Allied Capital Corporation (ACC) has a subsidiary that has also elected to be regulated as a BDC, Allied Investment Corporation (Allied Investment), which is licensed under the Small Business Investment Act of 1958 as a Small Business Investment Company (SBIC). In addition, ACC has a real estate investment trust subsidiary, Allied Capital REIT, Inc. (Allied REIT), and several subsidiaries which are single member limited liability companies established primarily to hold real estate properties. ACC also has a subsidiary, A.C. Corporation (AC Corp), that provides diligence and structuring services on private finance and commercial real estate finance transactions, as well as structuring, transaction, management, consulting and other services to the Company and its portfolio companies.

Allied Capital Corporation and its subsidiaries, collectively, are referred to as the Company.

In accordance with specific rules prescribed for investment companies, subsidiaries hold investments on behalf of the Company or provide substantial services to the Company. Portfolio investments are held for purposes of deriving investment income and future capital gains. The Company consolidates the results of its subsidiaries for financial reporting purposes. The financial results of the Company's portfolio investments are not consolidated in the Company's financial statements.

The investment objective of the Company is to achieve current income and capital gains. In order to achieve this objective, the Company has primarily invested in companies in a variety of industries.

Note 2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of Presentation

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of ACC and its subsidiaries. All intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation. Certain reclassifications have been made to the 2004 balances to conform with the 2005 financial statement presentation.

The accompanying unaudited consolidated financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) for interim financial information. Accordingly, they do not include all of the information and footnotes required by GAAP for complete consolidated financial statements. In the opinion of management, the unaudited consolidated financial results of the Company included herein contain all adjustments (consisting of only normal recurring accruals) necessary to present fairly the financial position of the Company as of June 30, 2005, the results of operations for the three and six months ended June 30, 2005 and 2004, and changes in net assets and cash flows for the six months ended June 30, 2005 and 2004. The results of operations for the three and six months ended June 30, 2005, are not necessarily indicative of the operating results to be expected for the full year.

The private finance portfolio and the interest and related portfolio income and net realized gains (losses) on the private finance portfolio are presented in three categories: companies more than 25%

ALLIED CAPITAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Note 2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

owned, which represent portfolio companies where the Company directly or indirectly owns more than 25% of the outstanding voting securities of such portfolio company and, therefore, are deemed controlled by the Company under the 1940 Act; companies owned 5% to 25%, which represent portfolio companies where the Company directly or indirectly owns 5% to 25% of the outstanding voting securities of such portfolio company or where the Company holds one or more seats on the portfolio company's board of directors and, therefore, are deemed to be an affiliated person under the 1940 Act; and companies less than 5% owned which represent portfolio companies where the Company directly or indirectly owns less than 5% of the outstanding voting securities of such portfolio company and where the Company has no other affiliations with such portfolio company. The interest and related portfolio income and net realized gains (losses) from the commercial real estate finance portfolio and other sources are included in the companies less than 5% owned category on the consolidated statement of operations.

In the ordinary course of business, the Company enters into transactions with portfolio companies that may be considered related party transactions.

Valuation Of Portfolio Investments

The Company, as a BDC, has invested in illiquid securities including debt and equity securities of companies, non-investment grade CMBS, and the bonds and preferred shares of CDOs. The Company's investments are generally subject to restrictions on resale and generally have no established trading market. The Company values substantially all of its investments at fair value as determined in good faith by the Board of Directors in accordance with the Company's valuation policy. The Company determines fair value to be the amount for which an investment could be exchanged in an orderly disposition over a reasonable period of time between willing parties other than in a forced or liquidation sale. The Company's valuation policy considers the fact that no ready market exists for substantially all of the securities in which it invests. The Company's valuation policy is intended to provide a consistent basis for determining the fair value of the portfolio. The Company will record unrealized depreciation on investments when it believes that an investment has become impaired, including where collection of a loan or realization of an equity security is doubtful, or when the enterprise value of the portfolio company does not currently support the cost of the Company's debt or equity investments. Enterprise value means the entire value of the company to a potential buyer, including the sum of the values of debt and equity securities used to capitalize the enterprise at a point in time. The Company will record unrealized appreciation if it believes that the underlying portfolio company has appreciated in value and the Company's equity security has also appreciated in value. The value of investments in publicly traded securities is determined using quoted market prices discounted for restrictions on resale, if any.

Loans and Debt Securities

For loans and debt securities, fair value generally approximates cost unless the borrower's enterprise value, overall financial condition or other factors lead to a determination of fair value at a different amount.

When the Company receives nominal cost warrants or free equity securities (nominal cost equity), the Company allocates its cost basis in its investment between its debt securities and its

ALLIED CAPITAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Note 2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

nominal cost equity at the time of origination. At that time, the original issue discount basis of the nominal cost equity is recorded by increasing the cost basis in the equity and decreasing the cost basis in the related debt securities.

Interest income is recorded on an accrual basis to the extent that such amounts are expected to be collected. For loans and debt securities with contractual payment-in-kind interest, which represents contractual interest accrued and added to the loan balance that generally becomes due at maturity, the Company will not accrue payment-in-kind interest if the portfolio company valuation indicates that the payment-in-kind interest is not collectible. Interest on loans and debt securities is not accrued if the Company has doubt about interest collection. Loans in workout status that are classified as Grade 4 or 5 assets under the Company's internal grading system do not accrue interest. In addition, interest may not accrue on loans or debt securities to portfolio companies that are more than 50% owned by the Company depending on such company's capital requirements. Loan origination fees, original issue discount, and market discount are capitalized and then amortized into interest income using the effective interest method. Upon the prepayment of a loan or debt security, any unamortized loan origination fees are recorded as interest income and any unamortized original issue discount or market discount is recorded as a realized gain. Prepayment premiums are recorded on loans and debt securities when received.

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

Equity Securities

The Company's equity securities in portfolio companies for which there is no liquid public market are valued at fair value based on the enterprise value of the portfolio company, which is determined using various factors, including cash flow from operations of the portfolio company and other pertinent factors, such as recent offers to purchase a portfolio company, recent transactions involving the purchase or sale of the portfolio company's equity securities, or other liquidation events. The determined equity values are generally discounted to account for restrictions on resale or minority ownership positions.

The value of the Company's equity securities in public companies for which market quotations are readily available is based on the closing public market price on the balance sheet date. Securities that carry certain restrictions on sale are typically valued at a discount from the public market value of the security.

Dividend income on preferred equity securities is recorded as dividend income on an accrual basis to the extent that such amounts are expected to be collected and to the extent that the Company has the option to receive the dividend in cash. Dividend income on common equity securities is recorded on the record date for private companies or on the ex-dividend date for publicly traded companies.

ALLIED CAPITAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Note 2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

Commercial Mortgage-Backed Securities (CMBS) and Collateralized Debt Obligations (CDO)

On May 3, 2005, the Company completed the sale of its portfolio of CMBS bonds and CDO bonds and preferred shares. See Note 3.

Prior to the sale on May 3, 2005, CMBS bonds and CDO bonds and preferred shares were carried at fair value, which was based on a discounted cash flow model that utilized prepayment and loss assumptions based on historical experience and projected performance, economic factors, the characteristics of the underlying cash flow, and comparable yields for similar CMBS bonds and CDO bonds and preferred shares, when available. The Company recognized unrealized appreciation or depreciation on its CMBS bonds and CDO bonds and preferred shares as comparable yields in the market changed and/or based on changes in estimated cash flows resulting from changes in prepayment or loss assumptions in the underlying collateral pool. The Company determined the fair value of its CMBS bonds and CDO bonds and preferred shares on an individual security-by-security basis.

The Company recognized income from the amortization of original issue discount using the effective interest method, using the anticipated yield over the projected life of the investment. Yields were revised when there were changes in actual and estimated prepayment speeds or actual and estimated credit losses. Changes in estimated yield were recognized as an adjustment to the estimated yield over the remaining life of the CMBS bonds and CDO bonds and preferred shares from the date the estimated yield was changed.

Net Realized Gains or Losses and Net Change in Unrealized Appreciation or Depreciation

Realized gains or losses are measured by the difference between the net proceeds from the repayment or sale and the cost basis of the investment without regard to unrealized appreciation or depreciation previously recognized, and include investments charged off during the year, net of recoveries. 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.

Fee Income

Fee income includes fees for guarantees and services rendered by the Company to portfolio companies and other third parties such as diligence, structuring, transaction services, management and consulting services, and other services. Guaranty fees are generally recognized as income over the related period of the guaranty. Diligence, structuring, and transaction services fees are generally recognized as income when services are rendered or when the related transactions are completed. Management, consulting and other services fees are generally recognized as income as the services are rendered.

Guarantees

The Company accounts for guarantees under FASB Interpretation No. 45, *Guarantor's Accounting and Disclosure Requirements for Guarantees, Including Indirect Guarantees of Indebted-*

ALLIED CAPITAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Note 2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

ness of Others (the Interpretation). In accordance with the Interpretation, guarantees meeting the characteristics described in the Interpretation, and issued or modified after December 31, 2002, are recognized at fair value at inception. However, certain guarantees are excluded from the initial recognition provisions of the Interpretation. See Note 5 for disclosures related to the Company's guarantees.

Financing Costs

Debt financing costs are based on actual costs incurred in obtaining debt financing and are deferred and amortized as part of interest expense over the term of the related debt instrument. Costs associated with the issuance of common stock, such as underwriting, accounting and legal fees, and printing costs are recorded as a reduction to the proceeds from the sale of common stock.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in banks and all highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less.

Dividends to Shareholders

Dividends to shareholders are recorded on the record date.

Stock Compensation Plans

The Company has a stock-based employee compensation plan. The Company accounts for this plan under the recognition and measurement principles of APB Opinion No. 25, *Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees*, and related interpretations. No stock-based employee compensation cost is reflected in net increase in net assets resulting from operations, as all options granted under this plan had an exercise price equal to the market value of the underlying common stock on the date of grant. The following table illustrates the effect on net increase in net assets resulting from operations and earnings per share if the Company had applied the fair value recognition provisions of FASB

ALLIED CAPITAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Note 2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

Statement No. 123, *Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation*, to stock-based employee compensation for the three and six months ended June 30, 2005 and 2004.

	For the Three Months Ended June 30,		For the Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2005	2004	2005	2004
(in thousands, except per share amounts)				
Net increase in net assets resulting from operations as reported	\$ 311,885	\$ 95,342	\$ 431,506	\$ 115,650
Less total stock-based employee compensation expense determined under fair value based method for all awards, net of related tax effects	(4,109)	(7,543)	(6,964)	(10,596)
Pro forma net increase in net assets resulting from operations	307,776	87,799	424,542	105,054
Less preferred stock dividends		(7)		(52)
Pro forma net income available to common shareholders	\$ 307,776	\$ 87,792	\$ 424,542	\$ 105,002
Basic earnings per common share:				
As reported	\$ 2.33	\$ 0.74	\$ 3.23	\$ 0.90
Pro forma	\$ 2.30	\$ 0.68	\$ 3.18	\$ 0.82
Diluted earnings per common share:				
As reported	\$ 2.29	\$ 0.73	\$ 3.17	\$ 0.88
Pro forma	\$ 2.26	\$ 0.67	\$ 3.12	\$ 0.80

Pro forma expenses are based on the underlying value of the options granted by the Company. The fair value of each option grant is estimated on the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option pricing model and expensed over the vesting period. The following weighted average assumptions were used to calculate the fair value of options granted during the three and six months ended June 30, 2005 and 2004:

	For the Three Months Ended June 30,		For the Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2005	2004	2005	2004
Risk-free interest rate	4.1%	3.8%	4.1%	2.9%
Expected life in years	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0
Expected volatility	35.5%	37.0%	35.5%	37.0%
Dividend yield	9.0%	9.0%	9.0%	8.8%
Weighted average fair value per option	\$ 3.87	\$ 3.82	\$ 3.87	\$ 4.19

Federal and State Income Taxes and Excise Tax

The Company intends to comply with the requirements of the Internal Revenue Code (Code) that are applicable to regulated investment companies (RIC) and real estate investment trusts (REIT). The Company and its subsidiaries that qualify as a RIC or a REIT intend to distribute or retain through a deemed distribution all of their annual taxable income to shareholders; therefore, the

ALLIED CAPITAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Note 2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

Company has made no provision for regular corporate income taxes for these entities. AC Corp is a corporation subject to federal and state income taxes and records a benefit or expense for income taxes as appropriate.

If the Company does not distribute at least 98% of its annual taxable income in the year earned, the Company will generally be subject to a 4% excise tax on such income spilled over for distribution in the following year. To the extent that the Company determines that its estimated current year annual taxable income will be in excess of estimated current year dividend distributions, the Company accrues excise taxes, if any, on estimated excess taxable income as taxable income is earned using an annual effective excise tax rate. The annual effective excise tax rate is determined by dividing the estimated annual excise tax by the estimated annual taxable income.

Per Share Information

Basic earnings per common share is calculated using the weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the period presented. Diluted earnings per common share reflects the potential dilution that could occur if options to issue common stock were exercised into common stock. Earnings per share is computed after subtracting dividends on preferred shares.

Use of Estimates in the Preparation of Financial Statements

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from these estimates.

The consolidated financial statements include portfolio investments at value of \$2.7 billion and \$3.0 billion at June 30, 2005, and December 31, 2004, respectively. At June 30, 2005, and December 31, 2004, 80% and 92%, respectively, of the Company's total assets represented portfolio investments whose fair values have been determined by the Board of Directors in good faith in the absence of readily available market values. Because of the inherent uncertainty of valuation, the Board of Directors' determined values may differ significantly from the values that would have been used had a ready market existed for the investments, and the differences could be material.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In December 2004, the FASB issued Statement No. 123 (Revised 2004), *Share-Based Payment* (the Statement), which requires companies to recognize the grant-date fair value of stock options and other equity-based compensation issued to employees in the income statement. The Statement expresses no preference for a type of valuation model and was originally effective for most public companies' interim or annual periods beginning after June 15, 2005. In April 2005, the Securities and Exchange Commission issued a rule deferring the effective date to January 1, 2006. The scope of the Statement includes a wide range of share-based compensation arrangements including share options, restricted share plans, performance-based awards, share appreciation rights, and employee share purchase plans. The Statement replaces FASB Statement No. 123, *Accounting for Stock-Based*

ALLIED CAPITAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Note 2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

Compensation, and supersedes APB Opinion No. 25, *Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees*. The Company is currently evaluating the effects of the Statement on its financial position and results of operations with respect to the selection of a valuation model and adoption method. See the Company's current disclosure under APB Opinion No. 25 above.

Note 3. Portfolio***Private Finance***

At June 30, 2005, and December 31, 2004, the private finance portfolio consisted of the following:

	2005			2004		
	Cost	Value	Yield ⁽¹⁾	Cost	Value	Yield ⁽¹⁾
(\$ in thousands)						
Loans and debt securities ⁽²⁾	\$ 1,730,570	\$ 1,633,016	13.7%	\$ 1,679,855	\$ 1,602,869	13.9%
Equity securities	771,574	937,519		705,065	699,217	
Total	\$ 2,502,144	\$ 2,570,535		\$ 2,384,920	\$ 2,302,086	

⁽¹⁾ The weighted average yield on loans and debt securities is computed as the (a) annual stated interest plus the annual amortization of loan origination fees, original issue discount, and market discount on accruing loans and debt securities less the annual amortization of loan origination costs, divided by (b) total loans and debt securities at value. At June 30, 2005, and December 31, 2004, the cost and value of loans and debt securities include the Class A equity interests in BLX and the guaranteed dividend yield on these equity interests is included in interest income. The weighted average yield is computed as of the balance sheet date.

⁽²⁾ The principal balance outstanding on loans and debt securities was \$1.8 billion and \$1.7 billion at June 30, 2005, and December 31, 2004, respectively. The difference between principal and cost is represented by unamortized loan origination fees and costs, original issue discounts, and market discounts totaling \$26.2 million and \$29.8 million at June 30, 2005, and December 31, 2004, respectively.

The Company's private finance investment activity principally involves providing financing through privately negotiated long-term debt and equity investments. The Company's private finance investments are generally issued by private companies and are generally illiquid and subject to restrictions on resale.

Private finance debt investments are generally structured as loans and debt securities that carry a relatively high fixed rate of interest, which may be combined with equity features, such as conversion privileges, or warrants or options to purchase a portion of the portfolio company's equity at a pre-determined strike price, which is generally a nominal price for warrants or options in a private company. The annual stated interest rate is only one factor in pricing the investment relative to the Company's rights and priority in the portfolio company's capital structure, and will vary depending on many factors, including if the Company has received nominal cost equity or other components of investment return, such as loan origination fees or market discount. The stated interest rate may include some component of contractual payment-in-kind interest, which represents contractual interest accrued and added to the loan balance that generally becomes due at maturity. At both June 30, 2005, and December 31, 2004, approximately 94% of the Company's loans and debt securities had fixed interest rates. Loans and debt securities generally have a maturity of five to ten years, with interest-only payments in the early years and payments of both principal and interest

in the later years, although debt maturities and principal amortization schedules vary.

ALLIED CAPITAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Note 3. Portfolio, continued

Equity securities consist primarily of securities issued by private companies and may be subject to restrictions on their resale and are generally illiquid. The Company may incur costs associated with making buyout investments, such as legal, accounting and other professional fees associated with diligence, referral and investment banking fees and other costs, which will be added to the cost basis of the Company's equity investment. Equity securities generally do not produce a current return, but are held with the potential for investment appreciation and ultimate gain on sale.

The Company's largest investments at value at June 30, 2005, and December 31, 2004, were in Advantage Sales & Marketing, Inc. (Advantage) and Business Loan Express, LLC (BLX).

In June 2004, the Company completed the purchase of a majority voting ownership in Advantage, which is subject to dilution by a management option pool. The Company's investment totaled \$261.4 million at cost and \$405.5 million at value at June 30, 2005, and \$258.7 million at cost and \$283.0 million at value at December 31, 2004. Advantage is a leading sales and marketing agency providing outsourced sales, merchandising, and marketing services to the consumer packaged goods industry. Advantage has offices across the United States and is headquartered in Irvine, CA.

Total interest and related portfolio income earned from the Company's investment in Advantage for the three and six months ended June 30, 2005, was \$9.4 million and \$18.5 million, respectively, which included interest income of \$7.8 million and \$15.4 million, respectively, and fees and other income of \$1.6 million and \$3.1 million, respectively. Net change in unrealized appreciation or depreciation for the three and six months ended June 30, 2005, included \$51.0 million and \$119.9 million, respectively, of unrealized appreciation related to Advantage.

Total interest and related portfolio income earned from the Company's investment in Advantage for the three and six months ended June 30, 2004, was \$2.8 million, which included interest income of \$0.1 million and fees and other income of \$2.7 million.

The Company's investment in BLX totaled \$283.9 million at cost and \$340.0 million at value at June 30, 2005, and \$280.4 million at cost and \$335.2 million at value at December 31, 2004. BLX is a small business lender that participates in the U.S. Small Business Administration's 7(a) Guaranteed Loan Program. At June 30, 2005, and December 31, 2004, the Company owned 94.9% of the voting Class C equity interests. BLX has an equity appreciation rights plan for management which will dilute the value available to the Class C equity interest holders. BLX is headquartered in New York, NY.

Total interest and related portfolio income earned from the Company's investment in BLX for the three and six months ended June 30, 2005, was \$8.8 million and \$16.6 million, respectively, which included interest income on the Class A equity interests of \$3.5 million and \$6.9 million, respectively, dividend income on Class B interests of \$3.0 million and \$5.0 million, respectively, and fees and other income of \$2.3 million and \$4.7 million, respectively. Interest and dividend income from BLX for the three and six months ended June 30, 2005, included interest and dividend income of \$1.7 million and \$3.3 million, respectively, which was paid in kind. The interest and dividends paid in kind were paid to the Company through the issuance of additional debt or equity interests.

Total interest and related portfolio income earned from the Company's investment in BLX for the three and six months ended June 30, 2004, was \$11.8 million and \$22.9 million, respectively, which included interest income on the subordinated debt and Class A equity interests of \$5.7 million

ALLIED CAPITAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Note 3. Portfolio, continued

and \$11.3 million, respectively, dividend income on Class B interests of \$2.8 million and \$4.8 million, respectively, and fees and other income of \$3.3 million and \$6.8 million, respectively. Interest and dividend income from BLX for the three and six months ended June 30, 2004, included interest and dividend income of \$5.4 million and \$9.9 million, respectively, which was paid in kind. The interest and dividends paid in kind were paid to the Company through the issuance of additional debt or equity interests.

Net change in unrealized appreciation or depreciation for the three and six months ended June 30, 2005, included a net increase in unrealized appreciation of \$7.6 million and \$1.3 million, respectively, on the Company's investment in BLX. There was no change in unrealized appreciation or depreciation related to our investment in BLX for the three months ended June 30, 2004. Net change in unrealized appreciation or depreciation for the six months ended June 30, 2004, included a net decrease in unrealized appreciation of \$9.3 million on the Company's investment in BLX.

At December 31, 2004, the Company's subordinated debt investment in BLX was \$44.6 million at cost and value. Effective January 1, 2005, this debt plus accrued interest of \$0.2 million was exchanged for Class B equity interests, which are included in private finance equity interests. Since the subordinated debt is no longer outstanding, the amount of taxable income available to flow through to BLX's equity holders will increase by the amount of interest that would have otherwise been paid on this debt.

The Company had provided BLX with a \$20 million revolving credit facility for working capital which matured on June 30, 2005. At June 30, 2005, and December 31, 2004, there were no amounts outstanding under this facility.

As a limited liability company, BLX's taxable income flows through directly to its members. BLX's annual taxable income generally differs from its book income for the fiscal year due to temporary and permanent differences in the recognition of income and expenses. The Company holds all of BLX's Class A and Class B interests, and 94.9% of the Class C interests. BLX's taxable income is first allocated to the Class A interests to the extent that dividends are paid in cash or in kind on such interests, with the remainder being allocated to the Class B and Class C interests. BLX declares dividends on its Class B interests based on an estimate of its annual taxable income allocable to such interests.

At the time of the corporate reorganization of BLX, Inc. from a C corporation to a limited liability company in 2003, for tax purposes BLX had a built-in gain representing the aggregate fair market value of its assets in excess of the tax basis of its assets. As a RIC, the Company will be subject to special built-in gain rules on the assets of BLX. Under these rules, taxes will be payable by the Company at the time and to the extent that the built-in gains on BLX's assets at the date of reorganization are recognized in a taxable disposition of such assets in the 10-year period following the date of the reorganization. At such time, the built-in gains realized upon the disposition of these assets will be included in the Company's taxable income, net of the corporate level taxes paid by the Company on the built-in gains. However, if these assets are disposed of after the 10-year period, there will be no corporate level taxes on these built-in gains.

While the Company has no obligation to pay the built-in gains tax until these assets are disposed of in the future, it may be necessary to record a liability for these taxes in the future should the Company intend to sell the assets of BLX within the 10-year period. The Company estimates that its

ALLIED CAPITAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Note 3. Portfolio, continued

future tax liability resulting from the built-in gains at the date of BLX's reorganization may total up to \$40 million. At June 30, 2005, and December 31, 2004, the Company considered the increase in fair value of its investment in BLX due to BLX's tax attributes as an LLC and has also considered the reduction in fair value of its investment due to these estimated built-in gain taxes in determining the fair value of its investment in BLX.

As the controlling equity owner of BLX, the Company has provided an unconditional guaranty to the BLX credit facility lenders in an amount equal to 50% of the total obligations (consisting of principal, letters of credit issued under the facility, accrued interest, and other fees) on BLX's three-year \$275.0 million revolving credit facility, which includes a sub-facility for the issuance of letters of credit for up to a total of \$50.0 million. The facility matures in January 2007. The amount guaranteed by the Company at June 30, 2005, was \$107.7 million. This guaranty can be called by the lenders only in the event of a default by BLX. BLX was in compliance with the terms of its credit facility at June 30, 2005. At June 30, 2005, the Company had also provided four standby letters of credit totaling \$35.6 million in connection with four term securitization transactions completed by BLX. In consideration for providing the guaranty and the standby letters of credit, BLX paid the Company fees of \$1.5 million for both the three months ended June 30, 2005 and 2004, and \$3.2 million and \$2.8 million for the six months ended June 30, 2005 and 2004, respectively.

Other activities (at cost) in portfolio companies more than 25% owned, excluding changes in unrealized appreciation or depreciation, during the six months ended June 30, 2005, included:

a partial repayment of \$8.2 million of the Company's investment in Avborne, Inc. (Avborne) as a result of the sale of certain of Avborne's assets during the first quarter of 2005;

fundings of \$40.7 million on Callidus Capital Corporation's (Callidus) revolving line of credit related to its middle market underwriting and syndication facility. Callidus repaid borrowings under this facility totaling \$82.9 million during the six months ended June 30, 2005, for net repayments under the facility during the six months ended June 30, 2005, of \$42.2 million. In addition, the Company paid a fee to Callidus of \$0.6 million in the second quarter of 2005 for the referral of Service Champ Inc. This fee has been included in the cost basis of the Company's equity investment in Service Champ.;

a partial repayment of \$14.6 million of the Company's investment in ForeSite Towers, LLC (ForeSite) as a result of the sale of a portion of ForeSite's assets during the second quarter of 2005;

the contribution to capital of existing debt securities of GAC Investments, Inc. (GAC) with a cost basis of \$11.0 million, resulting in a decrease in the Company's debt cost basis and an increase in the Company's common stock cost basis in GAC;

an additional loan of \$2.0 million to Gordian Group, Inc.;

the repayment of the Company's debt investment of \$9.3 million in HMT, Inc.;

the repayment of the Company's \$66.1 million senior loan investment in Insight Pharmaceuticals Corporation (Insight) as a result of Insight's senior debt refinancing;

an additional \$9.5 million debt and equity investment in Mercury Air Centers, Inc. to finance an acquisition;

an additional \$27.4 million debt investment in MVL Group, Inc. to finance an acquisition;

ALLIED CAPITAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Note 3. Portfolio, continued

fundings of \$5.8 million on Powell Plant Farms, Inc. (Powell) revolving credit facility for working capital. Powell repaid borrowings under this facility totaling \$7.9 million, for net repayments under the facility during the six months ended June 30, 2005, of \$2.1 million;

the sale of the assets out of bankruptcy of Norstan Apparel Shops, Inc. (Norstan), which resulted in a realized loss during the second quarter of 2005. During the first quarter of 2005, the Company appointed three members to Norstan s board of directors and had control of the board. Accordingly, the realized loss was included in the portfolio companies more than 25% owned category;

the repayment of the Company s debt investment of \$14.0 million in Redox Brands, Inc.;

a debt and equity investment of \$40.4 million in Service Champ Inc.; and

an additional debt investment of \$8.4 million in STS Operating, Inc. (STS) to support the recapitalization of STS. In connection with the recapitalization, STS redeemed the Company s preferred stock investment.

On March 31, 2004, the Company sold its control investment in Hillman, which was one of the Company s largest investments, for a total transaction value of \$510 million, including the repayment of outstanding debt and adding the value of Hillman s outstanding trust preferred shares. The Company was repaid its existing \$44.6 million in outstanding debt. Total consideration to the Company from the sale at closing, including the repayment of debt, was \$244.3 million, which included net cash proceeds of \$196.8 million and the receipt of a new subordinated debt instrument of \$47.5 million. During the second quarter of 2004, the Company sold a \$5.0 million participation in its subordinated debt in Hillman to a third party, which reduced the Company s investment, and no gain or loss resulted from the transaction. For the six months ended June 30, 2004, the Company realized a gain of \$150.2 million on the transaction including a gain of \$1.2 million realized during the second quarter of 2004, resulting from post-closing adjustments, which provided additional cash consideration to the Company in the same amount. For the year ended December 31, 2004, the Company realized a gain of \$150.3 million on the transaction.

At June 30, 2005, and December 31, 2004, loans and debt securities at value not accruing interest were as follows:

	2005	2004
(\$ in thousands)		
Loans and debt securities in workout status (classified as Grade 4 or 5)		
Companies more than 25% owned	\$ 22,441	\$ 34,374
Companies less than 5% owned	15,070	16,550
Loans and debt securities not in workout status		
Companies more than 25% owned	37,000	29,368
Companies 5% to 25% owned		678
Companies less than 5% owned	68,920	15,864
Total	\$ 143,431	\$ 96,834

ALLIED CAPITAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Note 3. Portfolio, continued

The industry and geographic compositions of the private finance portfolio at value at June 30, 2005, and December 31, 2004, were as follows:

	2005	2004
Industry		
Business services	43%	32%
Financial services	19	21
Consumer products	13	20
Healthcare services	8	8
Industrial products	6	8
Retail	3	2
Energy services	2	2
Broadcasting and cable	1	2
Other	5	5
Total	100%	100%
Geographic Region⁽¹⁾		
Mid-Atlantic	33%	40%
West	29	27
Southeast	22	14
Midwest	12	15
Northeast	4	4
Total	100%	100%

⁽¹⁾ The geographic region for the private finance portfolio depicts the location of the headquarters for the Company's portfolio companies. The portfolio companies may have a number of other locations.

Commercial Real Estate Finance

At June 30, 2005, and December 31, 2004, the commercial real estate finance portfolio consisted of the following:

	2005			2004		
	Cost	Value	Yield ⁽¹⁾	Cost	Value	Yield ⁽¹⁾
(\$ in thousands)						
CMBS bonds	\$	\$		\$ 383,310	\$ 373,805	14.6%
CDO bonds and preferred shares				212,590	212,573	16.8%
Commercial mortgage loans	118,893	116,090	6.7%	99,373	95,056	6.8%
Real estate owned	13,985	16,655		16,170	16,871	
Equity interests	13,091	11,056		11,169	13,020	

Total	\$ 145,969	\$ 143,801	\$ 722,612	\$ 711,325
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(1) The weighted average yield on the interest-bearing investments is computed as the (a) annual stated interest plus the annual amortization of loan origination fees, original issue discount, and market discount on accruing interest-bearing investments less the annual amortization of origination costs, divided by (b) total interest-bearing investments at value. The weighted average yield is computed as of the balance sheet date. Interest-bearing investments for the commercial real estate finance portfolio include all investments except for real estate owned and equity interests.

ALLIED CAPITAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Note 3. Portfolio, continued

CMBS Bonds and Collateralized Debt Obligation Bonds and Preferred Shares (CDOs). On May 3, 2005, the Company completed the sale of its portfolio of CMBS bonds and CDO bonds and preferred shares to affiliates of Caisse de dépôt et placement du Québec (the Caisse) for cash proceeds of \$976.0 million and realized a net gain of \$227.7 million, after transaction and other costs of \$7.8 million. Transaction costs included investment banking fees, legal and other professional fees, and other transaction costs. Upon the closing of the sale, the Company settled all the hedge positions relating to these assets, which resulted in a net realized loss of \$0.7 million, which has been included in the net realized gain on the sale. The value of these assets prior to their sale was determined on an individual security-by-security basis. The net gain realized upon the sale of \$227.7 million reflects the total value received for the portfolio as a whole.

Simultaneous with the sale of the Company's CMBS and CDO portfolio, the Company entered into certain agreements with affiliates of the Caisse, including a platform assets purchase agreement, pursuant to which the Company agreed to sell certain additional commercial real estate-related assets to the Caisse, subject to certain adjustments and closing conditions, and a transition services agreement, pursuant to which the Company agreed to provide certain transition services for a limited transition period.

The platform assets purchase agreement was completed on July 13, 2005, and the Company received total cash proceeds from the sale of the platform assets of approximately \$5.3 million. No gain or loss resulted from the transaction. Under this agreement, the Company agreed not to invest in CMBS and real estate-related CDOs and refrain from certain other real estate-related investing or servicing activities for a period of three years, subject to certain limitations and excluding the Company's existing portfolio and related activities.

Services provided under the transition services agreement were completed on July 13, 2005. For the three months ended June 30, 2005, the Company received a total of \$1.1 million under the transition services agreement as reimbursement for employee and administrative expenses.

Commercial Mortgage Loans and Equity Interests. The commercial mortgage loan portfolio contains loans that were originated by the Company or were purchased from third-party sellers. At June 30, 2005, approximately 80% and 20% of the Company's commercial mortgage loan portfolio was composed of fixed and adjustable interest rate loans, respectively. At December 31, 2004, approximately 94% and 6% of the Company's commercial mortgage loan portfolio was composed of fixed and adjustable interest rate loans, respectively. As of June 30, 2005, and December 31, 2004, loans with a value of \$17.8 million and \$18.0 million, respectively, were not accruing interest. Loans greater than 120 days delinquent generally do not accrue interest.

Equity interests consist primarily of equity securities issued by privately owned companies that invest in single real estate properties. These equity interests may be subject to restrictions on their resale and are generally illiquid. Equity interests generally do not produce a current return, but are generally held in anticipation of investment appreciation and ultimate realized gain on sale.

ALLIED CAPITAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Note 3. Portfolio, continued

The property types and the geographic composition securing the commercial mortgage loans and equity interests at value at June 30, 2005, and December 31, 2004, were as follows:

	2005	2004
Property Type		
Hospitality	31%	49%
Housing	18	5
Office	18	17
Retail	14	21
Other ⁽¹⁾	19	8
Total	100%	100%

⁽¹⁾ Other includes the Company's investment in an originator of commercial mortgage loans.

	2005	2004
Geographic Region		
Midwest	30%	30%
Mid-Atlantic	30	20
West	21	16
Southeast	13	26
Northeast	6	8
Total	100%	100%

Note 4. Debt

At June 30, 2005, and December 31, 2004, the Company had the following debt:

	2005			2004		
	Facility Amount	Amount Drawn	Annual Interest Cost ⁽¹⁾	Facility Amount	Amount Drawn	Annual Interest Cost ⁽¹⁾
(\$ in thousands)						
Notes payable and debentures:						
Unsecured notes payable	\$ 940,012	\$ 940,012	6.5%	\$ 981,368	\$ 981,368	6.5%
SBA debentures	53,800	46,500	7.8%	84,800	77,500	8.2%
OPIC loan				5,700	5,700	6.6%

Total notes payable and debentures	993,812	986,512	6.5%	1,071,868	1,064,568	6.6%
Revolving line of credit	587,500		(2)	552,500	112,000	6.3%(2)
Total debt	\$ 1,581,312	\$ 986,512	6.8%(2)	\$ 1,624,368	\$ 1,176,568	6.6%(2)

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

(2) There were no amounts drawn on the revolving line of credit at June 30, 2005. The annual interest cost for total debt includes the annual cost of commitment fees and other facility fees on the revolving line of credit regardless of the amount drawn on the facility as of the balance sheet date. The annual cost of commitment fees and other facility fees was \$2.8 million at June 30, 2005, and included the extension fee of \$1.8 million that the Company paid on April 18, 2005, as discussed below. The stated interest rate payable on the revolving line of credit was 4.7% at December 31, 2004, which excluded the annual cost of commitment fees and other facility fees of \$1.8 million.

ALLIED CAPITAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Note 4. Debt, continued*Notes Payable and Debentures*

Unsecured Notes Payable. The Company has issued unsecured long-term notes to private institutional investors. The notes require semi-annual interest payments until maturity and have original terms of five or seven years. At June 30, 2005, the notes had remaining maturities of three months to seven years. The notes may be prepaid in whole or in part, together with an interest premium, as stipulated in the note agreement. During the second quarter of 2005, the Company repaid \$40.0 million of the unsecured notes payable.

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

SBA Debentures. At June 30, 2005, the Company had debentures payable to the SBA with original terms of ten years and at fixed interest rates ranging from 5.9% to 7.5%. At June 30, 2005, the debentures had remaining maturities of five to seven years. The debentures require semi-annual interest-only payments with all principal due upon maturity. The SBA debentures are subject to prepayment penalties if paid prior to the fifth anniversary date of the notes. During the first quarter of 2005, the Company repaid \$31.0 million of the SBA debentures.

At June 30, 2005, the Company had a commitment from the SBA to borrow up to an additional \$7.3 million above the current amount outstanding. The commitment expires on September 30, 2005.

Scheduled Maturities. Scheduled future maturities of notes payable and debentures at June 30, 2005, were as follows:

Year	Amount Maturing
	(\$ in thousands)
2005	\$ 125,000
2006	175,000
2007	
2008	153,000
2009	267,512
Thereafter	266,000
Total	\$ 986,512

Revolving Line of Credit

During the first quarter of 2005, the Company expanded the committed amount under the unsecured revolving credit facility to \$587.5 million. The committed amount may be further expanded through new or additional commitments up to \$600 million at the Company's option. During the second quarter of 2005, the Company extended the maturity of the line of credit to April 2006 under substantially similar terms. The extension of the facility required payment of an extension fee of 0.3%

ALLIED CAPITAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Note 4. Debt, continued

on existing commitments and the interest rate on outstanding borrowings has increased by 0.5% during the extension period. After the extension notice, the facility generally bears interest at a rate, at the Company's option, equal to (i) the one-month LIBOR plus 2.00%, (ii) the Bank of America, N.A. cost of funds plus 2.00% or (iii) the higher of the Bank of America, N.A. prime rate or the Federal Funds rate plus 1.00%. The interest rate adjusts at the beginning of each new interest period, usually every 30 days. The facility requires an annual commitment fee equal to 0.25% of the committed amount. The annual cost of commitment fees and other facility fees was \$2.8 million and \$1.8 million at June 30, 2005, and December 31, 2004, respectively. The facility fees at June 30, 2005, include the extension fee of \$1.8 million that the Company paid on April 18, 2005. The line of credit generally requires monthly payments of interest, and all principal is due upon maturity.

The average debt outstanding on the revolving line of credit was \$64.4 million and \$1.9 million, respectively, for the six months ended June 30, 2005 and 2004. The maximum amount borrowed under this facility and the weighted average stated interest rate for the six months ended June 30, 2005 and 2004, were \$263.3 million and 4.4%, respectively, and \$208.5 million and 3.7%, respectively. As of June 30, 2005, the amount available under the revolving line of credit was \$550.4 million, net of amounts committed for standby letters of credit of \$37.1 million issued under the credit facility.

Covenant Compliance

The Company has various financial and operating covenants required by the notes payable and debentures and the revolving line of credit. These covenants require the Company to maintain certain financial ratios, including debt to equity and interest coverage, and a minimum net worth. The Company's credit facilities limit its ability to declare dividends if the Company defaults under certain provisions. As of June 30, 2005, and December 31, 2004, the Company was in compliance with these covenants.

Note 5. Guarantees

In the ordinary course of business, the Company has issued guarantees and has extended standby letters of credit through financial intermediaries on behalf of certain portfolio companies. All standby letters of credit have been issued through Bank of America, N.A. As of June 30, 2005, and December 31, 2004, the Company had issued guarantees of debt, rental obligations, lease obligations and severance obligations aggregating \$116.8 million and \$100.2 million, respectively, and had extended standby letters of credit aggregating \$37.1 million and \$44.1 million, respectively. Under these arrangements, the Company would be required to make payments to third-party beneficiaries if the portfolio companies were to default on their related payment obligations. The maximum amount of potential future payments was \$153.9 million and \$144.3 million at June 30, 2005, and December 31, 2004, respectively. At June 30, 2005, and December 31, 2004, \$0.4 million and \$0.8 million, respectively, had been recorded as a liability for the Company's guarantees and no amounts had been recorded as a liability for the Company's standby letters of credit.

ALLIED CAPITAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Note 5. Guarantees, continued

As of June 30, 2005, the guarantees and standby letters of credit expire as follows:

(in millions)	Total	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	After 2009
Guarantees	\$ 116.8	\$ 0.1	\$ 0.9	\$ 107.8	\$	\$ 2.5	\$ 5.5
Standby letters of credit ⁽¹⁾	37.1		37.1				
Total	\$ 153.9	\$ 0.1	\$ 38.0	\$ 107.8	\$	\$ 2.5	\$ 5.5

⁽¹⁾ Standby letters of credit are issued under the Company's revolving line of credit that expires in April 2006. Therefore, unless a standby letter of credit is set to expire at an earlier date, it is assumed that the standby letters of credit will expire contemporaneously with the expiration of the Company's line of credit in April 2006.

In the ordinary course of business, the Company enters into agreements with service providers and other parties that may contain provisions for the Company to indemnify such parties under certain circumstances.

At June 30, 2005, the Company had outstanding commitments to fund investments totaling \$591.9 million, including \$541.0 million related to private finance investments and \$50.9 related to commercial real estate finance investments. In addition, during the fourth quarter of 2004 and the first quarter of 2005, the Company sold certain commercial mortgage loans that the Company may be required to repurchase under certain circumstances. These recourse provisions expire by January 2006. The aggregate outstanding principal balance of these sold loans was \$11.7 million at June 30, 2005.

Note 6. Shareholders' Equity

The Company did not sell any common stock during the six months ended June 30, 2005 or 2004. The Company issued 0.3 million shares of common stock with a value of \$7.2 million as consideration for an additional investment in Mercury Air Center, Inc. during the six months ended June 30, 2005, and 0.1 million shares of common stock with a value of \$3.2 million to acquire Legacy Partners Group, LLC during the six months ended June 30, 2004.

The Company issued 0.6 million shares of common stock upon the exercise of stock options for each of the six months ended June 30, 2005 and 2004.

The Company has a dividend reinvestment plan, whereby the Company may buy shares of its common stock in the open market or issue new shares in order to satisfy dividend reinvestment requests. If the Company issues new shares, the issue price is equal to the average of the closing sale prices reported for the Company's common stock for the five consecutive trading days immediately prior to the dividend payment date. For the six months ended June 30, 2005 and 2004, the Company issued new shares in order to satisfy dividend reinvestment requests.

ALLIED CAPITAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Note 6. Shareholders Equity, continued

Dividend reinvestment plan activity for the six months ended June 30, 2005 and 2004, was as follows:

	For the Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2005	2004
(in thousands, except per share amounts)		
Shares issued	151	110
Average price per share	\$ 27.58	\$ 26.91

Note 7. Earnings Per Common Share

Earnings per common share for the three and six months ended June 30, 2005 and 2004, were as follows:

	For the Three Months Ended June 30,		For the Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2005	2004	2005	2004
(in thousands, except per share amounts)				
Net increase in net assets resulting from operations	\$ 311,885	\$ 95,342	\$ 431,506	\$ 115,650
Less preferred stock dividends		(7)		(52)
Income available to common shareholders	\$ 311,885	\$ 95,335	\$ 431,506	\$ 115,598
Weighted average common shares outstanding basic	133,701	128,814	133,493	128,564
Dilutive options outstanding to officers	2,680	2,394	2,489	3,056
Weighted average common shares outstanding diluted	136,381	131,208	135,982	131,620
Basic earnings per common share	\$ 2.33	\$ 0.74	\$ 3.23	\$ 0.90
Diluted earnings per common share	\$ 2.29	\$ 0.73	\$ 3.17	\$ 0.88

Note 8. Employee Compensation Plans

The Company has a deferred compensation plan. Amounts deferred by participants under the deferred compensation plan are funded to a trust, which is administered by trustees. The accounts of the deferred compensation trust are consolidated with the Company's accounts. The assets of the trust are classified as other assets and the liability to the plan participants is included in other liabilities in the accompanying financial statements. The deferred compensation plan accounts at June 30, 2005, and December 31, 2004, totaled \$16.7 million and \$16.1 million, respectively.

The Company has an Individual Performance Award (IPA) plan, which was established as a long-term incentive compensation program for certain officers. In conjunction with the program, the Board of Directors has approved a non-qualified deferred compensation plan (DCP II), which is

ALLIED CAPITAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Note 8. Employee Compensation Plans, continued

administered through a trust by an independent third-party trustee. The administrator of the DCP II is the Compensation Committee of the Company's Board of Directors (DCP II Administrator).

The IPA, which will generally be determined annually at the beginning of each year, is deposited in the trust in four equal installments, generally on a quarterly basis, in the form of cash. The Compensation Committee of the Board of Directors designed the DCP II to require the trustee to use the cash to purchase shares of the Company's common stock in the open market. During the six months ended June 30, 2005, 0.2 million shares were purchased in the DCP II.

All amounts deposited and then credited to a participant's account in the trust, based on the amount of the IPA received by such participant, are credited solely for purposes of accounting and computation and remain assets of the Company and subject to the claims of the Company's general creditors. Amounts credited to participants under the DCP II are immediately vested and non-forfeitable once deposited by the Company into the trust. A participant's account shall generally become distributable only after his or her termination of employment, or in the event of a change of control of the Company. Upon the participant's termination of employment, one-third of the participant's account will be immediately distributed, one-half of the then current remaining balance will be distributed on the first anniversary of his or her employment termination date and the remainder of the account balance will be distributed on the second anniversary of the employment termination date. Distributions are subject to the participant's adherence to certain non-solicitation requirements. All DCP II accounts will be distributed in a single lump sum in the event of a change of control of the Company. To the extent that a participant has an employment agreement, such participant's DCP II account will be fully distributed in the event that such participant's employment is terminated for good reason as defined under that participant's employment agreement. The DCP II Administrator may also determine other distributable events and the timing of such distributions. Sixty days following a distributable event, the Company and each participant may, at the discretion of the Company, and subject to the Company's trading window during that time, redirect the participant's account to other investment options.

During any period of time in which a participant has an account in the DCP II, any dividends declared and paid on shares of the Company's common stock allocated to the participant's account shall be reinvested by the trustee as soon as practicable in shares of the Company's common stock purchased in the open market.

For the three months ended June 30, 2005 and 2004, IPA expense related to Company contributions was \$1.9 million and \$3.5 million, respectively. For the six months ended June 30, 2005 and 2004, IPA expense related to Company contributions was \$3.8 million and \$7.0 million, respectively. The IPA amounts were contributed into the DCP II trust and invested in the Company's common stock. The accounts of the DCP II are consolidated with the Company's accounts. The common stock is classified as common stock held in deferred compensation trust in the accompanying financial statements and the deferred compensation obligation, which represents the amount owed to the employees, is included in other liabilities. Changes in the value of the Company's common stock held in the deferred compensation trust are not recognized. However, the liability is marked to market with a corresponding charge or credit to employee compensation expense. The effect of this adjustment for the three months ended June 30, 2005 and 2004, was to increase the individual performance award expense by \$1.8 million and reduce the individual performance award expense by \$0.6 million, respectively. The effect of this adjustment for the six

ALLIED CAPITAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Note 8. Employee Compensation Plans, continued

months ended June 30, 2005 and 2004, was to increase the individual performance award expense by \$1.9 million and reduce the individual performance award expense by \$0.6 million, respectively. This resulted in a total individual performance award expense of \$3.7 million and \$2.9 million for the three months ended June 30, 2005 and 2004, respectively, and \$5.7 million and \$6.4 million for the six months ended June 30, 2005 and 2004, respectively.

The Company also has an individual performance bonus (IPB) plan. The IPB for 2005 will be distributed in cash to award recipients in equal bi-weekly installments as long as the recipient remains employed by the Company. If a recipient terminates employment during the year, any remaining cash payments under the IPB would be forfeited. For the three and six months ended June 30, 2005, the IPB expense was \$2.0 million and \$3.6 million, respectively. The IPA and IPB expenses are included in employee expenses.

Note 9. Stock Option Plan

The purpose of the stock option plan (Option Plan) is to provide officers and non-officer directors of the Company with additional incentives. Options are exercisable at a price equal to the fair market value of the shares on the day the option is granted. Each option states the period or periods of time within which the option may be exercised by the optionee, which may not exceed ten years from the date the option is granted. The options granted generally vest ratably over a three-to five-year period.

All rights to exercise options terminate 60 days after an optionee ceases to be (i) a non-officer director, (ii) both an officer and a director, if such optionee serves in both capacities, or (iii) an officer (if such officer is not also a director) of the Company for any cause other than death or total and permanent disability. In the event of a change of control of the Company, all outstanding options will become fully vested and exercisable as of the change of control.

There are 32.2 million shares authorized under the Option Plan. At June 30, 2005, and December 31, 2004, the number of shares available to be granted under the Option Plan was 7.4 million and 7.9 million, respectively. During the six months ended June 30, 2005, options for 1.0 million shares were granted to employees under the Option Plan at a weighted average exercise price of \$26.58 per share. During the six months ended June 30, 2004, options for 7.9 million shares were granted to employees under the Option Plan at a weighted average exercise price of \$28.47 per share. During the six months ended June 30, 2005 and 2004, 0.5 million shares and 0.1 million shares, respectively, were forfeited under the Option Plan.

Options were outstanding for 20.2 million shares and 20.4 million shares with a weighted average exercise price of \$23.69 and \$23.55 per share at June 30, 2005, and December 31, 2004, respectively.

Note 10. Dividends and Distributions and Excise Taxes

The Company's Board of Directors declared and the Company paid a dividend of \$0.57 per common share for each of the first and second quarters of 2005 and 2004. These dividends totaled \$152.3 million and \$146.8 million for the six months ended June 30, 2005 and 2004, respectively. The Company declared an extra cash dividend of \$0.02 per share during 2004 and this was paid to shareholders on January 28, 2005.

ALLIED CAPITAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Note 10. Dividends and Distributions and Excise Taxes, continued

The Company's Board of Directors also declared a dividend of \$0.58 per common share for the third quarter of 2005.

The Company currently estimates that its 2005 annual taxable income will be in excess of its dividend distributions from such taxable income in 2005, and that such estimated excess taxable income will be spilled over for distribution in 2006. Accordingly, the Company has accrued an excise tax of \$4.0 million on the estimated taxable income earned for the six months ended June 30, 2005.

Note 11. Supplemental Disclosure of Cash Flow Information

For the six months ended June 30, 2005 and 2004, the Company paid interest of \$40.1 million and \$38.2 million, respectively.

Principal collections related to investment repayments or sales included the collection of discounts previously amortized into interest income and added to the cost basis of a loan or debt security totaling \$7.6 million and \$3.1 million for the six months ended June 30, 2005 and 2004, respectively.

Non-cash operating activities for the six months ended June 30, 2005, included the exchange of existing subordinated debt securities and accrued interest of BLX with a cost basis of \$44.8 million for additional Class B equity interests (see Note 3), the exchange of debt securities and accrued interest of Coverall North America, Inc. with a cost basis of \$24.2 million for new debt securities and warrants with a total cost basis of \$26.8 million, the exchange of debt securities of Garden Ridge Corporation with a cost basis of \$25.0 million for a new loan with a cost basis of \$22.5 million; and the contribution to capital of existing debt securities of GAC Investments, Inc. with a cost basis of \$11.0 million, resulting in a decrease in the Company's debt cost basis and an increase in the Company's common stock cost basis in GAC.

Non-cash operating activities for the six months ended June 30, 2004, included notes or other securities received as consideration from the sale of investments of \$52.9 million. The notes received for the six months ended June 30, 2004, included a note received for \$47.5 million in conjunction with the sale of the Company's investment in Hillman (see Note 3). Non-cash operating activities for the six months ended June 30, 2004, also included an exchange of \$48.3 million of subordinated debt in certain predecessor companies of Advantage Sales & Marketing, Inc. for new subordinated debt in Advantage; an exchange of existing debt securities with a cost basis of \$46.4 million for new debt and common stock in Startec Global Communications Corporation; and an exchange of existing subordinated debt with a cost basis of \$7.3 million for equity interests in an affiliate of Impact Innovations Group, LLC.

For the six months ended June 30, 2005 and 2004, the Company's non-cash financing activities included \$4.2 million and \$3.0 million, respectively, related to the issuance of common stock in lieu of cash distributions. In addition, the non-cash financing activities for the six months ended June 30, 2005, included the issuance of \$7.2 million of the Company's common stock as consideration for an additional investment in Mercury Air Centers, Inc. For the six months ended June 30, 2004, the non-cash financing activities included the issuance of \$3.2 million of the Company's common stock as consideration for an investment in Legacy Partners Group, LLC.

ALLIED CAPITAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Note 12. Hedging Activities

The Company has invested in commercial mortgage loans and CMBS and CDO bonds which are purchased at prices that are based in part on comparable Treasury rates. The Company has entered into transactions with one or more financial institutions to hedge against movement in Treasury rates on certain of the commercial mortgage loans and CMBS and CDO bonds. These transactions, referred to as short sales, involve the Company receiving the proceeds from the short sales of borrowed Treasury securities, with the obligation to replenish the borrowed Treasury securities at a later date based on the then current market price. Borrowed Treasury securities and the related obligations to replenish the borrowed Treasury securities at value, including accrued interest payable on the obligations, as of June 30, 2005, and December 31, 2004, consisted of the following:

(\$ in thousands)

Description of Issue	2005	2004
5-year Treasury securities, due December 2009	\$	\$ 533
5-year Treasury securities, due April 2010	18,066	
10-year Treasury securities, due February 2013		3,908
10-year Treasury securities, due February 2014		4,709
10-year Treasury securities, due August 2014		14,743
10-year Treasury securities, due November 2014		14,333
Total	\$ 18,066	\$ 38,226

As of June 30, 2005, the total obligations to replenish borrowed Treasury securities had increased since the related original sale dates due to changes in the yield on the borrowed Treasury securities, resulting in unrealized depreciation on the obligations of \$0.1 million. As of December 31, 2004, the total obligations to replenish borrowed Treasury securities had decreased since the related original sale dates due to changes in the yield on the borrowed Treasury securities, resulting in unrealized appreciation on the obligations of \$0.3 million.

The net proceeds related to the sales of the borrowed Treasury securities were \$17.9 million and \$38.5 million at June 30, 2005, and December 31, 2004, respectively. Under the terms of the transactions, the Company had provided additional cash collateral of \$0.2 million at June 30, 2005, and had received cash payments of \$0.3 million at December 31, 2004, for the difference between the net proceeds related to the sales of the borrowed Treasury securities and the obligations to replenish the securities.

The Company has deposited the proceeds related to the sales of the borrowed Treasury securities and the additional cash collateral with Wachovia Capital Markets, LLC under repurchase agreements. The repurchase agreements are collateralized by U.S. Treasury securities and are settled weekly. As of June 30, 2005, the repurchase agreements were due on July 6, 2005, and had a weighted average interest rate of 2.8%. The weighted average interest rate on the repurchase agreements as of December 31, 2004, was 1.3%.

ALLIED CAPITAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Note 13. Financial Highlights

	At and for the Six Months Ended June 30,		At and for the Year Ended December 31, 2004	
	2005 ⁽¹⁾	2004		
Per Common Share Data⁽²⁾				
Net asset value, beginning of period	\$ 14.87	\$ 14.94	\$	14.94
Net investment income	0.40	0.71		1.52
Net realized gains ⁽³⁾	1.60	1.33		0.88
Net investment income plus net realized gains	2.00	2.04		2.40
Net change in unrealized appreciation or depreciation ⁽³⁾	1.17	(1.16)		(0.52)
Net increase in net assets resulting from operations	3.17	0.88		1.88
Net decrease in net assets from shareholder distributions	(1.14)	(1.14)		(2.30)
Net increase in net assets from capital share transactions	0.11	0.09		0.35
Net asset value, end of period	\$ 17.01	\$ 14.77	\$	14.87
Market value, end of period	\$ 29.11	\$ 24.42	\$	25.84
Total return ⁽⁴⁾	17%	(9)%		1%
Ratios and Supplemental Data				
(\$ and shares in thousands, except per share amounts)				
Ending net assets	\$ 2,281,287	\$ 1,904,711	\$	1,979,778
Common shares outstanding at end of period	134,131	128,960		133,099
Diluted weighted average common shares outstanding	135,982	131,620		132,458
Employee and administrative expenses/average net assets	3.91%	2.06%		4.65%
Total operating expenses/average net assets	5.79%	4.01%		8.53%
Net investment income/average net assets	2.57%	4.92%		10.45%
Net increase in net assets resulting from operations/ average net assets	20.57%	6.09%		12.97%
Portfolio turnover rate	21.76%	16.64%		32.97%
Average debt outstanding	\$ 1,097,851	\$ 922,073	\$	985,616
Average debt per share ⁽²⁾	\$ 8.07	\$ 7.01	\$	7.44

- (1) The results for the six months ended June 30, 2005, are not necessarily indicative of the operating results to be expected for the full year.
- (2) Based on diluted weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the period.
- (3) Net realized gains and net change in unrealized appreciation or depreciation can fluctuate significantly from period to period. As a result, quarterly comparisons may not be meaningful.
- (4) Total return assumes the reinvestment of all dividends paid for the periods presented.

Note 14. Litigation

On June 23, 2004, the Company was notified by the SEC that the SEC is conducting an informal investigation of the Company. On December 22, 2004, the Company received letters from the U.S. Attorney for the District of Columbia requesting the preservation and production of information regarding the Company and Business Loan Express, LLC in connection with a criminal investigation. Based on the information available to the Company at this time, the inquiries appear to

ALLIED CAPITAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Note 14. Litigation, continued

primarily pertain to matters related to portfolio valuation and the Company's portfolio company, Business Loan Express, LLC. To date, the Company has produced materials in response to requests from both the SEC and the U.S. Attorney's office, and certain current and former employees have provided testimony and have been interviewed by the staff of the SEC and the U.S. Attorney's Office. The Company is voluntarily cooperating with these investigations.

In addition, the Company is party to certain lawsuits in the normal course of business.

While the outcome of these legal proceedings cannot at this time be predicted with certainty, the Company does not expect that the outcome of these proceedings will have a material effect upon the Company's financial condition or results of operations.

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

The Board of Directors and Shareholders

Allied Capital Corporation:

We have reviewed the accompanying consolidated balance sheet of Allied Capital Corporation and subsidiaries, including the consolidated statement of investments, as of June 30, 2005, the related consolidated statements of operations for the three- and six-month periods ended June 30, 2005 and 2004, and the consolidated statements of changes in net assets and cash flows and the financial highlights (included in Note 13) for the six-month periods ended June 30, 2005 and 2004. These consolidated financial statements and financial highlights are the responsibility of the Company's management.

We conducted our reviews in accordance with standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). A review of interim financial information consists principally of applying analytical procedures and making inquiries of persons responsible for financial and accounting matters. It is substantially less in scope than an audit conducted in accordance with standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the objective of which is the expression of an opinion regarding the financial statements taken as a whole. Accordingly, we do not express such an opinion.

Based on our reviews, we are not aware of any material modifications that should be made to the consolidated financial statements and financial highlights referred to above for them to be in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

We have previously audited, in accordance with standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the consolidated balance sheet of Allied Capital Corporation and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2004, and the related consolidated statements of operations, changes in net assets and cash flows (not presented herein), and the financial highlights (included in Note 13), for the year then ended; and in our report dated March 14, 2005, we expressed an unqualified opinion on those consolidated financial statements. In our opinion, the information set forth in the accompanying condensed consolidated balance sheet as of December 31, 2004, is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the consolidated balance sheet from which it has been derived.

/s/ KPMG LLP

Washington, D.C.

August 5, 2005

Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

The following analysis of the financial condition and results of operations of the Company should be read in conjunction with the Company's Consolidated Financial Statements and the Notes thereto included herein and in the Company's annual report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2004. In addition, this quarterly report on Form 10-Q contains certain forward-looking statements. These statements include the plans and objectives of management for future operations and financial objectives and can be identified by the use of forward-looking terminology such as may, will, expect, intend, anticipate, estimate, or continue or the negative thereof or variations thereon or comparable terminology. These forward-looking statements are subject to the inherent uncertainties in predicting future results and conditions. Certain factors that could cause actual results and conditions to differ materially from those projected in these forward-looking statements are set forth below in the Risk Factors section. Other factors that could cause actual results to differ materially include:

changes in the economy;

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

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

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

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

OVERVIEW

As a business development company, we are in the private equity business. Specifically, we provide long-term debt and equity investment capital to companies in a variety of industries. Our lending and investment activity has generally been focused on private finance and commercial real estate finance, primarily the investment in non-investment grade commercial mortgage-backed securities, which we refer to as CMBS, and collateralized debt obligation bonds and preferred shares, which we refer to as CDOs.

On May 3, 2005, we completed the sale of our portfolio of CMBS and CDO investments. Upon the completion of this transaction, our lending and investment activity has been focused primarily on private finance investments. Our private finance activity principally involves providing financing through privately negotiated long-term debt and equity investment capital. Our financing is generally used to fund growth, acquisitions, buyouts, recapitalizations, note purchases, bridge financings, and other types of financings. We generally invest in private companies though, from time to time, we may invest in companies that are public but lack access to additional public capital or whose securities may not be marginable.

Our portfolio composition at June 30, 2005, and December 31, 2004, was as follows:

	2005	2004
Private finance	95%	76%
Commercial real estate finance	5%	24%

Our earnings depend primarily on the level of interest and dividend income, fee and other income, and net gains or losses earned on our investment portfolio after deducting interest expense on borrowed capital and operating expenses. Interest income results from the stated interest rate earned on a loan or debt security and the amortization of loan origination fees and discounts. The level of interest income is directly related to the balance of the interest-bearing investment portfolio outstanding during the period multiplied by the weighted average yield. Our ability to generate interest income is dependent on economic, regulatory, and competitive factors that influence new investment activity, the level of repayments in the portfolio, the amount of loans and debt securities for which interest is not accruing and our ability to secure debt and equity capital for our investment activities.

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

PORTFOLIO AND INVESTMENT ACTIVITY

The total portfolio at value, investment activity, and the yield on interest-bearing investments at and for the three and six months ended June 30, 2005 and 2004, and at and for the year ended December 31, 2004, were as follows:

	At and for the Three Months Ended June 30,		At and for the Six Months Ended June 30,		At and for the Year Ended December 31,
	2005	2004	2005	2004	2004
(\$ in millions)					
	(unaudited)		(unaudited)		
Portfolio at value	\$ 2,714.3	\$ 2,784.8	\$ 2,714.3	\$ 2,784.8	\$ 3,013.4
Investments funded	\$ 389.3	\$ 577.3	\$ 654.9	\$ 795.1	\$ 1,524.5
Change in accrued or reinvested interest and dividends	\$ (14.1)	\$ 13.1	\$ (3.6)	\$ 26.1	\$ 52.2
Principal collections related to investment repayments or sales	\$ 932.6	\$ 193.7	\$ 1,090.8	\$ 430.9	\$ 909.2
Yield on interest-bearing investments ⁽¹⁾	13.2%	14.0%	13.2%	14.0%	14.0%

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

Private Finance

The private finance portfolio at value, investment activity, and the yield on loans and debt securities at and for the three and six months ended June 30, 2005 and 2004, and at and for the year ended December 31, 2004, were as follows:

(\$ in millions)	At and for the Three Months Ended June 30,		At and for the Six Months Ended June 30,		At and for the Year Ended December 31,
	2005	2004	2005	2004	2004
	(unaudited)		(unaudited)		
Portfolio at value:					
Loans and debt securities	\$ 1,633.0	\$ 1,278.1	\$ 1,633.0	\$ 1,278.1	\$ 1,602.9
Equity securities	937.5	634.4	937.5	634.4	699.2
Total portfolio	\$ 2,570.5	\$ 1,912.5	\$ 2,570.5	\$ 1,912.5	\$ 2,302.1
Investments funded ⁽¹⁾	\$ 298.0	\$ 404.8	\$ 466.3	\$ 562.5	\$ 1,140.8
Change in accrued or reinvested interest and dividends	\$ 6.5	\$ 10.4	\$ 14.4	\$ 21.4	\$ 45.6
Principal collections related to investment repayments or sales	\$ 178.8	\$ 189.6	\$ 330.0	\$ 394.5	\$ 551.9
Yield on interest-bearing investments ⁽²⁾	13.7%	14.6%	13.7%	14.6%	13.9%

(1) Investments funded for the six months ended June 30, 2004, included a \$47.5 million subordinated debt investment in The Hillman Companies, Inc. received in conjunction with the sale of Hillman as discussed below.

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

Our investment activity is focused on making long-term investments in the debt and equity of primarily private middle market companies. Debt investments may include senior loans, second lien debt, unitranche debt (a single debt investment that is a blend of senior and subordinated debt), or subordinated debt (with or without equity features). The junior debt that we invest in that is lower in repayment priority than senior debt is also known as mezzanine debt. Equity investments may include a minority equity stake in connection with a debt investment or a substantial equity stake in connection with a buyout transaction. In a buyout transaction, we generally invest in senior and/or subordinated debt and equity (preferred and/or voting or non-voting common) where our equity ownership represents a significant portion of the equity, but may or may not represent a controlling interest. In addition, we may fund most or all of the debt upon the closing of certain buyout transactions and then the portfolio company may refinance some or all of the senior debt subsequent to closing, which would reduce our investment.

We intend to take a balanced approach to private equity investing that emphasizes a complementary mix of debt investments and buyout investments. The combination of these two types of investments provides current interest and related portfolio income and the potential for future capital gains. Our current strategy is to focus on buyout and recapitalization transactions where we can manage risk through the structure and terms of our debt and equity investments and where we can potentially realize more attractive total returns from both current interest and fee income and future capital gains. We are also focusing our debt investing on smaller middle market companies where we can provide both senior and subordinated debt or unitranche debt.

The level of investment activity for investments funded and principal repayments for private finance investments can vary substantially from period to period depending on the number and size of

investments that we make or that we exit and many other factors, including the amount of debt and equity capital available to middle market companies, the level of merger and acquisition activity for such companies, the general economic environment, and the competitive environment for the types of investments we make. We believe that merger and acquisition activity in the middle market was strong in 2004 and has continued into 2005, which has resulted in an increase in private finance investment opportunities, as well as increased repayments.

Investments funded for the six months ended June 30, 2005 and 2004, and for the year ended December 31, 2004, consisted of the following:

(\$ in millions)	Loans and Debt Securities	Equity Interests	Total
<i>For the Six Months Ended June 30, 2005</i>			
Companies more than 25% owned	\$ 121.5	\$ 20.8	\$ 142.3
Companies 5% to 25% owned	2.4	1.1	3.5
Companies less than 5% owned	283.1	37.4	320.5
Total	\$ 407.0	\$ 59.3	\$ 466.3
<i>For the Six Months Ended June 30, 2004</i>			
Companies more than 25% owned	\$ 189.4	\$ 106.2	\$ 295.6
Companies 5% to 25% owned	24.8	16.4	41.2
Companies less than 5% owned	213.5	12.2	225.7
Total	\$ 427.7	\$ 134.8	\$ 562.5
<i>For the Year Ended December 31, 2004</i>			
Companies more than 25% owned	\$ 445.4	\$ 171.2	\$ 616.6
Companies 5% to 25% owned	112.0	14.4	126.4
Companies less than 5% owned	351.5	46.3	397.8
Total	\$ 908.9	\$ 231.9	\$ 1,140.8

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

At June 30, 2005, we had outstanding investment commitments to private finance portfolio companies totaling \$541.0 million, including the following:

We have various commitments to Callidus Capital Corporation (Callidus), an asset management company that structures and manages collateralized debt obligations (CDOs), collateralized loan obligations (CLOs), and other related investments. We own 80% of the equity of the management company. Our commitment to Callidus consists of the following:

(\$ in millions)	Committed Amount	Amount Drawn	Amount Available to be Drawn
Subordinated debt to support warehouse facilities & warehousing activities ⁽¹⁾	\$ 85.0 ⁽²⁾	\$	\$ 85.0
Revolving line of credit for working capital	4.0	1.3	2.7
Revolving line of credit facility to support underwriting and syndication activities	150.0		150.0
Total	\$ 239.0	\$ 1.3	\$ 237.7

⁽¹⁾ Callidus has two secured warehouse credit facilities with third parties for up to \$300 million and \$400 million, respectively. These facilities are used primarily to finance the acquisition of loans pending securitization through a CDO or CLO. In conjunction with these warehouse credit facilities, we have agreed to designate our \$85 million subordinated debt commitment for Callidus to draw upon to provide first loss capital as needed to support the warehouse facilities.

⁽²⁾ Subsequent to June 30, 2005, we increased our \$85 million subordinated debt commitment to \$100 million for Callidus to draw upon to provide first loss capital as needed to support its warehouse facilities.

In addition, we had a commitment to Callidus to purchase preferred equity in future CDO or CLO transactions of \$76.8 million at June 30, 2005.

\$162.3 million in the form of debt and equity to Norwesco, Inc., of which we funded \$157.0 million in July 2005.

\$15.9 million in the form of equity to eight private venture capital funds.

\$15.0 million in the form of debt of financing commitments to S.B. Restaurant Company, of which \$2.5 million was funded in July 2005.

\$8.2 million in the form of equity to Pennsylvania Avenue Investors, L.P., a limited partnership controlled by us that invests in private buyout equity funds.

In July 2005, we funded \$215.4 million on the total commitments outstanding to private finance portfolio companies at June 30, 2005, including \$53.6 million funded under the Callidus underwriting and syndication facility to fund its senior debt investment in Triax Holdings, LLC.

We may be required to fund additional amounts under earn-out arrangements primarily related to buyout transactions in the future if those companies meet agreed-upon performance targets. In addition, we had commitments to private finance portfolio companies in the form of standby letters of credit and guarantees totaling \$146.8 million. See Financial Condition, Liquidity and Capital Resources.

On July 7, 2005, we announced an investment of \$77.0 million in Triax Holdings, LLC (Triax) to finance its acquisition of substantially all of the assets of Spear Dermatology Products, Inc. and Spear Pharmaceuticals, Inc. The controlling voting equity interests of Triax were acquired by GAC Investments, Inc. (GAC), a portfolio company controlled by us. We invested \$26.4 million in the common stock of GAC to support its acquisition of Triax. We also invested \$50.6 million in the

subordinated debt of Triax. Callidus provided \$56.0 million of senior debt to Triax in connection with this transaction.

In July 2005, we sold Housecall Medical Resources, Inc. for a total transaction value of \$106.4 million. We were repaid our \$15.9 million of outstanding loans and realized a gain, including amounts held in escrow, of approximately \$53.5 million, subject to post-closing adjustments. Approximately \$7.0 million of our proceeds will be held in escrow for up to a three-year period.

In July 2005, we completed the sale of Fairchild Industrial Products Company for a total transaction value of \$33.3 million. We were repaid our outstanding loans and realized a gain of approximately \$16.7 million, subject to post-closing adjustments.

On March 31, 2004, we sold our control investment in The Hillman Companies, Inc. (Hillman) for a total transaction value of \$510 million, including the repayment of outstanding debt and adding the value of Hillman's outstanding trust preferred shares. We were repaid our existing \$44.6 million in outstanding debt. Total consideration to us from this sale, including the repayment of debt, was \$245.6 million, which included net cash proceeds of \$198.1 million and the receipt of a new subordinated debt instrument of \$47.5 million. During the second quarter of 2004, we sold a \$5.0 million participation in our subordinated debt in Hillman to a third party, which reduced our investment, and no gain or loss resulted from the transaction. For the year ended December 31, 2004, we realized a gain of \$150.3 million on the transaction.

The yield on the private finance loans and debt securities was 13.7% at June 30, 2005, as compared to 13.9% at December 31, 2004. The weighted average yield on the private finance loans and debt securities may fluctuate from period to period depending on the yield on new loans and debt securities, the yield on loans and debt securities repaid, and the amount of lower-yielding senior debt that has been funded. We may fund most or all of the debt and equity capital upon the closing of certain buyout transactions, which may include investments in lower-yielding senior debt. In addition, we may provide lower-yielding senior debt to existing portfolio companies that may or may not be controlled by us.

Our largest investments at value at June 30, 2005, were in Advantage Sales & Marketing, Inc. and Business Loan Express, LLC (BLX). See Results of Operations for a discussion of the net change in unrealized appreciation or depreciation related to these investments.

Advantage Sales and Marketing, Inc. At June 30, 2005, our investment in Advantage Sales & Marketing, Inc. (Advantage) totaled \$261.4 million at cost and \$405.5 million at value, or 12.1% of our total assets, which includes unrealized appreciation of \$144.1 million. We completed the purchase of a majority ownership in Advantage in June 2004.

Total interest and related portfolio income earned from our investment in Advantage for the six months ended June 30, 2005 and 2004, was \$18.5 million and \$2.8 million, respectively, which includes interest income of \$15.4 million and \$0.1 million, respectively, and fees and other income of \$3.1 million and \$2.7 million, respectively. Net change in unrealized appreciation or depreciation for the six months ended June 30, 2005, includes \$119.9 million of unrealized appreciation related to Advantage.

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

Business Loan Express, LLC. At June 30, 2005, our investment in BLX totaled \$283.9 million at cost and \$340.0 million at value, or 10.1% of our total assets, which includes unrealized appreciation of \$56.1 million. BLX was acquired in 2000.

Total interest and related portfolio income earned from the Company's investment in BLX for the six months ended June 30, 2005 and 2004, was \$16.6 million and \$22.9 million, respectively, which included interest income on the subordinated debt and Class A equity interests of \$6.9 million and \$11.3 million, respectively, dividend income on Class B interests of \$5.0 million and \$4.8 million, respectively, and fees and other income of \$4.7 million and \$6.8 million, respectively. Interest and dividend income from BLX for the six months ended June 30, 2005 and 2004, included interest and dividend income of \$3.3 million and \$9.9 million, respectively, that was paid in kind. The interest and dividends paid in kind were paid to the Company through the issuance of additional debt or equity interests. Accrued interest and dividends receivable at June 30, 2005, included accrued interest and dividends due from BLX totaling \$3.4 million, of which \$3.0 million was paid in cash in early July 2005.

BLX is a national, non-bank lender that participates in the SBA's 7(a) Guaranteed Loan Program and is licensed by the SBA as a Small Business Lending Company (SBLC). BLX is a nationwide preferred lender, as designated by the SBA, and originates, sells, and services small business loans. In addition, BLX originates conventional small business loans, small investment real estate loans and loans under the USDA Business and Industry Guaranteed Loan Program (B&I). BLX has offices across the United States and is headquartered in New York, New York. Changes in the laws or regulations that govern SBLCs or the SBA 7(a) Guaranteed Loan Program or changes in government funding for this program could have a material adverse impact on BLX and, as a result, could negatively affect our financial results.

As a limited liability company, BLX's taxable income flows through directly to its members. BLX's annual taxable income generally differs from its book income for the fiscal year due to temporary and permanent differences in the recognition of income and expenses. We hold all of BLX's Class A and Class B interests, and 94.9% of the Class C interests. BLX's taxable income is first allocated to the Class A interests to the extent that dividends are paid in cash or in kind on such interests, with the remainder being allocated to the Class B and C interests. BLX declares dividends on its Class B interests based on an estimate of its annual taxable income allocable to such interests.

At December 31, 2004, our subordinated debt investment in BLX was \$44.6 million at cost and value. Effective January 1, 2005, this debt plus accrued interest of \$0.2 million was exchanged for Class B equity interests of \$44.8 million, which is included in private finance equity interests. We believe this exchange strengthened BLX's equity capital base and simplified its capital structure. Since the subordinated debt is no longer outstanding, the amount of taxable income available to flow through to BLX's equity holders will increase by the amount of interest that would have otherwise been paid on this debt.

We had a commitment to BLX of \$20.0 million in the form of a revolving credit facility to provide working capital to the company which matured on June 30, 2005. There were no amounts outstanding under this facility at maturity.

At June 30, 2005, BLX had a three-year \$275.0 million revolving credit facility that matures in January 2007. The facility provides for a sub-facility for the issuance of letters of credit for up to a total of \$50.0 million. As the controlling equity owner in BLX, we have provided an unconditional guaranty to the revolving credit facility lenders in an amount equal to 50% of the total obligations (consisting of principal, letters of credit issued under the facility, accrued interest, and other fees) of BLX under the revolving credit facility. At June 30, 2005, the principal amount outstanding on the revolving credit facility was \$175.3 million and letters of credit issued under the facility were \$39.5 million. The total obligation guaranteed by us at June 30, 2005, was \$107.7 million. This guaranty can be called by the lenders only in the event of a default by BLX. BLX was in compliance with the terms of the revolving credit facility at June 30, 2005. At June 30, 2005, we had also

provided four standby letters of credit totaling \$35.6 million in connection with four term securitization transactions completed by BLX.

Commercial Real Estate Finance

The commercial real estate finance portfolio at value, investment activity, and the yield on interest-bearing investments at and for the three and six months ended June 30, 2005 and 2004, and at and for the year ended December 31, 2004, were as follows:

	At and for the Three Months Ended June 30,				At and for the Six Months Ended June 30,				At and for the Year Ended December 31,	
	2005		2004		2005		2004		2004	
	Value	(unaudited) Yield ⁽¹⁾	Value	Yield ⁽¹⁾	Value	(unaudited) Yield	Value	Yield	Value	Yield ⁽¹⁾
(\$ in millions)										
Portfolio at value:										
CMBS bonds	\$		\$ 530.8	13.0%	\$		\$ 530.8	13.0%	\$ 373.8	14.6%
CDO bonds and preferred shares			175.6	17.3%			175.6	17.3%	212.6	16.8%
Commercial mortgage loans	116.1	6.7%	147.0	8.5%	116.1	6.7%	147.0	8.5%	95.0	6.8%
Real estate owned	16.6		14.4		16.6		14.4		16.9	
Equity interests	11.1		4.5		11.1		4.5		13.0	
Total portfolio	\$ 143.8		\$ 872.3		\$ 143.8		\$ 872.3		\$ 711.3	
Investments										
funded	\$ 91.3		\$ 172.5		\$ 188.6		\$ 232.6		\$ 383.7	
Change in accrued or reinvested interest	\$ (20.6)		\$ 2.7		\$ (18.0)		\$ 4.7		\$ 6.6	
Principal collections related to investment repayments or sales	\$ 753.8		\$ 4.1		\$ 760.8		\$ 36.4		\$ 357.3	

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

Our commercial real estate investments funded for the six months ended June 30, 2005 and 2004, and for the year ended December 31, 2004, were as follows:

(\$ in millions)	Face Amount	Discount	Amount Funded
<i>For the Six Months Ended June 30, 2005</i>			
CMBS bonds (4 new issuances) ⁽²⁾	\$ 211.5	\$ (90.5)	\$ 121.0
Commercial mortgage loans	67.1	(0.9)	66.2
Equity interests	1.4		1.4
Total	\$ 280.0	\$ (91.4)	\$ 188.6
<i>For the Six Months Ended June 30, 2004</i>			
CMBS bonds (8 new issuances) ⁽¹⁾	\$ 262.3	\$ (110.0)	\$ 152.3
CDO bonds and preferred shares (1 issuance)	4.0	(0.3)	3.7
Commercial mortgage loans	84.8	(8.3)	76.5
Equity interests	0.1		0.1
Total	\$ 351.2	\$ (118.6)	\$ 232.6
<i>For the Year Ended December 31, 2004</i>			
CMBS bonds (13 new issuances) ⁽¹⁾	\$ 419.1	\$ (183.7)	\$ 235.4
CDO bonds and preferred shares (3 issuances)	40.5	(0.1)	40.4
Commercial mortgage loans	112.1	(8.2)	103.9
Equity interests	4.0		4.0
Total	\$ 575.7	\$ (192.0)	\$ 383.7

(1) CMBS investments also include investments in issuances in which we have previously purchased CMBS bonds.

(2) The CMBS bonds invested in during the six months ended June 30, 2005, were sold on May 3, 2005.

At June 30, 2005, we had outstanding funding commitments related to commercial mortgage loans and equity interests of \$50.9 million, including \$40.0 million to Timarron Capital, Inc., and commitments in the form of standby letters of credit and guarantees related to equity interests of \$7.1 million.

CMBS Bonds and Collateralized Debt Obligation Bonds and Preferred Shares.

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

Upon the closing of the sale transaction, we had estimated the net realized gain from the sale to be approximately \$216 million, after estimated transaction and other costs of approximately \$20 million. Actual transaction and other costs totaled \$7.8 million, which were recorded against the net realized gain, and actual compensation-related expenses totaled \$6.4 million, which have been recorded as employee expenses instead of as a reduction to the net realized gain.

For tax purposes, we estimate that the net gain from the sale of the CMBS and CDO portfolio will be approximately \$241 million, after transaction and other costs of \$7.8 million. The difference between the net gain for book and tax purposes results from temporary differences in the recognition of income and expenses related to these assets.

Simultaneous with the sale of our CMBS and CDO portfolio, we entered into a platform assets purchase agreement with CWCapital Investments LLC, an affiliate of the Caisse (CWCapital), pursuant to which we agreed to sell certain commercial real estate related assets, including servicer advances, intellectual property, software and other platform assets, subject to certain adjustments. This transaction was completed on July 13, 2005, and we received total cash proceeds of approximately \$5.3 million. No gain or loss resulted from the transaction. Under this agreement, we have agreed not to invest in CMBS and real estate-related CDOs and refrain from certain other real estate-related investing or servicing activities for a period of three years, subject to certain limitations and excluding our existing portfolio and related activities.

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

We also entered into a transition services agreement with CWCapital pursuant to which we provided certain transition services to CWCapital for a limited transition period to facilitate the transfer of various servicing and other rights related to the CMBS and CDO portfolio. During the transition period, we agreed, among other things, to continue to act as servicer or special servicer with respect to the CMBS and CDO portfolio. Services provided under the transition services agreement were completed on July 13, 2005. For the three months ended June 30, 2005, we received a total of \$1.1 million under the transition services agreement as reimbursement for employee and administrative expenses. These amounts reduced our employee expenses by \$0.9 million and administrative expenses by \$0.2 million.

As a result of this transaction, our net investment income was lowered in the second quarter of 2005 due to the loss of interest income from the portfolio sold (net of interest expense reductions from repayments on our revolving line of credit and interest income earned on excess cash generated from the sale). In addition, our net investment income was lowered during the quarter due to employee-related expenses incurred as a result of the sale. See **Results of Operations** below for further discussion. We expect that our net investment income will continue to be lower in the near term until the proceeds from the CMBS and CDO asset sale can be redeployed into private finance debt and equity investments. However, it is expected that any reduction in net investment income will be offset by the \$227.7 million net gain realized from the sale.

In addition, we entered into a letter of intent with an affiliate of the Caisse relating to the sale of certain of our commercial mortgage loans and commercial real estate owned. No transaction was consummated and therefore the letter of intent terminated on June 30, 2005. We continue to hold our portfolio of commercial mortgage loans, real estate owned and equity interests.

Hedging Activities

We have invested in commercial mortgage loans and CMBS and CDO bonds, which are purchased at prices that are based in part on comparable Treasury rates. We have entered into transactions with one or more financial institutions to hedge against movement in Treasury rates on certain of the commercial mortgage loans and CMBS and CDO bonds. These transactions, referred to as short sales, involve receiving the proceeds from the short sales of borrowed Treasury securities, with the obligation to replenish the borrowed Treasury securities at a later date based on the then current market price, whatever that price may be. Risks in these contracts arise from movements in the value of the borrowed Treasury securities due to changes in interest rates and from the possible inability of counterparties to meet the terms of their contracts. If the value of the borrowed Treasury securities increases, we will incur losses on these transactions. These losses are limited to the increase in value of the borrowed Treasury securities; conversely, the value of the hedged commercial mortgage loans would likely increase. If the value of the borrowed Treasury securities decreases, we will incur gains on these transactions which are limited to the decline in value of the borrowed Treasury securities; conversely, the value of the hedged commercial mortgage loans would likely decrease. We do not anticipate nonperformance by any counterparty in connection with these transactions.

The total obligations to replenish borrowed Treasury securities, including accrued interest payable on the obligations, were \$18.1 million and \$38.2 million at June 30, 2005, and December 31, 2004, respectively. The net proceeds related to the sales of the borrowed Treasury securities plus or minus the additional cash collateral provided or received under the terms of the transactions were \$18.1 million and \$38.2 million at June 30, 2005, and December 31, 2004, respectively. The hedge at June 30, 2005, related to commercial mortgage loans and the hedge at December 31, 2004, related primarily to CMBS and CDO bonds. The amount of the hedge will vary from period to period depending upon the amount of commercial real estate assets that we own and have hedged as of the balance sheet date.

Accrued Interest and Dividends Receivable

Accrued interest and dividends receivable as of June 30, 2005, and December 31, 2004, was as follows:

	2005	2004
(\$ in millions)		
Private finance	\$ 60.1	\$ 59.8
Commercial real estate finance		
CMBS and CDO bonds		18.9
Commercial mortgage loans and other	1.7	0.8
Total	\$ 61.8	\$ 79.5

Total accrued interest and dividends receivable declined from December 31, 2004, to June 30, 2005, primarily as a result of the sale of our portfolio of CMBS and CDO assets on May 3, 2005. See Commercial Real Estate Finance above.

Portfolio Asset Quality

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

At June 30, 2005, and December 31, 2004, our portfolio was graded as follows:

Grade	At June 30, 2005		At December 31, 2004	
	Portfolio at Value ⁽¹⁾	Percentage of Total Portfolio	Portfolio at Value	Percentage of Total Portfolio
(\$ in millions)				
1	\$ 1,158.1	42.7%	\$ 952.5	31.6%
2	1,321.2	48.7	1,850.5	61.4
3	143.8	5.3	121.2	4.0
4	8.9	0.3	11.7	0.4
5	82.3	3.0	77.5	2.6
	\$ 2,714.3	100.0%	\$ 3,013.4	100.0%

(1) The total portfolio at value at June 30, 2005, was \$299.1 million lower than the total portfolio at value at December 31, 2004, primarily due to the completion of the sale of our portfolio of CMBS and CDO assets on May 3, 2005. See Commercial Real Estate Finance above. The value of the CMBS and CDO assets at December 31, 2004, was \$586.4 million, and this value was included in Grade 2 assets. A portion of the principal proceeds from this sale were redeployed into the private finance portfolio during the second quarter of 2005. Cash and cash equivalents were \$490.0 million and \$57.2 million at June 30, 2005, and

December 31, 2004, respectively.

Total Grade 3, 4 and 5 portfolio assets were \$235.0 million and \$210.4 million, respectively, or were 8.6% and 7.0%, respectively, of the total portfolio at value at June 30, 2005, and December 31, 2004. Included in Grade 3, 4 and 5 assets at June 30, 2005, and December 31, 2004, were portfolio assets totaling \$25.7 million and \$38.3 million, respectively, that are secured by commercial real estate.

During the quarter ended June 30, 2005, two portfolio investments were moved from Grade 2 to Grade 3 for closer monitoring. These investments have accrued PIK and deferred interest that has accumulated to the point where the fair value of the investment as a whole may not support

additional interest accrual. When we have investments with PIK or deferred interest features, we include the accrued interest in the cost basis of our investment when we compare that to the portfolio company's enterprise value to determine the fair value of our investment. If the enterprise value is not sufficient to cover the cost basis including this accrued interest, we may cease accruing further interest. However, we remain contractually entitled to this interest and may collect it upon the sale or recapitalization of the portfolio company. For these two investments, we believed it was appropriate to discontinue the accrual of further interest, which increased our loans and debt securities on non-accrual status.

Grade 4 and 5 assets include loans, debt securities, and equity securities. We expect that a number of portfolio companies will be in the Grades 4 or 5 categories from time to time. Part of the business of private finance is working with troubled portfolio companies to improve their businesses and protect our investment. The number of portfolio companies and related investment amount included in Grade 4 and 5 may fluctuate from period to period. We continue to follow our historical practice of working with such companies in order to recover the maximum amount of our investment.

Loans and Debt Securities on Non-Accrual Status. At June 30, 2005, and December 31, 2004, loans and debt securities at value not accruing interest for the total investment portfolio were as follows:

	2005	2004
(\$ in millions)		
Loans and debt securities in workout status (classified as Grade 4 or 5) ⁽¹⁾		
Private finance		
Companies more than 25% owned	\$ 22.4	\$ 34.4
Companies less than 5% owned	15.1	16.5
Commercial real estate finance	15.8	5.6
Loans and debt securities not in workout status		
Private finance		
Companies more than 25% owned	37.0	29.4
Companies 5% to 25% owned		0.7
Companies less than 5% owned	68.9	15.8
Commercial real estate finance	2.0	12.5
Total	\$ 161.2	\$ 114.9
Percentage of total portfolio	5.9%	3.8%

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

Loans and Debt Securities Over 90 Days Delinquent. Loans and debt securities greater than 90 days delinquent at value at June 30, 2005, and December 31, 2004, were as follows:

	2005	2004
(\$ in millions)		
Private finance	\$ 77.5	\$ 73.5
Commercial real estate finance		
CMBS bonds		49.0
Commercial mortgage loans	17.1	10.1

Total	\$ 94.6	\$ 132.6
Percentage of total portfolio	3.5%	4.4%

Loans and debt securities on non-accrual status and over 90 days delinquent should not be added together as they are two separate measures of portfolio asset quality. Loans and debt securities that are in both categories (i.e., on non-accrual status and over 90 days delinquent) totaled \$73.6 million and \$43.9 million at June 30, 2005, and December 31, 2004, respectively, which included loans and debt securities that are secured by commercial real estate of \$15.5 million and \$10.2 million, respectively.

As a provider of long-term privately negotiated investment capital, we may defer payment of principal or interest from time to time. The nature of our private finance portfolio company relationships frequently provide an opportunity for portfolio companies to negotiate with us to amend the terms of payment to us or to restructure their debt and equity capital. During such restructuring, we may not receive or accrue interest or dividend payments. In general, interest is not accrued on loans and debt securities if we have doubt about interest collection, including where the enterprise value of the company may not support further accrual. In addition, interest may not accrue on loans to portfolio companies that are more than 50% owned by us depending on such company's capital requirements. Loans on non-accrual status may or may not be greater than 90 days delinquent. To the extent interest payments are received on a loan that is not accruing interest, we may use such payments to reduce our cost basis in the investment in lieu of recognizing interest income. As a result of these and other factors, the amount of the private finance portfolio that is greater than 90 days delinquent or on non-accrual status may vary from period to period. The investment portfolio is priced to provide current returns assuming that a portion of the portfolio at any time may not be accruing interest currently. We also price our private finance investments for a total return including interest or dividends plus gains from the sale of equity securities.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS**Comparison of Three Months Ended June 30, 2005 and 2004**

The following table summarizes the Company's operating results for the three months ended June 30, 2005 and 2004.

(\$ in thousands, except per share amounts)	For the Three Months Ended June 30,			Percentage Change
	2005	2004	Change	
	(unaudited)			
Interest and Related Portfolio Income				
Interest and dividends	\$ 71,330	\$ 74,173	\$ (2,843)	(4)%
Loan prepayment premiums	853	3,067	(2,214)	(72)%
Fees and other income	14,024	10,260	3,764	37%
Total interest and related portfolio income	86,207	87,500	(1,293)	(1)%
Expenses				
Interest	19,154	17,983	1,171	7%
Employee	22,877	11,920	10,957	92%
Administrative	23,048	9,076	13,972	154%
Total operating expenses	65,079	38,979	26,100	67%
Net investment income before income taxes	21,128	48,521	(27,393)	(56)%
Income tax expense (benefit), including excise tax	5,861	(469)	6,330	**
Net investment income	15,267	48,990	(33,723)	(69)%
Net Realized and Unrealized Gains (Losses)				
Net realized gains (losses)	207,496	26,603	180,893	*
Net change in unrealized appreciation or depreciation	89,122	19,749	69,373	*
Total net gains	296,618	46,352	250,266	*
Net income	\$ 311,885	\$ 95,342	\$ 216,543	227%
Diluted earnings per common share	\$ 2.29	\$ 0.73	\$ 1.56	214%
Weighted average common shares outstanding diluted	136,381	131,208	5,173	4%

* Net realized gains (losses) and net change in unrealized appreciation or depreciation can fluctuate significantly from period to period. As a result, quarterly comparisons may not be meaningful.

** Percentage change is not meaningful.

Total Interest and Related Portfolio Income. Total interest and related portfolio income includes interest and dividend income, loan prepayment premiums, and fees and other income.

Interest and dividend income for the three months ended June 30, 2005 and 2004, was composed of the following:

(\$ in millions)	2005	2004
Interest	\$ 66.0	\$ 70.1
Dividends	5.3	4.1
Total	\$ 71.3	\$ 74.2

The level of interest income, which includes interest paid in cash and in kind, is directly related to the balance of the interest-bearing investment portfolio outstanding during the period multiplied by the weighted average yield. The weighted average yield varies from period to period based on the current stated interest on interest-bearing investments and the amount of loans and debt securities for

which interest is not accruing. The interest-bearing investments in the portfolio at value and the weighted average yield on the interest-bearing investments in the portfolio at June 30, 2005 and 2004, were as follows:

(\$ in millions)	2005	2004
Interest-bearing portfolio at value	\$ 1,765.8	\$ 2,145.9
Portfolio yield	13.2%	14.0%

We completed the sale of our portfolio of interest-bearing CMBS and CDO bonds on May 3, 2005. As a result of this transaction, our interest income was reduced in the second quarter of 2005 due to the loss of interest from the portfolio sold (net of interest income earned on short-term excess cash investments). Total interest income related to CMBS and CDO portfolio for the three months ended June 30, 2005 and 2004, was \$7.3 million and \$23.4 million, respectively. The CMBS and CDO bonds sold had a cost basis of \$718.1 million and a weighted average yield on the cost basis of the bonds of approximately 13.8%. We expect that our interest income will be lower in the near term until the principal proceeds from the sale can be reinvested in the portfolio. Excess cash proceeds from the sale that were not used for the repayment of debt or other general corporate purposes were held in cash and cash equivalents. Interest income earned on cash and cash equivalents for the three months ended June 30, 2005 and 2004, was \$3.3 million and \$0.2 million, respectively.

Dividend income results from the dividend yield on preferred equity interests, if any, or the declaration of dividends by a portfolio company on preferred or common equity interests. Dividend income will vary from period to period depending upon the timing and amount of dividends that are declared or paid by a portfolio company on preferred or common equity interests. Dividend income for the three months ended June 30, 2005 and 2004, included \$3.0 million and \$2.8 million, respectively, of dividends from BLX on the Class B equity interests held by us. These dividends for the three months ended June 30, 2005, were paid in cash and these dividends for the three months ended June 30, 2004, were paid through the issuance of additional Class B equity interests.

Loan prepayment premiums were \$0.9 million and \$3.1 million for the three months ended June 30, 2005 and 2004, respectively. While the scheduled maturities of loans and debt securities generally range from five to ten years, it is not unusual for our borrowers to refinance or pay off their debts to us ahead of schedule. Therefore, we generally structure our loans to require a prepayment premium for the first three to five years of the loan. Accordingly, the amount of prepayment premiums will vary depending on the level of repayments and the age of the loans at the time of repayment.

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

Fees and other income for the three months ended June 30, 2005 and 2004, included fees relating to the following:

	2005	2004
(\$ in millions)		
Structuring and diligence	\$ 7.5	\$ 5.3
Transaction and other services provided to portfolio companies	0.4	0.6
Management, consulting and other services provided to portfolio companies and guaranty fees	5.2	3.7
Other income	0.9	0.7
Total fees and other income	\$ 14.0	\$ 10.3

Fees and other income are generally related to specific transactions or services and therefore may vary substantially from period to period depending on the level of investment activity and types of services provided. Fees and other income related to the CMBS and CDO portfolio were \$2.4 million and \$1.1 million for the three months ended June 30, 2005 and 2004, respectively. Loan origination fees that represent yield enhancement on a loan are capitalized and amortized into interest income over the life of the loan.

Advantage and BLX were our largest investments at value at June 30, 2005 and 2004, and together represented 22.2% and 19.2%, of our total assets, respectively. Total interest and related portfolio income earned from Advantage and BLX was \$9.4 million and \$8.8 million for the three months ended June 30, 2005, respectively, and \$2.8 million and \$11.8 million for the three months ended June 30, 2004, respectively.

Operating Expenses. Operating expenses include interest, employee, and administrative expenses. The fluctuations in interest expense during the three months ended June 30, 2005 and 2004, were primarily attributable to changes in the level of our borrowings under various notes payable and debentures and our revolving line of credit. Our borrowing activity and weighted average cost of debt, including fees and closing costs, at and for the three months ended June 30, 2005 and 2004, were as follows:

	At and for the Three Months Ended June 30,	
	2005	2004
(\$ in millions)		
Total outstanding debt	\$ 986.5	\$ 1,058.8
Average outstanding debt	\$ 1,071.0	\$ 891.2
Weighted average cost ⁽¹⁾	6.8%	6.8%

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

In addition to interest on indebtedness, interest expense includes interest on our obligations to replenish borrowed Treasury securities related to our hedging activities of \$0.5 million and \$1.4 million for the three months ended June 30, 2005 and 2004, respectively.

Employee expenses for the three months ended June 30, 2005 and 2004, were as follows:

	For the Three Months Ended June 30,	
	2005	2004
(\$ in millions)		
Salaries and employee benefits	\$ 11.7	\$ 9.0
Transition compensation, net	5.5	
Individual performance award (IPA)	1.9	3.5
IPA mark to market expense (benefit)	1.8	(0.6)
Individual performance bonus (IPB)	2.0	
 Total employee expense	 \$ 22.9	 \$ 11.9
 Number of employees	 152	 153

The change in salaries and employee benefits reflects the effect of wage increases and the change in mix of employees given their area of responsibility and relevant experience level.

Transition compensation costs were \$6.4 million for the three months ended June 30, 2005, including \$3.7 million of costs under retention agreements and \$2.7 million of transition services bonuses awarded to certain employees in the commercial real estate group as a result of the sale of the CMBS and CDO portfolio. Employee expenses were reduced by \$0.9 million for salary reimbursements from CWC Capital under the transition services agreement, resulting in net employee expenses related to the sale of the CMBS and CDO portfolio of \$5.5 million. See the caption *Commercial Real Estate Finance* above for additional information.

Employee expense related to the 31 employees in our commercial real estate group who terminated employment in the third quarter of 2005 as a result of the sale of our CMBS and CDO portfolio, was \$2.0 million and \$1.7 million for the three months ended June 30, 2005 and 2004, respectively. While we estimate payroll savings from this head count reduction, we will continue to grow our other investment professional resources as our private equity portfolio grows, which we expect will partially offset these savings.

The IPA is contributed to a deferred compensation trust and the accounts of the trust are consolidated with our accounts. We are required to mark to market the liability of the trust and this adjustment is recorded to the IPA compensation expense. For the three months ended June 30, 2005 and 2004, the IPA expense included a mark to market increase to the IPA expense of \$1.8 million and a mark to market decrease in the IPA expense of \$0.6 million, respectively. Because the IPA is deferred compensation, the cost of this award is not a current expense for purposes of computing our taxable income. The expense is deferred for tax purposes until distributions are made from the trust.

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

Administrative expenses include legal and accounting fees, valuation assistance fees, insurance premiums, the cost of leases for our headquarters in Washington, DC, and our regional offices, stock record expenses, directors' fees, and various other expenses. Administrative expenses were \$23.1 million for the three months ended June 30, 2005. This is a \$14.0 million increase over administrative expenses of \$9.1 million for the three months ended June 30, 2004.

Administrative expenses for the three months ended June 30, 2005, include legal and professional fees and other costs related to the response to requests for information in connection with two government investigations totaling \$13.5 million. We expect that these expenses may remain high and difficult to predict in the near term as the result of ongoing requests for documents and information.

Income Tax Expense (Benefit), Including Excise Tax. Our wholly owned subsidiary, AC Corp, is a corporation subject to federal and state income taxes and records a benefit or expense for income taxes as appropriate. For the three months ended June 30, 2005 and 2004, we recorded a net tax expense of \$1.9 million and a net tax benefit of \$0.5 million, respectively, primarily as a result of AC Corp's operating results for the periods. In addition, we currently expect that our estimated annual taxable income for 2005 will be in excess of our estimated dividend distributions to shareholders in 2005 from such taxable income, and that such estimated excess taxable income will be spilled over for distribution in 2006. Therefore, we expect that we will generally be required to pay a 4% excise tax on excess taxable income spilled over. Accordingly, we accrued an excise tax of \$4.0 million in the second quarter based upon our estimate of taxable income earned for the six months ended June 30, 2005.

Realized Gains and Losses. Net realized gains primarily result from the sale of equity securities associated with certain private finance investments, the sale of CMBS bonds and CDO bonds and preferred shares, and the realization of unamortized discount resulting from the sale and early repayment of private finance loans and commercial mortgage loans, offset by losses on investments. Net realized gains for the three months ended June 30, 2005 and 2004, were as follows:

(\$ in millions)	For the Three Months Ended June 30,	
	2005	2004
Realized gains	\$ 244.7	\$ 48.0
Realized losses	(37.2)	(21.4)
Net realized gains	\$ 207.5	\$ 26.6

When we exit an investment and realize a gain or loss, we make an accounting entry to reverse any unrealized appreciation or depreciation, respectively, we had previously recorded to reflect the appreciated or depreciated value of the investment. For the three months ended June 30, 2005 and 2004, we reversed previously recorded unrealized appreciation or depreciation when gains or losses were realized as follows:

(\$ in millions)	For the Three Months Ended June 30,	
	2005 ⁽¹⁾	2004
Reversal of previously recorded net unrealized appreciation associated with realized gains	\$ (16.6)	\$ (25.6)
Reversal of previously recorded net unrealized depreciation associated with realized losses	37.1	21.8
Total reversal	\$ 20.5	\$ (3.8)

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

Realized gains and losses for the three months ended June 30, 2005 and 2004, resulted from various private finance and commercial real estate finance transactions.

Realized gains for the three months ended June 30, 2005, primarily resulted from the sale of our CMBS and CDO assets, as discussed above under the caption Commercial Real Estate Finance, (\$227.7 million, net of a realized loss of \$0.7 million from related hedges), transactions involving three private finance portfolio companies Master Plan, Inc. (\$3.7 million), Ginsey Industries, Inc. (\$2.8 million), and Professional Paint, Inc. (\$1.0 million) and two transactions involving commercial mortgage loans (\$6.3 million).

Realized gains for the three months ended June 30, 2004, primarily resulted from transactions involving six private finance portfolio companies CorrFlex Graphics, LLC (\$25.7 million), The Hartz Mountain Corporation (\$8.2 million), International Fiber Corporation (\$5.3 million), Housecall Medical Resources, Inc. (\$4.6 million), SmartMail, LLC (\$2.1 million) and The Hillman Companies, Inc. (\$1.2 million). The additional gain on Hillman related to post-closing adjustments.

Realized losses for the three months ended June 30, 2005, primarily resulted from transactions involving three private finance portfolio companies Norstan Apparel Shops, Inc. (\$18.5 million), E-Talk Corporation (\$9.0 million), and Garden Ridge Corporation (\$7.1 million), and one transaction involving commercial mortgage loans (\$2.1 million).

Realized losses for the three months ended June 30, 2004, primarily resulted from transactions involving two private finance portfolio companies Executive Greetings, Inc. (\$19.3 million) and Startec Global Communications Corporation (\$1.0 million), and one transaction involving a commercial mortgage loan (\$1.0 million).

Change in Unrealized Appreciation or Depreciation. We determine the value of each investment in our portfolio on a quarterly basis, and changes in value result in unrealized appreciation or depreciation being recognized in our statement of operations. Value, as defined in Section 2(a)(41) of the Investment Company Act of 1940, is (i) the market price for those securities for which a market quotation is readily available and (ii) for all other securities and assets, fair value is as determined in good faith by the Board of Directors. Since there is typically no readily available market value for the investments in our portfolio, we value substantially all of our portfolio investments at fair value as determined in good faith by the Board of Directors pursuant to our valuation policy and a consistently applied valuation process. At June 30, 2005, portfolio investments recorded at fair value were approximately 80% of our total assets. Because of the inherent uncertainty of determining the fair value of investments that do not have a readily available market value, the fair value of our investments determined in good faith by the Board of Directors may differ significantly from the values that would have been used had a ready market existed for the investments, and the differences could be material.

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

company has appreciated in value and our equity security has also appreciated in value. Changes in fair value are recorded in the statement of operations as net change in unrealized appreciation or depreciation.

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

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

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

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

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

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

To balance the lack of publicly available information about our private portfolio companies, we will continue to work with independent third-party consultants to obtain assistance in determining fair value for a portion of the private finance portfolio each quarter. We work with these consultants to obtain assistance as additional support in the preparation of our internal valuation analysis for a portion of the portfolio each quarter (for all investments with a cost or value greater than \$250,000). In addition, we may receive independent assessments of a particular private finance portfolio company's value in the ordinary course of business, most often in the context of a prospective sale transaction or in the context of a bankruptcy process. The valuation analysis prepared by management using these independent valuation resources is submitted to our Board of Directors for its determination of fair value of the portfolio in good faith.

At June 30, 2005, S&P Corporate Value Consulting (S&P CVC) assisted us by reviewing our valuations of 72 portfolio companies, including Advantage and BLX. Additionally, Houlihan Lokey Howard and Zukin (Houlihan Lokey) reviewed our valuation of Advantage. For the remaining quarters in 2005, we intend to continue to obtain valuation assistance from S&P CVC, Houlihan Lokey and possibly other third parties. We currently anticipate that we will generally obtain assistance for all companies in the portfolio where we own more than 50% of the outstanding voting equity securities for each of the remaining quarters in 2005 and that we will generally obtain assistance for companies where we own equal to or less than 50% of the outstanding voting equity securities at least once during the course of the year. Valuation assistance may or may not be obtained for new companies that enter the portfolio after June 30 of any calendar year during that year. We estimate that professional fees for valuation assistance for all of 2005, including the expense incurred in the first and second quarters, will be approximately \$1.5 million.

Net Change in Unrealized Appreciation or Depreciation. For the portfolio, net change in unrealized appreciation or depreciation for the three months ended June 30, 2005 and 2004, consisted of the following:

(\$ in millions)	2005 ⁽¹⁾	2004 ⁽¹⁾
Net unrealized appreciation or depreciation	\$ 68.6	\$ 23.5
Reversal of previously recorded unrealized appreciation associated with realized gains	(16.6)	(25.6)
Reversal of previously recorded unrealized depreciation associated with realized losses	37.1	21.8
Net change in unrealized appreciation or depreciation	\$ 89.1	\$ 19.7

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

For the three months ended June 30, 2005, our two largest investments were in Advantage and BLX. The following is a summary of the methodology that we used to determine the fair value of these investments.

Advantage Sales & Marketing, Inc. We determined the enterprise value of Advantage by using its trailing twelve month normalized EBITDA times a multiple. The multiple we used was consistent with our entry multiple when we acquired Advantage in June 2004. Using this enterprise value, we determined the value of our investments in Advantage to be \$405.5 million. Unrealized appreciation on our investment was \$144.1 million at June 30, 2005. This is an increase in unrealized appreciation in the second quarter of 2005 of \$51.0 million, which has primarily resulted from an increase in its trailing twelve month normalized EBITDA since June 2004. The increase in EBITDA is primarily related to the realization of integration related cost savings. Houlihan Lokey and S&P CVC assisted us with the valuation of our investment in Advantage at June 30, 2005. S&P CVC also assisted us with the valuation of our investment in Advantage at December 31, 2004.

Business Loan Express, LLC. To determine the value of our investment in BLX at June 30, 2005, we performed four separate valuation analyses to determine a range of values: (1) analysis of comparable public company trading multiples, (2) analysis of BLX's value assuming an initial public offering, (3) analysis of merger and acquisition transactions for financial services companies, and (4) a discounted dividend analysis. We received valuation assistance from S&P CVC for our investment in BLX at June 30, 2005 and December 31, 2004.

With respect to the analysis of comparable public company trading multiples and the analysis of BLX's value assuming an initial public offering, we compute a median trailing and forward price earnings multiple to apply to BLX's pro-forma net income adjusted for certain capital structure changes that we believe would likely occur should the company be sold. Each quarter we evaluate which public commercial finance companies should be included in the comparable group. The comparable group at June 30, 2005, was made up of CapitalSource, Inc., CIT Group, Inc., Financial Federal Corporation, GATX Corporation, and Marlin Business Services Corporation, which is consistent with the comparable group at December 31, 2004.

Our investment in BLX at June 30, 2005, was valued at \$340.0 million. This fair value was within the range of values determined by the four valuation analyses. Unrealized appreciation on our investment was \$56.1 million at June 30, 2005. This is an increase in unrealized appreciation in the second quarter of 2005 of \$7.6 million.

Per Share Amounts. All per share amounts included in the Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations section have been computed using the weighted average common shares used to compute diluted earnings per share, which were 136.4 million and 131.2 million for the three months ended June 30, 2005 and 2004, respectively.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS**Comparison of Six Months Ended June 30, 2005 and 2004**

The following table summarizes our condensed operating results for the six months ended June 30, 2005 and 2004.

	For the Six Months Ended June 30,		Change	Percentage Change
	2005	2004		
(\$ in thousands, except per share amounts)				
(unaudited)				
Interest and Related Portfolio Income				
Interest and dividends	\$ 156,275	\$ 147,712	\$ 8,563	6%
Loan prepayment premiums	2,530	4,017	(1,487)	(37)%
Fees and other income	22,321	17,536	4,785	27%
Total interest and related portfolio income	181,126	169,265	11,861	7%
Expenses				
Interest	39,379	37,096	2,283	6%
Employee	38,333	24,275	14,058	58%
Administrative	43,802	14,903	28,899	194%
Total operating expenses	121,514	76,274	45,240	59%
Net investment income before income taxes	59,612	92,991	(33,379)	(36)%
Income tax expense (benefit), including excise tax	5,593	(544)	6,137	**
Net investment income	54,019	93,535	(39,516)	(42)%
Net Realized and Unrealized Gains (Losses)				
Net realized gains (losses)	217,781	174,453	43,328	*
Net change in unrealized appreciation or depreciation	159,706	(152,338)	312,044	*
Total net gains	377,487	22,115	355,372	*
Net income	\$ 431,506	\$ 115,650	\$ 315,856	273%
Diluted earnings per common share	\$ 3.17	\$ 0.88	\$ 2.29	260%
Weighted average common shares outstanding diluted	135,982	131,620	4,362	3%

*

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Net realized gains (losses) and net change in unrealized appreciation or depreciation can fluctuate significantly from period to period. As a result, year-to-date comparisons may not be meaningful.

** Percentage change is not meaningful.

Total Interest and Related Portfolio Income. Total interest and related portfolio income includes interest and dividend income, loan prepayment premiums, and fees and other income.

Interest and dividend income for the six months ended June 30, 2005 and 2004, was composed of the following:

	2005	2004
(\$ in millions)		
Interest	\$ 146.9	\$ 139.9
Dividends	9.4	7.8
Total interest and dividends	\$ 156.3	\$ 147.7

The level of interest income is directly related to the balance of the interest-bearing investment portfolio outstanding during the period multiplied by the weighted average yield. The weighted average yield varies from period to period based on the current stated interest on interest-bearing investments and the amount of loans and debt securities for which interest is not accruing. The interest-bearing investments in the portfolio at value and the weighted average yield on the interest-bearing investments in the portfolio at June 30, 2005 and 2004, were as follows:

(\$ in millions)	2005	2004
Interest-bearing portfolio at value	\$ 1,765.8	\$ 2,145.9
Portfolio yield	13.2%	14.0%

We completed the sale of our portfolio of interest-bearing CMBS and CDO bonds on May 3, 2005. For further discussion, see Total Interest and Portfolio Related Income included in the Comparison of Three Months Ended June 30, 2005 and 2004. Total interest income related to the CMBS and CDO portfolio for the six months ended June 30, 2005 and 2004, was \$29.4 million and \$45.2 million, respectively. We expect that our interest income will be lower in the near term until the principal proceeds from the sale can be reinvested in the portfolio. Excess cash proceeds from the sale that were not used for the repayment of debt or other general corporate purposes were held in cash and cash equivalents. Interest income earned on cash and cash equivalents for the six months ended June 30, 2005 and 2004, was \$3.4 million and \$0.6 million, respectively.

Dividend income results from the dividend yield on preferred equity interests, if any, or the declaration of dividends by a portfolio company on preferred or common equity interests. Dividend income will vary from period to period depending upon the timing and amount of dividends that are declared or paid by a portfolio company on preferred or common equity interests. Dividend income for the six months ended June 30, 2005 and 2004, included \$5.0 million and \$4.8 million, respectively, of dividends from BLX on the Class B equity interests held by us. These dividends for the six months ended June 30, 2005, were paid in cash and these dividends for the six months ended June 30, 2004, were paid through the issuance of additional Class B equity interests.

Loan prepayment premiums were \$2.5 million and \$4.0 million for the six months ended June 30, 2005 and 2004, respectively. While the scheduled maturities of loans and debt securities generally range from five to ten years, it is not unusual for our borrowers to refinance or pay off their debts to us ahead of schedule. Therefore, we generally structure our loans to require a prepayment premium for the first three to five years of the loan. Accordingly, the amount of prepayment premiums will vary depending on the level of repayments and the age of the loans at the time of repayment.

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

Fees and other income for the six months ended June 30, 2005 and 2004, included fees relating to the following:

	2005	2004
(\$ in millions)		
Structuring and diligence	\$ 8.9	\$ 7.2
Transaction and other services provided to portfolio companies	1.6	1.3
Management, consulting and other services provided to portfolio companies and guaranty fees	10.0	8.0
Other income	1.8	1.0
Total fees and other income	\$ 22.3	\$ 17.5

Fees and other income are generally related to specific transactions or services and therefore may vary substantially from period to period depending on the level of investment activity and types of services provided. Fees and other income related to the CMBS and CDO portfolio were \$4.1 million and \$1.9 million for the six months ended June 30, 2005 and 2004, respectively. Loan origination fees that represent yield enhancement on a loan are capitalized and amortized into interest income over the life of the loan.

Advantage and BLX were our largest investments at value at June 30, 2005 and 2004, and together represented 22.2% and 19.2% of our total assets, respectively. Total interest and related portfolio income earned from Advantage and BLX was \$18.5 million and \$16.6 million for the six months ended June 30, 2005, respectively, and was \$2.8 million and \$22.9 million for the six months ended June 30, 2004, respectively. Total interest and related portfolio income for the six months ended June 30, 2004, included \$3.3 million of income earned from Hillman prior to the sale of our investment on March 31, 2004, as discussed above.

Operating Expenses. Operating expenses include interest, employee, and administrative expenses. The fluctuations in interest expense during the six months ended June 30, 2005 and 2004, were primarily attributable to changes in the level of our borrowings under various notes payable and debentures and our revolving line of credit. Our borrowing activity and weighted average interest cost of debt, including fees and closing costs, at and for the six months ended June 30, 2005 and 2004, were as follows:

	At and for the Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2005	2004
(\$ in millions)		
Total Outstanding Debt	\$ 986.5	\$ 1,058.8
Average Outstanding Debt	\$ 1,097.9	\$ 922.1
Weighted Average Cost ⁽¹⁾	6.8%	6.8%

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

In addition to interest on indebtedness, interest expense includes interest on our obligations to replenish borrowed Treasury securities related to our hedging activities of \$1.1 million and \$2.3 million for the six months ended June 30, 2005 and 2004, respectively.

Employee expenses for the six months ended June 30, 2005 and 2004, were as follows:

(\$ in millions)	For the Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2005	2004
Salaries and employee benefits	\$ 23.5	\$ 17.9
Transition compensation, net	5.5	
Individual performance award (IPA)	3.8	7.0
IPA mark to market expense (benefit)	1.9	(0.6)
Individual performance bonus (IPB)	3.6	
Total employee expense	\$ 38.3	\$ 24.3
Number of employees	152	153

The change in salaries and employee benefits reflects the effect of wage increases and the change in mix of employees given their area of responsibility and relevant experience level.

Transition compensation costs were \$6.4 million for the six months ended June 30, 2005, including \$3.7 million of costs under retention agreements and \$2.7 million of transition services bonuses awarded to certain employees in the commercial real estate group as a result of the sale of the CMBS and CDO portfolio. Employee expenses were reduced by \$0.9 million for salary reimbursements from CWCapital under the transition services agreement resulting in net employee expense related to the sale of the CMBS and CDO portfolio of \$5.5 million. See the caption *Commercial Real Estate Finance* above for additional information.

Employee expense related to the 31 employees in our commercial real estate group who terminated employment in the third quarter of 2005 as a result of the sale of our CMBS and CDO portfolio was \$4.1 million and \$3.6 million for the six months ended June 30, 2005 and 2004, respectively. While we estimate payroll savings from this head count reduction, we will continue to grow our other investment professional resources as our private equity portfolio grows, which we expect will partially offset these savings.

For further discussion of the IPA and IPB, see the caption *Operating Expenses* included in the *Comparison of Three Months Ended June 30, 2005 and 2004* above. The total IPA contributions and IPB payments are currently estimated to be \$14.1 million for 2005 before any mark to market adjustment on the IPA. These amounts are subject to change if there is a change in the composition of the pool of award recipients during the year. If a recipient terminates employment during the year, any further cash contribution for the IPA or remaining cash payments under the IPB would be forfeited.

Administrative expenses include legal and accounting fees, insurance premiums, the cost of leases for our headquarters in Washington, DC, and our regional offices, stock record expenses, directors' fees, and various other expenses. Administrative expenses were \$43.8 million for the six months ended June 30, 2005, a \$28.9 million increase over administrative expenses of \$14.9 million for the six months ended June 30, 2004.

Administrative expenses for the six months ended June 30, 2005, included legal and professional fees and other costs related to the response to requests for information in connection with two government investigations totaling \$25.7 million. We expect that these expenses may remain high and difficult to predict in the near term as the result of ongoing requests for documents and information.

The remaining increase in administrative expenses for 2005 over 2004 was primarily due to increased corporate expenses, including increased expenses related to portfolio development and

workout activities of \$1.8 million, increased expenses related to accounting fees, insurance premiums, valuation assistance fees, and stock record expense of \$0.7 million, and increased expenses related to evaluating potential new buyout investments of \$0.3 million.

Income Tax Expense (Benefit), Including Excise Tax. Our wholly owned subsidiary, AC Corp, is a corporation subject to federal and state income taxes and records a benefit or expense for income taxes as appropriate. For the six months ended June 30, 2005 and 2004, we recorded a net tax expense of \$1.6 million and a net tax benefit of \$0.5 million, respectively, primarily as a result of AC Corp's operating results for the periods. In addition, we currently expect that our estimated annual taxable income for 2005 will be in excess of our estimated dividend distributions to shareholders in 2005 from such taxable income, and that such estimated excess taxable income will be spilled over for distribution in 2006. Therefore, we expect that we will generally be required to pay a 4% excise tax on excess taxable income spilled over. Accordingly, we accrued an excise tax of \$4.0 million in the second quarter based upon our estimate of taxable income earned for the six months ended June 30, 2005.

Realized Gains and Losses. Net realized gains primarily result from the sale of equity securities associated with certain private finance investments, the sale of CMBS bonds and CDO bonds and preferred shares, and the realization of unamortized discount resulting from the sale and early repayment of private finance loans and commercial mortgage loans, offset by losses on investments. Net realized gains for the six months ended June 30, 2005 and 2004, were as follows:

	For the Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2005	2004
(\$ in millions)		
Realized gains	\$ 259.4	\$ 204.0
Realized losses	(41.6)	(29.5)
Net realized gains	\$ 217.8	\$ 174.5

When we exit an investment and realize a gain or loss, we make an accounting entry to reverse any unrealized appreciation or depreciation, respectively, we had previously recorded to reflect the appreciated or depreciated value of the investment. For the six months ended June 30, 2005 and 2004, we reversed previously recorded unrealized appreciation or depreciation when gains or losses were realized as follows:

	For the Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2005⁽¹⁾	2004
(\$ in millions)		
Reversal of previously recorded net unrealized appreciation associated with realized gains	\$ (26.5)	\$ (168.4)
Reversal of previously recorded net unrealized depreciation associated with realized losses	41.9	29.6
Total reversal	\$ 15.4	\$ (138.8)

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

Realized gains and losses for the six months ended June 30, 2005 and 2004, resulted from various private finance and commercial real estate finance transactions.

Realized gains for the six months ended June 30, 2005, primarily resulted from the sale of our CMBS and CDO assets, as discussed above under the caption Commercial Real Estate Finance, (\$227.7 million, net of a realized loss of \$0.7 million from related hedges), transactions involving eight private finance portfolio companies Polaris Pool Systems, Inc. (\$7.4 million), MasterPlan, Inc. (\$3.7 million), U.S. Security Holdings, Inc. (\$3.3 million), Ginsey Industries, Inc. (\$2.8 million), Professional Paint, Inc. (\$1.0 million), Oriental Trading Company, Inc. (\$1.0 million), Woodstream Corporation (\$0.9 million), and DCS Business Services, Inc. (\$0.7 million), and two transactions involving commercial mortgage loans (\$6.3 million).

Realized gains for the six months ended June 30, 2004, primarily resulted from transactions involving seven private finance portfolio companies The Hillman Companies, Inc. (\$150.2 million), CorrFlex Graphics, LLC (\$25.7 million), The Hartz Mountain Corporation (\$8.2 million), International Fiber Corporation (\$5.3 million), Housecall Medical Resources, Inc. (\$4.6 million), CBA-Mezzanine Capital Finance, LLC (\$3.9 million), and SmartMail, LLC (\$2.1 million).

Realized losses for the six months ended June 30, 2005, primarily resulted from four transactions involving private finance portfolio companies Norstan Apparel Shops, Inc. (\$18.5 million), E-Talk Corporation (\$9.0 million), Garden Ridge Corporation (\$7.1 million), and Alderwoods Group, Inc. (\$0.8 million), and three transactions involving commercial mortgage loans (\$5.4 million).

Realized losses for the six months ended June 30, 2004, primarily resulted from transactions involving four private finance portfolio companies Executive Greetings, Inc. (\$19.3 million), Logic Bay Corporation (\$5.7 million), Sure-Tel, Inc. (\$2.3 million), and Startec Global Communications Corporation (\$1.0 million), and one transaction involving a commercial mortgage loan (\$1.0 million).

Change in Unrealized Appreciation or Depreciation. For a discussion of our fair value methodology, see Change in Unrealized Appreciation or Depreciation included in the Comparison of Three Months Ended June 30, 2005 and 2004.

For the portfolio, net change in unrealized appreciation or depreciation for the six months ended June 30, 2005 and 2004, consisted of the following:

	2005 ⁽¹⁾	2004 ⁽¹⁾
(\$ in millions)		
Net unrealized appreciation or depreciation	\$ 144.3	\$ (13.5)
Reversal of previously recorded unrealized appreciation associated with realized gains	(26.5)	(168.4)
Reversal of previously recorded unrealized depreciation associated with realized losses	41.9	29.6
Net change in unrealized appreciation or depreciation	\$ 159.7	\$ (152.3)

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

Net change in unrealized appreciation or depreciation for the six months ended June 30, 2005, included increases in unrealized appreciation of \$119.9 million and \$1.3 million on our investments in Advantage and BLX, respectively.

Per Share Amounts. All per share amounts included in the Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations section have been computed using the

weighted average common shares used to compute diluted earnings per common share, which were 136.0 million and 131.6 million for the six months ended June 30, 2005 and 2004, respectively.

OTHER MATTERS

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

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

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

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

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

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

While the outcome of these legal proceedings and other matters cannot at this time be predicted with certainty, we do not expect that the outcome of these matters will have a material effect upon our financial condition or results of operations.

FINANCIAL CONDITION, LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

Our portfolio has historically generated cash flow from which we pay dividends to shareholders and fund new investment activity. Cash generated from the portfolio includes cash flow from net investment income and net realized gains and principal collections related to investment repayments or sales. Cash flow provided by our operating activities before new investment activity for the six months ended June 30, 2005 and 2004, was as follows:

(\$ in millions)	2005	2004
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	\$ 765.4	\$ (89.8)
Add: portfolio investments funded	647.2	737.2
Total cash provided by operating activities before new investments	\$ 1,412.6	\$ 647.4

From the cash provided by operating activities before new investments, we make new portfolio investments, fund our operating activities, and pay dividends to shareholders. We also raise new debt and equity capital from time to time in order to fund our investments and operations.

Because of the level of cash flow provided in 2005, we ended the quarter with \$490.0 million in cash and cash equivalents. We invest otherwise uninvested cash in U.S. government- or agency-issued or guaranteed securities that are backed by the full faith and credit of the United States, or in high quality, short-term repurchase agreements fully collateralized by such securities. We place our cash with financial institutions and, at times, cash held in checking accounts in financial institutions may be in excess of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation insured limit.

Dividends to common shareholders for the six months ended June 30, 2005 and 2004, were \$152.3 million and \$146.8 million, respectively, or \$1.14 per common share for both periods. An extra cash dividend of \$0.02 per common share was declared during 2004 and was paid to shareholders on January 28, 2005.

Dividends are generally determined based upon an estimate of annual taxable income, which includes our taxable interest, dividend and fee income, as well as taxable net capital gains. As discussed above, taxable income generally differs from net income for financial reporting purposes due to temporary and permanent differences in the recognition of income and expenses, and generally excludes net unrealized appreciation or depreciation, as gains or losses are not included in taxable income until they are realized. Taxable income includes non-cash income, such as changes in accrued and reinvested interest and dividends and the amortization of discounts and fees. Cash collections of income resulting from contractual payment-in-kind interest or the amortization of discounts and fees generally occur upon the repayment of the loans or debt securities that include such items. Non-cash taxable income is reduced by non-cash expenses, such as realized losses and depreciation and amortization expense.

Our Board of Directors reviews the dividend rate quarterly, and may adjust the quarterly dividend throughout the year. Dividends are declared based upon our estimate of annual taxable income available for distribution to shareholders. Our goal is to declare what we believe to be sustainable increases in our regular quarterly dividends. To the extent that we earn annual taxable income in excess of dividends paid for the year, we may spill over the excess taxable income into the next year and such excess income will be available for distribution in the next year as permitted

under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986. Excess taxable income spilled over and paid out in the next year may be subject to a 4% excise tax (see Other Matters Regulated Investment Company Status above). We believe that spilling over excess taxable income into future periods may provide increased visibility with respect to taxable earnings available to pay the regular quarterly dividend.

We currently expect that our estimated annual taxable income for 2005 will be in excess of our estimated dividend distributions to shareholders in 2005 from such taxable income, and, therefore, we expect to spill over excess taxable income for distribution to shareholders in 2006. Accordingly, we accrued an excise tax of \$4.0 million based upon our estimate of taxable income earned for the six months ended June 30, 2005. Excise taxes are accrued on estimated excess taxable income as taxable income is earned, therefore, the excise tax accrued to date in 2005 may be adjusted as appropriate in the second half of 2005 to reflect changes in our estimate of the spill over amount and additional excise tax may be accrued during the rest of 2005 as additional excess taxable income is earned, if any. Our ability to earn the estimated annual taxable income for 2005 depends on many factors, including our ability to make new investments at attractive yields, the level of repayments in the portfolio, the realization of gains or losses from portfolio exits, and the level of operating expense incurred to operate our business. See Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations and Risk Factors.

Because we are a regulated investment company, we distribute our taxable income and, therefore, from time to time we will raise new debt or equity capital in order to fund our investments and operations.

At June 30, 2005, and December 31, 2004, our total cash and cash equivalents, total assets, total debt outstanding, total shareholders' equity, debt to equity ratio and asset coverage for senior indebtedness were as follows:

(\$ in millions)	2005	2004
Total cash and cash equivalents	\$ 490.0	\$ 57.2
Total assets	\$ 3,365.5	\$ 3,261.0
Total debt outstanding	\$ 986.5	\$ 1,176.6
Total shareholders' equity	\$ 2,281.3	\$ 1,979.8
Debt to equity ratio	0.43	0.59
Asset coverage ratio ⁽¹⁾	343%	280%

⁽¹⁾ As a business development company, we are generally required to maintain a minimum ratio of 200% of total assets to total borrowings.

We currently target a debt to equity ratio ranging between 0.50:1.00 to 0.65:1.00 because we believe that it is prudent to operate with a larger equity capital base and less leverage. During the second quarter of 2005, we completed the sale of our portfolio of CMBS and CDO assets for net cash proceeds of \$976.0 million. Upon the closing of the sale, we repaid outstanding borrowings under our revolving line of credit of \$199.8 million and also repaid matured unsecured notes payable of \$40.0 million in May 2005. As of June 30, 2005, we had no outstanding borrowings on our revolving line of credit. As a result, our debt to equity ratio of 0.43:1.00 at June 30, 2005, was below our target range.

We did not raise equity during the six months ended June 30, 2005 or 2004. For the year ended December 31, 2004, we raised equity of \$73.5 million. In addition, shareholders' equity increased by \$17.1 million, \$25.0 million and \$51.3 million through the exercise of employee options, the collection

of notes receivable from the sale of common stock, and the issuance of shares through our dividend reinvestment plan for the six months ended June 30, 2005 and 2004, and the year ended December 31, 2004, respectively.

We employ an asset-liability management strategy that focuses on matching the estimated maturities of our loan and investment portfolio to the estimated maturities of our borrowings. We use our revolving line of credit facility as a means to bridge to long-term financing in the form of debt or equity capital, which may or may not result in temporary differences in the matching of estimated maturities. Availability on the revolving line of credit, net of amounts committed for standby letters of credit issued under the line of credit facility, was \$550.4 million on June 30, 2005. We evaluate our interest rate exposure on an ongoing basis. Generally, we seek to fund our primarily fixed-rate investment portfolio with fixed-rate debt or equity capital. To the extent deemed necessary, we may hedge variable and short-term interest rate exposure through interest rate swaps or other techniques.

At June 30, 2005, we had outstanding debt as follows:

(\$ in millions)	Facility Amount	Amount Outstanding	Annual Interest Cost ⁽¹⁾
Notes payable and debentures:			
Unsecured notes payable	\$ 940,012	\$ 940,012	6.5%
SBA debentures	53,800	46,500	7.8%
Total notes payable and debentures	993,812	986,512	6.5%
Revolving line of credit	587,500		(2)
Total debt	\$ 1,581,312	\$ 986,512	6.8% ⁽²⁾

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

(2) There were no amounts drawn on the revolving line of credit at June 30, 2005. The annual interest cost for total debt includes the annual cost of commitment fees and other facility fees on the revolving line of credit regardless of the amount outstanding on the facility as of the balance sheet date. The annual cost of commitment fees and other facility fees was \$2.8 million at June 30, 2005, which included the extension fee of \$1.8 million that we paid on April 18, 2005, as discussed below.

Unsecured Notes Payable. We have issued long-term debt to institutional lenders, primarily insurance companies. The notes have five- or seven-year maturities, with maturity dates beginning in 2005 and generally have fixed rates of interest. The notes generally require payment of interest only semi-annually, and all principal is due upon maturity. During the second quarter of 2005, we repaid \$40.0 million of the unsecured notes payable.

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

Small Business Administration Debentures. We, through our small business investment company subsidiary, have debentures payable to the Small Business Administration with contractual maturities of ten years. The notes require payment of interest only semi-annually, and all principal is due upon maturity. During the first quarter of 2005, we repaid \$31.0 million of this outstanding debt. Under the small business investment company program, we

may borrow up to \$119.0 million from the Small Business Administration. At June 30, 2005, we had a commitment from the Small Business Administration to borrow up to an additional \$7.3 million above the current amount outstanding. The commitment expires on September 30, 2005.

Revolving Line of Credit. We increased the committed amount on the unsecured revolving line of credit to \$587.5 million during the first quarter of 2005. The committed amount may be further expanded through new or additional commitments up to \$600 million at our option. In addition, during the second quarter of 2005, we exercised our option to extend the maturity for one additional year from the expiration date of April 2005 under substantially similar terms. In connection with the extension, we paid an extension fee of 0.3% on the existing commitments. In addition, the interest rate on outstanding borrowings will increase by 0.5% during the extension period.

After the extension notice, the credit facility generally bears interest at a rate, at our option, equal to (i) the one-month LIBOR plus 2.00%, (ii) the Bank of America, N.A. cost of funds plus 2.00% or (iii) the higher of the Bank of America, N.A. prime rate or the Federal Funds rate plus 1.00%. The line of credit generally requires monthly payments of interest, and all principal is due upon maturity.

There were no outstanding borrowings on the unsecured revolving line of credit at June 30, 2005. The amount available under the line at June 30, 2005, was \$550.4 million, net of amounts committed for standby letters of credit of \$37.1 million. Net repayments under the revolving line of credit for the six months ended June 30, 2005, were \$112.0 million.

We have various financial and operating covenants required by the revolving line of credit and notes payable and debentures. These covenants require us to maintain certain financial ratios, including debt to equity and interest coverage, and a minimum net worth. Our credit facilities limit our ability to declare dividends if we default under certain provisions. As of June 30, 2005, we were in compliance with these covenants.

The following table shows our significant contractual obligations for the repayment of debt and payment of other contractual obligations as of June 30, 2005.

	Payments Due By Year						
	Total	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	After 2009
(\$ in millions)							
Notes payable and debentures:							
Unsecured long-term notes payable	\$ 940.0	\$ 125.0	\$ 175.0	\$	\$ 153.0	\$ 267.5	\$ 219.5
SBA debentures	46.5						46.5
Revolving line of credit⁽¹⁾							
Operating leases	31.3	2.3	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.6	11.0
Total contractual obligations	\$ 1,017.8	\$ 127.3	\$ 179.5	\$ 4.4	\$ 157.5	\$ 272.1	\$ 277.0

⁽¹⁾ As discussed above, we exercised our option to extend the maturity of the revolving line of credit to April 2006. At June 30, 2005, \$550.4 million remained unused and available, net of amounts committed for standby letters of credit of \$37.1 million issued under the credit facility.

The following table shows our contractual commitments that may have the effect of creating, increasing, or accelerating our liabilities as of June 30, 2005.

Amount of Commitment Expiration Per Year

(\$ in millions)	Total	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	After 2009
Guarantees	\$ 116.8	\$ 0.1	\$ 0.9	\$ 107.8	\$	\$ 2.5	\$ 5.5
Standby letters of credit ⁽¹⁾	37.1		37.1				
Total commitments	\$ 153.9	\$ 0.1	\$ 38.0	\$ 107.8	\$	\$ 2.5	\$ 5.5

⁽¹⁾ Standby letters of credit are issued under our revolving line of credit. As discussed above, we exercised our option to extend the maturity of the revolving line of credit to April 2006. Therefore, unless a standby letter of credit is set to expire at an earlier date, we have assumed that the standby letters of credit will expire contemporaneously with the expiration of our line of credit in April 2006.

In addition, we had outstanding commitments to fund investments totaling \$591.9 million at June 30, 2005, of which we funded \$215.7 million in July 2005. We intend to fund these commitments and prospective investment opportunities with existing cash, which totaled \$490.0 million at June 30, 2005, through cash flow from operations before new investments, through borrowings under our line of credit or other long-term debt agreements, or through the sale or issuance of new equity capital.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The consolidated financial statements are based on the selection and application of critical accounting policies, which require management to make significant estimates and assumptions. Critical accounting policies are those that are both important to the presentation of our financial condition and results of operations and require management's most difficult, complex, or subjective judgments. Our critical accounting policies are those applicable to the valuation of investments and certain revenue recognition matters as discussed below.

Valuation of Portfolio Investments. As a business development company, we invest in illiquid securities including debt and equity securities of companies. Our investments are generally subject to restrictions on resale and generally have no established trading market. We value substantially all of our investments at fair value as determined in good faith by the Board of Directors in accordance with our valuation policy. We determine fair value to be the amount for which an investment could be exchanged in an orderly disposition over a reasonable period of time between willing parties other than in a forced or liquidation sale. Our valuation policy considers the fact that no ready market exists for substantially all of the securities in which we invest. Our valuation policy is intended to provide a consistent basis for determining the fair value of the portfolio. We will record unrealized depreciation on investments when we believe that an investment has become impaired, including where collection of a loan or realization of an equity security is doubtful, or when the enterprise value of the portfolio company does not currently support the cost of our debt or equity investments. Enterprise value means the entire value of the company to a potential buyer, including the sum of the values of debt and equity securities used to capitalize the enterprise at a point in time. We will record unrealized appreciation if we believe that the underlying portfolio company has appreciated in value and our equity security has also appreciated in value. The value of investments in publicly traded securities is determined using quoted market prices discounted for restrictions on resale, if any.

Loans and Debt Securities. For loans and debt securities, fair value generally approximates cost unless the borrower's enterprise value, overall financial condition or other factors lead to a determination of fair value at a different amount.

When we receive nominal cost warrants or free equity securities (nominal cost equity), we allocate our cost basis in our investment between debt securities and nominal cost equity at the time of origination. At that time, the original issue discount basis of the nominal cost equity is recorded by increasing the cost basis in the equity and decreasing the cost basis in the related debt securities.

Interest income is recorded on an accrual basis to the extent that such amounts are expected to be collected. For loans and debt securities with contractual payment-in-kind interest, which represents contractual interest accrued and added to the loan balance that generally becomes due at maturity, we will not accrue payment-in-kind interest if the portfolio company valuation indicates that the payment-in-kind interest is not collectible. Interest on loans and debt securities is not accrued if we have doubt about interest collection. Loans in workout status that are classified as Grade 4 or 5 assets under our internal grading system do not accrue interest. In addition, interest may not accrue on loans or debt securities to portfolio companies that are more than 50% owned by us depending on such company's capital requirements. Loan origination fees, original issue discount, and market discount are capitalized and then amortized into interest income using the effective interest method. Upon the prepayment of a loan or debt security, any unamortized loan origination fees are recorded as interest income and any unamortized original issue discount or market discount is recorded as a realized gain. Prepayment premiums are recorded on loans and debt securities when received.

Equity Securities. Our equity securities in portfolio companies for which there is no liquid public market are valued at fair value based on the enterprise value of the portfolio company, which is determined using various factors, including cash flow from operations of the portfolio company and other pertinent factors, such as recent offers to purchase a portfolio company, recent transactions involving the purchase or sale of the portfolio company's equity securities, or other liquidation events. The determined equity values are generally discounted to account for restrictions on resale or minority ownership positions.

The value of our equity securities in public companies for which market quotations are readily available is based on the closing public market price on the balance sheet date. Securities that carry certain restrictions on sale are typically valued at a discount from the public market value of the security.

Dividend income on preferred equity securities is recorded as dividend income on an accrual basis to the extent that such amounts are expected to be collected and to the extent that we have the option to receive the dividend in cash. Dividend income on common equity securities is recorded on the record date for private companies or on the ex-dividend date for publicly traded companies.

Net Realized Gains or Losses and Net Change in Unrealized Appreciation or Depreciation. Realized gains or losses are measured by the difference between the net proceeds from the repayment or sale and the cost basis of the investment without regard to unrealized appreciation or depreciation previously recognized, and include investments charged off during the year, net of recoveries. 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.

Fee Income. Fee income includes fees for guarantees and services rendered by us to portfolio companies and other third parties such as diligence, structuring, transaction services, management and consulting services, and other services. Guaranty fees are generally recognized as income over the related period of the guaranty. Diligence, structuring, and transaction services fees are generally recognized as income when services are rendered or when the related transactions are completed. Management, consulting and other services fees are generally recognized as income as the services are rendered.

RISK FACTORS

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

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

Investing in private companies involves a high degree of risk. Our portfolio consists of primarily long-term loans to and investments in private companies. Investments in private businesses involve a high degree of business and financial risk, which can result in substantial losses and accordingly should be considered speculative. There is generally no publicly available information about the companies in which we invest, and we rely significantly on the diligence of our employees and agents to obtain information in connection with our investment decisions. In addition, these businesses generally have narrower product lines and market shares than their competition and may be more vulnerable to customer preferences, market conditions, loss of key personnel, or economic downturns, which may adversely affect the return on, or the recovery of, our investment in such businesses.

Substantially all of our portfolio investments are recorded at fair value as determined in good faith by our Board of Directors and, as a result, there is uncertainty regarding the value of our portfolio investments. At June 30, 2005, portfolio investments recorded at fair value were approximately 80% of our total assets. Pursuant to the requirements of the 1940 Act, we value substantially all of our investments at fair value as determined in good faith by our Board of Directors on a quarterly basis. Since there is typically no readily available market value for the investments in our portfolio, our Board of Directors determines in good faith the fair value of these investments pursuant to a valuation policy and a consistently applied valuation process.

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

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

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

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

Our borrowers may default on their payments, which may have a negative effect on our financial performance. We make long-term unsecured, subordinated loans and invest in equity securities, which may involve a higher degree of repayment risk. We primarily invest in companies that may have limited financial resources and that may be unable to obtain financing from traditional sources. Numerous factors may affect a borrower's ability to repay its loan, including the failure to meet its business plan, a downturn in its industry, or negative economic conditions. Deterioration in a borrower's financial condition and prospects may be accompanied by deterioration in any related collateral and may have a negative effect on our financial results.

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

Our financial results could be negatively affected if a significant portfolio investment fails to perform as expected. Our total investment in companies may be significant individually or in the aggregate. As a result, if a significant investment in one or more companies fails to perform as expected, our financial results could be more negatively affected and the magnitude of the loss could be more significant than if we had made smaller investments in more companies. At June 30, 2005, our largest investments at value were in Advantage Sales & Marketing, Inc. and Business Loan Express, LLC and represented 12.1% and 10.1% of our total assets, respectively, and 10.2% and 9.2% of our total interest and related portfolio income for the six months ended June 30, 2005, respectively.

Our financial results could be negatively affected if Business Loan Express fails to perform as expected. Business Loan Express, LLC (BLX) is one of our largest portfolio investments. Our financial results could be negatively affected if BLX, as a portfolio company, fails to perform as expected or if government funding for, or regulations related to the Small Business Administration 7(a) Guaranteed Loan Program change.

We borrow money, which magnifies the potential for gain or loss on amounts invested and may increase the risk of investing in us. Borrowings, also known as leverage, magnify the potential for gain or loss on amounts invested and, therefore, increase the risks associated with investing in our securities. We borrow from and issue senior debt securities to banks, insurance companies, and other lenders. Lenders of these senior securities have fixed dollar claims on our consolidated assets that are superior to the claims of our common shareholders. If the value of our consolidated assets increases, then leveraging would cause the net asset value attributable to our common stock to increase more sharply than it would have had we not leveraged. Conversely, if the value of our consolidated assets decreases, leveraging would cause net asset value to decline more sharply than it otherwise would have had we not leveraged. Similarly, any increase in our consolidated income in excess of consolidated interest payable on the borrowed funds would cause our net income to increase more than it would without the leverage, while any decrease in our consolidated income would cause net income to decline more sharply than it would have had we not borrowed. Such a decline could negatively affect our ability to make common stock dividend payments. Leverage is generally considered a speculative investment technique.

At June 30, 2005, we had \$986.5 million of outstanding indebtedness bearing a weighted average annual interest cost of 6.8%. In order for us to cover these annual interest payments on indebtedness, we must achieve annual returns on our assets of at least 2.0%.

We may not borrow money unless we maintain asset coverage for indebtedness of at least 200%, which may affect returns to shareholders. We must maintain asset coverage for total borrowings of at least 200%. Our ability to achieve our investment objective may depend in part on our continued ability to maintain a leveraged capital structure by borrowing from banks, insurance companies or other lenders on favorable terms. There can be no assurance that we will be able to maintain such leverage. If asset coverage declines to less than 200%, we may be required to sell a portion of our investments when it is disadvantageous to do so. As of June 30, 2005, our asset coverage for senior indebtedness was 343%.

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

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

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

Loss of regulated investment company tax treatment would substantially reduce net assets and income available for dividends. We have operated so as to qualify as a regulated investment company under Subchapter M of the Code. If we meet source of income, asset diversification, and distribution requirements, we will not be subject to corporate level income taxation on income we timely distribute to our stockholders as dividends. We would cease to qualify for such tax treatment if we were unable to comply with these requirements. In addition, we may have difficulty meeting the requirement to make distributions to our shareholders because in certain cases we may recognize income before or without receiving cash representing such income. If we fail to qualify as a regulated investment company, we will have to pay corporate-level taxes on all of our income whether or not we distribute it, which would substantially reduce the amount of income available for distribution to our stockholders. Even if we qualify as a regulated investment company, we generally will be subject to a corporate-level income tax on the income we do not distribute. If we do not distribute at least 98% of our annual taxable income in the year earned, we generally will be subject to a 4% excise tax on such income spilled over and distributed in the next tax year.

There is a risk that you may not receive dividends or distributions. We intend to make distributions on a quarterly basis to our stockholders. We may not be able to achieve operating results that will allow us to make distributions at a specific level or to increase the amount of these distributions from time to time. In addition, due to the asset coverage test applicable to us as a business development company, we may be limited in our ability to make distributions. Also, our credit facilities limit our ability to declare dividends if we default under certain provisions. If we do not distribute a certain percentage of our income annually, we will suffer adverse tax consequences, including possible loss of our status 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. The increases in loan balances as a result of contractual payment-in-kind arrangements are included in income in advance of receiving cash payment and are separately included in the change in accrued or reinvested interest and dividends in our consolidated statement of cash flows. Since we may recognize income before or without receiving cash representing such income, we may have difficulty meeting the requirement to distribute at least 90% of our investment company taxable income to maintain our status as a regulated investment company.

We operate in a competitive market for investment opportunities. We compete for investments with a large number of private equity funds and mezzanine funds, other business development companies, investment banks, other equity and non-equity based investment funds, and other sources of financing, including specialty finance companies and traditional financial services companies such as commercial banks. Some of our competitors may have greater resources than we do. Increased

competition would make it more difficult for us to purchase or originate investments at attractive prices. As a result of this competition, sometimes we may be precluded from making otherwise attractive investments.

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

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

Our ability to invest in private companies may be limited in certain circumstances. If we are to maintain our status as a business development company, we must not acquire any assets other than qualifying assets unless, at the time of and after giving effect to such acquisition, at least 70% of our total assets are qualifying assets. If we acquire debt or equity securities from an issuer that has outstanding marginable securities at the time we make an investment, these acquired assets cannot be treated as qualifying assets. This result is dictated by the definition of eligible portfolio company under the 1940 Act, which in part looks to whether a company has outstanding marginable securities.

Amendments promulgated in 1998 by the Federal Reserve expanded the definition of a marginable security under the Federal Reserve's margin rules to include any non-equity security. Thus, any debt securities issued by any entity are marginable securities under the Federal Reserve's current margin rules. As a result, the staff of the SEC has raised the question as to whether a private company that has outstanding debt securities would qualify as an eligible portfolio company under the 1940 Act.

Until the question raised by the staff of the SEC pertaining to the Federal Reserve's 1998 change to its margin rules has been addressed by legislative, administrative or judicial action, we intend to treat as qualifying assets only those debt and equity securities that are issued by a private company that has no marginable securities outstanding at the time we purchase such securities or those that otherwise qualify as an eligible portfolio company under the 1940 Act.

The SEC has issued proposed rules to correct the unintended consequence of the Federal Reserve's 1998 margin rule amendments of apparently limiting the investment opportunities of business development companies. In general, the SEC's proposed rules would define an eligible portfolio company as any company that does not have securities listed on a national securities exchange or association. We are currently in the process of reviewing the SEC's proposed rules and assessing its impact, to the extent such proposed rules are subsequently approved by the SEC, on our investment activities. We do not believe that these proposed rules will have a material adverse effect on our operations.

Results may fluctuate and may not be indicative of future performance. Our operating results may fluctuate and, therefore, you should not rely on current or historical period results to be indicative of our performance in future reporting periods. Factors that could cause operating results to fluctuate include, but are not limited to, variations in the investment origination volume and fee

income earned, variation in timing of prepayments, variations in and the timing of the recognition of net realized gains or losses and changes in unrealized appreciation or depreciation, the degree to which we encounter competition in our markets, and general economic conditions.

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

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

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

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

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

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

general economic conditions and trends;

loss of a major funding source; or

departures of key personnel.

Item 3. *Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk*

There has been no material change in quantitative or qualitative disclosures about market risk since December 31, 2004.

Item 4. *Controls and Procedures*

(a) As of the end of the period covered by this quarterly report on Form 10-Q, the Company's chief executive officer and chief financial officer conducted an evaluation of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rules 13a-15 and 15d-15 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934). Based upon this evaluation, the Company's chief executive officer and chief financial officer concluded that the Company's disclosure controls and procedures are effective in timely alerting them of any material information relating to the Company that is required to be disclosed by the Company in the reports it files or submits under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

(b) There have been no changes in the Company's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the quarter ended June 30, 2005, that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

PART II. OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1. *Legal Proceedings*

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

On May 28, 2004, Ferolie Corporation, a food broker with business and contractual relationships with an entity that is now affiliated with one of our portfolio companies, Advantage Sales & Marketing Inc., filed suit against us, Advantage Sales & Marketing and the affiliated entity in the United States District Court for the District of Columbia alleging that, among other things, we and Advantage Sales & Marketing had tortiously interfered with Ferolie's contract with the affiliated entity by causing the affiliated entity (i) to breach its obligations to Ferolie regarding Ferolie's participation in a reorganization transaction involving the affiliated entity and (ii) to induce clients of Ferolie to transfer their business to the affiliated entity. Ferolie sought actual and punitive damages against us and Advantage Sales & Marketing and declaratory and injunctive relief. On July 15, 2004, the United States District Court for the District of Columbia dismissed the lawsuit for lack of jurisdiction. On August 18, 2004, Ferolie filed a Petition to Compel Arbitration in the United States District Court for the Northern District of Illinois naming us, Advantage Sales & Marketing and the affiliated entity as respondents. Ferolie attached to its petition an Amended Demand for Arbitration and Statement of Claims that asserts essentially the same claims as were asserted in the lawsuit that was dismissed by the United States District Court for the District of Columbia. On October 29, 2004, the United States District Court for the Northern District of Illinois dismissed Ferolie's petition after finding that Ferolie had failed to adequately allege the existence of subject matter jurisdiction.

On November 4, 2004, Ferolie refiled its Petition to Compel Arbitration in the Circuit Court of Cook County, Illinois. The allegations and relief requested in this proceeding were identical to the assertions made by Ferolie in the two previously dismissed proceedings. On February 15, 2005, the Circuit Court of Cook County, Illinois entered an order denying Ferolie's motion for an order compelling us to arbitrate the claims asserted by Ferolie against us. In the same order, the Circuit Court of Cook County, Illinois granted Ferolie's motion to compel arbitration of the claims asserted against Advantage Sales & Marketing and the affiliated entity. The arbitration is proceeding. We are not a party to the arbitration.

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

While the outcome of these legal proceedings and other matters cannot at this time be predicted with certainty, we do not expect that the outcome of these matters will have a material effect upon our financial condition or results of operations.

Item 2. *Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds*

During the three months ended June 30, 2005, we issued a total of 95,673 shares of common stock under our dividend reinvestment plan pursuant to an exemption from the registration

requirements of the Securities Act of 1933. The aggregate offering price for the shares of common stock sold under the dividend reinvestment plan was approximately \$2.7 million.

The following table provides information as of and for the quarter ended June 30, 2005, regarding shares of our common stock that were purchased under our Non-Qualified Deferred Compensation Plan I (DCP I) and Non-Qualified Deferred Compensation Plan II (DCP II), which are administered by independent third-party trustees.

	Total Number of Shares Purchased	Average Price Paid Per Share
DCP I⁽¹⁾		
4/1/2005 to 4/30/2005	28	\$ 27.17
5/1/2005 to 5/31/2005		
6/1/2005 to 6/30/2005		
DCP II⁽²⁾		
4/1/2005 to 4/30/2005	10,617	\$ 27.16
5/1/2005 to 5/30/2005		
6/1/2005 to 6/30/2005	67,740	\$ 27.68
Total	78,385	\$ 27.61

(1) The DCP I is an unfunded plan, as defined by the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, that provides for the deferral of compensation by our directors, employees, and consultants. Our directors, employees, or consultants are eligible to participate in the plan at such time and for such period as designated by the Board of Directors. The DCP I is administered through a trust by an independent third-party trustee, and we fund this plan through cash contributions. Directors may choose to defer director's fees through the DCP I, and may choose to invest such deferred income in shares of our common stock. To the extent a director elects to invest in our common stock, the trustee of the DCP I will be required to use such deferred director's fees to purchase shares of our common stock in the market.

(2) We have established a long-term incentive compensation program whereby we will generally determine an individual performance award for certain officers annually at the beginning of each year. In conjunction with the program, we instituted the DCP II, which is an unfunded plan (as defined by the Internal Revenue Code of 1986) that is administered through a trust by an independent third-party trustee. The individual performance awards will be deposited in the trust in four equal installments, generally on a quarterly basis in the form of cash and the DCP II requires the trustee to use the cash exclusively to purchase shares of our common stock in the market.

Item 3. Defaults Upon Senior Securities

Not applicable.

Item 4. Submission of Matters to a Vote of Security Holders

On May 17, 2005, we held our Annual Meeting of Shareholders in Washington, DC. Shareholders voted on two matters; the substance of these matters and the results of the voting of each such matter are described below. There were no broker non-votes for items 1 and 2 below.

1.

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Election of Directors: Shareholders elected five directors of the Company, who will serve for three years, or until their successors are elected and qualified. Votes were cast as follows:

	For	Withheld
John D. Firestone	124,256,301	935,225
Anthony T. Garcia	124,219,315	972,212
Lawrence I. Hebert	124,173,894	1,017,632
Marc F. Racicot	122,873,030	2,318,496
Laura W. van Roijen	124,202,012	989,514

The following directors are continuing as directors of the Company for their respective terms Brooks H. Browne, Ann Torre Bates, John I. Leahy, Robert E. Long, Alex J. Pollock, Guy T. Steuart II, Joan M. Sweeney, and William L. Walton.

2. Ratification of the selection of KPMG LLP to serve as independent public accounts for the year ending December 31, 2005. Votes were cast as follows:

For	Against	Abstain
124,029,873	650,029	511,623

Item 5. Other Information

None.

Item 6. Exhibits

(a) List of Exhibits

Exhibit Number	Description
3.1	Restated Articles of Incorporation. <i>(Incorporated by reference to Exhibit a.1 filed with Allied Capital's Post-Effective Amendment No. 2 to registration statement on Form N-2 (File No. 333-67336) filed on March 22, 2002).</i>
3.2	Amended and Restated Bylaws. <i>(Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1. filed with Allied Capital's Form 8-K on December 15, 2004).</i>
4.1	Specimen Certificate of Allied Capital's Common Stock, par value \$0.0001 per share. <i>(Incorporated by reference to Exhibit d. filed with Allied Capital's registration statement on Form N-2 (File No. 333-51899) filed on May 6, 1998).</i>
4.2	Form of debenture between certain subsidiaries of Allied Capital and the U.S. Small Business Administration. <i>(Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.2 filed by a predecessor entity to Allied Capital on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 1996).</i>
10.1	Dividend Reinvestment Plan, as amended. <i>(Incorporated by reference to Exhibit e. filed with Allied Capital's registration statement on Form N-2 (File No. 333-87862) filed on May 8, 2002).</i>
10.2	Third Amended and Restated Credit Agreement, dated April 18, 2003. <i>(Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 filed with Allied Capital's Form 10-Q for the period ended March 31, 2003).</i>
10.2(a)	First Amendment to Credit Agreement, dated as of October 6, 2003. <i>(Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2(a) filed with Allied Capital's Form 10-Q for the period ended September 30, 2003).</i>
10.2(b)	Second Amendment to Credit Agreement, dated as of December 17, 2003. <i>(Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2(b) filed with Allied Capital's Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2003).</i>
10.2(c)	Third Amendment to Credit Agreement, dated May 28, 2004. <i>(Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2(c) filed with Allied Capital's Form 10-Q for the period ended June 30, 2004).</i>
10.2(d)	Fourth Amendment to Credit Agreement, dated March 29, 2005. <i>(Incorporated by reference to Exhibit f.2(d) filed with Allied Capital's registration statement on Form N-2 filed on April 7, 2005).</i>
10.2(e)	Fifth Amendment to Credit Agreement, dated April 15, 2005. <i>(Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2(e) filed with Allied Capital's Form 10-Q for the period ended March 31, 2005).</i>

Exhibit Number	Description
10.4	Loan Agreement between a predecessor entity to Allied Capital and Overseas Private Investment Corporation, dated April 10, 1995. <i>(Incorporated by reference to Exhibit f.7 filed by a predecessor entity to Allied Capital to Pre-Effective Amendment No. 2 to registration statement on Form N-2 (File No. 333-64629) filed on January 24, 1996).</i> Letter, dated December 11, 1997, evidencing assignment of Loan Agreement from the predecessor entity of Allied Capital to Allied Capital. <i>(Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 to Allied Capital's Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 1997).</i>
10.5	Note Agreement, dated as of May 1, 1999. <i>(Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.5 filed with Allied Capital Form 10-Q for the period ended June 30, 1999).</i>
10.12	Note Agreement, dated as of October 15, 2000. <i>(Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.4b filed with Allied Capital's Form 10-Q for the period ended September 30, 2000).</i>
10.13	Note Agreement, dated as of October 15, 2001. <i>(Incorporated by reference to Exhibit f.10 filed with Allied Capital's Post-Effective Amendment No. 1 to registration statement on Form N-2 (File No. 333-67336) filed on November 14, 2001).</i>
10.15	Control Investor Guaranty Agreement, dated as of March 28, 2001, between Allied Capital and Fleet National Bank and Business Loan Express, Inc. <i>(Incorporated by reference to Exhibit f.14 filed with Allied Capital's Post-Effective Amendment No. 3 to registration statement on Form N-2 (File No. 333-43534) filed on May 15, 2001).</i>
10.17	Non-Qualified Deferred Compensation Plan II. <i>(Incorporated by reference to Exhibit A filed with Allied Capital's Proxy Statement filed on March 30, 2004).</i>
10.18	Amended and Restated Deferred Compensation Plan, dated January 30, 2004. <i>(Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.16 filed with Allied Capital's Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2003).</i>
10.19	Amended Stock Option Plan. <i>(Incorporated by reference to Exhibit B of Allied Capital's definitive proxy statement for Allied Capital's 2004 Annual Meeting of Stockholders filed on March 30, 2004).</i>
10.20(a)	Allied Capital Corporation 401(k) Plan, dated September 1, 1999. <i>(Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.4 filed with Allied Capital's registration statement on Form S-8 (File No. 333-88681) filed on October 8, 1999).</i>
10.20(b)	Amendment to Allied Capital Corporation 401(k) Plan, dated April 15, 2004. <i>(Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.20(b) filed with Allied Capital's Form 10-Q for the period ended June 30, 2004).</i>
10.21	Employment Agreement, dated January 1, 2004, between Allied Capital and William L. Walton. <i>(Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.21 filed with Allied Capital's Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2003).</i>
10.22	Employment Agreement, dated January 1, 2004, between Allied Capital and Joan M. Sweeney. <i>(Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.22 filed with Allied Capital's Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2003).</i>
10.23	Retention Agreement, dated March 21, 2005, between Allied Capital and John M. Scheurer. <i>(Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 99.1 filed with Allied Capital's current report on Form 8-K filed on March 24, 2005).</i>
10.25	Form of Custody Agreement with Riggs Bank N.A. <i>(Incorporated by reference to Exhibit j.1 filed with Allied Capital's registration statement on Form N-2 (File No. 333-51899) filed on May 6, 1998).</i>
10.26	

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Form of Custody Agreement with LaSalle National Bank. *(Incorporated by reference to Exhibit j.2 filed with Allied Capital's registration statement on Form N-2 (File No. 333- 51899) filed on May 6, 1998).*

Exhibit Number	Description
10.27	Custodian Agreement with LaSalle National Bank Association dated July 9, 2001. <i>(Incorporated by reference to Exhibit j.3 filed with Allied Capital's registration statement on Form N-2 (File No. 333-67336) filed on August 10, 2001).</i>
10.28	Code of Ethics. <i>(Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.28 filed with Allied Capital's Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2003.)</i>
10.30	Agreement and Plan of Merger by and among Allied Capital, Allied Capital Lock Acquisition Corporation, and Sunsource, Inc dated June 18, 2001. <i>(Incorporated by reference to Exhibit k.1 filed with Allied Capital's registration statement on Form N-2 (File No. 333-67336) filed on August 10, 2001).</i>
10.31	Note Agreement, dated as of May 14, 2003. <i>(Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.31 filed with Allied Capital's Form 10-Q for the period ended March 31, 2003).</i>
10.32	Amendment, dated as of April 30, 2003, to Note Agreement, dated as of April 30, 1998. <i>(Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.32 filed with Allied Capital's Form 10-Q for the period ended March 31, 2003).</i>
10.33	Amendment, dated as of April 30, 2003, to Note Agreement, dated as of May 1, 1999. <i>(Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.33 filed with Allied Capital's Form 10-Q for the period ended March 31, 2003).</i>
10.35	Amendment, dated as of April 30, 2003, to Note Agreement, dated as of October 15, 2000. <i>(Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.35 filed with Allied Capital's Form 10-Q for the period ended March 31, 2003).</i>
10.36	Amendment, dated as of April 30, 2003, to Note Agreement, dated as of October 15, 2001. <i>(Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.36 filed with Allied Capital's Form 10-Q for the period ended March 31, 2003).</i>
10.37	Form of Indemnification Agreement between Allied Capital and its directors and certain officers. <i>(Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.37 filed with Allied Capital's Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2003).</i>
10.38	Note Agreement, dated as of March 25, 2004. <i>(Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.38 filed with Allied Capital's Form 10-Q for the period ended March 31, 2004).</i>
10.39	Note Agreement, dated as of November 15, 2004. <i>(Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 99.1 filed with Allied Capital's current report on Form 8-K filed on November 18, 2004).</i>
10.40	Real Estate Securities Purchase Agreement. <i>(Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 2.1 filed with Allied Capital's Form 8-K filed on May 4, 2005.)</i>
10.41	Platform Assets Purchase Agreement. <i>(Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 2.2 filed with Allied Capital's Form 8-K filed on May 4, 2005.)</i>
10.42	Transition Services Agreement. <i>(Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 filed with Allied Capital's Form 8-K filed on May 4, 2005.)</i>
15.*	Letter regarding Unaudited Interim Financial Information
31.1*	Certification of Chief Executive Officer Pursuant to Rule 13a-14 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.
31.2*	Certification of Chief Financial Officer Pursuant Rule 13a-14 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.
32.1*	Certification of Chief Executive Officer Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, 18 U.S.C. Section 1350.
32.2*	Certification of Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, 18 U.S.C. Section 1350.

* Filed herewith.

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the Registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned thereunder duly authorized.

ALLIED CAPITAL CORPORATION
(Registrant)

Dated: August 5, 2005

/s/ William L. Walton

William L. Walton
Chairman and Chief Executive Officer

/s/ Penni F. Roll

Penni F. Roll
Chief Financial Officer

EXHIBIT INDEX

Exhibit Number	Description
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