

GLADSTONE INVESTMENT CORPORATION\DE

Form 497

March 24, 2008

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PROSPECTUS

GLADSTONE INVESTMENT CORPORATION

\$300,000,000

**COMMON STOCK
PREFERRED STOCK
SUBSCRIPTION RIGHTS
DEBT SECURITIES**

We may offer, from time to time, up to \$300,000,000 aggregate initial offering price of our common stock, \$0.001 par value per share, preferred stock, \$0.001 par value per share, subscription rights or debt securities, or a combination of these securities, which we refer to in this prospectus collectively as our Securities, in one or more offerings. The Securities may be offered at prices and on terms to be disclosed in one or more supplements to this prospectus. In the case of our common stock, the offering price per share by us, less any underwriting commissions or discounts, will not be less than the net asset value per share of our common stock at the time of the offering except (i) in connection with a rights offering to our existing stockholders, (ii) with the consent of the majority of our common stockholders, or (iii) under such other circumstances as the Securities and Exchange Commission may permit. You should read this prospectus and the applicable prospectus supplement carefully before you invest in our Securities.

Our Securities may be offered directly to one or more purchasers, including existing stockholders in a rights offering, through agents designated from time to time by us, or to or through underwriters or dealers. The prospectus supplement relating to the offering will identify any agents or underwriters involved in the sale of our Securities, and will disclose any applicable purchase price, fee, commission or discount arrangement between us and our agents or underwriters or among our underwriters or the basis upon which such amount may be calculated. See "Plan of Distribution." We may not sell any of our Securities through agents, underwriters or dealers without delivery of a prospectus supplement describing the method and terms of the offering of such Securities. Our common stock is traded on The Nasdaq Global Select Market under the symbol "GAIN." As of January 11, 2008, the last reported sales price for our common stock was \$10.06.

This prospectus contains information you should know before investing, including information about risks. Please read it before you invest and keep it for future reference. This prospectus may not be used to consummate sales of securities unless accompanied by a prospectus supplement.

An investment in our Securities involves certain risks, including, among other things, risks relating to investments in securities of small, private and developing businesses. We describe some of these risks in the section entitled "Risk Factors," which begins on page 8. Shares of closed-end investment companies frequently trade at a discount to their net asset value and this may increase the risk of loss of purchasers of our Securities. You should carefully consider these risks together with all of the other information contained in this prospectus and any prospectus supplement before making a decision to purchase our Securities.

The Securities being offered have not been approved or disapproved by the Securities and Exchange Commission or any state securities commission nor has the Securities and Exchange Commission or any state securities commission passed upon the accuracy or adequacy of this prospectus. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

January 14, 2008

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We have not authorized any dealer, salesman or other person to give any information or to make any representation other than those contained or incorporated by reference in this prospectus or any accompanying supplement to this prospectus. You must not rely upon any information or representation not contained or incorporated by reference in this prospectus or the accompanying prospectus supplement as if we had authorized it. This prospectus and any prospectus supplement do not constitute an offer to sell or a solicitation of any offer to buy any security other than the registered securities to which they relate, nor do they constitute an offer to sell or a solicitation of an offer to buy any securities in any jurisdiction to any person to whom it is unlawful to make such an offer or solicitation in such jurisdiction. The information contained in this prospectus and any prospectus supplement is accurate as of the dates on their respective covers only. Our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects may have changed since such dates.

PROSPECTUS SUMMARY

The following summary contains basic information about this offering. It likely does not contain all the information that is important to an investor. For a more complete understanding of this offering, we encourage you to read this entire document and the documents to which we have referred. Except where the context suggests otherwise, the terms "we," "us," "our," the "Company" and "Gladstone Investment" refer to Gladstone Investment Corporation; "Adviser" refers to Gladstone Management Corporation; "Administrator" refers to Gladstone Administration, LLC; "Gladstone Commercial" refers to Gladstone Commercial Corporation, "Gladstone Capital" refers to Gladstone Capital Corporation; and "Gladstone Companies" refers to our Adviser and its affiliated companies.

GLADSTONE INVESTMENT CORPORATION

General

We were incorporated under the General Corporation Laws of the State of Delaware on February 18, 2005. On June 22, 2005 we completed an initial public offering and commenced operations. We were primarily established for the purpose of investing in subordinated loans, mezzanine debt, preferred stock and warrants to purchase common stock of small and medium-sized companies in connection with buyouts and other recapitalizations. We also invest in senior secured loans, common stock and senior and subordinated syndicated loans. Our investment objective is to generate both current income and capital gains through these debt and equity instruments. We operate as a closed-end, non-diversified management investment company and have elected to be treated as a business development company, or BDC, under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended, which we refer to as the 1940 Act.

Our Investment Adviser and Administrator

Our Adviser is our affiliate and investment adviser and is led by a management team which has extensive experience in our lines of business. All of our executive officers serve as either directors or executive officers, or both, of Gladstone Commercial, a publicly traded real estate investment trust; Gladstone Capital, a publicly traded business development company; our Adviser; and our Administrator, a wholly-owned subsidiary of our Adviser. Our Administrator employs our chief financial officer, chief compliance officer, controller, treasurer and their respective staffs.

Our Adviser and our Administrator also provide investment advisory and administrative services to our affiliates Gladstone Commercial, Gladstone Capital and Gladstone Land Corporation, an agricultural real estate company owned by our chairman and chief executive officer, David Gladstone. In the future, our Adviser may provide investment advisory and administrative services to other funds, both public and private, of which it is the sponsor.

We have been externally managed by our Adviser pursuant to an investment advisory and management agreement since our inception. Our Adviser was organized as a corporation under the laws of the State of Delaware on July 2, 2002, and is a registered investment adviser under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended. Our Adviser is headquartered in McLean, Virginia, a suburb of Washington D.C., and also has offices in the states of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Texas and Washington.

Our Investment Strategy

We seek to achieve returns from current income from senior, subordinated and mezzanine debt, and capital gains from preferred stock and warrants to purchase common stock that we acquire in connection with buyouts and recapitalizations of small and mid-sized companies with established management teams. Our investments generally range between \$10 million and \$30 million each,

although this investment size may vary proportionately as the size of our capital base changes. We invest either by ourselves or jointly with other buyout funds and/or management of the portfolio company, depending on the opportunity. If we are participating in an investment with one or more co-investors, then our investment is likely to be smaller than if we were investing alone.

We expect that our target portfolio over time will include mostly subordinated loans, mezzanine debt, preferred stock, and warrants to buy common stock. Structurally, subordinated loans and mezzanine loans usually rank lower in priority of payment to senior debt, such as senior bank debt, and may be unsecured. However, subordinated debt and mezzanine loans rank senior to common and preferred equity in a borrower's capital structure. Typically, subordinated debt and mezzanine loans have elements of both debt and equity instruments, offering returns in the form of interest payments associated with senior debt, while providing lenders an opportunity to participate in the capital appreciation of a borrower, if any, through an equity position. Due to its higher risk profile and often less restrictive covenants as compared to senior debt, mezzanine debt generally earns a higher return than senior secured debt. Any warrants associated with mezzanine loans are typically detachable, which allows lenders to receive repayment of their principal on an agreed amortization schedule while retaining their equity interest in the borrower. Mezzanine debt also may include a "put" feature, which permits the holder to sell its equity interest back to the borrower at a price determined through a pre-determined formula.

THE OFFERING

We may offer, from time to time, up to \$300,000,000 of our Securities, on terms to be determined at the time of the offering. Our Securities may be offered at prices and on terms to be disclosed in one or more prospectus supplements. In the case of offering of our common stock in any offering, the offering price per share, less any underwriting commissions or discounts, will not be less than the net asset value per share of our common stock at the time of the offering except (i) in connection with a rights offering to our existing stockholders, (ii) with the consent of the majority of our common stockholders, or (iii) under such other circumstances as the Securities and Exchange Commission may permit.

Our Securities may be offered directly to one or more purchasers, including existing stockholders in a rights offering, by us or through agents designated from time to time by us, or to or through underwriters or dealers. The prospectus supplement relating to the offering will disclose the terms of the offering, including the name or names of any agents or underwriters involved in the sale of our Securities by us, the purchase price, and any fee, commission or discount arrangement between us and our agents or underwriters or among our underwriters or the basis upon which such amount may be calculated. See "Plan of Distribution." We may not sell any of our Securities through agents, underwriters or dealers without delivery of a prospectus supplement describing the method and terms of the offering of our Securities.

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

The Nasdaq Global Select Market Symbol

GAIN

Use of Proceeds

Unless otherwise specified in a prospectus supplement, we intend to use the net proceeds from the sale of our Securities first to pay down existing short-term debt, then to make investments in buyouts and recapitalizations of small and mid-sized companies in accordance with our investment objectives, with any remaining proceeds to be used for other general corporate purposes. See "Use of Proceeds."

Dividends and Distribution	<p>We have paid monthly dividends to the holders of our common stock and generally intend to continue to do so. The amount of the monthly dividends is determined by our Board of Directors on a quarterly basis and is based on our estimate of our annual investment company taxable income and net short-term taxable capital gains, if any. See "Price Range of Common Stock and Distributions." Certain additional amounts may be deemed as distributed to stockholders for income tax purposes. Other types of securities will likely pay distributions in accordance with their terms.</p>
Taxation	<p>We intend to continue to elect to be treated for federal income tax purposes as a regulated investment company, which we refer to as a RIC. Accordingly, we generally will pay no corporate-level federal income taxes on any ordinary income or capital gains that we distribute to our stockholders. To maintain our RIC status, we must meet specified source-of-income and asset diversification requirements and distribute annually at least 90% of our taxable ordinary income and realized net short-term capital gains in excess of realized net long-term capital losses, if any, out of assets legally available for distribution. See "Price Range of Common Stock and Distributions."</p>
Trading at a Discount	<p>Shares of closed-end investment companies frequently trade at a discount to their net asset value. The possibility that our shares may trade at a discount to our net asset value is separate and distinct from the risk that our net asset value per share may decline. We cannot predict whether our shares will trade above, at or below net asset value.</p>
Certain Anti-Takeover Provisions	<p>Our Board of Directors is divided into three classes of directors serving staggered three-year terms. This structure is intended to provide us with a greater likelihood of continuity of management, which may be necessary for us to realize the full value of our investments. A staggered board of directors also may serve to deter hostile takeovers or proxy contests, as may certain provisions of Delaware law and other measures we have adopted. See "Certain Provisions of Delaware Law and of Our Certificate of Incorporation and Bylaws."</p>
Dividend Reinvestment Plan	<p>We have a dividend reinvestment plan for our stockholders. This is an "opt in" dividend reinvestment plan, meaning that stockholders may elect to have their cash dividends automatically reinvested in additional shares of our common stock. Stockholders who do not so elect will receive their dividends in cash. Stockholders who receive distributions in the form of stock will be subject to the same federal, state and local tax consequences as stockholders who elect to receive their distributions in cash. See "Dividend Reinvestment Plan."</p>

Management Arrangements

Gladstone Management Corporation serves as our investment adviser, and Gladstone Administration, LLC serves serve as our administrator. We have entered into a license agreement with our Adviser, pursuant to which our Adviser has agreed to grant us a non-exclusive license to use the name "Gladstone" and the Diamond G logo. For a description of our Adviser, our Administrator, the Gladstone Companies and our contractual arrangements with these companies, see "Management Certain Transactions Investment Advisory and Management Agreement," "Management Certain Transactions Administration Agreement," "Management Certain Transactions Loan Servicing Agreement" and "Management Certain Transactions License Agreement."
FEES AND EXPENSES

The following table is intended to assist you in understanding the costs and expenses that an investor in this offering will bear directly or indirectly. We caution you that some of the percentages indicated in the table below are estimates and may vary. Except where the context suggests otherwise, whenever this prospectus contains a reference to fees or expenses paid by "us" or "Gladstone Investment," or that "we" will pay fees or expenses, stockholders will indirectly bear such fees or expenses as investors in Gladstone Investment. The following percentages were calculated based on net assets as of September 30, 2007.

Stockholder Transaction Expenses:	
Sales load (as a percentage of offering price)	%
Dividend reinvestment plan expenses(1)	None
Estimated annual expenses (as a percentage of net assets attributable to common stock):	
Management fees(2)	3.21%
Incentive fees payable under investment advisory and management agreement (20% of realized capital gains and 20% of pre-incentive fee net investment income)(3)	%
Interest payments on borrowed funds(4)	3.52%
Other expenses(5)	1.30%
Total annual expenses (estimated)(2)(5)	8.03%

Example

The following example demonstrates the projected dollar amount of total cumulative expenses that would be incurred over various periods with respect to a hypothetical investment in our Securities. In calculating the following expense amounts, we have assumed we would have no leverage and that our annual operating expenses would remain at the levels set forth in the table above. In the event that securities to which this prospectus related are sold to or through underwriters, a corresponding prospectus supplement will restate this example to reflect the applicable sales load.

	<u>1 Year</u>	<u>3 Years</u>	<u>5 Years</u>	<u>10 Years</u>
You would pay the following expenses on a \$1,000 investment, assuming a 5% annual return	\$ 79	\$ 230	\$ 372	\$ 691

While the example assumes, as required by the Securities and Exchange Commission, which we refer to as the SEC, a 5% annual return, our performance will vary and may result in a return greater or less than 5%. Additionally, we have assumed that the entire amount of such 5% annual return would constitute ordinary income as we have not historically realized positive capital gains (computed

net of all realized capital losses) on our investments, nor do we expect to realize positive capital gains in the foreseeable future. Because the assumed 5% annual return is significantly below the hurdle rate of 7% (annualized) that we must achieve under the investment advisory and management agreement to trigger the payment of an income-based incentive fee, we have assumed, for purposes of the above example, that no income-based incentive fee would be payable if we realized a 5% annual return on our investments. Additionally, because we have not historically realized positive capital gains (computed net of all realized capital losses and unrealized capital depreciation) on our investments, we have assumed that we will not trigger the payment of any capital gains-based incentive fee in any of the indicated time periods. If we achieve sufficient returns on our investments, including through the realization of capital gains, to trigger an incentive fee of a material amount, our expenses, and returns to our investors after such expenses, would be higher than reflected in the example. In addition, while the example assumes reinvestment of all dividends and distributions at net asset value, participants in our dividend reinvestment plan will receive a number of shares of our common stock, determined by dividing the total dollar amount of the dividend payable to a participant by the market price per share of our common stock at the close of trading on the valuation date for the dividend. See "Dividend Reinvestment Plan" for additional information regarding our dividend reinvestment plan.

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

- (1) The expenses of the reinvestment plan are included in stock record expenses, a component of "Other expenses." We do not have a cash purchase plan. The participants in the dividend reinvestment plan will bear a pro rata share of brokerage commissions incurred with respect to open market purchases, if any. See "Dividend Reinvestment Plan" for information on the dividend reinvestment plan.
- (2) Our annual base management fee is 2.0% (0.5% quarterly) of our average gross assets, which are defined as total assets of Gladstone Investment, including investments made with proceeds of borrowings, less any uninvested cash or cash equivalents resulting from borrowings. However, until December 31, 2006 the base management fee calculation excluded uninvested cash proceeds of our initial public offering, resulting in a lower fee than indicated by the examples set forth herein. Beginning with the quarter ended March 31, 2007, our Adviser agreed to waive the annual base management fee of 2.0% to 0.5% for those senior syndicated loans that we purchase using borrowings from our credit facility. Although there can be no guarantee that our Adviser will continue to waive any portion of the management fee, on an annual basis after giving effect to this waiver, the estimated management fees as a percentage of net assets attributable to common stock were 2.05% and the total estimated annual expenses as a percentage of net assets attributable to common stock were 6.87%. See "Management Certain Transactions Investment Advisory and Management Agreement" and footnote 3 below.
- (3) The incentive fee consists of two parts: an income-based fee and a capital gains-based fee. The income-based fee is payable quarterly in arrears, and equals 20% of the excess, if any, of our pre-incentive fee net investment income that exceeds a 1.75% quarterly (7% annualized) hurdle rate of our net assets, subject to a "catch-up" provision measured as of the end of each calendar quarter. The "catch-up" provision requires us to pay 100% of our pre-incentive fee net investment income with respect to that portion of such income, if any, that exceeds the hurdle rate but is less than 125% of the quarterly hurdle rate (or 2.1875%) in any calendar quarter (8.75% annualized). The catch-up provision is meant to provide our Adviser with 20% of our pre-incentive fee net investment income as if a hurdle rate did not apply when our pre-incentive fee net investment income exceeds 125% of the quarterly hurdle rate in any calendar quarter (8.75% annualized). The income-based incentive fee is computed and paid on income that may include interest that is

accrued but not yet received in cash. Our pre-incentive fee net investment income used to calculate this part of the income incentive fee is also included in the amount of our gross assets used to calculate the 2% base management fee (see footnote 2 above). The capital gains-based incentive fee equals 20% of our net realized capital gains since our inception, if any, computed net of all realized capital losses and unrealized capital depreciation since our inception, less any prior payments, and is payable at the end of each fiscal year.

Examples of how the incentive fee would be calculated are as follows:

Assuming pre-incentive fee net investment income of 0.55%, there would be no income-based incentive fee because such income would not exceed the hurdle rate of 1.75%.

Assuming pre-incentive fee net investment income of 2.00%, the income-based incentive fee would be as follows:

$$= 100\% \times (2.00\% - 1.75\%)$$

$$= 0.25\%$$

Assuming pre-incentive fee net investment income of 2.30%, the income-based incentive fee would be as follows:

$$= (100\% \times (\text{"catch-up": } 2.1875\% - 1.75\%)) + (20\% \times (2.30\% - 2.1875\%))$$

$$= (100\% \times 0.4375\%) + (20\% \times 0.1125\%)$$

$$= 0.4375\% + 0.0225\%$$

$$= 0.46\%$$

Assuming net realized capital gains of 6% and realized capital losses and unrealized capital depreciation of 1%, the capital gains-based incentive fee would be as follows:

$$= 20\% \times (6\% - 1\%)$$

$$= 20\% \times 5\%$$

$$= 1\%$$

Through September 30, 2007, our Adviser has not earned an incentive fee. For a more detailed discussion of the calculation of the two-part incentive fee, see "Management Certain Transactions Investment Advisory and Management Agreement."

(4)

We have entered into a revolving credit facility, under which our borrowing capacity is \$200 million, effective March 29, 2007. We have drawn down on this credit facility and we expect to borrow additional funds in the future up to an amount so that our asset coverage, as defined in the 1940 Act, is at least 200% after each issuance of our senior securities. Assuming that we borrowed \$200 million at an interest rate of 5.36% plus an additional fee related to borrowings of 1.2%, for an aggregate rate of 6.56%, interest payments on borrowed funds would have been 5.98% of our net assets as of September 30, 2007.

(5)

Includes our overhead expenses, including payments under the administration agreement based on our projected allocable portion of overhead and other expenses incurred by our Administrator in performing its obligations under the administration agreement. See "Management Certain Transactions Administration Agreement."

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

We have filed with the SEC a registration statement on Form N-2 under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, which we refer to as the Securities Act, with respect to the Securities offered by this prospectus. This prospectus, which is a part of the registration statement, does not contain all of the information set forth in the registration statement or exhibits and schedules thereto. For further information with respect to our business and our Securities, reference is made to the registration statement, including the amendments, exhibits and schedules thereto, contained in the registration statement.

We also file reports, proxy statements and other information with the SEC under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, which we refer to as the Exchange Act. Such reports, proxy statements and other information, as well as the registration statement and the amendments, exhibits and schedules thereto, can be inspected at the public reference facilities maintained by the SEC at 100 F Street, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20549. Information about the operation of the public reference facilities may be obtained by calling the SEC at 1-202-551-8090. The SEC maintains a web site that contains reports, proxy statements and other information regarding registrants, including us, that file such information electronically with the SEC. The address of the SEC's web site is <http://www.sec.gov>. Copies of such material may also be obtained from the Public Reference Section of the SEC at 100 F Street, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20549, at prescribed rates. Our common stock is listed on The Nasdaq Global Select Market and our corporate website is located at <http://www.gladstoneinvestment.com>. The information contained on, or accessible through, our website is not a part of this prospectus.

We make available free of charge on our website our annual report on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, current reports on Form 8-K, and all amendments to those reports as soon as reasonably practicable after such material is electronically filed with or furnished to the SEC.

We also furnish to our stockholders annual reports, which registered include annual financial information that has been examined and reported on, with an opinion expressed, by our independent registered public accounting firm. See "Experts."

RISK FACTORS

You should carefully consider the risks described below and all other information provided and incorporated by reference in this prospectus (or any prospectus supplement) before making a decision to purchase our Securities. The risks and uncertainties described below are not the only ones facing us. Additional risks and uncertainties not presently known to us, or not presently deemed material by us, may also impair our operations and performance.

If any of the following risks actually occur, our business, financial condition or results of operations could be materially adversely affected. If that happens, the trading price of our Securities could decline, and you may lose all or part of your investment.

We are dependent upon our key management personnel and the key management personnel of our Adviser, particularly David Gladstone, George Stelljes III and Terry Lee Brubaker, and on the continued operations of our Adviser, for our future success.

We have no employees. Our chief executive officer, president and chief investment officer, chief operating officer and chief financial officer, and the employees of our Adviser, do not spend all of their time managing our activities and our investment portfolio. We are particularly dependent upon David Gladstone, George Stelljes III and Terry Lee Brubaker in this regard. Our executive officers and the employees of our Adviser allocate some, and in some cases a material portion, of their time to businesses and activities that are not related to our business. We have no separate facilities and are completely reliant on our Adviser, which has significant discretion as to the implementation and execution of our business strategies and risk management practices. We are subject to the risk of discontinuation of our Adviser's operations or termination of the investment advisory agreement and the risk that, upon such event, no suitable replacement will be found. We believe that our success depends to a significant extent upon our Adviser and that discontinuation of its operations could have a material adverse effect on our ability to achieve our investment objectives.

Our incentive fee may induce our Adviser to make certain investments, including speculative investments.

The management compensation structure that has been implemented under an investment advisory agreement with our Adviser, which we refer to as the Advisory Agreement, may cause our Adviser to invest in high risk investments or take other risks. In addition to its management fee, our Adviser is entitled under the Advisory Agreement to receive incentive compensation based in part upon our achievement of specified levels of income. In evaluating investments and other management strategies, the opportunity to earn incentive compensation based on net income may lead our Adviser to place undue emphasis on the maximization of net income at the expense of other criteria, such as preservation of capital, maintaining sufficient liquidity, or management of credit risk or market risk, in order to achieve higher incentive compensation. Investments with higher yield potential are generally riskier or more speculative. This could result in increased risk to the value of our investment portfolio.

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

The Advisory Agreement entitles our Adviser to incentive compensation for each fiscal quarter in an amount equal to a percentage of the excess of our investment income for that quarter (before deducting incentive compensation, net operating losses and certain other items) above a threshold return for that quarter. Our pre-incentive fee net investment income for incentive compensation purposes excludes realized and unrealized capital losses that we may incur in the fiscal quarter, even if such capital losses result in a net loss on our statement of operations for that quarter. Thus, we may be required to pay our Adviser incentive compensation for a fiscal quarter even if there is a decline in the value of our portfolio or we incur a net loss for that quarter. For additional information on incentive

compensation under the Advisory Agreement with our Adviser, see "Business Certain Transactions Investment Advisory and Management Agreement."

Our Adviser's failure to identify and invest in securities that meet our investment criteria or perform its responsibilities under the investment advisory agreement may adversely affect our ability for future growth.

Our ability to achieve our investment objectives will depend on our ability to grow, which in turn will depend on our Adviser's ability to identify and invest in securities that meet our investment criteria. Accomplishing this result on a cost-effective basis will be largely a function of our Adviser's structuring of the investment process, its ability to provide competent and efficient services to us, and our access to financing on acceptable terms. The senior management team of our Adviser has substantial responsibilities under the investment advisory agreement. In order to grow, our Adviser will need to hire, train supervise and manage new employees successfully. Any failure to manage our future growth effectively could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We are a relatively new company with limited operating history.

We were incorporated in Delaware on February 18, 2005. We are subject to all of the business risks and uncertainties associated with any new business, including the risk that we will not achieve our investment objectives and that the value of your investment could decline substantially.

We operate in a highly competitive market for investment opportunities.

A number of entities compete with us for investments in small and mid-sized companies. We will compete with public and private buyout funds, commercial and investment banks, commercial financing companies, and, to the extent they provide an alternative form of financing, hedge funds. Many of our competitors are substantially larger and have considerably greater financial, technical, and marketing resources than we do. For example, some competitors may have a lower cost of funds and access to funding sources that are not available to us. In addition, some of our competitors may have higher risk tolerances or different risk assessments, which would allow them to consider a wider variety of investments and establish more relationships than us. Furthermore, many of our competitors are not subject to the regulatory restrictions that the 1940 Act imposes on us as a business development company. The competitive pressures we face could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, and results of operations. Also, as a result of this competition, we may not be able to take advantage of attractive investment opportunities from time to time, and we can offer no assurance that we will be able to identify and make investments that are consistent with our investment objective. We do not seek to compete primarily based on the interest rates we offer, and we believe that some of our competitors may make loans with interest rates that will be comparable to or lower than the rates we offer. We may lose investment opportunities if we do not match our competitors' pricing, terms, and structure. However, if we match our competitors' pricing, terms, and structure, we may experience decreased net interest income and increased risk of credit loss.

Our investments in small and medium-sized portfolio companies are extremely risky and you could lose all or a part of your investment.

Investments in small and medium-sized portfolio companies are subject to a number of significant risks including the following:

Small and medium-sized businesses may have limited financial resources and may not be able to repay the loans we make to them. Our strategy includes providing financing to portfolio companies that typically is not readily available to them. While we believe that this provides an

attractive opportunity for us to generate profits, this may make it difficult for the portfolio companies to repay their loans to us upon maturity. A borrower's ability to repay its loan may be adversely affected by numerous factors, including the failure to meet its business plan, a downturn in its industry or negative economic conditions. A deterioration in a borrower's financial condition and prospects usually will be accompanied by deterioration in the value of any collateral and a reduction in the likelihood of us realizing on any guarantees we may have obtained from the borrower's management. Although we will sometimes seek to be the senior, secured lender to a borrower, in most of our loans we expect to be subordinated to a senior lender, and our interest in any collateral would, accordingly, likely be subordinate to another lender's security interest.

Small and medium-sized businesses typically have narrower product lines and smaller market shares than large businesses. Because our target portfolio companies are smaller businesses, they will tend to be more vulnerable to competitors' actions and market conditions, as well as general economic downturns. In addition, our portfolio companies may face intense competition, including competition from companies with greater financial resources, more extensive development, manufacturing, marketing and other capabilities and a larger number of qualified managerial and technical personnel.

There is generally little or no publicly available information about these businesses. Because we seek to invest in privately owned businesses, there is generally little or no publicly available operating and financial information about our potential portfolio companies. As a result, we rely on our officers, our Adviser and its employees and consultants to perform due diligence investigations of these portfolio companies, their operations and their prospects. We may not learn all of the material information we need to know regarding these businesses through our investigations.

Small and medium-sized businesses generally have less predictable operating results. We expect that our portfolio companies may have significant variations in their operating results, may from time to time be parties to litigation, may be engaged in rapidly changing businesses with products subject to a substantial risk of obsolescence, may require substantial additional capital to support their operations, to finance expansion or to maintain their competitive position, may otherwise have a weak financial position or may be adversely affected by changes in the business cycle. Our portfolio companies may not meet net income, cash flow and other coverage tests typically imposed by their senior lenders. A borrower's failure to satisfy financial or operating covenants imposed by senior lenders could lead to defaults and, potentially, foreclosure on its senior credit facility, which could additionally trigger cross-defaults in other agreements. If this were to occur, it is possible that the borrower's ability to repay our loan would be jeopardized.

Small and medium-sized businesses are more likely to be dependent on one or two persons. Typically, the success of a small or medium-sized business also depends on the management talents and efforts of one or two persons or a small group of persons. The death, disability or resignation of one or more of these persons could have a material adverse impact on our borrower and, in turn, on us.

Small and medium-sized businesses are likely to have greater exposure to economic downturns than larger businesses. We expect that our portfolio companies will have fewer resources than larger businesses and an economic downturn is more likely to have a material adverse effect on them. If one of our portfolio companies is adversely impacted by an economic downturn, its ability to repay our loan would be diminished.

Small and medium-sized businesses may have limited operating histories. While we intend to target stable companies with proven track records, we may make loans to new companies that

meet our other investment criteria. Portfolio companies with limited operating histories will be exposed to all of the operating risks that new businesses face and may be particularly susceptible to, among other risks, market downturns, competitive pressures and the departure of key executive officers.

We may not realize gains from our equity investments.

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

Because the loans we make and equity securities we receive are not publicly traded, there will be uncertainty regarding the value of our privately held securities that could adversely affect our determination of our net asset value.

A large percentage of our portfolio investments are, and will continue to be, in the form of securities that are not publicly traded. The fair value of securities and other investments that are not publicly traded may not be readily determinable. Our Board of Directors has established a valuation policy and consistently applied valuation procedures used to determine the fair value of these securities quarterly. These procedures for the determination of value of many of our debt securities rely on the opinions of value submitted to us by Standard and Poor's Securities Evaluations, Inc., or SPSE. SPSE will only evaluate the debt portion of our investments for which we specifically request evaluation, and SPSE may decline to make requested evaluations for any reason in its sole discretion. However, to date, SPSE has accepted each of our requests for evaluation.

Our procedures also include provisions whereby our Adviser will establish the fair value of any equity securities we may hold where market quotations are not readily available and SPSE is unable to provide evaluations. The types of factors that may be considered in determining the fair value of our debt and equity investments include some or all of the following: the nature and realizable value of any collateral, the portfolio company's earnings and cash flows and its ability to make payments on its obligations, the markets in which the portfolio company does business, comparison to publicly traded companies, discounted cash flow, and other relevant factors. Because such valuations, particularly valuations of private securities and private companies, are inherently uncertain, may fluctuate over short periods of time, and may be based on estimates, our determinations of fair value may differ materially from the values that might have resulted from a readily available market for these securities.

A portion of our assets are, and will continue to be, comprised of equity securities that are valued based on internal assessment using our own valuation methods approved by our Board of Directors, without the input of SPSE or any other third-party evaluator. We believe that our equity valuation methods reflect those regularly used as standards by other professionals in our industry who value equity securities. However, determination of fair value for securities that are not publicly traded, whether or not we use the recommendations of an independent third-party evaluator, necessarily involves the exercise of subjective judgment. Our net asset value could be adversely affected if our determinations regarding the fair value of our investments were materially higher than the values that we ultimately realize upon the disposal of such securities. For more information concerning our investment valuation procedures, see "Business Our Investment Strategy" and "Business Valuation Process."

The lack of liquidity of our privately held investments may adversely affect our business.

We will generally make investments in private companies whose securities are not traded in any public market. Substantially all of these securities will be subject to legal and other restrictions on resale and will otherwise be less liquid than publicly traded securities. The illiquidity of our investments may make it difficult for us to sell such investments if the need arises. In addition, if we are required to liquidate all or a portion of our portfolio quickly, we may realize substantial book losses upon liquidation. In addition, we may face other restrictions on our ability to liquidate an investment in a portfolio company to the extent that we, our Adviser, or our respective officers, employees or affiliates have material non-public information regarding such portfolio company.

We typically invest in transactions involving acquisitions, buyouts and recapitalizations of companies, which will subject us to the risks associated with change in control transactions.

Our strategy includes making debt and equity investments in companies in connection with acquisitions, buyouts and recapitalizations, which subjects us to the risks associated with change in control transactions. Change in control transactions often present a number of uncertainties. Companies undergoing change in control transactions often face challenges retaining key employees, maintaining relationships with customers and suppliers. While we hope to avoid many of these difficulties by participating in transactions where the management team is retained and by conducting thorough due diligence in advance of our decision to invest, if our portfolio companies experience one or more of these problems, we may not realize the value that we expect in connection with our investments which would likely harm our operating results and financial condition.

Our portfolio companies are likely to have debt that ranks equally with, or senior to, our investments in such companies.

We invest primarily in subordinated debt, mezzanine debt and preferred and common equity securities issued by our portfolio companies in connection with buyouts or recapitalizations of these companies. Portfolio companies undergoing these types of transactions usually will have other debt that ranks equally with, or senior to, the debt securities in which we invest. By their terms, such debt instruments may provide that the holders are entitled to receive payment of interest or principal on or before the dates on which we are entitled to receive payments in respect of the debt securities in which we invest. Also, in the event of insolvency, liquidation, dissolution, reorganization, or bankruptcy of a portfolio company, holders of debt instruments ranking senior to our investment in that portfolio company would typically be entitled to receive payment in full before we receive any distribution with respect to our investment. After repaying its senior creditors, our portfolio company may not have any remaining assets to use for repaying its obligation to us. In the case of debt ranking equally with debt securities in which we invest, we would have to share on an equal basis any distributions with other creditors holding such debt in the event of an insolvency, liquidation, dissolution, reorganization, or bankruptcy of the relevant portfolio company. In addition, we may not be in a position to control any portfolio company by investing in its debt securities. Therefore, we are subject to the risk that a portfolio company in which we invest may make business decisions with which we disagree, and the management of such company, as representatives of the holders of their equity securities, may take risks or otherwise act in ways that do not serve our interests as debt investors.

Our business plan is dependent upon external financing, which may expose us to risks associated with leverage.

Our business requires a substantial amount of cash to operate and grow. We may acquire such additional capital from the following sources:

Senior Securities. We intend to issue debt securities, other evidences of indebtedness (including borrowings under our line of credit) and possibly preferred stock, up to the maximum amount permitted by the 1940 Act. The 1940 Act currently permits us, as a business development company, to issue debt securities and preferred stock, to which we refer collectively as senior securities, in amounts such that our asset coverage, as defined in the 1940 Act, is at least 200% after each issuance of senior securities. As a result of issuing senior securities, we will be exposed to the risks associated with leverage. Although borrowing money for investments increases the potential for gain, it also increases the risk of a loss. A decrease in the value of our investments will have a greater impact on the value of our common stock to the extent that we have borrowed money to make investments. There is a possibility that the costs of borrowing could exceed the income we receive on the investments we make with such borrowed funds. In addition, our ability to pay dividends or incur additional indebtedness would be restricted if asset coverage is not at least twice our indebtedness. If the value of our assets declines, we might be unable to satisfy that test. If this happens, we may be required to liquidate a portion of our loan portfolio and repay a portion of our indebtedness at a time when a sale may be disadvantageous. Furthermore, any amounts that we use to service our indebtedness will not be available for distributions to our stockholders.

Common Stock. Because we are constrained in our ability to issue debt for the reasons given above, we are dependent on the issuance of equity as a financing source. If we raise additional funds by issuing more common stock or debt securities convertible into or exchangeable for our common stock, the percentage ownership of our stockholders at the time of the issuance would decrease and they may experience dilution. In addition, any convertible or exchangeable securities that we issue in the future may have rights, preferences and privileges more favorable than those of our common stock.

Securitization. In addition to issuing securities to raise capital as described above, we anticipate that in the future we will securitize our loans to generate cash for funding new investments. An inability to successfully securitize our loan portfolio could limit our ability to grow our business, fully execute our business strategy and impact our profitability. Moreover, successful securitization of our loan portfolio might expose us to losses as the loans in which we do not plan to sell interests will be those that are riskier and more apt to generate losses.

We are exposed to risks associated with changes in interest rates, and any future hedging strategies may expose us to additional risks.

We anticipate using a combination of equity and long-term and short-term borrowings to finance our investment activities. As a result, a portion of our income will depend upon the difference between the rate at which we borrow funds and the rate at which we loan these funds. Certain of our borrowings may be at fixed rates and others at variable rates, such as under our credit facility. Ultimately, we expect approximately 20% of the loans in our portfolio to be at fixed rates and approximately 80% to be at variable rates determined on the basis of a benchmark prime rate. As of September 30, 2007, our portfolio had approximately 74% of the total of the loan cost value at variable rates, approximately 12% of the total loan cost value at variable rates with a floor and approximately 15% of the total loan portfolio cost basis at a fixed rate.

To date, we hold only one interest rate cap agreement. In the event that we securitize a portion of our loan portfolio in the future, we believe that we will likely be required to enter into similar

arrangements with respect to the securitized loans. While hedging activities may insulate us against adverse fluctuations in interest rates, they may also limit our ability to participate in the benefits of lower interest rates with respect to the hedged portfolio. Adverse developments resulting from changes in interest rates or any future hedging transactions could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Our credit facility imposes certain limitations on us.

We will have a continuing need for capital to finance our loans. In order to maintain RIC status, we will be required to distribute to our stockholders at least 90% of our ordinary income and short-term capital gains on an annual basis. Accordingly, such earnings will not be available to fund additional loans. Therefore, through our wholly-owned subsidiary, we are party to a credit agreement arranged by Deutsche Bank AG as the structuring agent. The agreement provides us with a revolving credit line facility of \$200 million. In the future, borrowings outstanding on the credit line facility may be repaid with the proceeds we may receive from securitizing some or all of the loans in our portfolio for long-term funding, if any. The line of credit facility will permit us to fund additional loans and investments as long as we are within the conditions set out in the credit agreement.

As a result of the line of credit facility, we are subject to certain limitations on the type of loan investments we make, including restrictions on geographic concentrations, sector concentrations, loan size, payment frequency and status, and average life. Our failure to satisfy these limitations could result in foreclosure by our lenders which would have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Any inability to renew our credit facility on terms favorable to us, if at all, could adversely impact our liquidity and ability to fund new investments.

Availability under our credit facility will terminate on October 16, 2008, unless extended in the discretion of the lenders, and the credit facility will mature two years following this date, at which time all principal, interest and other amounts owing under the credit facility will be due and payable. There can be no guarantee that we will be able to renew the credit facility on terms that are favorable to us, if at all. In the event that we are not able to renew or refinance the credit facility, this could have a material adverse effect on our liquidity and ability to fund new investments.

Our investments are typically long term and will require several years to realize liquidation events.

Since we generally make five to seven year term loans and hold our loans and related warrants or other equity positions until the loans mature, you should not expect realization events, if any, to occur over the near term. In addition, we expect that any warrants or other equity positions that we receive when we make loans may require several years to appreciate in value and we cannot give any assurance that such appreciation will occur.

Prepayments of our loans by our portfolio companies could adversely impact our results of operations and reduce our return on equity.

In addition to risks associated with delays in investing our capital, we are also subject to the risk that investments that we make in our portfolio companies may be repaid prior to maturity. We will first use any proceeds from prepayments to repay any borrowings outstanding on our credit facility. In the event that funds remain after repayment of our outstanding borrowings, then we will generally reinvest these proceeds in government securities, pending their future investment in new debt and/or equity securities. These government securities will typically have substantially lower yields than the debt securities being prepaid and we could experience significant delays in reinvesting these amounts. As a result, our results of operations could be materially adversely affected if one or more of our portfolio

companies elects to prepay amounts owed to us. Additionally, prepayments could negatively impact our return on equity, which could result in a decline in the market price of our common stock.

We will be subject to corporate level tax if we are unable to satisfy Internal Revenue Code requirements for RIC qualification.

To maintain our qualification as a RIC, we must meet income source, asset diversification and annual distribution requirements. The annual distribution requirement is satisfied if we distribute at least 90% of our ordinary income and short-term capital gains to our stockholders on an annual basis. Because we use leverage, we are subject to certain asset coverage ratio requirements under the 1940 Act and could, under certain circumstances, be restricted from making distributions necessary to qualify as a RIC. Warrants we receive with respect to debt investments will create "original issue discount," which we must recognize as ordinary income, increasing the amounts we are required to distribute to maintain RIC status. Because such warrants will not produce distributable cash for us at the same time as we are required to make distributions in respect of the related original issue discount, we will need to use cash from other sources to satisfy such distribution requirements. The asset diversification requirements must be met at the end of each calendar quarter. If we fail to meet these tests, we may need to quickly dispose of certain investments to prevent the loss of RIC status. Since most of our investments will be illiquid, such dispositions, if even possible, may not be made at prices advantageous to us and, in fact, may result in substantial losses. If we fail to qualify as a RIC for any reason and become fully subject to corporate income tax, the resulting corporate taxes could substantially reduce our net assets, the amount of income available for distribution, and the actual amount distributed. Such a failure would have a material adverse effect on us and our shares. For additional information regarding asset coverage ratio and RIC requirements, see "Material U.S. Federal Income Tax Considerations Regulated Investment Company Status."

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

Our executive officers and directors, and the officers and directors of our Adviser, serve or may serve as officers, directors or principals of entities that operate in the same or a related line of business as we do or of investment funds managed by our affiliates. Accordingly, they may have obligations to investors in those entities, the fulfillment of which might not be in the best interests of us or our stockholders. For example, Mr. Gladstone, our chairman and chief executive officer, is the chairman of the board and chief executive officer of our Adviser, Gladstone Capital and Gladstone Commercial. In addition, Mr. Brubaker, our vice chairman, chief operating officer and secretary is the vice chairman, chief operating officer and secretary of our Adviser, Gladstone Capital and Gladstone Commercial. Mr. Stelljes, our president and chief investment officer, is also the president and chief investment officer of our Adviser, Gladstone Capital and Gladstone Commercial. Moreover, our Adviser may establish or sponsor other investment vehicles which from time to time may have potentially overlapping investment objectives with those of ours and accordingly may invest in, whether principally or secondarily, asset classes similar to those we targeted. While our Adviser generally has broad authority to make investments on behalf of the investment vehicles that it advises, our Adviser has adopted investment allocation procedures to address these potential conflicts and intends to direct investment opportunities to the Gladstone affiliate with the investment strategy that most closely fits the investment opportunity to ensure the fair and equitable treatment of all the funds it manages. Nevertheless, the management of our Adviser may face conflicts in the allocation of investment opportunities to other entities managed by our Adviser. As a result, it is possible that we may not be given the opportunity to participate in certain investments made by other members of the Gladstone Companies or investment funds managed by investment managers affiliated with our Adviser.

In certain circumstances, we may make investments in a portfolio company in which one of our affiliates has or will have an investment, subject to satisfaction of any regulatory restrictions and, where

required, to the prior approval of our Board of Directors. As of September 30, 2007, our Board of Directors has approved the following types of co-investment transactions:

Our affiliate, Gladstone Commercial, may lease property to portfolio companies that we do not control under certain circumstances. We may pursue such transactions only if (i) the portfolio company is not controlled by us or any of our affiliates, (ii) the portfolio company satisfies the tenant underwriting criteria of Gladstone Commercial, and (iii) the transaction is approved by a majority of our independent directors and a majority of the independent directors of Gladstone Commercial. We expect that any such negotiations between Gladstone Commercial and our portfolio companies would result in lease terms consistent with the terms that the portfolio companies would be likely to receive were they not portfolio companies of ours.

We may invest simultaneously with our affiliate Gladstone Capital in senior syndicated loans whereby neither we nor any affiliate has the ability to dictate the terms of the loans.

Certain of our officers, who are also officers of our Adviser, may from time to time serve as directors of certain of our portfolio companies. If an officer serves in such capacity with one of our portfolio companies, such officer will owe fiduciary duties to all stockholders of the portfolio company, which duties may from time to time conflict with the interests of our stockholders.

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

Changes in laws or regulations governing our operations, or changes in the interpretation thereof, and any failure by us to comply with laws or regulations governing our operations may adversely affect our business.

We and our portfolio companies are subject to regulation by laws at the local, state and federal levels. These laws and regulations, as well as their interpretation, may be changed from time to time. Accordingly, any change in these laws or regulations, or their interpretation, or any failure by us or our portfolio companies to comply with these laws or regulations may adversely affect our business. For additional information regarding the regulations to which we are subject, see "Material U.S. Federal Income Tax Considerations Regulated Investment Company Status" and "Regulation as a Business Development Company."

We may experience fluctuations in our quarterly results.

We could experience fluctuations in our quarterly operating results due to a number of factors, including the interest rates payable on the debt securities we acquire, the default rates on such securities, the level of our expenses, variations in and the timing of the recognition of realized and unrealized gains or losses, the degree to which we encounter competition in our markets, and general economic conditions. As a result of these factors, results for any period should not be relied upon as being indicative of performance in future periods. For additional information concerning the fluctuations in our operating results, see "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations."

There is a risk that you may not receive dividends or that our dividends may not grow over time.

Our current intention is to distribute at least 90% of our ordinary income and short-term capital gains to our stockholders on a quarterly basis by paying monthly dividends. We expect to retain net realized long-term capital gains to supplement our equity capital and support the growth of our portfolio, although our Board of Directors may determine in certain cases to distribute these gains. We cannot assure you that we will achieve investment results or maintain a tax status that will allow or require any specified level of cash distributions or year-to-year increases in cash distributions.

The market price of our shares may fluctuate significantly.

The market price and marketability of our shares may from time to time be significantly affected by numerous factors, including many over which we have no control and that may not be directly related to us. These factors include the following:

price and volume fluctuations in the stock market from time to time, which are often unrelated to the operating performance of particular companies;

significant volatility in the market price and trading volume of shares of RICs, business development companies or other companies in our sector, which is not necessarily related to the operating performance of these companies;

changes in regulatory policies or tax guidelines, particularly with respect to RICs or business development companies;

loss of business development company status;

loss of RIC status;

changes in our earnings or variations in our operating results;

changes in the value of our portfolio of investments;

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

departure of key personnel;

operating performance of companies comparable to us;

short-selling pressure with respect to our shares or business development companies generally;

general economic trends and other external factors; and

loss of a major funding source.

Fluctuations in the trading prices of our shares may adversely affect the liquidity of the trading market for our shares and, if we seek to raise capital through future equity financings, our ability to raise such equity capital.

The issuance of subscription rights to our stockholders may lead to both a dilution in the percentage ownership by existing stockholders in our common stock and a dilution of the aggregate net asset value of their shares.

In the event that we issue subscription rights to our existing stockholders, there is a significant possibility that the rights offering will dilute the ownership interest and voting power of stockholders who do not fully exercise their subscription rights. Stockholders who do not fully exercise their subscription rights should expect that they will, upon completion of the rights offering, own a smaller proportional interest in the Company than would otherwise be the case if they fully exercised their

subscription rights. In addition, because the subscription price of the rights offering is likely to be less than the Company's most recently determined net asset value per share, our stockholders are likely to experience an immediate dilution of the aggregate net asset value of their shares as a result of the offer.

Our Adviser is not obligated to provide a waiver of the base management fee, which could negatively impact our earnings and our ability to maintain our current level of, or increase, distributions to our stockholders.

The Advisory Agreement provides for a base management fee based on our total assets. During each quarter of our 2008 fiscal year, our Adviser has issued a waiver to reduce the annual 2.0% base management fee on senior syndicated loan participations to 0.5% to the extent that proceeds resulting from borrowings were used to purchase such syndicated loan participations for each quarter of our 2008 fiscal year. However, our Adviser is not required to issue this waiver. If our Adviser does not issue this waiver in future quarters, it could negatively impact our earnings and may compromise our ability to maintain our current level of, or increase, distributions to our stockholders, which could have a material adverse impact on our stock price.

When we are a debt or minority equity investor in a portfolio company, which we expect may often be the case, we may not be in a position to control the entity, and its management may make decisions that could decrease the value of our investment.

We anticipate that many of our investments will continue to be either debt or minority equity investments in our portfolio companies. Therefore, we are and will remain subject to risk that a portfolio company may make business decisions with which we disagree, and the shareholders and management of such company may take risks or otherwise act in ways that do not serve our best interests. As a result, a portfolio company may make decisions that could decrease the value of our portfolio holdings. In addition, we will generally not be in a position to control any portfolio company by investing in its debt securities.

Shares of closed-end investment companies frequently trade at a discount from net asset value.

Shares of closed-end investment companies frequently trade at a discount from net asset value. This characteristic of shares of closed-end investment companies is separate and distinct from the risk that our net asset value per share will decline. As with any stock, the price of our shares will fluctuate with market conditions and other factors. If shares are sold, the price received may be more or less than the original investment. Whether investors will realize gains or losses upon the sale of our shares will not depend directly upon our net asset value, but will depend upon the market price of the shares at the time of sale. Since the market price of our shares will be affected by such factors as the relative demand for and supply of the shares in the market, general market and economic conditions and other factors beyond our control, we cannot predict whether the shares will trade at, below or above our net asset value. In addition, if our common stock trades below its net asset value, we will generally not be able to issue additional shares of our common stock to purchasers other than our existing stockholders at its market price without first obtaining the approval of our stockholders and our independent directors.

Provisions of the Delaware General Corporation Law and of our certificate of incorporation and bylaws could restrict a change in control and have an adverse impact on the price of our common stock.

We are subject to provisions of the Delaware General Corporation Law that, in general, prohibit any business combination with a beneficial owner of 15% or more of our common stock for three years unless the holder's acquisition of our stock was either approved in advance by our Board of Directors

or ratified by the Board of Directors and stockholders owning two-thirds of our outstanding stock not owned by the acquiring holder. Although we believe these provisions collectively provide for an opportunity to receive higher bids by requiring potential acquirers to negotiate with our Board of Directors, they would apply even if the offer may be considered beneficial by some stockholders.

We have also adopted other measures that may make it difficult for a third party to obtain control of us, including provisions of our certificate of incorporation classifying our Board of Directors in three classes serving staggered three-year terms, and provisions of our certificate of incorporation authorizing our Board of Directors to induce the issuance of additional shares of our stock. These provisions, as well as other provisions of our certificate of incorporation and bylaws, may delay, defer, or prevent a transaction or a change in control that might otherwise be in the best interests of our stockholders.

We could face losses and potential liability if intrusion, viruses or similar disruptions to our technology jeopardize our confidential information or that of users of our technology.

Although we have implemented, and will continue to implement, security measures, our technology platform is and will continue to be vulnerable to intrusion, computer viruses or similar disruptive problems caused by transmission from unauthorized users. The misappropriation of proprietary information could expose us to a risk of loss or litigation.

Terrorist attacks, acts of war or national disasters may affect any market for our common stock, impact the businesses in which we invest and harm our business, operating results and financial conditions.

Terrorist acts, acts of war or national disasters have created, and continue to create, economic and political uncertainties and have contributed to global economic instability. Future terrorist activities, military or security operations, or national disasters could further weaken the domestic/global economies and create additional uncertainties, which may negatively impact the businesses in which we invest directly or indirectly and, in turn, could have a material adverse impact on our business, operating results and financial condition. Losses from terrorist attacks and national disasters are generally uninsurable.

SPECIAL NOTE REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

All statements contained or incorporated by reference in this prospectus or any accompanying prospectus supplement, other than historical facts, may constitute "forward-looking statements." These statements may relate to, among other things, future events or our future performance or financial condition. In some cases, you can identify forward-looking statements by terminology such as "may," "might," "believe," "will," "provided," "anticipate," "future," "could," "growth," "plan," "intend," "expect," "should," "would," "if," "seek," "possible," "potential," "likely" or the negative of such terms or comparable terminology. These forward-looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause our actual results, levels of activity, performance or achievements to be materially different from any future results, levels of activity, performance or achievements expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. Such factors include, among others: (1) adverse changes in interest rates; (2) our failure or inability to establish or maintain referral arrangements with investment bankers and business brokers to generate loan opportunities; (3) the loss of one or more of our executive officers, in particular David Gladstone, Terry Lee Brubaker, or George Stelljes III; (4) our inability to extend, refinance, or maintain our credit facility on terms reasonably acceptable to us, if at all; (5) our inability to successfully securitize our loan portfolio on terms reasonably acceptable to us, if at all; (6) the decision of our competitors to aggressively seek to make senior and subordinated loans to small and medium-sized businesses on terms more favorable than we intend to provide; and (7) those factors described in the "Risk Factors" section of this prospectus. We caution readers not to place undue reliance on any such forward-looking statements, which speak only as of the date made. We undertake no obligation to publicly update or revise any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise, after the date of this prospectus.

USE OF PROCEEDS

Unless otherwise specified in any prospectus supplement accompanying this prospectus, we intend to use the net proceeds from the sale of the Securities for general corporate purposes. We expect the proceeds to be used first to pay down existing short-term debt, then to make investments in small and mid-sized businesses in accordance with our investment objectives, with any remaining proceeds to be used for other general corporate purposes. Indebtedness under our credit line facility currently accrues interest at the rate of approximately 5.36% and matures on October 16, 2008. We anticipate that substantially all of the net proceeds of any offering of Securities will be utilized in the manner described above within three months of the completion of such offering. Pending such utilization, we intend to invest the net proceeds of any offering of Securities primarily in cash, cash equivalents, U.S. government securities, and other high-quality debt investments that mature in one year or less from the date of investment, consistent with the requirements for continued qualification as a RIC for federal income tax purposes.

PRICE RANGE OF COMMON STOCK AND DISTRIBUTIONS

We currently intend to distribute in the form of cash dividends, a minimum of 90% of our ordinary income and short-term capital gains, if any, on a quarterly basis to our stockholders in the form of monthly dividends. We intend to retain long-term capital gains and treat them as deemed distributions for tax purposes. We report the estimated tax characteristics of each dividend when declared while the actual tax characteristics of dividends are reported annually to each stockholder on Form 1099 DIV. There is no assurance that we will achieve investment results or maintain a tax status that will permit any specified level of cash distributions or year-to-year increases in cash distributions. At the option of a holder of record of common stock, all cash distributions can be reinvested automatically under our Dividend Reinvestment Plan in additional whole and fractional shares. A stockholder whose shares are held in the name of a broker or other nominee should contact the broker or nominee regarding

participation in our Dividend Reinvestment Plan on the stockholder's behalf. See "Risk Factors We will be subject to corporate level tax if we are unable to satisfy Internal Revenue Code requirements for RIC qualification;" "Dividend Reinvestment Plan;" and "Material U.S. Federal Income Tax Considerations."

Our common stock is quoted on The Nasdaq Global Select Market under the symbol "GAIN." We completed the initial public offering of our common stock in June 2005 at a price of \$15.00 per share. Prior to such date there was no public market for our common stock. Our common stock has historically traded at prices both above and below its net asset value. There can be no assurance, however, that any premium to net asset value will be attained or maintained. As of January 11, 2008, we had 29 stockholders of record.

The following table sets forth the range of high and low sales prices of our common stock as reported on the Nasdaq Global Select Market (for periods prior to July 1, 2006, the Nasdaq National Market) and the dividends declared by us for the period from June 22, 2005, when public trading of our common stock commenced pursuant to our initial public offering, through January 11, 2008.

BID PRICE

	Net Asset Value per Share(1)	High	Low	Dividend Declared	Premium (Discount) of Low Sales Price to Net Asset Value(2)	Premium (Discount) of High Sales Price to Net Asset Value(2)
2006						
Second Quarter (beginning June 22, 2005)	\$ 13.93	\$ 16.10	\$ 14.68	\$ 0.06	5.38%	15.58%
Third Quarter	\$ 13.91	\$ 14.96	\$ 13.43	\$ 0.12	(3.45)%	7.55%
Fourth Quarter	\$ 13.88	\$ 15.25	\$ 13.84	\$ 0.21	(0.29)%	9.87%
2007						
First Quarter	\$ 13.75	\$ 15.01	\$ 13.56	\$ 0.21	(1.38)%	9.16%
Second Quarter	\$ 13.71	\$ 14.82	\$ 13.50	\$ 0.21	(1.53)%	8.10%
Third Quarter	\$ 13.65	\$ 15.31	\$ 14.17	\$ 0.21	3.81%	12.16%
Fourth Quarter	\$ 13.46	\$ 16.00	\$ 14.41	\$ 0.225	7.06%	18.87%
2008						
First Quarter	\$ 13.73	\$ 15.20	\$ 13.91	\$ 0.225	1.31%	10.71%
Second Quarter	\$ 13.24	\$ 14.39	\$ 11.52	\$ 0.225	(12.99)%	8.69%
Third Quarter	*	\$ 12.68	\$ 9.81	\$ 0.24	*%	*%
Fourth Quarter (through January 11, 2008)	*	\$ 10.06	\$ 9.48	\$ 0.24	*%	*%

(1) Net asset value per share is determined as of the last day in the relevant quarter and therefore may not reflect the net asset value per share on the date of the high and low sale price. The net asset values shown are based on outstanding shares at the end of each period.

(2) The premiums set forth in these columns represent the high or low, as applicable, closing price per share for the relevant quarter minus the net asset value per share as of the end of such quarter, and therefore may not reflect the premium to net asset value per share on the date of the high and low closing prices.

*
Not available

CONSOLIDATED SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA
(in thousands, except per share data)

The following table summarizes our consolidated selected financial data. The consolidated selected financial data as of and for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2007 and the period June 22, 2005 (commencement of operations) to March 31, 2006 is derived from our audited consolidated financial statements included in this prospectus. The consolidated selected financial data as of and for the six months ended September 30, 2007 is derived from our unaudited consolidated financial statements included in this prospectus. You should read this data together with our consolidated financial statements and notes thereto presented elsewhere in this prospectus and the information under "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" for more information.

	Six Months Ended September 30, 2007	Six Months Ended September 30, 2006	Year Ended March 31, 2007	Period June 22, 2005 (commencement of operations) Through March 31, 2006
	(unaudited)	(unaudited)		
Total Investment Income	\$ 13,456,098	\$ 8,077,366	\$ 17,261,636	\$ 7,370,856
Total Expenses	7,573,016	2,612,316	6,113,904	1,486,958
Net Investment Income	5,883,082	5,465,050	11,147,732	5,883,898
Net (Loss) Gain on Investments	(1,979,691)	(1,339,958)	(3,879,328)	170,399
Net Increase in Net Assets Resulting from Operations	\$ 3,903,391	\$ 4,125,092	\$ 7,268,404	\$ 6,054,297
Per Share Data:				
Net Increase in Net Assets Resulting from Operations:				
Basic & Diluted	\$ 0.24	\$ 0.25	\$ 0.44	\$ 0.37
Cash Distributions Declared per Share	0.45	0.42	0.855	0.39
Statement of Assets and Liabilities Data:				
Total Assets	\$ 366,833,014	\$ 228,136,147	\$ 323,590,215	\$ 230,323,807
Net Assets	219,238,347	226,978,416	222,818,509	229,841,697
Senior Securities Data:				
Borrowings under line of credit(1)	\$ 146,050,000	\$	\$ 100,000,000	\$
Asset coverage ratio(2)	251%	N/A	324%	N/A
Asset coverage per unit(3)	\$ 2,501	N/A	\$ 3,228	N/A
Other Data:				
Number of Portfolio Companies at Period End	59	31	47	22
New Investments	\$ 113,784,083	\$ 49,477,779	\$ 182,953,071	\$ 160,646,470
Proceeds from Loan Repayments and Investments Sold	44,115,647	23,387,696	61,166,782	7,381,468
Total Return(4)	(10.73)%	0.87%	4.36%	3.39%
Weighted Average Yield on Investments(5)	9.12%	8.44%	8.72%	7.02%

(1) See "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" for more information regarding our level of indebtedness.

- (2) As a business development company, we are generally required to maintain a ratio of 200% of total assets to total borrowings.
- (3) Asset coverage per unit is the ratio of the carrying value of our total consolidated assets, less all liabilities and indebtedness not represented by senior securities, to the aggregate amount of senior securities representing indebtedness. Asset coverage per unit is expressed in terms of dollar amounts per \$1,000 of indebtedness.
- (4) Total return equals the increase of the ending market value over the beginning market value plus monthly dividends divided by the monthly beginning market value.
- (5) Weighted average yield on investments equals interest income on investments divided by the annualized weighted average investment balance throughout the year.

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

The following analysis of our financial condition and results of operations should be read in conjunction with our consolidated financial statements and the notes thereto contained elsewhere herein.

OVERVIEW

We were incorporated under the General Corporation Laws of the State of Delaware on February 18, 2005. We were primarily established for the purpose of investing in subordinated loans, mezzanine debt, preferred stock and warrants to purchase common stock of small and medium-sized companies in connection with buyouts and other recapitalizations. We also invest in senior secured loans, common stock and senior and subordinated syndicated loans. Our investment objective is to generate both current income and capital gains through these debt and equity instruments. We operate as a closed-end, non-diversified management investment company, and have elected to be treated as a business development company under the 1940 Act.

We expect that our target portfolio over time will include mostly subordinated loans, mezzanine debt, preferred stock, and warrants to buy common stock. Structurally, subordinated loans and mezzanine loans usually rank lower in priority of payment to senior debt, such as senior bank debt, and may be unsecured. However, subordinated debt and mezzanine loans rank senior to common and preferred equity in a borrower's capital structure. Typically, subordinated debt and mezzanine loans have elements of both debt and equity instruments, offering returns in the form of interest payments associated with senior debt, while providing lenders an opportunity to participate in the capital appreciation of a borrower, if any, through an equity position. Due to its higher risk profile and often less restrictive covenants as compared to senior debt, mezzanine debt generally earns a higher return than senior secured debt. Any warrants associated with mezzanine loans are typically detachable, which allows lenders to receive repayment of their principal on an agreed amortization schedule while retaining their equity interest in the borrower. Mezzanine debt also may include a "put" feature, which permits the holder to sell its equity interest back to the borrower at a price determined through a pre-determined formula.

Our primary investment focuses are situations involving buyouts and recapitalizations of small and mid-sized companies with established management teams. We expect that our investments will generally range between \$10 million and \$30 million each, although this investment size may vary proportionately as the size of our capital base changes. We intend to invest either by ourselves or jointly with other buyout funds and/or management of the portfolio company, depending on the opportunity. If we are participating in an investment with one or more co-investors, then our investment is likely to be smaller than if we were investing alone.

We invested a substantial portion of the proceeds of our initial public offering in senior secured syndicated loans, since these investments typically may be made more quickly than investments in companies undergoing a buyout or recapitalization. We employed this strategy in order to quickly invest our initial capital to generate current income, and have continued this strategy in order to build a portfolio of investments that may be securitized in the future to obtain financing to pay down borrowings and invest in additional buyout and recapitalization investments. At September 30, 2007, we had investments in 52 such syndicated loans. There can be no guarantee that we will be able to successfully securitize any loans in our portfolio.

Senior secured syndicated loans typically involve a number of banks or other financial institutions and are generally more marketable than loans that are not syndicated. In order to invest in certain senior secured syndicated loans, we may purchase these investments at a premium or discount. We amortize premiums and discounts over the contractual life of the investment. In the event that an

investment is sold prior to its contractual maturity date, we recognize a loss on any unamortized premium or a gain on any unamortized discount.

Certain loan investments may have a form of interest that is not paid currently but is accrued and added to the loan balance and paid at the end of the term. This interest is called "paid in kind" interest or "PIK." We generally seek investments that do not generate PIK interest as we have to pay out this accrued interest as dividends to our stockholders and we may have to borrow money or raise additional capital in order to meet the tax test for RICs by having to pay out at least 90% of our income. As of September 30, 2007, none of our investments bore PIK interest.

Original issue discount, or OID, arises when we extend a loan and receive an equity interest in the borrower at the same time. To the extent that the price paid for the equity is not at market value, we must allocate part of the price paid for the loan to the value of the equity. Then the amount allocated to the equity, the OID, must be amortized over the life of the loan. As with PIK interest, the amortization of OID also produces income that must be recognized for purposes of satisfying the distribution requirements for a RIC under Subchapter M of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, which we refer to as the Code, whereas the cash is received, if at all, when the equity instrument is sold. We seek to avoid OID with all potential investments under review and as of September 30, 2007, we did not hold any investments with OID.

In addition, as a business development company under the 1940 Act, we are required to make available significant managerial assistance to our portfolio companies. We provide these services through our Adviser, who provides these services on our behalf through its officers who are also our officers. Currently, neither we nor our Adviser charges a fee for managerial assistance, however, if our Adviser does receive fees for such managerial assistance, our Adviser will credit the managerial assistance fees to the base management fee due from us to our Adviser.

Our Adviser receives fees for other services it provides to our portfolio companies. These other fees are typically non-recurring, are recognized as revenue when earned and are generally paid directly to our Adviser by the borrower or potential borrower upon closing of the investment. The services our Adviser provides to portfolio companies vary by investment, but generally include a broad array of services, such as investment banking services, arranging bank and equity financing, structuring financing from multiple lenders and investors, reviewing existing credit facilities, restructuring existing investments, raising equity and debt capital, turnaround management, merger and acquisition services and recruiting new management personnel. When our Adviser receives fees for these services, 50% of certain of those fees are credited against the base management fee that we pay to our Adviser. Any services of this nature subsequent to the closing would typically generate a separate fee at the time of completion.

Our Adviser also receives fees for monitoring and reviewing portfolio company investments. These fees are recurring and are generally paid annually or quarterly in advance to our Adviser throughout the life of the investment. Fees of this nature are recorded as revenue by our Adviser when earned and are not credited against the base management fee.

We may receive fees for the origination and closing services we provides to portfolio companies through our Adviser. These fees are paid directly to us and are recognized as revenue upon closing of the originated investment and are reported as fee income in the consolidated statements of operations.

In the event that we expend significant effort in considering and negotiating a potential investment that ultimately is not consummated, we generally will seek reimbursement from the proposed borrower for our reasonable expenses incurred in connection with the transaction, including legal fees. Any amounts collected for expenses incurred by our Adviser in connection with unconsummated investments will be reimbursed to our Adviser. Amounts collected for these expenses incurred by us will be

reimbursed to us and will be recognized in the period in which such reimbursement is received, however, there can be no guarantee that we will be successful in collecting any such reimbursements.

Our Adviser and Administrator

Our Adviser is led by a management team which has extensive experience in our lines of business. Our Adviser also has a wholly-owned subsidiary, our Administrator, which employs our chief financial officer, chief compliance officer, controller, treasurer and their respective staffs. All of our executive officers are officers or directors, or both, of our Adviser and our Administrator.

Our Adviser also provides investment advisory and administrative services to our affiliates Gladstone Commercial Corporation, a publicly traded real estate investment trust; Gladstone Capital Corporation, a publicly traded registered investment company; and Gladstone Land Corporation, an agricultural real estate company owned by Mr. Gladstone. All of our directors and executive officers also serve as either directors or executive officers, or both, of Gladstone Commercial and Gladstone Capital. In the future, our Adviser may provide investment advisory and administrative services to other funds, both public and private, of which it is the sponsor.

We have been externally managed by our Adviser pursuant to an investment advisory and administrative agreement since our inception. Our Adviser was organized as a corporation under the laws of the State of Delaware on July 2, 2002, and is a registered investment adviser under the 1940 Act. Our Adviser is headquartered in McLean, Virginia, a suburb of Washington, D.C., and has offices in the states of New York, Illinois, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Texas and Washington.

Investment Advisory and Management Agreement

Pursuant to the investment advisory and management agreement, which we refer to as the Advisory Agreement, with our Adviser we pay our Adviser fees, as compensation for its services, consisting of a base management fee and an incentive fee.

The base management fee is computed and payable quarterly and is assessed at an annual rate of 2.0% and was initially computed on the basis of the average value of our gross invested assets at the end of the two most recently completed quarters, which were total assets less the cash proceeds and cash and cash equivalent investments from the proceeds of our initial public offering that were not invested in debt and equity securities of portfolio companies. Beginning on January 1, 2007, the base management fee is assessed at an annual rate of 2.0% computed on the basis of the average value of our gross assets at the end of the two most recently completed quarters, which are total assets, including investments made with proceeds of borrowings, less any uninvested cash or cash equivalents resulting from borrowings. This new calculation was originally scheduled to begin in periods after March 31, 2006; however, our Board of Directors accepted voluntary waivers from our Adviser that allowed the initial calculation of the base management fee to be effective through December 31, 2006.

On April 11, 2007, our Board of Directors accepted a voluntary waiver from our Adviser to reduce the annual 2.0% base management fee on senior syndicated loan participations to 0.5% to the extent that proceeds resulting from borrowings under our credit facility were used to purchase such syndicated loan participations. This waiver remains in effect and was applied through September 30, 2007.

When our Adviser receives fees from our portfolio companies, such as investment banking fees, structuring fees or executive recruiting services fees, 50% of certain of these fees will be credited against the base management fee that we would otherwise be required to pay to our Adviser.

In addition, our Adviser services the loans held by Gladstone Business Investment, LLC, or Business Investment, in return for which our Adviser receives a 2.0% annual fee based on the monthly aggregate balance of loans held by Business Investment. Since we own these loans, all loan servicing fees paid to our Adviser are treated as reductions against the 2.0% base management fee. Overall, the

base management fee due to our Adviser cannot exceed 2.0% of total assets (as reduced by cash and cash equivalents pledged to creditors) during any given fiscal year.

The incentive fee consists of two parts: an income-based incentive fee and a capital gains incentive fee. The income-based incentive fee rewards our Adviser if our quarterly net investment income (before giving effect to any incentive fee) exceeds 1.75% of our net assets (the "hurdle rate"). We pay our Adviser an income incentive fee with respect to our pre-incentive fee net investment income in each calendar quarter as follows:

no incentive fee in any calendar quarter in which our pre-incentive fee net investment income does not exceed the hurdle rate (7% annualized);

100% of our pre-incentive fee net investment income with respect to that portion of such pre-incentive fee net investment income, if any, that exceeds the hurdle rate but is less than 2.1875% in any calendar quarter (8.75% annualized); and

20% of the amount of our pre-incentive fee net investment income, if any, that exceeds 2.1875% in any calendar quarter (8.75% annualized).

Quarterly Incentive Fee Based on Net Investment Income

**Pre-incentive fee net investment income
(expressed as a percentage of the value of net assets)**

**Percentage of pre-incentive fee net investment income
allocated to income-related portion of incentive fee**

The second part of the incentive fee is a capital gains incentive fee that is determined and payable in arrears as of the end of each fiscal year (or upon termination of the Advisory Agreement, as of the termination date), and equals 20% of our realized capital gains as of the end of the fiscal year. In determining the capital gains incentive fee payable to our Adviser, we calculate the cumulative aggregate realized capital gains and cumulative aggregate realized capital losses since our inception, and the aggregate unrealized capital depreciation as of the date of the calculation, as applicable, with respect to each of the investments in our portfolio.

Administration Agreement

We have entered into an administration agreement with our Administrator, which we refer to as the Administration Agreement, whereby we pay separately for administrative services. The Administration Agreement provides for payments equal to our allocable portion of our Administrator's overhead expenses in performing its obligations under the Administration Agreement including, but not limited to, rent for employees of our Administrator, and our allocable portion of the salaries and benefits expenses of our chief financial officer, controller, chief compliance officer, treasurer and their respective staffs. Our allocable portion of expenses is derived by multiplying our Administrator's total allocable expenses by the percentage of our average total assets (the total assets at the beginning and end of each quarter) in comparison to the average total assets of all companies managed by our Adviser under similar agreements.

Critical Accounting Policies

The preparation of financial statements and related disclosures in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States, or GAAP, 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 revenues and expenses during the period reported. Actual results could differ materially from those estimates. Our accounting policies are more fully described in the "Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements" contained elsewhere in the registration statement of which this prospectus is a part. We have identified our investment valuation process as our most critical accounting policy.

Investment Valuation

The most significant estimate inherent in the preparation of our consolidated financial statements is the valuation of investments and the related amounts of unrealized appreciation and depreciation of investments recorded.

General Valuation Policy: Using procedures established by our Board of Directors, we value our investment portfolio each quarter. We carry our investments at fair value, as determined in good faith by or under the direction of our Board of Directors. Securities that are publicly traded, if any, are valued at the closing price of the exchange or securities market on which they are listed on the valuation date. Securities that are not traded on a public exchange or securities market, but for which a limited market exists, are valued at the indicative bid price offered by the respective originating syndication agent's desk on or near the valuation date.

Debt and equity securities that are not publicly traded and for which a limited market does not exist are valued at fair value as determined in good faith by or under the direction of our Board of Directors. In making the good faith determination of the value of these securities, we start with the cost basis of the security, which includes the amortized OID and PIK interest, if any. We then apply the methods set out below in "Valuation Methods." Members of our Adviser's portfolio management team prepare the valuations of our investments in portfolio companies using the most recent portfolio company financial statements and forecasts. These individuals also consult with portfolio company senior management and ownership to obtain further updates on the portfolio company's performance, including information such as industry trends, new product development and other operational issues. Due to the uncertainty inherent in the valuation process, such estimates of fair value may differ significantly from the values that would have been obtained had a ready market for the securities existed, and the differences could be material. Additionally, changes in the market environment and other events that may occur over the life of the investments may cause the gains or losses ultimately realized on these investments to be different than the valuations currently assigned. There is no single standard for determining fair value in good faith, as fair value depends upon circumstances of each individual case. In general, fair value is the amount that we might reasonably expect to receive upon the current sale of the security.

At September 30, 2007, we engaged Standard and Poor's Securities Evaluations, Inc., or SPSE, to submit opinions of value for our debt securities that are issued by portfolio companies where we have no equity, or equity-like securities. In addition, securities that are not traded on a public exchange or securities market, but for which a limited market exists and that have not been rated by a nationally recognized statistical rating organization, or NRSRO (such as certain participations in syndicated loans) are also submitted to SPSE for opinions of value, along with the indicative bid price offered by the syndication agent's desk on or near the valuation date. We submit non-NRSRO rated securities to SPSE as part of our Board's further consideration of whether market quotations are readily available, valid and reliable and, if there are discrepancies between the indicative bid price offered by the syndication agent's desk and the opinion of value from SPSE, we determine whether it is more

appropriate for the alternative method of valuation prescribed by the 1940 Act fair value as determined in good faith by the Board of Directors to be implemented. We request that SPSE also evaluate and assign values to success fees (conditional interest included in some debt securities) when we determine that the probability of receiving a success fee on a given loan is above 6-8%, a threshold of significance. We may also submit PIK interest to SPSE for valuation when it is determined the PIK interest is likely to be received. SPSE will only evaluate the debt portion of our investments for which we specifically request evaluation, and may decline to make requested evaluations for any reason at its sole discretion. We also add any amortized OID interest to the fair value, unless adverse factors lead to a determination of a lesser valuation. Upon completing our collection of data with respect to the investments (including the information described under " Credit Information," the risk ratings of the loans described under " Loan Grading and Risk Rating" and the factors described under " Valuation Methods"), this valuation data is forwarded to SPSE for review and analysis. SPSE makes its independent assessment of the data that we have assembled and assesses its independent data to form an opinion as to what they consider to be the market values for the securities. With regard to its work, SPSE has issued the following paragraph:

SPSE provides evaluated price opinions which are reflective of what SPSE believes the bid side of the market would be for each loan after careful review and analysis of descriptive, market and credit information. Each price reflects SPSE's best judgment based upon careful examination of a variety of market factors. Because of fluctuation in the market and in other factors beyond its control, SPSE cannot guarantee these evaluations. The evaluations reflect the market prices, or estimates thereof, on the date specified. The prices are based on comparable market prices for similar securities. Market information has been obtained from reputable secondary market sources. Although these sources are considered reliable, SPSE cannot guarantee their accuracy.

SPSE opinions of value of our debt securities that are issued by portfolio companies where we have no equity, or equity-like securities, are submitted to our Board of Directors along with our Adviser's supplemental assessment and recommendation regarding valuation of each of these investments. Our Adviser generally accepts the opinion of value given by SPSE, however, in certain limited circumstances, such as when our Adviser may learn new information regarding an investment between the time of submission to SPSE and the date of the Board assessment, our Adviser's conclusions as to value may differ from the opinion of value delivered by SPSE. Our Board of Directors then reviews whether our Adviser has followed its established procedures for determinations of fair value, and votes to accept or reject the recommended valuation of our investment portfolio. Our Adviser and our management recommended, and the Board of Directors voted to accept, the opinions of value delivered by SPSE on the loans in our portfolio as denoted on the Schedule of Investments as of September 30, 2007 included in our consolidated financial statements.

Because there is a delay between when we close an investment and when the investment can be evaluated by SPSE, new loans are not valued immediately by SPSE; rather, management makes its own determination about the value of these investments in accordance with our valuation policy. Because SPSE does not provide values for our equity securities, our Adviser determines the recommended fair value of these investments using valuation policies approved by our Board of Directors.

Credit Information: Our Adviser monitors a wide variety of key credit statistics that provide information regarding our portfolio companies to help us assess credit quality and portfolio performance. We and our Adviser participate in the periodic board meetings of our portfolio companies in which we hold control and affiliate investments and also require them to provide annual audited and monthly unaudited financial statements. Using these statements and board discussions, our Adviser calculates and evaluates the credit statistics.

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Loan Grading and Risk Rating: As part of our valuation procedures we risk rate all of our investments in debt securities. For syndicated loans that have been rated by a NRSRO (as defined in Rule 2a-7 under the 1940 Act), we use the NRSRO's risk rating for such security. For all other debt securities, we use a proprietary risk rating system. Our risk rating system uses a scale of 0 to 10, with 10 being the lowest probability of default. This system is used to estimate the probability of default on debt securities and the probability of loss if there is a default. These types of systems are referred to as risk rating systems and are used by banks and rating agencies. The risk rating system covers both qualitative and quantitative aspects of the business and the securities we hold.

For the debt securities for which we do not use a third-party NRSRO risk rating, we seek to have our risk rating system mirror the risk rating systems of major risk rating organizations, such as those provided by a NRSRO. While we seek to mirror the NRSRO systems, we cannot provide any assurance that our risk rating system will provide the same risk rating as a NRSRO for these securities. The following chart is an estimate of the relationship of our risk rating system to the designations used by two NRSROs as they risk rate debt securities of major companies. Because our system rates debt securities of companies that are unrated by any NRSRO, there can be no assurance that the correlation to the NRSRO set out below is accurate. We believe our risk rating would be significantly higher than a typical NRSRO risk rating because the risk rating of the typical NRSRO is designed for larger businesses. However, our risk rating has been designed to risk rate the securities of smaller businesses that are not rated by a typical NRSRO. Therefore, when we use our risk rating on larger business securities, the risk rating is higher than a typical NRSRO rating. The primary difference between our risk rating and the rating of a typical NRSRO is that our risk rating uses more quantitative determinants and includes qualitative determinants that we believe are not used in the NRSRO rating. It is our understanding that most debt securities of medium-sized companies do not exceed the grade of BBB on a NRSRO scale, so there would be no debt securities in the middle market that would meet the definition of AAA, AA or A. Therefore, our scale begins with the designation of a 10 as the best risk rating which may be equivalent to a BBB from a NRSRO, however, no assurance can be given that a 10 on our scale is equal to a BBB on a NRSRO scale.

Company's System	First NRSRO	Second NRSRO	Gladstone Investment's Description(a)
>10	Baa2	BBB	Probability of Default (PD) during the next ten years is 4% and the Expected Loss (EL) is 1% or less
10	Baa3	BBB-	PD is 5 and the EL is 1 to 2%
9	Ba1	BB+	PD is 10 and the EL is 2 to 3%
8	Ba2	BB	PD is 16 and the EL is 3 to 4%
7	Ba3	BB-	PD is 17.8 and the EL is 4 to 5%
6	B1	B+	PD is 22 and the EL is 5 to 6.5%
5	B2	B	PD is 25 and the EL is 6.5 to 8%
4	B3	B-	PD is 27 and the EL is 8 to 10%
3	Caa1	CCC+	PD is 30 and the EL is 10.0 to 13.3%
2	Caa2	CCC	PD is 35 and the EL is 13.3 to 16.7%
1	Caa3	CC	PD is 65 and the EL is 16.7 to 20%
0	N/a	D	PD is 85 or there is a Payment Default and the EL is greater than 20%

(a) *The default rates set forth are for a ten year term debt security. If a debt security is less than ten years, then the probability of default is adjusted to a lower percentage for the shorter period, which may move the security higher on our risk rating scale.*

The above scale gives an indication of the probability of default and the magnitude of the loss if there is a default. Our policy is to stop accruing interest on an investment if we determine that interest is no longer collectible. At September 30, 2007, one investment was on non-accrual with a cost basis of

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approximately \$2.9 million at September 30, 2007. At March 31, 2007, no payments were past due on any of our debt securities. Additionally, we do not risk rate our equity securities.

The following table lists the risk ratings for all non-syndicated loans in our portfolio at September 30, 2007, March 31, 2007 and March 31, 2006 representing approximately 37%, 44% and 31%, respectively, of all loans in our portfolio:

Rating	September 30, 2007	March 31, 2007	March 31, 2006
Highest	7.0	8.0	6.0
Average	5.9	5.7	5.3
Weighted Average	5.2	5.0	5.3
Lowest	2.0	2.0	5.0

The following table lists the risk ratings for syndicated loans in our portfolio that were not rated by an NRSRO at September 30, 2007, March 31, 2007 and March 31, 2006, representing approximately 17%, 14% and 12%, respectively, of all loans in our portfolio at the end of each period:

Rating	September 30, 2007	March 31, 2007	March 31, 2006
Highest	9.0	8.0	9.0
Average	7.5	7.2	7.8
Weighted Average	7.6	7.3	7.7
Lowest	6.0	6.0	7.0

For syndicated loans that are currently rated by a NRSRO, we risk rate such loans in accordance with the risk rating systems of major risk rating organizations such as those provided by a NRSRO. The following table lists the risk ratings for all syndicated loans in our portfolio that were rated by a NRSRO at September 30, 2007, March 31, 2007 and March 31, 2006, representing approximately 46%, 42% and 57%, respectively, of all loans in our portfolio:

Rating	September 30, 2007	March 31, 2007	March 31, 2006
Highest	BB/Ba2	BB-/Ba2	BB/Ba2
Average	B+/B1	B+/B1	B+/B1
Weighted Average	B+/B1	B+/B1	B/B2
Lowest	CCC+/B2	B/B2	B/B2

Valuation Methods: We determine the value of publicly-traded debt securities based on the closing price for the security on the exchange or securities market on which it is listed on the valuation date. We value debt securities that are not publicly traded, but for which a limited market for the security exists, such as certain participations in syndicated loans, at the indicative bid price offered by the respective originating syndication agent's trading desk on or near the valuation date. At September 30, 2007, none of the debt securities in our portfolio were publicly traded and there was a limited market for 52 debt securities in our portfolio. At March 31, 2007, none of the debt securities in our portfolio were publicly traded and there was a limited market for 42 debt securities in our portfolio. At March 31, 2006, none of the debt securities in our portfolio were publicly traded and there was a limited market for 19 debt securities in our portfolio.

Debt securities that are issued by portfolio companies where we have an equity, or equity-like interest that are not publicly traded and for which there is no market, are valued at cost, if there is adequate total enterprise value determined when valuing our equity holdings in the borrower. Fair values are discounted for any shortfall of total enterprise value over the total debt outstanding for the borrower.

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For securities that are not publicly traded and that are issued by portfolio companies for which there is no market, we determine the value of the security as if we currently intended to sell the security and consider some or all of the following factors:

the risk rating of the security;

the cost basis and the type of the security;

the nature and realizable value of the collateral;

the portfolio company's ability to make payments and discounted cash flow;

reports from portfolio company senior management and board meetings;

reported values of similar securities of the portfolio company or comparable companies; and

changes in the economy affecting the portfolio company.

We value convertible debt, equity, success or exit fees or other equity-like securities for which there is a market based on the market prices for such securities, even if that market is not robust. At September 30, 2007, March 31, 2007 and March 31, 2006, there was no market for any of the equity securities we owned. To value convertible debt, equity, success or exit fees or other equity-like securities for which no market exists, we use the same information we would use for a debt security valuation described above, except risk-rating, as well as standard valuation techniques used by major valuation firms to value the equity securities of private companies. These valuation techniques also include discounted cash flow of the expected sale price in the future, valuation of the securities based on recent sales to third parties in comparable transactions, or a review of similar companies that are publicly traded and the market multiple of their equity securities. In gathering the sales to third parties of similar securities, we may reference industry statistics and use outside experts. At September 30, 2007 we had \$28.9 million invested, at cost, in equity securities compared to our debt portfolio with a cost basis of \$315.1 million. At March 31, 2007, we had \$28.6 million invested, at cost, in equity securities compared to our debt portfolio with a cost basis of \$246.0 million. At March 31, 2006 we had \$12.8 million invested, at cost, in equity securities compared to our debt portfolio with a cost basis of \$140.5 million.

At September 30, 2007, we had total unrealized depreciation of approximately \$5.6 million, which was primarily comprised of 8.3 million net unrealized depreciation of our syndicated loan investments, offset by approximately \$2.7 million of net appreciation in our Control and Affiliate investments. The syndicated loan market was extremely volatile during the quarter ended September 30, 2007 and as a result, certain of our syndicated loan investments experienced significant declines in fair market value. At March 31, 2007, we had total unrealized depreciation of approximately \$3.7 million, which was primarily comprised of net unrealized depreciation of our preferred and common stock in Chase II Holdings Corp. At March 31, 2006 we had total unrealized appreciation of approximately \$113,000, which was mainly composed of net unrealized appreciation of our syndicated loan investments.

Tax Status

Federal Income Taxes

We currently qualify and intend to continue to qualify for treatment as a RIC under Subtitle A, Chapter 1 of Subchapter M of the Code. As a RIC, we are not subject to federal income tax on the portion of our taxable income and gains distributed to stockholders. To qualify as a RIC, we are required to distribute to stockholders at least 90% of investment company taxable income, as defined by the Code. It is our policy to pay out as a dividend up to 100% of those amounts.

In an effort to avoid certain excise taxes imposed on RICs, we currently intend to distribute during each calendar year, an amount at least equal the sum of (1) 98% of our ordinary income for the calendar year, (2) 98% of our capital gains in excess of capital losses for the one-year period ending on October 31 of the calendar year, and (3) any ordinary income and net capital gains for preceding years that were not distributed during such years.

Revenue Recognition

Interest and Dividend Income Recognition

Interest income is recorded on the accrual basis to the extent that such amounts are expected to be collected. We will stop accruing interest on investments when it is determined that interest is no longer collectible. At September 30, 2007, one investment was on non-accrual with a cost basis of approximately \$2.9 million at September 30, 2007. There were no uncollectible accounts at March 31, 2007 or March 31, 2006. Conditional interest, or a success fee, is recorded when earned upon full repayment of a loan investment. To date we have not recorded any conditional interest. Dividend income on preferred equity securities is accrued to the extent that such amounts are expected to be collected and that we have the option to collect such amounts in cash. To date, we have not accrued any dividend income.

Services Provided to Portfolio Companies

As a business development company under the 1940 Act, we are required to make available significant managerial assistance to our portfolio companies. We provide these services through our Adviser, who provides these services on our behalf through its officers who are also our officers. Currently, neither we nor our Adviser charges a fee for managerial assistance, however, if our Adviser does receive fees for such managerial assistance, our Adviser will credit the managerial assistance fees to the base management fee due from us to our Adviser.

Our Adviser receives fees for other services it provides to our portfolio companies. These other fees are typically non-recurring, are recognized as revenue when earned and are generally paid directly to our Adviser by the borrower or potential borrower upon closing of the investment. The services our Adviser provides to portfolio companies vary by investment, but generally include a broad array of services, such as investment banking services, arranging bank and equity financing, structuring financing from multiple lenders and investors, reviewing existing credit facilities, restructuring existing investments, raising equity and debt capital, turnaround management, merger and acquisition services and recruiting new management personnel. When our Adviser receives fees for these services, 50% of certain of those fees are credited against the base management fee that we pay to our Adviser. Any services of this nature subsequent to the closing would typically generate a separate fee at the time of completion.

Our Adviser also receives fees for monitoring and reviewing portfolio company investments. These fees are recurring and are generally paid annually or quarterly in advance to our Adviser throughout the life of the investment. Fees of this nature are recorded as revenue by our Adviser when earned and are not credited against the base management fee.

We may receive fees for the origination and closing services we provides to portfolio companies through our Adviser. These fees are paid directly to us and are recognized as revenue upon closing of the originated investment and are reported as fee income in the consolidated statements of operations.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Three months ended September 30, 2007 compared to the three months ended September 30, 2006

Investment Income

Investment income for the three months ended September 30, 2007 increased \$2,942,241 to \$7,156,169 compared to investment income of \$4,213,928 for the three months ended September 30, 2006.

Interest income from Non-Control/Non-Affiliate investments increased \$1,692,619 to \$4,079,994 for the three months ended September 30, 2007 compared to \$2,387,375 for the three months ended

September 30, 2006. This increase was mainly the result of approximately \$86 million of additional Non-Control/Non-Affiliate investments at September 30, 2007 compared to the prior year period.

Interest income from Control investments was \$2,612,412 for the three months ended September 30, 2007 representing interest on our loan investments to our Control affiliates compared to interest income of \$1,256,303 for the three months ended September 30, 2006. The increase of \$1,356,109 is directly attributable to the addition of two Control investments compared to the prior year period.

Interest income from Affiliate investments was \$374,887 for the three months ended September 30, 2007 representing interest on our loan investments to our Non-Control affiliate. At September 30, 2006, we had not yet invested in any Affiliate investments.

Interest income from cash and equivalents decreased \$509,161 to \$60,419 for the three months ended September 30, 2007 from \$569,580 for the three months ended September 30, 2006. This decrease was the result of the complete investment of the proceeds of our initial public offering in Control, Affiliate and Non-Control/Non-Affiliate investments. At September 30, 2006 we had approximately \$30 million of cash equivalents invested in treasury securities and at September 30, 2007 we had no investments in treasury securities as all of the proceeds from our initial public offering had been invested.

Other income for the three months ended September 30, 2007 was \$28,457 compared to \$670 for the three months ended September 30, 2006. Other income is primarily comprised of loan amendment fees that are received from portfolio companies and are amortized over the remaining life of the respective loans. The increase of \$27,787 from the prior year quarter is primarily due to the repayment of two loans which resulted in the full recognition of the unamortized fees and the receipt of additional amendment fees in the current year period.

The weighted average yield on our portfolio of investments, excluding cash and cash equivalents, was 9.08% for the three months ended September 30, 2007 and 8.72% for the three months ended September 30, 2006. This increase is largely the result of rising interest rates and the increase in our investments in non-syndicated loans that typically bear higher interest rates than those of syndicated loans.

Operating Expenses

Operating expenses for the three months ended September 30, 2007 were \$4,161,631 compared to \$1,330,042 for the three months ended September 30, 2006, representing an overall increase of \$2,831,589.

For the three months ended September 30, 2007, we incurred a base management fee of \$452,630 after reductions for loan servicing fees received by our Adviser of \$1,259,651. We also received credits against our base management fee of \$502,719, which is comprised of \$441,469 resulting from reduced fees on syndicated loan participations and \$61,250 resulting from investment banking fees paid to the Adviser during the period, resulting in a net management fee credit of \$50,089 for the three months ended September 30, 2007. For the three months ended September 30, 2006, we incurred a base management fee of \$861,893. The gross base management fees, before any reductions for loan servicing fees of \$1,712,281 increased in the current period due to the growth of the investment portfolio as compared to the same period of the prior year, however, the increase was partially offset by credits against the management fee of \$502,719 in the current fiscal quarter of which there were none in the prior year quarter. The base management fee is currently computed quarterly as described under "Investment Advisory and Management Agreement."

Loan servicing fees of \$1,259,651 were incurred for the three months ended September 30, 2007. These fees were incurred in connection with a loan servicing agreement between Business Investment

and our Adviser in connection with our credit facility established in October 2006, which is based on the size of the aggregate outstanding loan portfolio. These fees reduced the amount of the management fee due to our Adviser as noted above.

The administration fee payable to our Administrator was \$227,767 for the three months ended September 30, 2007 compared to \$124,861 for the three months ended September 30, 2006. This fee consists of our allocable portion of our Administrator's rent and other overhead expenses, and our allocable portion of the salaries and benefits of our chief financial officer, chief compliance officer, treasurer, controller and their respective staffs. Our allocable portion of expenses is derived by multiplying the percentage of our average assets (the assets at the beginning and ending of each quarter) in comparison to the average assets of all companies managed by our Adviser. The increase was mainly attributable to the personnel growth of our Administrator.

Directors' fees for the three months ended September 30, 2007 and 2006 were \$67,472 and \$56,250, respectively. Directors' fees consist of the amortization of the directors' annual stipend and individual meeting fees. The increase is due to fewer committee meetings held in the prior year quarter.

Insurance expense for the three months ended September 30, 2007 was \$73,129 compared to \$67,626 for the three months ended September 30, 2006. Insurance expense consists of the amortization of the directors and officers insurance policy and professional liability policy premiums.

Professional fees for the three months ended September 30, 2007 were \$110,255, an increase of \$22,215 over the professional fees for the three months ended September 30, 2006 of \$88,040. Professional fees primarily consist of legal fees and audit and accounting fees. The increase is mainly due to an increase in audit fees related to our compliance with Sarbanes-Oxley regulations, tax fees for our prior period tax returns and direct consulting and legal fees incurred on potential investments that were not executed.

Stockholder related costs increased \$92,240 for the three months ended September 30, 2007 to \$157,340 from \$65,100 in the three months ended September 30, 2006. Stockholder related costs consist of the amortization of annual Nasdaq listing fees, transfer agent fees, annual report printing fees, SEC filing fees and press release costs. The increase is primarily attributed to additional expenses incurred related to the solicitation of stockholder proxy votes for our annual meeting of stockholders in August 2007.

Interest expense for the three months ended September 30, 2007 was \$2,023,075 and resulted from borrowings on our credit facility during the quarter, which were used to finance our investment purchases during the period. There were no outstanding borrowings for the same period in the prior year.

Deferred finance cost amortization for the three months ended September 30, 2007 was \$216,363 and is directly attributable to the amortization of the capitalized finance costs associated with our credit facility that was established in October 2006.

Taxes and licenses expense for the three months ended September 30, 2007 was \$41,325 and was primarily comprised of franchise taxes due to the state of Delaware and other fees surrounding state and regulatory licensing, registration and other corporate filing fees.

General and administrative expenses for the three months ended September 30, 2007 were \$35,343 compared to \$24,935 for the three months ended September 30, 2006. General and administrative expenses consist primarily of direct expenses such as travel related specifically to our portfolio companies, loan evaluation services for our portfolio companies and backup servicer expenses. The overall increase of \$10,408 is mainly due to the increase in direct expenses as the overall size of our investment portfolio grew from the prior year period.

Realized and Unrealized Loss on Investments

For the three months ended September 30, 2007, we recognized a net loss of \$3,431 resulting from additional legal expenses incurred in connection with the sale of one of our syndicated loans during the three months ended June 30, 2007. We recorded net unrealized depreciation of investments in the aggregate amount of \$7,358,182. The net unrealized depreciation of our investments for the three months ended September 30, 2007 was primarily related to the decline in market value of our syndicated loan portfolio of approximately \$7.3 million as the result of extreme market volatility during the quarter.

Net Decrease in Net Assets from Operations

Overall, we realized a net decrease in net assets resulting from operations of \$4,367,075 for the three months ended September 30, 2007 as a result of the factors discussed above. Our net decrease in net assets from operations per basic and diluted weighted average common share for the three months ended September 30, 2007 was (\$0.26) compared to a net increase in net assets resulting from operations per share of \$0.17 for the three months ended September 30, 2006.

We will continue to incur base management fees which are likely to increase as our investment portfolio grows, and we may begin to incur incentive fees. Our administrative expenses payable to our Administrator are also likely to grow during future periods as our average assets increase and as the expenses incurred by our Administrator to support our operations grow.

Six months ended September 30, 2007 compared to the six months ended September 30, 2006

Investment Income

Investment income for the six months ended September 30, 2007 increased \$5,378,732 to \$13,456,098 compared to investment income of \$8,077,366 for the six months ended September 30, 2006.

Interest income from Non-Control/Non-Affiliate investments increased \$2,976,694 to \$7,328,549 for the six months ended September 30, 2007 compared to \$4,351,855 for the six months ended September 30, 2006. This increase was mainly the result of approximately \$86 million of additional Non-Control/Non-Affiliate investments at September 30, 2007 compared to the prior year period.

Interest income from Control investments was \$5,177,404 for the six months ended September 30, 2007, representing interest on our loan investments to our Control affiliates, compared to interest income of \$2,446,605 for the six months ended September 30, 2006. The increase of \$2,730,799 is directly attributable to the addition of two Control investments compared to the prior year period.

Interest income from Affiliate investments was \$801,450 for the six months ended September 30, 2007 representing interest on our loan investments to our Non-Control affiliate. At September 30, 2006, we had not yet invested in any Affiliate investments.

Interest income from cash and equivalents decreased \$1,163,809 to \$114,111 for the six months ended September 30, 2007 from \$1,277,920 for the six months ended September 30, 2006. This decrease was the result of the complete investment of the proceeds of our initial public offering in Control, Affiliate and Non-Control/Non-Affiliate investments. At September 30, 2006 we had approximately \$30 million of cash equivalents invested in treasury securities and at September 30, 2007 we had no investments in treasury securities as all of the proceeds from our initial public offering had been invested.

Other income for the six months ended September 30, 2007 was \$34,584 compared to \$986 for the three months ended September 30, 2006. Other income is primarily comprised of loan amendment fees that are received from portfolio companies and are amortized over the remaining life of the respective

loans. The increase of \$33,598 from the prior year period is primarily due to the repayment of two loans which resulted in the full recognition of the unamortized fees and the receipt of additional amendment fees during the period.

The weighted average yield on our portfolio of investments, excluding cash and cash equivalents, was 9.12% for the six months ended September 30, 2007 and 8.44% for the six months ended September 30, 2006. This increase is largely the result of rising interest rates and the increase in our investments in non-syndicated loans that typically bear higher interest rates than those of syndicated loans.

Operating Expenses

Operating expenses for the six months ended September 30, 2007 were \$7,573,016 compared to \$2,612,316 for the six months ended September 30, 2006, representing an overall increase of \$4,960,700.

For the six months ended September 30, 2007, we incurred a base management fee of \$812,319 after reductions for loan servicing fees received by our Adviser of \$2,454,069. We also received credits against our base management fee of \$886,594 which were comprised of \$734,469 resulting from reduced fees on syndicated loan participations and \$152,125 resulting from investment banking fees paid to the Adviser during the period, resulting in a net management fee credit of \$74,275 for the six months ended September 30, 2007. For the six months ended September 30, 2006, we incurred a base management fee of \$1,663,202. The gross base management fees, before any reductions for loan servicing fees, of \$3,266,388 increased in the current period due to the growth of the investment portfolio and the full investment of the proceeds from our initial public offering as compared to the same period of the prior year, however, the increase was partially offset by credits against the management fee of \$886,594 in the current period of which there were none in the prior year period. The base management fee is currently computed quarterly as described under "Investment Advisory and Management Agreement."

Loan servicing fees of \$2,454,069 were incurred for the six months ended September 30, 2007. These fees were incurred in connection with a loan servicing agreement between Business Investment and our Adviser in connection with our credit facility established in October 2006, which is based on the size of the aggregate outstanding loan portfolio. These fees reduced the amount of the management fee due to our Adviser as noted above.

The administration fee payable to our Administrator was \$435,581 for the six months ended September 30, 2007 compared to \$240,250 for the six months ended September 30, 2006. This fee consists of our allocable portion of our Administrator's rent and other overhead expenses, and our allocable portion of the salaries and benefits of our chief financial officer, chief compliance officer, treasurer, controller and their respective staffs. Our allocable portion of expenses is derived by multiplying the percentage of our average assets (the assets at the beginning and ending of each quarter) in comparison to the average assets of all companies managed by our Adviser that are under similar administration agreements with our Administrator. The increase was mainly attributable to the personnel growth of our Administrator.

Directors' fees for the six months ended September 30, 2007 and 2006 were \$122,272 and \$99,500, respectively. Directors' fees consist of the amortization of the directors' annual stipend and individual meeting fees. The increase is due to fewer committee meetings held in the prior year period.

Insurance expense for the six months ended September 30, 2007 was \$136,070 compared to \$140,237 for the six months ended September 30, 2006. Insurance expense consists of the amortization of the directors and officers insurance policy and professional liability policy premiums.

Professional fees for the six months ended September 30, 2007 were \$265,921, an increase of \$98,133 over the professional fees for the six months ended September 30, 2006 of \$167,788.

Professional fees primarily consist of legal fees and audit and accounting fees. The increase is mainly due to an increase in audit fees related to our compliance with Sarbanes-Oxley regulations, tax fees for our prior period tax returns and direct consulting and legal fees incurred on potential investments that were not executed.

Stockholder related costs increased \$36,363 for the six months ended September 30, 2007 to \$195,229 from \$158,866 in the six months ended September 30, 2006. Stockholder related costs consist of the amortization of annual Nasdaq listing fees, transfer agent fees, annual report printing fees, SEC filing fees and press release costs. The increase is primarily attributed to additional expenses incurred related to the solicitation of stockholder proxy votes for our annual meeting of stockholders in August 2007.

Interest expense for the six months ended was \$3,437,337 and resulted from borrowings on our credit facility during the six months ended September 30, 2007, which were used to finance our investment purchases during the period.

Deferred finance cost amortization for the six months ended September 30, 2007 was \$426,203 and was directly attributable to the amortization of the capitalized finance costs associated with our credit facility that was established in October 2006.

Taxes and licenses expense for the six months ended September 30, 2007 was \$83,132 and was primarily comprised of franchise taxes due to the state of Delaware and other fees surrounding state and regulatory licensing, registration and other corporate filing fees. The decrease of \$15,312 compared to the prior year period was the result of the timing of the accruals of the franchise tax to the state of Delaware in the prior year. The maximum franchise tax to be paid to the state of Delaware is \$165,000 in a calendar year.

General and administrative expenses for the six months ended September 30, 2007 were \$91,477 compared to \$44,029 for the six months ended September 30, 2006. General and administrative expenses consist primarily of direct expenses such as travel related specifically to our portfolio companies, loan evaluation services for our portfolio companies and backup servicer expenses. The overall increase of \$47,448 is mainly due to the increase in direct expenses as the overall size of our investment portfolio grew from the prior year period.

Realized and Unrealized Loss on Investments

For the six months ended September 30, 2007, we recognized a net loss on the sale of four syndicated loan participations aggregating \$51,678 and we recorded net unrealized depreciation of investments in the aggregate amount of \$1,928,013. The net unrealized depreciation of our investments for the six months ended September 30, 2007 was primarily related to a decrease in the fair market value of our syndicated loan portfolio during the period compared to their fair market value at March 31, 2007.

Net Increase in Net Assets from Operations

Overall, we realized a net increase in net assets resulting from operations of \$3,903,391 for the six months ended September 30, 2007 as a result of the factors discussed above. Our net increase in net assets from operations per basic and diluted weighted average common share for the six months ended September 30, 2007 was \$0.24 compared to \$0.25 for the six months ended September 30, 2006.

We will continue to incur base management fees which are likely to increase as our investment portfolio grows, and we may begin to incur incentive fees. Our administrative expenses payable to our Administrator are also likely to grow during future periods as our average assets increase and as the expenses incurred by our Administrator to support our operations grow.

For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2007 compared to the period June 22, 2005 (commencement of operations) to March 31, 2006.

Investment Income

Investment income for the year ended March 31, 2007 was \$17,261,636, compared to investment income for the period June 22, 2005 (commencement of operations) to March 31, 2006 of \$7,370,856.

Interest income from Non-Control/Non-Affiliate investments increased \$7,121,687 to \$9,572,593 for the year ended March 31, 2007, compared to \$2,450,906 for the period June 22, 2005 (commencement of operations) to March 31, 2006. This increase was mainly the result of additional Non-Control/Non-Affiliate investments made during the year ended March 31, 2007 compared to the prior year period, coupled with the incremental investment activity over the shortened prior year period.

Interest income from Control investments was \$5,486,060 for the year ended March 31, 2007, compared to \$255,059 for the period June 22, 2005 (commencement of operations) to March 31, 2006. This increase is mainly attributable to the purchase of two additional Control investments, as well as holding the three Control investments purchased in the prior year for a full fiscal year.

Interest income from Affiliate investments was \$535,629 for year ended March 31, 2007 representing interest on our loan investments to our Non-Control affiliates. At March 31, 2006, we had not yet invested in any Affiliate investments.

Interest income from cash and equivalents decreased \$2,773,059 to \$1,661,647 for year ended March 31, 2007 from \$4,434,706 for the period June 22, 2005 (commencement of operations) to March 31, 2006. This decrease is the result of the complete investment of the proceeds of our initial public offering in Control, Affiliate and Non-Control/Non-Affiliate investments.

The annualized weighted average yield on our portfolio of investments, excluding cash and cash equivalents, was 8.72% for the year ended March 31, 2007, compared to 7.02% for the period June 22, 2005 (commencement of operations) to March 31, 2006.

For the period June 22, 2005 (commencement of operations) to March 31, 2006 we recognized fee income of \$230,000 representing financing fees from the acquisition of one Control Investment. No fee income was recorded during fiscal 2007.

Other income increased \$5,522 to \$5,707 for the year ended March 31, 2007 from \$185 in the prior year period. Other income is comprised of loan amendment fees that are amortized over the remaining lives of the respective loans.

Operating Expenses

Operating expenses for year ended March 31, 2007 were \$6,991,487 compared to \$2,041,547 for the period June 22, 2005 (commencement of operations) March 31, 2006, representing an overall increase of \$4,949,940.

For the year ended March 31, 2007, we incurred gross base management fees of \$3,981,970, less credits for fees received by our Adviser of \$1,568,854, for a net management fee of \$2,413,116 as compared to the period June 22, 2005 (commencement of operations) to March 31, 2006, in which we incurred gross base management fees of \$915,360. The base management fee is currently computed quarterly as described under "Investment Advisory and Management Agreement." The fees increased in the current period due to the growth of the investment portfolio as compared to the same period of the prior year, however, the increase was partially offset by increased credits against the management fee in the current fiscal year of \$877,583 compared to \$554,589 in the prior fiscal year.

Loan servicing fees of \$1,568,854 were incurred for the year ended March 31, 2007. These fees were incurred in connection with a loan servicing agreement between Business Investment and our

Adviser, which is based on the size of the aggregate outstanding loan portfolio. These fees reduced the amount of the base management fee due to our Adviser. There were no loan servicing fees in the prior period as we did not enter into our credit facility until October 2006.

The administration fee incurred to our Administrator was \$526,595 for the year ended March 31, 2007 compared to \$288,471 for the period June 22, 2005 (commencement of operations) to March 31, 2006. This fee consists of our allocable portion of our Administrator's rent and other overhead expenses, and our allocable portion of the salaries and benefits of our chief financial officer, chief compliance officer, treasurer, controller and their respective staffs. The increase was mainly attributable to the personnel growth of our Administrator and fewer periods included in the prior year period.

Interest expense for the year ended March 31, 2007 was \$607,661 and resulted from borrowings on our credit facility in the third and fourth quarters of fiscal 2007, which were used to finance our investment purchases during those quarters. Interest expense for the period June 22, 2005 (commencement of operations) to March 31, 2006 was \$378 and consisted of interest due on a loan payable to an affiliate, which was repaid in June 2005.

Deferred finance cost amortization for the year ended March 31, 2007 was \$233,779 and is directly attributable to the amortization of the capitalized finance costs associated with our credit facility.

Professional fees for the year ended March 31, 2007 were \$586,028, an increase of \$422,659 over the professional fees for the period June 22, 2005 (commencement of operations) to March 31, 2006 of \$163,369. Professional fees primarily consist of legal fees and audit and accounting fees. The increase is mainly due to the shortened prior year period, an increase in audit fees related to our compliance with Sarbanes-Oxley regulations and direct consulting and legal fees incurred on potential investments that were not executed.

Stockholder related costs increased \$183,920 for the year ended March 31, 2007 to \$273,483 from \$89,563 in the period June 22, 2005 (commencement of operations) to March 31, 2006. Stockholder related costs consist of the amortization of annual Nasdaq listing fees, transfer agent fees, annual report printing fees, Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") filing fees and press release costs. The increase in stockholder related costs is mainly due to the shortened prior year period and fees incurred in connection with our inaugural annual meeting of stockholders on August 10, 2006.

Insurance expense for the year ended March 31, 2007 was \$262,339, compared to \$184,642 for the period June 22, 2005 (commencement of operations) to March 31, 2006. Insurance expense consists of the amortization of the directors and officers insurance policy and professional liability policy. The increase of \$77,697 is mainly due to our policies not beginning until August 2005, thereby resulting in the amortization of only eight months of insurance premiums in the prior year period.

Directors' fees for the year ended March 31, 2007 and the period June 22, 2005 (commencement of operations) to March 31, 2006 were \$208,100 and \$160,000, respectively. Directors' fees consist of the amortization of the directors' annual stipend and individual meeting fees. The directors' fees for the prior year period were not declared until July 2005 and, therefore, only nine months of expense was recognized in the prior year.

Taxes and licenses expense for the year ended March 31, 2007 was \$168,873 and was primarily comprised of franchise taxes due to the state of Delaware and other fees surrounding state and regulatory licensing, registration and other corporate filing fees. For the period June 22, 2005 (commencement of operations) to March 31, 2006, taxes and licenses expense was \$195,270 and consisted of approximately \$185,000 related to franchise taxes to the state of Delaware for calendar year 2005 and the first quarter of calendar year 2006. The maximum franchise tax to be paid to the state of Delaware for a calendar year is \$165,000; however the prior fiscal year expense includes franchise tax from our date of incorporation in February 2005 through December 31, 2005, in addition to an accrual of \$41,250 for January through March of the 2006 calendar year.

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Other expenses for the year ended March 31, 2007 were \$142,659, compared to \$37,492 for the period June 22, 2005 (commencement of operations) to March 31, 2006. Other expenses consist primarily of direct expenses such as travel related specifically to our portfolio companies, loan evaluation services for our portfolio companies and backup servicer expenses. The overall increase of \$105,167 is mainly due to the increase in direct expenses as the overall size of our investment portfolio grew from the prior year period and fewer direct expenses from the shorter prior year period.

Realized and Unrealized Loss on Investments

For the year ended March 31, 2007, we recognized a net loss on the sale of nine loan participations in the aggregate amount of \$93,850 and we recorded net unrealized depreciation of investments in the aggregate amount of \$3,785,478.

At March 31, 2006, the fair value of our investment portfolio exceeded the cost basis of our portfolio by approximately \$113,000. At March 31, 2007, the fair value of our investment portfolio was less than the cost basis of our portfolio by approximately \$3.7 million, representing an unrealized loss of approximately \$3.8 million for the fiscal year. This decrease is primarily the result of the decline in market value of the equity securities from one of our Control investments.

Net Increase in Net Assets from Operations

Overall, we realized a net increase in net assets resulting from operations of \$7,268,404 for the year ended March 31, 2007 as a result of the factors discussed above. Our net increase in net assets from operations per basic and diluted weighted average common share for the year ended March 31, 2007 was \$0.44 and our net increase in net assets from operations per basic and diluted weighted average common share for the period June 22, 2005 (commencement of operations) to March 31, 2006 was \$0.37.

We will continue to incur base management fees which are likely to increase as our investment portfolio grows, and we may begin to incur incentive fees. Our administrative expenses payable to our Administrator are also likely to grow during future periods as our average assets increase in comparison to our average assets at March 31, 2007 and as the expenses incurred by our Administrator to support our operations increase.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

Operating Activities

Net cash used in operating activities for the six months ended September 30, 2007 was approximately \$53.1 million and consisted primarily of the purchase of investments and the net unrealized depreciation of our investments, offset by repayments and sales of existing portfolio investments and an increase in amounts due from custodian.

A summary of our investment activity for the six months ended September 30, 2007 is as follows:

Quarter Ended	New Investments	Principal Repayments	Investments Sold	Loss on Disposal
June 30, 2007	\$ 72,601,227	\$ 21,358,187	\$ 5,809,471	\$ (48,247)
September 30, 2007	41,182,856	16,947,989		(3,431)
Total	\$ 113,784,083	\$ 38,306,176	\$ 5,809,471	\$ (51,678)

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At March 31, 2007, we held investments in Non-Control/Non-Affiliates of approximately \$138.6 million and we held investments in Control and Affiliate investments of approximately \$136.1 million at cost. At March 31, 2006, we held investments in Non-Control/Non-Affiliates of approximately \$97.4 million and we held investments in Control investments of approximately \$55.8 million at cost.

During the year ended March 31, 2007 and the period from June 22, 2005 (commencement of operations) to March 31, 2006, the following investment activity occurred during each quarter of the respective fiscal year:

Quarter Ended	New Investments	Principal Repayments	Investments Sold	Net Gain/(Loss) on Disposal
June 30, 2006	\$ 33,665,549	\$ 874,222	\$ 15,548,453	\$ 3,273
September 30, 2006	15,812,230	5,964,245	999,436	(1,934)
December 31, 2006	69,372,847	3,610,221	3,043,000	(2,283)
March 31, 2007	64,102,446	19,973,880	11,247,175	(92,906)
Total fiscal year 2007	\$ 182,953,072	\$ 30,422,568	\$ 30,838,064	\$ (93,850)
June 30, 2005	\$	\$	\$	\$
September 30, 2005	40,844,381	333,363		
December 31, 2005	23,376,958	1,043,120	2,000,000	38,056
March 31, 2006	96,425,131	425,054	3,522,500	19,375
Total fiscal year 2006	\$ 160,646,470	\$ 1,801,537	\$ 5,522,500	\$ 57,431

The following table summarizes the contractual principal amortization and maturity of our investment portfolio by fiscal year at September 30, 2007, assuming no voluntary prepayments:

Fiscal Year Ended March 31,	Amount
2008	\$ 7,302,577
2009	10,098,966
2010	9,597,716
2011	50,578,462
2012	46,511,482
Thereafter	190,829,882
Total contractual repayments	\$ 314,919,085
Investments in equity securities	\$ 28,898,802
Unamortized premiums on debt securities	200,738
Total	\$ 344,018,625

Net cash used in operating activities for the year ended March 31, 2007 was approximately \$122.7 million and consisted primarily of the purchase of investments, an increase in our investment interest receivable and amounts due from custodian and a decrease in our base management fee payable to our Adviser, offset by sales and repayments of existing portfolio investments, increases in loan servicing and administration fees payable, net amortization of loan premiums and unrealized depreciation of our portfolio investments.

Net cash used in operating activities for the period June 22, 2005 (commencement of operations) to March 31, 2006 was approximately \$148.1 million and consisted of the funding of our portfolio investments and their respective principal repayments, net investment income generated from our portfolio and short-term investments, an increase in accounts payable, base management fee and

administrative fees payable and accrued expenses offset by an increase in interest receivable and prepaid assets.

Financing Activities

During the six months ended September 30, 2007, we recorded net borrowings under our credit facility of \$46.1 million which were used to purchase new investments.

For the six months ended September 30, 2007, our dividends paid of \$7,452,045 exceeded our net investment income (including net realized losses) by \$1,620,641. We declared these dividends based on our estimates of net investment income for the fiscal year. Our investment pace continues to be slower than expected in our second year of operations and, consequently, our net investment income was lower than our original estimates.

During the year ended March 31, 2007, we recorded net borrowings under our credit facility of \$100.0 million, which were used to purchase new investments. As a result of our credit facility, we incurred approximately \$862,000 of legal, accounting and other associated expenses that will be amortized over the remaining life of the facility.

For the year ended March 31, 2007, our dividends paid of \$14,158,885 exceeded our net investment income (including realized losses) by \$3,105,003. We declared these dividends based on our estimates of net investment income for the fiscal year. Our investment pace continues to be slower than expected in our second year of operations and, consequently, our net investment income was lower than our original estimates. A portion of the dividends declared during fiscal 2007 were treated as a return of capital to our stockholders.

For the period June 22, 2005 (commencement of operations) to March 31, 2006, cash provided by financing activities consisted of the net proceeds from the initial public offering of \$230,292,203 (which includes \$30.1 million of proceeds received in July 2005 in connection with the closing of the underwriters' over-allotment option and other related offering costs and does not include approximately \$48,000 of offering costs incurred prior to fiscal 2006), partially offset by the payment of dividends of \$6,458,439 and the repayment of the loan payable to affiliate of \$50,000. Our dividends paid of \$6,458,439 for the 2006 fiscal year exceeded net investment income (including realized gains) by \$517,110. We declared these dividends based on estimates of net investment income for the 2006 fiscal year. Our investment pace was slower than expected in our first year of operations and consequently, net investment income was lower than originally anticipated. A portion of the dividends declared during fiscal 2006 were treated as a return of capital to our stockholders.

We anticipate issuing equity securities to obtain additional capital in the future. The terms of the future equity issuances cannot be determined and there can be no assurances that the equity markets will be available to us on terms we deem favorable, if at all. We have filed a registration statement with the SEC, of which this prospectus is a part, that permits us to issue, through one or more transactions, up to an aggregate of \$300 million in securities, consisting of common stock, preferred stock, subscription rights and/or debt securities. As of September 30, 2007 we have incurred approximately \$194,000 of costs in connection with this registration statement.

Revolving Credit Facility

Through our wholly-owned subsidiary, Business Investment, we have a \$200 million revolving credit facility which we refer to as the Credit Facility. On October 19, 2006, we executed a purchase and sale agreement pursuant to which we agreed to sell certain loans to Business Investment in consideration for a membership interest therein. Simultaneously, Business Investment executed a credit agreement, which we refer to as the Credit Agreement, with Deutsche Bank AG, New York Branch, or Deutsche Bank, as administrative agent, and others, pursuant to which Business Investment pledged the loans

purchased from us to secure future advances by certain institutional lenders. Availability under the Credit Facility will terminate on October 16, 2008, unless extended in the discretion of the lenders at the request of Business Investment. Interest is payable monthly during the term of the Credit Facility and principal is payable out of collections on loans purchased from us during the period following the date of which availability for advances has terminated through maturity. The Credit Facility will mature two years following the date on which availability for advances has terminated and on such date, all principal, interest and other amounts owing under the Credit Facility will be due and payable. Interest rates charged on the advances under the facility are based on the rate paid by the lenders on commercial paper notes issued by such lenders to fund some or all of the advances, the London Interbank Offered Rate, or LIBOR, the Prime Rate or the Federal Funds Rate, depending on market conditions, and adjusts periodically. As of December 31, 2007, there was an outstanding principal balance of \$150.5 million under the Credit Facility at an interest rate of approximately 5.36%. Available borrowings are subject to various constraints imposed under the Credit Agreement, based on the aggregate loan balance pledged by Business Investment, which varies as loans are added and repaid, regardless of whether such repayments are early prepayment or are made as contractually required. At December 31, 2007, the remaining borrowing capacity available under the Credit Facility was approximately \$49.5 million.

The Credit Facility contains covenants that require Business Investment to maintain its status as a separate entity; prohibit certain significant corporate transactions (such as mergers, consolidations, liquidations or dissolutions); and restrict material changes to our credit and collection policies. The facility also restricts some of the terms and provisions (including interest rates, terms to maturity and payments schedules) and limits the borrower and industry concentrations of loans that are eligible to secure advances. As of December 31, 2007, Business Investment was in compliance with all of the facility covenants. We currently intend to securitize some or all of the loans held by Business Investment and if we are able to do so, we will use the proceeds from the securitization to pay down any amounts then outstanding under the revolving credit facility.

The administrative agent also requires that any interest or principal payments on pledged loans be remitted directly by the borrower into lockbox accounts controlled by Deutsche Bank. Once a month, Deutsche Bank remits the collected funds to the Company after payment of any interest and expenses provided for under the Credit Agreement.

Our Adviser services the loans pledged under the Credit Facility. As a condition to this servicing arrangement, we executed a performance guaranty pursuant to which we guaranteed that our Adviser would comply fully with all of its obligations under the Credit Facility. The performance guaranty requires us to maintain a minimum net worth of \$100 million and to maintain "asset coverage" with respect to "senior securities representing indebtedness" of at least 200%, in accordance with Section 18 of the 1940 Act. As of December 31, 2007, we were in compliance with our covenants under the performance guaranty.

Dividends

In order to qualify as a RIC and to avoid corporate level tax on the income we distribute to our stockholders, we are required, under Subchapter M of the Code, to distribute at least 90% of our

ordinary income and realized net short-term capital gains to our stockholders on an annual basis. In accordance with these requirements, we declared the following dividends:

Declaration Date	Record Date	Payment Date	Dividend per Share
January 8, 2008	January 23, 2008	January 31, 2008	\$ 0.08
January 8, 2008	February 21, 2008	February 29, 2008	\$ 0.08
January 8, 2008	March 21, 2008	March 31, 2008	\$ 0.08
October 9, 2007	December 20, 2007	December 31, 2007	\$ 0.08
October 9, 2007	November 21, 2007	November 30, 2007	\$ 0.08
October 9, 2007	October 23, 2007	October 31, 2007	\$ 0.08
July 10, 2007	September 20, 2007	September 28, 2007	\$ 0.075
July 10, 2007	August 23, 2007	August 31, 2007	\$ 0.075
July 10, 2007	July 23, 2007	July 31, 2007	\$ 0.075
April 11, 2007	June 21, 2007	June 29, 2007	\$ 0.075
April 11, 2007	May 22, 2007	May 31, 2007	\$ 0.075
April 11, 2007	April 20, 2007	April 30, 2007	\$ 0.075
January 10, 2007	March 22, 2007	March 30, 2007	\$ 0.075
January 10, 2007	February 20, 2007	February 28, 2007	\$ 0.075
January 10, 2007	January 23, 2007	January 31, 2007	\$ 0.075
October 10, 2006	December 20, 2006	December 29, 2006	\$ 0.07
October 10, 2006	November 21, 2006	November 30, 2006	\$ 0.07
October 10, 2006	October 23, 2006	October 31, 2006	\$ 0.07
July 11, 2006	September 21, 2006	September 29, 2006	\$ 0.07
July 11, 2006	August 21, 2006	August 31, 2006	\$ 0.07
July 11, 2006	July 19, 2006	July 31, 2006	\$ 0.07
April 11, 2006	June 22, 2006	June 30, 2006	\$ 0.07
April 11, 2006	May 22, 2006	May 31, 2006	\$ 0.07
April 11, 2006	April 20, 2006	April 28, 2006	\$ 0.07
January 10, 2006	March 17, 2006	March 31, 2006	\$ 0.07
January 10, 2006	February 16, 2006	February 28, 2006	\$ 0.07
January 10, 2006	January 23, 2006	January 31, 2006	\$ 0.07
October 7, 2005	December 21, 2005	December 31, 2005	\$ 0.04
October 7, 2005	November 21, 2005	November 30, 2005	\$ 0.04
October 7, 2005	October 21, 2005	October 30, 2005	\$ 0.04
July 7, 2005	September 22, 2005	September 30, 2005	\$ 0.02
July 7, 2005	August 23, 2005	August 31, 2005	\$ 0.02
July 7, 2005	July 21, 2005	July 29, 2005	\$ 0.02

Contractual Obligations and Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

As of September 30, 2007, we were a party to signed and non-binding term sheets for two buyout investments for an aggregate of approximately \$39.9 million. The future scheduled contractual payments at September 30, 2007 were as follows:

Contractual Obligations	Total	Payment Due by Period			
		Less than 1 Year	1-3 Years	3-5 Years	More than 5 Years
Investments	39,850,000	39,850,000			
Total	\$ 39,850,000	\$ 39,850,000	\$	\$	\$

In October 2007, all of the investment purchase obligations summarized above were funded. See Note 10 "Subsequent Events" in our unaudited consolidated financial statements for further information.

We did not have any significant off-balance sheet arrangements as defined in Item 303(a)(4)(ii) of SEC Regulation S-K as of September 30, 2007.

We are subject to financial market risks, including changes in interest rates. General interest rate fluctuations may have a substantial negative impact on our investments and investment opportunities and, accordingly have a material adverse effect on our investment objectives and our rate of return on invested capital. Currently, approximately 67% of our investment portfolio, at cost, is comprised of loans at variable rates and approximately 11% of our investment portfolio, at cost, is in loans at variable rates with a floor. In addition, an increase in interest rates would make it more expensive to use debt for our financing needs, if any.

We expect to continue to borrow funds to finance future lending activities as we have fully invested the proceeds of our initial public offering. These future borrowings may be at fixed or variable rates. For example, interest rates charged on the advances under our credit facility are based on the rate paid by the lenders on commercial paper notes issued by such lenders to fund some or all of the advances, LIBOR, the Prime Rate or the Federal Funds Rate, depending on market conditions, and adjust periodically. As of September 30, 2007, there was an outstanding principal balance of \$146.1 million under the Credit Facility.

In October 2007, we entered into an interest rate cap agreement in order to fulfill an obligation under our line of credit to enter into certain hedging transactions in connection with our borrowings under the line of credit. We purchased this interest rate cap agreement with a notional amount of \$20 million (which will be amortized quarterly) for a one-time, up-front payment of \$15,000. The interest rate cap agreement entitles us to receive payments, if any, equal to the amount by which interest payments on the current notional amount at one month LIBOR exceed the payments on the current notional amount at 9%. The cap expires in October 2008. This interest rate cap agreement effectively caps our interest payments on our line of credit borrowing, up to the notional amount of the interest rate cap, at 9%. This mitigates our exposure to increases in interest rates on our borrowings on our line of credit, which are at variable rates.

To illustrate the potential impact of changes in interest rates on our net increase in net assets resulting from operations, we have performed the following analysis, which assumes that our balance sheet remains constant. Under this analysis, a hypothetical increase in the one month LIBOR by 1.0% would increase our net increase in net assets resulting from operations by approximately \$1.2 million, or 17.2%, over the next twelve months, compared to the net increase in net assets resulting from operations for twelve months ended September 30, 2007. A hypothetical decrease in the one month LIBOR by 1.0% would decrease our net increase in net assets resulting from operations by approximately \$1.2 million, or 16.6%, over the next twelve months, compared to the net increase in net assets from operations for the twelve months ended September 30, 2007. Although management believes that this analysis is indicative of our existing interest rate sensitivity, it does not adjust for potential changes in credit quality, size and composition of our investment portfolio and other business developments that could affect net increase in net assets resulting from operations. Accordingly, no assurances can be given that actual results would not differ materially from the results under this hypothetical analysis.

In the event that we securitize a portion of our loan portfolio, we believe that we will likely be required to enter into further hedging arrangements in the future with respect to securitized loans. While hedging activities may mitigate our exposure to adverse fluctuations in interest rates, certain hedging transactions that we may enter into in the future, such as interest rate swap agreements, may also limit our ability to participate in the benefits of lower interest rates with respect to our portfolio of investments.

We may also experience risk associated with investing in securities of companies with foreign operations. At September 30, 2007, we had approximately \$4.0 million invested in a syndicate loan participation of a portfolio company headquartered in Ontario, Canada. Although we currently do not anticipate investing in debt or equity of foreign companies, some potential portfolio companies may have operations located outside the United States. These risks include, but are not limited to, fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates, imposition of foreign taxes, changes in exportation regulations and political and social instability.

BUSINESS

Overview

We were incorporated under the General Corporation Laws of the State of Delaware on February 18, 2005. On June 22, 2005 we completed an initial public offering and commenced operations. We were primarily established for the purpose of investing in subordinated loans, mezzanine debt, preferred stock and warrants to purchase common stock of small and medium-sized companies in connection with buyouts and other recapitalizations. We also invest in senior secured loans and common stock and, from time to time, we may also invest in senior and subordinated syndicated loans. Our investment objective is to generate both current income and capital gains through these debt and equity instruments. We operate as a closed-end, non-diversified management investment company and have elected to be treated as a business development company under the 1940 Act.

Our Investment Adviser and Administrator

Our Adviser is led by a management team which has extensive experience in our lines of business. All of our executive officers are officers or directors, or both, of our Adviser. Our Adviser also has a wholly-owned subsidiary, Gladstone Administration, LLC, our Administrator, which employs our chief financial officer, chief compliance officer, controller, treasurer and their respective staffs.

Our Adviser and Administrator also provide investment advisory and administrative services, respectively, to our affiliates Gladstone Commercial Corporation, a publicly traded real estate investment trust; Gladstone Capital Corporation, a publicly traded business development company; and Gladstone Land Corporation, an agricultural real estate company owned by Mr. Gladstone. All of our directors and executive officers serve as either directors or executive officers, or both, of Gladstone Commercial Corporation and Gladstone Capital Corporation. In the future, our Adviser may provide investment advisory and administrative services to other funds, both public and private, of which it is the sponsor.

We have been externally managed by our Adviser pursuant to an investment advisory and management agreement since our inception. Our Adviser was organized as a corporation under the laws of the State of Delaware on July 2, 2002, and is a registered investment adviser under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended. Our Adviser and our Administrator are headquartered in McLean, Virginia, a suburb of Washington D.C., and our Adviser has offices in the states of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Texas and Washington.

Our Investment Strategy

We seek to achieve returns from current income from senior, subordinated and mezzanine debt, and capital gains from preferred stock and warrants to purchase common stock that we acquire in connection with buyouts and recapitalizations of small and mid-sized companies with established management teams. Our investments generally range between \$10 million and \$30 million each, although this investment size may vary proportionately as the size of our capital base changes. We invest either by ourselves or jointly with other buyout funds and/or management of the portfolio company, depending on the opportunity. If we are participating in an investment with one or more co-investors, then our investment is likely to be smaller than if we were investing alone.

We expect that our target portfolio over time will include mostly subordinated loans, mezzanine debt, preferred stock, and warrants to buy common stock. Structurally, subordinated loans and mezzanine loans usually rank lower in priority of payment to senior debt, such as senior bank debt, and may be unsecured. However, subordinated debt and mezzanine loans rank senior to common and preferred equity in a borrower's capital structure. Typically, subordinated debt and mezzanine loans have elements of both debt and equity instruments, offering returns in the form of interest payments

associated with senior debt, while providing lenders an opportunity to participate in the capital appreciation of a borrower, if any, through an equity position. Due to its higher risk profile and often less restrictive covenants as compared to senior debt, mezzanine debt generally earns a higher return than senior secured debt. Any warrants associated with mezzanine loans are typically detachable, which allows lenders to receive repayment of their principal on an agreed amortization schedule while retaining their equity interest in the borrower. Mezzanine debt also may include a "put" feature, which permits the holder to sell its equity interest back to the borrower at a price determined through a pre-determined formula.

Corporate Information

Our executive offices are located at 1521 Westbranch Drive, Suite 200, McLean, Virginia 22102 and our telephone number is (703) 287-5800. Our corporate website is located at www.gladstoneinvestment.com. Our website and the information contained therein or connected thereto shall not be deemed to be incorporated into this prospectus or the registration statement of which it forms a part.

Investment Process

Overview of Investment and Approval Process

To originate investments, our Adviser's investment professionals use an extensive referral network comprised primarily of investment bankers, attorneys, accountants, commercial bankers and business brokers. Our Adviser's investment professionals review information received from these and other sources in search of potential financing opportunities. If a potential opportunity matches our investment objectives, the investment professionals will seek an initial screening of the opportunity from our Adviser's investment committee, which is composed of Messrs. Gladstone, Brubaker and Stelljes. If the prospective portfolio company passes this initial screening, the investment professionals conduct a due diligence investigation and create a detailed profile summarizing the prospective portfolio company's historical financial statements, industry and management team and analyzing its conformity to our general investment criteria. The investment professionals then present this profile to our Adviser's investment committee, which must approve each investment.

Prospective portfolio company characteristics

We have identified certain characteristics that we believe are important in identifying and investing in prospective portfolio companies. The criteria listed below provide general guidelines for our investment decisions, although not all of these criteria may be met by each portfolio company.

Value-and-Income Orientation and Positive Cash Flow. Our investment philosophy places a premium on fundamental analysis from an investor's perspective and has a distinct value-and-income orientation. In seeking value, we focus on companies in which we can invest at relatively low multiples of earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization, which we refer to as EBITDA, and that have positive operating cash flow at the time of investment. In seeking income, we seek to invest in companies that generate relatively high and stable cash flow to provide some assurance that they will be able to service their debt and pay any required dividends on preferred stock. Typically, we do not expect to invest in start-up companies or companies with speculative business plans.

Experienced Management. We generally require that our portfolio companies have experienced management teams. We also require the portfolio companies to have in place proper incentives to induce management to succeed and to act in concert with our interests as investors, including having significant equity or other interests in the financial performance of their companies.

Strong Competitive Position in an Industry. We seek to invest in target companies that have developed strong market positions within their respective markets and that we believe are well-positioned to capitalize on growth opportunities. We seek companies that demonstrate significant competitive advantages versus their competitors, which we believe will help to protect their market positions and profitability.

Exit Strategy. We seek to invest in companies that we believe will provide a stable stream of cash flow that is sufficient to repay the loans we make to them and to reinvest in their respective businesses. We expect that such internally generated cash flow, which will allow our portfolio companies to pay interest on, and repay the principal of, our investments, will be a key means by which we exit from our investments over time. In addition, we will also seek to invest in companies whose business models and expected future cash flows offer attractive possibilities for capital appreciation on any equity interests we may obtain or retain. These capital appreciation possibilities include strategic acquisitions by other industry participants or financial buyers, initial public offerings of common stock, or other capital market transactions.

Liquidation Value of Assets. The prospective liquidation value of the assets, if any, collateralizing loans in which we invest is an important factor in our investment analysis. We emphasize both tangible assets, such as accounts receivable, inventory, equipment, and real estate and intangible assets, such as intellectual property, customer lists, networks, and databases, although the relative weight we place on these asset classes will vary by company and industry.

Extensive Due Diligence

Our Adviser conducts what we believe are extensive due diligence investigations of our prospective portfolio companies and investment opportunities. Our due diligence investigation of a prospective portfolio company may begin with a review of publicly available information, and generally includes some or all of the following:

a review of the prospective portfolio company's historical and projected financial information;

visits to the prospective portfolio company's business site(s);

interviews with the prospective portfolio company's management, employees, customers and vendors;

review of all loan documents;

background checks on the prospective portfolio company's management team; and

research on the prospective portfolio company's products, services or particular industry.

Upon completion of a due diligence investigation and a decision to proceed with an investment in a buyout or other recapitalization, our Adviser's investment professionals who have primary responsibility for the investment present the investment opportunity to our Adviser's investment committee. The investment committee determines whether to pursue the potential investment. Additional due diligence of a potential investment may be conducted on our behalf by attorneys and independent accountants prior to the closing of the investment, as well as other outside advisers, as appropriate.

We also rely on the long-term relationships that our Adviser's investment professionals have with investment bankers, commercial bankers and business brokers, and on the extensive direct experiences of our executive officers and managing directors in providing debt and equity capital to small and medium-sized private businesses.

Investment Structure

Once we have determined that a prospective acquisition, buyout or recapitalization meets our standards and investment criteria, we work with the management of that company and other capital providers to structure the transaction in a way that provides us the greatest opportunity to maximize our return on the investment, while providing appropriate incentives to management of the company.

Subordinated Debt and Mezzanine Debt. We anticipate that over time, the majority of the capital that we invest will be in the form of subordinated or mezzanine debt. Most of our mezzanine loans are unsecured loans while most of the subordinated loans are collateralized by a subordinated lien on some or all of the assets of the borrower. We structure most of our mezzanine and subordinated loans with variable interest rates; however some of such of our loans are fixed rate loans. In either event, we structure the loans at relatively high rates of interest that provide us with significant current interest income. Our subordinated and mezzanine loans typically have maturities of five to ten years and provide for interest-only payments in the early years, with amortization of principal deferred to the later years of the mezzanine loans. In some cases, we may enter into loans that, by their terms, convert into equity or additional debt securities or defer payments of interest for the first few years after our investment, however, none of our loans to date are convertible into such debt or equity securities.

We generally target a current return of 10% to 14% for our subordinated and mezzanine loan investments before giving effect to any warrants that we may receive in connection with these loans. We cannot give any assurance that our returns will approximate these estimates.

Our subordinated and mezzanine debt investments may include equity features, such as warrants or options to buy a significant common stock ownership interest in the portfolio company or success fees if the business is sold. If a portfolio company appreciates in value, we may achieve additional investment returns from any equity interests we hold. If we are a minority interest holder, we may structure the warrants to provide provisions protecting our rights as a minority-interest holder such as the right to sell the warrants back to the company upon the occurrence of specified events. In many cases, we also obtain registration rights in connection with these equity interests, which may include demand and co- registration rights.

Senior Secured Debt. We also provide senior secured acquisition financing for some portfolio companies. We typically structure these senior secured loans to have terms of three to ten years, and they may provide for deferred interest payments in the first few years of the term of the loan. We generally obtain security interests in the assets of our portfolio companies that will serve as collateral in support of the repayment of these senior loans. This collateral usually takes the form of first priority liens on the assets of the portfolio company. The interest rates on our senior secured loans are generally variable rates ranging between 2% and 5% over LIBOR.

Common and Preferred Stock. We may also acquire common or preferred stock in connection with a buyout or recapitalization. With respect to preferred or common stock investments, we target an investment return substantially higher than our investments in senior or subordinated loans. However, we can offer no assurance that we can achieve such a return with respect to any investment or our portfolio as a whole. The features of the preferred stock we receive vary by transaction, but may include priority dividend rights, superior voting rights, redemption rights, liquidation preferences and other provisions intended to protect our interests. Generally speaking, common stock does not have any current income and its value is realized, if at all, upon the sale of the business or following the company's initial public offering.

Risk Management. We seek to limit the downside risk of our investments by:

making investments with an expected total return on our investments (including both interest and potential equity appreciation) that we believe compensates us for the credit risk of the investment;

seeking collateral or superior positions in the portfolio company's capital structure where possible;

incorporating put rights and call protection into the investment structure where possible; and

negotiating covenants in connection with our investments that afford our portfolio companies as much flexibility as possible in managing their businesses, consistent with the preservation of our capital.

We expect to hold most of our investments in subordinated debt and mezzanine debt until maturity or repayment, but will sell our investments earlier if a liquidity event takes place, such as the sale or recapitalization of a portfolio company or, in the case of an equity investment in a company, its initial public offering. Occasionally, we may sell some or all of our subordinated debt, mezzanine debt or equity interests in a portfolio company to a third party, such as an existing investor in the portfolio company, through a privately negotiated transaction.

As described above, we may also provide senior debt in addition to subordinated debt and equity in connection with an acquisition. Finally, we may attempt to securitize some of the debt securities in our portfolio and if we do so, these loans would be transferred to a securitization vehicle and generally would be held by the securitization vehicle until maturity.

Temporary Investments

Pending investment in private companies, we invest our otherwise uninvested cash primarily in cash, cash items, government securities or high-quality debt securities maturing in one year or less from the time of investment, to which we refer collectively as temporary investments, so that at least 70% of our assets are "qualifying assets," for purposes of the business development company provisions of the 1940 Act. For information regarding regulations to which we are subject and the definition of "qualifying assets," see "Regulation as a Business Development Company Qualifying Assets."

Competitive Advantages

A large number of entities compete with us and make the types of investments that we seek to make in small and medium-sized privately-owned businesses. Such competitors include private equity funds, leveraged buyout funds, venture capital funds, investment banks and other equity and non-equity based investment funds, and other financing sources, including traditional financial services companies such as commercial banks. Many of our competitors are substantially larger than we are and have considerably greater funding sources that are not available to us. In addition, certain of our competitors may have higher risk tolerances or different risk assessments, which could allow them to consider a wider variety of investments, establish more relationships and build their market shares. Furthermore, many of these competitors are not subject to the regulatory restrictions that the 1940 Act imposes on us as a business development company. However, we believe that we have the following competitive advantages over other providers of financing to small and mid-sized businesses:

Management Expertise

David Gladstone, our chairman and chief executive officer, is also the chairman and chief executive officer of our Adviser and its affiliated companies, which we refer to as the Gladstone Companies, and has been involved in all aspects of the Gladstone Companies' investment activities,

including serving as a member of our Adviser's investment committee. Terry Lee Brubaker is our vice chairman and chief operating officer and has substantial experience in acquisitions and operations of companies. George Stelljes III is our president and chief investment officer and has extensive experience in leveraged finance. Messrs. Gladstone, Brubaker and Stelljes have principal management responsibility for our Adviser as its senior executive officers. These individuals dedicate a significant portion of their time to managing our investment portfolio. Our senior management has extensive experience providing capital to small and mid-sized companies and has worked together for more than 10 years. In addition, we have access to the resources and expertise of our Adviser's investment professionals and supporting staff who possess a broad range of transactional, financial, managerial, and investment skills. We expect that our Adviser will continue to hire additional investment professionals in the future.

Increased Access to Investment Opportunities Developed Through Proprietary Research Capability and Extensive Network of Contacts

Our Adviser seeks to identify potential investments both through active origination and due diligence and through its dialogue with numerous management teams, members of the financial community and potential corporate partners with whom our Adviser's investment professionals have long-term relationships. We believe that our Adviser's investment professionals have developed a broad network of contacts within the investment, commercial banking, private equity and investment management communities, and that their reputation in investment management enables us to identify well-positioned prospective portfolio companies which provide attractive investment opportunities. Additionally, our Adviser expects to generate information from its professionals' network of accountants, consultants, lawyers and management teams of portfolio companies and other companies.

Disciplined, Value-and-Income-Oriented Investment Philosophy with a Focus on Preservation of Capital

In making its investment decisions, our Adviser focuses on the risk and reward profile of each prospective portfolio company, seeking to minimize the risk of capital loss without foregoing the potential for capital appreciation. We expect our Adviser to use the same value-and-income-oriented investment philosophy that its professionals use in the management of the other Gladstone Companies and to commit resources to management of downside exposure. Our Adviser's approach seeks to reduce risk in investments by using some or all of the following:

focusing on companies with good market positions, established management teams and good cash flow;

investing in businesses with experienced management teams;

engaging in extensive due diligence from the perspective of a long-term investor;

investing at low price-to-cash flow multiples; or

adopting flexible transaction structures by drawing on the experience of the investment professionals of our Adviser and its affiliates.

Flexible Transaction Structuring

We believe our management team's broad expertise and its ability to draw upon many years of combined experience enables our Adviser to identify, assess, and structure investments successfully across all levels of a company's capital structure and manage potential risk and return at all stages of the economic cycle. We are not subject to many of the regulatory limitations that govern traditional lending institutions such as banks. As a result, we are flexible in selecting and structuring investments, adjusting investment criteria and transaction structures, and, in some cases, the types of securities in which we invest. We believe that this approach enables our Adviser to identify attractive investment

opportunities that will continue to generate current income and capital gain potential throughout the economic cycle, including during turbulent periods in the capital markets. One example of our flexibility is our ability to exchange our publicly-traded stock for the stock of an acquisition target in a tax-free reorganization under the Code. After completing an acquisition in such an exchange, we can restructure the capital of the small company to include senior and subordinated debt.

Longer Investment Horizon with Attractive Publicly Traded Model

Unlike private equity and venture capital funds that are typically organized as finite-life partnerships, we are not subject to standard periodic capital return requirements. The partnership agreements of most private equity and venture capital funds typically provide that these funds may only invest investors' capital once and must return all capital and realized gains to investors within a finite time period, often seven to ten years. These provisions often force private equity and venture capital funds to seek returns on their investments by causing their portfolio companies to pursue mergers, public equity offerings, or other liquidity events more quickly than might otherwise be optimal or desirable, potentially resulting in both a lower overall return to investors and an adverse impact on their portfolio companies. We believe that our flexibility to make investments with a long-term view and without the capital return requirements of traditional private investment vehicles provides us with the opportunity to achieve greater long-term returns on invested capital.

Leverage

For the purpose of making investments other than temporary investments and to take advantage of favorable interest rates, we intend to issue senior debt securities (including borrowings under our Credit Facility) up to the maximum amount permitted by the 1940 Act. The 1940 Act currently permits us to issue senior debt securities and preferred stock, to which we refer collectively as senior securities, in amounts such that our asset coverage, as defined in the 1940 Act, is at least 200% after each issuance of senior securities. We may also incur such indebtedness to repurchase our common stock. As a result of issuing senior securities, we are exposed to the risks of leverage. Although borrowing money for investments increases the potential for gain, it also increases the risk of a loss. A decrease in the value of our investments will have a greater impact on the value of our common stock to the extent that we have borrowed money to make investments. There is a possibility that the costs of borrowing could exceed the income we receive on the investments we make with such borrowed funds. In addition, our ability to pay dividends or incur additional indebtedness would be restricted if asset coverage is less than twice our indebtedness. If the value of our assets declines, we might be unable to satisfy that test. If this happens, we may be required to liquidate a portion of our loan portfolio and repay a portion of our indebtedness at a time when a sale may be disadvantageous. Furthermore, any amounts that we use to service our indebtedness will not be available for distributions to our stockholders. Our Board of Directors is authorized to provide for the issuance of preferred stock with such preferences, powers, rights and privileges as it deems appropriate, provided that such an issuance adheres to the requirements of the 1940 Act. See "Regulation as a Business Development Company Asset Coverage" for a discussion of our leveraging constraints.

Securitization

Our wholly-owned subsidiary, Business Investment, acquires and holds loans that we anticipate will be securitized in the future. Through Business Investment we have a \$200 million credit facility, which we access to make additional investments and increase the size of our investment portfolio. We currently intend to securitize all of the investments held by Business Investment and, if we are able to securitize these investments at some point in the future, we will use the proceeds from the securitization to pay down any amounts outstanding under the Credit Facility.

Ongoing Relationships with and Monitoring of Portfolio Companies

Monitoring

Our Adviser's investment professionals monitor the financial trends of each portfolio company on an ongoing basis to determine if each is meeting its respective business plans and to assess the appropriate course of action for each company. We monitor the status and performance of each portfolio company and use it to evaluate the overall performance of our portfolio.

Our Adviser employs various methods of evaluating and monitoring the performance of our investments, which include some or all of the following:

Assessment of success in the portfolio company's overall adherence to its business plan and compliance with covenants;

Attendance at and participation in meetings of the portfolio company's board of directors;

Periodic contact, including formal update interviews with portfolio company management, and, if appropriate, the financial or strategic sponsor;

Comparison with other companies in the portfolio company's industry; and

Review of monthly and quarterly financial statements and financial projections for portfolio companies.

Managerial Assistance and Services

As a business development company, we make available significant managerial assistance to our portfolio companies and provide other services to such portfolio companies. Neither we nor our Adviser currently receives fees in connection with managerial assistance. Our Adviser provides other services to our portfolio companies and receives fees for these other services, certain of which are credited by 50% against the investment advisory fees that we pay our Adviser.

Valuation Process

The following is a general description of the steps we take each quarter to determine the value of our investment portfolio. All of our portfolio investments are recorded at fair value as determined in good faith by our Adviser and our management using procedures established by, and under the direction of our Board of Directors. As a result, there is uncertainty as to the value of our portfolio investments, and our estimates of fair value may differ significantly from the values that could be obtained if a ready market for the securities existed. Investments for which market quotations are readily available are recorded in our financial statements at such market quotations. In addition, investments for which a limited market exists and that have not been rated by an NRSRO (such as certain participations in syndicated loans) are submitted to SPSE for opinions of value, along with the indicative bid price offered by the syndication agent's desk on or near the valuation date, to validate the indicative bid price offered by the syndication agent's desk. With respect to any investments for which market quotations are not readily available, we perform the following valuation process each quarter:

Our quarterly valuation process begins with each portfolio company or investment being initially assessed by our Adviser's investment professionals responsible for the investment, using valuation policies and procedures previously established by our Board of Directors.

For certain debt securities and debt securities in which we have an equity, or equity-like interest, we will seek an independent opinion of value of such debt securities from SPSE.

Preliminary valuation conclusions are then discussed with our management, and documented, along with any SPSE opinions of value, for review by our Board of Directors.

Our Board of Directors reviews this documentation and discusses the input of our Adviser, management, and the opinions of value of SPSE to arrive at a determination for the aggregate fair value of our portfolio of investments.

Our valuation policies, procedures and processes are more fully described under "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Critical Accounting Policies Investment Valuation."

Investment Advisory and Management Agreement

We have entered into the Advisory Agreement with our Adviser, which is controlled by our chairman and chief executive officer. In accordance with the Advisory Agreement, we pay our Adviser fees, as compensation for its services, consisting of a base management fee and an incentive fee.

The base management fee is computed and payable quarterly and is assessed at an annual rate of 2.0% and was initially computed on the basis of the average value of our gross invested assets at the end of the two most recently completed quarters, which were total assets less the cash proceeds and cash and cash equivalent investments from the proceeds of our initial public offering that were not invested in debt and equity securities of portfolio companies. Beginning on January 1, 2007, the base management fee is assessed at an annual rate of 2.0% computed on the basis of the average value of our gross assets at the end of the two most recently completed quarters, which are total assets, including investments made with proceeds of borrowings, less any uninvested cash or cash equivalents resulting from borrowings. This new calculation was originally scheduled to begin in periods after March 31, 2006; however, our Board of Directors accepted voluntary waivers from our Adviser that allowed the initial calculation of the base management fee to be effective through December 31, 2006.

On April 11, 2007, our Board of Directors accepted a voluntary waiver from the Adviser to reduce the annual 2.0% base management fee on senior syndicated loan participations to 0.5% to the extent that proceeds resulting from borrowings were used to purchase such syndicated loan participations. This waiver remains in effect and was applied through September 30, 2007.

When our Adviser receives fees from our portfolio companies, such as investment banking fees, structuring fees or executive recruiting services fees, 50% of certain of these fees will be credited against the base management fee that we would otherwise be required to pay to our Adviser.

In addition, our Adviser services the loans held by Business Investment, in return for which our Adviser receives a 2.0% annual fee based on the monthly aggregate balance of loans held by Business Investment. Since we own these loans, all loan servicing fees paid to our Adviser are treated as reductions against the 2.0% base management fee. Overall, the base management fee due to our Adviser cannot exceed 2.0% of total assets (as reduced by cash and cash equivalents pledged to creditors) during any given fiscal year.

The incentive fee consists of two parts: an income-based incentive fee and a capital gains incentive fee. The income-based incentive fee rewards our Adviser if our quarterly net investment income (before giving effect to any incentive fee) exceeds 1.75% of our net assets (the "hurdle rate"). We pay our Adviser an income incentive fee with respect to our pre-incentive fee net investment income in each calendar quarter as follows:

no incentive fee in any calendar quarter in which our pre-incentive fee net investment income does not exceed the hurdle rate (7% annualized);

100% of our pre-incentive fee net investment income with respect to that portion of such pre-incentive fee net investment income, if any, that exceeds the hurdle rate but is less than 2.1875% in any calendar quarter (8.75% annualized); and

20% of the amount of our pre-incentive fee net investment income, if any, that exceeds 2.1875% in any calendar quarter (8.75% annualized).

Quarterly Incentive Fee Based on Net Investment Income

**Pre-incentive fee net investment income
(expressed as a percentage of the value of net assets)**

**Percentage of pre-incentive fee net investment income
allocated to income-related portion of incentive fee**

The second part of the incentive fee is a capital gains incentive fee that is determined and payable in arrears as of the end of each fiscal year (or upon termination of the Advisory Agreement, as of the termination date), and equals 20% of our realized capital gains as of the end of the fiscal year. In determining the capital gains incentive fee payable to our Adviser, we calculate the cumulative aggregate realized capital gains and cumulative aggregate realized capital losses since our inception, and the aggregate unrealized capital depreciation as of the date of the calculation, as applicable, with respect to each of the investments in our portfolio.

Administration Agreement

We have entered into the Administration Agreement with our Administrator whereby we pay our Administrator separately for administrative services. The Administration Agreement provides for payments equal to our allocable portion of our Administrator's overhead expenses in performing its obligations under the Administration Agreement including, but not limited to, rent for employees of our Administrator, and our allocable portion of the salaries and benefits expenses of our chief financial officer, controller, chief compliance officer, treasurer and their respective staffs. Our allocable portion of expenses is derived by multiplying our Administrator's total allocable expenses by the percentage of our average total assets (the total assets at the beginning and end of each quarter) in comparison to the average total assets of all companies managed by our Adviser under similar agreements.

License Agreement

We have entered into a license agreement with our Adviser, pursuant to which our Adviser has granted us a non-exclusive license to use the name "Gladstone" and the Diamond G trademark. This license agreement currently requires us to pay the Adviser a royalty fee of \$1 per quarter. The amount of the fee is negotiable on an annual basis by our compensation committee and approved by a majority of our independent directors. Effective at the beginning of the next contract term on March 29, 2008, the fee will increase to \$10 per quarter as a result of our last negotiation. The license arrangement will terminate in the event that Gladstone Management Corporation is no longer our Adviser.

Code of Ethics

We and our Adviser have each adopted a Code of Ethics and Business Conduct applicable to our officers, directors and all employees of our Adviser and our Administrator that comply with the guidelines set forth in Item 406 of Regulation S-K of the Securities Act. As required by the 1940 Act, this code establishes procedures for personal investments, restricts certain transactions by our personnel and requires the reporting of certain transactions and holdings by our personnel. A copy of this code is available for review, free of charge, at our website at www.gladstoneinvestment.com. We intend to

provide disclosure of any amendments to or waivers of the provisions of this code by posting information regarding any such amendment or waiver to our website within four days of its effectiveness.

Compliance Policies and Procedures

We and our Adviser have adopted and implemented written policies and procedures reasonably designed to prevent violation of the federal securities laws, and our Board of Directors is required to review these compliance policies and procedures annually to assess their adequacy and the effectiveness of their implementation. We have designated a chief compliance officer, John Dellafiora, who also serves as chief compliance officer for our Adviser.

Competition

A large number of entities compete with us and make the types of investments that we seek to make in small and medium-sized privately-owned businesses. Such competitors include private equity funds, leveraged buyout funds, venture capital funds, investment banks and other equity and non-equity based investment funds, and other financing sources, including traditional financial services companies such as commercial banks. Many of our competitors are substantially larger than we are and have considerably greater funding sources that are not available to us. In addition, certain of our competitors may have higher risk tolerances or different risk assessments, which could allow them to consider a wider variety of investments, establish more relationships and build their market shares. Furthermore, many of these competitors are not subject to the regulatory restrictions that the 1940 Act imposes on us as a business development company. There is no assurance that the competitive pressures we face will not have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. In addition, because of this competition, we may not be able to take advantage of attractive investment opportunities from time to time and there can be no assurance that we will be able to identify and make investments that satisfy our investment objectives or that we will be able to meet our investment goals. Recently we have seen an increase in our competition such that terms and rates for proposed loans have been reduced. However, we believe that our extensive loan referral network and flexible transaction structuring enable us to compete effectively for opportunities in the current market environment.

Staffing

We do not currently have any employees and do not expect to have any employees in the foreseeable future. Currently, services necessary for our business are provided by individuals who are employees of our Adviser and our Administrator pursuant to the terms of the Advisory Agreement and Administration Agreement, respectively. Each of our executive officers is an employee and executive officer of our Adviser or our Administrator. No employee of our Adviser or our Administrator will dedicate all of his or her time to us. However, we expect that 25-30 full time employees of our Adviser will spend substantial time on our matters during the remainder of calendar year 2008. We anticipate that the number of employees of our Adviser and our Administrator who devote time to our matters will increase as we acquire more investments.

As of December 31, 2007, our Adviser and our Administrator collectively had 60 full-time employees. A break-down of these employees by functional area is summarized in the table below:

Number of Individuals	Functional Area
6	Executive Management
41	Investment Management, Portfolio Management and Due Diligence
13	Administration, Accounting, Compliance and Human Resources

Properties

We do not own any real estate or other physical properties materially important to our operation. Our Adviser is the current leaseholder of all properties in which we operate. We occupy these premises pursuant to the Advisory Agreement with our Adviser. Our headquarters are located at our Adviser's headquarters in McLean, Virginia, a suburb of Washington D.C., and we also have operations at our Adviser's other offices in the states of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Texas and Washington.

Legal Proceedings

We are not currently subject to any material legal proceedings, nor, to our knowledge, is any material legal proceeding threatened against us.

PORTFOLIO COMPANIES

The following table sets forth certain information as of September 30, 2007, regarding each portfolio company in which we had a debt or equity security as of such date. All such investments have been made in accordance with our investment policies and procedures described in this prospectus.

Portfolio Company	Nature of Business	Type of Security	% of Class Owned on a Fully Diluted Basis	Cost of Initial Value of Investment (\$)	Value of Investment as of September 30, 2007 (\$)
A. Stucki Holding Corp. 2600 Neville Road Pittsburgh, PA 15225	Manufacturing railroad freight car products	Senior Term Debt (10.3% Due 3/2012)		\$ 14,463,750	\$ 14,463,750
		Senior Term Debt (12.5% Due 3/2012)(6)		11,000,000	11,000,000
		Senior Subordinated Term Debt (13% Due 3/2014)	91%	5,485,760	5,485,760
		Preferred Stock(4)	58%	4,386,686	4,572,249
		Common Stock(4)		129,956	5,272,696
				<u>35,466,152</u>	<u>40,794,455</u>
Acme Cryogenics, Inc. 2801 Mitchell Avenue Allentown, PA 18103	Manufacturing manifolds and pipes for industrial gasses	Senior Subordinated Term Debt (11.5% Due 3/2013)	83%	14,500,000	14,500,000
		Redeemable Preferred Stock(4)	17%	6,983,785	7,400,647
		Common Stock(4)	18%	1,045,181	4,397,616
		Common Stock Warrants(4)		24,686	177,816
				<u>22,553,652</u>	<u>26,476,079</u>
B-Dry, LLC 13876 Cravath Place Woodbridge, VA 22191	Service basement waterproofer	Senior Term Debt (10.6%, Due 11/2007)		125,000	125,000
		Senior Term Debt (10.6%, Due 5/2014)	9%	10,773,000	10,773,000
		Common Stock Warrants(4)		300,000	375,245
				<u>11,198,000</u>	<u>11,273,245</u>
Chase II Holdings Corp. 10021 Commerce Park Drive Cincinnati, OH 45246	Manufacturing traffic doors	Revolving Credit Facility (9.8% Due 3/2008)(7)		2,780,000	2,780,000
		Senior Term Debt (10.3%, Due 3/2011)		10,450,000	10,450,000
		Senior Term Debt (12.0% Due 3/2011)(6)		7,920,000	7,920,000
		Subordinated Term Debt (13.0% Due 3/2013)	88%	6,167,810	6,167,810
		Redeemable Preferred Stock(4)	59%	6,960,806	6,822,047
		Common Stock(4)		61,384	
				<u>34,340,000</u>	<u>34,139,857</u>
Hailey Transport Corporation 1521 Westbranch Drive, Suite 200 McLean, VA 22102	Retail and Service school buses and parts	Senior Subordinated Term Debt (12.0%, Due 1/2012)	100%	4,628,682	
		Preferred Stock(4)		2,500,000	
				<u>7,128,682</u>	
Noble Logistics, Inc. 11335 Clay Road, Suite 100 Houston, TX 77041	Service aftermarket auto parts delivery	Revolving Credit Facility (9.7%, Due 12/2009)(9)		1,650,000	1,650,000
		Senior Term Debt (9.7%, Due 12/2011)		6,427,058	6,427,058
		Senior Term Debt (11.7% Due 3/2011)(6)	100%	7,000,000	7,000,000
			13%	1,750,000	1,963,596
				<u>1,500,000</u>	<u>1,753,277</u>

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Portfolio Company	Nature of Business	Type of Security	% of Class Owned on a Fully Diluted Basis	Cost of Initial Value of Investment (\$)	Value of Investment as of September 30, 2007 (\$)
		Preferred Stock(4) Common Stock(4)			
				18,327,058	18,793,931
Quench Holdings Corp. 1521 Westbranch Drive, Suite 200 McLean, VA 22102	Service sales, installation and service of water coolers	Revolving Credit Facility (9.8%, Due 3/2009)(8) Senior Term Debt (9.8%, Due 3/2011) Subordinated Term Debt (11.5%, Due 3/2011) Common Stock(4)	100%	1,450,000 4,500,000 7,910,000 3,256,318	1,450,000 4,500,000 7,910,000 3,502,491
				17,116,318	17,362,491
ACS Media, LLC 3601 C Street, Suite 1424 Anchorage, AK 99503	Service directory advertising	Senior Term Debt (7.6%, Due 11/2013)(3)		4,821,654	4,579,408
Activant Solutions, Inc. 804 Las Cimas Parkway Austin, TX 78746	Service enterprise software and services	Senior Term Debt (7.5%, Due 5/2013)(3)		3,743,695	3,574,646
Advanced Homecare Holdings, Inc. 6688 N. Central Expressway, Suite 1300 Dallas, Texas 75206	Service home health nursing services	Senior Term Debt (9.1%, Due 8/2014)(3)		2,992,500	2,947,612
Aeroflex, Inc. 35 South Service Road PO Box 6022 Plainview, NY 11803	Service provider of highly specialized electronic equipment	Senior Term Debt (8.9%, Due 8/2014)(3)		1,901,196	1,955,000
American Safety Razor Company Inc. 240 Cedar Knolls Road Cedar Knolls, NJ 07927	Manufacturing razors and blades	Senior Term Debt (7.7%, Due 7/2013)(3)		1,483,464	1,444,219
Aspect Software, Inc. 6 Technology Park Drive Westford, MA 01886	Service call center software	Senior Term Debt (8.3%, Due 7/2011)(3)		2,980,718	2,828,625

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Portfolio Company	Nature of Business	Type of Security	% of Class Owned on a Fully Diluted Basis	Cost of Initial Value of Investment (\$)	Value of Investment as of September 30, 2007 (\$)
Brock Holdings II, Inc. PO Box 306 Beaumont, TX 77704-0306	Service industrial specialty maintenance	Senior Term Debt (7.1%, Due 8/2013)(3)(5)		\$ 2,987,113	\$ 2,865,600
Compsych Investments Corp. 455 N. Cityfront Plaza Drive Chicago, IL 60611-5532	Service employee assistance programs	Senior Term Debt (8.0%, Due 2/2012)(3)(5)		3,589,734	3,424,095
CRC Health Group, Inc. 20400 Stevens Creek Blvd, 6th Floor Cupertino, CA 95014	Service substance abuse treatment	Senior Term Debt (7.4%, Due 2/2012)(3)		9,945,603	9,599,783
Critical Homecare Solutions, Inc. One Fayette Street, Suite 150 Conshohocken, PA 19428	Service home therapy and respiratory treatment	Senior Term Debt (8.6%, Due 1/2012)(3)(5)		4,567,171	4,519,350
CST Industries Acquisition, Inc. 5400 Kansas Avenue Kansas City, KS 66106	Manufacturing metal storage units	Senior Term Debt (8.1%, Due 8/2013)(3)		991,793	975,150
Dealer Computer Services, Inc. One Reynolds Way Dayton, OH 45430	Manufacturing & Service systems for automotive retailers	Senior Term Debt (7.2%, Due 9/2013)(3)		1,914,187	1,849,624
Generac Acquisition Corp. Hwy. 59 & Hillside Road Waukesha, WI 53187	Manufacturing standby power products	Senior Term Debt (9.3%, Due 11/2013)(3)(5)		6,944,172	6,220,250
Graham Packaging Holdings Company 2401 Pleasant Valley Road York, PA 17402	Manufacturing plastic containers	Senior Term Debt (7.6%, Due 10/2011)(3)		10,447,500	10,290,787
Hargray Communications Group, Inc. 856 William Hilton Pkwy. Hilton Head Island, SC 29938	Service triple-play (cable, phone, internet) provider	Senior Term Debt (7.4%, Due 6/2014)(3)		999,448	975,056
HMTBP Acquisition II Corp. 2002 Timberloch, Suite 550 The Woodlands, TX 77380	Service aboveground storage tanks	Senior Term Debt (7.4%, Due 5/2014)(3)(5)		3,980,736	3,900,400
Hudson Products Holdings, Inc. 1307 Soldiers Field Drive Sugarland, TX 77479	Manufacturing heat transfer solutions	Senior Term Debt (7.9%, Due 12/2013)(3)		6,052,182	5,957,958

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Portfolio Company	Nature of Business	Type of Security	% of Class Owned on a Fully Diluted Basis	Cost of Initial Value of Investment (\$)	Value of Investment as of September 30, 2007 (\$)
Huish Detergents, Inc. 15 West South Temple, Suite 1400 Salt Lake City, UT 84101	Manufacturing household cleaning products	Senior Term Debt (7.2%, Due 4/2014)(3)		1,996,173	1,875,300
Hyland Software, Inc. 28500 Clemens Road Westlake, OH 44145	Service provider of enterprise content management software	Senior Term Debt (7.9%, Due 7/2013)(3)		3,961,116	3,880,000
Interstate Fibernet, Inc. 7037 Old Madison Pike Huntsville, AL 35806	Service provider of voice and data telecommunications services	Senior Term Debt (9.2%, Due 7/2013)(3)		9,951,400	9,900,000
J. Crew Operating Corp. 770 Broadway Ave New York, NY 10003	Retail apparel	Senior Term Debt (7.1%, Due 5/2013)(3)		879,473	859,649
KIK Custom Products, Inc. 33 Macintosh Blvd. Concord, ON L4K 4L5	Manufacturing consumer products	Senior Term Debt (7.5%, Due 5/2014)(3)		4,000,967	3,780,000
Kronos, Inc. 297 Billerica Road Chelmsford, MA 01824	Service workforce management solutions	Senior Term Debt (7.5%, Due 6/2014)(3)		1,995,000	1,905,225
Lexicon Marketing USA, Inc. 640 South San Vicente Boulevard Los Angeles, CA 90048	Service marketing to Hispanic community	Senior Term Debt (8.4%, Due 5/2012)(3)(4)(5)		2,947,630	1,826,226
Local TV Finance, LLC 1717 Dixie Highway, Suite 650 Ft. Wright, KY 41011	Service television station operator	Senior Term Debt (7.3%, Due 5/2013)(3)		1,000,276	950,119
LVI Services, Inc. 80 Broad Street, 3rd Floor New York, NY 10004	Service asbestos and mold remediation	Senior Term Debt (10.0%, Due 11/2010)(3)(5)		6,404,834	6,098,869

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MedAssets, Inc. 100 North Point Center East, Suite 200 Alpharetta, GA 30022	Service pharmaceuticals and healthcare GPO	Senior Term Debt (7.6%, Due 10/2013)(3)(5)	\$ 6,468,324	\$ 6,272,245
MediMedia USA, LLC 26 Main Street, 1st Floor Chatham, NJ 07928	Service healthcare and pharmaceutical marketing	Senior Term Debt (7.5%, Due 10/2013)(3)	2,247,425	2,143,800
Mitchell International, Inc. 9889 Willowcreek Road San Diego, CA 92131	Service automobile insurance claims processing	Senior Term Debt (7.4%, Due 3/2014)(3)(5)	997,648	935,300
National Mentor Holdings, Inc. 313 Congress Street Boston, MA 02210	Service home health care	Senior Term Debt (7.2%, Due 6/2013)(3)	1,977,482	1,857,793
Network Solutions, LLC 13861 Sunrise Valley Drive, Suite 200 Herndon, VA 20171	Service internet domain solutions	Senior Term Debt (7.7%, Due 3/2014)(3)	9,718,581	9,231,075
NPC International Inc. 14400 College Blvd, Suite 201 Lenexa, KS 66215	Service Pizza Hut franchisee	Senior Term Debt (7.1%, Due 5/2013)(3)	2,896,150	2,709,793
Open Solutions, Inc. 455 Winding Brook Drive Glastonbury, CT 06033	Service software outsourcing for financial institutions	Senior Term Debt (7.6%, Due 1/2014)(3)	2,692,663	2,555,301
Ozburn-Hessey Holding Co. LLC 633 Thompson Lane Nashville, TN 37204	Service third party logistics	Senior Term Debt (8.5%, Due 8/2012)(3)	7,692,673	7,340,487
Pinnacle Foods Finance, LLC 1 Old Bloomfield Avenue Mt. Lakes, NJ 07046	Manufacturing branded food products	Senior Term Debt (8.0%, Due 4/2014)(3)	3,991,269	3,860,325
PTS Acquisition Corp. 14 Schoolhouse Road Somerset, NJ 08873	Manufacturing drug delivery and packaging technologies	Senior Term Debt (7.5%, Due 4/2014)(3)	6,982,500	6,668,288
QTC Acquisition, Inc. 1350 S. Valley Vista Drive Diamond Bar, CA 91765	Service outsourced disability evaluations	Senior Term Debt (7.4%, Due 11/2012)(3)	1,997,974	1,905,225
Radio Systems Corporation 10427 Electric Avenue Knoxville, TN 37932	Service design electronic pet containment products	Senior Term Debt (8.4%, Due 9/2013)(3)	1,979,503	1,960,200
Rally Parts, Inc. 2146 Michelson Drive, Suite B Irvine, CA 92612	Manufacturing aftermarket motorcycle parts and accessories	Senior Term Debt (7.7%, Due 11/2013)(3)	2,499,566	2,388,203
RPG Holdings, Inc. 3636 N. Broadway Chicago, IL 60613-4488	Manufacturing and design greeting cards	Senior Term Debt (9.1%, Due 12/2011)(3)	4,553,068	4,278,958
SafeNet, Inc.	Service chip encryption products	Senior Term Debt (7.9%, Due	3,002,375	2,745,000

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4690 Millennium Drive Belcamp, MD 21017		4/2014)(3)		
SGS International, Inc. 626 West Main Street, Suite 500 Louisville, KY 40202	Service	digital imaging and graphics	Senior Term Debt (7.9%, Due 12/2011)(3)	1,603,034 1,572,616
Specialized Technology Resources, Inc. 10 Water Street Enfield, CT 06082	Service & Manufacturing	consumer product quality assurance	Senior Term Debt (7.6%, Due 6/2014)(3)(5)	1,497,325 1,443,881
Stolle Machinery Company 6949 South Potomac Street Centennial, CO 80112	Manufacturing	can-making equipment and parts	Senior Term Debt (7.5%, Due 9/2012)(3)	496,783 486,337
Survey Sampling, LLC One Post Road Fairfield, CT 06824	Service	telecommunications-based sampling	Senior Term Debt (7.7%, Due 5/2011)(3)(5)	3,140,946 2,954,119
Synagro Technologies, Inc. 1800 Bering Drive Houston, TX 77057	Service	waste treatment and recycling	Senior Term Debt (7.5%, Due 3/2014)(3)	502,262 485,000
Triad Laboratory Alliance, LLC 4380 Federal Drive, Suite 100 Greensboro, NC 27410	Service	regional medical laboratories	Senior Term Debt (8.8%, Due 12/2011)(3)(5)	4,926,833 4,716,000

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Portfolio Company	Nature of Business	Type of Security	% of Class Owned on a Fully Diluted Basis	Cost of Initial Value of Investment (\$)	Value of Investment as of September 30, 2007 (\$)
United Surgical Partners International, Inc. 15305 Dallas Parkway, Suite 1600 Addison, TX 75001	Service outpatient surgical provider	Senior Term Debt (7.4%, Due 4/2014)(3)		\$ 1,326,290	\$ 1,279,870
US Silica Company P. O. Box 187 Berkeley Springs, WV 25411	Service miner, processor and seller of industrial silica	Senior Term Debt (9.2%, Due 8/2013)(3)		4,950,701	4,950,000
Wastequip, Inc. 25800 Science Park Drive, Suite 140 Beachwood, OH 44122	Service process and transport waste materials	Senior Term Debt (7.5%, Due 2/2013)(3)		2,936,556	2,819,094
WaveDivision Holdings, LLC 401 Kirkland Place, Suite 500 Kirkland, WA 98033	Service cable	Senior Term Debt (7.8%, Due 6/2014)(3)(5)		1,925,086	1,862,400
West Corporation 11808 Miracle Hills Drive Omaha, NE 68154	Service business process outsourcing	Senior Term Debt (7.6%, Due 10/2013)(3)		11,406,011	11,173,783
Total Investments				\$ 344,018,625	\$ 338,418,102

- (1) Certain of the listed securities are issued by affiliate(s) of the indicated portfolio company.
- (2) Percentage represents the weighted average interest rates in effect at September 30, 2007 and due date represents the contractual maturity date.
- (3) Marketable securities are valued based on the indicative bid price, as of September 30, 2007, from the respective originating syndication agent's trading desk.
- (4) Security is non-income producing.
- (5) Valued using SPSE opinions of value at September 30, 2007.
- (6) Last out tranche of senior debt, meaning if the portfolio company is liquidated then the holder of the last out tranche is paid after the senior debt.
- (7) Total available under the revolving credit facility is \$3,500,000, of which \$720,000 remained undrawn at September 30, 2007.
- (8) Total available under the revolving credit facility is \$1,500,000, of which \$50,000 remained undrawn at September 30, 2007.
- (9) Total available under the revolving credit facility is \$2,000,000, of which \$350,000 remained undrawn at September 30,

Set forth below is a brief description of each portfolio company in which we have made an investment that currently represents greater than 5% of our total assets (excluding cash and cash equivalents pledged to creditors). Because of the relative size of our investments in these

companies, we are exposed to a greater degree to the risks associated with these companies.

A. Stucki Holding Corp.

We currently have invested approximately \$34.9 million in A. Stucki Holding Corp. and its affiliate A. Stucki Company, which we refer to as Stucki. We invested approximately \$4.5 million in A. Stucki Holding Corp. to purchase \$4.4 million of preferred stock and \$0.1 million of common stock of A. Stucki Holding Corp. We also extended two senior term loans with an aggregate principal amount outstanding of \$24.9 million, each maturing on March 21, 2012, and a subordinated loan of approximately \$5.5 million maturing on March 21, 2013 to Stucki.

Stucki is a designer, manufacturer and re-conditioner of products used in the construction and repair of railroad freight cars. New products offered include side bearings, hydraulic stabilizers, friction wedges, and brake beams and re-conditioned products offered include freight car truck components, car wheels, and draft gears for the railroad industry.

Because of the relative size of this investment, we are significantly exposed to the risks associated with Stucki's business. The rail industry has historically been cyclical and Stucki is exposed to the business cycles in its end-use markets. Stucki is dependent upon a small group of managers for the execution of its business plan. The death, disability or departure by one or more of these individuals could have a negative impact on its business and operations.

Our Adviser has entered into an investment banking agreement with Stucki, pursuant to which our Adviser has agreed to advise and provide administrative support in the review and development of

Stucki's business policies and the management of Stucki's credit facilities and other important contractual relationships, to assist and advise Stucki in connection with the development of best industry practices in business promotion, development and employee and customer relations, and to monitor and review Stucki's financial performance.

Two of our managing directors, Paul A. Giusti and Joseph Bute are directors of A. Stucki Holding Corp. The principal executive offices of A. Stucki Holding Corp. and Stucki are located at 2600 Neville Road, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15225.

Acme Cryogenics, Inc.

We currently have invested approximately \$22.6 million in Acme Cryogenics, Inc. and its affiliates, which we collectively refer to as Acme. We invested approximately \$8.1 million in Acme to purchase \$7.0 million in redeemable preferred stock and \$1.1 million in common stock of Acme. We also extended a subordinated loan to Acme for \$14.5 million that matures on March 29, 2013.

Founded in 1969, Acme manufactures manifolds used in regulating the flow of industrial gasses at extremely low temperatures (cryogenic), manufactures vacuum insulated pipe used in the transmission of gasses that have been liquefied, repairs cryogenic storage tanks, and repairs and manufactures tank trailers used in transporting liquid nitrogen, oxygen, helium, etc.

Our Adviser has entered into a management services agreement with Acme, pursuant to which our Adviser has agreed to advise and provide administrative support in the review and development of Acme's business policies and the management of Acme's credit facilities and other important contractual relationships, to assist and advise Acme in connection with the development of best industry practices in business promotion, development and employee and customer relations, and to monitor and review Acme's financial performance.

Because of the relative size of this investment, we are significantly exposed to the risks associated with Acme's business. The cryogenics industry that Acme participates in has several large companies that dominate the production and distribution of liquefied gasses. These companies are Acme's primary customers. Acme is exposed to the risk that these large companies could change their buying patterns, attempt to dictate purchase terms that are unfavorable to Acme, or suffer downturns in their businesses that would lead them to reduce their purchases of Acme's products and services. Acme purchases metals and other raw materials that are subject to changes in the price levels of these commodities. There is no assurance that Acme can pass price increases on to its customers. Acme is also dependent upon a small group of managers for the execution of its business plan. The death, disability or departure by one or more of these individuals could have a negative impact on its business and operations.

Our vice chairman, chief operating officer and secretary, Terry Brubaker, and one of our managing directors, John Freal, serve as directors of Acme. Acme's principal executive office is located at 2801 Mitchell Avenue, Allentown, PA 18103.

Chase II Holdings Corp.

We currently have invested approximately \$33.5 million in Chase II Holdings Corp. and its affiliates. We invested approximately \$7.0 million in Chase II Holdings Corp. to purchase \$6.9 million of preferred stock and \$0.1 million of common stock of Chase Industries, Inc., which we refer to as Chase. We also extended two senior term loans with an aggregate principal amount outstanding of \$18.0 million, each maturing on March 17, 2011, one \$7.0 million subordinated loan (of which \$6.2 million was actually disbursed) maturing on March 17, 2013, and a revolving credit facility of \$3.5 million to Chase and its affiliate Chase II Acquisition Corp. as co-borrowers, of which \$1,220,000 remained undrawn as of December 31, 2007.

Chase is a leading designer, manufacturer and marketer of impact traffic doors and sliding door systems in North America, serving over 4,000 retail, commercial and industrial customers in the United States, Canada, Mexico and selected international markets. Chase's doors are customized to suit the application needs of customers in a wide variety of markets, including supermarkets, retail outlets, restaurants, factories and warehouses, pharmaceutical and food processing plants, and institutional environments.

Because of the relative size of this investment, we are significantly exposed to the risks associated with Chase's business. Chase is a small market business with a narrow product line. In certain market segments Chase's competitors have stronger brand recognition. Chase could be adversely affected by the aggressive actions of a competitor. A significant portion of Chase's business is dependent upon new construction in restaurant, retail grocery and mass market retailing and as such Chase would be subject to a downturn in these markets. Chase is dependent upon a small group of managers for the execution of its business plan. The death, disability or departure by one or more of these individuals could have a negative impact on its business and operations.

Our Adviser has entered into an investment banking agreement with Chase. Under the terms of the investment banking agreement, our Adviser has agreed to assist Chase with obtaining or structuring credit facilities, long term loans or additional equity, to provide advice and administrative support in the management of Chase's credit facilities and other important contractual financial relationships, and to monitor and review Chase's capital structure and financial performance as it relates to raising additional debt and equity capital for growth and acquisitions. The investment banking agreement also provides that our Adviser will be available to assist and advise Chase in connection with adding key people to the management team that will lead to the development of best industry practices in business promotion, business development and employee and customer relations.

Our vice chairman, chief operating officer and secretary, Terry Brubaker, and one of our managing directors, Paul A. Giusti, are directors of Chase II Holdings Corp. The principal executive offices of Chase II Holdings Corp., Chase Industries, Inc. and Chase II Acquisition Corp. are located at 10021 Commerce Park Drive, Cincinnati, Ohio 45246.

Cavert Wire Holdings, Inc.

We currently have invested approximately \$20.5 million in Cavert Wire Holdings, Inc. and its affiliates, which we refer to collectively as Cavert. We invested approximately \$4.2 million in Cavert to purchase \$4.1 million of preferred stock and \$0.1 million of common stock of Cavert. We also extended two senior term loans with an aggregate principal amount outstanding of \$9.5 million, each maturing on October 25, 2012, one \$4.7 million subordinated loan maturing on October 25, 2014 and a revolving credit facility of \$3.0 million, of which \$0.9 million was undrawn at December 31, 2007.

Cavert is located in Rural Hall, North Carolina and is a manufacturer and distributor of bailing wire. Cavert is the largest supplier of non-galvanized bailing wire in the United States and produces an array of wire products for the paper and paperboard recycling industries.

Because of the relative size of this investment, we are significantly exposed to the risks associated with Cavert's business. Cavert is a small market business with a narrow product line. In certain market segments Cavert's competitors have stronger brand recognition. Cavert could be adversely affected by the aggressive actions of a competitor. A significant portion of Cavert's business is dependent upon the recycling of corrugated cardboard and, as such, Cavert would be subject to a downturn in this market. Cavert is dependent upon a small group of managers for the execution of its business plan. The death, disability or departure by one or more of these individuals could have a negative impact on its business and operations.

Our Adviser has entered into an investment banking agreement with Cavert. Under the terms of the investment banking agreement, our Adviser has agreed to assist Cavert with obtaining or structuring credit facilities, long term loans or additional equity, to provide advice and administrative support in the management of Cavert's credit facilities and other important contractual financial relationships, and to monitor and review Cavert's capital structure and financial performance as it relates to raising additional debt and equity capital for growth and acquisitions. The investment banking agreement also provides that our Adviser will be available to assist and advise Cavert in connection with adding key people to the management team that will lead to the development of best industry practices in business promotion, business development and employee and customer relations.

Our vice chairman, chief operating officer and secretary, Terry Brubaker, and one of our managing directors, Paul A. Giusti, are directors of Cavert. The principal executive offices of Cavert are located at 620 Forum Parkway, Rural Hall, North Carolina 27045.

Subsequent Portfolio Activity

On October 16, 2007, we invested approximately \$17.1 million in Danco Machine DPMS, Inc., which we refer to as Danco. The investment consisted of approximately \$2.5 million in preferred stock and warrants to purchase common stock of Danco and approximately \$14.6 million of senior and subordinated notes from Danco. Founded in 1979, Danco provides machining and sheet metal work for short-run prototype and R&D work, as well as long-run production.

Also on October 16, 2007, we extended a revolving credit facility to B-Dry, LLC, an existing portfolio company, with a total borrowing capacity of \$750,000. As of December 31, 2007, there were no borrowings outstanding on the facility.

In October and November 2007, we extended equipment notes to Quench USA, LLC, a subsidiary of Quench Holdings Corp., for an aggregate of approximately \$444,000 that will allow Quench USA, LLC to acquire equipment for use in its operating activities. We also purchased warrants to acquire an additional 366,490 common units of Quench USA, LLC for \$190,575.

On October 24, 2007, we invested approximately \$20.4 million in Cavert. The investment consisted of approximately \$4.2 million in common and preferred stock and approximately \$16.2 million of senior and subordinated notes, including a revolving credit facility.

In October 2007, we received the full repayment of two syndicated loan investments of approximately \$9.8 million. We also sold two syndicated loan participations for aggregate proceeds of approximately \$9.9 million and recognized a net loss on the transactions of approximately \$0.1 million.

In December 2007, we received a partial repayment of one syndicated loan investment of approximately \$2.4 million.

MANAGEMENT

Our business and affairs are managed under the direction of our Board of Directors. Our Board of Directors currently consists of ten members, seven of whom are not considered to be "interested persons" of Gladstone Investment as defined in Section 2(a)(19) of the 1940 Act. We refer to these individuals as our independent directors. Our Board of Directors elects our officers, who serve at the discretion of the Board of Directors.

Board Of Directors

Under our certificate of incorporation, our directors are divided into three classes. Each class consists, as nearly as possible, of one-third of the total number of directors, and each class has a three year term. However, the initial members of the three classes have initial terms of one, two and three years, respectively, from our initial public offering, which we completed in June 2005. The members of the first and second class were subsequently elected at the 2006 and 2007 Annual Meeting of Stockholders, respectively. At each annual meeting of our stockholders, the successors to the class of directors whose term expires at such meeting will be elected to hold office for a term expiring at the annual meeting of stockholders held in the third year following the year of their election. Each director will hold office for the term to which he or she is elected and until his or her successor is duly elected and qualifies. Information regarding our Board of Directors is as follows (the address for each director is c/o Gladstone Investment Corporation, 1521 Westbranch Drive, Suite 200, McLean, Virginia 22102):

Name	Age	Position	Director Since	Expiration of Term
Interested Directors				
David Gladstone	65	Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer(1)(2)	2005	2010
Terry L. Brubaker	64	Vice Chairman, Chief Operating Officer, Secretary and Director(1)(2)	2005	2009
George Stelljes III	46	President, Chief Investment Officer and Director(1)	2005	2008
Independent Directors				
Anthony W. Parker	62	Director(2)(3)	2005	2008
David A.R. Dullum	59	Director(3)	2005	2009
Michela A. English	58	Director(3)	2005	2008
Paul W. Adलगren	65	Director(3*)(4)	2005	2010
Maurice W. Coulon	65	Director(3*)(4)(5)	2005	2009
John H. Outland	62	Director(5)	2005	2010
Gerard Mead	64	Director(5)	2005	2008

- (1) Interested person as defined in Section 2(a)(19) of the 1940 Act due to the director's position as an officer of the Company.
- (2) Member of the executive committee.
- (3) Member of the audit committee.
- (4) Member of the ethics, nominating, and corporate governance committee.
- (5) Member of the compensation committee.
- (*) Alternate member of the committee.

Executive Officers Who Are Not Directors

Information regarding our executive officers who are not directors is as follows (the address for each executive officer is c/o Gladstone Investment Corporation, 1521 Westbranch Drive, Suite 200, McLean, Virginia 22102):

Name	Age	Position
Harry T. Brill, Jr.	60	Chief Financial Officer
Gary Gerson	43	Treasurer

Independent Directors (in alphabetical order)

Paul W. Adelgren. Mr. Adelgren has served as a director since June 2005. Mr. Adelgren has also served as a director of Gladstone Commercial since August 2003 and a director of Gladstone Capital since January 2003. From 1997 to the present, Mr. Adelgren has served as the pastor of Missionary Alliance Church. From 1991 to 1997, Mr. Adelgren was pastor of New Life Alliance Church. From 1988 to 1991, Mr. Adelgren was vice president-finance and materials for Williams & Watts, Inc., a logistics management and procurement business located in Fairfield, NJ. Prior to joining Williams & Watts, Mr. Adelgren served in the United States Navy, where he served in a number of capacities, including as the director of the Strategic Submarine Support Department, as an executive officer at the Naval Supply Center, and as the director of the Joint Uniform Military Pay System. He is a retired Navy Captain. Mr. Adelgren holds an MBA from Harvard Business School and a BA from the University of Kansas.

Maurice W. Coulon. Mr. Coulon has served as a director since June 2005. Mr. Coulon has also served as a director of Gladstone Commercial and Gladstone Capital since August 2003. Since 2000, Mr. Coulon has been a private investor in real estate. From 1991 through his retirement in 2000, Mr. Coulon served as director of portfolio management for the Morgan Stanley Real Estate Fund. From 1980 to 1991, Mr. Coulon served as senior vice president of asset management for the Boston Company Real Estate Counsel, Inc. Mr. Coulon was a founder of the National Association of Real Estate Investment Managers and is a past president of the National Council of Real Estate Investment Fiduciaries. Mr. Coulon holds an MBA from Harvard Business School and a BSE from the University of Missouri.

David A.R. Dullum. Mr. Dullum has served as a director since June 2005. Mr. Dullum has also served as a director of Gladstone Commercial since August 2003 and of Gladstone Capital since August 2001. From 1995 to the present, Mr. Dullum has been a partner at New England Partners, a venture capital firm focused on investments in small and medium-sized businesses in the Mid-Atlantic and New England regions. Mr. Dullum is also the president and a director of Harbor Acquisition Corporation, an operating business with emphasis in the consumer and industrial sectors. Mr. Dullum also serves as a director of Simkar Corporation, a manufacturer of industrial and consumer lighting products and Fetco Home Decor, Inc., a designer and manufacturer of home decor products. From 1976 to 1990, Mr. Dullum was a managing general partner of Frontenac Company, a Chicago-based venture capital firm. Mr. Dullum holds an MBA from Stanford Graduate School of Business and a BME from the Georgia Institute of Technology.

Michela A. English. Ms. English has served as director since June 2005. Ms. English is President and CEO of Fight for Children, a non-profit charitable organization focused on providing high quality education and health care services to underserved youth in Washington, D.C. Ms. English has also been a director of Gladstone Commercial since August 2003, and a director of Gladstone Capital since June 2002. From March 1996 to March 2004, Ms. English held several positions with Discovery Communications, Inc., including president of Discovery Consumer Products, president of Discovery Enterprises Worldwide and president of Discovery.com. From 1991 to 1996, Ms. English served as

senior vice president of the National Geographic Society and was a member of the National Geographic Society's Board of Trustees and Education Foundation Board. Prior to 1991, Ms. English served as vice president, corporate planning and business development for Marriott Corporation and as a senior engagement manager for McKinsey & Company. Ms. English currently serves as director of the Educational Testing Service (ETS), as a director of D.C. Preparatory Academy, a member of the Advisory Board of the Yale University School of Management, and as a member of the Virginia Institute of Marine Science Council. Ms. English is an emeritus member of the board of Sweet Briar College. Ms. English holds a Bachelor of Arts in International Affairs from Sweet Briar College and a Master of Public and Private Management degree from Yale University's School of Management.

Gerard Mead. Mr. Mead has served as a director since December 2005. Mr. Mead is chairman of Gerard Mead Capital Management, a firm which he founded in 2003 that provides investment management services to pension funds, endowments, insurance companies, and high net worth individuals. From 1966 to 2003 Mr. Mead was employed by the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, where he held a series of engineering, corporate finance and investment positions with increasing management responsibility. From 1987 to 2003 Mr. Mead served as chairman and pension fund manager of the Pension Trust of Bethlehem Steel Corporation and Subsidiary Companies. From 1972 to 1987 he served successively as investment analyst, director of investment research, and trustee of the Pension Trust, during which time he was also a corporate finance analyst and investor relations contact for institutional investors of Bethlehem Steel. Prior to that time Mr. Mead was a steel plant engineer. Mr. Mead has also served as a director of Gladstone Commercial and Gladstone Capital, since December 2005. Mr. Mead holds an MBA from the Harvard Business School and a BSCE from Lehigh University.

John H. Outland. Mr. Outland has served as a director since June 2005. Mr. Outland has also served as a director of Gladstone Commercial and of Gladstone Capital since December 2003. From March 2004 to June 2006, he served as vice president of Genworth Financial, Inc. From 2002 to March 2004, Mr. Outland served as a managing director for 1789 Capital Advisors, where he provided market and transaction structure analysis and advice on a consulting basis for multifamily commercial mortgage purchase programs. From 1999 to 2001, Mr. Outland served as vice president of mortgage-backed securities at Financial Guaranty Insurance Company where he was team leader for bond insurance transactions, responsible for sourcing business, coordinating credit, loan files, due diligence and legal review processes, and negotiating structure and business issues. From 1993 to 1999, Mr. Outland was senior vice president for Citicorp Mortgage Securities, Inc., where he securitized non-conforming mortgage product. From 1989 to 1993, Mr. Outland was vice president of real estate and mortgage finance for Nomura Securities International, Inc., where he performed due diligence on and negotiated the financing of commercial mortgage packages in preparation for securitization. Mr. Outland holds an MBA from Harvard Business School and a bachelor's degree in Chemical Engineering from Georgia Institute of Technology.

Anthony W. Parker. Mr. Parker has served as a director since June 2005. Mr. Parker has also served as a director of Gladstone Commercial since August 2003 and as a director of Gladstone Capital since August 2001. In 1997 Mr. Parker founded Medical Funding Corporation, a company which purchased medical receivables, and has served as its chairman from inception to present. In the summer of 2000, Medical Funding Corporation purchased a Snelling Personnel Agency franchise in Washington, DC which provides full staffing services for the local business community. From 1992 to 1996, Mr. Parker was chairman of, and a 50 percent stockholder of, Capitol Resource Funding, Inc., or CRF, a commercial finance company. Mr. Parker practiced corporate and tax law for over 15 years: from 1980 to 1983, he practiced at Verner, Liipfert, Bernhard & McPherson and from 1983 to 1992, in private practice. From 1973 to 1977, Mr. Parker served as executive assistant to the administrator of the U.S. Small Business Administration. Mr. Parker received his J.D. and Masters in Tax Law from Georgetown Law Center and his undergraduate degree from Harvard College.

Interested Directors

David Gladstone. Mr. Gladstone is our founder and has served as our chief executive officer and chairman of our Board of Directors since our inception. Mr. Gladstone is also the founder of our Adviser and has served as its chief executive officer and chairman of its board of directors since its inception. Mr. Gladstone also founded and serves as the chief executive officer and chairman of the boards of directors of our affiliates, Gladstone Capital and Gladstone Commercial. Prior to founding the Gladstone Companies, Mr. Gladstone served as either chairman or vice chairman of the board of directors of American Capital Strategies, Ltd., a publicly traded leveraged buyout fund and mezzanine debt finance company, from June 1997 to August 2001. From 1974 to February 1997, Mr. Gladstone held various positions, including chairman and chief executive officer, with Allied Capital Corporation (a mezzanine debt lender), Allied Capital Corporation II (a subordinated debt lender), Allied Capital Lending Corporation (a small business lending company), Allied Capital Commercial Corporation (a real estate investment company), and Allied Capital Advisers, Inc., a registered investment adviser that managed the Allied companies. The Allied companies were the largest group of publicly-traded mezzanine debt funds in the United States and were managers of two private venture capital limited partnerships (Allied Venture Partnership and Allied Technology Partnership) and a private REIT (Business Mortgage Investors). From 1992 to 1997, Mr. Gladstone served as a director, president and chief executive officer of Business Mortgage Investors, a privately held mortgage REIT managed by Allied Capital Advisers, which invested in loans to small and medium-sized businesses. Mr. Gladstone is also a past director of Capital Automotive REIT, a real estate investment trust that purchases and net leases real estate to automobile dealerships. Mr. Gladstone served as a director of The Riggs National Corporation (the parent of Riggs Bank) from 1993 to May 1997 and of Riggs Bank from 1991 to 1993. He has served as a trustee of The George Washington University and currently is a trustee emeritus. He is a past member of the Listings and Hearings Committee of the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. He is a past member of the advisory committee to the Women's Growth Capital Fund, a venture capital firm that finances women-owned small businesses. Mr. Gladstone was the founder and managing member of The Capital Investors, LLC, a group of angel investors, and is currently a member emeritus. He is also the past chairman and past owner of Coastal Berry Company, LLC, a large strawberry farming operation in California. He is also the chairman and owner of Gladstone Land Corporation, a privately held company that has substantial farmland holdings in agriculture real estate in California. Mr. Gladstone holds an MBA from the Harvard Business School, an MA from American University and a BA from the University of Virginia. Mr. Gladstone has co-authored two books on financing for small and medium-sized businesses, *Venture Capital Handbook* and *Venture Capital Investing*.

Terry Lee Brubaker. Mr. Brubaker has been our vice chairman, chief operating officer, secretary and a director since our inception. Mr. Brubaker has also served as a director of our Adviser since its inception. He also served as president of our Adviser from its inception through February 2006, when he assumed the duties of vice chairman, chief operating officer and secretary. He has served as chief operating officer, secretary and as a director of Gladstone Capital since its inception. He also served as president of Gladstone Capital from May 2001 through April 2004, when he assumed the duties of vice chairman. Mr. Brubaker has also served chief operating officer, secretary and as a director of Gladstone Commercial since February 2003, and as president from February 2003 through July 2007, when he assumed the duties of vice chairman. In March 1999, Mr. Brubaker founded and, until May 1, 2003, served as chairman of Heads Up Systems, a company providing process industries with leading edge technology. From 1996 to 1999, Mr. Brubaker served as vice president of the paper group for the American Forest & Paper Association. From 1992 to 1995, Mr. Brubaker served as president of Interstate Resources, a pulp and paper company. From 1991 to 1992, Mr. Brubaker served as president of IRI, a radiation measurement equipment manufacturer. From 1981 to 1991, Mr. Brubaker held several management positions at James River Corporation, a forest and paper company, including vice president of strategic planning from 1981 to 1982, group vice president of the Groveton Group and

Premium Printing Papers from 1982 to 1990, and vice president of human resources development in 1991. From 1976 to 1981, Mr. Brubaker was strategic planning manager and marketing manager of white papers at Boise Cascade. Previously, Mr. Brubaker was a senior engagement manager at McKinsey & Company from 1972 to 1976. Prior to 1972, Mr. Brubaker was a U.S. Navy fighter pilot. Mr. Brubaker holds an MBA from the Harvard Business School and a BSE from Princeton University.

George Stelljes III. Mr. Stelljes has served as our president, chief investment officer and a director since inception. Mr. Stelljes has served as Gladstone Capital's chief investment officer since September 2002 and a director from August 2001 to September 2002, and then rejoined the Board of Directors in July 2003. He also served as executive vice president of Gladstone Capital from September 2002 through April 2004, when he assumed the duties of president. Mr. Stelljes has served as our Adviser's chief investment officer and a director of our Adviser since May 2003. He also served as executive vice president of our Adviser until February 2006, when he assumed the duties of president. Mr. Stelljes has served as chief investment officer of Gladstone Commercial since February 2003, and as a director since July 2007. He also served as executive vice president of Gladstone Commercial from February 2003 through July 2007, when he assumed the duties of president. Prior to joining Gladstone Mr. Stelljes served as a managing member of St. John's Capital, a vehicle used to make private equity investments. From 1999 to 2001, Mr. Stelljes was a co-founder and managing member of Camden Partners and Cahill Warnock & Company, private equity firms which finance high growth companies in the communications, education, healthcare, and business services sectors. From 1997 to 1999, Mr. Stelljes was a managing director and partner of Columbia Capital, a venture capital firm focused on investments in communications and information technology. From 1989 to 1997, Mr. Stelljes held various positions, including executive vice president and principal, with the Allied companies. Mr. Stelljes currently serves as a general partner and investment committee member of Patriot Capital, a private equity fund, and serves on the board of Intrepid Capital Management, a money management firm. He is also a former board member and regional president of the National Association of Small Business Investment Companies. Mr. Stelljes holds an MBA from the University of Virginia and a BA in Economics from Vanderbilt University.

Executive Officers Who Are Not Directors

Harry T. Brill, Jr. Mr. Brill has served as our chief financial officer since June 2005 and served as treasurer from inception until April 2006. Mr. Brill has served as chief financial officer of our Adviser since its inception. Mr. Brill has also served as chief financial officer of Gladstone Commercial since February 2003 and as treasurer from inception until April 2006. Mr. Brill has also served as chief financial officer of Gladstone Capital since May 2001 and as treasurer from inception until April 2006. From 1995 to April 2001, Mr. Brill served as a personal financial advisor. From 1975 to 1995, Mr. Brill held various positions, including treasurer, chief accounting officer, and controller with Allied Capital Corporation where Mr. Brill was responsible for all of the accounting work for Allied Capital and its family of funds. Mr. Brill received his degree in accounting from Ben Franklin University.

Gary Gerson. Mr. Gerson has served as our treasurer since April 2006. Mr. Gerson has also served as treasurer of Gladstone Capital and Gladstone Commercial since April 2006 and of our Adviser since May 2006. From 2004 to early 2006, Mr. Gerson was Assistant Vice President of Finance at the Bozzuto Group, a real estate developer, manager and owner, where he was responsible for the financing of multi-family and for-sale residential projects. From 1995 to 2004 he held various finance positions, including Director, Finance from 2000 to 2004, at PG&E National Energy Group where he led, and assisted in, the financing of power generation assets. Mr. Gerson holds an MBA from the Yale School of Management, a B.S. in mechanical engineering from the U.S. Naval Academy, and is a CFA charter holder.

Employment Agreements

We are not a party to any employment agreements. Messrs. Gladstone, Brubaker and Stelljes have entered into employment agreements with our Adviser, whereby they are direct employees of our Adviser. The employment agreement of Mr. Stelljes provides for his nomination to serve as our president and chief investment officer.

Director Independence

As required under the Nasdaq Global Select Market, or Nasdaq, listing standards, our Board of Directors annually determines each director's independence. The Nasdaq listing standards provide that a director of a business development company is considered to be independent if he or she is not an "interested person" of the Company, as defined in Section 2(a)(19) of the 1940 Act. Section 2(a)(19) of the 1940 Act defines an "interested person" to include, among other things, any person who has, or within the last two years had, a material business or professional relationship with the Company.

Consistent with these considerations, after review of all relevant transactions or relationships between each director, or any of his or her family members, and Gladstone Investment, our senior management and our independent registered public accounting firm and their respective affiliates, our Board of Directors affirmatively has determined that all of our directors are independent directors within the meaning of the applicable Nasdaq listing standards and are not "interested persons" as defined in Section 2(a)(19) of the 1940 Act, except for Mr. Gladstone, our chairman and chief executive officer, Mr. Brubaker, our vice chairman, chief operating officer and secretary and Mr. Stelljes, our president and chief investment officer.

Committees of Our Board of Directors

Executive Committee. Membership of our executive committee is comprised of Messrs. Gladstone, Brubaker and Parker. The executive committee has the authority to exercise all powers of our Board of Directors except for actions that must be taken by the full Board of Directors under the Maryland General Corporation Law, including electing our chairman and president. Mr. Gladstone serves as chairman of the executive committee. The executive committee did not meet during the last fiscal year.

Audit Committee. The members of the audit committee are Messrs. Parker and Dullum and Ms. English, and Messrs. Adelgren and Coulon serve as alternate members of the committee. Alternate members of the audit committee serve only in the event of an absence of a regular committee member. Mr. Parker serves as chairman of the audit committee. Each member and alternate member of the audit committee is an "independent director" as defined by Nasdaq rules and our own standards, and none of the members or alternate members of the audit committee are "interested persons" as defined in Section 2(a)(19) of the 1940 Act. The Board has unanimously determined that all members and alternate members of the audit committee qualify as "audit committee financial experts" within the meaning of the SEC rules and regulations. In addition, the Board has unanimously determined that all audit committee members and alternate members are financially literate under current Nasdaq rules and that at least one member has financial management expertise. The audit committee operates pursuant to a written charter and is primarily responsible for oversight of our financial statements and controls, assessing and ensuring the independence, qualifications and performance of the independent registered public accounting firm, approving the independent registered public accounting firm services and fees and reviewing and approving our annual audited financial statements before issuance, subject to board approval. The audit committee met eight times during the last fiscal year.

Compensation Committee. The members of the compensation committee are Messrs. Coulon, Outland and Mead, each of whom is independent for purposes of the 1940 Act and The Nasdaq Global Select Market listing standards. Mr. Coulon serves as chairman of the compensation committee. The compensation committee operates pursuant to a written charter and conducts periodic reviews of our

Advisory Agreement and our Administration Agreement to evaluate whether the fees paid to our Adviser under the Advisory Agreement, and the fees paid to our Administrator under the Administration Agreement, respectively, are in the best interests of us and our stockholders. The committee considers in such periodic reviews, among other things, whether the salaries and bonuses paid to our executive officers by our Adviser and our Administrator are consistent with our compensation philosophies and the performance of our Adviser, are reasonable in relation to the nature and quality of services performed, and whether the provisions of the Advisory and Administration Agreements are being satisfactorily performed. The compensation committee met four times during the last fiscal year.

Ethics, Nominating, and Corporate Governance Committee. The members of the ethics, nominating, and corporate governance committee are Messrs. Adalgren and Coulon, each of whom is independent for purposes of the 1940 Act and The Nasdaq Global Select Market listing standards. Mr. Adalgren serves as chairman of the ethics, nominating, and corporate governance committee. The ethics, nominating, and corporate governance committee operates pursuant to a written charter and is responsible for selecting, researching, and nominating directors for election by our stockholders, selecting nominees to fill vacancies on the board or a committee of the board, developing and recommending to the board a set of corporate governance principles, and overseeing the evaluation of the board and our management. The committee is also responsible for our Code of Business Conduct and Ethics. The committee met four times during the last fiscal year.

Nominations for election to our Board of Directors may be made by our Board of Directors, or by any stockholder entitled to vote for the election of directors. Although there is not a formal list of qualifications, in discharging its responsibilities to nominate candidates for election to our Board of Directors, the ethics, nominating and corporate governance committee believes that candidates for director should have certain minimum qualifications, including being able to read and understand basic financial statements, being over 21 years of age, having business experience, and possessing high moral character. In nominating candidates to fill vacancies created by the expiration of the term of a member, the committee's process for identifying and evaluating nominees includes reviewing such directors' overall service to us during their term, including the number of meetings attended, level of participation, quality of performance, and any transactions of such directors with us during their term. In addition, the committee may consider recommendations for nomination from any reasonable source, including officers, directors and stockholders of our company according to the foregoing standards.

Nominations made by stockholders must be made by written notice (setting forth the information required by our bylaws) received by the secretary of our company at least 120 days in advance of an annual meeting or within 10 days of the date on which notice of a special meeting for the election of directors is first given to our stockholders.

Meetings. During the fiscal year ended March 31, 2007, each Board member attended 75% or more of the aggregate of the meetings of the Board and of the committees on which he or she served.

Compensation of Directors

Summary of Compensation

The following table shows, for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2007, compensation awarded to or paid to our directors who are not executive officers, which we refer to as our non-employee directors for all services rendered to us during this period. No compensation is paid to directors who are our executive officers for their service on the Board of Directors. No information has been provided with respect to our executive officers because our executive officers are employees of our Adviser or our Administrator and do not receive any direct compensation from us. We do not issue stock options and

therefore have no information to report relating to stock option grants and exercises for our three highest paid executive officers.

Name of Person, Position	Aggregate Compensation from the Company	Pension or Retirement Benefits Accrued as Part of Company Expenses	Securities Underlying Options	Total Compensation from Company Paid to Directors
Paul W. Adalgren <i>Director</i>	\$ 28,000	\$ 0	0	\$ 28,000
Maurice W. Coulon <i>Director</i>	\$ 30,000	\$ 0	0	\$ 30,000
David A.R. Dullum <i>Director</i>	\$ 31,000	\$ 0	0	\$ 31,000
Michela A. English <i>Director</i>	\$ 31,000	\$ 0	0	\$ 31,000
John H. Outland <i>Director</i>	\$ 27,000	\$ 0	0	\$ 27,000
Anthony W. Parker <i>Director</i>	\$ 33,000	\$ 0	0	\$ 33,000
Gerard Mead <i>Director</i>	\$ 27,000	\$ 0	0	\$ 27,000

Compensation of Directors

As compensation for serving on the Board during the fiscal year ended March 31, 2007, each of the non-employee directors received an annual fee of \$20,000, a Board meeting fee of \$1,000 per each meeting of the Board attended, and an additional \$1,000 committee meeting fee for attending each committee meeting if such committee meeting took place on a day other than when the full Board met. In addition, the audit committee chairman received an annual fee of \$3,000, and the chairmen of each of the compensation and ethics, nominating and corporate governance committees received annual fees of \$1,000. We also reimbursed our directors for reasonable out-of-pocket expenses incurred in connection with their services, including those incurred for attendance at meetings of the Board and its committees. During the fiscal year ended March 31, 2007, the total cash compensation paid to non-employee directors was \$207,000.

Deferred Compensation Plan

On July 11, 2006, we adopted the Joint Directors Nonqualified Excess Plan of Gladstone Commercial Corporation, Gladstone Capital Corporation and Gladstone Investment Corporation, which we refer to as the Deferred Compensation Plan. Effective January 1, 2007, the Deferred Compensation Plan provides our non-employee directors the opportunity to voluntarily defer director fees on a pre-tax basis, and to invest such deferred amounts in self-directed investment accounts. The Deferred Compensation Plan does not allow us to make discretionary contributions to the account of any director.

Certain Transactions

Investment Advisory And Management Agreement

Management Services

Our Adviser is a Delaware corporation registered as an investment adviser under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended. Subject to the overall supervision of our Board of Directors, our

Adviser provides investment advisory and management services to us. Under the terms of our Advisory Agreement, our Adviser has investment discretion with respect to our capital and, in that regard:

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

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

closes and monitors the investments we make; and

makes available on our behalf, and provides if requested, managerial assistance to our portfolio companies.

Our Adviser's services under the Advisory Agreement are not exclusive, and it is free to furnish similar services to other entities so long as its services to us are not impaired.

Portfolio Management

Our Adviser takes a team approach to portfolio management; however, the following persons are primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of our portfolio and comprise our Adviser's investment committee: David Gladstone, Terry Lee Brubaker and George Stelljes III, whom we refer to collectively as the Portfolio Managers. Our investment decisions are made on our behalf by the investment committee of our Adviser by unanimous decision.

Mr. Gladstone is the chairman and the chief executive officer of the Adviser, since he founded the Adviser in 2002, along with Mr. Brubaker and Mr. Stelljes. Mr. Brubaker has served as the vice chairman, chief operating officer and secretary of the Adviser since 2002. Mr. Stelljes has served as the president and chief investment officer of the Adviser since 2002. For more complete biographical information on Messrs. Gladstone, Brubaker and Stelljes, please see "Management Interested Directors."

The Portfolio Managers are all officers or directors, or both, of our Adviser and our Administrator. David Gladstone is the controlling stockholder of our Adviser, which is the sole member of our Administrator. Although we believe that the terms of the Advisory Agreement are no less favorable to us than those that could be obtained from unaffiliated third parties in arms' length transactions, our Adviser and, its officers and its directors have a material interest in the terms of this agreement. Based on an analysis of publicly available information, the Board believes that the terms and the fees payable under the Advisory Agreement are similar to those of the agreements of other business development companies that do not have equity incentive plans with their external investment advisers.

Our Adviser provides investment advisory services to other investment funds in the Gladstone Companies. As such, the Portfolio Managers also are primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the portfolios of other pooled investment vehicles in the Gladstone Companies that are managed by the Adviser. As of the date hereof, Messrs. Gladstone, Brubaker, and Stelljes are primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the portfolios of Gladstone Capital Corporation, another publicly-traded business development company, Gladstone Commercial Corporation, a publicly-traded real estate investment trust, and Gladstone Land Corporation, a private company controlled by Mr. Gladstone that owns farmland in California. As of September 30, 2007, the Adviser had an aggregate of approximately \$1,118.4 million in total assets under management.

Possible Conflicts of Interest

Our Portfolio Managers provide investment advisory services and serve as officers, directors or principals of the other Gladstone Companies, which operate in the same or a related line of business as

we do. Accordingly, they have corresponding obligations to investors in those entities. For example, Mr. Gladstone, our chairman and chief executive officer, is chairman of the board and chief executive officer of the Adviser, Gladstone Capital, Gladstone Commercial, and Gladstone Land with management responsibilities for the other members of the Gladstone Companies. In addition, Mr. Brubaker, our vice chairman, chief operating officer and secretary, is vice chairman, chief operating officer and secretary of the Adviser, Gladstone Capital and Gladstone Commercial, and Mr. Stelljes, our president and chief investment officer, is president and chief investment officer of the Adviser, Gladstone Capital and Gladstone Commercial. Moreover, we may establish other investment vehicles which from time to time may have potentially overlapping investment objectives with those of Gladstone Capital and accordingly may invest in, whether principally or secondarily, asset classes similar to those targeted by us. While the Adviser generally has broad authority to make investments on behalf of the investment vehicles that it advises, our Adviser has adopted investment allocation procedures to address these potential conflicts and intends to direct investment opportunities to the member of the Gladstone Companies with the investment strategy that most closely fits the investment opportunity. Nevertheless, the Portfolio Managers may face conflicts in the allocation of investment opportunities to other entities managed by our Adviser. As a result, it is possible that certain investment opportunities may not be available to other members of the Gladstone Companies or investment funds managed by our Adviser. When the officers of the Adviser identify an investment, they will be forced to choose which investment fund should make the investment in accordance with their investment allocation procedures.

Our affiliate, Gladstone Commercial, may lease property to portfolio companies that we do not control under certain circumstances. We may pursue such transactions only if (i) the portfolio company is not controlled by us or any of our affiliates, (ii) the portfolio company satisfies the tenant underwriting criteria that meets the lease underwriting criteria of Gladstone Commercial, and (iii) the transaction is approved by a majority of our independent directors and a majority of the independent directors of Gladstone Commercial. We expect that any such negotiations between Gladstone Commercial and our portfolio companies would result in lease terms consistent with the terms that the portfolio companies would be likely to receive were they not portfolio companies of ours. Additionally, we may make simultaneous investments in senior syndicated loans with our affiliate, Gladstone Capital. In this regard, our Adviser has adopted allocation procedures designed to ensure fair and equitable allocations of such investments.

Portfolio Manager Compensation

The Portfolio Managers receive compensation from our Adviser in the form of a base salary plus a bonus. Each of the Portfolio Managers' base salaries is determined by a review of salary surveys for persons with comparable experience who are serving in comparable capacities in the industry. Each Portfolio Manager's base salary is set and reviewed yearly. Like all employees of the Adviser, a Portfolio Manager's bonus is tied to the performance of the Adviser and the entities that it advises. A Portfolio Manager's bonus increases or decreases when the Adviser's income increases or decreases. The Adviser's income, in turn, is directly tied to the management and performance fees earned in managing its investment funds, including the Company. Pursuant to the investment advisory and management agreement between the Adviser and the Company, the Adviser receives an incentive fee based on net investment income in excess of the hurdle rates and capital gains as set out in the investment advisory and management agreement.

All compensation of the Portfolio Managers from the Adviser takes the form of cash. Each of the Portfolio Managers may elect to defer some or all of his bonus through the Adviser's deferred compensation plan. The Portfolio Managers are also portfolio managers for other members of the Gladstone Companies, two of which (Gladstone Capital and Gladstone Commercial) have had stock option plans through which the Portfolio Managers have previously received options to purchase stock

of those entities. However, Gladstone Capital terminated its stock option plan effective September 30, 2006 and Gladstone Commercial terminated its stock option plan effective December 31, 2006. These plan terminations were effected in connection with the implementation of new advisory agreements between each of Gladstone Capital and Gladstone Commercial with our Adviser, which have been approved by their respective stockholders. All outstanding, unexercised options under the Gladstone Capital plan were terminated effective September 30, 2006, and all outstanding, unexercised options under the Gladstone Commercial plan were terminated effective December 31, 2006.

Fees under the Investment Advisory and Management Agreement

In accordance with the Advisory Agreement, we pay our Adviser fees, as compensation for its services, consisting of a base management fee and an incentive fee.

The base management fee is computed and payable quarterly and is assessed at an annual rate of 2.0% and was initially computed on the basis of the average value of our gross invested assets at the end of the two most recently completed quarters, which were total assets less the cash proceeds and cash and cash equivalent investments from the proceeds of our initial public offering that were not invested in debt and equity securities of portfolio companies. Beginning on January 1, 2007, the base management fee is assessed at an annual rate of 2.0% computed on the basis of the average value of our gross assets at the end of the two most recently completed quarters, which are total assets, including investments made with proceeds of borrowings, less any uninvested cash or cash equivalents resulting from borrowings. This new calculation was originally scheduled to begin in periods after March 31, 2006; however, our Board of Directors accepted voluntary waivers from our Adviser that allowed the initial calculation of the base management fee to be effective through December 31, 2006