

PROSPECTUS

1,194,873 Shares
Saratoga Investment Corp.
Common Stock

We are a specialty finance company that invests primarily in leveraged loans and mezzanine debt issued by private U.S. middle-market companies, both through direct lending and through participation in loan syndicates. Our investment objective is to generate current income and, to a lesser extent, capital appreciation from our investments. We have elected to be regulated as a business development company under the Investment Company Act of 1940 and are managed by Saratoga Investment Advisors, LLC, a New York-based investment firm affiliated with Saratoga Partners, a leading middle-market private equity investment firm.

This prospectus covers 1,194,873 shares of our common stock that may be offered for resale by the selling stockholders named in this prospectus. The 986,837 shares of common stock offered by the selling stockholders in this prospectus were originally issued by us on July 30, 2010 to the selling stockholders in connection with the private sale of \$15 million in aggregate purchase price of our common stock pursuant to a stock purchase agreement, dated April 14, 2010. As part of the private sale transaction, we agreed to register for resale by the selling stockholders the shares of common stock that we issued in the private sale transaction as well as any shares of common stock issued or issuable upon any stock dividend relating to such 986,837 shares of common stock. As a result, this prospectus covers 208,036 additional shares of our common stock issued to the selling stockholders in connection with a stock dividend effectuated by us on December 29, 2010, which is described more fully herein. No securities are being offered or sold by us pursuant to this prospectus. We will not receive any of the proceeds from the sale of these shares by the selling stockholders.

Subject to the lock-up agreement described in this prospectus, the selling stockholders named in this prospectus may offer, from time to time, up to 1,194,873 shares of our common stock in market transactions through any market on which our common stock is then traded, in negotiated transactions or otherwise, and at prices and on terms that will be determined by the then prevailing market price or at negotiated prices directly or through a broker, who may act as agent or as principal, or by a combination of such methods of sale. For additional information on the methods of sale, you should refer to the section entitled "Plan of Distribution." The selling stockholders may sell the shares held for their own account or the shares may be sold by donees, transferees, pledgees or other successors in interest that receive such shares from the selling stockholders as a gift or other non-sale related transfer.

Our common stock is listed on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol "SAR." On January 10, 2010, the last reported sales price on the New York Stock Exchange for our common stock was \$17.80 per share (which reflects a one-for-ten reverse stock split of our shares of common stock that took place on August 12, 2010). We recently completed a recapitalization transaction necessitated by an event of default under our prior revolving securitized credit facility which prompted our auditors to issue a "going concern" opinion. Please see "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations—Corporate History and Recent Developments" for more information about the recapitalization transaction and the going concern opinion from our auditors.

Investing in our common stock involves a high degree of risk. See "Risk Factors" beginning on page 14 to read about factors you should consider, including the risk of leverage, before investing in our common stock.

This prospectus contains important information about us that you should know before investing in our common stock. Please read it before making an investment decision and keep it for future reference. We are required to file annual, quarterly and current reports, proxy statements and other information about us with the Securities and Exchange Commission. This information is available free of charge by writing to us at 535 Madison Avenue, New York, New York 10022, by telephone at (212) 906-7800 or on our website at www.saratogainvestmentcorp.com. You may also obtain information about us from the Securities and Exchange Commission's website at www.sec.gov. Information contained on our website is not incorporated by reference into this prospectus, and you should not consider that information to be part of this prospectus.

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

The date of this prospectus is January 13, 2011.

You should rely only on the information contained in this prospectus and any accompanying prospectus supplement. We have not authorized anyone else to provide you with different information. This prospectus and any accompanying 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 accompanying prospectus supplement is accurate as of the dates on their covers.

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ABOUT THIS PROSPECTUS

This prospectus is part of a registration statement that we have filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission, or SEC, using the "shelf" registration process. Under the shelf registration process, the selling stockholders named herein may offer, from time to time, up to an aggregate of 1,194,873 shares of our common stock on the terms to be determined at the time of the offering. Shares of our common stock may be offered by the selling stockholders at prices and on terms described in one or more supplements to this prospectus. This prospectus provides you with a general description of the shares of our common stock that the selling stockholders may offer. Each time a selling stockholder uses this prospectus to offer shares of our common stock, we will provide a prospectus supplement that will contain specific information about the terms of that offering. A prospectus supplement may also add, update or change information contained in this prospectus. Please carefully read this prospectus and any such supplements together with the additional information described under "Available Information" and "Risk Factors" before you make an investment decision.

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

Some of the statements in this prospectus and any accompanying prospectus supplement constitute forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements relate to expectations, beliefs, projections, future plans and strategies, anticipated events or trends and similar expressions concerning matters that are not historical facts. In some cases, you can identify forward-looking statements by terms such as "anticipate," "believe," "could," "estimate," "expect," "intend," "may," "plan," "potential," "project," "should," "will" and "would" or the negative of these terms or other comparable terminology. Any forward-looking statements contained in this prospectus and any accompanying prospectus supplement do not have the benefit of the safe harbor for forward-looking statements pursuant to Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933.

The forward-looking statements are based on our beliefs, assumptions and expectations of our future performance, taking into account all information currently available to us. These beliefs, assumptions and expectations can change as a result of many possible events or factors, not all of which are known to us or are within our control. If a change occurs, our business, financial condition, liquidity and results of operations may vary materially from those expressed in our forward-looking statements.

The forward-looking statements contained in this prospectus and any accompanying prospectus supplement involve risks and uncertainties, including statements as to:

- our future operating results;
- our business prospects and the prospects of our portfolio companies;
- the impact of investments that we expect to make;
- our contractual arrangements and relationships with third parties;
- the dependence of our future success on the general economy and its impact on the industries in which we invest;
- the ability of our portfolio companies to achieve their objectives;
- our expected financings and investments;
- our regulatory structure and tax treatment, including our ability to operate as a business development company and a regulated investment company;
- the adequacy of our cash resources and working capital;
- the timing of cash flows, if any, from the operations of our portfolio companies; and
- the ability of our external investment adviser to locate suitable investments for us and to monitor and effectively administer our investments.

We have based the forward-looking statements included in this prospectus and will base the forward-looking statements included in any accompanying prospectus supplement on information available to us on the date of this prospectus and any accompanying prospectus supplement, as appropriate, and we assume no obligation to update any such forward-looking statements, except as required by law.

PROSPECTUS SUMMARY

This summary highlights some of the information in this prospectus. It is not complete and does not contain all of the information that you should consider. You should read carefully the more detailed information in this prospectus, especially information set forth under "Risk Factors." Except where the context suggests otherwise, the terms the "Company," "we," "us" and "our" refer to Saratoga Investment Corp. and its wholly-owned subsidiary, Saratoga Investment Funding LLC.

Saratoga Investment Corp.

General

We are a specialty finance company that invests primarily in leveraged loans and mezzanine debt issued by private U.S. middle-market companies, both through direct lending and through participation in loan syndicates. Our investment objective is to generate current income and, to a lesser extent, capital appreciation from our investments. We are externally managed and advised by Saratoga Investment Advisors LLC, a New York-based investment firm affiliated with Saratoga Partners, a leading middle-market private equity investment firm.

As of August 31, 2010, we had net assets of \$79.6 million and investments in 25 portfolio companies and one collateralized loan obligation fund with an aggregate fair value of \$94.4 million. The weighted average yield on all of our debt investments as of August 31, 2010 was approximately 10.1%. As of August 31, 2010, we held equity investments consisting of common stock, limited partnership interests and warrants to purchase common stock or other equity interests in our portfolio companies with an aggregate fair value of \$4.8 million.

Our portfolio is comprised primarily of investments in leveraged loans (both first and second lien term loans) issued by middle market companies. Leveraged loans are generally senior debt instruments that rank ahead of subordinated debt of the portfolio company. Leveraged loans also have the benefit of security interests on the assets of the portfolio company, which may rank ahead of, or be junior to, other security interests. We also purchase mezzanine debt and make equity investments in middle market companies. Mezzanine debt is typically unsecured and subordinated to senior debt of the portfolio company.

While our primary focus is to generate current income and capital appreciation from our debt and equity investments in middle market companies, we may invest up to 30% of the portfolio in opportunistic investments in order to seek to enhance returns to stockholders. Such investments may include investments in distressed debt, including securities of companies in bankruptcy, foreign debt, private equity, securities of public companies that are not thinly traded and structured finance vehicles such as collateralized loan obligation funds.

We are an externally managed, closed-end, non-diversified management investment company that has elected to be regulated as a business development company under the Investment Company Act of 1940, or the "1940 Act." As a business development company, we are required to comply with regulatory requirements, including limitations on our use of debt. We finance our investments through borrowings. However, as a business development company, we are only generally allowed to borrow amounts such that our asset coverage, as defined in the 1940 Act, equals at least 200% after such borrowing.

We have elected to be treated for U.S. federal income tax purposes as a regulated investment company, or a "RIC," under Subchapter M of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, or the "Code". As a RIC, we generally will not have to pay corporate-level federal income taxes on any net ordinary income or capital gains that we distribute to our stockholders if we meet certain source-of-income, distribution and asset diversification requirements.

Corporate History and Information

We commenced operations on March 23, 2007 as GSC Investment Corp. and completed an initial public offering of shares of our common stock on March 28, 2007. From the date we commenced operations until July 30, 2010, we were managed and advised by GSCP (NJ), L.P., an entity affiliated with GSC Group, Inc. In connection with the consummation of a recapitalization transaction on July 30, 2010, we engaged Saratoga Investment Advisors to replace GSCP (NJ), L.P. as our investment adviser and changed our name to Saratoga Investment Corp.

The recapitalization transaction consisted of (i) the private sale of 986,837 shares of our common stock for \$15 million in aggregate purchase price to Saratoga Investment Advisors and certain of its affiliates and (ii) the entry into a \$40 million senior secured revolving credit facility with Madison Capital Funding LLC. We used the net proceeds from the private sale of shares of our common stock and a portion of the funds available to us under the secured revolving credit facility with Madison Capital Funding LLC to pay the full amount of principal and accrued interest, including default interest, outstanding under our revolving securitized credit facility with Deutsche Bank AG, New York Branch. Specifically, in July 2009, we had exceeded permissible borrowing limits under the revolving securitized credit facility with Deutsche Bank, which resulted in an event of default under the revolving securitized credit facility. As a result of the event of default, Deutsche Bank had the right to accelerate repayment of the outstanding indebtedness under the revolving securitized credit facility and to foreclose and liquidate the collateral pledged under the revolving securitized credit facility. The revolving securitized credit facility with Deutsche Bank was terminated in connection with our payment of all amounts outstanding thereunder on July 30, 2010.

Our corporate offices are located at 535 Madison Avenue, New York, New York 10022. Our telephone number is (212) 906-7800. We maintain a website on the Internet at www.saratogainvestmentcorp.com. Information contained in our website is not incorporated by reference into this prospectus, and you should not consider that information to be part of this prospectus.

Saratoga Investment Advisors

General

Our investment adviser is led by four principals who collectively have over 60 years of experience in leveraged finance. Our investment adviser is affiliated with Saratoga Partners, a leading middle-market private equity investment firm. Saratoga Partners was established in 1984 to be the middle-market private investment arm of Dillon Read & Co. Inc. and has been independent of Dillon Read since 1998. Saratoga Partners has a 25-year history of private investments in middle market companies and focuses on public and private equity, preferred stock, and senior and mezzanine debt investments.

Our Relationship with Saratoga Investment Advisors

We utilize the personnel, infrastructure, relationships and experience of Saratoga Investment Advisors and its affiliate, Saratoga Partners, to enhance the growth of our business. We currently have no employees and each of our executive officers is also an officer of Saratoga Investment Advisors.

We have entered into an investment advisory and management agreement with Saratoga Investment Advisors. The initial term of the investment advisory and management agreement is for two years, with automatic, one-year renewals, subject to approval by our board of directors, a majority of whom are not "interested" directors as defined in the 1940 Act. Pursuant to the investment advisory and management agreement, Saratoga Investment Advisors implements our business strategy on a day-to-day basis and performs certain services for us under the direction of our board of directors. Saratoga Investment Advisors is responsible for, among other duties, performing all of our day-to-day

functions, determining investment criteria, sourcing, analyzing and executing investments, asset sales, financings and performing asset management duties.

Saratoga Investment Advisors has formed an investment committee to advise and consult with its senior management team with respect to our investment policies, investment portfolio holdings, financing and leveraging strategies and investment guidelines. We believe that the collective experience of the investment committee members across a variety of fixed income asset classes will benefit us. The investment committee must unanimously approve all investments in excess of \$3 million made by us. In addition, all sales of our investments must be approved by three out of four investment committee members.

We pay Saratoga Investment Advisors a fee for investment advisory and management services consisting of two components—a base management fee and an incentive fee. The base management fee is calculated at an annual rate of 1.75% of our gross assets which includes assets purchased with borrowed funds but excludes cash and cash equivalents. As a result, Saratoga Investment Advisors will benefit as we incur debt or use leverage to purchase assets. Our board of directors will monitor the conflicts presented by this compensation structure by approving the amount of leverage that we may incur.

In addition to the base management fee, we pay Saratoga Investment Advisors an incentive fee which consists of two parts. First, we pay Saratoga Investment Advisors an 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 income does not exceed a fixed "hurdle rate" of 1.875% per quarter (7.5% annualized); and
- 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 or equal to 2.344% in any fiscal quarter (9.376% annualized) is payable to the investment adviser. We refer to this portion of our pre-incentive fee net investment income (which exceeds the hurdle rate but is less than or equal to 2.344%) as the "catch-up." The "catch-up" provision is intended to provide our investment adviser with an incentive fee of 20% on all 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 2.344% in any fiscal quarter. Notwithstanding the foregoing, with respect to any period ending on or prior to December 31, 2010, our investment adviser will only be entitled to 20% of the amount of our pre-incentive fee net investment income, if any, that exceeds 1.875% in any fiscal quarter (7.5% annualized) without any catch-up provision; and
- 20% of the amount of our pre-incentive fee net investment income, if any, that exceeds 2.344% in any fiscal quarter (9.376% annualized) is payable to the investment adviser (once the hurdle is reached and the catch-up is achieved, 20% of all pre-incentive fee net investment income thereafter is allocated to the investment adviser).

Pre-incentive fee net investment income means interest income, dividend income and other income (including any other fees, such as commitment, origination, structuring, diligence, managerial and consulting fees or other fees that we receive from portfolio companies) earned during the calendar quarter, minus our operating expenses for the quarter.

The second part of the incentive fee is determined and payable in arrears as of the end of each fiscal year (or upon termination of the investment advisory and management agreement) and equals 20% of our "incentive fee capital gains," which equals our realized capital gains on a cumulative basis from May 31, 2010 through the end of the year, if any, computed net of all realized capital losses and unrealized capital depreciation on a cumulative basis, less the aggregate amount of any previously paid capital gain incentive fee. Importantly, the capital gains portion of the incentive fee is based on realized gains and realized and unrealized losses from May 31, 2010. Therefore, realized and unrealized losses

incurred prior to such time will not be taken into account when calculating the capital gains portion of the incentive fee, and Saratoga Investment Advisors will be entitled to 20% of incentive fee capital gains that arise after May 31, 2010. In addition, for the purpose of the "incentive fee capital gains" calculations, the cost basis for computing realized gains and losses on investments held by us as of May 31, 2010 will equal the fair value of such investments as of such date.

We have also entered into a separate administration agreement with Saratoga Investment Advisors pursuant to which Saratoga Investment Advisors furnishes us with office facilities, equipment and clerical, bookkeeping and record keeping services. The administration agreement has an initial term of two years. Under the administration agreement, Saratoga Investment Advisors also performs, or oversees the performance of our required administrative services, which include, among other things, being responsible for the financial records which we are required to maintain, preparing reports for our stockholders and reports required to be filed with the SEC. Payments under the administration agreement will be equal to an amount based upon the allocable portion of Saratoga Investment Advisors' overhead in performing its obligations under the administration agreement, including rent and the allocable portion of the cost of our officers and their respective staffs relating to the performance of services under the administration agreement. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the fees to be paid to Saratoga Investment Advisors for the first year of the term of the administration agreement will be capped at \$1 million and the existence of a cap, and the determination of a proper cap amount, in the second year of the term will be determined by the mutual agreement of our independent directors and Saratoga Investment Advisors.

Market Opportunity

We believe the environment for investing in private middle market companies is attractive for the following reasons:

- middle market debt securities are attractive compared to more broadly syndicated debt securities because middle market debt securities generally have more conservative capital structures, tighter financial covenants, better security packages and higher yields;
- established relationships create a high barrier to entry in the middle market financing business. Specifically, private middle market companies and their financial sponsors prefer to access capital from and maintain close and longstanding relationships with a small group of well-known capital providers;
- many private middle market companies prefer to execute transactions with private capital providers, rather than execute high-yield bond transactions in the public markets, which may necessitate SEC compliance and reporting obligations;
- the middle market debt segment is a highly fragmented portion of the leveraged finance market. We believe that many of the largest capital providers in the broader leveraged finance market choose not to participate in middle market lending because of a preference for larger, more liquid transactions; and
- we expect continued strong leverage buyout activity from private equity firms who currently hold large pools of uninvested capital earmarked for acquisitions of private middle market companies. These private equity firms will continue to seek to leverage their investments by combining their equity capital with leveraged loans and mezzanine debt from other sources.

Investment Selection

In managing us, Saratoga Investment Advisors employs the same investment philosophy and portfolio management methodologies used by Saratoga Partners. Through this investment selection process, based on quantitative and qualitative analysis, Saratoga Investment Advisors seeks to identify

portfolio companies with superior fundamental risk-reward profiles and strong, defensible business franchises with the goal of minimizing principal losses while maximizing risk-adjusted returns. Saratoga Investment Advisors' investment process emphasizes the following:

- bottoms-up, company-specific research and analysis;
- capital preservation, low volatility and minimization of downside risk; and
- investing with experienced management teams that hold meaningful equity ownership in their businesses.

Risk Factors

Investing in this offering involves risks. The following is a summary of certain risks that you should carefully consider before investing in our common stock. In addition, see "Risk Factors" beginning on page 14 for a more detailed discussion of these risk factors.

- Saratoga Investment Advisors has no prior experience managing a business development company or a RIC.
- We are dependent upon Saratoga Investment Advisors key personnel for our future success.
- We have incurred substantial indebtedness which exposes us to additional risks, including the typical risks associated with leverage.
- Saratoga Investment Advisors receives a quarterly income incentive fee based, in part, on our pre-incentive fee net investment income, if any, for the immediately preceding calendar quarter. This income incentive fee is subject to a fixed quarterly hurdle rate before providing an income incentive fee return to Saratoga Investment Advisors. This fixed hurdle rate was determined when then current interest rates were relatively low on a historical basis. Thus, if interest rates rise, it would become easier for our investment income to exceed the hurdle rate and, as a result, more likely that Saratoga Investment Advisors will receive an income incentive fee than if interest rates on our investments remained constant or decreased.
- The way in which the base management and incentive fees under the investment advisory and management agreement is determined may encourage Saratoga Investment Advisors to take actions that may not be in our stockholders' best interests. For example, we pay Saratoga Investment Advisors a base management fee based on our total assets, including any investments made with borrowings, which may create an incentive for it to cause us to incur more leverage than is prudent, or not to repay our outstanding indebtedness when it may be advantageous for us to do so, in order to maximize its compensation. Similarly, the way in which the incentive fee payable to Saratoga Investment Advisors is determined, which is calculated separately in two components as a percentage of the income (subject to a hurdle rate) and as a percentage of the realized gain on invested capital, may encourage Saratoga Investment Advisors to use leverage to increase the return on our investments. Under certain circumstances, the use of leverage may increase the likelihood of default, which would disfavor our stockholders.
- Shares of closed-end investment companies, including business development companies, often trade at a discount from net asset value. This characteristic of closed-end investment companies and business development companies is separate and distinct from the risk that our net asset value per share may decline.
- Substantially all of our portfolio investments are recorded at fair value as determined in good faith by our board of directors. As a result, there will be uncertainty as to the value of our portfolio investments.

- We may be obligated to pay Saratoga Investment Advisors incentive compensation even if we incur a net loss, regardless of the market value of our common stock.
- A failure on our part to maintain our qualification as a business development company would significantly reduce our operating flexibility.
- We will be subject to corporate-level income tax if we fail to maintain our qualification as a RIC.
- Regulations governing our operation as a business development company affect our ability to, and the way in which we, raise additional capital.
- An investment strategy focused primarily on privately-held companies presents certain challenges, including the lack of available information about these companies and a greater vulnerability to economic downturns.

THE OFFERING

The selling stockholders named in this prospectus may offer, from time to time, up to 1,194,873 shares of our common stock in market transactions through any market on which our common stock is then traded, in negotiated transactions or otherwise, and at prices and on terms that will be determined by the then prevailing market price or at negotiated prices directly or through a broker, who may act as agent or as principal, or by a combination of such methods of sale. For additional information on the methods of sale, you should refer to the section entitled "Plan of Distribution."

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 common stock by the selling stockholders named in this prospectus, the purchase price, and any fee, commission or discount arrangement between the selling stockholders named in this prospectus and their agents or underwriters or among their underwriters or the basis upon which such amount may be calculated.

The selling stockholders named in this prospectus may not sell any of our common stock through agents, underwriters or dealers without delivery of a prospectus supplement describing the method and terms of the offering of our common stock.

Set forth below is additional information regarding the offering of our common stock by the selling stockholders named in this prospectus:

Use of Proceeds	We will not receive any proceeds from the sale of the shares of common stock covered by this prospectus.
Stock Exchange Listing	Our common stock is listed on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol "SAR".
Trading at a Discount	Common stock of closed-end investment companies, including business development companies, frequently trade at discounts to net asset value and our common stock may also be discounted in the market. This characteristic of closed-end investment companies is separate and distinct from the risk that our net asset value per share may decline. We cannot predict whether our common stock will trade above, at or below our net asset value.
Taxation	We have elected and qualified to be treated as a RIC for U.S. federal income tax purposes. As a RIC, we generally will not be subject to U.S. federal income tax on our net taxable income that is distributed to stockholders. To maintain our qualification as a RIC we must derive at least 90% of our annual gross income from certain sources, meet certain asset diversification requirements and distribute to stockholders at least 90% of our net taxable income (which includes, among other items, interest, dividends, the excess of any net short-term capital gains over net long-term capital losses and other taxable income other than net capital gains). See "Material U.S. Federal Income Tax Considerations."
Dividends	Our distributions, if any, will be determined by our board of directors and paid out of assets legally available for distribution. In order to maintain our qualification as a RIC, we must distribute at least 90% of our net taxable income each year. Prior to January 2009, we paid quarterly dividends to our stockholders. However, in January 2009, we suspended the practice of paying quarterly dividends to our stockholders and have only paid two dividend distributions (in December 2009 and December 2010) to our stockholders since such time.

Leverage	We expect to continue to use leverage to make investments. As a result, we may continue to be exposed to the risks of leverage, which include that leverage may be considered a speculative investment technique. The use of leverage magnifies the potential for gain and loss on amounts invested and therefore increases the risks associated with investing in our shares of common stock. As a business development company, under the 1940 Act, with certain limited exceptions, we are only allowed to borrow amounts such that our asset coverage (calculated on a consolidated basis), as defined in the 1940 Act, equals at least 200% after such borrowing. The amount of leverage that we employ will depend on Saratoga Investment Advisors' and our board of directors' assessment of market conditions and other factors at the time of any proposed borrowing.
Management arrangements	Saratoga Investment Advisors serves as our investment adviser and our administrator. For a description of Saratoga Investment Advisors and our contractual arrangements with Saratoga Investment Advisors, see "Investment Advisory and Management Agreement," "Administration Agreement" and "License Agreement."
Dividend Reinvestment Plan	We have adopted a dividend reinvestment plan through which cash dividends are automatically reinvested in additional shares of our common stock, unless a stockholder opts out of the plan and elects to receive cash. Those stockholders whose shares are held by a broker or other financial intermediary may receive distributions in cash by notifying their broker or other financial intermediary of their election. 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; however, since their cash dividends will be reinvested, such stockholders will not receive cash with which to pay any applicable taxes on reinvested dividends. See "Dividend Reinvestment Plan."
Additional Information	Our common stock is registered under the Exchange Act, and we are required to file reports, proxy statements and other information with the SEC. This information is available at the SEC's public reference room at 100 F Street, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20549. You may obtain information about the operation of the SEC's public reference room by calling the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330. In addition, the SEC maintains an Internet website, at http://www.sec.gov , that contains reports, proxy and information statements, and other information regarding issuers, including us, that file documents electronically with the SEC. This information is also available free of charge by writing to us at 535 Madison Avenue, New York, New York 10022, by telephone at (212) 906-7800 or on our website at www.saratogainvestmentcorp.com . Information contained on our website is not incorporated by reference into this prospectus, and you should not consider that information to be part of this prospectus.

FEES AND EXPENSES

The following table is intended to assist you in understanding the costs and expenses that an investor in 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. Moreover, the information set forth below does not include any transaction costs and expenses that investors will incur in connection with each offering of shares of our common stock pursuant to this prospectus. As a result, investors are urged to read the "Fees and Expenses" table contained in any corresponding prospectus supplement to fully understanding the actual transaction costs and expenses they will incur in connection with each such offering. Except where the context suggests otherwise, whenever this prospectus contains a reference to fees or expenses paid by "you," "us" or "Saratoga Investment Corp.," or that "we" will pay fees or expenses, stockholders will indirectly bear such fees or expenses as investors in Saratoga Investment Corp.

Stockholder transaction expenses (as a percentage of offering price):	
Sales load paid	—%(1)
Offering expenses borne by us	—%(2)
Dividend reinvestment plan expenses	None (3)
Total stockholder transaction expenses paid	—%
Annual expenses (as a percentage of net assets attributable to common stock):	
Management fees	2.15%(4)
Incentive fees payable under the investment advisory and management agreement	1.08%(5)
Interest payments on borrowed funds	2.28%(6)
Other expenses	11.33%(7)
Total annual expenses	16.84%

- (1) In the event that the shares of common stock to which this prospectus relates are sold to or through underwriters, a corresponding prospectus supplement will disclose the applicable sales load.
- (2) The prospectus supplement corresponding to each offering will disclose the applicable offering expenses and total stockholder transaction expenses.
- (3) The expenses associated with the administration of our dividend reinvestment plan are included in "Other expenses." The participants in the dividend reinvestment plan will pay a pro rata share of brokerage commissions incurred with respect to open market purchases, if any, made by the administrator under the plan. For more details about the plan, see "Dividend Reinvestment Plan."
- (4) Our base management fee under the investment advisory and management agreement with Saratoga Investment Advisors is based on our gross assets, which is defined as all of our assets, including those acquired using borrowings for investment purposes, but excluding cash and cash equivalents. See "Investment Advisory and Management Agreement." The 2.15% figure in the table assumes borrowings of \$20.0 million.
- (5) The incentive fee consists of two parts. The first part is calculated and payable quarterly in arrears and equals 20% of our "pre-incentive fee net investment income" for the immediately preceding quarter, subject to a preferred return, or "hurdle," and a "catch up" feature. For this purpose, "pre-incentive fee net investment income" means interest income, dividend income and any other income (including any other fees, such as commitment, origination, structuring, diligence, managerial and consulting fees or other

fees that we receive from portfolio companies) accrued by us during the fiscal quarter, minus our operating expenses for the quarter (including the base management fee, expenses payable under the administration agreement described below, and any interest expense and dividends paid on any issued and outstanding preferred stock, but excluding the incentive fee).

The second part of the incentive fee is determined and payable in arrears as of the end of each fiscal year (or upon termination of the investment advisory and management agreement) and equals 20% of our "incentive fee capital gains," which equals our realized capital gains on a cumulative basis from May 31, 2010 through the end of the year, if any, computed net of all realized capital losses and unrealized capital depreciation on a cumulative basis, less the aggregate amount of any previously paid capital gain incentive fee. Under the investment advisory and management agreement, the capital gains portion of the incentive fee is based on realized gains and realized and unrealized losses from May 31, 2010. Therefore, realized and unrealized losses incurred prior to such time will not be taken into account when calculating the capital gains portion of the incentive fee, and Saratoga Investment Advisors will be entitled to 20% of incentive fee capital gains that arise after May 31, 2010. In addition, the cost basis for computing realized gains and losses on investments held by us as of May 31, 2010 will equal the fair value of such investments as of such date.

See "Investment Advisory and Management Agreement."

- (6) We may borrow funds from time to time to make investments to the extent we determine that the economic situation is conducive to doing so. The 2.28% figure in the table includes all expected borrowing costs in connection with the secured revolving credit facility we have with Madison Capital Funding LLC. The costs associated with our outstanding borrowings are indirectly borne by our stockholders.
- (7) "Other expenses" are based on estimated amounts for the current fiscal year and include our overhead expenses, including payments under our administration agreement based on our allocable portion of overhead and other expenses incurred by Saratoga Investment Advisors in performing its obligations under the administration agreement. See "Administration Agreement."

Example

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

	<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 on portfolio	\$ 167	\$ 355	\$ 381	\$ 456

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, if any, and other expenses) may be greater or less than those shown.

The foregoing table is to assist you in understanding the various costs and expenses that an investor in our common stock will bear directly or indirectly. While the example assumes, as required by the SEC, a 5% annual return, our performance will vary and may result in a return greater or less than 5%. The incentive fee under the investment advisory and management agreement, which, assuming a 5% annual return, would either not be payable or have an insignificant impact on the expense amounts shown above, is not included in the example. If we achieve sufficient returns on our investments, including through the realization of capital gains, to trigger an incentive fee of a material amount, our expenses, and returns to our investors, would be higher.

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 either (i) the greater of (x) the net asset value of our common stock or (y) 95% of the market price per share of our common stock at the close of trading on the payment date fixed by our board of directors in the event that we use newly issued shares to satisfy the share requirements of the dividend reinvestment plan or (ii) the average purchase price, including any brokerage charges or other charges, of all shares of common stock purchased by the administrator of the dividend reinvestment plan in the event that shares are purchased in the open market to satisfy the share requirements of the dividend reinvestment plan, which may be at, above or below net asset value. See "Dividend Reinvestment Plan" for additional information regarding our dividend reinvestment plan.

In addition, because we will not receive any proceeds in connection with the offering of shares of our common stock pursuant to this prospectus, the only change to the table set forth above resulting therefrom will be with respect to the offering expenses incurred by us in connection with such offering.

SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA

The following selected financial and other data for the years ended February 28, 2010 and 2009 and February 29, 2008 are derived from the consolidated financial statements of GSC Investment Corp. (now known as Saratoga Investment Corp.), which have been audited by Ernst & Young LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm whose report thereon is included within this prospectus. The financial information at August 31, 2010 and for the six months ended August 31, 2010 and 2009 was derived from our unaudited financial statements and related notes included elsewhere in this prospectus. In the opinion of management, all adjustments, consisting solely of normal recurring accruals, considered necessary for the fair presentation of financial statements for the interim periods, have been included. The historical financial information below may not be indicative of our future performance. Our results for the interim period may not be indicative of our results for the full year. The data should be read in conjunction with our consolidated financial statements and notes thereto and "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations," which are included elsewhere in this prospectus.

	Six Months Ended August 31, 2010 (unaudited)	Six Months Ended August 31, 2009 (unaudited)	Year Ended February 28, 2010	Year Ended February 28, 2009	Year Ended February 29, 2008
(dollar amounts in thousands, except share and per share numbers)					
Income Statement Data:					
Interest and related portfolio income:					
Interest	\$ 4,836	\$ 7,291	\$ 13,324	\$ 21,142	\$ 20,744
Management fee and other income	1,088	1,159	2,293	2,245	642
Total interest and related portfolio income	5,924	8,450	15,617	23,387	21,386
Expenses:					
Interest and credit facility financing expenses	1,569	2,048	4,096	2,605	5,031
Base management and incentive management fees (1)	835	1,375	2,278	4,432	3,650
Administrator expenses	329	344	671	961	892
Administrative and other	3,602	1,382	3,502	2,433	2,766
Expenses before expense waiver and reimbursement	6,334	5,150	10,547	10,431	12,339
Expense reimbursement	(259)	(344)	(671)	(1,010)	(1,789)
Waiver of deferred incentive management fees	(2,636)	—	—	—	—
Total operating expenses net of expense waiver and reimbursement	3,440	4,806	9,876	9,421	10,550
Net investment income before income taxes	2,484	3,644	5,741	13,966	10,836
Income tax expenses, including excise tax	—	—	(27)	(140)	(89)
Net investment income	2,484	3,644	5,714	13,826	10,747
Realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investments and derivatives					
Net realized gain (loss)	(2,549)	(1,030)	(6,654)	(7,143)	3,908
Net change in unrealized loss	9,420	(13,338)	(9,523)	(27,998)	(20,106)
Total net gain (loss)	6,871	(14,368)	(16,177)	(35,141)	(16,198)
Net increase (decrease) in net assets resulting from operations	\$ 9,355	\$ (10,724)	\$ (10,463)	\$ (21,315)	\$ (5,451)

	Six Months Ended August 31, 2010 (unaudited)(3)	Year Ended February 28, 2010	Year Ended February 28, 2009	Year Ended February 29, 2008
Per Share:				
Earnings (loss) per common share—basic and diluted (2)(3)	\$ 5.00	\$ (0.99)	\$ (2.57)	\$ (0.70)
Net investment income per share—basic and diluted (2)(3)	\$ 1.33	\$ 0.54	\$ 1.67	\$ 1.38
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) per share—basic and diluted (2)(3)	\$ 3.67	\$ (1.52)	\$ (4.24)	\$ (2.08)
Dividends declared per common share	\$ 0.00	\$ 1.83	\$ 1.03	\$ 1.55
Statement of Assets and Liabilities Data:				
Investment assets at fair value	\$ 94,415	\$ 89,373	\$ 118,912	\$ 172,837
Total assets	\$ 100,993	96,935	130,662	192,842
Total debt outstanding	\$ 20,000(4)	36,992	58,995	78,450
Stockholders' equity	\$ 79,648	55,478	68,014	97,869
Net asset value per common share	\$ 29.71	\$ 3.27	\$ 8.20	\$ 11.80
Common shares outstanding at end of period	2,680,842	16,940,109	8,291,384	8,291,384
Other Data:				
Investments funded	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 28,260	\$ 314,003
Principal collections related to investment repayments or sales	\$ 2,800	\$ 15,185	\$ 49,195	\$ 141,772
Number of portfolio investments at period end	36	41(5)	45(5)	46(5)
Weighted average yield of income producing debt investments—Non-control/non-affiliate	11.6%	9.6(5)	9.7(5)	10.7(5)
Weighted average yield on income producing debt investments—Control	8.3%	8.3(5)	12.2(5)	8.2(5)

- (1) Under the investment advisory and administrative services agreement with Saratoga Investment Advisors, the capital gains portion of the incentive fee was reset with respect to gains and losses from May 31, 2010, and therefore losses and gains incurred prior to such time will not be taken into account when calculating the capital gains fee payable to Saratoga Investment Advisors and, as a result, Saratoga Investment Advisors will be entitled to 20% of realized gains net of unrealized losses and realized losses that arise after May 31, 2010. In addition, the cost basis for computing realized gains and losses on investments held by us as of May 31, 2010 equal the fair value of such investment as of such date. See note 5 to our unaudited consolidated financial statements as of and for the six months ended August 31, 2010 contained elsewhere in this prospectus.
- (2) For the six months ended August 31, 2010 and the years ended February 28, 2010 and 2009 and February 29, 2008, amounts are calculated using weighted average common shares outstanding of 1,870,998, 16,940,109, 8,291,384 and 8,291,384, respectively.
- (3) On August 12, 2010, we effected a one-for-ten reverse stock split of our outstanding common stock. As a result of the reverse stock split, every ten shares of our common stock were converted into one share of our common stock. Immediately after the reverse stock split, we had 2,680,842 shares of our common stock outstanding.
- (4) As described elsewhere in this prospectus, we used the net proceeds from the private sale of \$15 million of shares of our common stock and a portion of the funds available to us under the secured revolving credit facility with Madison Capital Funding LLC to pay the full amount of principal and accrued interest, including default interest, outstanding under our revolving securitized credit facility with Deutsche Bank AG, New York Branch on July 30, 2010, which revolving securitized credit facility was then terminated. As of January 6, 2011, we had \$10.25 million outstanding under the secured revolving credit facility with Madison Capital Funding LLC.
- (5) Unaudited.

RISK FACTORS

Before you invest in our common stock, you should be aware of various risks, including those described below. You should carefully consider these risk factors, together with all of the other information included in this prospectus, before you decide whether to make an investment in our common stock. The known material risks of an investment in us are set out below. Additional risks and uncertainties not presently known to us or not presently deemed material by us might also impair our operations and performance. If any of the following events occur, our business, financial condition and results of operations could be materially adversely affected. In such case, our net asset value and the value of our common stock could decline, and you may lose all or part of your investment.

Saratoga Investment Advisors has no prior experience managing a business development company or a RIC.

The 1940 Act and the Code impose numerous constraints on the operations of business development companies and RICs that do not apply to the other investment vehicles previously managed by the principals of Saratoga Investment Advisors. For example, under the 1940 Act, business development companies are required to invest at least 70% of their total assets primarily in securities of qualifying U.S. private or thinly-traded companies. Moreover, qualification for taxation as a RIC under subchapter M of the Code requires satisfaction of source-of-income and diversification requirements and our ability to avoid corporate-level taxes on our income and gains depends on our satisfaction of distribution requirements. The failure to comply with these provisions in a timely manner could prevent us from qualifying as a business development company or RIC or could force us to pay unexpected taxes and penalties, which could be material.

Saratoga Investment Advisors is a newly-formed entity and is newly-registered with the SEC as an investment adviser pursuant to the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, or the "Advisers Act." As a new entity, Saratoga Investment Advisors does not have any prior experience managing a business development company or RIC and its lack of experience in managing a portfolio of assets under such constraints may hinder its ability to take advantage of attractive investment opportunities and, as a result, achieve our investment objective. Saratoga Investment Advisors also does not have a proven track-record in managing corporate debt investments and collateralized loan obligation funds. Despite the 25-year history of Saratoga Partners, an affiliate of Saratoga Investment Advisors, with a track record in private investments in middle market companies, there is no guarantee that Saratoga Partners' past performance record will translate into future success for us with respect to the investment services provided by Saratoga Investment Advisors to us.

Moreover, although Saratoga Investment Advisors intends to supplement its capabilities in the management of our investments by recruiting and hiring additional professionals with experience in the management of debt investments and collateralized loan obligations and to dedicate such individuals to our management, there is no guarantee that Saratoga Investment Advisors will hire or will have hired a sufficient number of professionals with adequate experience in our line of business.

The current state of the economy and financial markets increases the likelihood of adverse effects on our financial position and results of operations.

The U.S. capital markets experienced extreme volatility and disruption over the past 18 months, leading to recessionary conditions and depressed levels of consumer and commercial spending. Disruptions in the capital markets increased the spread between the yields realized on risk-free and higher risk securities, resulting in illiquidity in parts of the capital markets. While recent indicators suggest modest improvement in the capital markets, we cannot provide any assurance that these conditions will not worsen. If these conditions continue or worsen, the prolonged period of market illiquidity may have an adverse effect on our business, financial condition, and results of operations. Unfavorable economic conditions also could increase our funding costs, limit our access to the capital

markets or result in a decision by lenders not to extend credit to us. These events could limit our investment originations, limit our ability to grow and negatively impact our operating results.

In addition, to the extent that recessionary conditions continue or worsen, the financial results of middle market companies, like those in which we invest, will continue to experience deterioration, which could ultimately lead to difficulty in meeting debt service requirements and an increase in defaults. Additionally, the end markets for certain of our portfolio companies' products and services have experienced, and continue to experience, negative economic trends. The performances of certain of our portfolio companies have been, and may continue to be, negatively impacted by these economic or other conditions, which may ultimately result in our receipt of a reduced level of interest income from our portfolio companies and/or losses or charge offs related to our investments.

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

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

We employ leverage, which magnifies the potential for gain or loss on amounts invested and may increase the risk of investing in us.

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

- Diminished operating flexibility as a result of asset coverage or investment portfolio composition requirements under lending agreements that are more stringent than those imposed by the 1940 Act.
- The possibility that investments will have to be liquidated at less than full value or at inopportune times to comply with debt covenants or to pay interest or dividends on the leverage.
- Increased operating expenses due to the cost of leverage, including issuance and servicing costs.
- Subordination to lenders' superior claims on our assets as a result of which lenders will be able to receive proceeds available in the case of our liquidation before any proceeds are distributed to our shareholders.

As of January 6, 2011, we had outstanding indebtedness of \$10.25 million.

Illustration. The following table illustrates the effect of leverage on returns from an investment in our common stock assuming various annual returns, net of expenses. The calculations in the table below are hypothetical and actual returns may be higher or lower than those appearing below. The calculation assumes (i) \$90.0 million in total assets, (ii) a weighted average cost of funds of 7.5%, (iii) \$20.0 million in debt outstanding; and (iv) \$70.0 million in stockholders' equity.

**Assumed Return on Our Portfolio
(net of expenses)**

	-10.0%	-5.0%	0.0%	5.0%	10.0%
Corresponding net return to common stockholder	-12.9%	-6.4%	0%	6.4%	12.9%

Substantially all of our portfolio investments are recorded at fair value as determined in good faith by our board of directors; such valuations are inherently uncertain and may be materially higher or lower than the values that we ultimately realize upon the disposal of such investments.

A large percentage of our portfolio is, and we expect will continue to be, comprised of investments that are not publicly traded. The value of investments that are not publicly traded may not be readily determinable. We value these investments quarterly at fair value as determined in good faith by our board of directors. Where appropriate, our board of directors may utilize the services of an independent valuation firm to aid it in determining fair value. The types of factors that may be considered in valuing our investments include the nature and realizable value of any collateral, the portfolio company's ability to make payments and its earnings, the markets in which the portfolio company does business, market yield trend analysis, comparison to publicly traded companies, discounted cash flow and other relevant factors. Because such valuations, and particularly valuations of private investments and private companies, are inherently uncertain, may fluctuate over short periods of time and may be based on estimates, our determinations of fair value may differ materially from the values that would have been used if a ready market for these investments existed. Our net asset value could be materially affected if the determinations regarding the fair value of our investments were materially higher or lower than the values that we ultimately realize upon the disposal of such investments.

For the year ended February 28, 2010, we identified a material weakness in our internal control over financial reporting. Our business and stock price may be adversely affected if we have not adequately addressed such weakness or if we have other material weaknesses or significant deficiencies in our internal control over financial reporting.

For the year ended February 28, 2010, we identified a material weakness in our internal control over financial reporting. The material weakness related to an error in the valuation reconciliation for certain investments. This error occurred as a result of an inadequate internal review and reconciliation of the inputs used in preparing the complex investment valuations.

This material weakness resulted in adjustments to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended February 28, 2010. If we cannot produce reliable financial reports, investors could lose confidence in our reported financial information, the market price of our stock could decline significantly, we may be unable to obtain additional financing to operate and expand our business, and our business and financial condition could be harmed. In addition, we face the risk that, notwithstanding our efforts to identify and remedy all material errors in our financial statements, we may discover other errors in the future. We also face the risk that the cost of identifying and remedying the errors and remediating our material weakness in internal control over financial reporting will be high and could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

Subsequent to the recapitalization transaction described elsewhere in this prospectus, we changed our internal control over financial reporting to encompass the processes and procedures relating thereto established by, or under the supervision of, our newly appointed chief executive officer and chief financial officer. These revised processes and procedures (i) incorporate the fact that we engaged a new administrator and an external investment adviser in connection with the recapitalization transaction and (ii) include the engagement of third-party accounting professionals to supplement internal resources. As a result, we believe that we have remediated the above-described material weakness.

We may be obligated to pay Saratoga Investment Advisors incentive fees even if we incur a net loss, regardless of the market value of our common stock.

Saratoga Investment Advisors is entitled to incentive fees 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, but net of operating expenses 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 gains or losses that we may incur in the fiscal quarter, even if such capital gains or losses result in a net gain or loss on our statement of operations for that quarter. Thus, we may be required to pay Saratoga Investment Advisors incentive fees 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.

Under the terms of the investment advisory and management agreement, we may have to pay incentive fees to Saratoga Investment Advisors in connection with the sale of an investment that is sold at a price higher than the fair value of such investment on May 31, 2010, even if we incur a loss on the sale of such investment.

Incentive fees on capital gains paid to Saratoga Investment Advisors under the investment advisory and management agreement equals 20% of our "incentive fee capital gains," which equals our realized capital gains on a cumulative basis from May 31, 2010 through the end of the year, if any, computed net of all realized capital losses and unrealized capital depreciation on a cumulative basis, less the aggregate amount of any previously paid capital gain incentive fee. Under the investment advisory and management agreement, the capital gains portion of the incentive fee is based on realized gains and realized and unrealized losses from May 31, 2010. Therefore, realized and unrealized losses incurred prior to such time will not be taken into account when calculating the capital gains portion of the incentive fee, and Saratoga Investment Advisors will be entitled to 20% of incentive fee capital gains that arise after May 31, 2010. In addition, the cost basis for computing realized gains and losses on investments held by us as of May 31, 2010 will equal the fair value of such investments as of such date. As a result, we may be required to pay incentive fees to Saratoga Investment Advisors on the sale of an investment even if we incur a realized loss on such investment, so long as the investment is sold for an amount greater than its fair value as of May 31, 2010.

The way in which the base management and incentive fees under the investment advisory and management agreement is determined may encourage Saratoga Investment Advisors to take actions that may not be in our stockholders' best interests.

The incentive fee payable by us to our investment adviser may create an incentive for it to make investments on our behalf that are risky or more speculative than would be the case in the absence of such compensation arrangement, which could result in higher investment losses, particularly during cyclical economic downturns. The way in which the incentive fee payable to our investment adviser is determined, which is calculated separately in two components as a percentage of the income (subject to a hurdle rate) and as a percentage of the realized gain on invested capital, may encourage our investment adviser to use leverage to increase the return on our investments or otherwise manipulate

our income so as to recognize income in quarters where the hurdle rate is exceeded. Moreover, we pay Saratoga Investment Advisors a base management fee based on our total assets, including any investments made with borrowings, which may create an incentive for it to cause us to incur more leverage than is prudent, or not to repay our outstanding indebtedness when it may be advantageous for us to do so, in order to maximize its compensation. Under certain circumstances, the use of leverage may increase the likelihood of default, which would disfavor the holders of our common stock, including investors in offerings of common stock pursuant to this prospectus.

The incentive fee payable by us to our investment adviser also may create an incentive for our investment adviser to invest on our behalf in instruments that have a deferred interest feature. Under these investments, we would accrue the interest over the life of the investment but would not receive the cash income from the investment until the end of the investment's term, if at all. Our net investment income used to calculate the income portion of our incentive fee, however, includes accrued interest. Thus, a portion of the incentive fee would be based on income that we have not yet received in cash and may never receive in cash if the portfolio company is unable to satisfy such interest payment obligation to us. Consequently, while we may make incentive fee payments on income accruals that we may not collect in the future and with respect to which we do not have a "claw back" right against our investment adviser per se, the amount of accrued income written off in any period will reduce the income in the period in which such write-off was taken and may thereby reduce such period's incentive fee payment.

In addition, Saratoga Investment Advisors receives a quarterly income incentive fee based, in part, on our pre-incentive fee net investment income, if any, for the immediately preceding calendar quarter. This income incentive fee is subject to a fixed quarterly hurdle rate before providing an income incentive fee return to Saratoga Investment Advisors. This fixed hurdle rate was determined when then current interest rates were relatively low on a historical basis. Thus, if interest rates rise, it would become easier for our investment income to exceed the hurdle rate and, as a result, more likely that Saratoga Investment Advisors will receive an income incentive fee than if interest rates on our investments remained constant or decreased.

Moreover, our investment adviser receives the incentive fee based, in part, upon net capital gains realized on our investments. Unlike the portion of the incentive fee based on income, there is no performance threshold applicable to the portion of the incentive fee based on net capital gains. As a result, our investment adviser may have a tendency to invest more in investments that are likely to result in capital gains as compared to income producing securities. Such a practice could result in our investing in more speculative securities than would otherwise be the case, which could result in higher investment losses, particularly during economic downturns.

Our board of directors will seek to ensure that Saratoga Investment Advisors is acting in the best interests of our stockholders and that any conflict of interest faced by Saratoga Investment Advisors in its capacity as our investment adviser does not negatively impact us.

The base management fee we pay to Saratoga Investment Advisors may cause it to increase our leverage contrary to our interest.

We pay Saratoga Investment Advisors a quarterly base management fee based on the value of our total assets (including any assets acquired with leverage). Accordingly, Saratoga Investment Advisors has an economic incentive to increase our leverage. Our board of directors monitors the conflicts presented by this compensation structure by approving the amount of leverage that we incur. If our leverage is increased, we will be exposed to increased risk of loss, bear the increase cost of issuing and servicing such senior indebtedness, and will be subject to any additional covenant restrictions imposed on us in an indenture or other instrument or by the applicable lender.

We operate in a highly competitive market for investment opportunities.

A number of entities compete with us to make the types of investments that we make in private middle market companies. We compete with other business development companies, public and private funds, commercial and investment banks, commercial financing companies, insurance companies, high-yield investors, hedge funds, and, to the extent they provide an alternative form of financing, private equity funds. Many of our competitors are substantially larger and have considerably greater financial, technical and marketing resources than us. 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 that could allow them to consider a wider variety of investments and establish more relationships than us. Furthermore, many of our competitors are not subject to the regulatory restrictions that the 1940 Act imposes on us as a business development company. As a result of this competition, we may not be able to take advantage of attractive investment opportunities from time to time, and we cannot assure you that we will be able to identify and make investments that meet 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 are comparable to or lower than the rates we offer.

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

We are a non-diversified investment company within the meaning of the 1940 Act, and therefore we are not limited with respect to the proportion of our assets that may be invested in securities of a single issuer.

We are classified as a non-diversified investment company within the meaning of the 1940 Act, which means that we are not limited by the 1940 Act with respect to the proportion of our assets that we may invest in securities of a single issuer. Although we seek to maintain a diversified portfolio in accordance with our business strategies, to the extent that we assume large positions in the securities of a small number of issuers, our net asset value may fluctuate to a greater extent than that of a diversified investment company as a result of changes in the financial condition or the market's assessment of the issuer. We may also be more susceptible to any single economic or regulatory occurrence than a diversified investment company. Beyond our RIC asset diversification requirements, we do not have fixed guidelines for diversification, and our investments could be concentrated in relatively few portfolio companies.

Our financial condition and results of operation depend on our ability to manage future investments effectively.

Our ability to achieve our investment objective depends on our ability to acquire suitable investments and monitor and administer those investments, which depends, in turn, on Saratoga Investment Advisors' ability to identify, invest in and monitor companies that meet our investment criteria.

Accomplishing this result on a cost-effective basis is largely a function of Saratoga Investment Advisors' structuring of the investment process and its ability to provide competent, attentive and efficient service to us. Our executive officers and the officers and employees of Saratoga Investment Advisors have substantial responsibilities in connection with their roles at Saratoga Partners as well as responsibilities under the investment advisory and management agreement. They may also be called upon to provide managerial assistance to our portfolio companies. These demands on their time, which

will increase as the number of investments grow, may distract them or slow the rate of investment. In order to grow, Saratoga Investment Advisors may need to hire, train, supervise and manage new employees. However, we cannot assure you that any such employees will contribute to the work of Saratoga Investment Advisors. Any failure to manage our future growth effectively could have a material adverse effect on our business and financial condition.

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

General interest rate fluctuations and changes in credit spreads on floating rate loans may have a substantial negative impact on our investments and investment opportunities and, accordingly, may have a material adverse effect on our rate of return on invested capital. In addition, an increase in interest rates would make it more expensive to use debt to finance our investments. Decreases in credit spreads on debt that pays a floating rate of return would have an impact on the income generation of our floating rate assets. Trading prices for debt that pays a fixed rate of return tend to fall as interest rates rise. Trading prices tend to fluctuate more for fixed-rate securities that have longer maturities. Although we have no policy governing the maturities of our investments, under current market conditions we expect that we will invest in a portfolio of debt generally having maturities of up to ten years. This means that we will be subject to greater risk (other things being equal) than an entity investing solely in shorter-term securities. A decline in the prices of the debt we own could adversely affect the trading price of our common stock.

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 rate payable on the debt investments we make, the default rate on such investments, 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.

Saratoga Investment Advisors' liability is limited under the investment advisory and management agreement and we will indemnify Saratoga Investments Advisors against certain liabilities, which may lead it to act in a riskier manner on our behalf than it would when acting for its own account.

Saratoga Investment Advisors has not assumed any responsibility to us other than to render the services described in the investment advisory and management agreement. Pursuant to the investment advisory and management agreement, Saratoga Investment Advisors and its officers and employees are not liable to us for their acts under the investment advisory and management agreement absent willful misfeasance, bad faith, gross negligence or reckless disregard in the performance of their duties. We have agreed to indemnify, defend and protect Saratoga Investment Advisors and its officers and employees with respect to all damages, liabilities, costs and expenses resulting from acts of Saratoga Investment Advisors not arising out of willful misfeasance, bad faith, gross negligence or reckless disregard in the performance of their duties under the investment advisory and management agreement. These protections may lead Saratoga Investment Advisors to act in a riskier manner when acting on our behalf than it would when acting for its own account.

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 are subject to regulation at the local, state and federal levels. These laws and regulations, as well as their interpretation, may be changed from time to time. Any change in these laws or regulations, or their interpretation, or any failure by us to comply with these laws or regulations may adversely affect our business.

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

Common stock of business development companies, as closed-end investment companies, frequently trade at a discount to net asset value. Our common stock has traded at a discount to our net asset value since shortly after our initial public offering. The risk that our common stock may continue to trade at a discount to our net asset value is separate and distinct from the risk that our net asset value per share may decline.

Regulations governing our operation as a business development company will affect our ability to raise additional capital.

We have indebtedness outstanding under the senior secured revolving credit facility we have with Madison Capital Funding and we may issue debt securities or preferred stock, which we refer to collectively as "senior securities," up to the maximum amount permitted by the 1940 Act. Under the provisions of the 1940 Act, we are permitted, as a business development company, to incur indebtedness or issue senior securities only in amounts such that our asset coverage, as defined in the 1940 Act, equals at least 200% after such incurrence or issuance. If the value of our assets declines, we may be unable to satisfy this test, which could prohibit us from paying dividends and prevent us from qualifying as a RIC. If we cannot satisfy this test, we may be required to sell a portion of our investments and, depending on the nature of our leverage, repay a portion of our indebtedness at a time when such sales may be disadvantageous.

We are not generally able to issue and sell our common stock at a price below net asset value per share. We may, however, sell our common stock, or warrants, options or rights to acquire our common stock, at a price below the current net asset value of the common stock if our board of directors determines that such sale is in our best interests and the best interests of our stockholders, and our stockholders approve such sale. In any such case, the price at which our securities are to be issued and sold may not be less than a price which, in the determination of our board of directors, closely approximates the market value of such securities (less any commission or discount). If our common stock trades at a discount to net asset value, this restriction could adversely affect our ability to raise capital.

To generate cash for funding new investments, we pledged a substantial portion of our portfolio investments under the senior secured revolving credit facility we have with Madison Capital Funding. Such assets are not available to secure other sources of funding. Our ability to obtain additional secured or unsecured financing on attractive terms in the future is uncertain. An inability to obtain additional leverage through secured or unsecured financing of our loan portfolio could limit our ability to grow our business, fully execute our business strategy and decrease our earnings, if any.

Substantially all of our assets are subject to security interests under our senior secured revolving credit facility with Madison Capital Funding and if we default on our obligations under the facility, we may suffer adverse consequences, including Madison Capital Funding foreclosing on our assets.

Substantially all of our assets are pledged as collateral under our senior secured revolving credit facility with Madison Capital Funding. If we default on our obligations under this facility, Madison Capital Funding may have the right to foreclose upon and sell, or otherwise transfer, the collateral subject to its security interests. In such event, we may be forced to sell our investments to raise funds to repay our outstanding borrowings in order to avoid foreclosure and these forced sales may be at times and at prices we would not consider advantageous. Moreover, such deleveraging of our company could significantly impair our ability to effectively operate our business in the manner in which we have historically operated.

In addition, if Madison Capital Funding exercises its right to sell the assets pledged under the senior secured revolving credit facility, such sales may be completed at distressed sale prices, thereby diminishing or potentially eliminating the amount of cash available to us after repayment of the amounts outstanding under the senior secured revolving credit facility.

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

As a business development company for 1940 Act purposes and a RIC for U.S. federal income tax purposes, we intend to make distributions out of assets legally available for distribution to our stockholders once such distributions are authorized by our board of directors and declared by us. We cannot assure you that we will achieve investment results that will allow us to make a specified level of cash distributions or year-to-year increases in cash distributions. In addition, due to the asset coverage test that is applicable to us as a business development company, we may be limited in our ability to make distributions. Further, if we invest a greater amount of assets in equity securities that do not pay current dividends, it could reduce the amount available for distribution.

A failure on our part to maintain our qualification as a business development company would significantly reduce our operating flexibility.

If we fail to qualify as a business development company, we might be regulated as a registered closed-end investment company under the 1940 Act, which would significantly decrease our operating flexibility.

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

We seek to maintain our qualification as a RIC under the Code, which requires us to qualify continuously as a BDC and meet certain source of income, distribution and asset diversification requirements.

The source of income requirement is satisfied if we derive at least 90% of our annual gross income from interest, dividends, payments with respect to certain securities loans, gains from the sale or other disposition of securities or options thereon or foreign currencies, or other income derived with respect to our business of investing in such securities or currencies, and net income from interests in "qualified publicly traded partnerships," as defined in the Code.

The annual distribution requirement is satisfied if we distribute to our stockholders on an annual basis an amount equal to at least 90% of our ordinary net taxable income and realized net short-term capital gains in excess of realized net long-term capital losses, if any, reduced by deductible expenses. We are subject to certain asset coverage ratio requirements under the 1940 Act and covenants under the senior secured revolving credit facility we have with Madison that could, under certain circumstances, restrict us from making distributions necessary to qualify as a RIC. In such case, if we are unable to obtain cash from other sources, we may fail to qualify as a RIC and, thus, may be subject to corporate-level income tax.

The diversification requirements will be satisfied if we diversify our holdings so that at the end of each quarter of the taxable year: (i) at least 50% of the value of our assets consists of cash, cash equivalents, U.S. government securities, securities of other regulated investment companies, and other securities if such other securities of any one issuer do not represent more than 5% of the value of our assets or more than 10% of the outstanding voting securities of the issuer; and (ii) no more than 25% of the value of our assets is invested in the securities, other than U.S. government securities or securities of other regulated investment companies, of one issuer or of two or more issuers that are controlled, as determined under applicable tax rules, by us and that are engaged in the same or similar or related trades or businesses or in certain publicly traded partnerships

Failure to meet these tests may result in our having to (i) dispose of certain investments quickly or (ii) raise additional capital to prevent the loss of our RIC qualification. Because most of our investments will be in private companies, any such dispositions could be made at disadvantageous prices and may result in substantial losses. If we raise additional capital to satisfy the asset diversification requirements, it could take us time to invest such capital. During this period, we will invest the

additional capital in temporary investments, such as cash and cash equivalents, which we expect will earn yields substantially lower than the interest income that we anticipate receiving in respect of investments in leveraged loans and mezzanine debt.

If we fail to qualify as a RIC for any reason, all of our taxable income will be subject to U.S. federal income tax at regular corporate rates. The resulting corporate taxes could substantially reduce our net assets, the amount of income available for distribution and the amount of our distributions. Such a failure would have a material adverse effect on us and our stockholders.

Because we intend to distribute between 90% and 100% of our income to our stockholders in connection with our election to be treated as a RIC, we will continue to need additional capital to finance our growth. If additional funds are unavailable or not available on favorable terms, our ability to grow will be impaired.

In order to qualify for the tax benefits available to RICs and to minimize corporate-level taxes, we intend to distribute to our stockholders between 90% and 100% of our annual taxable income, except that we may retain certain net capital gains for investment, and treat such amounts as deemed distributions to our stockholders. If we elect to treat any amounts as deemed distributions, we must pay income taxes at the corporate rate on such deemed distributions on behalf of our stockholders. As a result of these requirements, we will likely need to raise capital from other sources to grow our business. As a business development company, we generally are required to meet a coverage ratio of total assets, less liabilities and indebtedness not represented by senior securities, to total senior securities, which includes all of our borrowings and any outstanding preferred stock, of at least 200%. These requirements limit the amount that we may borrow. Because we will continue to need capital to grow our investment portfolio, these limitations may prevent us from incurring debt and require us to raise additional equity at a time when it may be disadvantageous to do so.

While we expect to be able to borrow and to issue additional debt and equity securities, we cannot assure you that debt and equity financing will be available to us on favorable terms, or at all. Also, as a business development company, we generally are not permitted to issue equity securities priced below net asset value without stockholder approval. If additional funds are not available to us, we could be forced to curtail or cease new investment activities, and our net asset value and share price could decline.

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

For federal income tax purposes, we may be required to recognize taxable income in circumstances in which we do not receive a corresponding payment in cash. For example, we may on occasion hold debt obligations that are treated under applicable tax rules as having original issue discount (such as debt instruments with payment-in-kind interest or, in certain cases, increasing interest rates or issued with warrants), we must include in income each year a portion of the original issue discount that accrues over the life of the obligation, regardless of whether cash representing such income is received by us in the same taxable year. For the six months ended August 31, 2010, we received PIK income of \$0.6 million. We may also have to include in income other amounts that we have not yet received in cash, such as deferred loan origination fees that are paid after origination of the loan or are paid in non-cash compensation such as warrants or stock. In addition, we may be required to accrue for federal income tax purposes amounts attributable to our investment in GSC Investment Corp. CLO 2007 LTD., a collateralized loan obligation fund, that may differ from the distributions paid in respect of our investment in the subordinated notes of such collateralized loan obligation fund because of the factors set forth above or because distributions on the subordinated notes are contractually required to be diverted for reinvestment or to pay down outstanding indebtedness.

Because any original issue discount or other amounts accrued will be included in our investment company taxable income for the year of accrual, we may be required to make a distribution to our stockholders in order to satisfy the annual distribution requirement, even though we will not have received any corresponding cash amount. As a result, we may have difficulty meeting the annual distribution requirement necessary to obtain and maintain RIC tax treatment under the Code. We may have to sell some of our investments at times and/or at prices we would not consider advantageous, raise additional debt or equity capital or forgo new investment opportunities for this purpose. If we are not able to obtain cash from other sources, we may fail to qualify for RIC tax treatment and thus become subject to corporate-level income tax.

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

Because we may borrow to fund our investments, a portion of our net investment income may be dependent upon the difference between the interest rate at which we borrow funds and the interest rate at which we invest these funds. A portion of our investments will have fixed interest rates, while a portion of our borrowings will likely have floating interest rates. As a result, a significant change in market interest rates could have a material adverse effect on our net investment income. In periods of rising interest rates, our cost of funds could increase, which would reduce our net investment income. We may hedge against such interest rate fluctuations by using standard hedging instruments such as futures, options and forward contracts, subject to applicable legal requirements, including without limitation, all necessary registrations (or exemptions from registration) with the Commodity Futures Trading Commission. These activities may limit our ability to participate in the benefits of lower interest rates with respect to the hedged borrowings. Adverse developments resulting from changes in interest rates or hedging transactions could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Our ability to enter into transactions with our affiliates is restricted.

We are prohibited under the 1940 Act from participating in certain transactions with certain of our affiliates without the prior approval of the members of our independent directors and, in some cases, the SEC. Any person that owns, directly or indirectly, 5% or more of our outstanding voting securities is our affiliate for purposes of the 1940 Act and we are generally prohibited from buying or selling any securities (other than our securities) from or to such affiliate, absent the prior approval of our independent directors. The 1940 Act also prohibits certain "joint" transactions with certain of our affiliates, which could include investments in the same portfolio company (whether at the same or different times), without prior approval of our independent directors and, in some cases, the SEC. If a person acquires more than 25% of our voting securities, we are prohibited from buying or selling any security (other than any security of which we are the issuer) from or to such person or certain of that person's affiliates, or entering into prohibited joint transactions with such person, absent the prior approval of the SEC. Similar restrictions limit our ability to transact business with our officers, directors or investment adviser or their affiliates. As a result of these restrictions, we may be prohibited from buying or selling any security (other than any security of which we are the issuer) from or to any portfolio company of a private equity fund managed by our investment adviser without the prior approval of the SEC, which may limit the scope of investment opportunities that would otherwise be available to us.

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

Our executive officers and directors, and the members of our investment 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. Oberbeck, our chief executive officer and managing member of our investment adviser, is the managing partner of Saratoga Partners, a middle-market private equity investment firm. In addition, the principals of our investment adviser may manage other funds which may from time to time have overlapping investment objectives with those of us and accordingly invest in, whether principally or secondarily, asset classes similar to those targeted by us. If this should occur, the principals of our investment adviser will face conflicts of interest in the allocation of investment opportunities to us and such other funds. Although our investment professionals will endeavor to allocate investment opportunities in a fair and equitable manner, we and our common stockholders could be adversely affected in the event investment opportunities are allocated among us and other investment vehicles managed or sponsored by, or affiliated with, our executive officers, directors and investment adviser, and the members of our investment adviser.

We may in the future choose to pay dividends in our own stock, in which case you may be required to pay tax in excess of the cash you receive.

We may distribute taxable dividends that are payable in part in our stock. For example, on November 12, 2010, we announced that our board of directors declared a dividend of \$4.40 per share to shareholders payable in cash or shares of our common stock, in accordance with the provisions of the IRS Revenue Procedure 2010-12, which allows a publicly-traded regulated investment company to satisfy its distribution requirements with a distribution paid partly in common stock provided that at least 10% of the distribution is payable in cash. Taxable stockholders receiving such dividends will be required to include the full amount of the dividend as ordinary income (or as long-term capital gain to the extent such distribution is properly designated as a capital gain dividend) to the extent of our current and accumulated earnings and profits for United States federal income tax purposes. As a result, a U.S. stockholder may be required to pay tax with respect to such dividends in excess of any cash received. If a U.S. stockholder sells the stock it receives as a dividend in order to pay this tax, the sales proceeds may be less than the amount included in income with respect to the dividend, depending on the market price of our stock at the time of the sale. Furthermore, with respect to non-U.S. stockholders, we may be required to withhold U.S. tax with respect to such dividends, including in respect of all or a portion of such dividend that is payable in stock. In addition, if a significant number of our stockholders determine to sell shares of our stock in order to pay taxes owed on dividends, it may put downward pressure on the trading price of our stock.

If we make unsecured debt investments, we may lack adequate protection in the event our portfolio companies become distressed or insolvent and will likely experience a lower recovery than more senior debtholders in the event our portfolio companies default on their indebtedness.

We make unsecured debt investments in portfolio companies. Unsecured debt investments are unsecured and junior to other indebtedness of the portfolio company. As a consequence, the holder of an unsecured debt investment may lack adequate protection in the event the portfolio company becomes distressed or insolvent and will likely experience a lower recovery than more senior debtholders in the event the portfolio company defaults on its indebtedness. In addition, unsecured debt investments of middle-market companies are often highly illiquid and in adverse market conditions may experience steep declines in valuation even if they are fully performing.

If we invest in the securities and other obligations of distressed or bankrupt companies, such investments may be subject to significant risks, including lack of income, extraordinary expenses, uncertainty with respect to satisfaction of debt, lower-than expected investment values or income potentials and resale restrictions.

We are authorized to invest in the securities and other obligations of distressed or bankrupt companies. At times, distressed debt obligations may not produce income and may require us to bear certain extraordinary expenses (including legal, accounting, valuation and transaction expenses) in order

to protect and recover our investment. Therefore, to the extent we invest in distressed debt, our ability to achieve current income for our stockholders may be diminished.

We also will be subject to significant uncertainty as to when and in what manner and for what value the distressed debt we invest in will eventually be satisfied (e.g., through a liquidation of the obligor's assets, an exchange offer or plan of reorganization involving the distressed debt securities or a payment of some amount in satisfaction of the obligation). In addition, even if an exchange offer is made or plan of reorganization is adopted with respect to distressed debt held by us, there can be no assurance that the securities or other assets received by us in connection with such exchange offer or plan of reorganization will not have a lower value or income potential than may have been anticipated when the investment was made.

Moreover, any securities received by us upon completion of an exchange offer or plan of reorganization may be restricted as to resale. As a result of our participation in negotiations with respect to any exchange offer or plan of reorganization with respect to an issuer of distressed debt, we may be restricted from disposing of such securities.

Second priority liens on collateral securing loans that we make to our portfolio companies may be subject to control by senior creditors with first priority liens. If there is a default, the value of the collateral may not be sufficient to repay in full both the first priority creditors and us.

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

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

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

Substantially all of our debt investments hold a non-investment grade rating by Moody's and/or Standard & Poor's or, where not rated by any rating agency, would be below investment grade, if rated. A below investment grade rating means that, in the rating agency's view, there is an increased risk that the obligor on such debt will be unable to pay interest and repay principal on its debt in full. We also

invest in debt that defers or pays paid-in-kind interest. To the extent interest payments associated with such debt are deferred, such debt will be subject to greater fluctuations in value based on changes in interest rates, such debt could produce taxable income without a corresponding cash payment to us, and since we generally do not receive any cash prior to maturity of the debt, the investment will be of greater risk.

In addition, private middle market companies in which we invest are exposed to a number of significant risks, including:

- limited financial resources and an inability to meet their obligations, which may be accompanied by a deterioration in the value of any collateral and a reduction in the likelihood of us realizing any guarantees we may have obtained in connection with our investment;
- shorter operating histories, narrower product lines and smaller market shares than larger businesses, which tend to render them more vulnerable to competitors' actions and market conditions, as well as general economic downturns;
- dependence on the management talents and efforts of a small group of persons; the death, disability, resignation or termination of one or more of which could have a material adverse impact on the company and, in turn, on us;
- less predictable operating results and, possibly, substantial additional capital requirements to support their operations, finance expansion or maintain their competitive position; and
- difficulty accessing the capital markets to meet future capital needs.

In addition, our executive officers, directors and our investment adviser may, in the ordinary course of business, be named as defendants in litigation arising from our investments in the portfolio companies.

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

We primarily make investments in private companies. A portion of these securities may be subject to legal and other restrictions on resale, transfer, pledge or other disposition or 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 significantly less than the value at which we have previously recorded our investments. In addition, we may face other restrictions on our ability to liquidate an investment in a business entity to the extent that we or our investment adviser has or could be deemed to have material non-public information regarding such business entity.

The debt securities in which we invest are subject to credit risk and prepayment risk.

An issuer of a debt security may be unable to make interest payments and repay principal. We could lose money if the issuer of a debt obligation is, or is perceived to be, unable or unwilling to make timely principal and/or interest payments, or to otherwise honor its obligations. The downgrade of a security by rating agencies may further decrease its value.

Certain debt instruments may contain call or redemption provisions which would allow the issuer thereof to prepay principal prior to the debt instrument's stated maturity. This is known as prepayment risk. Prepayment risk is greater during a falling interest rate environment as issuers can reduce their cost of capital by refinancing higher interest debt instruments with lower interest debt instruments. An issuer may also elect to refinance their debt instruments with lower interest debt instruments if the credit standing of the issuer improves. To the extent debt securities in our portfolio are called or redeemed, we may receive less than we paid for such security and we may be forced to reinvest in lower yielding securities or debt securities of issuers of lower credit quality.

Our investment in GSC Investment Corp. CLO 2007 LTD. constitutes a leveraged investment in a portfolio of predominantly senior secured first lien term loans and is subject to additional risks and volatility.

At August 31, 2010, our investment in the subordinated notes of GSC Investment Corp. CLO 2007 LTD., or "GSCIC CLO," a collateralized loan obligation fund, had a fair value of \$22.8 million and constituted 28.6% of our portfolio. This investment constitutes a first loss position in a portfolio that, as of August 31, 2010, was composed of \$398.1 million in aggregate principal amount of primarily senior secured first lien term loans and \$10.8 million in uninvested cash. A first loss position means that we will suffer the first economic losses if the value of GSCIC CLO decreases. First loss positions typically carry a higher risk and earn a higher yield. Interest payments generated from this portfolio will be used to pay the administrative expenses of GSC Investment Corp. CLO 2007 LTD. and interest on the debt issued by GSC Investment Corp. CLO 2007 LTD. before paying a return on the subordinated notes. Principal payments will be similarly applied to pay administrative expenses of GSC Investment Corp. CLO 2007 LTD. and for reinvestment or repayment of GSC Investment Corp. CLO 2007 LTD. debt before paying a return on, or repayment of, the subordinated notes. In addition, 80% of our fixed management fee and 100% our incentive management fee for acting as the collateral manager of GSC Investment Corp. CLO 2007 LTD. is subordinated to the payment of interest and principal on GSC Investment Corp. CLO 2007 LTD. debt. Any losses on the portfolio will accordingly reduce the cash flow available to pay these management fees and provide a return on, or repayment of, our investment. Depending on the amount and timing of such losses, we may experience smaller than expected returns and, potentially, the loss of our entire investment.

As the manager of the portfolio of GSC Investment Corp. CLO 2007 LTD., we will have some ability to direct the composition of the portfolio, but our discretion is limited by the terms of the debt issued by GSC Investment Corp. CLO 2007 LTD., which may limit our ability to make investments that we feel are in the best interests of the subordinated notes, and the availability of suitable investments. The performance of the portfolio is also subject to many of the same risks sets forth in this prospectus with respect to portfolio investments in leveraged loans.

Available information about privately held companies is limited.

We invest primarily in privately-held companies. Generally, little public information exists about these companies, and we are required to rely on the ability of our investment adviser's investment professionals to obtain adequate information to evaluate the potential returns from investing in these companies. These companies and their financial information are not subject to the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 and other rules that govern public companies. If we are unable to uncover all material information about these companies, we may not make a fully informed investment decision, and we may lose money on our investments.

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

Our portfolio companies may incur debt or issue equity securities that rank equally with, or senior to, our investments in such companies.

Our portfolio companies usually will have, or may be permitted to incur, other debt, or issue other equity securities that rank equally with, or senior to, our investments. By their terms, such instruments

may provide that the holders are entitled to receive payment of dividends, interest or principal on or before the dates on which we are entitled to receive payments in respect of our investments. These debt instruments will usually prohibit the portfolio companies from paying interest on or repaying our investments in the event and during the continuance of a default under such debt. Also, in the event of insolvency, liquidation, dissolution, reorganization or bankruptcy of a portfolio company, holders of securities ranking senior to our investment in that portfolio company would typically be entitled to receive payment in full before we receive any distribution in respect of our investment. After repaying such holders, the portfolio company may not have any remaining assets to use for repaying its obligation to us. In the case of debtor equity ranking equally with our investments, we would have to share on an equal basis any distributions with other holders in the event of an insolvency, liquidation, dissolution, reorganization or bankruptcy of the relevant portfolio company.

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

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

Investments in equity securities involve a substantial degree of risk.

We purchase common stock and other equity securities. Although equity securities have historically generated higher average total returns than fixed-income securities over the long-term, equity securities also have experienced significantly more volatility in those returns and in recent years have significantly underperformed relative to fixed-income securities. The equity securities we acquire may fail to appreciate and may decline in value or become worthless and our ability to recover our investment will depend on our portfolio company's success. Investments in equity securities involve a number of significant risks, including:

- any equity investment we make in a portfolio company could be subject to further dilution as a result of the issuance of additional equity interests and to serious risks as a junior security that will be subordinate to all indebtedness or senior securities in the event that the issuer is unable to meet its obligations or becomes subject to a bankruptcy process;
- to the extent that the portfolio company requires additional capital and is unable to obtain it, we may not recover our investment in equity securities; and
- in some cases, equity securities in which we invest will not pay current dividends, and our ability to realize a return on our investment, as well as to recover our investment, will be dependent on the success of our portfolio companies. Even if the portfolio companies are successful, our ability to realize the value of our investment may be dependent on the occurrence of a liquidity event, such as a public offering or the sale of the portfolio company. It is likely to take a significant amount of time before a liquidity event occurs or we can sell our equity investments. In addition, the equity securities we receive or invest in may be subject to restrictions on resale during periods in which it could be advantageous to sell.

There are special risks associated with investing in preferred securities, including:

- preferred securities may include provisions that permit the issuer, at its discretion, to defer distributions for a stated period without any adverse consequences to the issuer. If we own a preferred security that is deferring its distributions, we may be required to report income for tax purposes even though we have not received any cash payments in respect of such income;
- preferred securities are subordinated with respect to corporate income and liquidation payments, and are therefore subject to greater risk than debt;
- preferred securities may be substantially less liquid than many other securities, such as common securities or U.S. government securities; and
- preferred security holders generally have no voting rights with respect to the issuing company, subject to limited exceptions.

Our investments in foreign debt, including that of emerging market issuers, may involve significant risks in addition to the risks inherent in U.S. investments.

Although there are limitations on our ability to invest in foreign debt, we may, from time to time, invest in debt of foreign companies, including the debt of emerging market issuers. Investing in foreign companies may expose us to additional risks not typically associated with investing in U.S. companies. These risks include changes in exchange control regulations, political and social instability, expropriation, imposition of foreign taxes, less liquid markets and less available information than is generally the case in the United States, higher transaction costs, less government supervision of exchanges, brokers and issuers, less developed bankruptcy laws, difficulty in enforcing contractual obligations, lack of uniform accounting and auditing standards and greater price volatility. Investments in the debt of emerging market issuers may subject us to additional risks such as inflation, wage and price controls, and the imposition of trade barriers. Furthermore, economic conditions in emerging market countries are, to some extent, influenced by economic and securities market conditions in other emerging market countries. Although economic conditions are different in each country, investors' reaction to developments in one country can have effects on the debt of issuers in other countries.

Although most of our investments will be U.S. dollar-denominated, our investments that are denominated in a foreign currency will be subject to the risk that the value of a particular currency will change in relation to one or more other currencies. Among the factors that may affect currency values are trade balances, the level of short-term interest rates, differences in relative values of similar assets in different currencies, long-term opportunities for investment and capital appreciation, and political developments. We may employ hedging techniques to minimize these risks, but we cannot assure you that we will fully hedge against these risks or that such strategies will be effective.

We may expose ourselves to risks if we engage in hedging transactions.

We may utilize instruments such as forward contracts, currency options and interest rate swaps, caps, collars and floors to seek to hedge against fluctuations in the relative values of our portfolio positions from changes in currency exchange rates and market interest rates. Use of these hedging instruments may expose us to counter-party credit risk. Hedging against a decline in the values of our portfolio positions does not eliminate the possibility of fluctuations in the values of such positions or prevent losses if the values of such positions decline. However, such hedging can establish other positions designed to gain from those same developments, thereby offsetting the decline in the value of such portfolio positions. Such hedging transactions may also limit the opportunity for gain if the values of the portfolio positions should increase. Moreover, it may not be possible to hedge against an exchange rate or interest rate fluctuation that is generally anticipated at an acceptable price.

Our board of directors may change our investment objective, operating policies and strategies without prior notice or stockholder approval, the effects of which may be adverse.

Our board of directors has the authority to modify or waive our current investment objective, operating policies and strategies without prior notice and without stockholder approval. We cannot predict the effect any changes to our current operating policies and strategies would have on our business, financial condition, and value of our common stock. However, the effects might be adverse, which could negatively impact our ability to pay dividends and cause you to lose all or part of your investment.

Investing in our common stock may involve an above average degree of risk.

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

The market price of our common stock may fluctuate significantly.

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

- significant volatility in the market price and trading volume of securities of business development companies or other companies in our sector, which are not necessarily related to the operating performance of these companies;
- changes in regulatory policies, accounting pronouncements or tax rules, particularly with respect to RICs or business development companies;
- loss of RIC qualification;
- changes in the value of our portfolio of investments;
- any shortfall in revenue or net income or any increase in losses from levels expected by investors or securities analysts;
- departure of any of Saratoga Investment Advisors' key personnel;
- operating performance of companies comparable to us;
- general economic trends and other external factors; and
- loss of a major funding source.

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

We are governed by our charter and bylaws, which we refer to as our "governing documents."

Our governing documents and the Maryland General Corporation Law contain provisions that may have the effect of delaying, deferring or preventing a future transaction or change in control of us that might involve a premium price for our stockholders or otherwise be in their best interest.

Our charter provides for the classification of our board of directors into three classes of directors, serving staggered three-year terms, which may render a change of control of us or removal of our incumbent management more difficult. Furthermore, any and all vacancies on our board of directors will be filled generally only by the affirmative vote of a majority of the remaining directors in office,

even if the remaining directors do not constitute a quorum, and any director elected to fill a vacancy will serve for the remainder of the full term until a successor is elected and qualifies.

Our board of directors is authorized to create and issue new series of shares, to classify or reclassify any unissued shares of stock into one or more classes or series, including preferred stock and, without stockholder approval, to amend our charter to increase or decrease the number of shares of stock that we have authority to issue, which could have the effect of diluting a stockholder's ownership interest. Prior to the issuance of shares of stock of each class or series, including any reclassified series, our board of directors is required by our governing documents to set the terms, preferences, conversion or other rights, voting powers, restrictions, limitations as to dividends or other distributions, qualifications and terms or conditions of redemption for each class or series of shares of stock.

Our governing documents also provide that our board of directors has the exclusive power to adopt, alter or repeal any provision of our bylaws, and to make new bylaws. The Maryland General Corporation Law also contains certain provisions that may limit the ability of a third party to acquire control of us, such as:

- The Maryland Business Combination Act, which, subject to certain limitations, prohibits certain business combinations between us and an "interested stockholder" (defined generally as any person who beneficially owns 10% or more of the voting power of the common stock or an affiliate thereof) for five years after the most recent date on which the stockholder becomes an interested stockholder and, thereafter, imposes special minimum price provisions and special stockholder voting requirements on these combinations; and
- The Maryland Control Share Acquisition Act, which provides that "control shares" of a Maryland corporation (defined as shares of common stock which, when aggregated with other shares of common stock controlled by the stockholder, entitles the stockholder to exercise one of three increasing ranges of voting power in electing directors) acquired in a "control share acquisition" (defined as the direct or indirect acquisition of ownership or control of "control shares") have no voting rights except to the extent approved by stockholders by the affirmative vote of at least two-thirds of all the votes entitled to be cast on the matter, excluding all interested shares of common stock.

The provisions of the Maryland Business Combination Act will not apply, however, if our board of directors adopts a resolution that any business combination between us and any other person will be exempt from the provisions of the Maryland Business Combination Act. Although our board of directors has adopted such a resolution, there can be no assurance that this resolution will not be altered or repealed in whole or in part at any time. If the resolution is altered or repealed, the provisions of the Maryland Business Combination Act may discourage others from trying to acquire control of us.

As permitted by Maryland law, our bylaws contain a provision exempting from the Maryland Control Share Acquisition Act any and all acquisitions by any person of our common stock. Although our bylaws include such a provision, such a provision may also be amended or eliminated by our board of directors at any time in the future.

USE OF PROCEEDS

We will not receive any proceeds from the sale of the shares of common stock covered by this prospectus.

PRICE RANGE OF COMMON STOCK AND DIVIDENDS

Our common stock is traded on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol "SAR." Prior to July 30, 2010, our common stock traded on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol "GNV." The following table sets forth, for the two most recent fiscal years and the current fiscal year, the range of high and low sales prices of our common stock as reported on the New York Stock Exchange, the sales price as a percentage of our net asset value (NAV) and the dividends declared by us for each fiscal quarter. Since the beginning of the third quarter of the fiscal year ending February 28, 2011, the high and low sales prices listed below reflect the 1:10 reverse stock split that occurred on August 12, 2010.

	NAV(1)	Price Range		Percentage of High Sales Price to NAV(2)	Percentage of Low Sales Price to NAV(2)	Cash Dividend per Share(3)(4)
		High	Low			
Year ending February 28, 2011						
First Quarter	\$ 3.43	\$ 2.55	\$ 1.70	74.3%	49.6%	\$ —
Second Quarter	29.71	\$ 2.12	\$ 1.44	71.4% ⁽⁵⁾	48.5% ⁽⁵⁾	\$ —
Third Quarter	*	\$ 22.92	\$ 16.60	*	*	\$ 4.40 ⁽⁶⁾
Fourth Quarter (through January 10, 2011)	*	\$ 18.50	\$ 17.00	*	*	\$ —
Year ended February 28, 2010						
First Quarter	\$ 8.85	\$ 4.05	\$ 1.40	45.8%	15.8%	\$ —
Second Quarter	\$ 6.91	\$ 3.59	\$ 2.03	52.0%	29.4%	\$ —
Third Quarter	\$ 3.80	\$ 3.80	\$ 1.69	100.0%	44.5%	\$ 1.825 ⁽⁴⁾
Fourth Quarter	\$ 3.27	\$ 2.27	\$ 1.35	69.4%	41.3%	\$ —
Year ended February 28, 2009						
First Quarter	\$ 11.75	\$ 11.48	\$ 9.25	97.7%	78.7%	\$ 0.39
Second Quarter	\$ 11.05	\$ 11.37	\$ 8.89	102.9%	80.5%	\$ 0.39
Third Quarter	\$ 10.14	\$ 11.12	\$ 0.89	109.7%	8.8%	\$ —
Fourth Quarter	\$ 8.20	\$ 3.20	\$ 1.42	39.0%	17.3%	\$ 0.25

* Net asset value has not yet been calculated for this period.

- (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 sales prices. The net asset values shown are based on outstanding shares at the end of each period.
- (2) Calculated as the respective high or low sales price divided by net asset value.
- (3) Represents the dividend declared in the specified quarter. We have adopted an "opt out" dividend reinvestment plan for our common stockholders. As a result, if we declare a cash dividend, then stockholders' cash dividends will be automatically reinvested in additional shares of our common stock, unless they specifically "opt out" of the dividend reinvestment plan so as to receive cash dividends. See "Dividend Reinvestment Plan."
- (4) On November 13, 2009, we declared a dividend of \$1.825 per share payable on December 31, 2009. Stockholders had the option to receive payment of the dividend in cash, shares of common stock, or a combination of cash and shares of common stock, provided that the aggregate cash

payable to all stockholders was limited to \$2.1 million or \$0.25 per share. Based on stockholder elections, the dividend consisted of \$2.1 million in cash and 8,648,725 shares of common stock, or 104% of our outstanding common stock prior to the dividend payment. The amount of cash elected to be received was greater than the cash limit of 13.7% of the aggregate dividend amount, thus resulting in the payment of a combination of cash and stock to stockholders who elected to receive cash.

- (5) These figures take into account the 1:10 reverse stock split that occurred on August 12, 2010.
- (6) On November 12, 2010, we announced that our board of directors declared a dividend of \$4.40 per share to shareholders payable in cash or shares of our common stock, in accordance with the provisions of the IRS Revenue Procedure 2010-12, which allows a publicly-traded regulated investment company to satisfy its distribution requirements with a distribution paid partly in common stock provided that at least 10% of the distribution is payable in cash. The dividend was paid on December 29, 2010 to common shareholders of record on November 19, 2010. Based on shareholder elections, the dividend consisted of \$1.2 million in cash and 596,235 shares of common stock, or 22% of our outstanding common stock prior to the dividend payment. The amount of cash elected to be received was greater than the cash limit of 10.0% of the aggregate dividend amount, thus resulting in the payment of a combination of cash and stock to shareholders who elected to receive cash. The number of shares of common stock comprising the stock portion was calculated based on a price of \$17.8049 per share, which equaled the volume weighted average trading price per share of the common stock on December 20, 21 and 22, 2010.

The last reported price for our common stock on January 10, 2011 was \$17.80 per share. As noted elsewhere in this prospectus, we effected a one-for-ten reverse stock split of our outstanding common stock on August 12, 2010. As a result of the reverse stock split, every ten shares of our common stock were converted into one share of our common stock. As of January 6, 2011, we had 3,277,077 shares of our common stock outstanding and 27 stockholders of record, which did not include stockholders for whom shares are held in nominee or street name.

Shares of business development companies may trade at a market price that is less than the value of the net assets attributable to those shares. The possibilities that our shares of common stock will trade at a discount from net asset value or at premiums that are unsustainable over the long term are separate and distinct from the risk that our net asset value will decrease. Since our initial public offering in March 2007, our shares of common stock have at times traded at prices significantly less than our net asset value.

Dividends

Our distributions, if any, will be determined by our board of directors and paid out of assets legally available for distribution. Any such distributions will be taxable to our stockholders, including to those stockholders who receive additional shares of our common stock pursuant to a dividend reinvestment plan. Prior to January 2009, we paid quarterly dividends to our stockholders. However, in January 2009, we suspended the practice of paying quarterly dividends to our stockholders and have only made one dividend distribution (in November 2009) to our stockholders since such time. We are prohibited from making distributions that cause us to fail to maintain the asset coverage ratios stipulated by the 1940 Act or that violate our debt covenants.

In order to maintain our qualification as a RIC, we must for each fiscal year distribute an amount equal to at least 90% of our ordinary net taxable income and realized net short-term capital gains in excess of realized net long-term capital losses, if any, reduced by deductible expenses. In addition, we will be subject to federal excise taxes to the extent we do not distribute during the calendar year at least (1) 98% of our ordinary income for the calendar year, (2) 98.2% 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. For the 2009 calendar year the Company made distributions sufficient such that we did not incur any federal excise taxes. We may elect to withhold from distribution a portion of our ordinary income for the 2010 calendar year and/or portion of the capital gains in excess of capital losses realized during the one year period ending October 31, 2010, if any, and, if we do so, we would expect to incur federal excise taxes as a result.

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

Pursuant to a recent revenue procedure (Revenue Procedure 2010-12), or the Revenue Procedure, issued by the Internal Revenue Service, or IRS, the IRS has indicated that it will treat distributions from certain publicly traded RICs (including business development companies) that are paid part in cash and part in stock as dividends that would satisfy the RIC's annual distribution requirements and qualify for the dividends paid deduction for federal income tax purposes. In order to qualify for such treatment, the Revenue Procedure requires that at least 10% of the total distribution be payable in cash and that each stockholder have a right to elect to receive its entire distribution in cash. If too many stockholders elect to receive cash, each stockholder electing to receive cash must receive a proportionate share of the cash to be distributed (although no stockholder electing to receive cash may receive less than 10% of such stockholder's distribution in cash). This Revenue Procedure applies to distributions declared on or before December 31, 2012 with respect to taxable years ending on or before December 31, 2011. We may pay dividends in shares of our stock pursuant to the Revenue Procedure in the future.

In this regard, on November 12, 2010, we declared a dividend of \$4.40 per share which was paid on December 29, 2010. Stockholders had the option to receive payment of the dividend in cash, shares of common stock, or a combination of cash and shares of common stock, provided that at least 10% of the distribution is payable in cash. Based on shareholder elections, the dividend consisted of \$1.2 million in cash and 596,235 shares of common stock, or 22% of our outstanding common stock prior to the dividend payment. The amount of cash elected to be received was greater than the cash limit of 10.0% of the aggregate dividend amount, thus resulting in the payment of a combination of cash and stock to shareholders who elected to receive cash. The number of shares of common stock comprising the stock portion was calculated based on a price of \$17.8049 per share, which equaled the volume weighted average trading price per share of the common stock on December 20, 21 and 22, 2010.

In addition, on November 13, 2009, we declared a dividend of \$1.825 per share payable on December 31, 2009. Stockholders had the option to receive payment of the dividend in cash, shares of common stock, or a combination of cash and shares of common stock, provided that the aggregate cash payable to all stockholders was limited to \$2.1 million or \$0.25 per share. Based on stockholder elections, the dividend consisted of \$2.1 million in cash and 8,648,725 shares of common stock, or 104% of our outstanding common stock prior to the dividend payment. The amount of cash elected to be received was greater than the cash limit of 13.7% of the aggregate dividend amount, thus resulting in the payment of a combination of cash and stock to stockholders who elected to receive cash.

DIVIDEND REINVESTMENT PLAN

We have adopted a dividend reinvestment plan (the "Plan") that provides that, unless you elect to receive your dividends or other distributions in cash, they will be automatically reinvested by the Plan Administrator, American Stock Transfer & Trust Company LLC, in additional shares of our common stock. If you elect to receive your dividends or other distributions in cash, you will receive them in cash paid by check mailed directly to you by the Plan Administrator. The reinvestment of our distributions does not relieve stockholders of any tax that may be payable on such distributions. For U.S. federal income tax purposes, stockholders will be treated as receiving the amount of the distributions made by us, which amount generally will be either equal to the amount of the cash distribution the stockholder would have received if the stockholder had elected to receive cash or, for shares issued by us, the fair market value of the shares issued to the stockholder.

No action is required on the part of a registered stockholder to have their cash dividend reinvested in shares of our common stock. Unless you or your brokerage firm decides to opt out of the Plan, the number of shares of common stock you will receive will be determined as follows:

(1) If our common stock is trading at or above net asset value at the time of valuation, we will issue new shares at a price equal to the greater of (i) our common stock's net asset value on that date or (ii) 95% of the market price of our common stock on that date.

(2) If our common stock is trading below net asset value at the time of valuation, the Plan Administrator will receive the dividend or distribution in cash and will purchase common stock in the open market, on the New York Stock Exchange or elsewhere, for the participants' accounts, except that the Plan Administrator will endeavor to terminate purchases in the open market and cause us to issue the remaining shares if, following the commencement of the purchases, the market value of the shares, including brokerage commissions, exceeds the net asset value at the time of valuation. Provided the Plan Administrator can terminate purchases on the open market, the remaining shares will be issued by us at a price equal to the greater of (i) the net asset value at the time of valuation or (ii) 95% of the then current market price. It is possible that the average purchase price per share paid by the Plan Administrator may exceed the market price at the time of valuation, resulting in the purchase of fewer shares than if the dividend or distribution had been paid entirely in common stock issued by us.

You may withdraw from the Plan at any time by giving written notice to the Plan Administrator, or by telephone in accordance with such reasonable requirements as we and the Plan Administrator may agree upon. If you withdraw or the Plan is terminated, you will receive a certificate for each whole share in your account under the Plan and you will receive a cash payment for any fraction of a share in your account. If you wish, the Plan Administrator will sell your shares and send you the proceeds, minus brokerage commissions. The Plan Administrator is authorized to deduct a \$15.00 transaction fee plus a \$0.10 per share brokerage commission from the proceeds.

The Plan Administrator maintains all common stockholders' accounts in the Plan and gives written confirmation of all transactions in the accounts, including information you may need for tax records. Common stock in your account will be held by the Plan Administrator in non-certificated form. The Plan Administrator will forward to each participant any proxy solicitation material and will vote any shares so held only in accordance with proxies returned to us. Any proxy you receive will include all common stock you have received under the Plan.

There is no brokerage charge for reinvestment of your dividends or distributions in common stock. However, all participants will pay a pro rata share of brokerage commissions incurred by the Plan Administrator when it makes open market purchases.

Automatically reinvesting dividends and distributions does not mean that you do not have to pay income taxes due upon receiving dividends and distributions. See "Material U.S. Federal Income Tax Considerations".

If you hold your common stock with a brokerage firm that does not participate in the Plan, you will not be able to participate in the Plan and any dividend reinvestment may be effected on different terms than those described above. Consult your financial advisory for more information.

Neither us nor the Plan Administrator nor its nominee or nominees shall be liable for any act done in good faith, or for any good faith omission to act, including without limitation, any claims of liability arising out of failure to terminate a participant's account upon the participant's death prior to receipt of notice in writing of such death, and with respect to the price at which shares are purchased or sold for the participant's account.

The Plan Administrator's fees under the Plan will be borne by us. There is no direct service charge to participants in the Plan; however, we reserve the right to amend or terminate the Plan, including amending the Plan to include a service charge payable by the participants, if in the judgment of the board of directors the change is warranted. Any amendment to the Plan, except amendments necessary or appropriate to comply with applicable law or the rules and policies of the SEC or any other regulatory authority, require us to provide at least 30 days written notice to each participant. Additional information about the Plan may be obtained from American Stock Transfer & Trust Company LLC, 59 Maiden Lane, New York, New York 10038.

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

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

Overview

We are a Maryland corporation that has elected to be treated as a business development company. Our investment objective is to generate current income and, to a lesser extent, capital appreciation from our investments. We invest primarily in leveraged loans and mezzanine debt issued by private U.S. middle-market companies, both through direct lending and through participation in loan syndicates. We may also invest up to 30% of the portfolio in opportunistic investments in order to seek to enhance returns to stockholders. Such investments may include investments in distressed debt, which may include securities of companies in bankruptcy, foreign debt, private equity, securities of public companies that are not thinly traded and structured finance vehicles such as collateralized loan obligation funds. We have elected and qualified to be treated as a RIC under subchapter M of the Code.

Corporate History and Recent Developments

We commenced operations, at the time known as GSC Investment Corp., on March 23, 2007 and completed an initial public offering of shares of common stock on March 28, 2007. Prior to July 30, 2010, we were externally managed and advised by GSCP (NJ), L.P., an entity affiliated with GSC Group, Inc. In connection with the consummation of a recapitalization transaction on July 30, 2010, we engaged Saratoga Investment Advisors to replace GSCP (NJ), L.P. as our investment adviser and changed our name to Saratoga Investment Corp.

The recapitalization transaction was necessitated by the fact that we had exceeded permissible borrowing limits under our revolving securitized credit facility with Deutsche Bank AG, New York Branch in July 2009, which resulted in an event of default under the revolving securitized credit facility. As a result of the event of default under the revolving securitized credit facility, Deutsche Bank had the right to accelerate repayment of the outstanding indebtedness under the revolving securitized credit facility and to foreclose and liquidate the collateral pledged thereunder.

As a result of the event of default, the auditors of GSC Investment Corp. (now known as Saratoga Investment Corp.) included in their audit report dated May 27, 2010 that there was substantial doubt about GSC Investment Corp.'s ability to continue as a going concern. In light of the event of default under the revolving securitized credit facility, we engaged the investment banking firm of Stifel, Nicolaus & Company to evaluate strategic transaction opportunities and consider alternatives for us in December 2008. On April 14, 2010, we entered into a stock purchase agreement with Saratoga Investment Advisors and certain of its affiliates and an assignment, assumption and novation agreement with Saratoga Investment Advisors, pursuant to which we assumed certain rights and obligations of Saratoga Investment Advisors under a debt commitment letter Saratoga Investment Advisors received from Madison Capital Funding LLC, indicating Madison Capital Funding's willingness to provide us with a \$40 million senior secured revolving credit facility, subject to the satisfaction of certain terms and conditions. In addition, we and GSCP (NJ), L.P. entered into a termination and release agreement, to be effective as of the closing of the transaction contemplated by the stock purchase agreement, pursuant to which GSCP (NJ), L.P., among other things, agreed to waive any and all accrued and

unpaid deferred incentive management fees up to and as of the closing of the transaction contemplated by the stock purchase agreement but continued to be entitled to receive the base management fees earned through the date of the closing of the transaction contemplated by the stock purchase agreement.

On July 30, 2010, the transactions contemplated by the stock purchase agreement with Saratoga Investment Advisors and certain of its affiliates was completed, and included the following actions:

- the private sale of 986,837 shares of our common stock for \$15 million in aggregate purchase price to Saratoga Investment Advisors and certain of its affiliates;
- the closing of the \$40 million senior secured revolving credit facility with Madison Capital Funding;
- the execution of a registration rights agreement with the investors in the private sale transaction, pursuant to which, among other things, we agreed to file a registration statement with the SEC to register for resale the shares of our common stock sold in the private sale transaction, including any shares of common stock issued or issuable upon any stock split, dividend or other distribution, recapitalization or similar event relating thereto, and to use commercially reasonable efforts to cause such registration statement to be declared effective within 90 days after the date on which the registration statement was initially filed with the SEC;
- the execution of a trademark license agreement with Saratoga Investment Advisors pursuant to which Saratoga Investment Advisors granted us a non-exclusive, royalty-free license to use the "Saratoga" name, for so long as Saratoga Investment Advisors or one of its affiliates remains our investment adviser; and
- replacing GSCP (NJ), L.P. as our investment adviser and administrator with Saratoga Investment Advisors by executing an investment advisory and management agreement, which was approved by our stockholders, and an administration agreement with Saratoga Investment Advisors;
- the resignations of Robert F. Cummings, Jr. and Richard M. Hayden, both of whom are affiliates of GSCP (NJ) L.P., as members of the board of directors and the election of Christian L. Oberbeck and Richard A. Petrocelli, both of whom are affiliates of Saratoga Investment Advisors, as members of the board of directors;
- the resignation of all of our then existing executive officers and the appointment by our board of directors of Mr. Oberbeck as our chief executive officer and president and Mr. Petrocelli as our chief financial officer, secretary and chief compliance officer; and
- our name change from "GSC Investment Corp." to "Saratoga Investment Corp."

We used the net proceeds from the private sale transaction and a portion of the funds available to us under the \$40 million senior secured revolving credit facility with Madison Capital Funding to pay the full amount of principal and accrued interest, including default interest, outstanding under our revolving securitized credit facility with Deutsche Bank. The revolving securitized credit facility with Deutsche Bank was terminated in connection with our payment of all amounts outstanding thereunder on July 30, 2010.

On August 12, 2010, we effected a one-for-ten reverse stock split of our outstanding common stock. As a result of the reverse stock split, every ten shares of our common stock were converted into one share of our common stock. Immediately after the reverse stock split, we had 2,680,842 shares of our common stock outstanding.

Revenues

We generate revenue in the form of interest income and capital gains on the debt investments that we hold and capital gains, if any, on equity interests that we may acquire. We expect our debt investments, whether in the form of leveraged loans or mezzanine debt, to have terms of up to ten years, and to bear interest at either a fixed or floating rate. Interest on debt will be payable generally either quarterly or semi-annually. In some cases, our debt investments may provide for a portion of the interest to be paid-in-kind ("PIK"). To the extent interest is paid-in-kind, it will be payable through the increase of the principal amount of the obligation by the amount of interest due on the then-outstanding aggregate principal amount of such obligation. The principal amount of the debt and any accrued but unpaid interest will generally become due at the maturity date. In addition, we may generate revenue in the form of commitment, origination, structuring or diligence fees, fees for providing managerial assistance or investment management services and possibly consulting fees. Any such fees will be generated in connection with our investments and recognized as earned. We may also invest in preferred equity securities that pay dividends on a current basis.

Pursuant to an agreement with our former investment adviser, GSCP (NJ), L.P., entered into on October 17, 2006, prior to becoming a business development company, we acquired the right to act as investment adviser to GSC Partners CDO Fund III Limited, a collateralized loan obligation fund which we refer to as "CDO Fund III," and collect the management fees related thereto from March 20, 2007 until the liquidation of the CDO Fund III assets. We paid GSCP (NJ), L.P. a fair market price of \$0.1 million for the right to act as investment adviser to CDO Fund III.

On January 22, 2008, we entered into a collateral management agreement with GSC Investment Corp. CLO 2007 LTD., a collateralized loan obligation fund which we refer to as "GSCIC CLO," pursuant to which we act as its collateral manager and receive a senior collateral management fee of 0.10% and a subordinate collateral management fee of 0.40% of the outstanding principal amount of GSCIC CLO's assets, paid quarterly to the extent of available proceeds. We are also entitled to an incentive management fee equal to 20% of excess cash flow to the extent the GSCIC CLO subordinated notes receive an internal rate of return equal to or greater than 12%.

We recognize interest income on our investment in the subordinated notes of GSCIC CLO using the effective interest method, based on the anticipated yield and the estimated cash flows over the projected life of the investment. Yields are revised when there are changes in actual or estimated cash flows due to changes in prepayments and/or re-investments, credit losses or asset pricing. Changes in estimated yield are recognized as an adjustment to the estimated yield over the remaining life of the investment from the date the estimated yield was changed.

Expenses

Our primary operating expenses include the payment of investment advisory and management fees, professional fees, directors and officers, insurance, fees paid to independent directors and administrator expenses, including our allocable portion of our administrator's overhead. Our allocable portion is based on the ratio of our total assets to the total assets administered by our administrator. Our investment advisory and management fees compensate our investment adviser for its work in identifying, evaluating, negotiating, closing and monitoring our investments. We bear all other costs and expenses of our operations and transactions, including those relating to:

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

- expenses incurred by our investment adviser payable to third parties, including agents, consultants or other advisors, in monitoring financial and legal affairs for us and in monitoring our investments and performing due diligence on our prospective portfolio companies;
- interest payable on debt, if any, incurred to finance our investments;
- offerings of our common stock and other securities;
- investment advisory and management fees;
- fees payable to third parties, including agents, consultants or other advisors, relating to, or associated with, evaluating and making investments;
- transfer agent and custodial fees;
- federal and state registration fees;
- all costs of registration and listing our common stock on any securities exchange;
- federal, state and local taxes;
- independent directors' fees and expenses;
- costs of preparing and filing reports or other documents required by governmental bodies (including the SEC);
- costs of any reports, proxy statements or other notices to common stockholders including printing costs;
- our fidelity bond, directors and officers/errors and omissions liability insurance, and any other insurance premiums;
- direct costs and expenses of administration, including printing, mailing, long distance telephone, copying, secretarial and other staff, independent auditors and outside legal costs; and
- administration fees and all other expenses incurred by us or, if applicable, the administrator in connection with administering our business (including payments under the administration agreement based upon our allocable portion of the administrator's overhead in performing its obligations under an administration agreement, including rent and the allocable portion of the cost of our officers and their respective staffs (including travel expenses)).

The amount payable to GSCP (NJ), L.P., our former investment adviser and administrator, as administrator was capped to the effect that such amount, together with our other operating expenses, could not exceed an amount equal to 1.5% per annum of our net assets attributable to common stock. In addition, for the one-year term of the administration agreement expiring on March 21, 2011, GSCP (NJ), L.P. had agreed to waive our reimbursement obligation under the administration agreement until our total assets exceeded \$500 million.

Pursuant to the investment advisory and management agreement that we had with GSCP (NJ), L.P., our former investment adviser and administrator, we had agreed to pay GSCP (NJ), L.P. as investment adviser a quarterly base management fee of 1.75% of the average value of our total assets (other than cash or cash equivalents but including assets purchased with borrowed funds) at the end of the two most recently completed fiscal quarters, and appropriately adjusted for any share issuances or repurchases during the applicable fiscal quarter, and an incentive fee.

The incentive fee had two parts:

- A fee, payable quarterly in arrears, equal to 20% of our pre-incentive fee net investment income, expressed as a rate of return on the value of the net assets at the end of the immediately preceding quarter, that exceeded a 1.875% quarterly (7.5% annualized) hurdle rate

measured as of the end of each fiscal quarter. Under this provision, in any fiscal quarter, our investment adviser received no incentive fee unless our pre-incentive fee net investment income exceeded the hurdle rate of 1.875%. Amounts received as a return of capital were not included in calculating this portion of the incentive fee. Since the hurdle rate was based on net assets, a return of less than the hurdle rate on total assets could still have resulted in an incentive fee.

- A fee, payable at the end of each fiscal year, equal to 20% of our net realized capital gains, if any, computed net of all realized capital losses and unrealized capital depreciation, in each case on a cumulative basis, less the aggregate amount of capital gains incentive fees paid to the investment adviser through such date.

We deferred cash payment of any incentive fee otherwise earned by our former investment adviser if, during the then most recent four full fiscal quarter period ending on or prior to the date such payment was to be made, the sum of (a) our aggregate distributions to our stockholders and (b) our change in net assets (defined as total assets less liabilities) (before taking into account any incentive fees payable during that period) was less than 7.5% of our net assets at the beginning of such period. These calculations were appropriately pro rated for the first three fiscal quarters of operation and adjusted for any share issuances or repurchases during the applicable period. Such incentive fee would become payable on the next date on which such test had been satisfied for the most recent four full fiscal quarters or upon certain terminations of the investment advisory and management agreement. We commenced deferring cash payment of incentive fees during the quarterly period ended August 31, 2007, and continued to defer such payments through the quarterly period ended May 31, 2010. As of July 30, 2010, the date on which GSCP (NJ), L.P. ceased to be our investment adviser and administrator, we owed GSCP (NJ), L.P. \$2.9 million in fees for services previously provided to us; of which \$273,000 of this amount is due in October 2010. GSCP (NJ), L.P. agreed to waive payment by us of the remaining \$2.6 million in connection with the consummation of the stock purchase transaction with Saratoga Investment Advisors and certain of its affiliates described elsewhere in this prospectus.

The terms of the investment advisory and management agreement with Saratoga Investment Advisors, our current investment adviser, is substantially similar to the terms of the investment advisory and management agreement we had entered into with GSCP (NJ), L.P., our former investment adviser, except for the following material distinctions in the fee terms:

- The capital gains portion of the incentive fee was reset with respect to gains and losses from May 31, 2010, and therefore losses and gains incurred prior to such time will not be taken into account when calculating the capital gains fee payable to Saratoga Investment Advisors and, as a result, Saratoga Investment Advisors will be entitled to 20% of gains that arise after May 31, 2010. In addition, the cost basis for computing realized gains and losses on investments held by us as of May 31, 2010 equal the fair value of such investment as of such date. Under the investment advisory and management agreement with our former investment adviser, GSCP (NJ), L.P., the capital gains fee was calculated from March 21, 2007, and the gains were substantially outweighed by losses.
- Under the "catch up" provision, 100% of our pre-incentive fee net investment income with respect to that portion of such pre-incentive fee net investment income that exceeds 1.875% (7.5% annualized) but is less than or equal to 2.344% in any fiscal quarter is payable to Saratoga Investment Advisors. This will enable Saratoga Investment Advisors to receive 20% of all net investment income as such amount approaches 2.344% in any quarter, and Saratoga Investment Advisors will receive 20% of any additional net investment income. Under the investment advisory and management agreement with our former investment adviser, GSCP (NJ), L.P. only received 20% of the excess net investment income over 1.875%.
- We will no longer have deferral rights regarding incentive fees in the event that the distributions to stockholders and change in net assets is less than 7.5% for the preceding four fiscal quarters.

To the extent that any of our leveraged loans are denominated in a currency other than U.S. dollars, we may enter into currency hedging contracts to reduce our exposure to fluctuations in currency exchange rates. We may also enter into interest rate hedging agreements. Such hedging activities, which will be subject to compliance with applicable legal requirements, may include the use of interest rate caps, futures, options and forward contracts. Costs incurred in entering into or settling such contracts will be borne by us.

From the commencement of operations until March 23, 2008, GSCP (NJ), L.P., our former investment adviser and administrator, was reimbursed by us for operating expenses to the extent that our total annual operating expenses (other than investment advisory and management fees and interest and credit facility expenses) exceeded an amount equal to 1.55% of our net assets attributable to common stock.

Portfolio and Investment Activity

Corporate Debt Portfolio Overview(1)

	At August 31, 2010	At February 28, 2010	At February 28, 2009	At February 29, 2008
	(\$ in millions)			
Number of investments	36	38	42	43
Number of portfolio companies	25	27	35	36
Average investment size	\$ 2.0	\$ 1.9	\$ 2.3	\$ 3.3
Weighted average maturity	2.2 years	2.5 years	3.3 years	3.8 years
Number of industries	18	19	22	23
Average investment per portfolio company	\$ 2.9	\$ 2.7	\$ 2.8	\$ 4.0
Non-performing or delinquent investments	\$ 16.8	\$ 18.5	\$ 0.4	\$ —
Fixed rate debt (% of interest bearing portfolio)	\$ 32.8 (49.2%)	\$ 33.0 (46.9%)	\$ 40.3 (41.8%)	\$ 57.0 (39.6%)
Weighted average current coupon	11.6%	11.6%	11.7%	11.6%
Floating rate debt (% of interest bearing portfolio)	\$ 34.0 (50.8%)	\$ 37.4 (53.1%)	\$ 56.2 (58.2%)	\$ 86.8 (60.4%)
Weighted average current spread over LIBOR	7.3%	7.6%	5.9%	5.6%

- (1) Excludes our investment in the subordinated notes of GSCIC CLO and investments in common stocks and limited partnership interests which, as of August 31, 2010, constituted 28.6% of our total assets.

During the three months ended August 31, 2010, we made no investments in new or existing portfolio companies, had no exits and \$0.1 million in repayments, resulting in net repayments of \$0.1 million for the period. During the three months ended August 31, 2009, we made no investments in new or existing portfolio companies and had \$4.6 million in aggregate amount of exits and repayments, resulting in net repayments of \$4.6 million for the period.

During the six months ended August 31, 2010, we made no investments in new or existing portfolio companies and had \$2.8 million in aggregate amount of exits and repayments, resulting in net repayments of \$2.8 million for the period. During the six months ended August 31, 2009, we made no investments in new or existing portfolio companies and had \$5.5 million in aggregate amount of exits and repayments, resulting in net repayments of \$5.5 million for the period.

During the fiscal year ended February 28, 2010, we made no investments in new or existing portfolio companies and had \$15.2 million in aggregate amount of exits and repayments resulting in net repayments of \$15.2 million for the year.

During the fiscal year ended February 28, 2009, we made 17 investments in an aggregate amount of \$23.1 million in new portfolio companies and \$5.2 million in investments in existing portfolio companies. Also during the fiscal year ended February 28, 2009, we had \$49.2 million in aggregate amount of exits and repayments resulting in net repayments of \$20.9 million for the year.

During the fiscal year ended February 29, 2008, we made 144 investments in an aggregate amount of \$314.0 million. Also during the fiscal year ended February 29, 2008, we had \$141.8 million in aggregate amount of exits and repayments, resulting in net investments of \$172.2 million in aggregate amount for the year.

Our portfolio composition at August 31, 2010, February 28, 2010 and February 29, 2009 was as follows:

Portfolio Composition

	At August 31, 2010		At February 28, 2010		At February 28, 2009	
	Percentage of Total Portfolio	Weighted Average Current Yield	Percentage of Total Portfolio	Weighted Average Current Yield	Percentage of Total Portfolio	Weighted Average Current Yield
First lien term loans	14.8%	8.8%	18.6%	8.6%	14.4%	6.8%
Second lien term loans	20.6	6.1	22.7	8.1	34.5	9.0
Senior secured notes	30.9	12.2	31.0	11.6	21.7	11.6
Unsecured notes	4.4	12.2	6.4	12.2	10.4	12.3
GSCIC CLO						
subordinated notes	24.2	12.9	18.7	8.3	18.8	12.2
Equity interests	5.1	N/A	2.6	N/A	0.1	N/A
Limited partnership interests	—	N/A	—	N/A	0.1	N/A
Total	100.0%	10.1%	100.0%	9.3%	100.0%	10.2%

Our investment in the subordinated notes of GSCIC CLO represents a first loss position in a portfolio that, at August 31, 2010, February 28, 2010 and 2009, was composed of \$398.1, \$387.1 and \$416.0 million, respectively, in aggregate principal amount of predominantly senior secured first lien term loans. This investment is subject to unique risks. ("Risk Factors—Our investment in GSC Investment Corp. CLO 2007 LTD. constitutes a leveraged investment in a portfolio of predominantly senior secured first lien term loans and is subject to additional risks and volatility") We do not consolidate the GSCIC CLO portfolio in our financial statements. Accordingly, the metrics below do not include the underlying GSCIC CLO portfolio investments. However, at August 31, 2010 and February 28, 2010, three and five GSCIC CLO portfolio investments were in default and over 86.6% and over 92.3%, respectively, of the GSCIC CLO portfolio investments had a CMR (as defined below) color rating of green or yellow.

Saratoga Investment Advisors normally grades all of our investments using a credit and monitoring rating system ("CMR"). The CMR consists of a single component: a color rating. The color rating is based on several criteria, including financial and operating strength, probability of default, and restructuring risk. The color ratings are characterized as follows: (Green)—strong credit; (Yellow)—satisfactory credit; (Red)—payment default risk, in payment default and/or significant restructuring activity.

The CMR distribution of our investments at August 31, 2010 and February 28, 2010 was as follows:

Portfolio CMR distribution

	At August 31, 2010		At February 28, 2010	
	Investments at Fair Value	Percentage of Total Portfolio	Investments at Fair Value	Percentage of Total Portfolio
	(\$ in thousands)			
Green	\$ 20,580	21.8%	\$ 9,479	10.6%
Yellow	12,447	13.2	27,763	31.1
Red	38,550	40.8	33,222	37.2
N/A(1)	22,838	24.2	18,909	21.1
Total	\$ 94,415	100.0%	\$ 89,373	100.0%

(1) Comprised of our investments in the subordinated notes of GSCIC CLO, equity interests, and limited partnership interests.

The following table shows the portfolio composition by industry grouping at fair value at August 31, 2010 and February 28, 2010.

Portfolio composition by industry grouping at fair value

	At August 31, 2010		At February 28, 2010	
	Investments at Fair Value	Percentage of Total Portfolio	Investments at Fair Value	Percentage of Total Portfolio
	(\$ in thousands)			
Structured Finance				
Securities(1)	\$ 22,838	24.2%	\$ 16,698	18.7%
Packaging	10,191	10.8	9,791	11.0
Consumer Products	8,743	9.3	7,508	8.4
Healthcare Services	6,625	7.0	7,190	8.0
Apparel	7,082	7.5	6,910	7.7
Electronics	7,228	7.7	6,617	7.4
Manufacturing	6,135	6.5	6,399	7.2
Publishing	5,489	5.8	6,710	7.5
Metals	4,250	4.5	3,794	4.3
Homebuilding	3,832	4.1	3,634	4.1
Natural Resources	3,252	3.4	2,989	3.3
Environmental	2,597	2.8	2,060	2.3
Logistics	2,417	2.6	2,230	2.5
Food and Beverage	1,623	1.7	1,697	1.9
Financial Services	938	1.0	984	1.1
Oil and Gas	101	0.1	1,129	1.2
Education	461	0.5	634	0.7
Building Products	355	0.4	530	0.6
Consumer Services	258	0.3	255	0.3
Printing	—	—	1,614	1.8
Total	\$ 94,415	100.0%	\$ 89,373	100.0%

(1) Comprised of our investment in the subordinated notes of GSCIC CLO.

The following table shows the portfolio composition by geographic location at fair value at August 31, 2010 and February 28, 2010. The geographic composition is determined by the location of the corporate headquarters of the portfolio company.

Portfolio Composition by Geographic Location at Fair Value

	At August 31, 2010		At February 28, 2010	
	Investments at Fair Value	Percentage of Total Portfolio	Investments at Fair Value	Percentage of Total Portfolio
	(\$ in thousands)			
Midwest	\$ 22,971	24.3%	\$ 23,637	26.5%
Other(1)	22,838	24.2	16,698	18.7
West	16,051	17.0	14,695	16.4
International	13,443	14.2	12,781	14.3
Northeast	11,315	12.0	11,631	13.0
Southeast	7,797	8.3	9,931	11.1
Total	\$ 94,415	100.0%	\$ 89,373	100.0%

(1) Comprised of our investment in the subordinated notes of GSCIC CLO.

Results of Operations

For the three and six months ended August 31, 2010 and 2009

Operating results for the three and six months ended August 31, 2010 and 2009 are as follows;

	For the Three Months Ended	
	August 31, 2010	August 31, 2009
	(\$ in thousands)	
Total investment income	\$ 3,113	\$ 3,685
Total expenses	631	2,605
Net investment income	2,482	1,080
Net realized gains (losses)	2	(1,025)
Net unrealized gains (losses)	4,216	(16,143)
Net increase (decrease) in net assets resulting from operations	\$ 6,700	\$ (16,088)

	For the six months ended	
	August 31, 2010	August 31, 2009
	(\$ in thousands)	
Total investment income	\$ 5,924	\$ 8,450
Total expenses	3,440	4,806
Net investment income	2,484	3,644
Net realized losses	(2,549)	(1,030)
Net unrealized gains (losses)	9,420	(13,338)
Net increase (decrease) in net assets resulting from operations	\$ 9,355	\$ (10,724)

Investment income

The composition of our investment income for the three and six months ended August 31, 2010 and 2009 was as follows:

Investment Income

	For the Three Months Ended	
	August 31, 2010	August 31, 2009
	(\$ in thousands)	
Interest from investments	\$ 2,566	\$ 3,104
Management of GSCIC CLO	508	517
Interest from cash and cash equivalents and other income	39	64
Total	\$ 3,113	\$ 3,685

	For the six months ended	
	August 31, 2010	August 31, 2009
	(\$ in thousands)	
Interest from investments	\$ 4,836	\$ 7,291
Management of GSCIC CLO	1,015	1,038
Interest from cash and cash equivalents and other income	73	121
Total	\$ 5,924	\$ 8,450

For the three months ended August 31, 2010, total investment income decreased \$0.6 million, or 15.5% compared to the three months ended August 31, 2009. The decline in total investment income for the three months ended August 31, 2010 versus the three months ended August 31, 2009 was primarily due to a smaller total average portfolio.

For the six months ended August 31, 2010, total investment income decreased \$2.5 million, or 29.9%, compared to the six months ended August 31, 2009. The decline in total investment income for the six months ended August 31, 2010 versus the six months ended August 31, 2009 was primarily due to a smaller total average portfolio.

For the three and six months ended August 31, 2010, total PIK income was \$0.2 million, and \$0.6 million, respectively. For the three and six months ended August 31, 2009, total PIK income was \$0.3 million and \$0.5 million, respectively.

Operating Expenses

The composition of our operating expenses for the three and six months ended August 31, 2010 and 2009 was as follows:

Operating Expenses

	For the Three Months Ended	
	August 31, 2010	August 31, 2009
	(\$ in thousand)	
Interest and credit facility expense	\$ 738	\$ 1,406
Base management fees	423	505
Professional fees	1,615	342
Incentive management fees	—	—
Administrator expenses	173	172
Insurance expenses	172	223
Directors fees	108	63
General and administrative expenses	142	66
Total operating expenses before manager waiver and reimbursement	\$ 3,371	\$ 2,777

	For the six months ended	
	August 31, 2010	August 31, 2009
	(\$ in thousand)	
Interest and credit facility expense	\$ 1,569	\$ 2,048
Base management fees	835	1,053
Professional fees	2,757	682
Incentive management fees	—	322
Administrator expenses	328	344
Insurance expenses	366	430
Directors fees	273	145
General and administrative expenses	206	126
Total operating expenses before manager waiver and reimbursement	\$ 6,334	\$ 5,150

For the three months ended August 31, 2010, total operating expenses before manager expense waiver and reimbursement increased \$0.6 million, or 21.4% compared to the three months ended August 31, 2009. For the six months ended August 31, 2010 total operating expenses before manager expense waiver and reimbursement increased \$1.2 million, or 23.0% compared to the three months ended August 31, 2009. These increases were primarily attributable to an increase in professional fees offset by a decrease in interest and credit facility expense attributable to a decrease in the amount of our outstanding debt, in each case, in connection with or as a result of the recapitalization transaction described above.

As discussed above, the decrease in interest and credit facility expense for the three and six months ended August 31, 2010 is primarily attributable to a decrease in the amount of outstanding debt, partially offset by an increase in the interest rate payable on our outstanding debt, during such periods. In this regard, there were outstanding balances under our revolving securitized credit facility with Deutsche Bank of \$37.0 million at February 28, 2010 and \$33.8 million at May 31, 2010, which

were repaid on July 30, 2010 in connection with the recapitalization transaction, including through the use of \$20 million of borrowings under the senior secured revolving credit facility with Madison Capital Funding. Moreover, outstanding balances under our revolving securitized credit facility with Deutsche Bank at August 31, 2009, May 31, 2009 and February 28, 2009 were \$49.9, \$57.8 and \$59.0 million, respectively. For the three and six month periods ended August 31, 2010, the weighted average interest rate on our outstanding indebtedness was 8.85% and 9.10%, respectively, compared to 6.07% and 4.92% for the same periods in the prior year.

Net Realized Gains/Losses from Investments

For the three months ended August 31, 2010, we had no significant sales, repayments, exits or restructurings. For the six months ended August 31, 2010, we had \$2.8 million of sales, repayments, exits or restructurings resulting in \$2.5 million of net realized losses. The most significant realized gains and losses during the six months ended August 31, 2010 were as follows:

Six months ended August 31, 2010

<u>Issuer</u>	<u>Asset Type</u>	<u>Gross Proceeds</u>	<u>Cost</u>	<u>Net Realized Gain/(Loss)</u>
			(\$ in thousands)	
Custom Direct, Inc.	First Lien Term Loan	\$ 1,832	\$ (1,535)	\$ 297
Legacy Cabinets, Inc.	Second Lien Term Loan	139	(2,002)	(1,863)
Legacy Cabinets, Inc.	First Lien Term Loan	502	(1,496)	(994)

For the three and six months ended August 31, 2009, we had \$1.0 million of net realized losses. The most significant realized gains and losses during the three and six months ended August 31, 2009 were as follows:

<u>Issuer</u>	<u>Asset Type</u>	<u>Gross Proceeds</u>	<u>Cost</u>	<u>Net Realized Gain/(Loss)</u>
		(\$ in thousands)		
Atlantis Plastics Films, Inc.	First Lien Term Loan	\$ 463	\$ —	\$ 463
Asurion Corporation	First Lien Term Loan	1,930	(1,741)	189
Big Train, Inc.	First Lien Term Loan	439	(351)	88
Blaze Recycling & Metals, LLC	Senior Secured Notes	1,538	(2,495)	(957)
M/C Communications, LLC	First Lien Term Loan	853	(1,675)	(822)
IPC Systems, Inc.	First Lien Term Loan	30	(39)	(9)

Net Unrealized Appreciation/Depreciation on Investments

For the three months ended August 31, 2010, our investments had a decrease in net unrealized depreciation of \$4.2 million versus an increase in net unrealized depreciation of \$16.2 million for the three months ended August 31, 2009. For the six months ended August 31, 2010, our investments had a decrease in net unrealized depreciation of \$9.4 million versus an increase in net unrealized depreciation

of \$13.4 million for the six months ended August 31, 2009. The most significant cumulative changes in unrealized appreciation and depreciation for the six months ended August 31, 2010, were the following:

Three months ended August 31, 2010

<u>Issuer</u>	<u>Asset Type</u>	<u>Cost</u>	<u>Fair Value</u>	<u>Total Unrealized Depreciation</u>	<u>Year-to-Date Change in Unrealized Appreciation/ (Depreciation)</u>
				(\$ in thousands)	
Terphane Holdings Corp.	Senior Secured Notes	\$ 10,437	\$ 10,191	\$ (246)	\$ 400
Penton Media, Inc.	First Lien Term Loan	4,008	3,390	(618)	(88)
McMillin Companies, LLC	Senior Secured Notes	7,377	3,832	(3,546)	154
GSCIC CLO	Other/Structured Finance Securities	29,233	22,838	(6,395)	6,140
Jason Incorporated	Unsecured Notes	13,700	1,267	(12,433)	(421)
Energy Alloys, LLC	Second Lien Term Loan	6,333	101	(6,231)	(1,121)
Grant U.S. Holdings, LLP	Second Lien Term Loan	6,349	366	(5,984)	207
Elyria Foundry Company, LLC	Senior Secured Notes	4,900	4,250	(650)	448

The \$6.1 million net unrealized appreciation in our investment in the GSCIC CLO subordinated notes was due to a decrease in the assumed portfolio default rate (based on better than forecast actual default rates), a decrease in the assumed recovery rate, and a decrease of "CCC" rated investments and defaulted securities in the portfolio. The decrease in unrealized depreciation in our investments in McMillin Companies, LLC and Elyria Foundry Company, LLC, were due to improved visibility of the outlook for these companies. The increase in unrealized depreciation in our investments in Jason Incorporated and Energy Alloy were due to declining prospects for each of the companies. The change in the fair values of our investments in Grant U.S. Holdings and Penton Media, Inc. were primarily due to fluctuations in the market quotations obtained for these investments compared to the prior period.

Net Unrealized Appreciation/Depreciation on Derivatives

For the three months ended August 31, 2010, changes in the value of the interest rate caps resulted in unrealized appreciation of \$0.01 million versus an unrealized appreciation of \$0.01 million for the three months ended August 31, 2009. For the six months ended August 31, 2010, changes in the value of the interest rate caps purchased pursuant to the credit facilities resulted in an unrealized depreciation of \$0.02 million versus an unrealized appreciation of \$0.05 million for the six months ended August 31, 2009. For a more detailed discussion of the interest rate caps, see "Note 9. Interest Rate Cap Agreements" to our consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this prospectus.

Changes in Net Asset Value from Operations

For the three months ended August 31, 2010, we recorded a net increase in net assets resulting from operations of \$6.7 million versus a net decrease in net assets resulting from operations of \$16.1 million for the three months ended August 31, 2009. The difference is attributable to increases in realized losses on our investments, and decreases in net investment income offset by a decrease in unrealized depreciation between for the three months ended August 31, 2010, as compared to the same period in the prior year. Based on 2,047,987 and 829,138 weighted average common shares outstanding for the three months ended August 31, 2010 and August 31, 2009, our per share net increase in net assets resulting from operations was \$3.27 for the three months ended August 31, 2010 versus a per share net decrease in net assets from operations of \$19.40 for the three months ended August 31, 2009.

For the six months ended August 31, 2010, we recorded a net increase in net assets resulting from operations of \$9.4 million versus a net decrease in net assets resulting from operations of \$10.7 million for the six months ended August 31, 2009. The difference is primarily attributable to a decrease in unrealized depreciation on our investments, partially offset by an increase in realized losses on our investments and a decrease in net investment income for the six months ended August 31, 2010, as compared to the same period in the prior year. Based on 1,870,999 and 829,138 weighted average common shares outstanding for the six months ended August 31, 2010 and August 31, 2009, our per share net increase in net assets resulting from operations was \$5.00 for the six months ended August 31, 2010 versus a per share net decrease resulting from operations of \$12.93 for the six months ended August 31, 2009.

For the years ended February 28, 2010 and 2009 and February 29, 2008

Operating results for the years ended February 28, 2010 and 2009 and February 29, 2008 are as follows:

	For The Year Ended		
	February 28, 2010	February 28, 2009 (\$ in thousands)	February 29, 2008
Total investment income	\$ 15,617	\$ 23,387	\$ 21,386
Total expenses before waiver and reimbursement	10,547	10,431	12,339
Total expense waiver and reimbursement	(671)	(1,010)	(1,789)
Total expenses net of expense waiver and reimbursement	9,876	9,421	10,550
Net investment income before income taxes	5,741	13,966	10,836
Income tax expense, including excise tax	(27)	(140)	(89)
Net investment income	5,714	13,826	10,747
Net realized gains (losses)	(6,654)	(7,143)	3,908
Net unrealized losses	(9,523)	(27,998)	(20,106)
Net decrease in net assets resulting from operations	<u>\$ (10,463)</u>	<u>\$ (21,315)</u>	<u>\$ (5,451)</u>

Investment Income

The composition of our investment income in each period was as follows:

	Investment Income		
	February 28, 2010	February 28, 2009 (\$ in thousands)	February 29, 2008
Interest from investments	\$ 13,300	\$ 20,967	\$ 20,378
Management of GSCIC CLO	2,057	2,050	599
Interest from cash and cash equivalents and other income	260	370	409
Total	<u>\$ 15,617</u>	<u>\$ 23,387</u>	<u>\$ 21,386</u>

For the year ended February 28, 2010, total investment income decreased \$7.8 million, or 33% compared to the fiscal year ended February 28, 2009. The decrease is predominantly attributable to a decrease in the effective interest rate earned on our investment in the subordinated notes of GSCIC CLO, an increase in the allowance for impaired loans and bonds, and a smaller total average portfolio. Interest income from our investment in the subordinated notes of GSCIC CLO decreased \$2.0 million, or 45%, to \$2.4 million for the year ended February 28, 2010 from \$4.4 million for the fiscal year

ended February 28, 2009. The allowance for impaired loans and bonds increased \$2.1 million, for the year ended February 28, 2010 from no allowance for the fiscal year ended February 28, 2009.

For the year ended February 28, 2009, total investment income increased \$2.0 million, or 9.3% compared to the fiscal year ended February 29, 2008. The increase is predominantly attributable to the management fee earned from GSCIC CLO during the fiscal year ended February 28, 2009 and our being operational for only eleven months during the fiscal year ended February 29, 2008.

For the fiscal years ended February 28, 2010 and 2009 and February 29, 2008, total PIK income was \$0.9 million, \$0.8 million and \$0.4 million, respectively.

Operating Expenses

The composition of our operating expenses in each period was as follows:

	February 28, 2010	February 28, 2009	February 29, 2008
	(\$ in thousands)		
Interest and credit facility expense	\$ 4,096	\$ 2,605	\$ 5,031
Base management fees	1,951	2,680	2,939
Professional fees	2,071	1,166	1,410
Incentive management fees	328	1,752	711
Administrator expenses	671	961	892
Insurance expenses	870	682	587
Directors fees	295	295	314
General and administrative expenses	265	290	262
Other	—	—	193
Total operating expenses before manager waiver and reimbursement	<u>\$ 10,547</u>	<u>\$ 10,431</u>	<u>\$ 12,339</u>

For the year ended February 28, 2010, total operating expenses before manager expense waiver and reimbursement increased \$0.1 million, or 1.1% compared to the fiscal year ended February 28, 2009. For the year ended February 28, 2009, total operating expenses before manager expense waiver and reimbursement decreased \$1.9 million, or 15.4% compared to the fiscal year ended February 29, 2008.

For the year ended February 28, 2010, the increase in interest and credit facility expense is primarily attributable to an increase in the interest rate on our revolving securitized credit facility with Deutsche Bank AG, New York Branch from the commercial paper rate plus 70 basis points to the greater of the commercial paper rate and Deutsche Bank's prime rate plus 4.00% plus a default rate of 2.00%, and a one time non-cash charge of \$0.5 million as a result of the write-off of deferred financing costs on such credit facility, in each case, as a result of our July 30, 2009 event of default (please see "—Financial Condition, Liquidity and Capital Resources" below for more information). For the year ended February 28, 2010, the weighted average interest rate on the revolving securitized credit facility with Deutsche Bank AG, New York Branch was 6.80% compared to 3.59% for the fiscal year ended February 28, 2009.

For the year ended February 28, 2009, the decrease in interest and credit facility expense is primarily attributable to decreased borrowing under the revolving securitized credit facility with Deutsche Bank AG, New York Branch (please see "—Financial Condition, Liquidity and Capital Resources" below for more information).

For the year ended February 28, 2010, base management fees decreased \$0.7 million, or 27.2% compared to the fiscal year ended February 28, 2009. For the year ended February 28, 2009, base management fees decreased \$0.3 million, or 8.8% compared to the fiscal year ended February 29, 2008.

The reduction in base management fees results from the decrease in the average value of our total net assets and the continued reduction in the total portfolio size.

For the year ended February 28, 2010, professional fees increased \$0.9 million, or 77.6% compared to the fiscal year ended February 28, 2009. The increase in professional fees is attributable to additional legal and professional fees associated with the evaluation of strategic transaction opportunities including the stock purchase transaction with Saratoga Investment Advisors and certain of its affiliates described elsewhere in this prospectus. For the year ended February 28, 2009, professional fees decreased \$0.2 million, or 17.3% compared to the fiscal year ended February 29, 2008.

For the year ended February 28, 2010, incentive management fees decreased \$1.4 million, or 81.3% compared to the fiscal year ended February 28, 2009. The decrease in incentive management fees is primarily attributable to the decrease in investment income and the increase in operating expenses which resulted in a failure to meet the quarterly hurdle rate of 1.875% for the quarters ended August 31, 2009 and November 30, 2009 resulting in no incentive management fees for these quarters. In connection with the consummation of the stock purchase transaction with Saratoga Investment Advisors and certain of its affiliates described elsewhere in this prospectus, the outstanding incentive fees owed to our former external investment adviser were waived. See "—Overview" above for more information.

For the year ended February 28, 2009, incentive management fees increased \$1.0 million, or 146.3%, compared to the fiscal year ended February 29, 2008. The increase in incentive management fees resulted from the combination of higher net investment income and lower operating expenses between the two periods, and was partially offset by a decrease in base management fees resulting from a decrease in the average value of our total net assets, and decreased professional fees.

For the year ended February 28, 2010, manager expense waiver and reimbursement decreased \$0.3 million, or 33.6% compared to the fiscal year ended February 28, 2009. The decrease is primarily attributable to lower total compensation expense incurred by our former administrator relating to the allocation of those persons providing administrative support and services to the Company.

For the year ended February 28, 2009, manager expense waiver and reimbursement decreased \$0.8 million, or 43.5% compared to the fiscal year ended February 28, 2009. The decrease was due to the termination of the expense reimbursement agreement as of March 23, 2008, pursuant to which our former external investment adviser had reimbursed the Company for operating expenses (other than investment advisory and management fees and interest and credit facility expenses) in excess of 1.55% of net assets attributable to common stock.

Net Realized Gains/Losses on Sales of Investments

For the fiscal year ended February 28, 2010, the Company had \$15.2 million of sales, repayments, exits or restructurings resulting in \$6.7 million of net realized losses. Net realized losses were comprised of \$1.1 million of gross realized gains and \$7.8 million of gross realized losses. The most significant realized gains and losses during the year ended February 28, 2010 were as follows:

Fiscal Year Ended February 28, 2010

<u>Issuer</u>	<u>Asset Type</u>	<u>Gross Proceeds</u>	<u>Cost</u>	<u>Net Realized Gain/(Loss)</u>
			(\$ in thousands)	
Atlantis Plastics Films, Inc.	First Lien Term Loan	\$ 521	\$ —	\$ 482
Asurion Corporation	First Lien Term Loan	1,930	(1,725)	205
Edgen Murray II, L.P.	Second Lien Term Loan	3,000	(2,832)	168
USS Mergerco, Inc.	Second Lien Term Loan	3,159	(5,847)	(2,688)
Targus Group International, Inc.	Second Lien Term Loan	2,121	(4,793)	(2,672)
Blaze Recycling & Metals, LLC	Senior Secured Notes	1,538	(2,495)	(957)

For the fiscal year ended February 28, 2009, the Company had \$49.2 million of sales, repayments or exits resulting in \$7.2 million of net realized losses. Net realized losses were comprised of \$0.6 million of gross realized gains and \$7.8 million of gross realized losses. The most significant realized gains and losses during the year ended February 28, 2009 were as follows:

Fiscal Year Ended February 28, 2009

Issuer	Asset Type	Gross Proceeds	(\$ in thousands)		Net Realized Gain/(Loss)
			Cost		
Key Safety Systems	First Lien Term Loan	\$ 2,063	\$ 1,857		\$ 206
SILLC Holdings, LLC	Second Lien Term Loan	23,049	22,878		171
EuroFresh, Inc.	Unsecured Notes	2,880	6,900		(4,020)
Atlantis Plastics Films, Inc.	First Lien Term Loan	3,073	6,053		(2,980)
Claire's Stores, Inc.	First Lien Term Loan	2,103	2,584		(481)
Jason Incorporated	Unsecured Notes	1,581	1,700		(119)

For the fiscal year ended February 29, 2008, the Company had \$141.8 million of sales, repayments or exits resulting in \$3.2 million of net realized gains. Net realized gains were comprised of \$4.1 million of gross realized gains and \$0.9 million of gross realized losses. The most significant realized gains and losses during the year ended February 29, 2008 were as follows:

Fiscal Year Ended February 29, 2008

Issuer	Asset Type	Gross Proceeds	(\$ in thousands)		Net Realized Gain/(Loss)
			Cost		
Sportcraft, LTD	Second Lien Term Loan	\$ 9,000	\$ 7,302		\$ 1,698
SILLC Holdings, LLC	Senior Secured Notes	22,821	21,838		983
McMillin Companies, LLC	Senior Secured Notes	3,300	3,066		234

Net Unrealized Appreciation/Depreciation on Investments

For the year ended February 28, 2010, the Company had net unrealized losses of \$9.5 million, which was comprised of \$7.4 million in unrealized appreciation, \$25.5 million in unrealized depreciation and \$8.6 million related to the reversal of prior period net unrealized depreciation recorded upon the exit of an investment. The most significant changes in net unrealized appreciation and depreciation for the year ended February 28, 2010 are as follows:

Fiscal Year Ended February 28, 2010

Issuer	Asset Type	Cost	Fair Value	(\$ in thousands)	
				Total Unrealized Depreciation	YTD Change in Unrealized Appreciation/Depreciation
Terphane Holdings Corp.	Senior Secured Notes	\$ 10,437	\$ 9,791	\$ (646)	\$ 2,091
Penton Media, Inc.	First Lien Term Loan	3,908	3,478	(430)	1,286
IDI Acquisition Corp.	Senior Secured Notes	3,679	3,621	(58)	1,136
Jason Incorporated	Unsecured Notes	13,700	1,688	(12,012)	(8,190)
GSCIC CLO	Other/Structured Finance Securities	29,233	16,698	(12,535)	(4,970)
Energy Alloys, LLC	Second Lien Term Loan	6,239	1,129	(5,110)	(4,197)

For the year ended February 28, 2009, the Company had net unrealized losses of \$28.0 million, which was comprised of \$0.1 million in unrealized appreciation, \$36.1 million in unrealized depreciation and \$8.0 million related to the reversal of prior period net unrealized depreciation recorded upon the

exit of an investment. The most significant changes in net unrealized appreciation and depreciation for the year ended February 28, 2009 are as follows:

Fiscal Year Ended February 28, 2009

<u>Issuer</u>	<u>Asset Type</u>	<u>Cost</u>	<u>Fair Value</u>	<u>Total Unrealized Depreciation</u>	<u>YTD Change in Unrealized Depreciation</u>
				(\$ in thousands)	
GSCIC CLO	Other/Structured Finance Securities	\$ 29,905	\$ 22,341	\$ (7,564)	\$ (6,480)
Jason Incorporated	Unsecured Notes	13,700	9,878	(3,822)	(3,453)
Grant U.S. Holdings LLP	Second Lien Term Loan	6,140	2,388	(3,752)	(2,553)
McMillin Companies, LLC	Unsecured Notes	7,295	3,490	(3,805)	(2,522)
Penton Media, Inc.	First Lien Term Loan	3,724	2,008	(1,716)	(1,906)
Network Communications	Unsecured Notes	5,082	2,503	(2,579)	(1,884)
Terphane Holdings Corp.	Senior Secured Notes	10,431	7,694	(2,737)	(1,863)

The \$6.5 million net unrealized depreciation in our investment in the GSCIC CLO subordinated notes was due to an increase in the assumed portfolio default rate and present value discount rate in our discounted cash flow model. These changes were made to reflect the current market environment for collateralized loan obligation fund equity investments and not as a result of any change in the underlying GSCIC CLO portfolio.

For the year ended February 29, 2008, the Company had net unrealized losses of \$20.1 million, which was comprised of \$0.5 million in unrealized appreciation and \$20.6 million in unrealized depreciation. The most significant changes in net unrealized appreciation and depreciation for the year ended February 29, 2008 are as follows:

Fiscal Year Ended February 29, 2008

<u>Issuer</u>	<u>Asset Type</u>	<u>Cost</u>	<u>Fair Value</u>	<u>Total Unrealized Depreciation</u>	<u>YTD Change in Unrealized Depreciation</u>
				(\$ in thousands)	
Eurofresh, Inc.	Unsecured Notes	\$ 6,891	\$ 3,850	\$ (3,041)	\$ (3,041)
SILLC Holdings, LLC	Second Lien Term Loan	22,865	20,283	(2,582)	(2,582)
Atlantis Plastics Films, Inc.	First Lien Term Loan	6,492	4,298	(2,194)	(2,194)
Bankruptcy Management	Second Lien Term Loan	4,902	3,555	(1,347)	(1,347)
McMillin Companies LLC	Unsecured Notes	7,195	5,912	(1,283)	(1,283)
Grant U.S. Holdings LLP	Second Lien Term Loan	5,365	4,167	(1,198)	(1,198)

Net Realized Gains/Losses on Derivatives

For the fiscal year ended February 28, 2009, the Company recorded a net realized gain on derivatives of \$30,454 relating to our investment in the GSCIC CLO warehouse facility. For the fiscal year ended February 29, 2008, the Company recorded a net realized gain on derivatives of \$0.7 million from the same warehouse facility (see "—Off-balance sheet arrangements" below).

Net Unrealized Appreciation/Depreciation on Derivatives

For the fiscal year ended February 28, 2010, changes in the value of the interest rate caps purchased pursuant to the credit facilities resulted in an unrealized appreciation of \$2,634 versus an unrealized depreciation of \$37,221 and \$54,266 for the fiscal years ended February 28, 2009 and February 29, 2008. For a more detailed discussion of the interest rate caps, see "Note 9. Interest Rate Cap Agreements" to our audited financial statements included elsewhere in this prospectus.

Changes in Net Asset Value from Operations

For the fiscal years ended February 28, 2010 and 2009 and February 29, 2008, we recorded a net decrease in net assets resulting from operations of \$10.5 million, \$21.3 million and \$5.5 million, respectively. Based on 10,613,507 weighted average common shares outstanding as of February 28, 2010, our per share net decrease in net assets resulting from operations was \$0.99 for the fiscal year ended February 28, 2010. This compares to a per share decrease in net assets resulting from operations of \$2.57 for the fiscal year ended February 28, 2009 (based on 8,291,384 weighted average common shares outstanding as of February 28, 2009) and a per share decrease in net assets resulting from operations of \$0.70 for the fiscal year ended February 29, 2008 (based on 7,761,965 weighted average common shares outstanding for the fiscal year ended February 29, 2008).

Financial Condition, Liquidity and Capital Resources

On April 11, 2007, we entered into a \$100.0 million revolving securitized credit facility (the "Revolving Facility"). On May 1, 2007, we entered into a \$25.7 million term securitized credit facility (the "Term Facility" and, together with the Revolving Facility, the "Facilities"), which was fully drawn at closing. In December 2007, we consolidated the Facilities by using a draw under the Revolving Facility to repay the Term Facility. In response to the market wide decline in financial asset prices, which negatively affected the value of our portfolio, we terminated the revolving period of the Revolving Facility effective January 14, 2009 and commenced a two-year amortization period during which all principal proceeds from the collateral was used to repay outstanding borrowings. In March 2009, we amended the Revolving Facility to decrease the minimum required collateralization and increase the portion of the portfolio that can be invested in "CCC" rated investments in return for an increased interest rate and expedited amortization.

On July 30, 2009, an event of default under the Revolving Facility occurred. As a result of this event of default, the lender under the Revolving Facility had the right to accelerate repayment of the outstanding indebtedness and to foreclose and liquidate the collateral pledged thereunder. Due to the event of default, the interest rate on the Revolving Facility increased from the commercial paper rate plus 4.00% to an interest rate at February 28, 2010 and May 31, 2010 of 9.25%.

At May 31, 2010 and February 28, 2010, we had \$33.8 million and \$37.0 million, respectively, in borrowings under the Revolving Facility versus \$59.9 million in borrowings at February 28, 2009.

On July 30, 2010, we used the net proceeds from the stock purchase transaction with Saratoga Investment Advisors and certain of its affiliates and a portion of the funds available to us under the senior secured revolving credit facility with Madison Capital Funding to pay the full amount of principal and accrued interest, including default interest, outstanding under the Revolving Facility. Below is a summary of the terms of the \$40 million senior secured revolving credit facility we have with Madison Capital Funding (the "Replacement Facility").

Availability. The Company can draw up to the lesser of (i) \$40 million (the "Facility Amount") and (ii) the product of the applicable advance rate (which varies from 50% to 75% depending on the type of loan asset) and the value, determined in accordance with the Replacement Facility (the "Adjusted Borrowing Value"), of certain "eligible" loan assets pledged as security for the loan (the "Borrowing Base"), in each case less (a) the amount of any undrawn funding commitments the Company has under any loan asset and which are not covered by amounts in the Unfunded Exposure Account referred to below (the "Unfunded Exposure Amount") and (b) outstanding borrowings. Each loan asset held by the Company as of the date on which the Replacement Facility is closed will be valued as of that date and each loan asset that the Company acquires after such date will be valued at the lowest of its fair value, its face value (excluding accrued interest) and the purchase price paid for such loan asset. Adjustments to the value of a loan asset will be made to reflect, among other things,

changes in its fair value, a default by the obligor on the loan asset, insolvency of the obligor, acceleration of the loan asset, and certain modifications to the terms of the loan asset.

The Replacement Facility contains limitations on the type of loan assets that are "eligible" to be included in the Borrowing Base and as to the concentration level of certain categories of loan assets in the Borrowing Base such as restrictions on geographic and industry concentrations, asset size and quality, payment frequency, status and terms, average life, and collateral interests. In addition, if an asset is to remain an "eligible" loan asset, the Company may not make changes to the payment, amortization, collateral and certain other terms of the loan assets without the consent of the administrative agent that will either result in subordination of the loan asset or be materially adverse to the lenders.

At any time prior to the second anniversary of the closing of the Replacement Facility and subject to certain conditions, the Company may request an increase in the Facility Amount of up to \$60 million for a combined aggregate Facility Amount of \$100 million.

Collateral. The Replacement Facility is secured by substantially all of the assets of the Company and includes the subordinated notes ("CLO Notes") issued by GSCIC CLO and the Company's rights under the CLO Management Agreement (as defined below).

Interest Rate and Fees. Under the Replacement Facility, funds are borrowed from or through certain lenders at the greater of the prevailing LIBOR rate and 2.00%, plus an applicable margin of 5.50%. At the Company's option, funds may be borrowed based on an alternative base rate, which in no event will be less than 3.00%, and the applicable margin over such alternative base rate is 4.50%. In addition, the Company will pay the lenders a commitment fee of 0.75% per year on the unused amount of the Replacement Facility for the duration of the Revolving Period (defined below). Accrued interest and commitment fees are payable monthly. The Company is also obligated to pay certain other fees to the lenders in connection with the closing of the Replacement Facility.

Revolving Period and Maturity Date. The Company may make and repay borrowings under the Replacement Facility for a period of three years following the closing of the Replacement Facility (the "Revolving Period"). The Revolving Period may be terminated at an earlier time by the Company or, upon the occurrence of an event of default, by action of the lenders or automatically. All borrowings and other amounts payable under the Replacement Facility are due and payable in full five years after the end of the Revolving Period.

Collateral Tests. It is a condition precedent to any borrowing under the Replacement Facility that the principal amount outstanding under the Replacement Facility, after giving effect to the proposed borrowings, not exceed the lesser of the Borrowing Base or the Facility Amount (the "Borrowing Base Test"). In addition to satisfying the Borrowing Base Test, the following tests must also be satisfied (together with Borrowing Base Test, the "Collateral Tests"):

- *Interest Coverage Ratio.* The ratio (expressed as a percentage) of interest collections with respect to pledged loan assets, less certain fees and expenses relating to the Replacement Facility, to accrued interest and commitment fees and any breakage costs payable to the lenders under the Replacement Facility for the last 6 payment periods must equal at least 175%.
- *Overcollateralization Ratio.* The ratio (expressed as a percentage) of the aggregate Adjusted Borrowing Value of "eligible" pledged loan assets plus the fair value of certain ineligible pledged loan assets and the CLO Notes (in each case, subject to certain adjustments) to outstanding borrowings under the Replacement Facility plus the Unfunded Exposure Amount must equal at least 200%.
- *Weighted Average FMV Test.* The aggregate adjusted or weighted value of "eligible" pledged loan assets as a percentage of the aggregate outstanding principal balance of "eligible" pledged loan

assets must be equal to or greater than 72% and 80% during the one-year periods prior to the first and second anniversary of the closing date, respectively, and 85% at all times thereafter.

The Replacement Facility also requires payment of outstanding borrowings or replacement of pledged loan assets upon the Company's breach of its representation and warranty that pledged loan assets included in the Borrowing Base are "eligible" loan assets. Such payments or replacements must equal the lower of the amount by which the Borrowing Base is overstated as a result of such breach or any deficiency under the Collateral Tests at the time of repayment or replacement. Compliance with the Collateral Tests is also a condition to the discretionary sale of pledged loan assets by the Company.

Priority of Payments. During the Revolving Period, the priority of payments provisions of the Replacement Facility require, after payment of specified fees and expenses and any necessary funding of the Unfunded Exposure Account, that collections of principal from the loan assets and, to the extent that these are insufficient, collections of interest from the loan assets, be applied on each payment date to payment of outstanding borrowings if the Borrowing Base Test, the Overcollateralization Ratio and the Interest Coverage Ratio would not otherwise be met. Similarly, following termination of the Revolving Period, collections of interest are required to be applied, after payment of certain fees and expenses, to cure any deficiencies in the Borrowing Base Test, the Interest Coverage Ratio and the Overcollateralization Ratio as of the relevant payment date.

Reserve Account. The Replacement Facility requires the Company to set aside an amount equal to the sum of accrued interest, commitment fees and administrative agent fees due and payable on the next succeeding three payment dates (or corresponding to three payment periods). If for any monthly period during which fees and other payments accrue, the aggregate Adjusted Borrowing Value of "eligible" pledged loan assets which do not pay cash interest at least quarterly exceeds 15% of the aggregate Adjusted Borrowing Value of "eligible" pledged loan assets, the Company is required to set aside such interest and fees due and payable on the next succeeding six payment dates. Amounts in the reserve account can be applied solely to the payment of administrative agent fees, commitment fees, accrued and unpaid interest and any breakage costs payable to the lenders.

Unfunded Exposure Account. With respect to revolver or delayed draw loan assets, the Company is required to set aside in a designated account (the "Unfunded Exposure Account") 100% of its outstanding and undrawn funding commitments with respect to such loan assets. The Unfunded Exposure Account is funded at the time the Company acquires a revolver or delayed draw loan asset and requests a related borrowing under the Replacement Facility. The Unfunded Exposure Account is funded through a combination of proceeds of the requested borrowing and other Company funds, and if for any reason such amounts are insufficient, through application of the priority of payment provisions described above.

Operating Expenses. The priority of payments provision of the Replacement Facility provides for the payment of certain operating expenses of the Company out of collections on principal and interest during the Revolving Period and out of collections on interest following the termination of the Revolving Period in accordance with the priority established in such provision. The operating expenses payable pursuant to the priority of payment provisions is limited to \$350,000 for each monthly payment date or \$2.5 million for the immediately preceding period of twelve consecutive monthly payment dates. This ceiling can be increased by the lesser of 5% or the percentage increase in the fair market value of all the Company's assets only on the first monthly payment date to occur after each one-year anniversary following the closing of the Replacement Facility. Upon the occurrence of a Manager Event (described below), the consent of the administrative agent is required in order to pay operating expenses through the priority of payments provision.

Events of Default. The Replacement Facility contains certain negative covenants, customary representations and warranties and affirmative covenants and events of default. The Replacement

Facility does not contain grace periods for breach by the Company of certain covenants, including, without limitation, preservation of existence, negative pledge, change of name or jurisdiction and separate legal entity status of the Company covenants and certain other customary covenants. Other events of default under the Replacement Facility include, among other things, the following:

- an Interest Coverage Ratio of less than 150%;
- an Overcollateralization Ratio of less than 175%;
- the removal of any independent director of the Company without "cause" or without giving prior written notice to the administrative agent, or the appointment of an independent director of the Company who is not provided by a nationally recognized service reasonably acceptable to the administrative agent without the consent of the administrative agent;
- the filing of certain ERISA or tax liens;
- the occurrence of certain "Manager Events" such as:
 - failure by Saratoga Investment Advisors and its affiliates to maintain collectively, directly or indirectly, a cash equity investment in the Company in an amount equal to at least \$5,000,000 at any time prior to the third anniversary of the closing date;
 - failure of the management agreement between Saratoga Investment Advisors and the Company to be in full force and effect;
 - indictment or conviction of Saratoga Investment Advisors or any "key person" for a felony offense, or any fraud, embezzlement or misappropriation of funds by Saratoga Investment Advisors or any "key person" and, in the case of "key persons," without a reputable, experienced individual reasonably satisfactory to Madison Capital Funding appointed to replace such key person within 30 days;
 - resignation, termination, disability or death of a "key person" or failure of any "key person" to provide active participation in Saratoga Investment Advisors' daily activities, all without a reputable, experienced individual reasonably satisfactory to Madison Capital Funding appointed within 30 days; or
 - occurrence of any event constituting "cause" under the Collateral Management Agreement between the Company and GSCIC CLO (the "CLO Management Agreement"), delivery of a notice under Section 12(c) of the CLO Management Agreement with respect to the removal of the Company as collateral manager or the Company ceases to act as collateral manager under the CLO Management Agreement

Conditions to Acquisitions and Pledges of Loan Assets. The Replacement Facility imposes certain additional conditions to the acquisition and pledge of additional loan assets. Among other things, the Company may not acquire additional loan assets without the prior written consent of the administrative agent until such time that the administrative agent indicates in writing its satisfaction with Saratoga Investment Advisors' policies, personnel and processes relating to the loan assets.

Fees and Expenses. The Company paid certain fees and reimbursed Madison Capital Funding for the aggregate amount of all documented, out-of-pocket costs and expenses, including the reasonable fees and expenses of lawyers, incurred by Madison Capital Funding in connection with the Replacement Facility and the carrying out of any and all acts contemplated thereunder up to and as of the date of closing of the stock purchase transaction with Saratoga Investment Advisors and certain of its affiliates. These amounts totaled \$1,914,432.

As of January 6, 2011, we had \$10.25 million outstanding under the Replacement Facility.

Our asset coverage ratio, as defined in the 1940 Act, was 250%, 215% and 225% for the years ended February 28, 2010 and 2009 and February 29, 2008, respectively, and 498% as of August 31, 2010.

At August 31, 2010, February 28, 2010 and 2009 and February 29, 2008, the fair value of investments, cash and cash equivalents and cash and cash equivalents, securitization accounts were as follows:

	At August 31, 2010		At February 28, 2010		At February 28, 2009		February 29, 2008	
	Fair Value	Percent of Total	Fair Value	Percent of Total	Fair Value	Percent of Total	Fair Value	Percent of Total
	(\$ in thousands)							
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 1,863	1.9%	\$ 3,352	3.6%	\$ 6,356	5.0%	\$ 1,073	0.6%
Cash and cash equivalents, securitization accounts	308	0.3	226	0.2	1,178	0.9	14,581	7.7
First lien term loans	13,996	14.5	16,653	17.9	17,118	13.5	26,362	14.0
Second lien term loans	19,469	20.2	20,267	21.8	41,043	32.5	62,446	33.1
Senior secured notes	29,154	30.2	27,742	29.9	25,832	20.4	31,657	16.8
Unsecured notes	4,166	4.3	5,690	6.1	12,381	9.8	23,280	12.4
Structured finance securities	22,838	23.6	16,698	18.0	22,341	17.7	28,915	15.3
Common stock	4,792	5.0	2,323	2.5	89	0.1	—	—
Other/limited partnership interests	—	—	—	—	109	0.1	176	0.1
Total	\$ 96,586	100.0%	\$ 92,951	100.0%	\$ 126,447	100.0%	\$ 188,490	100.0%

On November 12, 2010, our board of directors declared a dividend of \$4.40 per share to shareholders payable in cash or shares of our common stock, in accordance with the provisions of the IRS Revenue Procedure 2010-12, which allows a publicly-traded regulated investment company to satisfy its distribution requirements with a distribution paid partly in common stock provided that at least 10% of the distribution is payable in cash. The dividend was paid on December 29, 2010 to common shareholders of record on November 19, 2010.

Based on shareholder elections, the dividend consisted of \$1.2 million in cash and 596,235 shares of common stock, or 22% of our outstanding common stock prior to the dividend payment. The amount of cash elected to be received was greater than the cash limit of 10.0% of the aggregate dividend amount, thus resulting in the payment of a combination of cash and stock to shareholders who elected to receive cash. The number of shares of common stock comprising the stock portion was calculated based on a price of \$17.8049 per share, which equaled the volume weighted average trading price per share of the common stock on December 20, 21 and 22, 2010.

On November 13, 2009, our board of directors declared a dividend of \$1.825 per share payable on December 31, 2009, to common stockholders of record on November 25, 2009. Shareholders had the option to receive payment of the dividend in cash, shares of common stock, or a combination of cash and shares of common stock, provided that the aggregate cash payable to all shareholders was limited to \$2.1 million or \$0.25 per share.

Based on shareholder elections, the dividend consisted of \$2.1 million in cash and 8,648,725 shares of common stock, or 104% of our outstanding common stock prior to the dividend payment. The amount of cash elected to be received was greater than the cash limit of 13.7% of the aggregate dividend amount, thus resulting in the payment of a combination of cash and stock to shareholders who elected to receive cash. The number of shares of common stock comprising the stock portion was calculated based on a price of \$1.5099 per share, which equaled the volume weighted average trading price per share of the common stock on December 24 and 28, 2009.

On December 8, 2008, our board of directors declared a cash dividend of \$0.25 per share payable on December 29, 2008, to common stockholders of record on December 18, 2008.

During the three and six months ended August 31, 2010, we did not make any dividend declarations.

Contractual Obligations

The following table shows our payment obligations for repayment of debt and other contractual obligations at August 31, 2010:

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Payment Due by Period</u>			<u>More Than 5 Years</u>
		<u>Less Than 1 Year</u>	<u>1-3 Years</u>	<u>3-5 Years</u>	
		(\$ in thousands)			
Long-Term Debt Obligations	\$ 20,000	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 20,000	\$ —

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

At August 31, 2010 and February 28, 2010, we did not have any off-balance sheet arrangements that have or are reasonably likely to have a current or future effect on our financial condition, changes in financial condition, revenues or expenses, results of operations, liquidity, capital expenditures or capital resources that are material to investors.

SENIOR SECURITIES

Information about our senior securities is shown in the following tables as of February 28, 2010, 2009 and 2008. The report of Ernst & Young LLP, the independent registered public accounting firm of GSC Investment Corp. (now known as Saratoga Investment Corp.) on the senior securities table as of February 28, 2010 is attached as an exhibit to the registration statement of which this prospectus is a part.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Total Amount Outstanding Exclusive of Treasury Securities(1)</u>	<u>Asset Coverage Per Unit(2)</u>	<u>Involuntary Liquidation Preference Per Unit(3)</u>	<u>Average Market Value Per Unit(4)</u>
Secured Revolving Credit Facility with Madison Capital Funding				
August 31, 2010 (unaudited)	\$ 20,000	\$ 4.98	—	N/A
Revolving Facility				
August 31, 2010 (unaudited)	\$ —	\$ —	—	N/A
February 28, 2010	36,992	2.50	—	N/A
February 28, 2009	58,995	2.15	—	N/A
February 28, 2008	78,450	2.25	—	N/A

- (1) Total amount of each class of senior securities outstanding at the end of the period presented.
- (2) 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.
- (3) The amount to which such class of senior security would be entitled upon the voluntary liquidation of the issuer in preference to any security junior to it. The "—" in this column indicates that the SEC expressly does not require this information to be disclosed for certain types of senior securities.
- (4) Not applicable because senior securities are not registered for public trading.

Saratoga Investment Corp.

General

We are a specialty finance company that invests primarily in leveraged loans and mezzanine debt issued by private U.S. middle-market companies, both through direct lending and through participation in loan syndicates. Our investment objective is to generate current income and, to a lesser extent, capital appreciation from our investments. We are externally managed and advised by Saratoga Investment Advisors LLC, a New York-based investment firm affiliated with Saratoga Partners, a leading middle-market private equity investment firm.

As of August 31, 2010, we had net assets of \$79.6 million and investments in 25 portfolio companies and one collateralized loan obligation fund with an aggregate fair value of \$94.4 million. The weighted average yield on all of our debt investments as of August 31, 2010 was approximately 10.1%. As of August 31, 2010, we held equity investments consisting of common stock, limited partnership interests and warrants to purchase common stock or other equity interests in our portfolio companies with an aggregate fair value of \$4.8 million.

Our portfolio is comprised primarily of investments in leveraged loans (both first and second lien term loans) issued by middle market companies. Leveraged loans are generally senior debt instruments that rank ahead of subordinated debt of the portfolio company. Leveraged loans also have the benefit of security interests on the assets of the portfolio company, which may rank ahead of, or be junior to, other security interests. We also purchase mezzanine debt and make equity investments in middle market companies. Mezzanine debt is typically unsecured and subordinated to senior debt of the portfolio company.

While our primary focus is to generate current income and capital appreciation from our debt and equity investments in middle market companies, we may invest up to 30% of the portfolio in opportunistic investments in order to seek to enhance returns to stockholders. Such investments may include investments in distressed debt, including securities of companies in bankruptcy, foreign debt, private equity, securities of public companies that are not thinly traded and structured finance vehicles such as collateralized loan obligation funds.

We are an externally managed, closed-end, non-diversified management investment company that has elected to be regulated as a business development company under the Investment Company Act of 1940, or the "1940 Act." As a business development company, we are required to comply with regulatory requirements, including limitations on our use of debt. We finance our investments through borrowings. However, as a business development company, we are only generally allowed to borrow amounts such that our asset coverage, as defined in the 1940 Act, equals at least 200% after such borrowing.

We have elected to be treated for U.S. federal income tax purposes as a regulated investment company, or a "RIC," under Subchapter M of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, or the "Code". As a RIC, we generally will not have to pay corporate-level federal income taxes on any net ordinary income or capital gains that we distribute to our stockholders if we meet certain source-of-income, distribution and asset diversification requirements.

Corporate History and Information

We commenced operations on March 23, 2007 as GSC Investment Corp. and completed an initial public offering of shares of our common stock on March 28, 2007. From the date we commenced operations until July 30, 2010, we were managed and advised by GSCP (NJ), L.P., an entity affiliated with GSC Group, Inc. In connection with the consummation of a recapitalization transaction on

July 30, 2010, we engaged Saratoga Investment Advisors to replace GSCP (NJ), L.P. as our investment adviser and changed our name to Saratoga Investment Corp.

The recapitalization transaction consisted of (i) the private sale of 986,837 shares of our common stock for \$15 million in aggregate purchase price to Saratoga Investment Advisors and certain of its affiliates and (ii) the entry into a \$40 million senior secured revolving credit facility with Madison Capital Funding LLC. We used the net proceeds from the private sale of shares of our common stock and a portion of the funds available to us under the secured revolving credit facility with Madison Capital Funding LLC to pay the full amount of principal and accrued interest, including default interest, outstanding under our revolving securitized credit facility with Deutsche Bank AG, New York Branch. Specifically, in July 2009, we had exceeded permissible borrowing limits under the revolving securitized credit facility with Deutsche Bank, which resulted in an event of default under the revolving securitized credit facility. As a result of the event of default, Deutsche Bank had the right to accelerate repayment of the outstanding indebtedness under the revolving securitized credit facility and to foreclose and liquidate the collateral pledged under the revolving securitized credit facility. The revolving securitized credit facility with Deutsche Bank was terminated in connection with our payment of all amounts outstanding thereunder on July 30, 2010.

Our corporate offices are located at 535 Madison Avenue, New York, New York 10022. Our telephone number is (212) 906-7800. We maintain a website on the Internet at www.saratogainvestmentcorp.com. Information contained in our website is not incorporated by reference into this prospectus, and you should not consider that information to be part of this prospectus.

Saratoga Investment Advisors

General

Our investment adviser is led by four principals who collectively have over 60 years of experience in leveraged finance. Our investment adviser is affiliated with Saratoga Partners, a leading middle-market private equity investment firm. Saratoga Partners was established in 1984 to be the middle-market private investment arm of Dillon Read & Co. Inc. and has been independent of Dillon Read since 1998. Saratoga Partners has a 25-year history of private investments in middle market companies and focuses on public and private equity, preferred stock, and senior and mezzanine debt investments.

Our Relationship with Saratoga Investment Advisors

We utilize the personnel, infrastructure, relationships and experience of Saratoga Investment Advisors and its affiliate, Saratoga Partners, to enhance the growth of our business. We currently have no employees and each of our executive officers is also an officer of Saratoga Investment Advisors.

We have entered into an investment advisory and management agreement with Saratoga Investment Advisors. The initial term of the investment advisory and management agreement is for two years, with automatic, one-year renewals, subject to approval by our board of directors, a majority of whom are not "interested" directors as defined in the 1940 Act. Pursuant to the investment advisory and management agreement, Saratoga Investment Advisors implements our business strategy on a day-to-day basis and performs certain services for us under the direction of our board of directors. Saratoga Investment Advisors is responsible for, among other duties, performing all of our day-to-day functions, determining investment criteria, sourcing, analyzing and executing investments, asset sales, financings and performing asset management duties.

Saratoga Investment Advisors has formed an investment committee to advise and consult with its senior management team with respect to our investment policies, investment portfolio holdings, financing and leveraging strategies and investment guidelines. We believe that the collective experience

of the investment committee members across a variety of fixed income asset classes will benefit us. The investment committee must unanimously approve all investments in excess of \$3 million made by us. In addition, all sales of our investments must be approved by three out of four investment committee members.

We pay Saratoga Investment Advisors a fee for investment advisory and management services consisting of two components—a base management fee and an incentive fee. The base management fee is calculated at an annual rate of 1.75% of our gross assets which includes assets purchased with borrowed funds but excludes cash and cash equivalents. As a result, Saratoga Investment Advisors will benefit as we incur debt or use leverage to purchase assets. Our board of directors will monitor the conflicts presented by this compensation structure by approving the amount of leverage that we may incur.

In addition to the base management fee, we pay Saratoga Investment Advisors an incentive fee which consists of two parts. First, we pay Saratoga Investment Advisors an 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 income does not exceed a fixed "hurdle rate" of 1.875% per quarter (7.5% annualized); and
- 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 or equal to 2.344% in any fiscal quarter (9.376% annualized) is payable to the investment adviser. We refer to this portion of our pre-incentive fee net investment income (which exceeds the hurdle rate but is less than or equal to 2.344%) as the "catch-up." The "catch-up" provision is intended to provide our investment adviser with an incentive fee of 20% on all 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 2.344% in any fiscal quarter. Notwithstanding the foregoing, with respect to any period ending on or prior to December 31, 2010, our investment adviser will only be entitled to 20% of the amount of our pre-incentive fee net investment income, if any, that exceeds 1.875% in any fiscal quarter (7.5% annualized) without any catch-up provision; and
- 20% of the amount of our pre-incentive fee net investment income, if any, that exceeds 2.344% in any fiscal quarter (9.376% annualized) is payable to the investment adviser (once the hurdle is reached and the catch-up is achieved, 20% of all pre-incentive fee net investment income thereafter is allocated to the investment adviser).

Pre-incentive fee net investment income means interest income, dividend income and other income (including any other fees, such as commitment, origination, structuring, diligence, managerial and consulting fees or other fees that we receive from portfolio companies) earned during the calendar quarter, minus our operating expenses for the quarter.

The second part of the incentive fee is determined and payable in arrears as of the end of each fiscal year (or upon termination of the investment advisory and management agreement) and equals 20% of our "incentive fee capital gains," which equals our realized capital gains on a cumulative basis from May 31, 2010 through the end of the year, if any, computed net of all realized capital losses and unrealized capital depreciation on a cumulative basis, less the aggregate amount of any previously paid capital gain incentive fee. Importantly, the capital gains portion of the incentive fee is based on realized gains and realized and unrealized losses from May 31, 2010. Therefore, realized and unrealized losses incurred prior to such time will not be taken into account when calculating the capital gains portion of the incentive fee, and Saratoga Investment Advisors will be entitled to 20% of incentive fee capital gains that arise after May 31, 2010. In addition, for the purpose of the "incentive fee capital gains" calculations, the cost basis for computing realized gains and losses on investments held by us as of May 31, 2010 will equal the fair value of such investments as of such date.

We have also entered into a separate administration agreement with Saratoga Investment Advisors pursuant to which Saratoga Investment Advisors furnishes us with office facilities, equipment and clerical, bookkeeping and record keeping services. The administration agreement has an initial term of two years. Under the administration agreement, Saratoga Investment Advisors also performs, or oversees the performance of our required administrative services, which include, among other things, being responsible for the financial records which we are required to maintain, preparing reports for our stockholders and reports required to be filed with the SEC. Payments under the administration agreement will be equal to an amount based upon the allocable portion of Saratoga Investment Advisors' overhead in performing its obligations under the administration agreement, including rent and the allocable portion of the cost of our officers and their respective staffs relating to the performance of services under the administration agreement. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the fees to be paid to Saratoga Investment Advisors for the first year of the term of the administration agreement will be capped at \$1 million and the existence of a cap, and the determination of a proper cap amount, in the second year of the term will be determined by the mutual agreement of our independent directors and Saratoga Investment Advisors.

Market Opportunity

We believe the environment for investing in private middle market companies is attractive for the following reasons:

- middle market debt securities are attractive compared to more broadly syndicated debt securities because middle market debt securities generally have more conservative capital structures, tighter financial covenants, better security packages and higher yields;
- established relationships create a high barrier to entry in the middle market financing business. Specifically, private middle market companies and their financial sponsors prefer to access capital from and maintain close and longstanding relationships with a small group of well-known capital providers;
- many private middle market companies prefer to execute transactions with private capital providers, rather than execute high-yield bond transactions in the public markets, which may necessitate SEC compliance and reporting obligations;
- the middle market debt segment is a highly fragmented portion of the leveraged finance market. We believe that many of the largest capital providers in the broader leveraged finance market choose not to participate in middle market lending because of a preference for larger, more liquid transactions; and
- we expect continued strong leverage buyout activity from private equity firms who currently hold large pools of uninvested capital earmarked for acquisitions of private middle market companies. These private equity firms will continue to seek to leverage their investments by combining their equity capital with leveraged loans and mezzanine debt from other sources.

Investments

Our portfolio is comprised primarily of investments in leveraged loans (both first and second lien term loans) issued by middle market companies. These investments are sourced in both the primary and secondary markets through a network of relationships with commercial and investment banks, commercial finance companies and financial sponsors. The leveraged loans that we purchase are generally used to finance buyouts, acquisitions, growth, recapitalizations and other types of transactions. Leveraged loans are generally senior debt instruments that rank ahead of subordinated debt of the portfolio company. Leveraged loans also have the benefit of security interests on the assets of the portfolio company, which may rank ahead of, or be junior to, other security interests. Substantially all

of the debt investments held in our portfolio hold a non-investment grade rating by Moody's Investors Service ("Moody's") and/or Standard & Poor's or, if not rated, would be rated below investment grade if rated. As part of our long-term strategy, we also purchase mezzanine debt and make equity investments in middle market companies. Mezzanine debt is typically unsecured and subordinated to senior debt of the portfolio company. For purposes of this prospectus, we generally use the term "middle market" to refer to companies with annual EBITDA of between \$5 million and \$50 million. EBITDA represents earnings before net interest expense, income taxes, depreciation and amortization. Investments in middle market companies are generally less liquid than equivalent investments in companies with larger capitalizations.

As a business development company, we are required to comply with certain regulatory requirements. For instance, we have to invest at least 70% of our total assets in "qualifying assets," including securities of U.S. operating companies whose securities are not listed on a national securities exchange (i.e., New York Stock Exchange, NYSE Amex and The NASDAQ Stock Market), U.S. operating companies with listed securities that have market capitalizations of less than \$250 million, cash, cash equivalents, U.S. government securities and high-quality debt investments that mature in one year or less.

While our primary focus is to generate current income and capital appreciation from our debt and equity investments in middle market companies, we may invest up to 30% of the portfolio in opportunistic investments in order to seek to enhance returns to stockholders. Such investments may include investments in distressed debt, private equity, securities of public companies that are not thinly traded and structured finance vehicles such as collateralized loan obligation funds.

Leveraged loans

Our leveraged loan portfolio is comprised primarily of first lien and second lien term loans. First lien term loans are secured by a first priority perfected security interest on all or substantially all of the assets of the borrower and typically include a first priority pledge of the capital stock of the borrower. First lien term loans hold a first priority with regard to right of payment. Generally, first lien term loans offer floating rate interest payments, have a stated maturity of five to seven years, and have a fixed amortization schedule. First lien term loans generally have restrictive financial and negative covenants. Second lien term loans are secured by a second priority perfected security interest on all or substantially all of the assets of the borrower and typically include a second priority pledge of the capital stock of the borrower. Second lien term loans hold a second priority with regard to right of payment. Second lien term loans offer either floating rate or fixed rate interest payments, generally have a stated maturity of five to eight years, and may or may not have a fixed amortization schedule. Second lien term loans that do not have fixed amortization schedules require payment of the principal amount of the loan upon the maturity date of the loan. Second lien term loans have less restrictive financial and negative covenants than those that govern first lien term loans.

Mezzanine debt

Mezzanine debt usually ranks subordinate in priority of payment to senior debt and is often unsecured. However, mezzanine debt ranks senior to common and preferred equity in a borrowers' capital structure. Mezzanine debt typically has fixed rate interest payments and a stated maturity of six to eight years and does not have fixed amortization schedules.

In some cases, our debt investments may provide for a portion of the interest payable to be paid-in-kind interest. To the extent interest is paid-in-kind, it will be payable through the increase of the principal amount of the obligation by the amount of interest due on the then-outstanding aggregate principal amount of such obligation.

Equity Investments

Equity investments may consist of preferred equity that is expected to pay dividends on a current basis or preferred equity that does not pay current dividends. Preferred equity generally has a preference over common equity as to distributions on liquidation and dividends. In some cases, we may acquire common equity. In general, our equity investments are not control-oriented investments and we expect that in many cases we will acquire equity securities as part of a group of private equity investors in which we are not the lead investor.

Opportunistic Investments

Opportunistic investments may include investments in distressed debt, which may include securities of companies in bankruptcy, debt and equity securities of public companies that are not thinly traded, emerging market debt, structured finance vehicles such as collateralized loan obligation funds and debt of middle market companies located outside the United States. In January 2008, we purchased for \$30 million all of the outstanding subordinated notes of GSCIC CLO, a \$400 million collateralized loan obligation fund managed by us that invests primarily in leveraged loans. As of August 31, 2010, the GSCIC CLO portfolio consisted of \$398.1 million in aggregate principal amount of primarily senior secured first lien term loans in 143 obligors with an average obligor exposure of \$2.8 million and \$10.8 million in uninvested cash. The weighted average maturity of the portfolio is 3.7 years. We do not expect to manage and purchase all of the equity in another collateralized loan obligation fund transaction in the near future. We may, however, invest in collateralized loan obligation fund securities issued by other investment managers.

Prospective Portfolio Company Characteristics

Saratoga Investment Advisors generally selects portfolio company investments with one or more of the following characteristics:

- a history of generating stable earnings and strong free cash flow;
- well constructed balance sheets, including an established tangible liquidation value;
- reasonable debt-to-cash flow multiples;
- industry leadership with competitive advantages and sustainable market shares in attractive sectors; and
- capital structures that provide appropriate terms and reasonable covenants.

Investment Selection

In managing us, Saratoga Investment Advisors employs the same investment philosophy and portfolio management methodologies used by Saratoga Partners. Through this investment selection process, based on quantitative and qualitative analysis, Saratoga Investment Advisors seeks to identify issuers with superior fundamental risk-reward profiles and strong, defensible business franchises with the goal of minimizing principal losses while maximizing risk-adjusted returns. Saratoga Investment Advisors' investment process emphasizes the following:

- bottoms-up, company-specific research and analysis;
- capital preservation, low volatility and minimization of downside risk; and
- investing with experienced management teams that hold meaningful equity ownership in their businesses.

Saratoga Investment Advisors' investment process generally includes the following steps:

- **Initial screening.** A brief analysis identifies the investment opportunity and reviews the merits of the transaction. The initial screening memorandum provides a brief description of the company, its industry, competitive position, capital structure, financials, equity sponsor and deal economics. If the deal is determined to be attractive by the senior members of the deal team, the opportunity is more fully analyzed.
- **Full analysis.** A full analysis includes:
 - Business and Industry analysis—a review of the company's business position, competitive dynamics within its industry, cost and growth drivers and technological and geographic factors. Business and industry research often includes meetings with industry experts, consultants, other investors, customers and competitors.
 - Company analysis—a review of the company's historical financial performance, future projections, cash flow characteristics, balance sheet strength, liquidation value, legal, financial and accounting risks, contingent liabilities, market share analysis and growth prospects.
 - Structural/security analysis—a thorough legal document analysis including but not limited to an assessment of financial and negative covenants, events of default, enforceability of liens and voting rights.
- **Approval of the investment committee.** The investment is then presented to the investment committee for approval. The investment committee must unanimously approve all investments in excess of \$3 million made by us. In addition, all sales of our investments must be approved by three out of four investment committee members. The members of our investment committee are: Christian L. Oberbeck, Richard A. Petrocelli, Thomas V. Inglesby and Charles G. Phillips. For biographical information regarding the members of investment committee of our investment adviser, see "Portfolio Management" below.

Investment structure

In general, Saratoga Investment Advisors intends to select investments with financial covenants and terms that reduce leverage over time, thereby enhancing credit quality. These methods include:

- maintenance leverage covenants requiring a decreasing ratio of debt to cash flow;
- maintenance cash flow covenants requiring an increasing ratio of cash flow to the sum of interest expense and capital expenditures; and
- debt incurrence prohibitions, limiting a company's ability to re-lever.

In addition, limitations on asset sales and capital expenditures should prevent a company from changing the nature of its business or capitalization without consent.

Saratoga Investment Advisors seeks, where appropriate, to limit the downside potential of our investments by:

- requiring a total return on our investments (including both interest and potential equity appreciation) that compensates us for credit risk;
- requiring companies to use a portion of their excess cash flow to repay debt;
- selecting investments with covenants that incorporate call protection as part of the investment structure; and

- selecting investments with affirmative and negative covenants, default penalties, lien protection, change of control provisions and board rights, including either observation or participation rights.

Valuation process

We carry our investments at fair value, as determined in good faith using written policies and procedures adopted by our board of directors. Investments for which market quotations are readily available are recorded in our financial statements at such market quotations subject to any decision by our board of directors to make a fair value determination to reflect significant events affecting the value of these investments. We value investments for which market quotations are not readily available at fair value as determined in good faith by our board of directors based on input from Saratoga Investment Advisors, our audit committee and, if our board or audit committee so request, a third party independent valuation firm. Determinations of fair value may involve subjective judgments and estimates. The types of factors that may be considered in a fair value pricing include the nature and realizable value of any collateral, the portfolio company's ability to make payments, the markets in which the portfolio company does business, market yield trend analysis, comparison to publicly traded companies, discounted cash flow and other relevant factors.

Our investment in the subordinated notes of GSCIC CLO is carried at fair value, which is based on a discounted cash flow model that utilizes prepayment, re-investment and loss assumptions based on historical experience and projected performance, economic factors, the characteristics of the underlying cash flow, and comparable yields for similar collateralized loan obligation fund subordinated notes or equity, when available. Specifically, we use Intex cash flow models, or an appropriate substitute, to form the basis for GSCIC CLO's valuation. The models use a set of assumptions including projected default rates, recovery rates, reinvestment rate and prepayment rates in order to arrive at estimated valuations. The assumptions are based on available market data and projections provided by third parties as well as management estimates. We use the output from the Intex models (i.e., the estimated cash flows from our investment in GSCIC CLO) to perform a discounted cash flows analysis on expected future cash flows from our investment in GSCIC CLO to determine a valuation for the subordinated notes of GSCIC CLO held by us.

We undertake a multi-step valuation process each quarter when valuing investments for which market quotations are not readily available, as described below:

- each investment is initially valued by the responsible investment professionals and preliminary valuation conclusions are documented and discussed with our senior management; and
- an independent valuation firm engaged by our board of directors independently values approximately one quarter of our investments each quarter so that the valuation of each investment for which market quotes are not readily available is independently valued by an independent valuation firm at least annually.

In addition, all our investments are subject to the following valuation process:

- the audit committee of our board of directors reviews each preliminary valuation and Saratoga Investment Advisors and independent valuation firm (if applicable) will supplement the preliminary valuation to reflect any comments provided by the audit committee; and
- our board of directors discusses the valuations and determines the fair value of each investment in good faith based on the input of Saratoga Investment Advisors, independent valuation firm (if applicable) and audit committee.

Because such valuations, and particularly valuations of private investments and private companies, are inherently uncertain, they may fluctuate over short periods of time and may be based on estimates.

The determination of fair value by our board of directors may differ materially from the values that would have been used if a ready market for these investments existed. Our net asset value could be materially affected if the determinations regarding the fair value of our investments were materially higher or lower than the values that we ultimately realize upon the disposal of such investments.

Ongoing Relationships With and Monitoring of Portfolio Companies

Saratoga Investment Advisors will closely monitor each investment we make and, when appropriate, will conduct a regular dialogue with both the management team and other debtholders and seek specifically tailored financial reporting. In addition, in certain circumstances, senior investment professionals of Saratoga Partners may take board seats or board observation seats.

Leverage

In addition to funds available from the issuance of our common stock, we use borrowed funds, known as "leverage," to make investments and to attempt to increase returns to our shareholders by reducing our overall cost of capital. As a business development company, we are only allowed to employ leverage to the extent that our asset coverage, as defined in the 1940 Act, equals at least 200% after giving effect to such leverage. As of August 31, 2010, our asset coverage ratio, as defined in the 1940 Act, was 498%.

In connection with the stock purchase transaction with Saratoga Investment Advisors and certain of its affiliates described elsewhere in this prospectus, we entered into a \$40 million senior secured revolving credit facility with Madison Capital Funding. As of January 6, 2011, we had borrowed an aggregate of \$10.25 million under the facility with Madison Capital Funding.

Dividends

Our distributions, if any, will be determined by our board of directors and paid out of assets legally available for distribution. Any such distributions will be taxable to our stockholders, including to those stockholders who receive additional shares of our common stock pursuant to a dividend reinvestment plan. Prior to January 2009, we paid quarterly dividends to our stockholders. However, in January 2009, we suspended the practice of paying quarterly dividends to our stockholders and have only paid two dividend distributions (in December 2009 and December 2010) to our stockholders since such time. We are prohibited from making distributions that cause us to fail to maintain the asset coverage ratios stipulated by the 1940 Act or that violate our debt covenants.

In order to maintain our qualification as a RIC, we must for each fiscal year distribute an amount equal to at least 90% of our ordinary net taxable income and realized net short-term capital gains in excess of realized net long-term capital losses, if any, reduced by deductible expenses. In addition, we will be subject to federal excise taxes to the extent we do not distribute during the calendar year at least (1) 98% of our ordinary income for the calendar year, (2) 98.2% 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. For the 2009 calendar year, we made distributions sufficient such that we did not incur any federal excise taxes. We may elect to withhold from distribution a portion of our ordinary income for the 2010 calendar year and/or portion of the capital gains in excess of capital losses realized during the one year period ending October 31, 2010, if any, and, if we do so, we would expect to incur federal excise taxes as a result.

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

Pursuant to a recent revenue procedure (Revenue Procedure 2010-12), or the Revenue Procedure, issued by the Internal Revenue Service, or IRS, the IRS has indicated that it will treat distributions from certain publicly traded RICs (including business development companies) that are paid part in cash and part in stock as dividends that would satisfy the RIC's annual distribution requirements and qualify for the dividends paid deduction for federal income tax purposes. In order to qualify for such treatment, the Revenue Procedure requires that at least 10% of the total distribution be payable in cash and that each stockholder have a right to elect to receive its entire distribution in cash. If too many stockholders elect to receive cash, each stockholder electing to receive cash must receive a proportionate share of the cash to be distributed (although no stockholder electing to receive cash may receive less than 10% of such stockholder's distribution in cash). This Revenue Procedure applies to distributions declared on or before December 31, 2012 with respect to taxable years ending on or before December 31, 2011. We may pay dividends in shares of our stock pursuant to the Revenue Procedure in the future.

In this regard, on November 13, 2009, we declared a dividend of \$1.825 per share payable on December 31, 2009. Stockholders had the option to receive payment of the dividend in cash, shares of common stock, or a combination of cash and shares of common stock, provided that the aggregate cash payable to all stockholders was limited to \$2.1 million or \$0.25 per share. Based on stockholder elections, the dividend consisted of \$2.1 million in cash and 8,648,725 shares of common stock, or 104% of our outstanding common stock prior to the dividend payment. The amount of cash elected to be received was greater than the cash limit of 13.7% of the aggregate dividend amount, thus resulting in the payment of a combination of cash and stock to stockholders who elected to receive cash.

Competition

Our primary competitors in providing financing to private middle market companies include public and private investment funds, commercial and investment banks and commercial financing companies. Many of our competitors are substantially larger and have considerably greater financial and marketing resources than us. For example, some competitors may have access to funding sources that are not available to us. In addition, some of our competitors may have higher risk tolerances or different risk assessments, which may allow them to consider a wider variety of investments. Furthermore, many of our competitors are not subject to the regulatory restrictions that the 1940 Act imposes on us as a BDC. For additional information concerning the competitive risks we face, please see "Risk Factors—We operate in a highly competitive market for investment opportunities."

Staffing

We do not currently have any employees and do not expect to have any employees in the future. Services necessary for our business are provided by individuals who are employees of Saratoga Investment Advisors, pursuant to the terms of the investment advisory and management agreement and the administration agreement. We reimburse Saratoga Investment Advisors for our allocable portion of expenses incurred by it in performing its obligations under the administration agreement, including rent and our allocable portion of the cost of our officers and their respective staffs, subject to certain limitations. Under the administration agreement, the payments required to be made to the administrator with respect to any fiscal quarter during the first year of the initial term of the agreement will be capped such that the amounts payable to the administrator, together with all of our other operating expenses, will not exceed \$1.0 million. The existence of a cap, and the determination of a proper cap amount, in the second year of the term will be determined by the mutual agreement of the independent directors, on our behalf, and the administrator.

Properties

We do not own any real estate or other physical properties important to our operations, however, an affiliate of our investment adviser leases office space for our executive offices at 535 Madison Avenue, New York, New York 10022. Our telephone number is (212) 906-7800.

Legal proceedings

Neither we nor Saratoga Investment Advisors are currently subject to any material legal proceedings.

PORTFOLIO COMPANIES

The following table sets forth certain information as of August 31, 2010 for each portfolio company in which we had a debt or equity investment. Other than these investments, our only relationships with our portfolio companies are the managerial assistance we may separately provide to our portfolio companies, which services would be ancillary to our investments, and the board observer or participation rights we may receive.

Name and Address of Portfolio Company	Industry	Title of Securities Held by Us	Percentage of Class Held	Cost of Investment	Fair Value of Investment
Abitibi-Consolidated of Canada 1155 Metcalfe St, Ste. 800 Montreal, QC H3B 5H2 Canada	Natural Resources	First Lien Term Loan 11.00% (6/16/2010)		\$ 2,948,640	\$ 2,886,718
Advanced Lighting Technologies, Inc. 32000 Aurora Rd Solon, OH 44139	Electronics	Second Lien Term Loan 6.34% (6/1/2014)		\$ 1,836,874	\$ 1,687,600
Bankruptcy Management Solutions, Inc. 8 Corporate Park, Suite 230 Irvine, CA 92606	Financial Services	Second Lien Term Loan 6.64% (7/31/2013)		\$ 4,792,880	\$ 938,438
Big Train, Inc. 25392 Commercentre Drive Lake Forest, CA 92630	Food and Beverage	First Lien Term Loan 7.75% (3/31/2012)		\$ 1,428,581	\$ 1,623,158
Brown Publishing Company 10222 Alliance Road Cincinnati, OH 45242	Publishing	Second Lien Term Loan 0.00% (9/19/2014)		\$ 1,198,390	\$ —
CFF Acquisition LLC 8680 Greenback Lane, Suite 220 Orangevale, CA 95662	Consumer Services	First Lien Term Loan 8.25% (7/31/2013)		\$ 305,679	\$ 257,504
Elyria Foundry Company, LLC 120 Filbert Street Elyria, OH 44035-5357	Metals	Senior Secured Notes 17.00% (3/1/2013) Warrants	<1%	\$ 4,899,689 —	\$ 4,250,000 —
Energy Alloys, LLC 350 Glenborough, Suite 300 Houston, Texas 77067	Oil and Gas	Second Lien Term Loan 3.00% (6/30/2011) Warrants	8.0%	\$ 6,332,715 —	\$ 101,323 —
GFSI Inc 3350 Scott Blvd., Bldg 42 Santa Clara, CA 95054	Apparel	Senior Secured Notes 10.50% (6/1/2011)		\$ 7,082,000	\$ 7,082,000
Grant U.S. Holdings LLP 133 Peachtree Street, 14 th Floor Atlanta, GA 30303	Natural Resources	Second Lien Term Loan 0.00% (9/20/2013)		\$ 6,349,348	\$ 356,732
Group Dekko 2505 Dekko Drive Garrett, IN 46738	Electronics	Second Lien Term Loan 10.50% (1/20/2012)		\$ 7,054,278	\$ 5,540,430
GSC Investment Corp. CLO 2007 LTD. 535 Madison Avenue New York, NY 10022	Structured Finance Securities	Other/Structured Finance Securities 12.91% (1/21/2020)	100.0%	\$ 29,233,097	\$ 22,837,839
GSC Partners CDO GP III, LP 535 Madison Avenue New York, NY 10022	Financial Services	General Partnership Interest Limited Partnership Interest	100.0% 6.24%	— —	— —

Name and Address of Portfolio Company	Industry	Title of Securities Held by Us	Percentage of Class Held	Cost of Investment	Fair Value of Investment
Hopkins Manufacturing Corporation 428 Peyton Street, P.O. Box 1157 Emporia, Kansas 66801-1157	Consumer Products	Second Lien Term Loan 7.61% (1/26/2012)		\$ 3,248,490	\$ 3,143,400
IDI Acquisition Corp. 222 North Sepulveda Blvd., Suite 740 El Segundo, CA 90245	Healthcare Services	Senior Secured Notes 10.75% (12/15/2011)		\$ 3,710,136	\$ 3,800,000
Jason Incorporated 411 East Wisconsin Avenue Milwaukee, WI 53202-4467	Manufacturing	Unsecured Notes 13.00% (11/1/2010)		\$ 12,000,000	\$ 1,110,000
		Unsecured Notes 13.00% (11/1/2010)		\$ 1,700,000	\$ 157,250
Legacy Cabinets Holdings 100 Legacy Blvd., P.O. Box 730 Eastaboga, AL 36260	Building Products	Common Voting A-1	2.5%	\$ 220,900	\$ 153,368
		Common Voting B-1	1.6%	\$ 139,424	\$ 96,800
Legacy Cabinets, Inc. 100 Legacy Blvd., P.O. Box 730 Eastaboga, AL 36260	Building Products	First Lien Term Loan 7.25% (5/3/2014)		\$ 284,442	\$ 104,988
M/C Communications, LLC 101 Huntington Avenue Boston, MA 02199	Education	First Lien Term Loan 9.75% (12/31/2012)		\$ 846,088	\$ 451,134
		Class A Common Stock	<1%	\$ 30,241	\$ 9,980
McMillin Companies LLC 2750 Womble Road San Diego, CA 92106-6111	Homebuilding	Senior Secured Notes 9.53% (10/31/2013)		\$ 7,377,356	\$ 3,831,520
Network Communications, Inc. 2305 Newpoint Parkway Lawrenceville, GA 30043	Publishing	Unsecured Notes 10.75% (12/1/2013)		\$ 5,059,814	\$ 2,099,000
Penton Media, Inc. 249 W. 17th Street New York, NY 10011	Publishing	First Lien Term Loan 5.00% (8/1/2014)		\$ 4,007,827	\$ 3,389,780
PRACS Institute, LTD 4801 Amber Valley Parkway Fargo, ND 58104	Healthcare Services	Second Lien Term Loan 10.00% (4/17/2013)		\$ 4,064,286	\$ 2,824,688
Specialized Technology Resources, Inc. 10 Water Street Enfield, CT 06082	Manufacturing	Second Lien Term Loan 7.32% (12/15/2014)		\$ 4,816,241	\$ 4,867,500
Targus Group Holdings, Inc. 1211 North Miller Street Anaheim, CA 92806	Consumer Products	Unsecured Notes 10.00% (12/14/2015)		\$ 1,538,235	\$ 799,882
		Common Stock		\$ 566,765	\$ 1,934,803
Targus Group International, Inc. 1211 North Miller Street Anaheim, CA 92806	Consumer Products	First Lien Term Loan 8.75% (11/22/2012)		\$ 3,004,957	\$ 2,865,310
Terphane Holdings Corp. 2754 West Park Drive Bloomfield, NY 14469	Packaging	Senior Secured Notes 12.50% (6/15/2010)		\$ 4,850,000	\$ 4,735,540
		Senior Secured Notes 12.50% (6/15/2010)		\$ 5,087,250	\$ 4,967,191
		Senior Secured Notes 9.70% (6/15/2010)		\$ 500,000	\$ 488,200
USS Parent Holding Corp. 2711 Centerville Road, Suite 400 Wilmington, New Castle, DE 19808	Environmental	Non Voting Common Stock	<1%	\$ 133,002	\$ 109,349
		Voting Common Stock	2.0%	\$ 3,025,798	\$ 2,487,692

<u>Name and Address of Portfolio Company</u>	<u>Industry</u>	<u>Title of Securities Held by Us</u>	<u>Percentage of Class Held</u>	<u>Cost of Investment</u>	<u>Fair Value of Investment</u>
Worldwide Express Operations, LLC 2828 Routh Street, Suite 400 Dallas, TX 75201	Logistics	First Lien Term Loan 10.00% (6/30/2013)		\$ 2,841,814	\$ 2,417,221

Set forth below is a brief description of each portfolio company in which we have made an investment that represents greater than 5% of our total assets as of August 31, 2010.

GFSI Inc—Maker of custom decorated sportswear.

Group Dekko—Manufacturer of subcomponents for office furniture and transportation end markets.

GSC Investment Corp. CLO 2007 LTD.—Collateralized loan obligation fund.

MANAGEMENT

Our business and affairs are managed under the direction of our board of directors. The board of directors currently consists of 5 members, of whom 3 are not "interested persons" of Saratoga Investment Corp. as defined in Section 2(a)(19) of the 1940 Act. Our board of directors elects our officers, who will serve at the discretion of the board of directors.

Executive officers and board of directors

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

Directors

Information regarding the board of directors is as follows:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Position</u>	<u>Director Since</u>	<u>Expiration of Term</u>	<u>Principal Occupation(s) During Last Five Years</u>	<u>Other Directorships/ Trusteeships Held by Board Member</u>
Independent Directors						
Steven M. Looney	60	Director	2007	2013	Managing Director of Peale Davies & Co. Inc.	Sun Healthcare and WH Industries
Charles S. Whitman III	68	Director	2007	2013	Senior counsel (retired) at the law firm of Davis Polk & Wardwell LLP since 2006. Prior to 2006, Mr. Whitman was a Partner in Davis Polk's Corporate Department.	none
G. Cabell Williams	56	Director	2007	2011	Managing General Partner of Williams and Gallagher, a private equity partnership, since 2004.	none
Interested Directors						
Christian L. Oberbeck	50	Chief Executive Officer and President and Director	2010	2012	Managing Partner of Saratoga Partners and Managing Member of Saratoga Investment Advisors.	none
Richard A. Petrocelli	42	Chief Financial Officer, and Vice President, Secretary and Chief Compliance Officer and Director	2010	2011	Managing Director and Chief Financial Officer for Saratoga Partners and Managing Director of Saratoga Investment Advisors.	none

The address for each director is c/o Saratoga Investment Corp., 535 Madison Avenue, New York, New York 10022.

Executive officers who are not directors

We do not currently have any executive officers who are not also directors.

Biographical information

Directors

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

Independent directors

Steven M. Looney—Mr. Looney is a Managing Director of Peale Davies & Co. Inc., a consulting firm with particular expertise in financial process and IT outsourcing, and is a CPA and an attorney. Mr. Looney also serves as a consultant and director to numerous companies in the healthcare, manufacturing and technology services industries, including Sun Healthcare and WH Industries Inc. Between 2000 and 2005, he served as Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of PCCI, Inc., a private IT staffing and outsourcing firm. Between 1992 and 2000, Mr. Looney worked at WH Industries as Chief Financial and Administrative Officer. Mr. Looney graduated summa cum laude from the University of Washington with a B.A. degree in Accounting and received a J.D. from the University of Washington School of Law where he was a member of the law review. Mr. Looney's qualifications as director include his experience as a Managing Director of Peale Davies & Co. Inc. and as Chief Financial and Administrative Officer of WH Industries, as well as his financial, accounting and legal expertise.

Charles S. Whitman III—Mr. Whitman is senior counsel (retired) at Davis Polk & Wardwell LLP. Mr. Whitman was a partner in Davis Polk's Corporate Department for 28 years, representing clients in a broad range of corporate finance matters, including shelf registrations, securities compliance for financial institutions, foreign asset privatizations, and mergers and acquisitions. From 1971 to 1973, Mr. Whitman served as Executive Assistant to three successive Chairmen of the SEC. Mr. Whitman serves on the Legal Advisory Board of the National Association of Securities Dealers. Mr. Whitman graduated from Harvard College and graduated magna cum laude from Harvard Law School with a LL.B. Mr. Whitman also received an LL.M. from Cambridge University in England. Mr. Whitman's qualifications as director include his 28 years of experience representing clients, including AT&T, Exxon Mobil, General Motors and BP, in securities matters as a partner in Davis Polk's corporate department.

G. Cabell Williams—Mr. Williams is currently the Managing General Partner of Williams and Gallagher, a private equity partnership located in Chevy Chase, Maryland. In 2004, Mr. Williams concluded a 23 year career at Allied Capital Corporation, a \$4 billion business development corporation based in Washington, DC. While at Allied, Mr. Williams held a variety of positions, including President, COO and finally Managing Director following Allied's merger with its affiliates in 1998. From 1991 to 2004, Mr. Williams either led or co-managed the firm's Private Equity Group. For the nine years prior to 1999, Mr. Williams led Allied's Mezzanine investment activities. For 15 years, Mr. Williams served on Allied's Investment Committee where he was responsible for reviewing and approving all of the firm's investments. Prior to 1991, Mr. Williams ran Allied's Minority Small Business Investment Company. He also founded Allied Capital Commercial Corporation, a real estate investment vehicle. Mr. Williams has served on the Board of various public and private companies. Mr. Williams attended The Landon School, and graduated from Mercersburg Academy and Rollins College, receiving a B.S. in Business Administration from the latter. Mr. Williams' qualifications as director include his 28 years of experience managing investment activities at Allied Capital, where he served in a variety of positions, including President, COO and Managing Director.

Interested directors

Christian L. Oberbeck—Mr. Oberbeck has over 23 years of experience in leveraged finance, from distressed debt to private equity, and has been involved in originating, structuring, negotiating, consummating, managing and monitoring investments in these businesses. Mr. Oberbeck is the Managing Partner of Saratoga Partners and has served on its investment committee since 1995. Mr. Oberbeck is also the Managing Member of Saratoga Investment Advisors and the Chief Executive

Officer and President of the Company. He also serves as a member of the Company's board of directors.

Prior to assuming management responsibility for Saratoga Partners in 2008, Mr. Oberbeck has co-managed Saratoga Partners since 1995, when he joined Dillon Read and Saratoga Partners from Castle Harlan, Inc., a corporate buyout firm. Mr. Oberbeck had joined Castle Harlan at its founding in 1987 and was a Managing Director, leading successful investments in manufacturing and financial services companies. Prior to joining Castle Harlan, he worked in the Corporate Development Group of Arthur Young and in corporate finance at Blyth Eastman Paine Webber. Mr. Oberbeck has been a director of numerous middle market companies while at Saratoga Partners and Castle Harlan.

Mr. Oberbeck graduated from Brown University in 1982 with a BS in Physics and a BA in Mathematics. In 1985, he earned an MBA from Columbia University.

Richard A. Petrocelli—Mr. Petrocelli has over 20 years of experience including investment management, private equity and corporate reorganizations. Mr. Petrocelli is a Managing Director and Chief Financial Officer at Saratoga Partners and has been involved in originating, structuring, negotiating, consummating, managing and monitoring middle market investments. Mr. Petrocelli is the Managing Director of Saratoga Investment Advisors and the Chief Financial Officer, Secretary and Chief Compliance Officer of the Company. He also serves as a member of the Company's board of directors.

Mr. Petrocelli began his career as an accountant before transitioning to alternative assets at Gabelli Asset Management Company in 1993. Mr. Petrocelli's background brings financial expertise to the diligence and oversight processes, which is critically important when dealing in complex transactions. In addition to his involvement in originating, structuring, negotiating, consummating, managing and monitoring investments at Saratoga Partners, Mr. Petrocelli is currently the Chief Financial Officer of Saratoga Partners and is responsible for reporting and compliance. Mr. Petrocelli joined Saratoga Partners in 1998 from Gabelli Asset Management. At Gabelli Asset Management, Mr. Petrocelli was a Vice President in the corporate finance department with a primary focus on the Company's alternative investment business. Prior to that, he was a senior accountant at BDO Siedman. Mr. Petrocelli has served as a director of a number of Saratoga Partners' portfolio companies.

Mr. Petrocelli graduated with a BSBA from Georgetown University in 1990 and earned an MBA from New York University's Stern School of Business in 1999. He is a Certified Public Accountant.

Board Leadership

Our board of directors monitors and performs an oversight role with respect to the business and affairs of the Company, including with respect to investment practices and performance, compliance with regulatory requirements and the services, expenses and performance of service providers to the Company. Among other things, our board of directors approves the appointment of our investment adviser, administrator and officers; reviews and monitors the services and activities performed by our investment adviser, administrator and officers; and approves the engagement, and reviews the performance of, our independent public accounting firm.

Under our bylaws, our board of directors may designate a chairman to preside over the meetings of the board of directors and meetings of the stockholders and to perform such other duties as may be assigned to him by the board of directors. The Company does not have a fixed policy as to whether the chairman of the board of directors should be an independent director and believes that its flexibility to select its chairman and reorganize its leadership structure from time to time is in the best interests of the Company and its stockholders.

Mr. Oberbeck, who is an "interested person" of the Company as defined in Section 2(a)(19) of the 1940 Act, serves as both the chief executive officer and president and chairman of the board of directors. The board of directors feels that Mr. Oberbeck, as chief executive officer and president of the Company and as a principal of Saratoga Investment Advisors, is the director with the most

knowledge of our business strategy and is best situated to serve as chairman of the board of directors. Our charter, as well as regulations governing business development companies generally, requires that a majority of the board of directors be independent directors. The board of directors does not currently have a lead independent director. We believe that our board leadership structure must be evaluated on a case-by-case basis and that our existing board leadership structure is appropriate. However, we continually re-examine our corporate governance policies on an ongoing basis to ensure that they continue to meet our needs.

The board of directors, directly and through the audit committee and other committees of the board of directors, takes an active role in the oversight of the Company's policies with respect to the assessment and management of enterprise risk. Among other things, the board of directors has policies in place for identifying the senior executive responsible for key risks as well as the board committees with oversight responsibility for particular key risks. In a number of cases, oversight is conducted by the full board of directors. Our board of directors also performs its risk oversight responsibilities with the assistance of the chief compliance officer. The chief compliance officer is designated to oversee compliance with the federal securities laws.

We believe that our board of directors' (and its committees') role in risk oversight complements our board of directors' leadership structure because it allows our independent directors, through three fully independent board committees, auditor and independent valuation providers, our chief compliance officer, and otherwise, to exercise oversight of risk without any conflict that might discourage critical review. We believe that our board leadership structure and the board of directors' approach to risk oversight must be evaluated on a case-by-case basis and that the board of directors' role in risk oversight is appropriate. However, we continually re-examine the manner in which the board of directors administers its oversight function on an ongoing basis to ensure that it continues to meet our needs.

Committees of the Board of Directors

Audit Committee

The current members of the audit committee are Steven M. Looney (Chairman), Charles S. Whitman III and G. Cabell Williams. The board of directors has determined that Mr. Looney is an "audit committee financial expert" as defined under Item 407 of Regulation S-K of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and that each of Messrs. Whitman and Williams are "financially literate" as required by NYSE corporate governance standards. All of these members are independent directors. The audit committee is responsible for approving our independent accountants, reviewing with our independent accountants the plans and results of the audit engagement, approving professional services provided by our independent accountants, reviewing the independence of our independent accountants and reviewing the adequacy of our internal accounting controls. The audit committee is also responsible for aiding our board of directors in determining the fair value of debt and equity investments that are not publicly traded or for which current market values are not readily available; where appropriate, the board of directors and audit committee may utilize the services of an independent valuation firm to assist them in determining the fair value of these investments. Finally, the audit committee also reviews our financial statements and the disclosure thereof and the adequacy of our disclosure controls.

Authority

The audit committee is authorized (without seeking board approval) to retain special legal, accounting or other advisors and may request any officer or employee of the Company or the Company's outside counsel or independent auditor to meet with any members of, or advisors to, the Audit Committee. The audit committee has available appropriate funding from the Company as determined by the audit committee for payment of: (i) compensation to any accounting firm engaged for the purpose of preparing or issuing an audit report or performing other audit, review or attest services for the Company, (ii) compensation to any advisers employed by the audit committee, and (iii) ordinary administrative expenses of the audit committee that are necessary or appropriate in

carrying out its duties. The audit committee may delegate its authority to subcommittees or the chairman of the audit committee when it deems appropriate and in the best interests of the Company.

Procedures

The audit committee meets as often as it determines is appropriate to carry out its responsibilities under its charter, but not less frequently than quarterly. The chairman of the audit committee, in consultation with the other committee members, determines the frequency and length of the committee meetings and sets meeting agendas consistent with its charter. The audit committee meets separately, periodically, with management, with internal auditors or other personnel responsible for the internal audit function and with the independent auditor.

A charter of the audit committee is available in print to any stockholder who requests it and it is also available on the Company's website at www.saratogainvestmentcorp.com.

Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee

The current members of the nominating and corporate governance committee are Charles S. Whitman III (Chairman), G. Cabell Williams and Steven M. Looney. All of these members are independent directors. The nominating and corporate governance committee is responsible for identifying individuals qualified to become board members, and recommending to the board director nominees for election at the next annual or special meeting of shareholders at which directors are to be elected or to fill any vacancies or newly created directorships that may occur between such meetings, recommending directors for appointment to board committees, making recommendations to the board of directors as to determinations of director independence, overseeing the evaluation of the board of directors, overseeing and setting compensation for the Company's directors.

In making its recommendations for board and committee membership, the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee reviews candidates' qualifications for membership on the board of directors or a committee of the board of directors (including making a specific determination as to the independence of each candidate) based on the criteria approved by the board of directors (and taking into account the enhanced independence, financial literacy and financial expertise standards that maybe required under law or the New York Stock Exchange rules for audit committee membership purposes). In evaluating current directors for re-nomination to the board of directors or re-appointment to any board committees, the nominating and corporate governance committee assesses the performance of such directors, periodically reviews the composition of the board of directors and its committees in light of the current challenges and needs of the board of directors, the Company and each committee, and determines whether it may be appropriate to add or remove individuals after considering issues of judgment, diversity, age, skills, background and experience, considers rotation of committee members and committee chairmen and considers any other factors that are set forth in the Company's corporate governance guidelines or are deemed appropriate by the nominating and corporate governance committee or the board of directors. The nominating and corporate governance committee considers issues of judgment, diversity, age, skills, background and experience in evaluating candidates for membership on the board of directors.

The nominating and corporate governance committee does not have a formal policy on the consideration of director candidates recommended by stockholders. The board of directors believes that it is more appropriate to give the nominating and corporate governance committee flexibility in evaluating stockholder recommendations. In the event that a director nominee is recommended by a stockholder, the nominating and corporate governance committee will give due consideration to the director nominee and will use the same criteria used for evaluating board director nominees, in addition to considering the information relating to the director nominee provided by the stockholder.

Authority

The nominating and corporate governance committee has the sole authority to retain and terminate any search firm assisting the nominating and corporate governance committee in identifying director candidates, including sole authority to approve all such search firm's fees and other retention terms. In addition, the nominating and corporate governance committee has the sole authority to retain and terminate any compensation consultant assisting the nominating and corporate governance committee in the evaluation of director compensation, including sole authority to approve all such compensation consultant's fees and other retention terms. The nominating and corporate governance committee may delegate its authority to subcommittees or the chair of the nominating and corporate governance committee when it deems appropriate and in the best interests of the Company.

Procedures

The nominating and corporate governance committee meets as often as it determines is appropriate to carry out its responsibilities under its charter. The chair of the committee, in consultation with the other committee members, determines the frequency and length of the committee meetings and shall set meeting agendas consistent with its charter.

A charter of the nominating and corporate governance committee is available in print to any stockholder who requests it, and it is also available on the Company's website at www.saratogainvestmentcorp.com.

Compensation Committee

The current members of the compensation committee are G. Cabell Williams (Chairman), Steven M. Looney and Charles S. Whitman III. All of these members are independent directors. The compensation committee is responsible for overseeing the Company's compensation policies generally and making recommendations to the board of directors with respect to incentive compensation and equity-based plans of the Company that are subject to board approval, evaluating executive officer performance and reviewing the Company's management succession plan, overseeing and setting compensation for the Company's directors and, as applicable, its executive officers and, as applicable, preparing the report on executive officer compensation that SEC rules require to be included in the Company's annual proxy statement. Currently, none of our executive officers are compensated by the Company and as such the compensation committee is not required to produce a report on executive officer compensation for inclusion in our annual proxy statement.

The compensation committee has the sole authority to retain and terminate any compensation consultant assisting the compensation committee, including sole authority to approve all such compensation consultant's fees and other retention terms. The compensation committee may delegate its authority to subcommittees or the chairman of the compensation committee when it deems appropriate and in the best interests of the Company.

Procedures

The compensation committee shall meet as often as it determines is appropriate to carry out its responsibilities under its charter. The chairman of the compensation committee, in consultation with the other committee members, shall determine the frequency and length of the committee meetings and shall set meeting agendas consistent with its charter. No executive officer should attend that portion of any meeting where such executive's performance (or, as applicable, compensation) is discussed, unless specifically invited by the compensation committee.

A charter of the compensation committee is available in print to any stockholder who requests it and is also available on the Company's website at www.saratogainvestmentcorp.com.

During fiscal year 2010, none of the Company's executive officers served on the board of directors (or a compensation committee thereof or other board committee performing equivalent functions) of any entities that had one or more executive officers serve on the compensation committee or on the board of directors. No current or past executive officers or employees of the Company or its affiliates serve on the compensation committee.

Executive Compensation

Currently, none of our executive officers are compensated by us. We currently have no employees, and each of our executive officers is also an employee of Saratoga Investment Advisors. Services necessary for our business are provided by individuals who are employees of Saratoga Investment Advisors, pursuant to the terms of the investment advisory and management agreement and the administration agreement.

Director Compensation

Our independent directors receive an annual fee of \$40,000. They also receive \$2,500 plus reimbursement of reasonable out-of-pocket expenses incurred in connection with attending each board meeting and receive \$1,000 plus reimbursement of reasonable out-of-pocket expenses incurred in connection with attending each committee meeting. In addition, the chairman of the audit committee receives an annual fee of \$5,000 and the chairman of each other committee receives an annual fee of \$2,000 for their additional services in these capacities. In addition, we have purchased directors' and officers' liability insurance on behalf of our directors and officers. Independent directors have the option to receive their directors' fees in the form of our common stock issued at a price per share equal to the greater of net asset value or the market price at the time of payment. No compensation is paid to directors who are "interested persons."

The following table sets forth information concerning total compensation earned by or paid to each of our directors during the fiscal year ended February 28, 2010:

<u>Name of Director</u>	<u>Total Compensation from the Company Paid in FY 2010</u>
Robert F. Cummings, Jr.(1)	\$ —
Richard M. Hayden(1)	\$ —
Steven M. Looney	\$ 67,000
Christian L. Oberbeck(2)	\$ —
Richard M. Petrocelli(2)	\$ —
Charles S. Whitman III	\$ 65,000
G. Cabell Williams	\$ 65,000

- (1) Messrs. Cummings and Hayden resigned from the board of directors in connection with the stock purchase transaction with Saratoga Investment Advisors and certain of its affiliates.
- (2) Messrs. Oberbeck and Petrocelli were elected to the board of directors on July 30, 2010. Messrs. Oberbeck and Petrocelli are "interested persons" of the Company and are not compensated in their capacities as directors.

INVESTMENT ADVISORY AND MANAGEMENT AGREEMENT

Saratoga Investment Advisors serves as our investment adviser. Subject to the overall supervision of our board of directors, Saratoga Investment Advisors manages our day-to-day operations and provides investment advisory and management services to us. Under the terms of an investment advisory and management agreement, Saratoga Investment Advisors:

- 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
- determines the securities and other assets that we purchase, retain or sell.

Saratoga Investment Advisors services under the investment advisory and management agreement are not exclusive, and it is free to furnish similar services to other entities.

Management Fee and Incentive Fee

Pursuant to the investment advisory and management agreement with Saratoga Investment Advisors, we pay Saratoga Investment Advisors a fee for investment advisory and management services consisting of two components—a base management fee and an incentive fee.

The base management fee is paid quarterly in arrears, and equals 1.75% per annum of our gross assets (other than cash or cash equivalents but including assets purchased with borrowed funds) and calculated at the end of each fiscal quarter based on the average value of our gross assets (other than cash or cash equivalents but including assets purchased with borrowed funds) as of the end of such fiscal quarter and the end of the immediate prior fiscal quarter. Base management fees for any partial month or quarter are appropriately pro-rated.

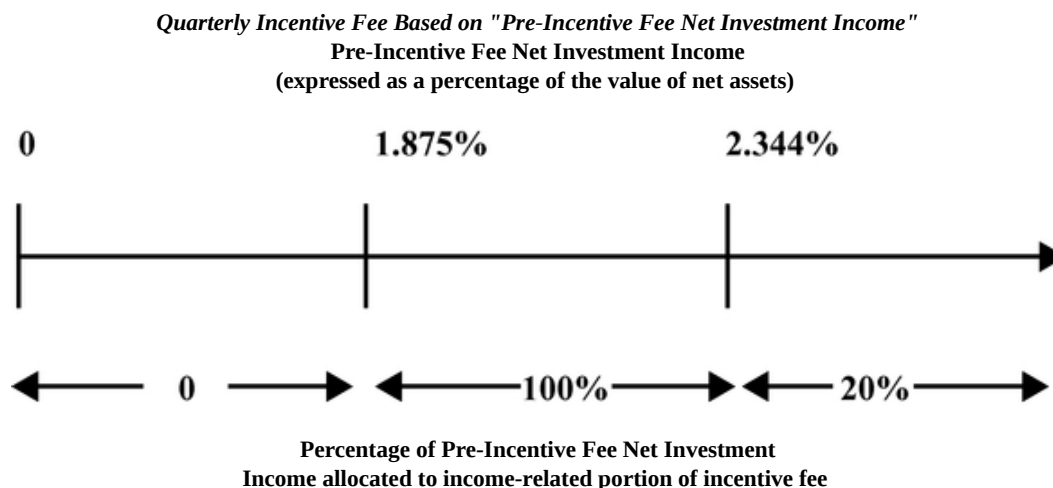
The incentive fee has the following two parts:

The first part is calculated and payable quarterly in arrears based on our pre-incentive fee net investment income for the immediately preceding fiscal quarter. Pre-incentive fee net investment income means interest income, dividend income and any other income (including any other fees such as commitment, origination, structuring, diligence, managerial and consulting fees or other fees that we receive from portfolio companies) accrued during the fiscal quarter, minus our operating expenses for the quarter (including the base management fee, expenses payable under the administration agreement, and any interest expense and dividends paid on any issued and outstanding preferred stock, but excluding the incentive fee). Pre-incentive fee net investment income includes, in the case of investments with a deferred interest feature (such as market discount, debt instruments with payment-in-kind interest, preferred stock with payment-in-kind dividends and zero coupon securities), accrued income that we have not yet received in cash. Pre-incentive fee net investment income does not include any realized capital gains, realized capital losses or unrealized capital appreciation or depreciation. Pre-incentive fee net investment income, expressed as a rate of return on the value of our net assets (defined as total assets less liabilities) at the end of the immediately preceding fiscal quarter, is compared to a "hurdle rate" of 1.875% per quarter (7.5% annualized), subject to a "catch up" provision. The base management fee is calculated prior to giving effect to the payment of any incentive fees.

We pay Saratoga Investment Advisors an incentive fee with respect to our pre-incentive fee net investment income in each fiscal quarter as follows: (A) no incentive fee in any fiscal quarter in which our pre-incentive fee net investment income does not exceed the hurdle rate; (B) 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 or equal to 2.344% in any fiscal quarter (9.376% annualized) is payable to Saratoga Investment Advisors; and (C) 20% of the amount of our pre-incentive fee net investment income, if any, that exceeds 2.344% in any fiscal quarter (9.376% annualized). We refer to the amount specified in clause (B) as the "catch-up." Notwithstanding the foregoing, with respect to any period ending on or prior to December 31, 2010, Saratoga Investment Advisors will only be entitled to 20% of the amount of our pre-incentive fee net investment income, if any, that exceeds 1.875% in any fiscal quarter (7.5% annualized) without any catch-up provision. These calculations are appropriately pro-rated when such calculations are applicable for any period of less than three months.

The following is a graphical representation of the calculation of the income-related portion of the incentive fee subsequent to any period ending after December 31, 2010:



The second part of the incentive fee, the capital gains fee, is determined and payable in arrears as of the end of each fiscal year (or, upon termination of the investment advisory and management agreement), and is calculated at the end of each applicable year by subtracting (1) the sum of our cumulative aggregate realized capital losses and aggregate unrealized capital depreciation from (2) our cumulative aggregate realized capital gains, in each case calculated from May 31, 2010. If such amount is positive at the end of such year, then the capital gains fee for such year is equal to 20% of such amount, less the cumulative aggregate amount of capital gains fees paid in all prior years. If such amount is negative, then there is no capital gains fee for such year.

Under the investment advisory and management agreement, the capital gains portion of the incentive fee is based on realized gains and realized and unrealized losses from May 31, 2010. Therefore, realized and unrealized losses incurred prior to such time will not be taken into account when calculating the capital gains portion of the incentive fee, and Saratoga Investment Advisors will be entitled to 20% of net capital gains that arise after May 31, 2010. In addition, the cost basis for computing our realized gains and losses on investments held by us as of May 31, 2010 equals the fair value of such investments as of such date.

Examples of Quarterly Incentive Fee Calculation

Example 1: Income Related Portion of Incentive Fee(1):

Assumptions

- Hurdle rate(2) = 1.875%
- Management fee(3) = 0.4375%
- Other expenses (legal, accounting, custodian, transfer agent, etc.)(4) = 0.33%

Alternative 1

Additional Assumptions

- Investment income (including interest, dividends, fees, etc.) = 1.25%
- Pre-incentive fee net investment income (investment income - (management fee + other expenses)) = 0.4825%

Pre-incentive fee net investment income does not exceed hurdle rate, therefore there is no incentive fee.

Alternative 2

Additional Assumptions

- Investment income (including interest, dividends, fees, etc.) = 3.0%
- Pre-incentive fee net investment income (investment income - (management fee + other expenses)) = 2.2325%

Pre-incentive fee net investment income exceeds hurdle rate, but does not fully satisfy the "catch-up" provision, therefore the income related portion of the incentive fee is 0.3575%.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Incentive Fee} &= (100\% \times (\text{pre-incentive fee net investment income} - 1.875\%)) \\ &= 100\% (2.2325\% - 1.875\%) \\ &= 100\% (0.3575\%) \\ &= 0.3575\% \end{aligned}$$

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- (1) The hypothetical amount of pre-incentive fee net investment income shown is based on a percentage of total net assets.
 - (2) Represents 7.5% annualized hurdle rate.
 - (3) Represents 1.75% annualized management fee. For the purposes of this example, we have assumed that we have not incurred any indebtedness and that we maintain no cash or cash equivalents.
 - (4) The "catch-up" provision is intended to provide our investment adviser with an incentive fee of 20% on all pre-incentive fee net investment income as if a hurdle rate did not apply when our net investment income exceeds 2.344% in any fiscal quarter.

Alternative 3

Additional Assumptions

- Investment income (including interest, dividends, fees, etc.) = 3.5%
- Pre-Incentive Fee Net Investment Income (investment income - (management fee + other expenses)) = 2.7325%

Pre-incentive fee net investment income exceeds the hurdle rate, and fully satisfies the "catch-up" provision, therefore the income related portion of the incentive fee is 0.5467%.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Incentive fee} &= 100\% \times \text{pre-incentive fee net investment income (subject to "catch-up")}(4) \\ \text{Incentive fee} &= 100\% \times \text{"catch-up"} + (20\% \times (\text{Pre-incentive fee net investment income} - \\ &= 2.344\%)) \\ \text{Catch up} &= 2.344\% - 1.875\% \\ &= 0.469\% \\ \text{Incentive fee} &= (100\% \times 0.469\%) + (20\% \times (2.7325\% - 2.344\%)) \\ &= 0.469\% + (20\% \times 0.3885\%) \\ &= 0.469\% + 0.0777\% \\ &= 0.5467\% \end{aligned}$$

Example 2: Capital Gains Portion of Incentive Fee:

Alternative 1:

Assumptions(1)

- Year 1: \$20 million investment made in Company A ("Investment A"), and \$30 million investment made in Company B ("Investment B")
- Year 2: Investment A is sold for \$50 million and fair market value ("FMV") of Investment B determined to be \$32 million
- Year 3: FMV of Investment B determined to be \$25 million
- Year 4: Investment B sold for \$31 million

The capital gains portion of the incentive fee, if any, calculated under the cumulative method would be:

- Year 1: None
- Year 2: \$6 million (20% multiplied by \$30 million realized capital gains on sale of Investment A)
- Year 3: None; \$5 million (20% multiplied by (\$30 million realized cumulative capital gains less \$5 million cumulative capital depreciation)) less \$6 million (capital gains incentive fee paid in Year 2)
- Year 4: \$200,000; \$6.2 million (20% multiplied by \$31 million cumulative realized capital gains) less \$6 million (capital gains incentive fee paid in Year 2)

Alternative 2

Assumptions(1)

- Year 1: \$20 million investment made in Company A ("Investment A"), \$30 million investment made in Company B ("Investment B") and \$25 million investment made in Company C ("Investment C")
- Year 2: Investment A sold for \$50 million, FMV of Investment B determined to be \$25 million and FMV of Investment C determined to be \$25 million
- Year 3: FMV of Investment B determined to be \$27 million and Investment C sold for \$30 million

- Year 4: FMV of Investment B determined to be \$35 million
- Year 5: Investment B sold for \$20 million

The capital gains portion of the incentive fee, if any, calculated under the cumulative method would be:

- Year 1: None
- Year 2: \$5 million (20% multiplied by \$25 million (\$30 million realized capital gains on Investment A less \$5 million unrealized capital depreciation on Investment B))
- Year 3: \$1.4 million (\$6.4 million (20% multiplied by \$32 million (\$35 million cumulative realized capital gains less \$3 million unrealized capital depreciation)) less \$5 million (capital gains incentive fee paid in Year 2))
- Year 4: None
- Year 5: None (\$5 million (20% multiplied by \$25 million (cumulative realized capital gains of \$35 million less realized capital losses of \$10 million)) less \$6.4 million (cumulative capital gains incentive fee paid in Year 2 and Year 3))

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- (1) The examples assume that Investment A and Investment B were acquired by us subsequent to May 31, 2010. If Investment A and B were acquired by us prior to May 31, 2010, then the cost basis for computing our realized gains and losses on such investments would equal the fair value of such investments as of May 31, 2010.

The investment advisory and management agreement with Saratoga Investment Advisors was approved by our board of directors at an in-person meeting of the directors, including a majority of our independent directors, and was approved by our stockholders at the special meeting of stockholders held on July 30, 2010.

In approving this agreement, the directors considered, among other things, (i) the nature, extent and quality of the advisory and other services to be provided to us by Saratoga Investment Advisors; (ii) our investment performance and the investment performance of Saratoga Investment Advisors; (iii) the expected costs of the services to be provided by Saratoga Investment Advisors (including management fees, advisory fees and expense ratios) and the profits expected to be realized by Saratoga Investment Advisors; (iv) the limited potential for economies of scale in investment management associated with managing us; and (v) Saratoga Investment Advisors estimated pro forma profitability with respect to managing us.

The investment advisory and management agreement will continue in effect for a period of two years from its effective date, and if not sooner terminated, will continue in effect for a successive period of 12 months thereafter, provided that each continuance is specifically approved at least annually by both (i) the vote of a majority of the board members or the vote of a majority of our outstanding voting securities (as such term is defined in the 1940 Act) and (ii) the vote of a majority of the board members who are not parties to the investment advisory and management agreement or interested persons (as such term is defined in the 1940 Act) of any such party, cast in person at a meeting called for the purpose of voting on such approval. The investment advisory and management agreement may be terminated as a whole at any time by us, without the payment of any penalty, upon the vote of a majority of the board members or a majority of our outstanding voting securities or by Saratoga Investment Advisors, on 60 days' written notice by either party to the other, which notice may be waived by the non-terminating party.

Payment of our expenses

The investment advisory and management agreement provides that all investment professionals of Saratoga Investment Advisors and its staff, when and to the extent engaged in providing investment advisory services required to be provided by Saratoga Investment Advisors, and the compensation and routine overhead expenses of such personnel allocable to such services, will be provided and paid for by Saratoga Investment Advisors and not by us.

We will bear all costs and expenses of our operations and transactions, including those relating to:

- our organization;
- calculating our net asset value (including the cost and expenses of any independent valuation firm);
- expenses incurred by Saratoga Investment Advisors payable to third parties, including agents, consultants or other advisors, in monitoring financial and legal affairs for us and in monitoring our investments and performing due diligence on our prospective portfolio companies;
- interest payable on debt, if any, incurred to finance our investments;
- offerings of our common stock and other securities;
- investment advisory and management fees;
- fees payable to third parties, including agents, consultants or other advisors, relating to, or associated with, evaluating and making investments;
- transfer agent and custodial fees;
- federal and state registration fees;
- all costs of registration and listing our common stock on any securities exchange;
- federal, state and local taxes;
- independent directors' fees and expenses;
- costs of preparing and filing reports or other documents required by governmental bodies (including the SEC);
- costs of any reports, proxy statements or other notices to common stockholders including printing costs;
- our fidelity bond, directors and officers/errors and omissions liability insurance, and any other insurance premiums;
- direct costs and expenses of administration, including printing, mailing, long distance telephone, copying, secretarial and other staff, independent auditors and outside legal costs; and
- administration fees and all other expenses incurred by us or, if applicable, the administrator in connection with administering our business (including payments under the administration agreement based upon our allocable portion of the administrator's overhead in performing its obligations under the administration agreement, including rent and the allocable portion of the cost of our officers and their respective staffs (including travel expenses)).

Duration and Termination

The investment advisory and management agreement will remain in effect continuously, unless terminated under the termination provisions of the agreement. The investment advisory and management agreement provides that it may be terminated at any time, without the payment of any

penalty, upon 60 days' written notice, by the vote of stockholders holding a majority of our outstanding voting securities, or by the vote of our directors or by Saratoga Investment Advisors.

The investment advisory and management agreement will, unless terminated as described above, continue until the second anniversary of its effective date and will continue in effect from year to year thereafter so long as it is approved at least annually by (i) the vote of the board of directors, or by the vote of stockholders holding a majority of our outstanding voting securities, and (ii) the vote of a majority of our directors who are not parties to the investment advisory and management agreement or "interested persons" (as such term is defined in Section 2(a)(19) of the 1940 Act) of any party to such agreement, in accordance with the requirements of the 1940 Act.

Indemnification

Under the investment advisory and management agreement, Saratoga Investment Advisors and certain of its affiliates are not liable to us for any action taken or omitted to be taken by Saratoga Investment Advisors in connection with the performance of any of its duties or obligations under the agreement or otherwise as an investment adviser to us, except to the extent specified in Section 36(b) of the 1940 Act concerning loss resulting from a breach of fiduciary duty (as the same is finally determined by judicial proceedings) with respect to the receipt of compensation for services and except to the extent such action or omission constitutes gross negligence, willful misfeasance, bad faith or reckless disregard of its duties and obligations under the agreement.

We also provide indemnification to Saratoga Investment Advisors and certain of its affiliates for damages, liabilities, costs and expenses incurred by them in or by reason of any pending, threatened or completed action, suit, investigation or other proceeding arising out of or otherwise based upon the performance of any of its duties or obligations under the agreement or otherwise as an investment adviser to us. However, we would not provide indemnification against any liability to us or our security holders to which Saratoga Investment Advisors or such affiliates would otherwise be subject by reason of willful misfeasance, bad faith or gross negligence in the performance of any such person's duties or by reason of the reckless disregard of its duties and obligations under the agreement.

Organization of the Investment Adviser

Saratoga Investment Advisors is registered as an investment adviser under the Advisers Act. The principal executive offices of Saratoga Investment Advisors are located at 535 Madison Avenue, New York, New York 10022.

ADMINISTRATION AGREEMENT

Pursuant to a separate administration agreement, Saratoga Investment Advisors, who also serves as our administrator, furnishes us with office facilities, equipment and clerical, book-keeping and record keeping services. The administration agreement has an initial two year term commencing on July 30, 2010. Under the administration agreement, our administrator also performs, or oversees the performance of, our required administrative services, which include, among other things, being responsible for the financial records which we are required to maintain, preparing reports for our stockholders and reports required to be filed with the SEC. In addition, our administrator assists us in determining and publishing our net asset value, oversees the preparation and filing of our tax returns and the printing and dissemination of reports to our stockholders, and generally oversees the payment of our expenses and the performance of administrative and professional services rendered to us by others. Payments under the administration agreement equal to an amount based upon our allocable portion of our administrator's overhead in performing its obligations under the administration agreement, including rent and our allocable portion of the cost of our officers and their respective staffs relating to the performance of services under this agreement (including travel expenses). Our allocable portion is based on the proportion that our total assets bears to the total assets administered or managed by our administrator. Under the administration agreement, our administrator also provides managerial assistance, on our behalf, to those portfolio companies who accept our offer of assistance. Under the administration agreement, the payments required to be made to the administrator with respect to any fiscal quarter during the first year of the initial term of the agreement will be capped such that the amounts payable to the administrator, together with all of our other operating expenses, will not exceed \$1.0 million. The existence of a cap, and the determination of a proper cap amount, in the second year of the term will be determined by the mutual agreement of the independent directors, on our behalf, and the administrator. The administration agreement may be terminated by either party without penalty upon 60 days' written notice to the other party.

Indemnification

Under the administration agreement, Saratoga Investment Advisors and certain of its affiliates are not liable to us for any action taken or omitted to be taken by Saratoga Investment Advisors in connection with the performance of any of its duties or obligations under the agreement.

We also provide indemnification to Saratoga Investment Advisors and certain of its affiliates for damages, liabilities, costs and expenses incurred by them in or by reason of any pending, threatened or completed action, suit, investigation or other proceeding arising out of or otherwise based upon the performance of any of its duties or obligations under the agreement or otherwise as an administrator to us. However, we do not provide indemnification against any liability to us or our security holders to which Saratoga Investment Advisors or such affiliates would otherwise be subject by reason of willful misfeasance, bad faith or gross negligence in the performance of any such person's duties or by reason of the reckless disregard of its duties and obligations under the agreement.

LICENSE AGREEMENT

We entered into a trademark license agreement with Saratoga Investment Advisors, pursuant to which Saratoga Investment Advisors grants us a non-exclusive, royalty-free license to use the name "Saratoga." Under this agreement, we have a right to use the "Saratoga" name, for so long as Saratoga Investment Advisors or one of its affiliates remains our investment adviser. Other than with respect to this limited license, we have no legal right to the "Saratoga" name. Saratoga Investment Advisors has the right to terminate the license agreement if it is no longer acting as our investment adviser. In the event the investment advisory and management agreement is terminated, we would be required to change our name to eliminate the use of the name "Saratoga."

PORTFOLIO MANAGEMENT

The day-to-day management of our portfolio is the responsibility of Saratoga Investment Advisors and overseen by its investment committee.

Investment Committee

The members of Saratoga Investment Advisors' investment committee include Christian L. Oberbeck, Richard A. Petrocelli, Thomas V. Inglesby and Charles G. Phillips. See the section of the prospectus entitled "Management" for biographies of Messrs. Oberbeck and Petrocelli. For biographical information for Messrs. Inglesby and Phillips, see "Investment Professionals" below.

Investment Professionals

Our investment adviser's investment personnel, in addition to our investment adviser's investment committee, are primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of our portfolio.

The members of our investment adviser's investment committee and its investment personnel are not be employed by us, and receive no compensation from us in connection with their activities. However, they receive compensation from our investment adviser that includes an annual base salary, an annual individual performance bonus, contributions to 401(k) plans, and, in certain circumstances, a portion of the incentive fee or carried interest earned in connection with their services.

Below are the biographies for the members of our investment adviser's investment committee whose biographies are not included elsewhere in this prospectus and the other investment professionals of our investment adviser.

Thomas V. Inglesby—Mr. Inglesby has over 25 years of investment experience including private equity and leveraged finance. Mr. Inglesby is a managing director at Saratoga Investment Advisors and is responsible for originating, structuring, negotiating, consummating, managing and monitoring middle market investments.

Prior to joining Saratoga Investment Advisors, Mr. Inglesby was a senior managing director at GSC Group, Inc. From September 2008 through July 2010, Mr. Inglesby was a senior managing director in the Recovery Investment Group at GSC Group, serving on the investment committee as an internal advisor on matters relating to GSC Group's ongoing restructuring. From 2002 to 2008, Mr. Inglesby served as the Head of the U.S. Corporate Debt Group of GSC Group. During this period, GSC Group raised and managed \$5.6 billion in capital across 12 corporate credit investment funds. From 1997 to 2002, he served as a managing director at GSC Group focused on middle market buyouts. Prior to joining GSC Group in 1997, Mr. Inglesby served as a managing director with Harbour Group from 1994 to 1997, where he focused on acquisitions of manufacturing companies in fragmented industries. From 1992 to 1994, Mr. Inglesby served as a managing director at the South Street Funds, a startup distressed debt investment fund founded by former partners at Goldman Sachs. From 1986 to 1990, Mr. Inglesby served as a vice president in the Merchant Banking Department at PaineWebber.

In September 2010, GSC Group filed for bankruptcy under Chapter 11 of the United States Bankruptcy Code.

Mr. Inglesby received a J.D. from the University of Virginia School of Law, an M.B.A. from the Darden Graduate School of Business Administration, and a B.S. in Accounting with General Honors from the University of Maryland.

Charles G. Phillips IV—Mr. Phillips has over 13 years of investment experience including private equity and leveraged finance. Mr. Phillips is a managing director at Saratoga Investment Advisors and Saratoga Partners and has been involved in originating, structuring, negotiating, consummating, managing and monitoring middle market investments.

Mr. Phillips has extensive experience investing in middle-market manufacturing and service companies. He also has extensive experience in dealing with public financings and sales through his work with several portfolio companies of Saratoga Partners. Prior corporate finance experience includes mergers and acquisitions and capital markets experience in a variety of industries, including packaged foods, consumer products, cable television, energy and education. Mr. Phillips joined Saratoga Partners in 1997 after graduating from Harvard Business School. Prior to that, from 1993 to 1995, Mr. Phillips worked in Dillon Read's corporate finance department, where he was involved in mergers and acquisitions and advisory assignments in a variety of industries. Prior experience includes McCown De Leeuw & Co., a corporate buyout firm. Mr. Phillips has served as a director of a number of Saratoga Partners' portfolio companies.

Mr. Phillips graduated with an A.B. from Harvard College in 1993 and earned an M.B.A. from Harvard Business School in 1997.

John F. MacMurray—Mr. MacMurray has over 8 years of investment experience including private equity and investment banking. Mr. MacMurray has been involved in all phases of the investment process, including sourcing, structuring, negotiating and managing investments in middle market companies, and has deep experience in executing add-on investments.

Prior to joining Saratoga Partners in 2006, Mr. MacMurray was at EuroConsult, Inc., an independent investment banking firm, where he was involved in mergers and acquisitions and advisory assignments throughout North America and Europe in a wide variety of industries. Mr. MacMurray joined Saratoga Partners after graduating from Columbia Business School in 2006.

Mr. MacMurray graduated with an A.B. from Princeton University in 1998 and earned an M.B.A. from Columbia Business School in 2006.

The following table sets forth the dollar range of our equity securities beneficially owned by each member of our investment adviser's investment committee and of our investment adviser's investment professionals as of January 6, 2011.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Dollar Range of Equity Securities in Saratoga Investment Corp.(1)(2)(3)</u>
Christian L. Oberbeck	Over \$1,000,000
Richard A. Petrocelli	Over \$1,000,000
Thomas V. Inglesby	Over \$1,000,000
Charles G. Phillips IV	\$500,001 - \$1,000,000
John F. MacMurray	\$50,001 - \$100,000

- (1) Dollar ranges are as follows: None, \$1 – \$10,000, \$10,001 - \$50,000, \$50,001 - \$100,000, \$100,001 - \$500,000, \$500,001 - \$1,000,000, or over \$1,000,000.
- (2) Beneficial ownership has been determined in accordance with Rule 16a-1(a)(2) of the Exchange Act.
- (3) These amounts will change if any of the members of our investment adviser's investment committee sell shares of common stock registered in this registration statement. See "Selling Stockholders."

CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS

We have entered into an investment advisory and management agreement with Saratoga Investment Advisors. We have also entered into a license agreement with Saratoga Investment Advisors, pursuant to which Saratoga Investment Advisors has agreed to grant us a non-exclusive, royalty-free license to use the name "Saratoga." In addition, pursuant to the terms of the administration agreement, Saratoga Investment Advisors provides us with the office facilities and administrative services necessary to conduct our day-to-day operations. Mr. Oberbeck, our chief executive officer and president, is the primary investor in and controls Saratoga Investment Advisors. For more information about these agreements, see "Investment Advisory and Management Agreement," "Administration Agreement" and "License Agreement" elsewhere in this prospectus.

CONTROL PERSONS AND PRINCIPAL STOCKHOLDERS

The following table sets forth certain ownership information with respect to our common stock for (i) those persons who directly or indirectly own, control or hold with the power to vote, 5% or more of our outstanding shares of common stock, (ii) each of our executive officers and directors and (iii) all of our executive officers and directors as a group.

The percentage ownership is based on 3,277,077 shares of common stock outstanding as of January 6, 2011. Beneficial ownership is determined under the rules of the SEC and generally includes voting or investment power with respect to securities. To our knowledge, unless otherwise indicated in the footnotes to this table, the persons and entities named in the table have sole voting and sole investment power with respect to all shares beneficially owned, subject to community property laws where applicable. Unless otherwise indicated by footnote, the address for each director, executive officer and owner of 5% or more of our common stock is Saratoga Investment Corp., 535 Madison Avenue, New York, New York 10022.

<u>Name of Beneficial Owner</u>	<u>Number of Shares Owned Beneficially</u>	<u>Percent of Class</u>
Interested Directors and Executive Officers		
Christian L. Oberbeck	1,043,461(1)	31.8%
Richard A. Petrocelli	1,043,461(2)	31.8%
Independent Directors		
Steven M. Looney	354	*
Charles S. Whitman III	799	*
G. Cabell Williams	5,600	*
All Directors and Executive Officers as a Group (5 members)	1,050,214	32.0%
Owners of 5% or More of Our Common Stock		
GSC CDO III, LLC(3)	231,360	7.1%

* Less than 1%

- (1) Includes 663,239 shares of common stock directly held by Mr. Oberbeck, 98,456 shares of common stock held by Saratoga Investment Advisors, which Mr. Oberbeck controls, and 94,804 shares of common stock held by CLO Partners LLC, an entity wholly owned by Mr. Oberbeck. All other shares of common stock attributed to Mr. Oberbeck are owned directly by Richard A. Petrocelli (39,501 shares of common stock), our chief financial officer, secretary and chief compliance officer and a managing director of our investment adviser, Charles G. Phillips (39,501 shares of common stock), a managing director of our investment adviser, John F. MacMurray (4,344 shares of common stock), an investment professional of our investment adviser, Charles P. Durkin, Jr. (24,613 shares of common stock), a senior advisor at Saratoga Management Company, an affiliate of Saratoga Partners, and John P. Birkelund (79,003 shares of common stock), a senior advisor at Saratoga Management Company, with whom Mr. Oberbeck may be deemed to be a member of a "group" under Section 13d-3 of the Exchange Act and, as a result, may be deemed to share voting and/or investment power with respect to the shares owned by these individuals.
- (2) Includes 39,501 shares of common stock directly held by Mr. Petrocelli. All other shares of common stock attributed to Mr. Petrocelli are owned directly and indirectly by Christian L. Oberbeck (856,499 shares), our chief executive officer and president and the managing member of our investment adviser, Charles G. Phillips (39,501 shares of common stock), a managing director of our investment adviser, John F. MacMurray (4,344 shares of common stock), an investment professional of our investment adviser, Charles P. Durkin, Jr. (24,613 shares of common stock), a senior advisor at Saratoga Management Company, an affiliate of Saratoga Partners, and

John P. Birkelund (79,003 shares of common stock), a senior advisor at Saratoga Management Company, an affiliate of Saratoga Partners, with whom Mr. Petrocelli may be deemed to be a member of a "group" under Section 13d-3 of the Exchange Act and, as a result, may be deemed to share voting and/or investment power with respect to the shares owned by these individuals.

- (3) Includes 14 shares of common stock held by GSC Secondary Interest Fund, LLC and 13,927 shares of common stock held by Greenwich Street Capital Partners II, L.P., both of which are affiliates of GSC CDO III, L.L.C.. The address of GSC CDO III, LLC is 500 Campus Drive, Suite 220, Florham Park, New Jersey 07932.

The following table sets forth the dollar range of our equity securities beneficially owned by each of our directors as of January 6, 2011.

<u>Name of Director</u>	<u>Dollar Range of Equity Securities in Saratoga Investment Corp.(1)(2)</u>
Independent Directors	
Steven M. Looney	\$1 – \$10,000
Charles S. Whitman III	\$10,001 – \$50,000
G. Cabell Williams	over \$100,000
Interested Directors	
Christian L. Oberbeck	over \$100,000
Richard A. Petrocelli	over \$100,000

(1) Dollar ranges are as follows: None, \$1 – \$10,000, \$10,001 – \$50,000, \$50,001 – \$100,000, or over \$100,000.

(2) Beneficial ownership has been determined in accordance with Rule 16a-1(a)(2) of the Exchange Act.

DETERMINATION OF NET ASSET VALUE

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

We carry our investments at fair value, as determined in good faith using written policies and procedures adopted by our board of directors. Investments for which market quotations are readily available are recorded in our financial statements at such market quotations subject to any decision by our board of directors to make a fair value determination to reflect significant events affecting the value of these investments. We value investments for which market quotations are not readily available at fair value as determined in good faith by our board of directors based on input from Saratoga Investment Advisors, our audit committee and, if our board or audit committee so request, a third party independent valuation firm. Determinations of fair value may involve subjective judgments and estimates. The types of factors that may be considered in a fair value pricing include the nature and realizable value of any collateral, the portfolio company's ability to make payments, the markets in which the portfolio company does business, market yield trend analysis, comparison to publicly traded companies, discounted cash flow and other relevant factors.

Our investment in the subordinated notes of GSCIC CLO is carried at fair value, which is based on a discounted cash flow model that utilizes prepayment, re-investment and loss assumptions based on historical experience and projected performance, economic factors, the characteristics of the underlying cash flow, and comparable yields for similar subordinated notes or equity of collateralized loan obligation funds, when available. Specifically, we use Intex cash flow models, or an appropriate substitute, to form the basis for GSCIC CLO's valuation. The models use a set of assumptions including projected default rates, recovery rates, reinvestment rate and prepayment rates in order to arrive at estimated valuations. The assumptions are based on available market data and projections provided by third parties as well as management estimates. We use the output from the Intex models (i.e., the estimated cash flows from our investment in GSCIC CLO) to perform a discounted cash flows analysis on expected future cash flows from our investment in GSCIC CLO to determine a valuation for the subordinated notes of GSCIC CLO held by us.

We undertake a multi-step valuation process each quarter when valuing investments for which market quotations are not readily available, as described below:

- each investment is initially valued by the responsible investment professionals and preliminary valuation conclusions are documented and discussed with our senior management; and
- an independent valuation firm engaged by our board of directors independently values approximately one quarter of our investments each quarter so that the valuation of each investment for which market quotes are not readily available is independently valued by an independent valuation firm at least annually.

In addition, all our investments are subject to the following valuation process:

- the audit committee of our board of directors reviews each preliminary valuation and Saratoga Investment Advisors and independent valuation firm (if applicable) will supplement the preliminary valuation to reflect any comments provided by the audit committee; and
- our board of directors discusses the valuations and determines the fair value of each investment in good faith based on the input of Saratoga Investment Advisors, independent valuation firm (if applicable) and audit committee.

Because such valuations, and particularly valuations of private investments and private companies, are inherently uncertain, they may fluctuate over short periods of time and may be based on estimates. The determination of fair value by our board of directors may differ materially from the values that would have been used if a ready market for these investments existed. Our net asset value could be materially affected if the determinations regarding the fair value of our investments were materially higher or lower than the values that we ultimately realize upon the disposal of such investments.

MATERIAL U.S. FEDERAL INCOME TAX CONSIDERATIONS

The following discussion is a general summary of the material United States federal income tax considerations applicable to us and to an investment in our shares. This summary does not purport to be a complete description of the income tax considerations applicable to such an investment. For example, we have not described tax consequences that we assume to be generally known by investors or certain considerations that may be relevant to certain types of holders subject to special treatment under United States federal income tax laws, including stockholders subject to the alternative minimum tax, tax-exempt organizations, insurance companies, dealers in securities, pension plans and trusts, and financial institutions. This summary assumes that investors hold our common stock as capital assets (within the meaning of the Code). The discussion is based upon the Code, Treasury regulations, and administrative and judicial interpretations, each as in effect as of the date of this prospectus and all of which are subject to change, possibly retroactively, which could affect the continuing validity of this discussion. We have not sought and will not seek any ruling from the Internal Revenue Service regarding the offering. This summary does not discuss any aspects of United States estate or gift tax or foreign, state or local tax. It does not discuss the special treatment under United States federal income tax laws that could result if we invested in tax-exempt securities or certain other investment assets in which we do not currently intend to invest.

A "U.S. stockholder" generally is a beneficial owner of shares of our common stock who is for United States federal income tax purposes:

- A citizen or individual resident of the United States including an alien individual who is a lawful permanent resident of the United States or meets the "substantial presence" test under Section 7701(b) of the Code;
- A corporation or other entity taxable as a corporation, for United States federal income tax purposes, created or organized in or under the laws of the United States or any political subdivision thereof;
- A trust if: (i) a court in the United States has primary supervision over its administration and one or more U.S. persons have authority to control all substantial decisions of such trust, or (ii) such trust validly elects to be treated as a U.S. person for federal income tax purposes; or
- An estate, the income of which is subject to United States federal income taxation regardless of its source.

A "Non-U.S. stockholder" is a beneficial owner of shares of our common stock that is not a U.S. stockholder.

If a partnership (including an entity treated as a partnership for United States federal income tax purposes) holds shares of our common stock, the tax treatment of a partner in the partnership will generally depend upon the status of the partner and the activities of the partnership. A prospective stockholder who is a partner of a partnership holding shares of our common stock should consult his, her or its tax advisors with respect to the purchase, ownership and disposition of shares of our common stock.

Tax matters are very complicated and the tax consequences to an investor of an investment in our shares will depend on the facts of his, her or its particular situation. We encourage investors to consult their own tax advisors regarding the specific consequences of such an investment, including tax reporting requirements, the applicability of federal, state, local and foreign tax laws, eligibility for the benefits of any applicable tax treaty and the effect of any possible changes in the tax laws.

Election to be taxed as a Regulated Investment Company.

We have elected to be treated as a RIC under Subchapter M of the Code. As a RIC, we generally will not have to pay corporate-level federal income taxes on any income that we distribute to our stockholders from our tax earnings and profits. To maintain our qualification as a RIC, we must, among other things, meet certain source-of-income and asset diversification requirements (as described below). In addition, in order to maintain RIC tax treatment, we must distribute to our stockholders, for each taxable year, at least 90% of our "investment company taxable income," which is generally our net ordinary income plus the excess, if any, of realized net short-term capital gains over realized net long-term capital losses (the "Annual Distribution Requirement").

Taxation as a Regulated Investment Company

If we:

- maintain our qualification as a RIC; and
- satisfy the Annual Distribution Requirement,

then we will not be subject to federal income tax on the portion of our income we distribute (or are deemed to distribute) to stockholders. We will be subject to U.S. federal income tax at the regular corporate rates on any income or capital gains not distributed (or deemed distributed) to our stockholders.

In order to maintain our qualification as a RIC for federal income tax purposes, we must, among other things:

- continue to qualify as a business development company under the 1940 Act at all times during each taxable year;
- derive in each taxable year at least 90% of our gross income from dividends, interest, payments with respect to certain securities, loans, gains from the sale of stock or other securities, net income from certain "qualified publicly traded partnerships," or other income derived with respect to our business of investing in such stock or securities (the "90% Income Test"); and
- diversify our holdings so that at the end of each quarter of the taxable year:
 - at least 50% of the value of our assets consists of cash, cash equivalents, U.S. Government securities, securities of other RICs, and other securities if such other securities of any one issuer do not represent more than 5% of the value of our assets or more than 10% of the outstanding voting securities of the issuer; and
 - no more than 25% of the value of our assets is invested in the securities, other than U.S. government securities or securities of other RICs, of one issuer, of two or more issuers that are controlled, as determined under applicable Code rules, by us and that are engaged in the same or similar or related trades or businesses or of certain "qualified publicly traded partnerships," (the "Diversification Tests").

We will be subject to a 4% nondeductible federal excise tax on certain undistributed income unless we distribute in a timely manner an amount at least equal to the sum of (1) 98% of our net ordinary income for each calendar year, (2) 98.2% of our capital gain net income for the one-year period ending October 31 in that calendar year and (3) any income recognized, but not distributed, in preceding years and on which we paid no federal income tax (the "Excise Tax Avoidance Requirement"). We may choose to retain a portion of our ordinary income and/or capital gain net income in year and pay the 4% U.S. federal excise tax on the retained amounts.

For federal income tax purposes, we may be required to recognize taxable income in circumstances in which we do not receive a corresponding payment in cash. For example, if we hold debt obligations that are treated under applicable tax rules as having original issue discount (such as debt instruments with PIK interest or, in certain cases, increasing interest rates or debt instruments that were issued with warrants), we must include in income each year a portion of the original issue discount that accrues over the life of the obligation, regardless of whether cash representing such income is received by us in the same taxable year. We may also have to include in income other amounts that we have not yet received in cash, such as deferred loan origination fees that are paid after origination of the loan or are paid in non-cash compensation such as warrants or stock. In addition, we may be required to accrue for federal income tax purposes amounts attributable to our investment in GSCIC CLO that may differ from the distributions paid in respect of our investment in the GSCIC CLO subordinated notes because of the factors set forth above or because distributions on the subordinated notes are contractually required to be diverted for reinvestment or to pay down outstanding indebtedness.

We anticipate that a portion of our income may constitute original issue discount or other income required to be included in taxable income prior to receipt of cash. Because any original issue discount or other amounts accrued will be included in our investment company taxable income for the year of the accrual, we may be required to make a distribution to our stockholders in order to satisfy the Annual Distribution Requirement, even though we will not have received any corresponding cash amount. As a result, we may have difficulty meeting the annual distribution requirement necessary to obtain and maintain RIC tax treatment under the Code. We may have to sell some of our investments at times and/or at prices we would not consider advantageous, raise additional debt or equity capital or forgo new investment opportunities for this purpose. If we are not able to obtain cash from other sources, we may fail to qualify for RIC tax treatment and thus become subject to corporate-level income tax.

Although we do not presently expect to do so, we are authorized to borrow funds and to sell assets in order to satisfy distribution requirements. However, under the 1940 Act, we are generally not permitted to make distributions to our stockholders while our debt obligations and other senior securities are outstanding unless certain "asset coverage" tests are met. See "Regulation—Indebtedness and Senior Securities." Moreover, our ability to dispose of assets to meet our distribution requirements may be limited by (1) the illiquid nature of our portfolio and/or (2) other requirements relating to our status as a RIC, including the Diversification Tests. If we dispose of assets in order to meet the Annual Distribution Requirement or the Excise Tax Avoidance Requirement, we may make such dispositions at times that, from an investment standpoint, are not advantageous.

Certain of our investment practices may be subject to special and complex federal income tax provisions that may, among other things, (1) treat dividends that would otherwise constitute qualified dividend income as non-qualified dividend income, (2) disallow, suspend or otherwise limit the allowance of certain losses or deductions, (3) convert lower-taxed long-term capital gain into higher-taxed short-term capital gain or ordinary income, (4) convert an ordinary loss or a deduction into a capital loss (the deductibility of which is more limited), (5) cause us to recognize income or gain without receipt of a corresponding distribution of cash, (6) adversely affect the time as to when a purchase or sale of stock or securities is deemed to occur, (7) adversely alter the characterization of certain complex financial transactions and (8) produce income that will not be qualifying income for purposes of the 90% Income Test. We intend to monitor our transactions and may make certain tax elections to mitigate the potential adverse effect of these provisions, but there can be no assurance that any adverse effects of these provisions will be mitigated.

If we purchase shares in a "passive foreign investment company" (a "PFIC"), we may be subject to federal income tax on its allocable share of a portion of any "excess distribution" received on, or any gain from the disposition of, such shares even if our allocable share of such income is distributed as a taxable dividend to its stockholders. Additional charges in the nature of interest generally will be

imposed on us in respect of deferred taxes arising from any such excess distribution or gain. If we invest in a PFIC and elect to treat the PFIC as a "qualified electing fund" under the Code (a "QEF"), in lieu of the foregoing requirements, we will be required to include in income each year our proportionate share of the ordinary earnings and net capital gain of the QEF, even if such income is not distributed by the QEF. Alternatively, we may be able to elect to mark-to-market at the end of each taxable year our shares in a PFIC; in this case, we will recognize as ordinary income our allocable share of any increase in the value of such shares, and as ordinary loss our allocable share of any decrease in such value to the extent that any such decrease does not exceed prior increases included in our income. Under either election, we may be required to recognize in a year income in excess of distributions from PFICs and proceeds from dispositions of PFIC stock during that year, and such income will nevertheless be subject to the Annual Distribution Requirement and will be taken into account for purposes of the 4% excise tax.

Currently, GSCIC CLO is treated as a disregarded entity for U.S. federal tax purposes and we are required to include all of its income in our investment company taxable income and net capital gain as if we earned such income directly. We may make an election to treat GSCIC CLO as a separate corporation for U.S. federal tax purposes. If such an election were made, GSCIC CLO would be a controlled foreign corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes and we would be required to include in income each year any subpart F income, which would generally include its net investment income, regardless of whether we received any distributions with respect to such income. Although the Code generally provides that subpart F income will be "good income" for purposes of the 90% Income Test to the extent it is distributed to a RIC in the year it is included in the RIC's income, the Code does not specifically provide whether subpart F income for which no distribution is received during the RIC's taxable year would be "good income" for the 90% Income Test. The Internal Revenue Service has issued a series of private rulings in which it has concluded that any subpart F income included in a RIC's income would constitute "good income" for purposes of the 90% Income Test. Such rulings are not binding on the Internal Revenue Service except with respect to the taxpayer to whom such rulings were issued. Accordingly, if we do elect to treat GSCIC CLO as a separate corporation, although we believe that any subpart F income of GSCIC CLO that we are required to include in our taxable income would be "good income" for purposes of the 90% Income Test, no guaranty can be made that the Internal Revenue Service would not assert that such income would not be "good income" for purposes of the 90% Income Test. If such income were not considered "good income" for purposes of the 90% Income Test, we may fail to qualify as a RIC.

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

The remainder of this discussion assumes that we maintain our qualification as a RIC and have satisfied the Annual Distribution Requirement.

Taxation of U.S. Stockholders

Distributions by us generally are taxable to U.S. stockholders as ordinary income or capital gains. Distributions of our "investment company taxable income" (which is, generally, our net ordinary income plus realized net short-term capital gains in excess of realized net long-term capital losses) will be taxable as ordinary income to U.S. stockholders to the extent of our current or accumulated earnings and profits, whether paid in cash or reinvested in additional common stock. To the extent such distributions paid by us to non-corporate stockholders (including individuals) are attributable to

dividends from U.S. corporations and certain qualified foreign corporations, such distributions, or Qualifying Dividends, may be eligible for a current maximum tax rate of 15%. In this regard, it is anticipated that distributions paid by us will generally not be attributable to dividends and, therefore, generally will not qualify for the current 15% maximum rate applicable to Qualifying Dividends. Distributions of our net capital gains (which is generally our realized net long-term capital gains in excess of realized net short-term capital losses) properly designated by us as "capital gain dividends" will be taxable to a U.S. stockholder as long-term capital gains that are currently taxable at a maximum rate of 15% in the case of individuals, trusts or estates, regardless of the U.S. stockholder's holding period for his, her or its common stock and regardless of whether paid in cash or reinvested in additional common stock. Distributions in excess of our earnings and profits first will reduce a U.S. stockholder's adjusted tax basis in such stockholder's common stock and, after the adjusted basis is reduced to zero, will constitute capital gains to such U.S. stockholder.

For purposes of determining (1) whether the Annual Distribution Requirement is satisfied for any year and (2) the amount of dividends paid for that year, we may, under certain circumstances, elect to treat a dividend that is paid during the following taxable year as if it had been paid during the taxable year in question. If we make such an election, the U.S. stockholder will still be treated as receiving the dividend in the taxable year in which the distribution is made. However, any dividend declared by us in October, November or December of any calendar year, payable to stockholders of record on a specified date in such a month and actually paid during January of the following year, will be treated as if it had been received by our U.S. stockholders on December 31 of the year in which the dividend was declared.

If an investor purchases shares of our common stock shortly before the record date of a distribution, the price of the shares will include the value of the distribution and the investor will be subject to tax on the distribution even though economically it may represent a return of his, her or its investment.

Pursuant to a recent revenue procedure issued by the Internal Revenue Service, or the IRS, the IRS has indicated that it will treat distributions from certain publicly traded RICs (including business development companies) that are paid part in cash and part in stock as dividends that would satisfy the RIC's annual distribution requirements. In order to qualify for such treatment, the revenue procedure requires that at least 10% of the total distribution be paid in cash and that each stockholder have a right to elect to receive its entire distribution in cash. If too many stockholders elect to receive cash, each stockholder electing to receive cash must receive a proportionate share of the cash to be distributed (although no stockholder electing to receive cash may receive less than 10% of such stockholder's distribution in cash). This revenue procedure applies to distributions made with respect to taxable years ending prior to January 1, 2012.

A stockholder generally will recognize taxable gain or loss if the stockholder sells or otherwise disposes of his, her or its shares of our common stock. The amount of gain or loss will be measured by the difference between such stockholder's adjusted tax basis in the common stock sold and the amount of the proceeds received in exchange. Any gain arising from such sale or disposition generally will be treated as long-term capital gain or loss if the stockholder has held his, her or its shares for more than one year. Otherwise, it will be classified as short-term capital gain or loss. However, any capital loss arising from the sale or disposition of shares of our common stock held for six months or less will be treated as long-term capital loss to the extent of the amount of capital gain dividends received, or undistributed capital gain deemed received, with respect to such shares. In addition, all or a portion of any loss recognized upon a disposition of shares of our common stock may be disallowed if other shares of our common stock are purchased (whether through reinvestment of distributions or otherwise) within 30 days before or after the disposition.

In general, individual U.S. stockholders currently are subject to a maximum federal income tax rate of 15% on their net capital gain (i.e., the excess of realized net long-term capital gains over realized net short-term capital losses), including any long-term capital gain derived from an investment in our shares. Such rate is lower than the maximum rate on ordinary income currently payable by individuals. In addition, for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2012, individuals with income in excess of \$200,000 (\$250,000 in the case of married individuals filing jointly) and certain estates and trusts are subject to an additional 3.8% tax on their "net investment income," which generally includes net income from interest, dividends, annuities, royalties, and rents, and net capital gains (other than certain amounts earned from trades or businesses). Corporate U.S. stockholders currently are subject to federal income tax on net capital gain at the maximum 35% rate also applied to ordinary income. Non-corporate stockholders with net capital losses for a year (i.e., capital losses in excess of capital gains) generally may deduct up to \$3,000 of such losses against their ordinary income each year; any net capital losses of a non-corporate stockholder in excess of \$3,000 generally may be carried forward and used in subsequent years as provided in the Code. Corporate stockholders generally may not deduct any net capital losses for a year, but may carry back such losses for three years or carry forward such losses for five years.

We will send to each of our U.S. stockholders, as promptly as possible after the end of each calendar year, a notice detailing, on a per share and per distribution basis, the amounts includible in such U.S. stockholder's taxable income for such year as ordinary income and as long-term capital gain. In addition, the federal tax status of each year's distributions generally will be reported to the Internal Revenue Service (including the amount of dividends, if any, eligible for the 15% maximum rate). Dividends paid by us generally will not be eligible for the dividends-received deduction or the preferential tax rate applicable to Qualifying Dividends because our income generally will not consist of dividends. Distributions may also be subject to additional state, local and foreign taxes depending on a U.S. stockholder's particular situation.

We may be required to withhold federal income tax, or backup withholding, currently at a rate of 28%, from all distributions to any non-corporate U.S. stockholder (1) who fails to furnish us with a correct taxpayer identification number or a certificate that such stockholder is exempt from backup withholding or (2) with respect to whom the IRS notifies us that such stockholder has failed to properly report certain interest and dividend income to the IRS and to respond to notices to that effect. An individual's taxpayer identification number is his or her social security number. Any amount withheld under backup withholding is allowed as a credit against the U.S. stockholder's federal income tax liability, provided that proper information is provided to the IRS.

Taxation of Non-U.S. Stockholders

Whether an investment in our shares is appropriate for a Non-U.S. stockholder will depend upon that person's particular circumstances. An investment in our shares by a Non-U.S. stockholder may have adverse tax consequences. Non-U.S. stockholders should consult their tax advisers before investing in our common stock.

Distributions of our investment company taxable income to Non-U.S. stockholders (including interest income and realized net short-term capital gains in excess of realized long-term capital losses, which generally would be free of withholding if paid to Non-U.S. stockholders directly) will be subject to withholding of federal tax at a 30% rate (or lower rate provided by an applicable treaty) to the extent of our current and accumulated earnings and profits unless an applicable exception applies. If the distributions are effectively connected with a U.S. trade or business of the Non-U.S. stockholder, and, if an income tax treaty applies, attributable to a permanent establishment in the United States, we will not be required to withhold federal tax if the Non-U.S. stockholder complies with applicable certification and disclosure requirements, although the distributions will be subject to federal income tax at the rates applicable to U.S. persons. (Special certification requirements apply to a Non-U.S.

stockholder that is a foreign partnership or a foreign trust, and such entities are urged to consult their own tax advisers.)

In addition, with respect to certain distributions made to Non-U.S. stockholders in our taxable years beginning before January 1, 2012, no withholding is required and the distributions generally will not be subject to federal income tax if (i) the distributions are properly designated in a notice timely delivered to our stockholders as "interest-related dividends" or "short-term capital gain dividends," (ii) the distributions are derived from sources specified in the Code for such dividends and (iii) certain other requirements are satisfied. This special exemption will be extended for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2012. In addition, no assurance can be given that any of our distributions will be eligible for this exemption.

Actual or deemed distributions of our net capital gains to a Non-U.S. stockholder, and gains realized by a Non-U.S. stockholder upon the sale of our common stock, will not be subject to federal withholding tax and generally will not be subject to federal income tax unless (i) the distributions or gains, as the case may be, are effectively connected with a U.S. trade or business of the Non-U.S. stockholder and, if an income tax treaty applies, are attributable to a permanent establishment maintained by the Non-U.S. stockholder in the United States, or (ii) the Non-U.S. stockholder is an individual that is present in the United States for more than 183 days during the taxable year.

If we distribute our net capital gains in the form of deemed rather than actual distributions, a Non-U.S. stockholder will be entitled to a federal income tax credit or tax refund equal to the stockholder's allocable share of the tax we pay on the capital gains deemed to have been distributed. In order to obtain the refund, the Non-U.S. stockholder must obtain a U.S. taxpayer identification number and file a federal income tax return even if the Non-U.S. stockholder would not otherwise be required to obtain a U.S. taxpayer identification number or file a federal income tax return. For a corporate Non-U.S. stockholder, distributions (both actual and deemed), and gains realized upon the sale of our common stock that are effectively connected to a U.S. trade or business may, under certain circumstances, be subject to an additional "branch profits tax" at a 30% rate (or at a lower rate if provided for by an applicable treaty). Accordingly, investment in the shares may not be appropriate for a Non-U.S. stockholder.

Recently enacted legislation that becomes effective after December 31, 2012, generally imposes a 30% withholding tax on payments of certain types of income to foreign financial institutions that fail to enter into an agreement with the United States Treasury to report certain required information with respect to accounts held by United States persons (or held by foreign entities that have United States persons as substantial owners). The types of income subject to the tax include U.S. source interest and dividends and the gross proceeds from the sale of any property that could produce U.S.-source interest or dividends. The information required to be reported includes the identity and taxpayer identification number of each account holder that is a U.S. person and transaction activity within the holder's account. In addition, subject to certain exceptions, this legislation also imposes a 30% withholding on payments to foreign entities that are not financial institutions unless the foreign entity certifies that it does not have a greater than 10% U.S. owner or provides the withholding agent with identifying information on each greater than 10% U.S. owner. When these provisions become effective, depending on the status of a Non-U.S. Holder and the status of the intermediaries through which they hold their units, Non-U.S. Holders could be subject to this 30% withholding tax with respect to distributions on their units and proceeds from the sale of their units. Under certain circumstances, a Non-U.S. Holder might be eligible for refunds or credits of such taxes.

A Non-U.S. stockholder who is a non-resident alien individual, and who is otherwise subject to withholding of federal tax, may be subject to information reporting and backup withholding of federal income tax on dividends unless the Non-U.S. stockholder provides us or the dividend paying agent with an IRS Form W-8BEN (or an acceptable substitute form) or otherwise meets documentary evidence

requirements for establishing that it is a Non-U.S. stockholder or otherwise establishes an exemption from backup withholding.

Non-U.S. persons should consult their own tax advisers with respect to the U.S. federal income tax and withholding tax, and state, local and foreign tax consequences of an investment in the shares.

Failure to Maintain Our Qualification as a RIC

If we were unable to maintain our qualification for treatment as a RIC, we would be subject to tax on all of our taxable income at regular corporate rates, regardless of whether we make any distributions to our stockholders. Distributions would not be required, and any distributions would be taxable to our stockholders as ordinary dividend income that prior to January 1, 2013, would be eligible for the current 15% maximum rate to the extent of our current and accumulated earnings and profits. Subject to certain limitations under the Code, corporate distributees would be eligible for the dividends-received deduction. Distributions in excess of our current and accumulated earnings and profits would be treated first as a return of capital to the extent of the stockholder's tax basis, and any remaining distributions would be treated as a capital gain.

DESCRIPTION OF OUR COMMON STOCK

The following description is based on relevant portions of the Maryland General Corporation Law and our charter and bylaws, which we collectively refer to as our "governing documents."

As of the date of this prospectus, our authorized stock consists of 100,000,000 shares of capital stock, \$0.001 par value per share, all of which are designated as shares of common stock. Our common stock trades under the symbol "SAR" on the New York Stock Exchange. There are no outstanding options or warrants to purchase our common stock. No shares of common stock have been authorized for issuance under any equity compensation plans. Under Maryland law, our stockholders generally are not personally liable for our debts or obligations.

Under our governing documents, our board of directors is authorized to create new classes or series of shares of stock and to authorize the issuance of shares of stock without obtaining stockholder approval. Our charter provides that the board of directors, without any action by our stockholders, may amend the charter from time to time to increase or decrease the aggregate number of shares of stock or the number of shares of stock of any class or series that we have authority to issue.

Common Stock

Each share of our common stock has equal rights as to earnings, assets, dividends and voting and all of our outstanding shares of common stock are duly authorized, validly issued, fully paid and nonassessable. Distributions may be paid to the holders of our common stock if, as and when authorized by our board of directors and declared by us out of funds legally available therefor. Shares of our common stock have no preemptive, exchange, conversion or redemption rights.

In the event of a liquidation, dissolution or winding up of us, each share of common stock would be entitled to share ratably in all of our assets that are legally available for distribution after we pay all debts and other liabilities and subject to any preferential rights of holders of shares of our preferred stock, if any are outstanding at such time. Each share of our common stock entitles its holder to cast one vote on all matters submitted to a vote of stockholders, including the election and removal of directors.

The following table sets forth information regarding our authorized shares of stock under our charter and bylaws and shares of stock outstanding as of the date of this prospectus.

<u>Title of Class</u>	<u>Shares Authorized</u>	<u>Amount Held by Us or for Our Account</u>	<u>Amount Outstanding Exclusive of Amount Held by Us or for Our Account</u>
Common Stock	100,000,000	—	3,277,077

Preferred Stock

Our governing documents authorize our board of directors to classify and reclassify any unissued shares of stock into other classes or series of stock, including preferred stock. Prior to the issuance of shares of stock of each class or series, the board of directors is required by our governing documents to set the terms, preferences, conversion or other rights, voting powers, restrictions, limitations as to dividends or other distributions, qualifications and terms or conditions of redemption for each class or series of shares of stock. Thus, the board of directors could authorize the issuance of preferred stock with terms and conditions that could have the effect of delaying, deferring or preventing a transaction or a change in control that might involve a premium price for holders of our common stock or otherwise be in their best interest. In addition, as a business development company, any issuance of preferred stock must comply with the requirements of the 1940 Act. The 1940 Act requires, among other things, that (1) immediately after issuance and before any dividend or other distribution is made with respect to our common stock and before any purchase of common stock is made, the aggregate

dividend or distribution on, or purchase price of, such shares of preferred stock together with all other indebtedness and senior securities must not exceed an amount equal to 50% of our total assets after deducting the amount of such dividend, distribution or purchase price, as the case may be, and (2) the holders of preferred stock, if any are issued, must be entitled as a class to elect two directors at all times and to elect a majority of the directors if dividends on such preferred stock is in arrears by two years or more. Certain matters under the 1940 Act require the separate vote of the holders of any issued and outstanding shares of preferred stock. We believe that the availability for issuance of preferred stock will provide us with increased flexibility in structuring future financings and acquisitions.

Limitation on Liability of Directors and Officers; Indemnification and Advance of Expenses

The Maryland General Corporation Law permits a Maryland corporation to include in its charter a provision limiting the liability of its directors and officers to the corporation and its stockholders for money damages except for liability resulting from (a) actual receipt of an improper benefit or profit in money, property or services or (b) active and deliberate dishonesty established by a final judgment as being material to the cause of action. Our governing documents contain a provision which eliminates directors' and officers' liability to the maximum extent permitted by the Maryland General Corporation Law, subject to the requirements of the 1940 Act.

Maryland law requires a corporation (unless its charter provides otherwise, which, our charter does not) to indemnify a director or officer who has been successful, on the merits or otherwise, in the defense of any proceeding to which he or she is made or threatened to be made a party by reason of his or her service in that capacity. Maryland law permits a corporation to indemnify its present and former directors and officers, among others, against judgments, penalties, fines, settlements and reasonable expenses actually incurred by them in connection with any proceeding to which they may be made or are threatened to be made a party by reason of their service in those or other capacities unless it is established that (a) the act or omission of the director or officer was material to the matter giving rise to the proceeding and (1) was committed in bad faith or (2) was the result of active and deliberate dishonesty, (b) the director or officer actually received an improper personal benefit in money, property or services or (c) in the case of any criminal proceeding, the director or officer had reasonable cause to believe that the act or omission was unlawful. However, under Maryland law, a Maryland corporation may not indemnify for an adverse judgment in a suit by or in the right of the corporation or for a judgment of liability on the basis that a personal benefit was improperly received unless, in either case, a court orders indemnification, and then only for expenses. In addition, Maryland law permits a corporation to advance reasonable expenses to a director or officer upon the corporation's receipt of (a) a written affirmation by the director or officer of his or her good faith belief that he or she has met the standard of conduct necessary for indemnification by the corporation and (b) a written undertaking by him or her or on his or her behalf to repay the amount paid or reimbursed by the corporation if it is ultimately determined that the standard of conduct was not met.

Our charter authorizes us to obligate ourselves, and our bylaws do obligate us, to the maximum extent permitted by Maryland law and subject to any applicable requirements of the 1940 Act, to indemnify and to pay or reimburse reasonable expenses in advance of final disposition of a proceeding to (1) any present or former director or officer or (2) any individual who, while a director or officer and at our request, serves or has served another corporation, real estate investment trust, partnership, limited liability company, joint venture, trust, employee benefit plan or other enterprise as a director, officer, partner, manager, member or trustee, from and against any claim or liability to which that person may become subject for which that person may incur by reason of his or her service in such capacity. Our charter and bylaws also permit indemnification and the advancement of expenses to any person who served a predecessor to Saratoga Investment Corp. in any of the capacities described above and any of our employees or agents or any employees or agents of such predecessor.

As a business development company, and in accordance with the 1940 Act, we will not indemnify any person for any liability to which such person would be subject by reason of such person's willful misfeasance, bad faith, gross negligence or reckless disregard of the duties involved in the conduct of his or her office.

In addition to the indemnification provided for in our bylaws, we have entered into indemnification agreements with each of our current directors and officers and we intend to enter into indemnification agreements with each of our future directors and officers. The indemnification agreements attempt to provide these directors and officers the maximum indemnification permitted under Maryland law and the 1940 Act. The agreements provide, among other things, for the advancement of expenses and indemnification for liabilities incurred which such person may incur by reason of his or her status as a present or former director or officer in any action or proceeding arising out of the performance of such person's services as a present or former director or officer.

Provisions of Our Governing Documents and the Maryland General Corporation Law

Our governing documents and the Maryland General Corporation Law contain provisions that could make it more difficult for a potential acquiror to acquire us by means of a tender offer, proxy contest or otherwise. These provisions are expected to discourage certain coercive takeover practices and inadequate takeover bids and to encourage persons seeking to acquire control of us to negotiate first with our board of directors. We believe that the benefits of these provisions outweigh the potential disadvantages of discouraging any such acquisition proposals because, among other things, the negotiation of such proposals may improve their terms.

Classified Board of Directors

Our board of directors is divided into three classes of directors serving staggered three-year terms. Directors of each class are elected to serve for three-year terms and until their successors are duly elected and qualify, and each year one class of directors is elected by the stockholders. A classified board may render a change in control of us or removal of our incumbent management more difficult. We believe, however, that the longer time required to elect a majority of a classified board of directors will help to ensure the continuity and stability of our management and policies.

Number of Directors; Vacancies; Removal

Our governing documents provide that the number of directors will be set only by our board of directors in accordance with our bylaws. Our bylaws provide that a majority of our entire board of directors may at any time increase or decrease the number of directors. However, unless our bylaws are amended, the number of directors may never be less than three nor more than eleven. Our charter provides that, except as may be provided by the board of directors in setting the terms of any class or series of shares of stock, so long as we have a class of securities registered under the Exchange Act and at least three independent directors, any and all vacancies on the board of directors may be filled only by the affirmative vote of a majority of the remaining directors in office, even if the remaining directors do not constitute a quorum, and any director elected to fill a vacancy will serve for the remainder of the full term of the directorship in which the vacancy occurred and until a successor is elected and qualifies, subject to any applicable requirements of the 1940 Act. If there are no directors then in office, vacancies may be filled by stockholders at a special meeting called for such purpose. Our charter provides that a director may be removed only by the affirmative vote of at least two-thirds of the votes entitled to be cast generally in the election of directors.

Election of Directors

Our charter and bylaws provide that the affirmative vote of the holders of a majority of the outstanding shares of stock entitled to vote in the election of directors will be required to elect each director. Pursuant to our charter and bylaws, our board of directors may amend the bylaws to alter the vote required to elect directors.

Action by Stockholders

All of our outstanding shares of common stock will generally be able to vote on any matter that is a proper subject for action by the stockholders of a Maryland corporation, including in respect of the election or removal of directors as well as other extraordinary matters. Under the Maryland General Corporation Law, stockholder action can be taken only at an annual or special meeting of stockholders or by written or electronically-transmitted unanimous consent in lieu of a meeting. These provisions, combined with the requirements of our governing documents regarding the calling of a stockholder-requested special meeting of stockholder discussed below, may have the effect of delaying consideration of a stockholder proposal until the next annual meeting.

Advance Notice Provisions for Stockholder Nominations and Stockholder Proposals

Our bylaws provide that, with respect to an annual meeting of our stockholders, nominations of individuals for election to the board of directors and the proposal of business to be considered by stockholders may be made only (1) pursuant to our notice of the meeting, (2) by or at the direction of the board of directors, (3) by any stockholder who is a stockholder of record both at the time of giving notice by the stockholder and at the time of the annual meeting, who is entitled to vote at the meeting and who has complied with the advance notice procedures of the bylaws. With respect to special meetings of stockholders, only the business specified in our notice of the meeting may be brought before the meeting. Nominations of individuals for election to the board of directors at a special meeting may be made only (1) pursuant to our notice of the meeting, (2) by or at the direction of the board of directors, (3) provided that the board of directors has determined that directors will be elected at the meeting, by a stockholder who is a stockholder of record both at the time of giving notice by the stockholder and at the time of the special meeting and who is entitled to vote at the meeting and who has complied with the advance notice provisions of our bylaws or (4) by a stockholder who is entitled to vote at the meeting in circumstances in which a special meeting of stockholders is called for the purpose of electing directors when no directors remain in office.

The purpose of requiring stockholders to give us advance notice of nominations and other business is to afford our board of directors a meaningful opportunity to consider the qualifications of the proposed nominees and the advisability of any other proposed business and, to the extent deemed necessary or desirable by our board of directors, to inform stockholders and make recommendations about such qualifications or business, as well as to provide a more orderly procedure for conducting meetings of stockholders. Although our bylaws do not give our board of directors any power to disapprove stockholder nominations for the election of directors or proposals recommending certain action, they may have the effect of precluding a contest for the election of directors or the consideration of stockholder proposals if proper procedures are not followed and of discouraging or deterring a third party from conducting a solicitation of proxies to elect its own slate of directors or to approve its own proposal without regard to whether consideration of such nominees or proposals might be harmful or beneficial to us and our stockholders.

Calling of Special Meetings of Stockholders

Our bylaws provide that special meetings of our stockholders may be called by our board of directors and certain of our officers. Additionally, our bylaws provide that, subject to the satisfaction of

certain procedural and informational requirements by the stockholders requesting the meeting, a special meeting of our stockholders will be called by our secretary upon the written request of stockholders entitled to cast not less than a majority of all the votes entitled to be cast at such meeting, except that, if no directors remain in office, a special meeting of our stockholders shall be called to elect directors by the secretary upon the written request of holders entitled to cast at least 10% of the votes entitled to be cast generally in the election of directors.

Amendment of Governing Documents

Under Maryland law, a Maryland corporation generally cannot dissolve or amend its charter unless the corporation's board of directors declares the dissolution or amendment to be advisable and the dissolution or amendment is approved by the affirmative vote of stockholders entitled to cast at least two-thirds of the votes entitled to be cast on the matter. A Maryland corporation may provide in its charter for approval of these matters by a lesser percentage, but not less than a majority of all of the votes entitled to be cast on the matter. Our charter generally provides for approval of amendments to our charter by the stockholders entitled to cast at least a majority of the votes entitled to be cast on the matter. However, our charter also provides that certain charter amendments and proposals for our liquidation, dissolution or conversion, whether by merger or otherwise, from a closed-end company to an open-end company require the approval of the stockholders entitled to cast at least two-thirds percent of the votes entitled to be cast on such matter. If such amendment or proposal is approved by at least two-thirds of our continuing directors (in addition to approval by our board of directors), such amendment or proposal may be approved by a majority of the votes entitled to be cast on such a matter. The "continuing directors" are, as defined in our charter, our current directors as well as those directors whose nomination for election by the stockholders or whose election by the directors to fill vacancies is approved by a majority of the continuing directors then on the board of directors.

Our governing documents provide that the board of directors has the exclusive power to adopt, alter or repeal any provision of our bylaws and to make new bylaws.

Approval of Extraordinary Actions

Under Maryland law, a Maryland corporation generally cannot amend its charter, merge, sell all or substantially all of its assets, engage in a share exchange or engage in similar transactions outside the ordinary course of business, unless the corporation's board of directors declares action or transaction to be advisable and the action or transaction is approved by the affirmative vote of stockholders entitled to cast at least two-thirds of the votes entitled to be cast on the matter. A Maryland corporation may provide in its charter for approval of these matters by a lesser percentage, but not less than a majority of all of the votes entitled to be cast on the matter.

Except for a merger that would result in our conversion to an open-end company, which requires the approval described above, our charter provides that we may merge, sell all or substantially all of our assets, engage in a consolidation or share exchange or engage in similar transactions, if such transaction is declared advisable by our board of directors and approved by a majority of all of the votes entitled to be cast on the matter.

No Appraisal Rights

Except with respect to appraisal rights arising in connection with the Maryland Control Share Acquisition Act discussed below, as permitted by the Maryland General Corporation Law, our governing documents provide that our stockholders will not be entitled to exercise appraisal rights unless a majority of our board of directors determines that such rights will apply with respect to all or any classes or series of stock, to one or more transactions occurring after the date of such

determination in connection with which holders of such shares would otherwise be entitled to exercise appraisal rights.

Control Share Acquisitions

The Control Share Acquisition Act provides that control shares of a Maryland corporation acquired in a control share acquisition have no voting rights except to the extent approved by a vote of two-thirds of the votes entitled to be cast on the matter. Shares owned by the acquiror, by officers or by directors who are employees of the corporation are excluded from shares entitled to vote on the matter. Control shares are voting shares of stock which, if aggregated with all other shares of stock owned by the acquiror or in respect of which the acquiror is able to exercise or direct the exercise of voting power (except solely by virtue of a revocable proxy), would entitle the acquiror to exercise voting power in electing directors within one of the following ranges of voting power:

- one-tenth or more but less than one-third;
- one-third or more but less than a majority; or
- a majority or more of all voting power.

The requisite stockholder approval must be obtained each time an acquiror crosses one of the thresholds of voting power set forth above. Control shares do not include shares the acquiring person is then entitled to vote as a result of having previously obtained stockholder approval. A control share acquisition means the acquisition of control shares, subject to certain exceptions.

A person who has made or proposes to make a control share acquisition may compel the board of directors of the corporation to call a special meeting of stockholders to be held within 50 days of demand to consider the voting rights of the shares. The right to compel the calling of a special meeting is subject to the satisfaction of certain conditions, including an undertaking to pay the expenses of the meeting. If no request for a meeting is made, the corporation may itself present the question at any stockholder meeting.

If voting rights are not approved at the meeting or if the acquiring person does not deliver an acquiring person statement as required by the statute, then the corporation may repurchase for fair value any or all of the control shares, except those for which voting rights have previously been approved. The right of the corporation to repurchase control shares is subject to certain conditions and limitations, including, as provided in our bylaws, compliance with the 1940 Act, which will prohibit any such repurchase other than in limited circumstances. Fair value is determined, without regard to the absence of voting rights for the control shares, as of the date of the last control share acquisition by the acquiror or of any meeting of stockholders at which the voting rights of the shares are considered and not approved. If voting rights for control shares are approved at a stockholder meeting and the acquiror becomes entitled to vote a majority of the shares entitled to vote, all other stockholders may exercise appraisal rights. The fair value of the shares as determined for purposes of appraisal rights may not be less than the highest price per share paid by the acquiror in the control share acquisition.

The Control Share Acquisition Act does not apply (a) to shares acquired in a merger, consolidation or share exchange if the corporation is a party to the transaction or (b) to acquisitions approved or exempted by the charter or bylaws of the corporation.

Our bylaws contain a provision exempting from the Control Share Acquisition Act any and all acquisitions by any person of our common stock. Such provision could also be amended or eliminated at any time in the future. However, we will amend our bylaws to be subject to the Control Share Acquisition Act only if the board of directors determines that it would be in our best interests and that our being subject to the Control Share Acquisition Act does not conflict with the 1940 Act.

Business Combinations

Under Maryland law, "business combinations" between a Maryland corporation and an interested stockholder or an affiliate of an interested stockholder are prohibited for five years after the most recent date on which the interested stockholder becomes an interested stockholder. These business combinations include a merger, consolidation, share exchange or, in circumstances specified in the statute, an asset transfer or issuance or reclassification of equity securities. An interested stockholder is defined as:

- any person who beneficially owns 10% or more of the voting power of the corporation's stock; or
- an affiliate or associate of the corporation who, at any time within the two-year period prior to the date in question, was the beneficial owner of 10% or more of the voting power of the then outstanding voting stock of the corporation.

A person is not an interested stockholder under this statute if the board of directors approved in advance the transaction by which he otherwise would have become an interested stockholder. However, in approving a transaction, the board of directors may provide that its approval is subject to compliance, at or after the time of approval, with any terms and conditions determined by the board.

After the five-year prohibition, any business combination between the corporation and an interested stockholder generally must be recommended by the board of directors of the corporation and approved by the affirmative vote of at least:

- 80% of the votes entitled to be cast by holders of outstanding shares of voting stock of the corporation; and
- two-thirds of the votes entitled to be cast by holders of voting stock of the corporation other than shares held by the interested stockholder with whom or with whose affiliate the business combination is to be effected or held by an affiliate or associate of the interested stockholder.

These super-majority vote requirements do not apply if the corporation's stockholders receive a minimum price, as defined under Maryland law, for their shares in the form of cash or other consideration in the same form as previously paid by the interested stockholder for its shares.

The statute permits various exemptions from its provisions, including business combinations that are exempted by the board of directors before the time that the interested stockholder becomes an interested stockholder. Our board of directors has adopted a resolution exempting from the provisions of the Maryland Business Combination Act any business combination between us and any other person. If our board of directors adopts resolutions causing us to be subject to the provisions of the Business Combination Act, these provisions may discourage others from trying to acquire control of us and increase the difficulty of consummating any offer.

Conflict with 1940 Act

Our bylaws provide that, if and to the extent that any provision of the Maryland General Corporation Law, including the Control Share Acquisition Act or the Business Combination Act (if we amend our bylaws to be subject to such Acts), or any provision of our charter or bylaws conflicts with any provision of the 1940 Act, the applicable provision of the 1940 Act will control.

REGULATION

We have elected to be treated as a business development company under the 1940 Act. As with other companies regulated by the 1940 Act, a business development company must adhere to certain substantive regulatory requirements. The 1940 Act contains prohibitions and restrictions relating to transactions between business development companies and their affiliates (including any investment advisers or sub-advisers), principal underwriters and affiliates of those affiliates or underwriters and requires that a majority of the directors be persons other than "interested persons," as that term is defined in the 1940 Act. In addition, the 1940 Act provides that we may not change the nature of our business so as to cease to be, or to withdraw our election as a business development company unless approved by a majority of our outstanding voting securities. A majority of the outstanding voting securities of a company is defined under the 1940 Act as the lesser of: (i) 67% or more of such company's stock present at a meeting if more than 50% of the outstanding stock of such company are present and represented by proxy or (ii) more than 50% of the outstanding stock of such company.

Qualifying Assets

Under the 1940 Act, a business development company may not acquire any asset other than assets of the type listed in Section 55(a) of the 1940 Act, which are referred to as qualifying assets, unless, at the time the acquisition is made, qualifying assets represent at least 70% of the company's total assets. The principal categories of qualifying assets relevant to our business are the following:

- (1) Securities purchased in transactions not involving any public offering from the issuer of such securities, which issuer (subject to certain limited exceptions) is an eligible portfolio company, or from any person who is, or has been during the preceding 13 months, an affiliated person of an eligible portfolio company, or from any other person, subject to such rules as may be prescribed by the SEC. An eligible portfolio company is defined in the 1940 Act as any issuer which:
 - (a) is organized under the laws of, and has its principal place of business in, the United States;
 - (b) is not an investment company (other than a small business investment company wholly owned by the business development company) or a company that would be an investment company but for certain exclusions under the 1940 Act; and
 - (c) satisfies either of the following:
 - (i) does not have any class of securities listed on a national securities exchange; or
 - (ii) has a class of securities listed on a national securities exchange but has an aggregate market value of outstanding voting and non-voting common equity of less than \$250 million;
 - (iii) is controlled by a BDC or a group of companies including a business development company, and the business development company actually exercises a controlling influence over the management or policies of the eligible portfolio company, and, as a result thereof, the business development company has an affiliated person who is a director of the eligible portfolio company.
 - (iv) is a small and solvent company having total assets of not more than \$4 million and capital and surplus of not less than \$2 million;
or
 - (v) meets such other criteria as may established by the SEC.
- (2) Securities of any eligible portfolio company which we control.

(3) Securities purchased in a private transaction from a U.S. issuer that is not an investment company or from an affiliated person of the issuer, or in transactions incident thereto, if the issuer is in bankruptcy and subject to reorganization or if the issuer, immediately prior to the purchase of its securities was unable to meet its obligations as they came due without material assistance other than conventional lending or financing arrangements.

(4) Securities of an eligible portfolio company purchased from any person in a private transaction if there is no ready market for such securities and we already own at least 60% of the outstanding equity of the eligible portfolio company.

(5) Securities received in exchange for or distributed on or with respect to securities described in (1) through (4) above, or pursuant to the exercise of options, warrants or rights relating to such securities.

(6) Cash, cash equivalents, U.S. Government securities or high-quality debt securities maturing in one year or less from the time of investment.

Managerial Assistance to Portfolio Companies

As a business development company we offer, and must provide upon request, managerial assistance to our portfolio companies. This assistance could involve, among other things, monitoring the operations of our portfolio companies, participating in board and management meetings, consulting with and advising officers of portfolio companies and providing other organizational and financial guidance. Pursuant to a separate administration agreement, Saratoga Investment Advisors will provide such managerial assistance on our behalf to portfolio companies that request this assistance, recognizing that our involvement with each investment will vary based on factors including the size of the company, the nature of our investment, the company's overall stage of development and our relative position in the capital structure. We may receive fees for these services.

In addition, a business development company must have been organized and have its principal place of business in the United States and must be operated for the purpose of making investments in the types of securities described in (1), (2) or (3) above under "—Qualifying assets." However, in order to count portfolio securities as qualifying assets for the purpose of the 70% test, the business development company must either control the issuer of the securities or must offer to make available to the issuer of the securities (other than small and solvent companies described above) significant managerial assistance; except that, where the business development company purchases such securities in conjunction with one or more other persons acting together, one of the other persons in the group may make available such managerial assistance. Making available significant managerial assistance means, among other things, any arrangement whereby the business development company, through its directors, officers or employees, offers to provide, and, if accepted, does so provide, significant guidance and counsel concerning the management, operations or business objectives and policies of a portfolio company.

Temporary Investments

As a business development company, pending investment in other types of "qualifying assets," as described above, our investments may consist of cash, cash equivalents, U.S. government securities or high-quality debt securities maturing in one year or less from the time of investment, which we refer to, collectively, as temporary investments, so that 70% of our assets are qualifying assets. Typically, we will invest in U.S. Treasury bills or in repurchase agreements, provided that such agreements are fully collateralized by cash or securities issued by the U.S. government or its agencies. A repurchase agreement involves the purchase by an investor, such as us, of a specified security and the simultaneous agreement by the seller to repurchase it at an agreed-upon future date and at a price which is greater than the purchase price by an amount that reflects an agreed-upon interest rate. There is no

percentage restriction on the proportion of our assets that may be invested in such repurchase agreements. However, if more than 25% of our total assets constitute repurchase agreements from a single counterparty, we would not meet the asset diversification requirements in order to qualify as a RIC for U.S. federal income tax purposes. Thus, we do not intend to enter into repurchase agreements with a single counterparty in excess of this limit. Our investment adviser will monitor the creditworthiness of the counterparties with which we enter into repurchase agreement transactions.

Indebtedness and Senior Securities

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

Common Stock

We are generally not able to issue and sell our common stock at a price below net asset value per share. We may, however, sell our common stock, warrants, options or rights to acquire our common stock, at a price below the current net asset value of the common stock if our board of directors determines that such sale is in our best interests and that of our stockholders, and our stockholders approve such sale. In any such case, the price at which our securities are to be issued and sold may not be less than a price which, in the determination of our board of directors, closely approximates the market value of such securities (less any distributing commission or discount). We may also make rights offerings to our stockholders at prices per share less than the net asset value per share, subject to applicable requirements of the 1940 Act.

Code of Ethics

As a business development company, we and Saratoga Investment Advisors have each adopted a code of ethics pursuant to Rule 17j-1 under the 1940 Act that establishes procedures for personal investments and restricts certain personal securities transactions. Personnel subject to each code may invest in securities for their personal investment accounts, including securities that may be purchased or held by us, so long as such investments are made in accordance with the code's requirements.

Proxy Voting Policies and Procedures

SEC registered investment advisers that have the authority to vote (client) proxies (which authority may be implied from a general grant of investment discretion) are required to adopt policies and procedures reasonably designed to ensure that the adviser votes proxies in the best interests of its clients. Registered investment advisers also must maintain certain records on proxy voting. In most cases, we will invest in securities that do not generally entitle us to voting rights in our portfolio companies. When we do have voting rights, we will delegate the exercise of such rights to our investment adviser.

Saratoga Investment Advisors has particular proxy voting policies and procedures in place. In determining how to vote, officers of Saratoga Investment Advisors will consult with each other, taking into account our interests and the interests of our investors, as well as any potential conflicts of interest. Saratoga Investment Advisors will consult with legal counsel to identify potential conflicts of interest. Where a potential conflict of interest exists, Saratoga Investment Advisors may, if it so elects,

resolve it by following the recommendation of a disinterested third party, by seeking the direction of our independent directors or, in extreme cases, by abstaining from voting. While Saratoga Investment Advisors may retain an outside service to provide voting recommendations and to assist in analyzing votes, it will not delegate its voting authority to any third party.

An officer of Saratoga Investment Advisors will keep a written record of how all such proxies are voted. It will retain records of (1) proxy voting policies and procedures, (2) all proxy statements received (or it may rely on proxy statements filed on the SEC's EDGAR system in lieu thereof), (3) all votes cast, (4) investor requests for voting information, and (5) any specific documents prepared or received in connection with a decision on a proxy vote. If it uses an outside service, Saratoga Investment Advisors may rely on such service to maintain copies of proxy statements and records, so long as such service will provide a copy of such documents promptly upon request.

Saratoga Investment Advisors' proxy voting policies are not exhaustive and are designed to be responsive to the wide range of issues that may be subject to a proxy vote. In general, Saratoga Investment Advisors will vote our proxies in accordance with these guidelines unless: (1) it has determined otherwise due to the specific and unusual facts and circumstances with respect to a particular vote, (2) the subject matter of the vote is not covered by these guidelines, (3) a material conflict of interest is present, or (4) it finds it necessary to vote contrary to its general guidelines to maximize stockholder value or our best interests.

In reviewing proxy issues, Saratoga Investment Advisors generally will use the following guidelines:

Elections of Directors: In general, Saratoga Investment Advisors will vote in favor of the management-proposed slate of directors. If there is a proxy fight for seats on a portfolio company's board of directors, or Saratoga Investment Advisors determines that there are other compelling reasons for withholding our vote, it will determine the appropriate vote on the matter. It may withhold votes for directors that fail to act on key issues, such as failure to: (1) implement proposals to declassify a board, (2) implement a majority vote requirement, (3) submit a rights plan to a stockholder vote or (4) act on tender offers where a majority of stockholders have tendered their shares. Finally, Saratoga Investment Advisors may withhold votes for directors of non-U.S. issuers where there is insufficient information about the nominees disclosed in the proxy statement.

Appointment of Auditors: We believe that a portfolio company remains in the best position to choose its independent auditors and Saratoga Investment Advisors will generally support management's recommendation in this regard.

Changes in Capital Structure: Changes in a portfolio company's organizational documents may be required by state or federal regulation. In general, Saratoga Investment Advisors will cast our votes in accordance with the management on such proposals. However, Saratoga Investment Advisors will consider carefully any proposal regarding a change in corporate structure that is not required by state or federal regulation.

Corporate Restructurings, Mergers and Acquisitions: We believe proxy votes dealing with corporate reorganizations are an extension of the investment decision. Accordingly, Saratoga Investment Advisors will analyze such proposals on a case-by-case basis and vote in accordance with its perception of our interests.

Proposals Affecting Stockholder Rights: We will generally vote in favor of proposals that give stockholders a greater voice in the affairs of a portfolio company and oppose any measure that seeks to limit such rights. However, when analyzing such proposals, Saratoga Investment Advisors will balance the financial impact of the proposal against any impairment of stockholder rights as well as of our investment in the portfolio company.

Corporate Governance: We recognize the importance of good corporate governance. Accordingly, Saratoga Investment Advisors will generally favor proposals that promote transparency and accountability within a portfolio company.

Anti-Takeover Measures: Saratoga Investment Advisors will evaluate, on a case-by-case basis, any proposals regarding anti-takeover measures to determine the measure's likely effect on stockholder value dilution.

Share Splits: Saratoga Investment Advisors will generally vote with management on share split matters.

Limited Liability of Directors: Saratoga Investment Advisors will generally vote with management on matters that could adversely affect the limited liability of directors.

Social and Corporate Responsibility: Saratoga Investment Advisors will review proposals related to social, political and environmental issues to determine whether they may adversely affect stockholder value. It may abstain from voting on such proposals where they do not have a readily determinable financial impact on stockholder value.

Compliance with Applicable Laws

As a business development company, we will be periodically examined by the SEC for compliance with the 1940 Act.

We are required to provide and maintain a bond issued by a reputable fidelity insurance company to protect us against larceny and embezzlement. Furthermore, as a business development company, we are prohibited from protecting any director or officer against any liability to us or our stockholders arising from willful misfeasance, bad faith, gross negligence or reckless disregard of the duties involved in the conduct of such person's office.

We and Saratoga Investment Advisors are each required to adopt and implement written policies and procedures reasonably designed to prevent violation of the federal securities laws, review these policies and procedures annually for their adequacy and the effectiveness of their implementation, and designate a chief compliance officer to be responsible for administering the policies and procedures.

Co-Investment

We may be prohibited under the 1940 Act from knowingly participating in certain transactions with our affiliates without the prior approval of our board of directors who are not interested persons and, in some cases, prior approval by the SEC. Thus, based on current SEC interpretations, co-investment transactions involving a business development company like us and an entity that is advised by Saratoga Investment Advisors or an affiliated adviser generally could not be effected without SEC relief. The staff of the SEC has, however, granted no-action relief permitting for purchases of a single class of privately-placed securities provided that the adviser negotiates no term other than price and certain other conditions are met. As a result, currently we only expect to co-invest on a concurrent basis with affiliates of Saratoga Investment Advisors when each of us will own the same securities of the issuer and when no term is negotiated other than price. Any such investment would be made, subject to compliance with existing regulatory guidance, applicable regulations and our allocation procedures.

We may in the future submit an exemptive application to the SEC to permit greater flexibility to negotiate the terms of co-investments because we believe that it will be advantageous for us to co-invest with affiliates of Saratoga Investment Advisors where such investment is consistent with the investment objective, investment positions, investment policies, investment strategies, investment restrictions, regulatory requirements and other pertinent factors applicable to us. However, there is no assurance that any application for exemptive relief, if made, would be granted by the SEC.

Compliance with the Sarbanes-Oxley Act and the New York Stock Exchange Corporate Governance Regulations

We are subject to the reporting and disclosure requirements of the Exchange Act, including the filing of quarterly, annual and current reports, proxy statements and other required items. In addition, we are subject to the Sarbanes-Oxley Act, which imposes a wide variety of regulatory requirements on publicly-held companies and their insiders. For example:

- pursuant to Rule 13a-14 of the Exchange Act, our chief executive officer and chief financial officer are required to certify the accuracy of the financial statements contained in our periodic reports;
- pursuant to Item 307 of Regulation S-K, our periodic reports are required to disclose our conclusions about the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures; and
- pursuant to Rule 13a-15 of the Exchange Act, our management is required to prepare a report regarding its assessment of our internal control over financial reporting.

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

The New York Stock Exchange has adopted corporate governance regulations that listed companies must comply with. We are in compliance with such corporate governance listing standards applicable to business development companies.

CUSTODIAN, TRANSFER AND DIVIDEND PAYING AGENT AND REGISTRAR

Our portfolio securities are held under a custody agreement by U.S. Bank National Association. The address of the custodian is 214 N. Tryon Street, 12th Floor, Charlotte, North Carolina 28202. American Stock Transfer & Trust Company acts as our transfer agent, dividend paying agent and registrar. The principal business address of American Stock Transfer & Trust Company is 59 Maiden Lane, Plaza Level, New York, New York 10038, telephone number: (212) 936-5100.

BROKERAGE ALLOCATION AND OTHER PRACTICES

Since we generally acquire and dispose of our investments in privately negotiated transactions, we infrequently use brokers in the normal course of our business. Subject to policies established by our board of directors, Saratoga Investment Advisors is primarily responsible for the execution of the publicly traded securities portion of our portfolio transactions and the allocation of brokerage commissions. Saratoga Investment Advisors does not expect to execute transactions through any particular broker or dealer, but will seek to obtain the best net results for us, taking into account such factors as price (including the applicable brokerage commission or dealer spread), size of order, difficulty of execution, and operational facilities of the firm and the firm's risk and skill in positioning blocks of securities. While Saratoga Investment Advisors generally seeks reasonably competitive trade execution costs, we will not necessarily pay the lowest spread or commission available. Subject to applicable legal requirements, Saratoga Investment Advisors may select a broker based partly upon brokerage or research services provided to Saratoga Investment Advisors, to us and any other clients. In return for such services, we may pay a higher commission than other brokers would charge if the investment adviser determines in good faith that such commission is reasonable in relation to the services provided.

SELLING STOCKHOLDERS

This prospectus covers 1,194,873 shares of our common stock that may be offered for resale by the selling stockholders named in this prospectus. The 986,837 shares of common stock offered by the selling stockholders in this prospectus were originally issued by us on July 30, 2010 to the selling stockholders in connection with the private sale of \$15 million in aggregate purchase price of our common stock pursuant to a stock purchase agreement, dated April 14, 2010. As part of the private sale transaction, we agreed to register for resale by the selling stockholders the shares of common stock that we issued in the private sale transaction as well as any shares of common stock issued or issuable upon any stock dividend relating to such 986,837 shares of common stock. As a result, this prospectus covers 208,036 additional shares of our common stock issued to the selling stockholders in connection with a stock dividend effectuated by us on December 29, 2010, which is described more fully herein.

The table below sets forth, as of January 6, 2011, the following information for each selling stockholder:

- The name of each selling stockholder;
- The number of shares of common stock and the percentage of the total shares of common stock outstanding that each selling stockholder beneficially owned;
- The number of shares of common stock beneficially owned by each selling stockholder that may be offered pursuant to this prospectus, some or all of which shares may be sold pursuant to this prospectus; and
- The number of shares of common stock and the percentage of total shares of common stock outstanding to be beneficially owned by each selling stockholder following this offering, assuming the sale pursuant to this offering of all shares that are beneficially owned by such selling stockholder.

The information included in the table under "Shares Beneficially Owned After Offering" assumes that each stockholder below will elect to sell all of the shares set forth under "Number of Shares That May Be Offered." The selling stockholders may sell all, some or none of their shares in this offering. See "Plan of Distribution." The information regarding the identity of the selling stockholders and their affiliations, including their beneficial ownership of shares of our common stock, is based solely on information provided by or on behalf of the selling stockholders.

Name	Shares Beneficially Owned Prior to Offering(1)		Number of Shares that May Be Offered	Shares Beneficially Owned After Offering(2)(3)	
	Number	Percent		Number	Percent
Christian L. Oberbeck	1,043,461(4)	31.8%	1,043,461	0	0%
Richard A. Petrocelli	1,043,461(4)	31.8%	1,043,461	0	0%
Charles G. Phillips IV	1,043,461(4)	31.8%	1,043,461	0	0%
John F. MacMurray	1,043,461(4)	31.8%	1,043,461	0	0%
Charles P. Durkin, Jr.	1,043,461(4)	31.8%	1,043,461	0	0%
John P. Birkelund	1,043,461(4)	31.8%	1,043,461	0	0%
Maria F. Constanzo	7,899	*	7,899	0	0%
Robert Cizik	19,751	*	19,751	0	0%
Thomas V. Inglesby	146,179	4.5%	123,762	22,417	*

* Less than 1%.

- (1) Beneficial ownership is determined in accordance with Rule 13d-3 under the Exchange Act.
- (2) Assumes the sale of all shares eligible for sale in this prospectus and no other purchases or sales of our common stock. This assumption has been made under the rules and regulations of the SEC

and does not reflect any knowledge that we have with respect to the present intent of persons listed as selling stockholders.

- (3) Applicable percentage of ownership is based on 3,277,077 shares of our common stock outstanding on January 6, 2011.
- (4) Includes shares of common stock attributed to the selling stockholder that are owned by other selling stockholders as a result of the fact that these selling stockholders may be deemed to have formed a "group" within the meaning of Section 13d-3 of the Exchange Act. See "Control Persons and Principal Stockholders."

PLAN OF DISTRIBUTION

The selling stockholders named in this prospectus may offer, from time to time, up to 1,194,873 shares of our common stock. We will not receive any of the proceeds from the sale by the selling stockholders of the shares of common stock.

The selling stockholders may sell all or a portion of the shares of common stock beneficially owned by them and offered hereby from time to time directly or through one or more underwriters, broker-dealers or agents. If the shares of common stock are sold through underwriters or broker-dealers, the selling stockholders will be responsible for underwriting discounts or commissions or agent's commissions. The shares of common stock may be sold in one or more transactions at fixed prices, at prevailing market prices at the time of the sale, at varying prices determined at the time of sale or at negotiated prices. These sales may be effected in transactions, which may involve crosses or block transactions:

- on any national securities exchange or quotation service on which the securities may be listed or quoted at the time of sale;
- in the over-the-counter market;
- in transactions otherwise than on these exchanges or systems or in the over-the-counter market;
- through the writing of options, whether such options are listed on an options exchange or otherwise;
- in ordinary brokerage transactions and transactions in which the broker-dealer solicits purchasers;
- in block trades in which the broker-dealer will attempt to sell the shares as agent but may position and resell a portion of the block as principal to facilitate the transaction;
- through purchases by a broker-dealer as principal and resale by the broker-dealer for its account;
- via an exchange distribution in accordance with the rules of the applicable exchange;
- through privately negotiated transactions;
- through short sales;
- through broker-dealers who may agree with the selling securityholders to sell a specified number of such shares at a stipulated price per share;
- via a combination of any such methods of sale; or
- in any other method permitted pursuant to applicable law.

If the selling stockholders effect such transactions by selling shares of common stock to or through underwriters, broker-dealers or agents, such underwriters, broker-dealers or agents may receive commissions in the form of discounts, concessions or commissions from the selling stockholders or commissions from purchasers of the shares of common stock for whom they may act as agent or to whom they may sell as principal (which discounts, concessions or commissions as to particular underwriters, broker-dealers or agents may be in excess of those customary in the types of transactions involved). The selling stockholders may also loan or pledge shares of common stock to broker-dealers that in turn may sell such shares.

The selling stockholders may pledge or grant a security interest in some or all of the common stock owned by them and, if they default in the performance of their secured obligations, the pledgees or secured parties may offer and sell the shares of common stock from time to time pursuant to this

prospectus or any amendment or supplement to this prospectus amending, if necessary, the list of selling stockholders to include the pledgee, transferee or other successors in interest as selling stockholders under this prospectus. The selling stockholders also may transfer and donate the shares of common stock in other circumstances in which case the transferees, donees, pledgees or other successors in interest will be the selling beneficial owners for purposes of this prospectus.

The selling stockholders and any broker-dealer participating in the distribution of the shares of common stock may be deemed to be "underwriters" within the meaning of the Securities Act, and any commission paid, or any discounts or concessions allowed to, any such broker-dealer may be deemed to be underwriting commissions or discounts under the Securities Act. At the time a particular offering of the shares of common stock is made, a prospectus supplement, if required, will be distributed which will set forth the aggregate amount of shares of common stock being offered and the terms of the offering, including the name or names of any broker-dealers or agents, any discounts, commissions and other terms constituting compensation from the selling stockholders and any discounts, commissions or concessions allowed or reallocated or paid to broker-dealers.

Under the securities laws of some states, the shares of common stock may be sold in such states only through registered or licensed brokers or dealers. In addition, in some states the shares of common stock may not be sold unless such shares have been registered or qualified for sale in such state or an exemption from registration or qualification is available and is complied with.

There can be no assurance that any selling stockholder will sell any or all of the shares of common stock registered pursuant to the registration statement of which this prospectus forms a part.

The selling stockholders and any other person participating in such distribution will be subject to applicable provisions of the Exchange Act, and the rules and regulations thereunder, including, without limitation, Regulation M of the Exchange Act, which may limit the timing of purchases and sales of any of the shares of common stock by the selling stockholders and any other participating person. Regulation M may also restrict the ability of any person engaged in the distribution of the shares of common stock to engage in market-making activities with respect to the shares of common stock. All of the foregoing may affect the marketability of the shares of common stock and the ability of any person or entity to engage in market-making activities with respect to the shares of common stock.

We will pay all expenses of the registration of the shares of common stock pursuant to the registration rights agreement, including, without limitation, SEC filing fees and expenses of compliance with state securities or "blue sky" laws; provided, however, that a selling stockholder will pay all underwriting discounts and selling commissions, if any. We will indemnify the selling stockholders against liabilities, including some liabilities under the Securities Act, in accordance with the registration rights agreement, or the selling stockholders will be entitled to contribution. We may be indemnified by the selling stockholders against civil liabilities, including liabilities under the Securities Act, that may arise from any written information furnished to us by the selling stockholder specifically for use in this prospectus, in accordance with the registration rights agreement, or we may be entitled to contribution.

Pursuant to the terms of the registration rights agreement described above, each of the selling stockholders has agreed not to sell, dispose of, pledge or otherwise transfer 33.33% of the shares of our common stock purchased by them in connection with the stock purchase transaction described elsewhere in this prospectus until July 30, 2011.

LEGAL MATTERS

Certain legal matters regarding the securities offered by this prospectus will be passed upon for Saratoga Investment Corp. by Sutherland Asbill & Brennan, Washington, D.C.

INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

The financial statements as of February 28, 2010 and February 28, 2009 included in this prospectus have been audited by Ernst & Young LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, and have been so included in reliance on the report of such firm given upon their authority as experts in auditing and accounting.

AVAILABLE INFORMATION

We have filed with the SEC a registration statement on Form N-2, together with all amendments and related exhibits, under the Securities Act, with respect to our shares of our common stock offered by this prospectus. The registration statement contains additional information about us and our shares of our common stock being offered by this prospectus.

We file with or submit to the SEC annual, quarterly and current periodic reports, proxy statements and other information meeting the informational requirements of the Exchange Act. You may inspect and copy these reports, proxy statements and other information at the Public Reference Room of the SEC at 100 F Street, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20549. You may obtain information on the operation of the Public Reference Room by calling the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330. Copies of these reports, proxy and information statements and other information may be obtained, after paying a duplicating fee, by electronic request at the following e-mail address: publicinfo@sec.gov, or by writing the SEC's Public Reference Section, Washington, D.C. 20549-0102. In addition, the SEC maintains an Internet website that contains reports, proxy and information statements and other information filed electronically by us with the SEC at <http://www.sec.gov>. Our Internet address is www.saratogainvestmentcorp.com. We make available free of charge on our Internet website our Annual Report on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, current reports on Form 8-K, and amendments to those reports as soon as reasonably practicable after we electronically file such material with, or furnish it to, the SEC.

PRIVACY NOTICE

We are committed to protecting your privacy. This privacy notice explains the privacy policies of Saratoga Investment Corp., Saratoga Investment Advisors and their affiliated companies. This notice supersedes any other privacy notice you may have received from us.

We will safeguard, according to strict standards of security and confidentiality, all information we receive about you. The only information we collect from you is your name, address, number of shares you hold and your social security number. This information is used only so that we can send you annual reports and other information about us, and send you proxy statements or other information required by law.

We do not share this information with any non-affiliated third party except as described below.

- *Authorized Employees of Saratoga Investment Advisors.* It is our policy that only authorized employees of Saratoga Investment Advisors who need to know your personal information will have access to it.
- *Service Providers.* We may disclose your personal information to companies that provide services on our behalf, such as recordkeeping, processing your trades, and mailing you information. These companies are required to protect your information and use it solely for the purpose for which they received it.
- *Courts and Government Officials.* If required by law, we may disclose your personal information in accordance with a court order or at the request of government regulators. Only that information required by law, subpoena, or court order will be disclosed.

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PART I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Item 1. Financial Statements

Saratoga Investment Corp.

Consolidated Statement of Assets and Liabilities

	As of	
	August 31, 2010 (unaudited)	February 28, 2010
ASSETS		
Investments at fair value		
Non-control/non-affiliate investments (amortized cost of \$113,282,140 and \$117,678,275, respectively)	\$ 71,577,499	\$ 72,674,847
Control investments (cost of \$29,233,097 and \$29,233,097, respectively)	22,837,839	16,698,303
Total investments at fair value (amortized cost of \$142,515,237 and \$146,911,372, respectively)	94,415,338	89,373,150
Cash and cash equivalents	1,863,196	3,352,434
Cash and cash equivalents, securitization accounts	307,730	225,424
Outstanding interest rate cap at fair value (cost of \$131,000 and \$131,000, respectively)	23,718	42,147
Interest receivable (net of reserve of \$3,916,107 and \$2,120,309, respectively)	1,877,374	3,473,961
Deferred credit facility financing costs, net	1,974,687	—
Management fee receivable	231,638	327,928
Other assets	299,790	140,272
Total assets	<u>\$ 100,993,471</u>	<u>\$ 96,935,316</u>
LIABILITIES		
Revolving credit facility	\$ 20,000,000	\$ 36,992,222
Management and incentive fees payable	423,442	3,071,093
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	682,401	1,111,081
Interest and credit facility fees payable	170,057	267,166
Due to manager	70,000	15,602
Total liabilities	<u>\$ 21,345,900</u>	<u>\$ 41,457,164</u>
NET ASSETS		
Common stock, par value \$.001 and \$.001 per share, respectively, 100,000,000 common shares authorized, 2,680,842 and 1,694,011 common shares issued and outstanding, respectively	\$ 2,681	\$ 1,694
Capital in excess of par value	143,153,372	128,339,497
Accumulated undistributed net investment loss	(362,207)	(2,846,135)
Accumulated net realized loss from investments and derivatives	(14,939,093)	(12,389,830)
Net unrealized depreciation on investments and derivatives	(48,207,182)	(57,627,074)
Total Net Assets	<u>79,647,571</u>	<u>55,478,152</u>
Total liabilities and Net Assets	<u>\$ 100,993,471</u>	<u>\$ 96,935,316</u>
NET ASSET VALUE PER SHARE*	<u>\$ 29.71</u>	<u>\$ 32.75</u>

* Net Asset Value per share and end of period shares outstanding for the year ended February 28, 2010 have been adjusted to reflect a one-for-ten reverse stock split in August 2010.

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

Saratoga Investment Corp.

Consolidated Statements of Operations

	For the three months ended August 31		For the six months ended August 31	
	2010 (unaudited)	2009 (unaudited)	2010 (unaudited)	2009 (unaudited)
INVESTMENT INCOME				
Interest from investments				
Non-control/Non-affiliate investments	\$ 1,749,678	\$ 2,654,665	\$ 3,366,945	\$ 5,973,505
Control investments	816,802	449,485	1,469,522	1,317,714
Total interest income	2,566,480	3,104,150	4,836,467	7,291,219
Interest from cash and cash equivalents	863	6,991	1,182	20,182
Management fee income	508,071	516,939	1,014,856	1,037,931
Other income	37,633	57,278	71,192	100,412
Total investment income	3,113,047	3,685,358	5,923,697	8,449,744
EXPENSES				
Interest and credit facility financing expenses	738,147	1,405,548	1,569,268	2,048,441
Base management fees	423,442	505,314	834,831	1,053,058
Professional fees	1,614,588	341,998	2,757,125	681,778
Administrator expenses	173,425	171,861	328,562	343,722
Incentive management fees	—	—	—	322,183
Insurance	171,596	223,459	366,250	429,476
Directors fees and expenses	108,233	63,136	272,844	145,136
General & administrative	141,461	66,145	205,597	125,925
Expenses before expense waiver and reimbursement	3,370,892	2,777,461	6,334,477	5,149,719
Expense reimbursement	(103,425)	(171,861)	(258,562)	(343,722)
Waiver of deferred incentive management fees	(2,636,146)	—	(2,636,146)	—
Total expenses net of expense waiver and reimbursement	631,321	2,605,600	3,439,769	4,805,997
NET INVESTMENT INCOME	2,481,726	1,079,758	2,483,928	3,643,747
REALIZED AND UNREALIZED GAIN (LOSS) ON INVESTMENTS:				
Net realized gain/(loss) from investments	2,147	(1,024,796)	(2,549,263)	(1,029,948)
Net unrealized appreciation/(depreciation) on investments	4,214,508	(16,157,371)	9,438,323	(13,388,079)
Net unrealized appreciation/(depreciation) on derivatives	1,438	14,147	(18,431)	49,834
Net gain/(loss) on investments	4,218,093	(17,168,020)	6,870,629	(14,368,193)
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN NET ASSETS RESULTING FROM OPERATIONS	\$ 6,699,819	\$ (16,088,262)	\$ 9,354,557	\$ (10,724,446)
WEIGHTED AVERAGE—BASIC AND DILUTED EARNINGS (LOSS) PER COMMON SHARE*				
	\$ 3.27	\$ (19.40)	\$ 5.00	\$ (12.93)
WEIGHTED AVERAGE COMMON STOCK OUTSTANDING—BASIC AND DILUTED*				
	2,047,985	829,138	1,870,998	829,138

* Earnings per share and weighted average shares outstanding for the three and six months ended August 31, 2009 have been adjusted to reflect a one-for-ten reverse stock split in August 2010.

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

Saratoga Investment Corp.

Consolidated Schedule of Investments

August 31, 2010

Company(a)	Industry	Investment/Interest Rate/Maturity	Principal/Number of Shares	Cost	Fair Value(c)	% of Net Assets
Non-control/Non-affiliated investments						
—89.9%(b)						
GFSI Inc(d)	Apparel	Senior Secured Notes 10.50%, 6/1/2011	\$ 7,082,000	\$ 7,082,000	\$ 7,082,000	8.9%
Legacy Cabinets Holdings(d,i)	Building Products	Common Stock Voting A-1	2,535	220,900	153,368	0.2%
Legacy Cabinets Holdings(d,i)	Building Products	Common Stock Voting B-1	1,600	139,424	96,800	0.1%
Legacy Cabinets, Inc.(d,i)	Building Products	First Lien Term Loan 7.25%, 5/3/2014	\$ 284,442	284,442	104,988	0.1%
		Total Building Products	288,577	644,766	355,156	0.4%
Hopkins Manufacturing Corporation(d)	Consumer Products	Second Lien Term Loan 7.61%, 1/26/2012	\$ 3,250,000	3,248,490	3,143,400	4.0%
Targus Holdings, Inc.(d)	Consumer Products	First Lien Term Loan 8.75%, 11/22/2012	\$ 3,148,692	3,004,957	2,865,310	3.6%
Targus Holdings, Inc.(d)	Consumer Products	Unsecured Notes 10.00%, 12/14/2015	\$ 1,538,235	1,538,235	799,882	1.0%
Targus Holdings, Inc.(d,i)	Consumer Products	Common Stock	62,413	566,765	1,934,803	2.4%
		Total Consumer Products	7,999,340	8,358,447	8,743,395	11.0%
CFF Acquisition LLC(d)	Consumer Services	First Lien Term Loan 8.25%, 7/31/2013	\$ 305,679	305,679	257,504	0.3%
M/C Acquisition Corp., LLC(d)	Education	First Lien Term Loan 9.75%, 12/31/2012	\$ 846,088	846,088	451,134	0.6%
M/C Acquisition Corp., LLC(d,i)	Education	Class A Common Stock	166,327	30,241	9,980	0.0%
		Total Education	1,012,415	876,329	461,114	0.6%
Advanced Lighting Technologies, Inc.(d)	Electronics	Second Lien Term Loan 6.34%, 6/1/2014	\$ 2,000,000	1,836,874	1,687,600	2.1%
Dekko Technologies, LLC(d)	Electronics	Second Lien Term Loan 10.50%, 1/20/2012	\$ 7,054,278	7,054,278	5,540,430	7.0%
		Total Electronics	9,054,278	8,891,152	7,228,030	9.1%
USS Parent Holding Corp.(d,i)	Environmental	Non Voting Common Stock	765	133,002	109,349	0.1%
USS Parent Holding Corp.(d,i)	Environmental	Voting Common Stock	17,396	3,025,798	2,487,692	3.2%
		Total Environmental	18,161	3,158,800	2,597,041	3.3%
Bankruptcy Management Solutions, Inc.(d)	Financial Services	Second Lien Term Loan 6.64%, 7/31/2013	\$ 4,812,500	4,792,880	938,438	1.2%
Big Train, Inc.(d)	Food and Beverage	First Lien Term Loan 7.75%, 3/31/2012	\$ 1,813,585	1,428,581	1,623,158	2.0%
IDI Acquisition Corp.(d)	Healthcare Services	Senior Secured Notes 10.75%, 12/15/2011	\$ 3,800,000	3,710,136	3,800,000	4.8%
PRACS Institute, LTD(d)	Healthcare Services	Second Lien Term Loan 10.00%, 4/17/2013	\$ 4,093,750	4,064,286	2,824,688	3.5%
		Total Healthcare Services	7,893,750	7,774,422	6,624,688	8.3%
McMillin Companies LLC(d)	Homebuilding	Senior Secured Notes 9.53%, 10/31/2013	\$ 7,700,000	7,377,356	3,831,520	4.8%
Worldwide Express Operations, LLC(d)	Logistics	First Lien Term Loan 10.00%, 6/30/2013	\$ 2,845,129	2,841,814	2,417,221	3.0%
Jason Incorporated(d,i)	Manufacturing	Unsecured Notes 13.00%, 11/1/2010	\$ 12,000,000	12,000,000	1,110,000	1.4%
Jason Incorporated(d,i)	Manufacturing	Unsecured Notes 13.00%, 11/1/2010	\$ 1,700,000	1,700,000	157,250	0.2%
Specialized Technology Resources, Inc.(d)	Manufacturing	Second Lien Term Loan 7.32%, 12/15/2014	\$ 5,000,000	4,816,241	4,867,500	6.1%
		Total Manufacturing	18,700,000	18,516,241	6,134,750	7.7%
Elyria Foundry Company, LLC(d)	Metals	Senior Secured Notes 17.00%, 3/1/2013	\$ 5,000,000	4,899,689	4,250,000	5.3%
Elyria Foundry Company, LLC(d,i)	Metals	Warrants to Purchase Limited Liability Company Interests	3,000	—	—	0.0%
		Total Metals	5,003,000	4,899,689	4,250,000	5.3%
Abitibi-Consolidated Company of Canada(d,e,i)	Natural Resources	First Lien Term Loan 11.00%, 6/16/2010	\$ 2,948,640	2,948,640	2,886,718	3.6%
Grant U.S. Holdings LLP(d,e,i)	Natural Resources	Second Lien Term Loan 0.00%, 9/20/2013	\$ 6,349,512	6,349,348	365,732	0.5%
		Total Natural Resources	9,298,152	9,297,988	3,252,450	4.1%

Saratoga Investment Corp.

Consolidated Schedule of Investments (Continued)

August 31, 2010

Company(a)	Industry	Investment/Interest Rate/Maturity	Principal/ Number of Shares	Cost	Fair Value(c)	% of Net Assets
Energy Alloys, LLC(d,i)	Oil and Gas	Second Lien Term Loan 3.00%, 6/30/2011	\$ 6,332,715	6,332,715	101,323	0.1%
Energy Alloys, LLC(d,i)	Oil and Gas	Warrants to Purchase Limited Liability Company Interests	3	—	—	0.0%
		Total Oil and Gas	6,332,718	6,332,715	101,323	0.1%
Terphane Holdings Corp.(d,e,i,j)	Packaging	Senior Secured Notes 12.50%, 6/15/2010	\$ 4,850,000	4,850,000	4,735,540	6.0%
Terphane Holdings Corp.(d,e,i,j)	Packaging	Senior Secured Notes 12.50%, 6/15/2010	\$ 5,087,250	5,087,250	4,967,191	6.3%
Terphane Holdings Corp.(d,e,i,j)	Packaging	Senior Secured Notes 9.70%, 6/15/2010	\$ 500,000	500,000	488,200	0.6%
		Total Packaging	10,437,250	10,437,250	10,190,931	12.9%
Brown Publishing Company(d,i)	Publishing	Second Lien Term Loan 0.00%, 9/19/2014	\$ 1,203,226	1,198,390	—	0.0%
Network Communications, Inc.(d,i)	Publishing	Unsecured Notes 10.75%, 12/1/2013	\$ 5,000,000	5,059,814	2,099,000	2.6%
Penton Media, Inc.(d)	Publishing	First Lien Term Loan 5.00%, 8/1/2014	\$ 4,840,468	4,007,827	3,389,780	4.3%
		Total Publishing	11,043,694	10,266,031	5,488,780	6.9%
Sub Total Non-control/Non-affiliated investments				113,282,140	71,577,499	89.9%
Control investments—28.6%(b)						
GSC Partners CDO GP III, LP(h,i)	Financial Services	100% General Partnership Interest	—	—	—	0.0%
GSC Investment Corp. CLO 2007 LTD. (c,f,h)	Structured Finance Securities	Other/Structured Finance Securities 12.91%, 1/21/2020	\$ 30,000,000	29,233,097	22,837,839	28.6%
Sub Total Control investments				29,233,097	22,837,839	28.6%
Affiliate investments—0.0%(b)						
GSC Partners CDO GP III, LP(g,i)	Financial Services	6.24% Limited Partnership Interest	—	—	—	0.0%
Sub Total Affiliate investments				—	—	0.0%
TOTAL INVESTMENT ASSETS—118.5%(b)				\$ 142,515,237	\$ 94,415,338	118.5%

Outstanding interest rate cap	Interest rate	Maturity	Notional	Cost	Fair Value	% of Net Assets
Interest rate cap	8.0%	2/9/2014	\$ 34,285,714	\$ 87,000	\$ 16,475	0.0%
Interest rate cap	8.0%	11/30/2013	26,433,408	44,000	7,243	0.0%
Sub Total Outstanding interest rate cap				\$ 131,000	\$ 23,718	0.0%

- (a) All of our equity and debt investments are issued by eligible portfolio companies, as defined in the Investment Company Act of 1940, except Abitibi-Consolidated Company of Canada, Grant U.S. Holdings LLP, GSC Investment Corp. CLO 2007 Ltd., Terphane Holdings Corp., and GSC Partners CDO GP III, LP.
- (b) Percentages are based on net assets of \$79,647,571 as of August 31, 2010.
- (c) See Note 3 to the consolidated financial statements.
- (d) These securities are pledged as collateral under a senior secured revolving credit facility (see Note 6 to the consolidated financial statements).
- (e) Non-U.S. company. The principal place of business for Terphane Holdings Corp is Brazil, and for Abitibi-Consolidated Company of Canada and Grant U.S. Holdings LLP is Canada.
- (f) 12.91% represents the modeled effective interest rate that is expected to be earned over the life of the investment.

Saratoga Investment Corp.

Consolidated Schedule of Investments (Continued)

August 31, 2010

(g) As defined in the Investment Company Act, we are an "Affiliate" of this portfolio company because we own 5% or more of the portfolio company's outstanding voting securities. Transactions during the period ended August 31, 2009 in which the issuer was an Affiliate are as follows:

<u>Company</u>	<u>Purchases</u>	<u>Redemptions</u>	<u>Sales (cost)</u>	<u>Interest Income</u>	<u>Management fee income</u>	<u>Net Realized gains/(losses)</u>	<u>Net unrealized gains/(losses)</u>
GSC Partners CDO GP III, LP	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —

(h) As defined in the Investment Company Act, we "Control" this portfolio company because we own more than 25% of the portfolio company's outstanding voting securities. Transactions during the period in which the issuer was both an Affiliate and a portfolio company that we Control are as follows:

<u>Company</u>	<u>Purchases</u>	<u>Redemptions</u>	<u>Sales (cost)</u>	<u>Interest Income</u>	<u>Management fee income</u>	<u>Net Realized gains/(losses)</u>	<u>Net unrealized gains/(losses)</u>
GSC Investment Corp. CLO 2007 LTD.	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 1,469,522	\$ 1,014,856	\$ —	\$ 6,139,536
GSC Partners CDO GP III, LP	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —

(i) Non-income producing at August 31, 2010.

(j) Loan is in forbearance at August 31, 2010. See Note 14 Subsequent Event for further detail.

Saratoga Investment Corp.

Consolidated Schedule of Investments

February 28, 2010

Company(a)	Industry	Investment/Interest Rate/Maturity	Principal/Number of Shares	Cost	Fair Value(c)	% of Net Assets
Non-control/Non-affiliated investments—131.0%(b)						
GFSI Inc(d)	Apparel	Senior Secured Notes 10.50%, 6/1/2011	\$ 7,082,000	\$ 7,082,000	\$ 6,909,907	12.5%
Legacy Cabinets, Inc.(d,i)	Building Products	First Lien Term Loan 6.58%, 8/18/2012	\$ 1,479,842	1,463,159	444,841	0.8%
Legacy Cabinets, Inc.(d,i)		Second Lien Term Loan 12.50%, 8/18/2013	\$ 1,862,420	1,828,197	85,113	0.2%
Total Building Products			3,342,262	3,291,356	529,954	1.0%
Hopkins Manufacturing Corporation(d)	Consumer Products	Second Lien Term Loan 7.50%, 1/26/2012	\$ 3,250,000	3,247,947	3,003,650	5.4%
Targus Group International, Inc.(d)		First Lien Term Loan 10.25%, 11/22/2012	\$ 3,109,712	2,936,092	2,738,101	4.9%
Targus Holdings, Inc.(d)	Consumer Products	Unsecured Notes 10.00%, 12/14/2015	\$ 1,538,235	1,538,235	1,529,467	2.8%
Targus Holdings, Inc.(d,i)		Common Stock	62,413	566,765	237,169	0.4%
Total Consumer Products			7,960,360	8,289,039	7,508,387	13.5%
CFF Acquisition LLC(d)	Consumer Services	First Lien Term Loan 7.50%, 7/31/2013	\$ 306,855	306,855	255,242	0.5%
M/C Communications, LLC(d)		First Lien Term Loan 6.75%, 12/31/2012	\$ 831,174	831,174	616,897	1.1%
M/C Communications, LLC(d,i)	Education	Class A Common Stock	166,327	30,241	16,633	0.0%
Total Education			997,501	861,415	633,530	1.1%
Advanced Lighting Technologies, Inc.(d)	Electronics	Second Lien Term Loan 6.23%, 6/1/2014	\$ 2,000,000	1,814,950	1,764,600	3.2%
Group Dekko(d)		Second Lien Term Loan 10.50%, 1/20/2012	\$ 6,913,293	6,913,293	4,852,440	8.7%
Total Electronics			8,913,293	8,728,243	6,617,040	11.9%
USS Parent Holding Corp.(d,i)	Environmental	Non Voting Common Stock	765	133,002	86,745	0.2%
USS Parent Holding Corp.(d,i)	Environmental	Voting Common Stock	17,396	3,025,798	1,973,453	3.5%
Total Environmental			18,161	3,158,800	2,060,198	3.7%
Bankruptcy Management Solutions, Inc.(d)	Financial Services	Second Lien Term Loan 6.48%, 7/31/2013	\$ 4,837,500	4,814,623	983,464	1.8%
Big Train, Inc.(d)		First Lien Term Loan 7.75%, 3/31/2012	\$ 1,931,121	1,451,316	1,696,876	3.1%
IDI Acquisition Corp.(d)	Healthcare Services	Senior Secured Notes 10.75%, 12/15/2011	\$ 3,800,000	3,679,489	3,620,640	6.5%
PRACS Institute, LTD(d)		Second Lien Term Loan 8.26%, 4/17/2013	\$ 4,093,750	4,058,633	3,568,931	6.5%
Total Healthcare Services			7,893,750	7,738,122	7,189,571	13.0%
McMillin Companies LLC(d)	Homebuilding	Senior Secured Notes 9.53%, 10/31/2013	\$ 7,700,000	7,334,121	3,634,400	6.6%
Worldwide Express Operations, LLC(d)		First Lien Term Loan 10.00%, 6/30/2013	\$ 2,820,467	2,816,547	2,230,143	4.1%
Jason Incorporated(d,i)	Manufacturing	Unsecured Notes 13.00%, 11/1/2010	\$ 12,000,000	12,000,000	1,478,400	2.7%
Jason Incorporated(d,i)		Unsecured Notes 13.00%, 11/1/2010	\$ 1,700,000	1,700,000	209,440	0.4%
Specialized Technology Resources, Inc.(d)	Manufacturing	Second Lien Term Loan 7.23%, 12/15/2014	\$ 5,000,000	4,799,666	4,711,000	8.4%
Total Manufacturing			18,700,000	18,499,666	6,398,840	11.5%

Saratoga Investment Corp.

Consolidated Schedule of Investments (Continued)

February 28, 2010

Company(a)	Industry	Investment/Interest Rate/Maturity	Principal/Number of Shares	Cost	Fair Value(c)	% of Net Assets
Elyria Foundry Company, LLC(d)		Senior Secured Notes 13.00%, 3/1/2013	\$ 5,000,000	4,883,382	3,785,500	6.8%
Elyria Foundry Company, LLC(d,i)	Metals	Warrants to Purchase Limited Liability Company Interests	3,000	—	8,610	0.0%
		Total Metals	5,003,000	4,883,382	3,794,110	6.8%
Abitibi-Consolidated Company of Canada(d,e)	Natural Resources	First Lien Term Loan 11.00%, 3/30/2009	\$ 2,948,639	2,948,639	2,830,694	5.1%
Grant U.S. Holdings LLP(d,e,i)	Natural Resources	Second Lien Term Loan 10.75%, 9/20/2013	\$ 6,349,512	6,349,348	158,738	0.3%
		Total Natural Resources	9,298,151	9,297,987	2,989,432	5.4%
Energy Alloys, LLC(d)		Second Lien Term Loan 3.00%, 6/30/2015	\$ 6,239,318	6,239,318	1,128,693	2.0%
Energy Alloys, LLC(d,i)	Oil and Gas	Warrants to Purchase Limited Liability Company Interests	3	—	—	0.0%
		Total Oil and Gas	6,239,321	6,239,318	1,128,693	2.0%
Terphane Holdings Corp.(d,e)		Senior Secured Notes 12.50%, 6/15/2010	\$ 4,850,000	4,850,000	4,549,785	8.2%
Terphane Holdings Corp.(d,e)	Packaging	Senior Secured Notes 12.50%, 6/15/2010	\$ 5,087,250	5,087,250	4,772,349	8.6%
Terphane Holdings Corp.(d,e)	Packaging	Senior Secured Notes 10.92%, 6/15/2010	\$ 500,000	500,000	469,050	0.8%
		Total Packaging	10,437,250	10,437,250	9,791,184	17.6%
Custom Direct, Inc.(d)		First Lien Term Loan 3.06%, 12/31/2013	\$ 1,832,053	1,527,103	1,614,222	2.8%
Affinity Group, Inc.(d)	Printing	First Lien Term Loan 12.75%, 3/31/2010	\$ 361,020	360,554	361,020	0.7%
Affinity Group, Inc.(d)	Publishing	First Lien Term Loan 12.75%, 3/31/2010	\$ 386,625	386,129	386,626	0.7%
Brown Publishing Company(d,i)		Second Lien Term Loan 8.76%, 9/19/2014	\$ 1,203,226	1,198,390	10,709	0.0%
Network Communications, Inc.(d)	Publishing	Unsecured Notes 10.75%, 12/1/2013	\$ 5,000,000	5,067,619	2,473,000	4.5%
Penton Media, Inc.(d)		First Lien Term Loan 2.50%, 2/1/2013	\$ 4,847,802	3,908,440	3,478,299	6.2%
		Total Publishing	11,798,673	10,921,132	6,709,654	12.1%
Sub Total Non-control/Non-affiliated investments				117,678,275	72,674,847	131.0%
Control investments—30.1%(b)						
GSC Partners CDO GP III, LP(h,i)	Financial Services	100% General Partnership Interest	—	—	—	0.0%
GSC Investment Corp. CLO 2007 LTD.(f,h)	Structured Finance Securities	Other/Structured Finance Securities 8.27%, 1/21/2020	30,000,000	29,233,097	16,698,303	30.1%
Sub Total Control investments				29,233,097	16,698,303	30.1%
Affiliate investments—0.0%(b)						
GSC Partners CDO GP III, LP(g,i)	Financial Services	6.24% Limited Partnership Interest	—	—	—	0.0%
Sub Total Affiliate investments						0.0%
TOTAL INVESTMENT ASSETS —161.1%(b)				\$ 146,911,372	\$ 89,373,150	161.1%

Saratoga Investment Corp.

Consolidated Schedule of Investments (Continued)

February 28, 2010

<u>Outstanding interest rate cap</u>	<u>Interest rate</u>	<u>Maturity</u>	<u>Notional</u>	<u>Cost</u>	<u>Fair Value</u>	<u>% of Net Assets</u>
Interest rate cap	8.0%	2/9/2014	\$ 39,183,673	\$ 87,000	\$ 30,097	0.1%
Interest rate cap	8.0%	11/30/2013	26,433,408	44,000	12,050	0.0%
Sub Total Outstanding interest rate cap				\$ 131,000	\$ 42,147	0.1%

- (a) All of our equity and debt investments are issued by eligible portfolio companies, as defined in the Investment Company Act of 1940, except Abitibi-Consolidated Company of Canada, Grant U.S. Holdings LLP, GSC Investment Corp. CLO 2007 Ltd., Terphane Holdings Corp., and GSC Partners CDO GP III, LP.
- (b) Percentages are based on net assets of \$55,478,152 as of February 28, 2010.
- (c) See Note 3 to the consolidated financial statements.
- (d) These securities are pledged as collateral under a revolving securitized credit facility (see Note 6 to the consolidated financial statements).
- (e) Non-U.S. company. The principal place of business for Terphane Holdings Corp is Brazil, and for Abitibi-Consolidated Company of Canada and Grant U.S. Holdings LLP is Canada.
- (f) 8.27% represents the modeled effective interest rate that is expected to be earned over the life of the investment.
- (g) As defined in the Investment Company Act, we are an "Affiliate" of this portfolio company because we own 5% or more of the portfolio company's outstanding voting securities. Transactions during the period ended August 31, 2009 in which the issuer was an Affiliate are as follows:

<u>Company</u>	<u>Purchases</u>	<u>Redemptions</u>	<u>Sales (cost)</u>	<u>Interest Income</u>	<u>Management fee income</u>	<u>Net Realized gains/(losses)</u>	<u>Net unrealized gains/(losses)</u>
GSC Partners CDO GP III, LP	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ (10,527)

- (h) As defined in the Investment Company Act, we "Control" this portfolio company because we own more than 25% of the portfolio company's outstanding voting securities. Transactions during the period in which the issuer was both an Affiliate and a portfolio company that we Control are as follows:

<u>Company</u>	<u>Purchases</u>	<u>Redemptions</u>	<u>Sales (cost)</u>	<u>Interest Income</u>	<u>Management fee income</u>	<u>Net Realized gains/(losses)</u>	<u>Net unrealized gains/(losses)</u>
GSC Investment Corp. CLO 2007 LTD.	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 2,397,514	\$ 2,057,397	\$ —	\$ (4,970,217)
GSC Partners CDO GP III, LP	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ (98,412)

- (i) Non-income producing at February 28, 2010.

Saratoga Investment Corp.

Consolidated Statements of Changes in Net Assets

	For the six months ended August 31, 2010 <u>(unaudited)</u>	For the six months ended August 31, 2009 <u>(unaudited)</u>
INCREASE/(DECREASE) FROM OPERATIONS:		
Net investment income	\$ 2,483,928	\$ 3,643,747
Net realized loss from investments	(2,549,263)	(1,029,948)
Net unrealized appreciation/(depreciation) on investments	9,438,323	(13,388,079)
Net unrealized appreciation/(depreciation) on derivatives	(18,431)	49,834
Net increase/(decrease) in net assets from operations	<u>9,354,557</u>	<u>(10,724,446)</u>
CAPITAL SHARE TRANSACTIONS:		
Issuance of common stock, net of issuance costs of \$185,140	14,814,862	—
Net increase in net assets from capital share transactions	<u>14,814,862</u>	<u>—</u>
Total increase/(decrease) in net assets	24,169,419	(10,724,446)
Net assets at beginning of period	55,478,152	68,013,777
Net assets at end of period	<u>\$ 79,647,571</u>	<u>\$ 57,289,331</u>
Net asset value per common share*	<u>\$ 29.71</u>	<u>\$ 69.10</u>
Common shares outstanding at end of period*	2,680,842	829,138
Accumulated undistributed net investment income (loss)	\$ (362,207)	\$ 9,766,239

* Net asset value per share and end of period shares outstanding for the six months ended August 31, 2009 have been adjusted to reflect a one-for-ten reverse stock split in August 2010.

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

Saratoga Investment Corp.

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

	For the six months ended August 31, 2010 (unaudited)	For the six months ended August 31, 2009 (unaudited)
Operating activities		
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN NET ASSETS FROM OPERATIONS	\$ 9,354,557	\$ (10,724,446)
ADJUSTMENTS TO RECONCILE NET INCREASE IN NET ASSETS FROM OPERATIONS TO NET CASH PROVIDED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
Paid-in-kind interest income	(568,196)	(493,984)
Net accretion of discount on investments	(365,750)	(544,036)
Amortization of deferred credit facility financing costs	61,245	633,349
Waiver of deferred incentive management fees	(2,636,146)	—
Net realized loss from investments	2,549,263	1,029,948
Net unrealized (appreciation) depreciation on investments	(9,438,323)	13,388,079
Unrealized (appreciation) depreciation on derivatives	18,431	(49,834)
Proceeds from sale and redemption of investments	2,780,816	5,494,362
(Increase) decrease in operating assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents, securitization accounts	(82,306)	743,283
Interest receivable	1,596,587	572,853
Management fee receivable	96,290	(412,692)
Other assets	(159,518)	(275,610)
Increase (decrease) in operating liabilities:		
Management and incentive fees payable	(11,505)	255,291
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	(428,680)	(152,798)
Interest and credit facility fees payable	(97,109)	335,870
Due to manager	54,398	5,942
NET CASH PROVIDED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES	<u>2,724,054</u>	<u>9,805,576</u>
Financing activities		
Issuance of shares of common stock	15,000,002	—
Payment of common stock issuance costs	(185,140)	—
Borrowings on debt	20,000,000	—
Paydowns on debt	(36,992,222)	(9,414,222)
Credit facility financing cost	(2,035,932)	(103,582)
NET CASH USED BY FINANCING ACTIVITIES	<u>(4,213,292)</u>	<u>(9,517,804)</u>
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	(1,489,238)	287,772
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, BEGINNING OF PERIOD	3,352,434	6,356,225
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, END OF PERIOD	<u>\$ 1,863,196</u>	<u>\$ 6,643,998</u>
Supplemental Information:		
Interest paid during the period	\$ 1,605,131	\$ 1,079,222
Supplemental non-cash information		
Paid-in-kind interest income	\$ 568,196	\$ 493,984
Net accretion of discount on investments	\$ 365,750	\$ 544,036
Amortization of deferred credit facility financing costs	\$ 61,245	\$ 633,349
Waiver of deferred incentive management fees	\$ 2,636,146	\$ —

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

SARATOGA INVESTMENT CORP.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

August 31, 2010

(unaudited)

Note 1. Organization and Basis of Presentation

Saratoga Investment Corp. (the "Company", "we" and "us") is a non-diversified closed end management investment company incorporated in Maryland that has elected to be treated and is regulated as a business development company ("BDC") under the Investment Company Act of 1940 (the "1940 Act"). We commenced operations on March 23, 2007 as GSC Investment Corp. and completed our initial public offering ("IPO") on March 28, 2007. We have elected to be treated as a regulated investment company ("RIC") under subchapter M of the Internal Revenue Code (the "Code"). We expect to continue to qualify and to elect to be treated for tax purposes as a RIC. Our investment objective is to generate current income and, to a lesser extent, capital appreciation from our investments.

GSC Investment, LLC (the "LLC") was organized in May 2006 as a Maryland limited liability company. As of February 28, 2007, the LLC had not yet commenced its operations and investment activities.

On March 21, 2007, the Company was incorporated and concurrently therewith the LLC was merged with and into the Company, with the Company as the surviving entity, in accordance with the procedure for such merger in the LLC's limited liability company agreement and Maryland law. In connection with such merger, each outstanding limited liability company interest of the LLC was converted into a share of common stock of the Company.

On July 30, 2010, the Company changed its name from "GSC Investment Corp." to "Saratoga Investment Corp." in conjunction with the transaction described in "Note. 13. Recapitalization Transaction" below.

We are externally managed and advised by our investment adviser, Saratoga Investment Advisors, LLC (the "Manager"), pursuant to an investment advisory and management agreement. Prior to July 30, 2010, we were managed and advised by GSCP (NJ), L.P.

The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the accrual basis of accounting in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles ("GAAP") and include the accounts of the Company and its special purpose financing subsidiary, Saratoga Investment Funding, LLC (previously known as GSC Investment Funding LLC). All intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation. All references made to the "Company," "we," and "us" herein include Saratoga Investment Corp. and its consolidated subsidiary, except as stated otherwise.

Note 2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Use of Estimates in the Preparation of Financial Statements

The preparation of the accompanying consolidated financial statements in conformity with 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 from those estimates.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

August 31, 2010

(unaudited)

Note 2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)**Cash and Cash Equivalents**

Cash and cash equivalents include short-term, liquid investments in a money market fund. Cash and cash equivalents are carried at cost which approximates fair value.

Cash and Cash Equivalents, Securitization Accounts

Cash and cash equivalents, securitization accounts include amounts held in designated bank accounts in the form of cash and short-term liquid investments in money market funds representing payments received on securitized investments or other reserved amounts associated with Saratoga Investment Funding LLC. The Company is required to use a portion of these amounts to pay interest expense, reduce borrowings, or pay other amounts in accordance with the related securitization agreements. Cash held in such accounts may not be available for the general use of the Company.

Investment Classification

The Company classifies its investments in accordance with the requirements of the 1940 Act. Under the 1940 Act, "Control Investments" are defined as investments in companies in which we own more than 25% of the voting securities or maintain greater than 50% of the board representation. Under the 1940 Act, "Affiliated Investments" are defined as those non-control investments in companies in which we own between 5% and 25% of the voting securities. Under the 1940 Act, "Non-affiliated Investments" are defined as investments that are neither Control Investments or Affiliated Investments.

Investment Valuation

The fair value of the Company's assets and liabilities which qualify as financial instruments under Accounting Standards Codification ("ASC") Topic 825, *Financial Instruments* approximates the carrying amounts presented in the consolidated statement of assets and liabilities.

Investments for which market quotations are readily available are fair valued at such market quotations obtained from independent third party pricing services and market makers subject to any decision by our board of directors to make a fair value determination to reflect significant events affecting the value of these investments. We value investments for which market quotations are not readily available at fair value as determined, in good faith, by our board of directors based on input from our Manager, our audit committee and, if our board or audit committee so request, a third party independent valuation firm. Determinations of fair value may involve subjective judgments and estimates. The types of factors that may be considered in determining the fair value of our investments include the nature and realizable value of any collateral, the portfolio company's ability to make payments, market yield trend analysis, the markets in which the portfolio company does business, comparison to publicly traded companies, discounted cash flow and other relevant factors.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

August 31, 2010

(unaudited)

Note 2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

We undertake a multi-step valuation process each quarter when valuing investments for which market quotations are not readily available, as described below:

- Each investment is initially valued by the responsible investment professionals of our Manager and preliminary valuation conclusions are documented and discussed with our senior management; and
- An independent valuation firm engaged by our board of directors reviews approximately one quarter of these preliminary valuations each quarter so that the valuation of each investment for which market quotes are not readily available is reviewed by the independent valuation firm at least annually.

In addition, all our investments are subject to the following valuation process.

- The audit committee of our board of directors reviews each preliminary valuation and our Manager and independent valuation firm (if applicable) will supplement the preliminary valuation to reflect any comments provided by the audit committee; and
- Our board of directors discusses the valuations and determines the fair value of each investment, in good faith, based on the input of our Manager, independent valuation firm (if applicable) and audit committee.

Our equity investment in GSC Investment Corp. CLO 2007, Ltd. ("GSCIC CLO") is carried at fair value, which is based on a discounted cash flow model that utilizes prepayment, re-investment and loss assumptions based on historical experience and projected performance, economic factors, the characteristics of the underlying cash flow, and comparable yields for equity interests in collateralized loan obligation funds similar to GSCIC CLO, when available, as determined by our Manager and recommended to our board of directors.

Because such valuations, and particularly valuations of private investments and private companies, are inherently uncertain, they may fluctuate over short periods of time and may be based on estimates. The determination of fair value by our board of directors may differ materially from the values that would have been used if a ready market for these investments existed. Our net asset value could be materially affected if the determinations regarding the fair value of our investments were materially higher or lower than the values that we ultimately realize upon the disposal of such investments.

We account for derivative financial instruments in accordance with ASC Topic 815, *Derivatives and Hedging* ("ASC 815"). ASC 815 requires recognizing all derivative instruments as either assets or liabilities on the consolidated statement of assets and liabilities at fair value. The Company values derivative contracts at the closing fair value provided by the counterparty. Changes in the values of derivative contracts are included in the consolidated statement of operations.

Investment Transactions and Income Recognition

Purchases and sales of investments and the related realized gains or losses are recorded on a trade-date basis. Interest income, adjusted for amortization of premium and accretion of discount, is recorded on an accrual basis to the extent that such amounts are expected to be collected. The Company stops accruing interest on its investments when it is determined that interest is no longer

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

August 31, 2010

(unaudited)

Note 2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

collectible. Discounts and premiums on investments purchased are accreted/amortized over the life of the respective investment using the effective yield method. The amortized cost of investments represents the original cost adjusted for the accretion of discounts and amortizations of premium on investments.

Loans are generally placed on non-accrual status when there is reasonable doubt that principal or interest will be collected. Accrued interest is generally reserved when a loan is placed on non-accrual status. Interest payments received on non-accrual loans may be recognized as a reduction in principal depending upon management's judgment regarding collectability. Non-accrual loans are restored to accrual status when past due principal and interest is paid and, in management's judgment, are likely to remain current, although we may make exceptions to this general rule if the loan has sufficient collateral value and is in the process of collection.

Interest income on our investment in GSCIC CLO is recorded using the effective interest method in accordance with the provisions of ASC Topic 325-40, *Investments-Other; Beneficial Interests in Securitized Financial Assets*, based on the anticipated yield and the estimated cash flows over the projected life of the investment. Yields are revised when there are changes in actual or estimated cash flows due to changes in prepayments and/or re-investments, credit losses or asset pricing. Changes in estimated yield are recognized as an adjustment to the estimated yield over the remaining life of the investment from the date the estimated yield was changed.

Paid-in-Kind Interest

The Company includes in income certain amounts that it has not yet received in cash, such as contractual paid-in-kind interest ("PIK"), which represents contractually deferred interest added to the investment balance that is generally due at maturity. We stop accruing PIK if we do not expect the issuer to be able to pay all principal and interest when due.

Deferred Credit Facility Financing Costs

Financing costs incurred in connection with our credit facilities are deferred and amortized using the straight line method over the life of the respective facility.

Indemnifications

In the ordinary course of its business, the Company may enter into contracts or agreements that contain indemnifications or warranties. Future events could occur that lead to the execution of these provisions against the Company. Based on its history and experience, management feels that the likelihood of such an event is remote.

Income Taxes

The Company has filed an election to be treated for tax purposes as a RIC under Subchapter M of the Code and, among other things, intends to make the requisite distributions to its stockholders which will relieve the Company from federal income taxes. Therefore, no provision has been recorded for federal income taxes.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

August 31, 2010

(unaudited)

Note 2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

In order to qualify as a RIC, among other requirements, the Company is required to timely distribute to its stockholders at least 90% of its investment company taxable income, as defined by the Code, for each fiscal tax year. The Company will be subject to a nondeductible U.S. federal excise tax of 4% on undistributed income if it does not distribute at least 98% of its ordinary income in any calendar year and 98.2% of its capital gain net income for each one-year period ending on October 31.

Depending on the level of taxable income earned in a tax year, the Company may choose to carry forward taxable income in excess of current year dividend distributions into the next tax year and pay a 4% excise tax on such income, as required. To the extent that the Company determines that its estimated current year annual taxable income will be in excess of estimated current year dividend distributions, the Company accrues excise tax, if any, on estimated excess taxable income as taxable income is earned.

The Company accounts for uncertain tax positions in accordance with ASC Topic 740, *Income Taxes* ("ASC 740"). ASC 740 clarifies the accounting for income taxes by prescribing the minimum recognition threshold that an uncertain tax position is required to meet before tax benefits associated with such uncertain tax position are recognized in the consolidated financial statements.

The Company classifies interest and penalties, if any, related to unrecognized tax benefits as a component of provision for income taxes. As of August 31, 2010, the Company had not identified any uncertain tax position that would require it to record any tax liabilities.

Dividends

Dividends to common stockholders are recorded on the ex-dividend date. The amount to be paid out as a dividend is determined by the board of directors. Net realized capital gains, if any, are generally distributed at least annually, although we may decide to retain such capital gains for reinvestment.

We have adopted a dividend reinvestment plan that provides for reinvestment of our dividend distributions on behalf of our stockholders unless a stockholder elects to receive cash. As a result, if our board of directors authorizes, and we declare, a cash dividend, then our stockholders who have not "opted out" of our dividend reinvestment plan will have their cash dividends automatically reinvested in additional shares of our common stock, rather than receiving the cash dividends. If our common stock is trading below net asset value at the time of valuation, the plan administrator may receive the dividend or distribution in cash and purchase common stock in the open market, on the New York Stock Exchange or elsewhere, for the account of each participant in our dividend reinvestment plan.

New Accounting Pronouncements

In January 2010, the FASB issued ASU No. 2010-06, *Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures* ("ASU 2010-06"), which amends ASC Topic 820, *Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures* ("ASC 820") and requires additional disclosure related to recurring and non-recurring fair value measurement in respect of transfers in and out of Level 1 and 2 and activity in Level 3 fair value measurements. The update also clarifies existing disclosure about inputs and valuation techniques. ASU 2010-06 is effective for interim and annual periods beginning after December 15, 2009, except for disclosures related to

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

August 31, 2010

(unaudited)

Note 2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

activity in Level 3 fair value measurements which are effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2010 and for interim periods within that fiscal year. The adoption of ASU 2010-06 by the Company did not have a material effect on its consolidated financial statements except for enhanced disclosure in the notes to its consolidated financial statements.

Risk Management

In the ordinary course of its business, the Company manages a variety of risks, including market risk and credit risk. Market risk is the risk of potential adverse changes to the value of investments because of changes in market conditions such as interest rate movements and volatility in investment prices.

Credit risk is the risk of default or non-performance by portfolio companies, equivalent to the investment's carrying amount.

The Company is also exposed to credit risk related to maintaining all of its cash and cash equivalents including those in securitization accounts at a major financial institution and credit risk related to any of its derivative counterparties.

The Company has investments in lower rated and comparable quality unrated high yield bonds and bank loans. Investments in high yield investments are accompanied by a greater degree of credit risk. The risk of loss due to default by the issuer is significantly greater for holders of high yield securities, because such investments are generally unsecured and are often subordinated to other creditors of the issuer.

Note 3. Investments

The Company values all investments in accordance with ASC 820. ASC 820 requires enhanced disclosures about assets and liabilities that are measured and reported at fair value. As defined in ASC 820, fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

ASC 820 provides guidance for estimating fair value when the volume and level of activity for the asset or liability have significantly decreased when compared with normal market activity for the asset or liability, and identifying transactions that are not orderly. In those circumstances, further analysis and/or significant adjustment to the transaction or quoted prices may be required at the measurement date under current market conditions.

ASC 820 establishes a hierarchal disclosure framework which prioritizes and ranks the level of market price observability of inputs used in measuring investments at fair value. Market price observability is affected by a number of factors, including the type of investment and the characteristics specific to the investment. Investments with readily available active quoted prices or for which fair value can be measured from actively quoted prices generally will have a higher degree of market price observability and a lesser degree of judgment used in measuring fair value.

Based on the observability of the inputs used in the valuation techniques, the Company is required to provide the following information according to the fair value hierarchy. The fair value hierarchy

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

August 31, 2010

(unaudited)

Note 3. Investments (Continued)

ranks the quality and reliability of the inputs used to determine fair values. Investments carried at fair value are classified and disclosed in one of the following three categories:

- Level 1—Valuations based on quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the Company has the ability to access.
- Level 2—Valuations based on inputs other than quoted prices in active markets, which are either directly or indirectly observable.
- Level 3—Valuations based on inputs that are unobservable and significant to the overall fair value measurement. The inputs into the determination of fair value may require significant management judgment or estimation. Such information may be the result of consensus pricing information or broker quotes which include a disclaimer that the broker would not be held to such a price in an actual transaction. The non-binding nature of consensus pricing and/or quotes accompanied by disclaimer would result in classification as Level 3 information, assuming no additional corroborating evidence.

In addition to using the above inputs in investment valuations, the Company continues to employ the valuation policy approved by its board of directors that is consistent with ASC 820 (see Note 2). Consistent with the Company's valuation policy, it evaluates the source of inputs, including any markets in which its investments are trading, in determining fair value.

The following table presents fair value measurements of investments as of August 31, 2010 (dollars in thousands):

	Fair Value Measurements Using			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
First lien term loans	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 13,996	\$ 13,996
Second lien term loans	—	—	19,469	19,469
Senior secured notes	—	—	29,154	29,154
Unsecured notes	—	—	4,166	4,166
Structured finance securities	—	—	22,838	22,838
Common stock/equities	—	—	4,792	4,792
Limited partnership interest	—	—	—	—
Total	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 94,415</u>	<u>\$ 94,415</u>

SARATOGA INVESTMENT CORP.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

August 31, 2010

(unaudited)

Note 3. Investments (Continued)

The following table presents fair value measurements of investments as of February 28, 2010 (dollars in thousands):

	Fair Value Measurements Using			Total
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
First lien term loans	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 16,653	\$ 16,653
Second lien term loans	—	—	20,267	20,267
Senior secured notes	—	—	27,742	27,742
Unsecured notes	—	—	5,690	5,690
Structured finance securities	—	—	16,698	16,698
Common stock/equities	—	—	2,323	2,323
Limited partnership interest	—	—	—	—
Total	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 89,373	\$ 89,373

The following table provides a reconciliation of the beginning and ending balances for investments that use Level 3 inputs for the six months ended August 31, 2010 (dollars in thousands):

	First lien term loans	Second lien term loans	Senior secured notes	Unsecured notes	Structured finance securities	Common stock/equities	Total
Balance as of February 28, 2010	\$ 16,653	\$ 20,267	\$ 27,742	\$ 5,690	\$ 16,698	\$ 2,323	\$ 89,373
Net unrealized gains (losses)	611	773	1,321	(1,516)	6,140	2,109	9,438
Purchases and other adjustments to cost	174	317	91	(8)	—	360	934
Sales and redemptions	(2,756)	(25)	—	—	—	—	(2,781)
Net realized loss from investments	(686)	(1,863)	—	—	—	—	(2,549)
Balance as of August 31, 2010	\$ 13,996	\$ 19,469	\$ 29,154	\$ 4,166	\$ 22,838	\$ 4,792	\$ 94,415

Purchases and other adjustments to cost include purchases of new investments at cost, effects of refinancing/restructuring, accretion/amortization of income from discount/premium on debt securities, and PIK.

Sales and redemptions represent net proceeds received from investments sold during and principal paydowns received during the period.

The net change in unrealized gain/loss on assets held as of August 31, 2010 is \$6,676,921 and is included in net unrealized appreciation (depreciation) on investments in the Consolidated Statement of Operations.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

August 31, 2010

(unaudited)

Note 3. Investments (Continued)

The composition of our investments as of August 31, 2010, at amortized cost and fair value were as follows (dollars in thousands):

	Investments at Amortized Cost	Amortized Cost Percentage of Total Portfolio	Investments at Fair Value	Fair Value Percentage of Total Portfolio
First lien term loans	\$ 15,668	11.0%	\$ 13,996	14.8%
Second lien term loans	39,694	27.9	19,469	20.6
Senior secured notes	33,506	23.5	29,154	30.9
Unsecured notes	20,298	14.2	4,166	4.4
Structured finance securities	29,233	20.5	22,838	24.2
Common stock/equities	4,116	2.9	4,792	5.1
Limited partnership interest	—	—	—	—
Total	<u>\$ 142,515</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>\$ 94,415</u>	<u>100.0%</u>

The composition of our investments as of February 28, 2010, at amortized cost and fair value were as follows (dollars in thousands):

	Investments at Amortized Cost	Amortized Cost Percentage of Total Portfolio	Investments at Fair Value	Fair Value Percentage of Total Portfolio
First lien term loans	\$ 18,936	12.9%	\$ 16,653	18.6%
Second lien term loans	41,264	28.1	20,267	22.7
Senior secured notes	33,416	22.7	27,742	31.0
Unsecured notes	20,306	13.8	5,690	6.4
Structured finance securities	29,233	19.9	16,698	18.7
Common stock/equities	3,756	2.6	2,323	2.6
Limited partnership interest	—	—	—	—
Total	<u>\$ 146,911</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>\$ 89,373</u>	<u>100.0%</u>

Note 4. Investment in GSC Investment Corp. CLO 2007, Ltd.

On January 22, 2008, we invested \$30 million in all of the outstanding subordinated notes of GSCIC CLO (which for accounting purposes are deemed to be and are referred in the unaudited balance sheet of GSCIC CLO below as "Preference shares"), a collateralized loan obligation fund managed by us that invests primarily in senior secured loans. Additionally, we entered into a collateral management agreement with GSCIC CLO pursuant to which we act as collateral manager to it. In return for our collateral management services, we are entitled to a senior collateral management fee of 0.10% and a subordinate collateral management fee of 0.40% of the outstanding principal amount of GSCIC CLO's assets, to be paid quarterly to the extent of available proceeds. We are also entitled to an incentive management fee equal to 20% of excess cash flow to the extent the GSCIC CLO subordinated notes receive an internal rate of return equal to or greater than 12%. For the three months ended August 31, 2010 and August 31, 2009, we accrued \$0.5 and \$0.5 million in management fee income, respectively and \$0.8 and \$0.4 million in interest income, respectively, from GSCIC CLO. For the six months ended August 31, 2010 and August 31, 2009, we accrued \$1.0 and \$1.0 million in management fee income, respectively and \$1.5 and \$1.3 million in interest income, respectively, from GSCIC CLO. We did not accrue any amounts related to the incentive management fee as the 12% hurdle rate has not yet been achieved.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

August 31, 2010

(unaudited)

Note 4. Investment in GSC Investment Corp. CLO 2007, Ltd. (Continued)

Below is certain summary financial information from the separate unaudited financial statements of GSCIC CLO as of August 31, 2010 and February 28, 2010 and for the six months ended August 31, 2010 and 2009:

At August 31, 2010, the Company determined that the fair value of its investment in the subordinated notes of GSCIC CLO was \$22.8 million, whereas the net asset value of GSCIC CLO on such date was approximately \$20.7 million. The Company does not believe that the net asset value of GSCIC CLO, which is the difference between GSCIC CLO's assets and liabilities at a given point in time, necessarily equates to the fair value of its investment in the subordinated notes of GSCIC CLO. Specifically, the Company determines the fair value of its investment in the subordinated notes of GSCIC CLO based on the present value of the projected future cash flows of the subordinated notes over the life of GSCIC CLO. At August 31, 2010, GSCIC CLO had investments with a principal balance of \$387.1 million and a weighted average spread over LIBOR of 3.5%, and had debt of \$366.0 million with a weighted average spread over LIBOR of 1.4%. As a result, GSCIC CLO earns a "spread" between the interest income it receives on its investments and the interest expense it pays on its debt and other operating expenses, which is distributed quarterly to the Company as the holder of its subordinated notes. At August 31, 2010, the total "spread", or projected future cash flows of the subordinated notes, over the life of GSCIC CLO was \$44.7 million. The present value of the projected cash flows, which we believe represents the fair value of the subordinated notes, was \$22.8 million, using a 22.5% discount rate, at August 31, 2010, which exceeded the net asset value of GSCIC CLO on such date by approximately \$2.1 million.

SARATOGA INVESTMENT CORP.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

August 31, 2010

(unaudited)

Note 4. Investment in GSC Investment Corp. CLO 2007, Ltd. (Continued)

GSC Investment Corp. CLO 2007

Balance Sheet

	As of August 31, 2010 (Unaudited)
ASSETS	
Investments	
Loans, Fair Value	\$ 359,457,947
Bonds, Fair Value	5,120,950
Other/Structured finance securities, Fair Value	5,992,686
Total investments at fair value	<u>370,571,583</u>
Cash and cash equivalents	10,833,948
Interest receivable	1,913,340
Deferred bond issuance	3,908,613
Total assets	<u>\$ 387,227,484</u>
LIABILITIES	
Interest payable	\$ 849,606
Payable from open trades	2,243,896
Accrued senior collateral monitoring fee	46,328
Accrued subordinate collateral monitoring fee	185,311
Class A notes	296,000,000
Class B notes	22,000,000
Discount on class B notes	(568,109)
Class C notes	14,000,000
Class D notes	16,000,000
Discount on class D notes	(600,975)
Class E notes	17,960,044
Discount on class E notes	(1,545,949)
Total liabilities	<u>\$ 366,570,152</u>
STOCKHOLDER'S EQUITY	
Preference shares principal	\$ 30,000,000
Accumulated deficit	(14,270,311)
Preference share distributions	(8,710,162)
Net income	13,637,805
Total capital	<u>20,657,332</u>
Total liabilities and stockholder's capital	<u>\$ 387,227,484</u>

SARATOGA INVESTMENT CORP.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

August 31, 2010

(unaudited)

Note 4. Investment in GSC Investment Corp. CLO 2007, Ltd. (Continued)

GSC Investment Corp. CLO 2007

Balance Sheet

	As of February 28, 2010 (Unaudited)
ASSETS	
Investments	
Loans, Fair Value	\$ 335,775,991
Bonds, Fair Value	5,353,260
Other/Structured finance securities, Fair Value	6,082,163
Total investments at fair value	<u>347,211,414</u>
Cash and cash equivalents	21,069,656
Interest receivable	1,849,564
Deferred bond issuance	4,271,779
Total assets	<u>\$ 374,402,413</u>
LIABILITIES	
Interest payable	\$ 680,543
Payable from open trades	482,598
Accrued senior collateral monitoring fee	46,102
Accrued subordinate collateral monitoring fee	281,826
Class A notes	296,000,000
Class B notes	22,000,000
Discount on class B notes	(598,594)
Class C notes	14,000,000
Class D notes	16,000,000
Discount on class D notes	(633,223)
Class E notes	17,960,044
Discount on class E notes	(1,628,905)
Total liabilities	<u>\$ 364,590,391</u>
STOCKHOLDER'S EQUITY	
Preference shares principal	\$ 30,000,000
Accumulated deficit	(98,730,451)
Preference share distributions	(5,917,667)
Net income	84,460,140
Total capital	<u>9,812,022</u>
Total liabilities and stockholder's capital	<u>\$ 374,402,413</u>

SARATOGA INVESTMENT CORP.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

August 31, 2010

(unaudited)

Note 4. Investment in GSC Investment Corp. CLO 2007, Ltd. (Continued)

GSC Investment Corp. CLO 2007

Statement of Operations

	For the six months ended	
	August 31, 2010 (unaudited)	August 31, 2009 (unaudited)
INVESTMENT INCOME		
Interest from investments	\$ 10,781,481	\$ 12,108,512
Interest from cash and cash equivalents	8,070	19,957
Other income	104,475	253,348
Total investment income	<u>10,894,026</u>	<u>12,381,817</u>
EXPENSES		
Interest expense	3,296,247	4,626,068
Professional fees	176,967	126,908
Misc. Fee Expense	438	4,958
Senior collateral monitoring fee	202,971	207,586
Subordinate collateral monitoring fee	811,885	830,345
Trustee expenses	50,332	51,449
Amortization of deferred bond issuance costs	508,854	703,757
Total expenses	<u>5,047,694</u>	<u>6,551,071</u>
NET INVESTMENT INCOME	<u>5,846,332</u>	<u>5,830,746</u>
REALIZED AND UNREALIZED GAIN (LOSS) ON INVESTMENTS:		
Net realized gain (loss) on investments	443,659	(12,811,121)
Net unrealized appreciation on investments	7,347,814	62,015,377
Net gain on investments	<u>7,791,473</u>	<u>49,204,256</u>
NET INCREASE IN NET ASSETS RESULTING FROM OPERATIONS	<u>\$ 13,637,805</u>	<u>\$ 55,035,002</u>

SARATOGA INVESTMENT CORP.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

August 31, 2010

(unaudited)

Note 4. Investment in GSC Investment Corp. CLO 2007, Ltd. (Continued)

GSC Investment Corp. CLO 2007

Schedule of Investments

Issuer Name	Asset Name	Asset Type	Current Rate	Maturity Date	Principal / Number of Shares	Cost	Fair Value
ABP Corporation (Au Bon Pain)	Term Loan	First Lien Term Loans	8.50%	2/28/2013	3,714,459.92	3,695,877.42	3,677,315.32
Acosta, Inc.	Term Loan	First Lien Term Loans	2.52%	7/28/2013	1,914,314.55	1,861,510.75	1,815,500.48
Advanced Lighting Technologies, Inc.	Deferred Draw Term Loan (First Lien)	First Lien Term Loans	3.03%	6/1/2013	255,225.62	233,457.10	228,426.93
Advanced Lighting Technologies, Inc.	Term Loan (First Lien)	First Lien Term Loans	3.02%	6/1/2013	5,040,996.31	4,798,852.96	4,684,966.63
Aeroflex Incorporated	Tranche B-1 Term Loan	First Lien Term Loans	3.63%	8/15/2014	1,458,750.00	1,394,628.05	1,357,549.22
Aerostructures Acquisition LLC	Term Loan	First Lien Term Loans	7.25%	3/1/2013	618,750.26	588,685.71	562,181.44
Affordable Care, Inc.	Term B Loan	First Lien Term Loans	4.02%	11/16/2012	945,069.30	877,941.07	810,396.93
AGA Medical Corporation	Tranche B Term Loan	First Lien Term Loans	2.56%	4/28/2013	6,000,000.00	5,410,922.70	5,078,250.00
ALM 2010-1A	Floating—05/2020—B—00162VAE5	Other/Structured Finance Securities	3.01%	5/20/2020	4,000,000.00	3,664,963.44	3,657,600.00
APS Healthcare, Inc.	Term Loan (First Lien)	First Lien Term Loans	3.02%	3/30/2013	1,858,520.21	1,807,734.72	1,756,301.60
Asurion, LLC (fka Asurion Corporation)	Term Loan (First Lien)	First Lien Term Loans	3.31%	7/3/2014	5,955,000.00	5,824,611.80	5,736,462.50
Autotrader.com, Inc.	Tranche B Term Loan	First Lien Term Loans	6.00%	6/14/2016	1,700,000.00	1,667,105.31	1,666,000.00
BABSN 2007-1A	Floating—01/2021—D1—05617AAA9	Other/Structured Finance Securities	3.77%	1/18/2021	1,500,000.00	1,192,640.38	1,115,395.20
Bankruptcy Management Solutions, Inc.	Term Loan (First Lien)	First Lien Term Loans	4.27%	7/31/2012	5,143,865.36	4,884,722.17	4,542,445.84
BE Aerospace, Inc.	Tranche B Term Loan	First Lien Term Loans	5.75%	7/28/2014	2,096,782.90	2,006,990.98	1,969,990.51
BioScrip, Inc.	Term Loan	First Lien Term Loans	6.00%	3/25/2015	2,086,875.00	2,048,563.88	2,045,137.50
Broadlane, Inc.	Term Loan	First Lien Term Loans	6.00%	2/5/2015	3,421,425.00	3,388,058.84	3,383,889.31
Brown Publishing Company, The	Loan (Second Lien)	First Lien Term Loans	0.00%	9/19/2014	2,000,000.00	1,993,145.07	1,989,600.00
C.H.I. Overhead Doors, Inc. (CHI)	Term Loan	First Lien Term Loans	7.75%	4/21/2015	1,000,000.00	981,395.60	980,000.00
CCM Merger Inc. (Motor City Casino)	Term B Loan	First Lien Term Loans	8.50%	7/13/2012	3,441,088.36	3,280,094.06	3,066,862.51
Celaneso US Holdings LLC	Term B Dollar Loan	First Lien Term Loans	2.03%	4/2/2014	972,361.82	949,794.06	933,467.35
Cenveo Corporation	Delayed Draw Term Loan	First Lien Term Loans	5.04%	6/21/2013	29,350.49	27,617.61	26,836.42
Cenveo Corporation	Term C Facility	First Lien Term Loans	5.04%	6/21/2013	2,987,784.85	2,821,938.37	2,746,387.41
CFF Acquisition LLC,	Term Loan A	First Lien Term Loans	8.25%	7/31/2013	3,009,930.05	3,001,991.12	3,002,405.23
Charter Communications Operating, LLC	Term B-1 Loan	First Lien Term Loans	2.26%	3/6/2014	5,458,015.27	5,147,285.43	5,089,599.24
CHS/ Community Health Systems, Inc.	Delayed Draw Term Loan	First Lien Term Loans	2.55%	7/25/2014	206,099.60	200,563.93	197,430.68
CHS/ Community Health Systems, Inc.	Funded Term Loan	First Lien Term Loans	2.55%	7/25/2014	4,015,895.68	3,911,936.08	3,853,565.72
Cinedigm Digital Funding I, LLC	Term Loan	First Lien Term Loans	5.25%	4/29/2016	2,026,497.90	2,007,274.54	2,006,232.92
Cinemark USA, Inc.	Extended Term Loan	First Lien Term Loans	3.54%	4/30/2016	5,673,418.11	5,343,125.15	5,608,173.80
Citco III Limited	B Term Loan	First Lien Term Loans	4.75%	6/30/2014	3,958,618.53	3,859,314.75	3,792,229.76
Commscope, Inc.	Term B Loan	First Lien Term Loans	3.02%	12/26/2014	2,054,469.48	2,041,663.56	2,033,924.79
Consolidated Container Company LLC	Loan (First Lien)	First Lien Term Loans	2.50%	3/28/2014	5,315,232.77	4,803,413.70	4,643,274.02
Consolidated Foundries	Term Loan	First Lien Term Loans	7.75%	3/31/2014	1,462,745.23	1,444,927.82	1,433,490.32
Contec, LLC	Tranche B Term Loan	First Lien Term Loans	7.75%	7/28/2014	2,671,818.24	2,628,145.47	2,605,022.79
Continental Alloys & Services, Inc.	Term Facility	First Lien Term Loans	8.50%	6/15/2012	3,009,673.66	2,845,929.09	2,620,999.72
Covanta Energy Corporation	Funded Letter of Credit	First Lien Term Loans	1.93%	2/10/2014	877,006.64	848,564.23	836,551.51
Covanta Energy Corporation	Term Loan	First Lien Term Loans	2.00%	2/10/2014	1,724,913.17	1,668,930.75	1,645,319.03
Culligan International Company	Dollar Loan	First Lien Term Loans	2.52%	11/24/2012	2,430,904.52	2,328,895.10	2,209,943.46

SARATOGA INVESTMENT CORP.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

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Note 4. Investment in GSC Investment Corp. CLO 2007, Ltd. (Continued)

Issuer Name	Asset Name	Asset Type	Current Rate	Maturity Date	Principal / Number of Shares	Cost	Fair Value
DeCrane Aerospace, Inc. (fka DeCrane Aircraft Holdings, Inc.)	First Lien Term Loan	First Lien Term Loans	8.29%	2/21/2013	4,098,101.95	4,028,669.70	3,955,872.51
DeCrane Aerospace, Inc. (fka DeCrane Aircraft Holdings, Inc.)	Second Lien Term Loan	First Lien Term Loans	12.54%	2/21/2014	1,340,000.00	1,276,490.76	1,232,800.00
Dollar General Corporation	Tranche B-1 Term Loan	First Lien Term Loans	3.11%	7/7/2014	5,378,601.89	5,079,766.36	4,984,093.24
DS Waters of America, Inc.	Term Loan	First Lien Term Loans	2.51%	10/29/2012	498,629.30	481,553.85	479,930.70
DynCorp International Inc.	Term Loan	First Lien Term Loans	6.25%	7/7/2016	1,000,000.00	980,457.46	980,000.00
Education Management LLC	Tranche C Term Loan	First Lien Term Loans	2.31%	6/3/2013	7,150,221.99	6,783,699.08	6,542,009.50
Elyria Foundry Company, LLC	13.000%—03/2013—290608AA6	Unsecured Notes	13.00%	3/1/2013	2,000,000.00	1,959,000.52	1,929,200.00
Elyria Foundry Company, LLC	Warrants	Warrants to purchase limited liability company interest	0.00%		—	—	—
Emdeon Business Services LLC (EBS)	Term Loan (First Lien)	First Lien Term Loans	2.38%	11/18/2013	4,904,835.63	4,730,116.49	4,690,986.57
First Data Corporation	Initial Tranche B-1 Term Loan	First Lien Term Loans	3.01%	9/24/2014	3,737,177.74	3,624,802.52	3,552,637.03
First Data Corporation	Initial Tranche B-2 Term Loan	First Lien Term Loans	3.01%	9/24/2014	1,873,271.98	1,819,043.26	1,784,291.56
FleetCor Technologies Operating Company, LLC	Tranche 1 Term Loan	First Lien Term Loans	2.56%	4/30/2013	4,534,465.53	4,401,064.53	4,349,921.21
FleetCor Technologies Operating Company, LLC	Tranche 2 Term Loan	First Lien Term Loans	2.56%	4/30/2013	916,416.07	889,451.74	879,110.91
FR Acquisitions Holding Corporation (Luxembourg), S.A.R.L.	Facility B (Dollar)	First Lien Term Loans	5.03%	12/18/2015	1,295,106.39	1,290,765.43	1,288,630.86
FR Acquisitions Holding Corporation (Luxembourg), S.A.R.L.	Facility C (Dollar)	First Lien Term Loans	5.53%	12/20/2016	1,295,106.39	1,290,523.95	1,288,630.86
Freescale Semiconductor, Inc.	Extended Maturity Term Loan	First Lien Term Loans	4.56%	12/1/2016	1,559,437.89	1,471,403.15	—
Fresenius Medical Care AG & Co., KGaA/Fresenius Medical Care Holdings, Inc.	Tranche B Term Loan	First Lien Term Loans	1.87%	3/31/2013	3,286,705.33	3,240,114.22	3,193,279.03
GALE 2007-3A	Floating—04/2021—E—363205AA3	Other/Structured Finance Securities	4.02%	4/19/2021	4,000,000.00	3,198,268.11	3,132,816.40
Georgia-Pacific LLC	Term Loan B	First Lien Term Loans	2.50%	12/23/2012	3,950,381.74	3,755,928.15	3,861,498.15
Georgia-Pacific LLC	Term Loan C	First Lien Term Loans	3.79%	12/23/2014	2,533,302.95	2,385,800.41	2,346,253.99
GFSI, Inc. (Gear for Sports)	11.000%—06/2011—361695AG4	Unsecured Notes	10.50%	6/1/2011	1,907,000.00	1,871,584.27	1,836,038.81
Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company, The	Loan (Second Lien)	First Lien Term Loans	2.24%	4/30/2014	5,700,000.00	5,089,813.23	4,900,500.00
Graham Packaging Company, L.P.	B Term Loan	First Lien Term Loans	2.58%	10/7/2011	487,808.42	453,453.00	409,759.07
Graham Packaging Company, L.P.	C Term Loan	First Lien Term Loans	6.75%	4/5/2014	4,609,682.52	4,609,682.52	4,609,682.52
Graphic Packaging International, Inc.	Term B Loan	First Lien Term Loans	2.52%	5/16/2014	3,527,449.35	3,260,658.86	3,079,787.82
Grosvenor Capital Management Holdings, LLLP	Term Loan	First Lien Term Loans	2.31%	12/5/2013	3,560,333.72	3,477,045.53	3,412,466.37
GSI Holdings L.L.C.	Term Loan	First Lien Term Loans	3.30%	8/1/2014	5,824,438.85	5,701,765.66	5,620,332.79
Hanger Orthopedic Group, Inc.	Tranche B Term Loan	First Lien Term Loans	2.27%	5/26/2013	4,846,281.82	4,771,603.02	4,715,359.09
Harrington Holdings, Inc.	Term Loan (First Lien) Retired 10/01/2010	First Lien Term Loans	2.51%	1/11/2014	5,939,046.16	5,547,166.79	5,331,456.05
HCA Inc.	Tranche B-1 Term Loan	First Lien Term Loans	2.78%	11/18/2013	5,734,690.09	5,422,129.98	5,260,622.23
Hilsinger Company, The	Term Loan	First Lien Term Loans	3.61%	12/31/2013	1,446,347.66	1,413,538.61	1,388,493.75
Hoffmaster Group, Inc.	Term Loan (First Lien)	First Lien Term Loans	7.00%	6/2/2016	3,776,250.00	3,696,229.16	3,693,093.75
Hunter Defense Technologies, Inc.	Term Loan	First Lien Term Loans	3.79%	8/22/2014	4,625,368.18	4,505,441.88	4,426,909.51
Hygenic Corporation, The	Term Loan	First Lien Term Loans	2.80%	4/30/2013	1,740,542.97	1,669,481.13	1,630,667.64
ILC Industries, Inc.	Term Loan (First Lien)	First Lien Term Loans	2.26%	2/24/2012	1,785,374.59	1,726,399.09	1,624,690.88

SARATOGA INVESTMENT CORP.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

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Note 4. Investment in GSC Investment Corp. CLO 2007, Ltd. (Continued)

Issuer Name	Asset Name	Asset Type	Current Rate	Maturity Date	Principal / Number of Shares	Cost	Fair Value
Infor Enterprise Solutions Holdings, Inc. (fka Magellan Holdings, Inc.)(Infor Global Solutions)	Extended Delayed Draw Term Loan (First Lien)	First Lien Term Loans	6.02%	7/28/2015	1,336,708.87	1,212,173.74	—
Infor Enterprise Solutions Holdings, Inc. (fka Magellan Holdings, Inc.)(Infor Global Solutions)	Extended Initial U.S. Term Loan (First Lien)	First Lien Term Loans	6.02%	7/28/2015	2,562,025.31	2,322,987.06	—
Insight Equity A.P. X, LP	Term Loan	First Lien Term Loans	4.72%	12/18/2012	1,610,402.91	1,600,941.23	1,590,272.87
KATO 2006-9A	Floating—01/2019—B2L—486010AA9	Other/Structured Finance Securities	4.00%	1/25/2019	5,000,000.00	4,059,872.75	3,964,879.45
Key Safety Systems, Inc.	Term Loan (First Lien)	First Lien Term Loans	2.52%	3/8/2014	3,883,748.27	3,502,758.14	3,233,078.06
Kinetek Industries, Inc.	Term B-1 Loan	First Lien Term Loans	4.24%	11/10/2013	1,285,429.18	1,209,741.98	1,150,355.94
Kinetek Industries, Inc.	Term B-2 Loan	First Lien Term Loans	4.23%	11/10/2013	131,267.46	123,661.26	117,692.03
Kranson Industries, Inc.	Term Loan B	First Lien Term Loans	2.51%	7/31/2013	1,223,255.73	1,163,814.27	1,145,207.10
Language Line, LLC	Tranche B Term Loan	First Lien Term Loans	5.50%	11/4/2015	5,472,500.00	5,435,834.99	5,430,275.00
Lender Processing Services, Inc.	Term Loan B	First Lien Term Loans	2.76%	7/2/2014	637,000.00	632,918.54	630,630.00
M/C Acquisition Corp.	Common	Common Stock	0.00%		68,806.10	68,806.10	68,806.10
M/C Acquisition Corp.	Tranche C Term Loan	First Lien Term Loans	1.00%	12/31/2012	1,925,052.07	1,925,052.07	1,203,157.55
Matthew Warren Industries, Inc.	Term Loan	First Lien Term Loans	7.25%	11/1/2013	1,404,287.43	1,326,897.96	1,274,390.84
National Diversified Sales, Inc.	Term Loan	First Lien Term Loans	4.04%	8/9/2011	1,349,471.95	1,268,188.80	1,089,698.60
National Mentor Holdings, Inc.	Institutional LC Facility	First Lien Term Loans	2.29%	6/29/2013	261,580.20	241,252.01	223,548.89
National Mentor Holdings, Inc.	Tranche B Term Loan	First Lien Term Loans	2.54%	6/29/2013	4,072,445.14	3,755,960.56	3,480,344.37
National Processing Company Group, Inc. (f/k/a/ Retriever Acquisition Co.)	First Lien Term Loan	First Lien Term Loans	7.00%	9/29/2013	1,981,878.59	1,964,874.81	1,962,059.80
National Vision, Inc.	Term Loan	First Lien Term Loans	4.51%	6/7/2012	2,651,309.16	2,222,811.70	1,776,377.14
Network Communications, Inc.	10.750%—12/2013—64125BAC5	Unsecured Notes	10.75%	12/1/2013	4,000,000.00	3,497,939.91	3,260,000.00
Nielsen Finance LLC	Class A Dollar Term Loan	First Lien Term Loans	2.29%	8/9/2013	5,044,905.83	4,899,685.89	4,774,892.74
NPC International, Inc.	Term Loan	First Lien Term Loans	2.17%	5/3/2013	4,965,561.82	4,747,106.87	4,677,830.92
NRG Energy, Inc.	Original Maturity Credit-Linked Deposit	First Lien Term Loans	2.03%	2/1/2013	739,112.79	720,064.16	700,443.60
NRG Energy, Inc.	Original Maturity Term Loan	First Lien Term Loans	2.28%	2/1/2013	3,663,916.39	3,571,605.65	3,476,930.33
NuSil Technology LLC	Tranche B Term Loan	First Lien Term Loans	6.00%	2/18/2015	4,165,714.29	4,128,383.08	4,124,057.14
Nuveen Investments, Inc.	First-Lien Term Loan	First Lien Term Loans	3.51%	11/13/2014	5,409,581.58	5,338,498.30	5,294,973.68
Nyco Holdings 3 ApS (Nycomed)	Facility B2	First Lien Term Loans	4.14%	12/29/2014	1,766,353.91	1,677,537.40	1,629,643.94
Nyco Holdings 3 ApS (Nycomed)	Facility C2	First Lien Term Loans	4.89%	12/29/2015	1,765,817.04	1,670,775.78	1,629,143.31
OLD AII, Inc (fka Aleris International Inc.)	Common	Common Stock	0.00%		224,656.05	224,656.05	—
Onex Carestream Finance LP	Term Loan (First Lien)	First Lien Term Loans	2.26%	4/30/2013	2,414,383.74	2,367,651.35	2,321,832.45
PGA Holdings, Inc. (Press Ganey)	Term Loan	First Lien Term Loans	4.27%	3/12/2015	2,716,963.50	2,681,725.05	2,662,624.23
Pharmaceutical Research Associates Group B.V.	Dutch Dollar Term Loan	First Lien Term Loans	3.79%	12/15/2014	933,140.40	851,490.62	851,490.62
Pinnacle Foods Finance LLC	Term Loan	First Lien Term Loans	2.81%	4/2/2014	4,818,867.45	4,644,074.58	4,674,301.42
PRA International	U.S. Term Loan	First Lien Term Loans	3.79%	12/15/2014	1,525,923.81	1,392,405.48	1,392,405.48
Precision Drilling Corporation	Term Loan B-1	First Lien Term Loans	6.75%	9/30/2014	3,384,848.87	3,025,836.16	2,886,379.09
Precision Drilling Corporation	Tranche A-1 Term Loan	First Lien Term Loans	4.28%	12/23/2013	1,535,894.41	1,450,401.95	1,420,702.33
Prestige Brands, Inc.	Term Loan	First Lien Term Loans	4.75%	3/24/2016	2,244,375.00	2,223,522.64	2,221,931.25
Psychiatric Solutions, Inc.	Term Loan	First Lien Term Loans	2.18%	7/1/2012	1,272,531.37	1,255,838.75	1,253,443.40
QA Direct Holdings, LLC	Term Loan	First Lien Term Loans	8.25%	8/10/2014	1,768,218.46	1,757,581.06	1,750,536.27
QCE, LLC (Quiznos)	Term Loan (First Lien)	First Lien Term Loans	5.06%	5/5/2013	2,728,380.24	2,641,653.68	2,619,245.03
Quintiles Transnational Corp.	Term B Loan (First Lien)	First Lien Term Loans	2.44%	3/31/2013	1,357,478.37	1,346,512.88	1,335,419.35
Ranpak Corp.	US Dollar Term Loan B (First Lien)	First Lien Term Loans	4.78%	12/27/2013	2,914,192.97	2,880,860.43	2,855,909.11

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Note 4. Investment in GSC Investment Corp. CLO 2007, Ltd. (Continued)

Issuer Name	Asset Name	Asset Type	Current Rate	Maturity Date	Principal / Number of Shares	Cost	Fair Value
Repronstrickland, Inc.	Term B Loan	First Lien Term Loans	9.50%	2/19/2014	3,426,088.89	3,400,518.35	3,383,262.78
Rexnord LLC/RBS Global, Inc.	Tranche B-2 Term B Loan	First Lien Term Loans	2.56%	7/19/2013	1,633,067.40	1,546,624.39	1,470,781.33
Royalty Pharma Finance Trust	Tranche B Term Loan	First Lien Term Loans	2.78%	4/16/2013	3,127,378.14	3,111,700.33	3,096,104.35
Scotsman Industries, Inc.	Term Loan	First Lien Term Loans	5.75%	4/30/2016	947,625.00	938,660.28	938,148.75
Seminole Tribe of Florida	Term B-1 Delay Draw Loan	First Lien Term Loans	2.06%	3/5/2014	626,847.21	608,329.07	603,590.65
Seminole Tribe of Florida	Term B-2 Delay Draw Loan	First Lien Term Loans	2.06%	3/5/2014	2,266,234.58	2,199,231.82	2,182,102.35
Seminole Tribe of Florida	Term B-3 Delay Draw Loan	First Lien Term Loans	2.06%	3/5/2014	1,573,767.74	1,524,543.21	1,512,710.81
Specialized Technology Resources, Inc.	Term Loan (First Lien)	First Lien Term Loans	2.76%	6/13/2014	3,545,483.81	3,451,403.14	3,387,653.17
STCLO 2007-6A	Floating—04/2021—D—86176YAG7	Other/Structured Finance Securities	4.12%	4/17/2021	5,000,000.00	3,926,382.55	3,838,689.50
SunGard Data Systems Inc (Solar Capital Corp.)	Incremental Term Loan	First Lien Term Loans	6.75%	2/28/2014	491,250.00	442,758.38	417,562.50
SunGard Data Systems Inc (Solar Capital Corp.)	Tranche A U.S. Term Loan	First Lien Term Loans	2.04%	2/28/2014	202,004.18	195,800.22	193,617.16
SunGard Data Systems Inc (Solar Capital Corp.)	Tranche B U.S. Term Loan	First Lien Term Loans	4.04%	2/28/2016	4,671,733.17	4,513,242.26	4,477,767.48
SuperMedia Inc. (fka Idearc Inc.)	Common	Common Stock	0.00%		2,881,565.93	2,881,565.93	2,881,565.93
SuperMedia Inc. (fka Idearc Inc.)	Loan	First Lien Term Loans	11.00%	12/31/2015	2,182,035.22	2,105,256.52	2,095,634.54
Survey Sampling International, LLC	Term Loan	First Lien Term Loans	9.90%	5/6/2011	1,801,930.99	1,765,336.83	1,630,812.56
Targus Holdings, Inc.	Tranche B Term Loan (First Lien)	First Lien Term Loans	8.75%	11/22/2012	2,771,515.55	2,657,115.64	2,524,740.09
Team Finance LLC (a.k.a Team Health Holdings, LLC)	Term Loan	First Lien Term Loans	2.39%	11/23/2012	5,600,219.74	5,340,277.72	5,210,453.26
Telcordia Technologies, Inc.	Term Loan	First Lien Term Loans	6.75%	4/30/2016	3,990,000.00	3,980,502.62	3,980,025.00
Texas Competitive Electric Holdings Company, LLC (TXU)	Initial Tranche B-2 Term Loan	First Lien Term Loans	3.94%	10/10/2014	5,835,000.00	5,760,849.57	5,713,875.00
TransFirst Holdings, Inc.	Term Loan (First Lien)	First Lien Term Loans	3.02%	6/15/2014	2,425,000.00	2,363,641.65	2,321,937.50
Triumph Group Inc.	Loan	First Lien Term Loans	4.50%	6/16/2016	1,250,000.00	1,243,953.00	1,243,750.00
U.S. Security Holdings, Inc.	Acquisition Term Loan	First Lien Term Loans	2.77%	5/8/2013	106,843.34	101,560.75	96,693.23
U.S. Security Holdings, Inc.	Tranche B Term Loan	First Lien Term Loans	2.78%	5/8/2013	567,237.83	539,192.25	513,350.24
U.S. Silica Company	Loan	First Lien Term Loans	5.75%	5/9/2016	1,350,000.00	1,343,592.44	1,343,250.00
United States Infrastructure Corporation (fka Stripe Acquisition, Inc.)	Term Loan	First Lien Term Loans	5.50%	5/13/2015	1,400,000.00	1,386,793.18	1,386,000.00
USI Holdings Corporation	Tranche B Term Loan	First Lien Term Loans	3.04%	5/5/2014	4,857,324.55	4,691,151.86	4,574,458.33
Weasler Engineering, Inc.	Term Loan	First Lien Term Loans	6.78%	9/30/2013	1,310,894.04	1,085,889.97	—
Weight Watchers International, Inc.	Term B Loan	First Lien Term Loans	2.06%	1/26/2014	1,248,608.50	1,232,392.64	1,219,960.05
Weight Watchers International, Inc.	Term D Loan	First Lien Term Loans	2.81%	6/30/2016	2,769,773.04	2,710,300.94	2,706,222.54
Wendy's/Arby's Restaurants, LLC	Term Loan	First Lien Term Loans	5.00%	5/24/2017	1,200,000.00	1,194,225.62	1,194,000.00
Wenner Media LLC	Term Loan	First Lien Term Loans	2.01%	10/2/2013	2,986,096.07	2,888,932.17	2,810,089.39
Wesco Aircraft Hardware Corp.	Loan (Second Lien)	First Lien Term Loans	6.02%	3/28/2014	2,000,000.00	1,912,483.22	1,850,000.00
Wil Research Laboratories, LLC	Term B Loan	First Lien Term Loans	4.28%	9/26/2013	1,838,609.74	1,676,626.96	1,566,503.75
WireCo WorldGroup Inc.	Term Loan	First Lien Term Loans	5.25%	2/10/2014	4,709,542.27	4,586,535.45	4,501,898.41
Worldwide Express Operations, LLC	Term Loan	First Lien Term Loans	7.50%	6/30/2013	3,817,256.90	3,817,256.90	3,817,256.90
Yankee Candle Company, Inc.	Term Loan	First Lien Term Loans	2.27%	2/6/2014	3,040,717.51	2,800,966.94	2,626,136.05
Yell Group Plc	Facility B1—YB (USA) LLC (11/2009)	First Lien Term Loans	4.01%	7/31/2014	3,380,588.09	3,298,996.49	3,285,121.92
					<u>403,948,461.97</u>	<u>385,645,072.11</u>	<u>370,571,583.84</u>

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Note 5. Agreements

On July 30, 2010, the Company entered into an investment advisory and management agreement (the "Management Agreement") with our Manager. The initial term of the Management Agreement is two years, with automatic, one-year renewals at the end of each year subject to certain approvals by our board of directors and/or our stockholders. Pursuant to the Management Agreement, our Manager implements our business strategy on a day-to-day basis and performs certain services for us, subject to oversight by our board of directors. Our Manager is responsible for, among other duties, determining investment criteria, sourcing, analyzing and executing investments transactions, asset sales, financings and performing asset management duties. Under the Management Agreement, we have agreed to pay our Manager a management fee for investment advisory and management services consisting of a base management fee and an incentive fee.

The base management fee of 1.75% is calculated based on the average value of our gross assets (other than cash or cash equivalents, but including assets purchased with borrowed funds) at the end of the two most recently completed fiscal quarters, and appropriately adjusted for any share issuances or repurchases during the applicable fiscal quarter.

The incentive fee consists of the following two parts:

The first, payable quarterly in arrears, equals 20% of our pre-incentive fee net investment income, expressed as a rate of return on the value of the Net Assets at the end of the immediately preceding quarter, that exceeds a 1.875% quarterly (7.5% annualized) hurdle rate measured as of the end of each fiscal quarter, subject to a "catch-up" provision. Under this provision, in any fiscal quarter, our Manager receives no incentive fee unless our pre-incentive fee net investment income, as defined above, exceeds the hurdle rate of 1.875%. Our Manager will receive 100% of pre-incentive fee net investment income, if any, that exceeds the hurdle rate but is less than or equal to 2.344% in any fiscal quarter (9.376% annualized); and 20% of the amount of the our pre-incentive fee net investment income, if any, that exceeds 2.344% in any fiscal quarter (9.376% annualized). Amounts received from our portfolio companies as a return of capital are not included in calculating this portion of the incentive fee. Since the hurdle rate is based on net assets, a return of less than the hurdle rate on total assets may still result in an incentive fee.

The second part of the incentive fee is determined and payable in arrears as of the end of each fiscal year (or upon termination of the investment advisory and management agreement) and equals 20% of our "incentive fee capital gains," which equals our realized capital gains on a cumulative basis from May 31, 2010 through the end of the year, if any, computed net of all realized capital losses and unrealized capital depreciation on a cumulative basis, less the aggregate amount of any previously paid capital gain incentive fee. Importantly, the capital gains portion of the incentive fee is based on realized gains and realized and unrealized losses from May 31, 2010. Therefore, realized and unrealized losses incurred prior to such time will not be taken into account when calculating the capital gains portion of the incentive fee, and our Manager will be entitled to 20% of incentive fee capital gains that arise after May 31, 2010. In addition, for the purpose of the "incentive fee capital gains" calculations, the cost basis for computing realized gains and losses on investments held by us as of May 31, 2010 will equal the fair value of such investments as of such date.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

August 31, 2010

(unaudited)

Note 5. Agreements (Continued)

The terms of the investment advisory and management agreement with SIA, our current investment adviser, is substantially similar to the terms (i.e., a quarterly base management fee of 1.75% of the average value of our total assets—other than cash or cash equivalents but including assets purchased with borrowed funds—at the end of the two most recently completed fiscal quarters, and an incentive fee) of the investment advisory and management agreement we had entered into with GSCP (NJ), L.P., our former investment adviser, except for the following material distinctions in the fee terms:

- The capital gains portion of the incentive fee was reset with respect to gains and losses from May 31, 2010, and therefore losses and gains incurred prior to such time will not be taken into account when calculating the capital gains fee payable to SIA and, as a result, SIA will be entitled to 20% of realized gains net of unrealized losses and realized losses that arise after May 31, 2010. In addition, the cost basis for computing realized gains and losses on investments held by us as of May 31, 2010 equal the fair value of such investment as of such date. Under the investment advisory and management agreement with our former investment adviser, GSCP (NJ), L.P., the capital gains fee was calculated from March 21, 2007, and the gains were substantially outweighed by losses.
- Under the "catch up" provision, 100% of our pre-incentive fee net investment income with respect to that portion of such pre-incentive fee net investment income that exceeds 1.875% (7.5% annualized) but is less than or equal to 2.344% in any fiscal quarter is payable to SIA. This will enable SIA to receive 20% of all net investment income as such amount approaches 2.344% in any quarter, and SIA will receive 20% of any additional net investment income. Under the investment advisory and management agreement with our former investment adviser, GSCP (NJ), L.P. only received 20% of the excess net investment income over 1.875%.
- We will no longer have deferral rights regarding incentive fees in the event that the distributions to stockholders and change in net assets is less than 7.5% for the preceding four fiscal quarters.

For the three months ended August 31, 2010 and August 31, 2009, we incurred \$0.4 and \$0.5 million in base management fees, respectively. For the three months ended August 31, 2010, we recorded a \$2.6 million reversal in previously accrued and recorded deferred incentive management fees related to net investment income as a result of the agreement of our former investment adviser, GSCP (NJ), L.P., an entity affiliated with GSC Group, Inc. ("GSC Group") to waive such amount in connection with the recapitalization transaction described in "Note. 13 Recapitalization Transaction" below. For the three months ended August 31, 2009, we recorded no incentive management fees related to net investment income. For the three months ended August 31, 2010 and August 31, 2009, we incurred no incentive management fees related to capital gains. For the six months ended August 31, 2010 and August 31, 2009, we incurred \$0.8 and \$1.1 million in base management fees, respectively. For the six months ended August 31, 2010, we recorded a \$2.6 million reversal in previously recorded deferred incentive management fees related to net investment income as a result of the agreement of our former investment adviser, GSCP (NJ), L.P., to waive such amount in connection with the recapitalization transaction described in "Note. 13 Recapitalization Transaction" below. For the six months ended August 31, 2009, we recorded \$0.3 million in incentive management fees related to net investment income. For the six months ended August 31, 2010 and August 31, 2009, we incurred

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

August 31, 2010

(unaudited)

Note 5. Agreements (Continued)

no incentive management fees related to capital gains. As of August 31, 2010, \$0.4 million of base management fees were unpaid and included in management and incentive fees payable in the accompanying consolidated statement of assets and liabilities. As of February 28, 2010 \$3.1 million of management fees were unpaid and included in management and incentive fees payable in the accompanying consolidated statement of assets and liabilities.

On July 30, 2010, the Company entered into a separate administration agreement (the "Administration Agreement") with our Manager, pursuant to which our Manager, as our administrator, has agreed to furnish us with the facilities and administrative services necessary to conduct our day-to-day operations and provide managerial assistance on our behalf to those portfolio companies to which we are required to provide such assistance. The amount payable to our Manager as administrator is capped at \$1 million for the first year of the term of the administration agreement and the existence of a cap, and the determination of a proper cap amount, in the second year of the term of the administration agreement with our Manager will be determined by the mutual agreement of our independent directors and our Manager.

For the three months ended August 31, 2010 and August 31, 2009, we recognized \$0.2 million in administrator expenses for both periods, pertaining to bookkeeping, record keeping and other administrative services provided to us in addition to our allocable portion of rent and other overhead related expenses. For the six months ended August 31, 2010 and August 31, 2009, we recognized \$0.3 million in administrator expenses for both periods, pertaining to bookkeeping, record keeping and other administrative services provided to us in addition to our allocable portion of rent and other overhead related expenses.

Note 6. Borrowings

As a BDC, we are only allowed to employ leverage to the extent that our asset coverage, as defined in the 1940 Act, equals at least 200% after giving effect to such leverage. The amount of leverage that we employ at any time depends on our assessment of the market and other factors at the time of any proposed borrowing.

On April 11, 2007, we entered into a \$100.0 million revolving securitized credit facility (the "Revolving Facility"). On May 1, 2007, we entered into a \$25.7 million term securitized credit facility (the "Term Facility" and, together with the Revolving Facility, the "Facilities"), which was fully drawn at closing. In December 2007, we consolidated the Facilities by using a draw under the Revolving Facility to repay the Term Facility. In response to the market wide decline in financial asset prices, which negatively affected the value of our portfolio, we terminated the revolving period of the Revolving Facility effective January 14, 2009 and commenced a two-year amortization period during which all principal proceeds from the collateral was used to repay outstanding borrowings. A significant percentage of our total assets had been pledged under the Revolving Facility to secure our obligations thereunder. Under the Revolving Facility, funds were borrowed from or through certain lenders and interest was payable monthly at the greater of the commercial paper rate and our lender's prime rate plus 4.00% plus a default rate of 2.00% or, if the commercial paper market was unavailable, the

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

August 31, 2010

(unaudited)

Note 6. Borrowings (Continued)

greater of the prevailing LIBOR rates and our lender's prime rate plus 6.00% plus a default rate of 3.00%.

In March 2009, we amended the Revolving Facility to increase the portion of the portfolio that could be invested in "CCC" rated investments in return for an increased interest rate and expedited amortization. As a result of these transactions, we expected to have additional cushion under our borrowing base under the Revolving Facility that would allow us to better manage our capital in times of declining asset prices and market dislocation. If we were not able to obtain new sources of financing, however, we expected that we would have to gradually de-lever our portfolio as principal payments were received, which could have negatively impact our net investment income and ability to pay dividends.

On July 30, 2009, we exceeded the permissible borrowing limit under the Revolving Facility for 30 consecutive days, resulting in an event of default under the Revolving Facility. As a result of this event of default, our lender had the right to accelerate repayment of the outstanding indebtedness under the Revolving Facility and to foreclose and liquidate the collateral pledged thereunder. Acceleration of the outstanding indebtedness and/or liquidation of the collateral could have had a material adverse effect on our liquidity, financial condition and operations.

On July 30, 2010, we used the net proceeds from (i) the stock purchase transaction and (ii) a portion of the funds available to us under the \$40 million senior secured revolving credit facility (the "Replacement Facility") with Madison Capital Funding LLC, in each case, described in "Note 13. Recapitalization Transaction" below, to pay the full amount of principal and accrued interest, including default interest, outstanding under the Revolving Facility. As a result, the Revolving Facility was terminated in connection therewith. Substantially all of our total assets have been pledged under the Replacement Facility to secure our obligations thereunder. As of August 31, 2010, there was \$20.0 million outstanding under the Replacement Facility and the Company is in compliance with all of the limitations and requirements of the Replacement Facility. \$2.0 million of financing costs related to the Replacement Facility have been capitalized and are amortized over the three year term of the facility. As of February 28, 2010, \$3.1 million of management fees were unpaid and included in management and incentive fees payable in the accompanying consolidated statement of assets and liabilities.

For the three months ended August 31, 2010 and 2009, we recorded \$0.7 million and \$0.8 million of interest expense and \$61,245 and \$0.6 million of amortization of deferred financing costs, respectively, related to the Replacement Facility and Revolving Facility, respectively. The interest rates during the quarter ended August 31, 2010 and 2009 on the outstanding borrowings were a range of 7.50% to 9.25% and a range of 4.37% to 9.25%, respectively. For the six months ended August 31, 2010 and August 31, 2009, we recorded \$1.5 and \$1.4 million of interest expense and \$61,245 and \$0.6 million of amortization of deferred financing costs, respectively, related to the Replacement Facility and Revolving Facility, respectively.

The Replacement Facility contains limitations as to how borrowed funds may be used, such as restrictions on industry concentrations, asset size, weighted average life, currency denomination and collateral interests. The Replacement Facility also includes certain requirements relating to portfolio

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

August 31, 2010

(unaudited)

Note 6. Borrowings (Continued)

performance, the violation of which could result in the limit of further advances and, in some cases, result in an event of default, allowing the lenders to accelerate repayment of amounts owed thereunder. The Replacement Facility has an eight year term, consisting of a three year period (the "Revolving Period"), under which the Company may make and repay borrowings, and a final maturity five years from the end of the Revolving Period. Availability on the Replacement Facility will be subject to a borrowing base calculation, based on, among other things, applicable advance rates (which vary from 50% to 75% depending on the type of loan asset) and the value of certain "eligible" loan assets included as part of the Borrowing Base. Funds may be borrowed at the greater of the prevailing LIBOR rate and 2.00%, plus an applicable margin of 5.50%. At the Company's option, funds may be borrowed based on an alternative base rate, which in no event will be less than 3.00%, and the applicable margin over such alternative base rate is 4.50%. In addition, the Company will pay the lenders a commitment fee of 0.75% per year on the unused amount of the Replacement Facility for the duration of the Revolving Period.

Our borrowing base under the Replacement Facility was \$23.3 million at August 31, 2010. For purposes of determining the borrowing base, most assets are assigned the values set forth in our most recent quarterly report on Form 10-Q filed with the SEC. Accordingly, the August 31, 2010 borrowing base relies upon the valuations set forth in the quarterly report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended May 31, 2010. The valuations presented in this quarterly report on Form 10-Q will not be incorporated into the borrowing base until after this quarterly report on Form 10-Q is filed with the SEC.

Note 7. Interest Rate Cap Agreements

In April and May 2007, pursuant to the requirements of the Facilities, we, through wholly owned subsidiaries, entered into interest rate cap agreements with Deutsche Bank AG with notional amounts of \$34.0 million and \$60.9 million at costs of \$75,000, and \$44,000, respectively. In May 2007, we increased the notional amount under the \$34.0 million agreement from \$34.0 million to \$40.0 million for an additional cost of \$12,000. The agreements expire in February 2014 and November 2013, respectively. These interest rate caps are treated as free-standing derivatives under ASC 815 and are presented at their fair value on the consolidated statements of assets and liabilities and the changes in their fair value are included on the consolidated statement of operations.

The agreements provide for a payment to us in the event LIBOR exceeds 8%, mitigating our exposure to increases in LIBOR. With respect to calculating the payments under these agreements, the notional amount is determined based on a pre-determined schedule set forth in the respective agreements which provides for a reduction in the notional amount at specified dates until the maturity of the agreements. As of August 31, 2010 we did not receive any such payments as the LIBOR has not exceeded 8%. As of August 31, 2010, the total notional amount outstanding for the interest rate caps was \$60.7 million with an aggregate fair value of \$23,718, which is recorded in outstanding interest cap at fair value on our consolidated statement of assets and liabilities. For the three months ended August 31, 2010 and August 31, 2009, we recorded \$1,438 and \$14,147 of unrealized appreciation, respectively, on derivatives in our consolidated statements of operations related to the change in the fair value of the interest rate cap agreements. For the six months ended August 31, 2010 and August 31, 2009, we recorded \$18,431 of unrealized depreciation and \$49,834 of unrealized

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

August 31, 2010

(unaudited)

Note 7. Interest Rate Cap Agreements (Continued)

appreciation, respectively, on derivatives in our consolidated statements of operations related to the change in the fair value of the interest rate cap agreements.

The table below summarizes our interest rate cap agreements as of August 31, 2010 (dollars in thousands):

<u>Instrument</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Notional</u>	<u>Interest Rate</u>	<u>Maturity</u>	<u>Fair Value</u>
Interest Rate Cap	Free Standing Derivative	\$ 34,286	8.0%	Feb 2014	\$ 17
Interest Rate Cap	Free Standing Derivative	26,433	8.0	Nov 2013	7
	Net fair value				<u>\$ 24</u>

The table below summarizes our interest rate cap agreements as of February 28, 2010 (dollars in thousands):

<u>Instrument</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Notional</u>	<u>Interest Rate</u>	<u>Maturity</u>	<u>Fair Value</u>
Interest Rate Cap	Free Standing Derivative	\$ 39,184	8.0%	Feb 2014	\$ 30
Interest Rate Cap	Free Standing Derivative	26,433	8.0	Nov 2013	12
	Net fair value				<u>\$ 42</u>

Note 8. Directors Fees

The independent directors receive an annual fee of \$40,000. They also receive \$2,500 plus reimbursement of reasonable out-of-pocket expenses incurred in connection with attending each board meeting and receive \$1,000 plus reimbursement of reasonable out-of-pocket expenses incurred in connection with attending each committee meeting. In addition, the chairman of the Audit Committee receives an annual fee of \$5,000 and the chairman of each other committee receives an annual fee of \$2,000 for their additional services in these capacities. In addition, we have purchased directors' and officers' liability insurance on behalf of our directors and officers. Independent directors have the option to receive their directors' fees in the form of our common stock issued at a price per share equal to the greater of net asset value or the market price at the time of payment. No compensation is paid to directors who are "interested persons." For the three months ended August 31, 2010 and August 31, 2009, we accrued \$0.1 and \$0.1 million for directors' fees expense, respectively. For the six months ended August 31, 2010 and August 31, 2009, we accrued \$0.3 million and \$0.1 million for directors' fees expense, respectively. As of August 31, 2010 and February 28, 2010, \$77,000 and \$54,000 in directors' fees expense were unpaid and included in accounts payable and accrued expenses in the consolidated statements of assets and liabilities. As of August 31, 2010, we had not issued any common stock to our directors as compensation for their services.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

August 31, 2010

(unaudited)

Note 9. Stockholders' Equity

On May 16, 2006, GSC Group capitalized the LLC, by contributing \$1,000 in exchange for 67 shares, constituting all of the issued and outstanding shares of the LLC.

On March 20, 2007, the Company issued 959,955 and 81,362 shares of common stock, priced at \$15.00 per share, to GSC Group and certain individual employees of GSC Group, respectively, in exchange for the general partnership interest and a limited partnership interest in GSC Partners CDO III GP, LP, collectively valued at \$15.6 million. At this time, the 67 shares owned by GSC Group in the LLC were exchanged for 67 shares of GSC Investment Corp.

On March 28, 2007, the Company completed its IPO of 7,250,000 shares of common stock, priced at \$15.00 per share, before underwriting discounts and commissions. Total proceeds received from the IPO, net of \$7.1 million in underwriter's discount and commissions, and \$1.0 million in offering costs, were \$100.7 million.

On November 13, 2009, we declared a dividend of \$1.825 per share payable on December 31, 2009. Shareholders had the option to receive payment of the dividend in cash, shares of common stock, or a combination of cash and shares of common stock, provided that the aggregate cash payable to all shareholders was limited to \$2.1 million or \$0.25 per share. Based on shareholder elections, the dividend consisted of \$2.1 million in cash and 8,648,725 of newly issued shares of common stock.

On July 30, 2010, our Manager and its affiliates purchased approximately 9.9 million shares of common stock at \$1.52 per share. Total proceeds received from this sale were \$15.0 million. See "Note 13. Recapitalization.

On August 12, 2010, we effected a one-for-ten reverse stock split of our outstanding common stock. As a result of the reverse stock split, every ten shares of our common stock were converted into one share of our common stock. Immediately after the reverse stock split, we had 2,680,842 shares of our common stock outstanding.

Note 10. Earnings Per Share

In accordance with the provisions of ASC Topic 260, *Earnings per Share*, basic earnings per share is computed by dividing earnings available to common shareholders by the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period. Other potentially dilutive common shares, and the related impact to earnings, are considered when calculating earnings per share on a diluted basis.

SARATOGA INVESTMENT CORP.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

August 31, 2010

(unaudited)

Note 10. Earnings Per Share (Continued)

The following information sets forth the computation of the weighted average basic and diluted net increase (decrease) in net assets per share from operations for the three and six months ended August 31, 2010 and August 31, 2009 (dollars in thousands except per share amounts):

	For the three months ended		For the six months ended	
	August 31, 2010	August 31, 2009	August 31, 2010	August 31, 2009
Basic and diluted				
Net increase (decrease) in net assets from operations	\$ 6,700	\$ (16,088)	\$ 9,355	\$ (10,724)
Weighted average common shares outstanding	2,047,985	829,138	1,870,998	829,138
Earnings (loss) per common share-basic and diluted	\$ 3.27	\$ (19.40)	\$ 5.00	\$ (12.93)

Note 11. Dividend

The Company did not declare any dividend payments during the three and six months ended August 31, 2010 and August 31, 2009.

SARATOGA INVESTMENT CORP.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

August 31, 2010

(unaudited)

Note 12. Financial Highlights

The following is a schedule of financial highlights for the six months ended August 31, 2010 and August 31, 2009:

	August 31, 2010	August 31, 2009
Per share data:		
Net asset value at beginning of period	\$ 32.75	\$ 82.03
Net investment income(1)	1.33	4.39
Net realized and unrealized gains and losses on investments and derivatives(2)	3.67	(17.32)
Net increase (decrease) in net assets from operations	5.00	(12.93)
Other(3)	(8.04)	—
Net asset value at end of period	\$ 29.71	\$ 69.10
Net assets at end of period	\$ 79,647,571	\$ 57,289,331
Shares outstanding at end of period	2,680,842	829,138
Per share market value at end of period	\$ 18.74	\$ 34.90
Total return based on market value(4)	(2.40)%	75.38%
Total return based on net asset value(5)	(9.28)%	(15.76)%
Ratio/Supplemental data:(6)		
Ratio of net investment income, before the reversal of deferred incentive fee to average net assets(7)(8)	(0.47)%	10.22%
Ratio of operating expenses before the reversal of deferred incentive fee to average net assets(7)	13.88%	6.83%
Ratio of incentive management fees to average net assets	0.00%	0.90%
Ratio of credit facility related expenses to average net assets	4.83%	5.75%
Ratio of total expenses before the reversal of deferred incentive fee to average net assets(7)	18.72%	13.49%

(1) Net investment income per share is calculated using the weighted average shares outstanding during the period. Net investment income excluding expense waiver and reimbursement equals \$(0.22) and \$3.98 per share for the six months ended August 31, 2010 and August 31, 2009, respectively.

(2) Under the investment advisory and management agreement, the capital gains portion of the incentive fee is based on realized gains and realized and unrealized losses from May 31, 2010. Therefore, realized and unrealized losses incurred prior to such time will not be taken into account when calculating the capital gains portion of the incentive fee, and Saratoga Investment Advisors will be entitled to 20% of incentive fee capital gains that arise after May 31, 2010. In addition, the cost basis for computing realized gains and losses on investments held by us as of May 31, 2010 will equal the fair value of such investments as of such date.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

August 31, 2010

(unaudited)

Note 12. Financial Highlights (Continued)

- (3) Represents the dilutive effect of issuing common stock below net asset value per share during the period.
- (4) Total annual return is historical and assumes changes in share price, reinvestments of all dividends and distributions, and no sales change for the year.
- (5) Total annual return is historical and assumes changes in net assets value, reinvestments of all dividends and distributions, and no sales change for the year. The total return based on net asset value for the six months ended August 31, 2010 includes the effect of the waiver of deferred incentive fees which equaled 4.7%.
- (6) Ratios are annualized.
- (7) For the six months ended August 31, 2010, taking into account the impact of the expense reimbursement arrangement, the ratio of net investment income, operating expenses, total expenses to average net assets is (1.27)%, 14.68% and 19.51%, respectively. For the six months ended August 31, 2009, taking into account the impact of the expense waiver and reimbursement arrangement, the ratio of net investment income, operating expenses, total expenses to average net assets is 9.26%, 7.80% and 14.45%, respectively.
- (8) These ratios for the six months ended August 31, 2010 do not include the effect of the waiver of deferred incentive fees which is (4.1)% on a non-annualized basis as this is a one time waiver.

Note 13. Recapitalization Transaction

In July 2010, we consummated a recapitalization transaction that was necessitated by the fact that we had exceeded permissible borrowing limits under the Revolving Facility in July 2009, which resulted in an event of default under the Revolving Facility. As a result of the event of default under the Revolving Facility, the lender had the right to accelerate repayment of the outstanding indebtedness under the Revolving Facility and to foreclose and liquidate the collateral pledged thereunder. In light of the event of default under the Revolving Facility, we engaged the investment banking firm of Stifel, Nicolaus & Company to evaluate strategic transaction opportunities and consider alternatives for us in December 2008. On April 14, 2010, we entered into a stock purchase agreement with our Manager and certain of its affiliates and an assignment, assumption and novation agreement with our Manager, pursuant to which we assumed certain rights and obligations of our Manager under a debt commitment letter our Manager received from Madison Capital Funding LLC, indicating Madison Capital Funding's willingness to provide us with the Replacement Facility, subject to the satisfaction of certain terms and conditions. In addition, we and GSCP (NJ), L.P., our then external investment adviser, entered into a termination and release agreement, to be effective as of the closing of the transaction contemplated by the stock purchase agreement, pursuant to which GSCP (NJ), L.P., among other things, agreed to waive any and all accrued and unpaid deferred incentive management fees up to and as of the closing of the transaction contemplated by the stock purchase agreement but continued to be entitled to receive the base management fees earned through the date of the closing of the transaction contemplated by the stock purchase agreement.

On July 30, 2010, the transactions contemplated by the stock purchase agreement with our Manager and certain of its affiliates was completed, and included the following actions:

- the private sale of shares of our common stock for \$15 million in aggregate purchase price to our Manager and certain of its affiliates;

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

August 31, 2010

(unaudited)

Note 13. Recapitalization Transaction (Continued)

- the closing of the \$40 million Replacement Facility with Madison Capital Funding;
- the execution of a registration rights agreement with the investors in the private sale transaction, pursuant to which we agreed to file a registration statement with the SEC to register for resale the shares of our common stock sold in the private sale transaction;
- the execution of a trademark license agreement with our Manager pursuant to which our Manager granted us a non-exclusive, royalty-free license to use the "Saratoga" name, for so long as our Manager or one of its affiliates remains our investment adviser;
- replacing GSCP (NJ), L.P. as our investment adviser and administrator with our Manager by executing an investment advisory and management agreement, which was approved by our stockholders, and an administration agreement with our Manager;
- the resignations of Robert F. Cummings, Jr. and Richard M. Hayden, both of whom are affiliates of GSCP (NJ) L.P., as members of the board of directors and the election of Christian L. Oberbeck and Richard A. Petrocelli, both of whom are affiliates of our Manager, as members of the board of directors;
- the resignation of all of our then existing executive officers and the appointment by our board of directors of Mr. Oberbeck as our chief executive officer and president and Mr. Petrocelli as our chief financial officer, secretary and chief compliance officer; and
- our name change from "GSC Investment Corp." to "Saratoga Investment Corp."

We used the net proceeds from the private sale transaction and a portion of the funds available to us under the Replacement Facility to pay the full amount of principal and accrued interest, including default interest, outstanding under Revolving Facility. The Revolving Facility with Deutsche Bank was terminated in connection with our payment of all amounts outstanding thereunder on July 30, 2010.

The Company has reimbursed \$630,000 of legal fees to Saratoga in accordance with the terms of the Stock Purchase Agreement as approved by the board of directors, of which \$409,500 has been included in professional fees in the statement of operations, \$94,500 have been included in deferred credit facility expenses and are being amortized over the commitment period of the Replacement Facility and \$126,000 have been netted against capital in excess of par value.

Note 14. Subsequent Events

On September 29, 2010, Terphane Holding Corporation completed a change-in-control recapitalization transaction with a new equity sponsor through a foreclosure and sale process. As a result of this transaction, the Company's investment in Terphane, consisting of \$10,437,250 in Senior Secured Notes and \$1,226,407 of accrued interest and fees thereon, which had been reserved at August 31, 2010, was restructured. As part of the restructuring, the Company received \$5,248,646 in cash, corresponding to \$4,696,763 in principal repayment and \$551,883 in accrued interest and fees and \$6,561,000 (representing \$5,740,488 of principal balance and \$849,320 of accrued interest and expenses) of newly-issued 14% Senior Secured Notes due 2015.

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

The Board of Directors and Shareholders of GSC Investment Corp.

We have audited the accompanying consolidated statement of assets and liabilities of GSC Investment Corp. (the "Company"), including the consolidated schedule of investments as of February 28, 2010 and February 28, 2009, and the related consolidated statements of operations, changes in net assets, and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended February 28, 2010. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. We were not engaged to perform an audit of the Company's internal control over financial reporting. Our audits included consideration of internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, and evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of GSC Investment Corp. at February 28, 2010 and February 28, 2009, and the consolidated results of its operations, changes in its net assets and its cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended February 28, 2010 in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been prepared assuming that GSC Investment Corp. will continue as a going-concern. As more fully described in Note 3, the Company remained in default of its Revolving Facility. As a result of the default, the Company's lender has the right to accelerate repayment of the outstanding indebtedness and foreclose and liquidate the collateral pledged. This would have a material adverse effect on the Company's liquidity, financial condition and operations. This condition raises substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going-concern. The financial statements do not include any adjustments to reflect the possible future effects on the recoverability and classification of assets or the amounts and classification of liabilities that may result from the outcome of this uncertainty.

/s/ Ernst & Young LLP

New York, NY
May 27, 2010

GSC Investment Corp.

Consolidated Statement of Assets and Liabilities

	As of	
	February 28, 2010	February 28, 2009
ASSETS		
Investments at fair value		
Non-control/non-affiliate investments (amortized cost of \$117,678,275 and \$137,020,449, respectively)	\$ 72,674,847	\$ 96,462,919
Control investments (cost of \$29,233,097 and \$29,905,194, respectively)	16,698,303	22,439,029
Affiliate investments (cost of \$0 and \$0, respectively)	—	10,527
Total investments at fair value (amortized cost of \$146,911,372 and \$166,925,643, respectively)	89,373,150	118,912,475
Cash and cash equivalents	3,352,434	6,356,225
Cash and cash equivalents, securitization accounts	225,424	1,178,201
Outstanding interest rate cap at fair value (cost of \$131,000 and \$131,000, respectively)	42,147	39,513
Interest receivable, net of reserve	3,473,961	3,087,668
Deferred credit facility financing costs, net	—	529,767
Management fee receivable	327,928	237,370
Other assets	140,272	321,260
Total assets	<u>\$ 96,935,316</u>	<u>\$ 130,662,479</u>
LIABILITIES		
Revolving credit facility	\$ 36,992,222	\$ 58,994,673
Management and incentive fees payable	3,071,093	2,880,667
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	1,111,081	700,537
Interest and credit facility fees payable	267,166	72,825
Due to manager	15,602	—
Total liabilities	<u>\$ 41,457,164</u>	<u>\$ 62,648,702</u>
NET ASSETS		
Common stock, par value \$.0001 per share, 100,000,000 common shares authorized, 16,940,109 and 8,291,384 common shares issued and outstanding, respectively	\$ 1,694	\$ 829
Capital in excess of par value	128,339,497	116,943,738
(Distributions in excess of accumulated net investment income)/Accumulated undistributed net investment income	(2,846,135)	6,122,492
Accumulated net realized loss from investments and derivatives	(12,389,830)	(6,948,628)
Net unrealized depreciation on investments and derivatives	(57,627,074)	(48,104,654)
Total Net Assets	<u>55,478,152</u>	<u>68,013,777</u>
Total liabilities and Net Assets	<u>\$ 96,935,316</u>	<u>\$ 130,662,479</u>
NET ASSET VALUE PER SHARE	<u>\$ 3.27</u>	<u>\$ 8.20</u>

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

GSC Investment Corp.

Consolidated Statements of Operations

	For The Year Ended February 28, 2010	For The Year Ended February 28, 2009	For The Year Ended February 29, 2008
INVESTMENT INCOME			
Interest from investments			
Non-control/Non-affiliate investments	\$ 10,902,482	\$ 16,572,973	\$ 20,115,301
Control investments	2,397,514	4,393,818	262,442
Total interest income	13,299,996	20,966,791	20,377,743
Interest from cash and cash equivalents	23,624	175,567	366,312
Management fee income	2,057,397	2,049,717	599,476
Other income	236,259	195,135	42,548
Total investment income	15,617,276	23,387,210	21,386,079
EXPENSES			
Interest and credit facility financing expenses	4,096,041	2,605,367	5,031,233
Base management fees	1,950,760	2,680,231	2,938,659
Professional fees	2,071,027	1,166,111	1,409,806
Administrator expenses	670,720	960,701	892,112
Incentive management fees	327,684	1,752,254	711,363
Insurance	869,969	682,154	586,784
Directors fees and expenses	294,932	295,017	313,726
General & administrative	265,575	289,477	261,653
Cost of acquiring management contract	—	—	144,000
Organizational expense	—	—	49,542
Expenses before expense waiver and reimbursement	10,546,708	10,431,312	12,338,878
Expense waiver and reimbursement	(670,720)	(1,010,416)	(1,789,028)
Total expenses net of expense waiver and reimbursement	9,875,988	9,420,896	10,549,850
NET INVESTMENT INCOME BEFORE INCOME TAXES	5,741,288	13,966,314	10,836,229
Income tax expense, including excise tax	(27,445)	(140,322)	(88,951)
NET INVESTMENT INCOME	5,713,843	13,825,992	10,747,278
REALIZED AND UNREALIZED GAIN (LOSS) ON INVESTMENTS:			
Net realized gain/(loss) from investments			
Non-Control/Non-Affiliate investments	(6,653,983)	(7,173,118)	2,707,402
Control investments	—	—	428,673
Affiliate investments	—	—	39,147
Net realized gain from derivatives	—	30,454	732,526
Net unrealized depreciation on investments	(9,525,054)	(27,961,244)	(20,051,923)
Net unrealized appreciation/(depreciation) on derivatives	2,634	(37,221)	(54,266)
Net loss on investments	(16,176,403)	(35,141,129)	(16,198,441)
NET DECREASE IN NET ASSETS RESULTING FROM OPERATIONS	\$ (10,462,560)	\$ (21,315,137)	\$ (5,451,163)
WEIGHTED AVERAGE—BASIC AND DILUTED EARNINGS (LOSS) PER COMMON SHARE	\$ (0.99)	\$ (2.57)	\$ (0.70)
WEIGHTED AVERAGE COMMON STOCK OUTSTANDING—BASIC AND DILUTED	10,613,507	8,291,384	7,761,965

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

GSC Investment Corp.

Consolidated Schedule of Investments

February 28, 2010

Company(a)(c)	Industry	Investment Interest Rate/Maturity	Principal/ Number of Shares	Cost	Fair Value	% of Stockholders' Equity
Non-control/Non-affiliated investments						
—131.0%(b)						
GFSI Inc(d)	Apparel	Senior Secured Notes 10.50%, 6/1/2011	\$ 7,082,000	\$ 7,082,000	\$ 6,909,907	12.5%
Legacy Cabinets, Inc.(d)(i)	Building Products	First Lien Term Loan 6.58%, 8/18/2012	1,479,842	1,463,159	444,841	0.8%
Legacy Cabinets, Inc.(d)(i)	Building Products	Second Lien Term Loan 12.50%, 8/18/2013	1,862,420	1,828,197	85,113	0.2%
		Total Building Products	3,342,262	3,291,356	529,954	1.0%
Hopkins Manufacturing Corporation(d)	Consumer Products	Second Lien Term Loan 7.50%, 1/26/2012	3,250,000	3,247,947	3,003,650	5.4%
Targus Group International, Inc.(d)	Consumer Products	First Lien Term Loan 10.25%, 11/22/2012	3,109,712	2,936,092	2,738,101	4.9%
Targus Holdings, Inc.(d)	Consumer Products	Unsecured Notes 10.00%, 12/14/2015	1,538,235	1,538,235	1,529,467	2.8%
Targus Holdings, Inc.(d)(i)	Consumer Products	Common	62,413	566,765	237,169	0.4%
		Total Consumer Products	7,960,360	8,289,039	7,508,387	13.5%
CFF Acquisition LLC(d)	Consumer Services	First Lien Term Loan 7.50%, 7/31/2013	306,855	306,855	255,242	0.5%
M/C Communications, LLC(d)	Education	First Lien Term Loan 6.75%, 12/31/2012	831,174	831,174	616,897	1.1%
M/C Communications, LLC(d)(i)	Education	Class A Common Stock	166,327	30,241	16,633	0.0%
		Total Education	997,501	861,415	633,530	1.1%
Advanced Lighting Technologies, Inc.(d)	Electronics	Second Lien Term Loan 6.23%, 6/1/2014	2,000,000	1,814,950	1,764,600	3.2%
Group Dekko(d)	Electronics	Second Lien Term Loan 10.50%, 1/20/2012	6,913,293	6,913,293	4,852,440	8.7%
		Total Electronics	8,913,293	8,728,243	6,617,040	11.9%
USS Parent Holding Corp.(d)(i)	Environmental	Non Voting Common Stock	765	133,002	86,745	0.2%
USS Parent Holding Corp.(d)(i)	Environmental	Voting Common Stock	17,396	3,025,798	1,973,453	3.5%
		Total Environmental	18,161	3,158,800	2,060,198	3.7%
Bankruptcy Management Solutions, Inc. (d)	Financial Services	Second Lien Term Loan 6.48%, 7/31/2013	4,837,500	4,814,623	983,464	1.8%
Big Train, Inc.(d)	Food and Beverage	First Lien Term Loan 7.75%, 3/31/2012	1,931,121	1,451,316	1,696,876	3.1%
IDI Acquisition Corp.(d)	Healthcare Services	Senior Secured Notes 10.75%, 12/15/2011	3,800,000	3,679,489	3,620,640	6.5%
PRACS Institute, LTD(d)	Healthcare Services	Second Lien Term Loan 8.26%, 4/17/2013	4,093,750	4,058,633	3,568,931	6.5%
		Total Healthcare Services	7,893,750	7,738,122	7,189,571	13.0%
McMillin Companies LLC(d)	Homebuilding	Senior Secured Notes 9.53%, 10/31/2013	7,700,000	7,334,121	3,634,400	6.6%
Worldwide Express Operations, LLC(d)	Logistics	First Lien Term Loan 10.00%, 6/30/2013	2,820,467	2,816,547	2,230,143	4.1%
Jason Incorporated(d)(i)	Manufacturing	Unsecured Notes 13.00%, 11/1/2010	12,000,000	12,000,000	1,478,400	2.7%
Jason Incorporated(d)(i)	Manufacturing	Unsecured Notes 13.00%, 11/1/2010	1,700,000	1,700,000	209,440	0.4%
Specialized Technology Resources, Inc.(d)	Manufacturing	Second Lien Term Loan 7.23%, 12/15/2014	5,000,000	4,799,666	4,711,000	8.4%
		Total Manufacturing	18,700,000	18,499,666	6,398,840	11.5%

GSC Investment Corp.

Consolidated Schedule of Investments (Continued)

February 28, 2010

Company(a)(c)	Industry	Investment Interest Rate/Maturity	Principal/ Number of Shares	Cost	Fair Value	% of Stockholders' Equity
Elyria Foundry Company, LLC(d)	Metals	Senior Secured Notes 13.00%, 3/1/2013	5,000,000	4,883,382	3,785,500	6.8%
Elyria Foundry Company, LLC(d) (i)	Metals	Warrants	3,000	—	8,610	0.0%
		Total Metals	5,003,000	4,883,382	3,794,110	6.8%
Abitibi-Consolidated Company of Canada(d)(e)	Natural Resources	First Lien Term Loan 11.00%, 3/30/2009	2,948,639	2,948,639	2,830,694	5.1%
Grant U.S. Holdings LLP(d)(e)(i)	Natural Resources	Second Lien Term Loan 10.75%, 9/20/2013	6,349,512	6,349,348	158,738	0.3%
		Total Natural Resources	9,298,151	9,297,987	2,989,432	5.4%
Energy Alloys, LLC(d)	Oil and Gas	Second Lien Term Loan 3.00%, 6/30/2015	6,239,318	6,239,318	1,128,693	2.0%
Energy Alloys, LLC(d)(i)	Oil and Gas	Warrants	3	—	—	0.0%
		Total Oil and Gas	6,239,321	6,239,318	1,128,693	2.0%
Terphane Holdings Corp.(d)(e)	Packaging	Senior Secured Notes 12.50%, 6/15/2010	4,850,000	4,850,000	4,549,785	8.2%
Terphane Holdings Corp.(d)(e)	Packaging	Senior Secured Notes 12.50%, 6/15/2010	5,087,250	5,087,250	4,772,349	8.6%
Terphane Holdings Corp.(d)(e)	Packaging	Senior Secured Notes 10.92%, 6/15/2010	500,000	500,000	469,050	0.8%
		Total Packaging	10,437,250	10,437,250	9,791,184	17.6%
Custom Direct, Inc.(d)	Printing	First Lien Term Loan 3.06%, 12/31/2013	1,832,053	1,527,103	1,614,222	2.8%
Affinity Group, Inc.(d)	Publishing	First Lien Term Loan 12.75%, 3/31/2010	361,020	360,554	361,020	0.7%
Affinity Group, Inc.(d)	Publishing	First Lien Term Loan 12.75%, 3/31/2010	386,625	386,129	386,626	0.7%
Brown Publishing Company(d)(i)	Publishing	Second Lien Term Loan 8.76%, 9/19/2014	1,203,226	1,198,390	10,709	0.0%
Network Communications, Inc.(d)	Publishing	Unsecured Notes 10.75%, 12/1/2013	5,000,000	5,067,619	2,473,000	4.5%
Penton Media, Inc.(d)	Publishing	First Lien Term Loan 2.50%, 2/1/2013	4,847,802	3,908,440	3,478,299	6.2%
		Total Publishing	11,798,673	10,921,132	6,709,654	12.1%
Sub Total Non-control/Non- affiliated investments				117,678,275	72,674,847	131.0%
Control investments—30.1%(b)						
GSC Partners CDO GP III, LP(h) (i)	Financial Services	100% General Partnership Interest	—	—	—	0.0%
GSC Investment Corp. CLO 2007 LTD.(f)(h)	Structured Finance Securities	Other/Structured Finance Securities 8.27%, 1/21/2020	30,000,000	29,233,097	16,698,303	30.1%
Sub Total Control investments				29,233,097	16,698,303	30.1%
Affiliate investments—0.0%(b)						
GSC Partners CDO GP III, LP(g) (i)	Financial Services	6.24% Limited Partnership Interest	—	—	—	0.0%
Sub Total Affiliate investments				—	—	0.0%
TOTAL INVESTMENT ASSETS—161.1%(b)				\$ 146,911,372	\$ 89,373,150	161.1%

GSC Investment Corp.

Consolidated Schedule of Investments (Continued)

February 28, 2010

<u>Outstanding interest rate cap</u>	<u>Interest rate</u>	<u>Maturity</u>	<u>Notional</u>	<u>Cost</u>	<u>Fair Value</u>	<u>% of Stockholders' Equity</u>
Interest rate cap	8.0%	2/9/2014	\$ 39,183,673	\$ 87,000	\$ 30,097	0.1%
Interest rate cap	8.0%	11/30/2013	26,433,408	44,000	12,050	0.0%
Sub Total Outstanding interest rate cap				\$ 131,000	\$ 42,147	0.1%

- (a) All of the Fund's equity and debt investments are issued by eligible portfolio companies, as defined in the Investment Company Act of 1940, except Abitibi-Consolidated Company of Canada, Grant U.S. Holdings LLP, GSC Investment Corp. CLO 2007 Ltd., Terphane Holdings Corp., and GSC Partners CDO GP III, LP.
- (b) Percentages are based on net assets of \$55,478,152 as of February 28, 2010.
- (c) Fair valued investment (see Note 4 to the consolidated financial statements).
- (d) All or a portion of the securities are pledged as collateral under a revolving securitized credit facility (see Note 8 to the consolidated financial statements).
- (e) Non-U.S. company. The principal place of business for Terphane Holdings Corp is Brazil, and for Abitibi-Consolidated Company of Canada and Grant U.S. Holdings LLP is Canada.
- (f) 8.27% represents the modeled effective interest rate that is expected to be earned over the life of the investment.
- (g) As defined in the Investment Company Act, we are an "Affiliate" of this portfolio company because we own 5% or more of the portfolio company's outstanding voting securities. Transactions during the period in which the issuer was an Affiliate are as follows:

<u>Company</u>	<u>Purchases</u>	<u>Redemptions</u>	<u>Sales (cost)</u>	<u>Interest Income</u>	<u>Management fee income</u>	<u>Net Realized gains/(losses)</u>	<u>Net unrealized gains/(losses)</u>
GSC Partners CDO GP III, LP	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ (10,527)

- (h) As defined in the Investment Company Act, we are an "Affiliate" of this portfolio company because we own 5% or more of the portfolio company's outstanding voting securities. In addition, as defined in the Investment Company Act, we "Control" this portfolio company because we own more than 25% of the portfolio company's outstanding voting securities. Transactions during the period in which the issuer was both an Affiliate and a portfolio company that we Control are as follows:

<u>Company</u>	<u>Purchases</u>	<u>Redemptions</u>	<u>Sales (cost)</u>	<u>Interest Income</u>	<u>Management fee income</u>	<u>Net Realized gains/(losses)</u>	<u>Net unrealized gains/(losses)</u>
GSC Investment Corp. CLO 2007 LTD.	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 2,397,514	\$ 2,057,397	\$ —	\$ (4,970,217)
GSC Partners CDO GP III, LP	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ (98,412)

- (i) Non-income producing at February 28, 2010.

GSC Investment Corp.

Consolidated Schedule of Investments

February 28, 2009

Company(a)(c)	Industry	Investment Interest Rate/Maturity	Principal	Cost	Fair Value	% of Stockholders' Equity
Non-control/Non-affiliated investments—141.8%(b)						
GFSI Inc(d)	Apparel	Senior Secured Notes 10.50%, 6/1/2011	\$ 7,082,000	\$ 7,082,000	\$ 6,616,004	9.7%
Legacy Cabinets, Inc.(d)	Building Products	First Lien Term Loan 5.75%, 8/18/2012	1,437,555	1,420,872	975,956	1.4%
Legacy Cabinets, Inc.(d)	Building Products	Second Lien Term Loan 9.75%, 8/18/2013	1,862,420	1,828,197	450,519	0.7%
		Total Building Products	3,299,975	3,249,069	1,426,475	2.1%
Lyondell Chemical Company(d)	Chemicals	First Lien Term Loan 5.75%, 12/20/2013	32,381	27,281	6,152	0.0%
Lyondell Chemical Company(d)	Chemicals	First Lien Term Loan 5.47%, 12/20/2013	77,141	64,991	14,657	0.0%
Lyondell Chemical Company(d)	Chemicals	First Lien Term Loan 5.16%, 12/20/2014	92,962	78,320	17,663	0.0%
Lyondell Chemical Company(d)	Chemicals	First Lien Term Loan 5.16%, 12/20/2014	92,962	78,320	17,663	0.0%
Lyondell Chemical Company(d)	Chemicals	First Lien Term Loan 5.16%, 12/20/2014	92,962	78,320	17,663	0.0%
Lyondell Chemical Company(d)	Chemicals	First Lien Term Loan 5.75%, 12/20/2013	121,428	102,303	23,071	0.0%
Lyondell Chemical Company(d)	Chemicals	First Lien Term Loan 5.75%, 12/20/2013	231,354	194,916	43,957	0.1%
Lyondell Chemical Company(d)	Chemicals	First Lien Term Loan 7.00%, 12/20/2014	403,388	339,854	76,644	0.1%
Lyondell Chemical Company(d)	Chemicals	First Lien Term Loan 7.00%, 12/20/2014	403,388	339,854	76,644	0.1%
Lyondell Chemical Company(d)	Chemicals	First Lien Term Loan 7.00%, 12/20/2014	403,388	339,854	76,644	0.1%
		Total Chemicals	1,951,354	1,644,013	370,758	0.4%
Hopkins Manufacturing Corporation(d)	Consumer Products	Second Lien Term Loan 7.70%, 1/26/2012	3,250,000	3,246,870	2,627,950	3.9%
Targus Group International, Inc.(d)	Consumer Products	First Lien Term Loan 4.67%, 11/22/2012	3,122,943	2,895,723	2,089,561	3.1%
Targus Group International, Inc.(d)	Consumer Products	Second Lien Term Loan 9.75%, 5/22/2013	5,000,000	4,777,205	3,126,000	4.6%
		Total Consumer Products	11,372,943	10,919,798	7,843,511	11.6%
CFF Acquisition LLC(d)	Consumer Services	First Lien Term Loan 8.57%, 7/31/2013	308,912	308,912	243,793	0.4%
M/C Communications, LLC(d)	Education	First Lien Term Loan 13.12%, 12/31/2010	1,697,164	1,590,350	674,283	1.0%
Advanced Lighting Technologies, Inc. (d)	Electronics	Second Lien Term Loan 8.53%, 6/1/2014	2,000,000	1,771,457	1,503,200	2.2%
Group Dekko(d)	Electronics	Second Lien Term Loan 6.45%, 1/20/2012	6,670,000	6,670,000	5,321,326	7.8%
IPC Systems, Inc.(d)	Electronics	First Lien Term Loan 3.71%, 3/31/2014	46,332	42,367	24,621	0.0%
		Total Electronics	8,716,332	8,483,824	6,849,147	10.0%
USS Mergerco, Inc.(d)	Environmental	Second Lien Term Loan 4.73%, 6/29/2013	5,960,000	5,846,833	3,592,092	5.3%
Bankruptcy Management Solutions, Inc. (d)	Financial Services	Second Lien Term Loan 6.70%, 7/31/2013	4,887,500	4,858,282	3,053,221	4.5%

GSC Investment Corp.

Consolidated Schedule of Investments (Continued)

February 28, 2009

Company(a)(c)	Industry	Investment Interest Rate/Maturity	Principal	Cost	Fair Value	% of Stockholders' Equity
Big Train, Inc.(d)	Food and Beverage	First Lien Term Loan 4.98%, 3/31/2012	2,478,660	1,671,647	1,706,557	2.5%
IDI Acquisition Corp.(d)	Healthcare Services	Senior Secured Notes 10.75%, 12/15/2011	3,800,000	3,623,605	2,428,580	3.6%
PRACS Institute, LTD(d)	Healthcare Services	Second Lien Term Loan 11.13%, 4/17/2013	4,093,750	4,047,419	3,581,213	5.3%
		Total Healthcare Services	7,893,750	7,671,024	6,009,793	8.9%
McMillin Companies LLC(d)	Homebuilding	Senior Secured Notes 9.53%, 4/30/2012	7,700,000	7,294,643	3,489,640	5.1%
Asurion Corporation(d)	Insurance	First Lien Term Loan 3.76%, 7/3/2014	2,000,000	1,704,665	1,493,400	2.2%
Worldwide Express Operations, LLC(d)	Logistics	First Lien Term Loan 6.95%, 6/30/2013	2,820,779	2,815,612	2,133,637	3.1%
Jason Incorporated(d)	Manufacturing	Unsecured Notes 13.00%, 11/1/2010	12,000,000	12,000,000	8,652,000	12.7%
Jason Incorporated(d)	Manufacturing	Unsecured Notes 13.00%, 11/1/2010	1,700,000	1,700,000	1,225,700	1.8%
Specialized Technology Resources, Inc.(d)	Manufacturing	Second Lien Term Loan 7.48%, 12/15/2014	5,000,000	4,769,304	4,602,000	6.8%
		Total Manufacturing	18,700,000	18,469,304	14,479,700	21.3%
Blaze Recycling & Metals, LLC(d)	Metals	Senior Secured Notes 10.88%, 7/15/2012	2,500,000	2,494,342	1,850,500	2.7%
Elyria Foundry Company, LLC(d)	Metals	Senior Secured Notes 13.00%, 3/1/2013	5,000,000	4,853,894	3,753,000	5.5%
Elyria Foundry Company, LLC	Metals	Warrants	—	—	89,610	0.1%
		Total Metals	7,500,000	7,348,236	5,693,110	8.3%
Abitibi-Consolidated Company of Canada(d)(e)	Natural Resources	First Lien Term Loan 11.50%, 3/30/2009	2,948,640	2,940,073	2,081,740	3.1%
Grant U.S. Holdings LLP(d)(e)	Natural Resources	Second Lien Term Loan 9.81%, 9/20/2013	6,139,928	6,139,764	2,388,432	3.5%
		Total Natural Resources	9,088,568	9,079,837	4,470,172	6.6%
Edgen Murray II, L.P.(d)	Oil and Gas	Second Lien Term Loan 7.24%, 5/11/2015	3,000,000	2,815,938	2,072,700	3.0%
Energy Alloys, LLC(d)	Oil and Gas	Second Lien Term Loan 11.75%, 10/5/2012	6,200,000	6,200,000	5,286,740	7.8%
		Total Oil and Gas	9,200,000	9,015,938	7,359,440	10.8%
Stronghaven, Inc.(d)	Packaging	Second Lien Term Loan 13.00%, 10/31/2010	2,500,000	2,500,000	2,375,500	3.5%
Terphane Holdings Corp.(d)(e)	Packaging	Senior Secured Notes 12.50%, 6/15/2009	4,850,000	4,846,976	3,575,420	5.3%
Terphane Holdings Corp.(d)(e)	Packaging	Senior Secured Notes 12.50%, 6/15/2009	5,087,250	5,084,820	3,750,321	5.5%
Terphane Holdings Corp.(d)(e)	Packaging	Senior Secured Notes 12.02%, 6/15/2009	500,000	499,670	368,600	0.5%
		Total Packaging	12,937,250	12,931,466	10,069,841	14.8%
Custom Direct, Inc.(d)	Printing	First Lien Term Loan 4.21%, 12/31/2013	2,049,694	1,618,148	1,638,526	2.4%
Advanstar Communications Inc.(d)	Publishing	First Lien Term Loan 3.71%, 5/31/2014	1,970,000	1,553,133	807,700	1.2%
Affinity Group, Inc.(d)	Publishing	First Lien Term Loan 3.01%, 6/24/2009	476,261	468,285	418,872	0.6%
Affinity Group, Inc.(d)	Publishing	First Lien Term Loan 2.98%, 6/24/2009	511,811	503,239	450,137	0.7%

GSC Investment Corp.

Consolidated Schedule of Investments (Continued)

February 28, 2009

Company(a)(c)	Industry	Investment Interest Rate/Maturity	Principal	Cost	Fair Value	% of Stockholders' Equity
Brown Publishing Company(d)	Publishing	Second Lien Term Loan 8.76%, 9/19/2014	1,203,226	1,198,390	288,774	0.4%
Network Communications, Inc.(d)	Publishing	Unsecured Notes 10.75%, 12/1/2013	5,000,000	5,082,100	2,503,000	3.7%
Penton Media, Inc.(d)	Publishing	First Lien Term Loan 3.35%, 2/1/2013	4,897,651	3,723,761	2,008,037	3.0%
		Total Publishing	14,058,949	12,528,908	6,476,520	9.6%
GXS Worldwide, Inc.(d)	Software	Second Lien Term Loan 8.63%, 9/30/2013	1,000,000	887,940	773,299	1.2%
Sub Total Non-control/Non-affiliated investments				137,020,449	96,462,919	141.8%
Control investments—33.0%(b)						
GSC Partners CDO GP III, LP(h)	Financial Services	100% General Partnership interest	—	—	98,412	0.1%
GSC Investment Corp. CLO 2007 LTD.(f)(h)	Structured Finance Securities	Other/Structured Finance Securities 12.15%, 1/21/2020	30,000,000	29,905,194	22,340,617	32.9%
Sub Total Control investments				29,905,194	22,439,029	33.0%
Affiliate investments—0.0%(b)						
GSC Partners CDO GP III, LP(g)	Financial Services	6.24% Limited Partnership Interest	—	—	10,527	0.0%
Sub Total Affiliate investments				—	10,527	0.0%
TOTAL INVESTMENT ASSETS—174.8%(b)				\$ 166,925,643	\$ 118,912,475	174.8%

Outstanding interest rate cap	Interest rate	Maturity	Notional	Cost	Fair Value	% of Stockholders' Equity
Interest rate cap	8.0%	2/9/2014	\$ 40,000,000	\$ 87,000	\$ 27,682	0.1%

Company(a)(c)	Industry	Investment Interest Rate/Maturity	Principal	Cost	Fair Value	Stockholders' % of Equity
Interest rate cap	8.0%	11/30/2013	26,433,408	44,000	11,831	0.0%
Sub Total Outstanding interest rate cap				\$ 131,000	\$ 39,513	0.1%

- (a) All of the Fund's equity and debt investments are issued by eligible portfolio companies, as defined in the Investment Company Act of 1940, except Abitibi-Consolidated Company of Canada, Grant U.S. Holdings LLP, GSC Investment Corp. CLO 2007, Terphane Holdings Corp., and GSC Partners CDO GP III, LP.
- (b) Percentages are based on net assets of \$68,013,777 as of February 28, 2009.
- (c) Fair valued investment (see Note 4 to the consolidated financial statements).
- (d) All or a portion of the securities are pledged as collateral under a revolving securitized credit facility (see Note 7 to the consolidated financial statements).
- (e) Non-U.S. company. The principal place of business for Terphane Holdings Corp is Brazil, and for Abitibi-Consolidated Company of Canada and Grant U.S. Holdings LLP is Canada.
- (f) 12.15% represents the modeled effective interest rate that is expected to be earned over the life of the investment.

GSC Investment Corp.

Consolidated Schedule of Investments (Continued)

February 28, 2009

(g) As defined in the Investment Company Act, we are an "Affiliate" of this portfolio company because we own 5% or more of the portfolio company's outstanding voting securities. Transactions during the period in which the issuer was an Affiliate are as follows:

<u>Company</u>	<u>Purchases</u>	<u>Redemptions</u>	<u>Sales (cost)</u>	<u>Interest Income</u>	<u>Management fee income</u>	<u>Net Realized gains/(losses)</u>	<u>Net unrealized gains/(losses)</u>
GSC Partners CDO GP III, LP	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ (5,706)

(h) As defined in the Investment Company Act, we are an "Affiliate" of this portfolio company because we own 5% or more of the portfolio company's outstanding voting securities. In addition, as defined in the Investment Company Act, we "Control" this portfolio company because we own more than 25% of the portfolio company's outstanding voting securities. Transactions during the period in which the issuer was both an Affiliate and a portfolio company that we Control are as follows:

<u>Company</u>	<u>Purchases</u>	<u>Redemptions</u>	<u>Sales (cost)</u>	<u>Interest Income</u>	<u>Management fee income</u>	<u>Net Realized gains/(losses)</u>	<u>Net unrealized gains/(losses)</u>
GSC Investment Corp. CLO 2007 LTD.	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 4,393,818	\$ 2,049,717	\$ —	\$ (6,479,722)
GSC Partners CDO GP III, LP	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	(61,741)

GSC Investment Corp.

Consolidated Statements of Changes in Net Assets

	For The Year Ended February 28, 2010	For The Year Ended February 28, 2009	For The Year Ended February 29, 2008
INCREASE/(DECREASE) FROM OPERATIONS:			
Net investment income	\$ 5,713,843	\$ 13,825,992	\$ 10,747,278
Net realized gain/(loss) from investments	(6,653,983)	(7,173,118)	3,175,222
Net realized gain from derivatives	—	30,454	732,526
Net unrealized depreciation on investments	(9,525,054)	(27,961,244)	(20,051,923)
Net unrealized appreciation/(depreciation) on derivatives	2,634	(37,221)	(54,266)
Net decrease in net assets from operations	<u>(10,462,560)</u>	<u>(21,315,137)</u>	<u>(5,451,163)</u>
DECREASE FROM SHAREHOLDER DISTRIBUTIONS:			
Distributions declared	(15,131,775)	(8,540,126)	(12,851,645)
Net decrease in net assets from shareholder distributions	<u>(15,131,775)</u>	<u>(8,540,126)</u>	<u>(12,851,645)</u>
CAPITAL SHARE TRANSACTIONS:			
Stock dividend distribution	13,058,710	—	—
Issuance of common stock, net	—	—	116,301,011
Net increase in net assets from capital share transactions	<u>13,058,710</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>116,301,011</u>
Total increase/(decrease) in net assets	<u>(12,535,625)</u>	<u>(29,855,263)</u>	<u>97,998,203</u>
Net assets at beginning of year	68,013,777	97,869,040	(129,163)
Net assets at end of year	<u>\$ 55,478,152</u>	<u>\$ 68,013,777</u>	<u>\$ 97,869,040</u>
Net asset value per common share	\$ 3.27	\$ 8.20	\$ 11.80
Common shares outstanding at end of year	16,940,109	8,291,384	8,291,384
(Distributions in excess of accumulated net investment income)/Accumulated undistributed net investment income	\$ (2,846,135)	\$ 6,122,492	\$ 455,576

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

GSC Investment Corp.

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

	For The Year Ended February 28, 2010	For The Year Ended February 28, 2009	For The Year Ended February 29, 2008
Operating activities			
NET DECREASE IN NET ASSETS FROM OPERATIONS	\$(10,462,560)	\$(21,315,137)	\$ (5,451,163)
ADJUSTMENTS TO RECONCILE NET DECREASE IN NET ASSETS FROM OPERATIONS TO NET CASH PROVIDED BY (USED IN) OPERATING ACTIVITIES:			
Paid-in-kind interest income	(858,730)	(819,905)	(365,592)
Net accretion of discount on investments	(966,191)	(1,323,644)	(765,255)
Amortization of deferred credit facility financing costs	633,349	193,464	502,468
Net realized loss from investments	6,653,983	7,173,118	(3,175,222)
Net realized (gain) loss from derivatives	—	—	(732,526)
Net unrealized depreciation on investments	9,525,054	27,961,244	20,051,923
Unrealized (appreciation) depreciation on derivatives	(2,634)	37,221	54,266
Proceeds from sale and redemption of investments	15,185,210	49,193,508	141,772,158
Purchase of investments	—	(28,259,995)	(314,002,526)
(Increase) decrease in operating assets:			
Cash and cash equivalents, securitization accounts	952,777	13,402,772	(14,580,973)
Interest receivable	(386,293)	(732,546)	(2,355,122)
Due from manager	—	940,903	(940,903)
Management fee receivable	(90,558)	(21,456)	(215,914)
Other assets	180,988	(281,911)	(39,349)
Deferred offering costs	—	—	808,617
Increase (decrease) in operating liabilities:			
Payable for unsettled trades	—	(11,329,150)	11,329,150
Management and incentive fees payable	190,426	1,937,606	943,061
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	410,544	(12,885)	608,422
Interest and credit facility fees payable	194,341	(219,482)	292,307
Due to manager	15,602	(11,048)	(62,762)
Accrued offering costs	—	—	(760,000)
NET CASH PROVIDED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES	21,175,308	36,512,677	(167,084,935)
Financing activities			
Issuance of shares of common stock	—	—	108,750,000
Offering costs and sales load	—	—	(8,068,750)
Borrowings on debt	—	7,800,000	167,958,119
Paydowns on debt	(22,002,451)	(27,255,327)	(89,508,119)
Credit facility financing cost	(103,582)	—	(1,225,699)
Cost of interest rate cap	—	—	(131,000)
Payments of cash dividends	(2,073,066)	(11,773,766)	(9,618,005)
NET CASH USED BY FINANCING ACTIVITIES	(24,179,099)	(31,229,093)	168,156,546
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	(3,003,791)	5,283,584	1,071,611
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, BEGINNING OF YEAR	6,356,225	1,072,641	1,030
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, END OF YEAR	\$ 3,352,434	\$ 6,356,225	\$ 1,072,641
Supplemental Information:			
Interest paid during the year	\$ 3,268,351	\$ 2,631,385	\$ 4,236,458
Federal excise tax paid during the year	\$ 140,322	\$ 88,951	\$ —
Supplemental non-cash information			
Issuance of common stock for acquisition of investments in GSC			
CDO III, LLC and GSC Partners CDO GP III, L.P.	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 15,619,761
Paid-in-kind interest income	\$ 858,730	\$ 819,905	\$ 365,592
Net accretion of discount on investments	\$ 966,191	\$ 1,323,644	\$ 765,255
Amortization of deferred credit facility financing costs	\$ 633,349	\$ 193,464	\$ 502,468
Stock dividend distribution	\$ 13,058,710	\$ —	\$ —

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 1. Organization and Basis of Presentation

GSC Investment Corp. (the "Company", "we" and "us") is a non-diversified closed end management investment company incorporated in Maryland that has elected to be treated and is regulated as a business development company ("BDC") under the Investment Company Act of 1940 (the "1940 Act"). We commenced operations on March 23, 2007 and completed our initial public offering ("IPO") on March 28, 2007. We have elected to be treated as a regulated investment company ("RIC") under subchapter M of the Internal Revenue Code (the "code"). We expect to continue to qualify and to elect to be treated for tax purposes as a RIC. Our investment objectives are to generate both current income and capital appreciation through debt and equity investments by primarily investing in private middle market companies and select high yield bonds.

GSC Investment, LLC (the "LLC") was organized in May 2006 as a Maryland limited liability company. As of February 28, 2007, the LLC had not yet commenced its operations and investment activities.

On March 21, 2007, the Company was incorporated and concurrently, the LLC was merged with and into the Company in accordance with the procedure for such merger in the LLC's limited liability company agreement and Maryland law. In connection with such merger, each outstanding common share of the LLC was converted into an equivalent number of shares of common stock of the Company and the Company is the surviving entity.

We are externally managed and advised by our investment adviser, GSCP (NJ), L.P. (individually and collectively with its affiliates, "GSC Group" or the "Manager"), pursuant to an investment advisory and management agreement.

The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the accrual basis of accounting in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles ("GAAP") and include the accounts of the Company and its special purpose financing subsidiaries, GSC Investment Funding, LLC and GSC Investment Funding II, LLC. All intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation. All references made to the "Company," "we," and "us" in the financial statements encompassing of these consolidated subsidiaries, except as stated otherwise.

Note 2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

In June 2009, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards ("SFAS") No. 168, "The FASB Accounting Standards Codification and the Hierarchy of Generally Accepted Accounting Principles—a replacement of FASB Statement No. 162" ("SFAS 168"). SFAS 168 established the Accounting Standards Codification ("ASC" or the "Codification") as the source of authoritative GAAP in the United States (the "GAAP hierarchy") to be applied by nongovernmental entities. Rules and interpretive releases of the SEC under authority of federal securities laws are also sources of authoritative GAAP for SEC registrants. Once the Codification is in effect, all of its content will carry the same level of authority and the GAAP hierarchy will be modified to include only two levels of GAAP, authoritative and non-authoritative. SFAS 168, now codified as ASC 105, is effective for financial statements issued for interim and annual periods ending after September 15, 2009. This adoption by the Company has changed the Company's references to GAAP accounting standards but did not impact any of the Company's significant accounting policies or its results of operations or financial position.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Note 2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)**Use of Estimates in the Preparation of Financial Statements**

The preparation of the accompanying consolidated financial statements in conformity with 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 from those estimates.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include short-term, liquid investments in a money market fund. Cash and cash equivalents are carried at cost which approximates fair value.

Cash and cash equivalents, Securitization Accounts

Cash and cash equivalents, securitization accounts include amounts held in designated bank accounts in the form of cash and short-term liquid investments in money market funds representing payments received on securitized investments or other reserved amounts associated with the Company's securitization facilities. The Company is required to use a portion of these amounts to pay interest expense, reduce borrowings, or pay other amounts in accordance with the related securitization agreements. Cash held in such accounts may not be available for the general use of the Company.

Investment Classification

The Company classifies its investments in accordance with the requirements of the 1940 Act. Under the 1940 Act, "Control Investments" are defined as investments in companies in which we own more than 25% of the voting securities or maintain greater than 50% of the board representation. Under the 1940 Act, "Affiliated Investments" are defined as those non-control investments in companies in which we own between 5% and 25% of the voting securities. Under the 1940 Act, "Non-affiliated Investments" are defined as investments that are neither Control Investments or Affiliated Investments.

Investment Valuation

The fair value of the Company's assets and liabilities which qualify as financial instruments under ASC 825 (previously, SFAS No. 107, "Disclosure About Fair Value of Financial Instruments"), approximates the carrying amounts presented in the consolidated statements of assets and liabilities.

Investments for which market quotations are readily available are fair valued at such market quotations obtained from independent third party pricing services and market makers subject to any decision by our board of directors to make a fair value determination to reflect significant events affecting the value of these investments. We value investments for which market quotations are not readily available at fair value as determined, in good faith, by our board of directors based on input from our Manager, our audit committee and, if our board or audit committee so request, a third party independent valuation firm. Determinations of fair value may involve subjective judgments and estimates. The types of factors that may be considered in a fair value pricing include the nature and realizable value of any collateral, the portfolio company's ability to make payments, market yield trend analysis, the markets in which the portfolio company does business, comparison to publicly traded companies, discounted cash flow and other relevant factors.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Note 2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

We undertake a multi-step valuation process each quarter when valuing investments for which market quotations are not readily available, as described below:

- Each investment is initially valued by the responsible investment professionals and preliminary valuation conclusions are documented and discussed with our senior management; and
- An independent valuation firm engaged by our board of directors reviews at least one quarter of these preliminary valuations each quarter so that the valuation of each investment for which market quotes are not readily available is reviewed by the independent valuation firm at least annually.

In addition, all our investments are subject to the following valuation process.

- The audit committee of our board of directors reviews each preliminary valuation and our investment adviser and independent valuation firm (if applicable) will supplement the preliminary valuation to reflect any comments provided by the audit committee; and
- Our board of directors discuss the valuations and determine the fair value of each investment, in good faith, based on the input of our investment adviser, independent valuation firm (if applicable) and audit committee.

Our equity investment in GSC Investment Corp. CLO 2007, Ltd. ("GSCIC CLO") is carried at fair value, which is based on a discounted cash flow model that utilizes prepayment, re-investment and loss assumptions based on historical experience and projected performance, economic factors, the characteristics of the underlying cash flow, and comparable yields for similar CLO equity, when available, as determined by our investment advisor and recommended to our board of directors.

Because such valuations, and particularly valuations of private investments and private companies, are inherently uncertain, they may fluctuate over short periods of time and may be based on estimates. The determination of fair value by our board of directors may differ materially from the values that would have been used if a ready market for these investments existed. Our net asset value could be materially affected if the determinations regarding the fair value of our investments were materially higher or lower than the values that we ultimately realize upon the disposal of such investments.

We account for derivative financial instruments in accordance with ASC 815 (previously, SFAS No. 133, "Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities"). ASC 815 requires recognizing all derivative instruments as either assets or liabilities on the consolidated statement of assets and liabilities at fair value. The Company values derivative contracts at the closing fair value provided by the counterparty. Changes in the values of derivative contracts are included in the consolidated statement of operations.

Investment Transactions and Income Recognition

Purchases and sales of investments and the related realized gains or losses are recorded on a trade-date basis. Interest income, adjusted for amortization of premium and accretion of discount, is recorded on an accrual basis to the extent that such amounts are expected to be collected. The Company stops accruing interest on its investments when it is determined that interest is no longer collectible. If any cash is received after it is determined that interest is no longer collectible, we treat the cash as payment on the principal balance until the entire principal balance has been repaid, before any interest income is recognized. Discounts and premiums on investments purchased are accreted/amortized over the

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Note 2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

life of the respective investment using the effective yield method. The amortized cost of investments represents the original cost adjusted for the accretion of discounts and amortizations of premium on investments.

Loans are generally placed on non-accrual status when there is reasonable doubt that principal or interest will be collected. Accrued interest is generally reversed when a loan is placed on non-accrual status. Interest payments received on non-accrual loans may be recognized as a reduction in principal depending upon management's judgment regarding collectability. Non-accrual loans are restored to accrual status when past due principal and interest is paid and, in management's judgment, are likely to remain current. The Company may make exceptions to this if the loan has sufficient collateral value and is in the process of collection.

Interest income on our investment in GSCIC CLO is recorded using the effective interest method in accordance with the provision of ASC 325 (previously, EITF 99-20), based on the anticipated yield and the estimated cash flows over the projected life of the investment. Yields are revised when there are changes in actual or estimated cash flows due to changes in prepayments and/or re-investments, credit losses or asset pricing. Changes in estimated yield are recognized as an adjustment to the estimated yield over the remaining life of the investment from the date the estimated yield was changed.

Paid-in-Kind Interest

The Company includes in income certain amounts that it has not yet received in cash, such as contractual paid-in-kind interest ("PIK"), which represents contractually deferred interest added to the investment balance that is generally due at maturity. We stop accruing PIK if we do not expect the issuer to be able to pay all principal and interest when due.

Organizational Expenses

Organizational expenses consist principally of professional fees incurred in connection with the organization of the Company and have been expensed as incurred.

Deferred Credit Facility Financing Costs

Financing costs incurred in connection with each respective credit facility have been deferred and are being amortized using the straight line method over the life of each respective facility.

Indemnifications

In the ordinary course of its business, the Company may enter into contracts or agreements that contain indemnifications or warranties. Future events could occur that lead to the execution of these provisions against the Company. Based on its history and experience, management feels that the likelihood of such an event is remote.

Income Taxes

The Company has filed an election to be treated for tax purposes as a RIC under Subchapter M of the Code and, among other things, intends to make the requisite distributions to its stockholders

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Note 2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

which will relieve the Company from federal income taxes. Therefore, no provision has been recorded for federal income taxes.

In order to qualify as a RIC, among other requirements, the Company is required to timely distribute to its stockholders at least 90% of its investment company taxable income, as defined by the Code, for each fiscal tax year. The Company will be subject to a nondeductible U.S. federal excise tax of 4% on undistributed income if we do not distribute at least 98.2% of our ordinary income in any calendar year and 98% of our capital gain net income for each one-year period ending on October 31.

Depending on the level of taxable income earned in a tax year, we may choose to carry forward taxable income in excess of current year dividend distributions into the next tax year and pay a 4% excise tax on such income, as required. To the extent that the Company determines that its estimated current year annual taxable income will be in excess of estimated current year dividend distributions, the Company accrues excise tax, if any, on estimated excess taxable income as taxable income is earned. For the years ended February 28, 2010 and 2009, provisions of \$27,445 and \$140,322, respectively were recorded for federal excise taxes and as of each respective year end date the amounts remained unpaid and included in accounts payable on the accompanying consolidated statement of assets and liabilities. The \$27,445 payable remains unpaid and the \$140,322 payable has been subsequently paid.

We adopted FASB Interpretation No. 48, *Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes, an interpretation of FASB Statement No. 109*, which is codified in FASB ASC Topic 740, *Income Taxes* ("ASC 740") on February 28, 2008. ASC 740 clarifies the accounting for income taxes by prescribing the minimum recognition threshold that an uncertain tax position is required to meet before tax benefits associated with such uncertain tax position are recognized in the consolidated financial statements. Our adoption of ASC 740 did not require a cumulative effect adjustment to the February 28, 2008 undistributed net realized earnings. We classify interest and penalties, if any, related to unrecognized tax benefits as a component of provision for income taxes.

Based on our analysis of our tax position, we concluded that we did not have any uncertain tax positions that met the recognition or measurement criteria of ASC 740. We did not have any unrecognized tax benefits as of both February 28, 2010 and February 28, 2009.

The Company files federal and state tax returns. The federal and state tax returns for fiscal years 2008 through 2010 remain subject to examination by the IRS and state and local tax authorities.

Dividends

Dividends to common stockholders are recorded on the ex-dividend date. The amount to be paid out as a dividend is determined by the board of directors. Net realized capital gains, if any, are generally distributed at least annually, although we may decide to retain such capital gains for reinvestment.

The Company has adopted a dividend reinvestment plan that provides for reinvestment of our dividend distributions on behalf of our stockholders unless a stockholder elects to receive cash. As a result, if our board of directors authorizes, and we declare, a cash dividend, then our stockholders who have not "opted out" of our dividend reinvestment plan will have their cash dividends automatically reinvested in additional shares of our common stock, rather than receiving the cash dividends. If the Company's common stock is trading below net asset value at the time of valuation, the plan

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Note 2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

administrator will receive the dividend or distribution in cash and will purchase common stock in the open market, on the New York Stock Exchange or elsewhere, for the account of each Participant.

New Accounting Pronouncements

In May 2009, the FASB issued ASC 855 (previously, SFAS No. 165, "Subsequent Events"), which addresses accounting and disclosure requirements related to subsequent events. ASC 855 requires management to evaluate subsequent events through the date the financial statements are either issued or available to be issued. ASC 855 is effective for interim or annual financial periods ending after June 15, 2009 and should be applied prospectively. The adoption of ASC 855 did not have a material effect on our financial condition or results of operations.

In June 2009, the FASB issued SFAS No. 166, "Accounting for Transfers of Financial Assets—an amendment of FASB Statement No. 140", ("SFAS No. 166") which amends the derecognition guidance in SFAS No. 140, "Accounting for Transfers and Servicing of Financial Assets and Extinguishments of Liabilities", eliminates the concept of a "qualifying special-purpose entity" ("QSPE") and requires more information about transfers of financial assets, including securitization transactions as well as a company's continuing exposure to the risks related to transferred financial assets. SFAS No. 166 is now codified in ASC 860. The amended requirements are effective for financial asset transfers occurring after the beginning of an entity's first fiscal year that begins after November 15, 2009 and early adoption is prohibited. The Company is currently evaluating the impact on our interim consolidated financial statements of adopting ASC 860.

In January 2010, the FASB issued ASU No. 2010-06, *Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures* ("ASU 2010-06"), which amends ASC 820 and requires additional disclosure related to recurring and non-recurring fair value measurement in respect of transfers in and out of Level 1 and 2 and activity in Level 3 fair value measurements. The update also clarifies existing disclosure about inputs and valuation techniques. ASU 2010-06 is effective for interim and annual periods beginning after December 15, 2009, except for disclosures related to activity in Level 3 fair value measurements which are effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2010 and for interim periods within those fiscal year. Management is currently evaluating the impact on our consolidated financial statements of adopting ASU 2010-06.

Risk Management

In the ordinary course of its business, the Company manages a variety of risks, including market risk and credit risk. Market risk is the risk of potential adverse changes to the value of investments because of changes in market conditions such as interest rate movements and volatility in investment prices.

Credit risk is the risk of default or non-performance by portfolio companies equivalent to the investment's carrying amount.

The Company is also exposed to credit risk related to maintaining all of its cash and cash equivalents including those in securitization accounts at a major financial institution and credit risk related to the derivative counterparty.

The Company has investments in lower rated and comparable quality unrated high yield bonds and bank loans. Investments in high yield investments are accompanied by a greater degree of credit risk.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Note 2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

The risk of loss due to default by the issuer is significantly greater for holders of high yield securities, because such investments are generally unsecured and are often subordinated to other creditors of the issuer.

Note 3. Going Concern

As of February 28, 2010, the Company remained in default on its Revolving Facility (see Note 8) and as a result of the default, our lender has the right to accelerate repayment of the outstanding indebtedness and to foreclose and liquidate the collateral pledged thereunder. Acceleration of the outstanding indebtedness and/or liquidation of the collateral would have a material adverse effect on our liquidity, financial condition and operations. The deleveraging of the Company may significantly impair the Company's ability to effectively operate. There is no assurance that we will have sufficient funds available to pay in full the total amount of obligations that would become due as a result of such acceleration or that we will be able to obtain additional or alternative financing to pay or refinance any such accelerated obligations. However, we continue to believe that we will have adequate liquidity to continue to fund our operations and the interest payments on our outstanding debt, including any default interest.

On April 14, 2010 the Company entered into a definitive agreement with Saratoga Investment Advisors, LLC ("Saratoga") and CLO Partners LLC ("CLO Partners") and announced a \$55 million recapitalization plan to cure the debt default. The recapitalization plan includes Saratoga and CLO Partners purchasing approximately 9.8 million shares of common stock of GSC Investment Corp. for \$1.52 per share pursuant to a definitive stock purchase agreement and a commitment from Madison Capital Funding LLC to provide the Company with a \$40 million senior secured revolving credit facility. Upon the closing of the transaction, the Company will immediately borrow funds under the new credit facility that, when added to the \$15 million equity investment, will be sufficient to repay the full amount of the Company's existing debt and to provide the Company with working capital thereafter. The plan is subject to shareholder approval.

A fundamental principle of the preparation of financial statements in accordance with GAAP is the assumption that an entity will continue in existence as a going concern, which contemplates continuity of operations and the realization of assets and settlement of liabilities occurring in the ordinary course of business. This principle is applicable to all entities except for entities in liquidation or entities for which liquidation appears imminent. In accordance with this requirement, our policy is to prepare our consolidated financial statements on a going concern basis unless we intend to liquidate or have no other alternative but to liquidate. Our consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis and do not reflect any adjustments that might specifically result from the outcome of this uncertainty or our debt restructuring activities.

Note 4. Investments

The Company values all investments in accordance with ASC 820 "Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures" ("ASC 820") (previously, SFAS No. 157, "Fair Value Measurements"). ASC 820 requires enhanced disclosures about assets and liabilities that are measured and reported at fair value. As defined in ASC 820, fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Note 4. Investments (Continued)

ASC 820 provides guidance for estimating fair value when the volume and level of activity for the asset or liability have significantly decreased when compared with normal market activity for the asset or liability, and identifying transactions that are not orderly. In those circumstances, further analysis and/or significant adjustment to the transaction or quoted prices may be required at the measurement date under current market conditions.

ASC 820 establishes a hierarchal disclosure framework which prioritizes and ranks the level of market price observability of inputs used in measuring investments at fair value. Market price observability is affected by a number of factors, including the type of investment and the characteristics specific to the investment. Investments with readily available active quoted prices or for which fair value can be measured from actively quoted prices generally will have a higher degree of market price observability and a lesser degree of judgment used in measuring fair value.

Based on the observability of the inputs used in the valuation techniques the Company is required to provide the following information according to the fair value hierarchy. The fair value hierarchy ranks the quality and reliability of the inputs used to determine fair values. Investments carried at fair value are classified and disclosed in one of the following three categories:

- Level 1—Valuations based on quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the Company has the ability to access.
- Level 2—Valuations based on inputs other than quoted prices in active markets, which are either directly or indirectly observable.
- Level 3—Valuations based on inputs that are unobservable and significant to the overall fair value measurement. The inputs into the determination of fair value may require significant management judgment or estimation. Such information may be the result of consensus pricing information or broker quotes which include a disclaimer that the broker would not be held to such a price in an actual transaction. The non-binding nature of consensus pricing and/or quotes accompanied by disclaimer would result in classification as Level III information, assuming no additional corroborating evidence.

In addition to using the above inputs in investment valuations, we continue to employ the valuation policy approved by our board of directors that is consistent with ASC 820 (see Note 2). Consistent with our valuation policy, we evaluate the source of inputs, including any markets in which our investments are trading, in determining fair value.

The following table presents fair value measurements of investments as of February 28, 2010 (dollars in thousands):

	Fair Value Measurements Using			Total
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
Non-control/non-affiliate investments	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 72,675	\$ 72,675
Control investments	—	—	16,698	16,698
Affiliate investments	—	—	—	—
Total investments at fair value	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 89,373</u>	<u>\$ 89,373</u>

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Note 4. Investments (Continued)

The following table presents fair value measurements of investments as of February 28, 2009 (dollars in thousands):

	Fair Value Measurements Using			Total
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
Non-control/non-affiliate investments	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 96,463	\$ 96,463
Control investments	—	—	22,439	22,439
Affiliate investments	—	—	10	10
Total investments at fair value	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 118,912	\$ 118,912

The following table provides a reconciliation of the beginning and ending balances for investments that use Level 3 inputs for the year ended February 28, 2010 (dollars in thousands):

	Non-control/ non-affiliate	Investments Control	Affiliate Investments	Total
Balance as of February 28, 2009	\$ 96,464	\$ 22,438	\$ 10	\$ 118,912
Net unrealized losses	(4,447)	(5,068)	(10)	(9,525)
Purchases and other adjustments to cost	1,825	—	—	1,825
Sales and redemptions	(14,513)	(672)	—	(15,185)
Net realized loss from investments	(6,654)	—	—	(6,654)
Balance as of February 28, 2010	\$ 72,675	\$ 16,698	\$ —	\$ 89,373

Purchases and other adjustments to cost include purchases of new investments at cost, effects of refinancing/restructuring, accretion/amortization of income from discount/premium on debt securities, and PIK.

Sale and redemptions represent net proceeds received from investments sold during the year.

Net transfers in and/or out represent existing investments that were either previously categorized as another level and the inputs to the model became unobservable or investments that were previously classified as the lowest significant input became observable during the period. These investments transfers are recorded at their end of period fair values.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Note 4. Investments (Continued)

The composition of our investments as of February 28, 2010, at amortized cost and fair value were as follows (dollars in thousands):

	Investments at Amortized Cost	Investments at Fair Value	Fair Value Percentage of Total Portfolio
First lien term loans	\$ 18,936	\$ 16,653	18.6%
Second lien term loans	41,264	20,267	22.7
Senior secured notes	33,416	27,742	31.0
Unsecured notes	20,306	5,690	6.4
Structured Finance Securities	29,233	16,698	18.7
Common stock/equities	3,756	2,323	2.6
Limited partnership interest	—	—	—
Total	<u>\$ 146,911</u>	<u>\$ 89,373</u>	<u>100.0%</u>

The composition of our investments as of February 28, 2009, at amortized cost and fair value were as follows (dollars in thousands):

	Investments at Amortized Cost	Investments at Fair Value	Fair Value Percentage of Total Portfolio
First lien term loans	\$ 24,901	\$ 17,117	14.4%
Second lien term loans	57,558	41,043	34.5
Senior secured notes	35,780	25,832	21.7
Unsecured notes	18,782	12,381	10.4
Structured Finance Securities	29,905	22,341	18.8
Common stock/equities	—	—	—
Limited partnership interest	—	198	0.2
Total	<u>\$ 166,926</u>	<u>\$ 118,912</u>	<u>100.0%</u>

Note 5. Investment in GSC Investment Corp. CLO 2007, Ltd.

On January 22, 2008, we invested \$30 million in all of the outstanding subordinated notes of GSC Investment Corp. CLO 2007, Ltd., a \$400 million CLO managed by us that invests primarily in senior secured loans. Additionally, we entered into a collateral management agreement with GSCIC CLO pursuant to which we will act as collateral manager to it. In return for our collateral management services, we are entitled to a senior collateral management fee of 0.10% and a subordinate collateral management fee of 0.40% of the outstanding principal amount of GSCIC CLO's assets, to be paid quarterly to the extent of available proceeds. We are also entitled to an incentive management fee equal to 20% of excess cash flow to the extent the GSCIC CLO subordinated notes receive an internal rate of return equal to or greater than 12%. For the years ended February 28, 2010 and 2009 and February 29, 2008 we accrued \$2.1, \$2.0 and \$0.6 million in management fee income, respectively and \$2.4, \$4.4 and \$0.3 million in interest income, respectively, from GSCIC CLO. We did not accrue any amounts related to the incentive management fee as the 12% hurdle rate has not yet been achieved.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Note 6. Income Taxes

The Company intends to operate so as to qualify to be taxed as a RIC under Subchapter M of the Code and, as such, will not be subject to federal income tax on the portion of taxable income and gains distributed to stockholders.

The Company owns 100% of GSCIC CLO, an Exempted Company incorporated in the Cayman Islands. For financial reporting purposes, the GSCIC CLO is not included as part of the consolidated financial statements. For federal income tax purposes, the Company has requested and received approval from the Internal Revenue Service to treat the GSCIC CLO as a disregarded entity. As such, for federal income tax purposes and for purposes of meeting the RIC qualification and diversification tests, the results of operations of the GSCIC CLO are included with those of the Company.

To qualify as a RIC, the Company is required to meet certain income and asset diversification tests in addition to distributing at least 90% of its investment company taxable income, as defined by the Code. Because federal income tax regulations differ from GAAP, distributions in accordance with tax regulations may differ from net investment income and realized gains recognized for financial reporting purposes. Differences may be permanent or temporary in nature. Permanent differences are reclassified among capital accounts in the financial statements to reflect their tax character. Differences in classification may also result from the treatment of short-term gains as ordinary income for tax purposes. As of February 28, 2010 and 2009, the Company reclassified for book purposes amounts arising from permanent book/tax differences primarily related to nondeductible excise tax, meals & entertainment, market discount, interest income with respect to the GSCIC CLO which is consolidated for tax purposes, and the tax character of distributions as follows (dollars in thousands):

	February 28, 2010	February 28, 2009
Accumulated net investment income/(loss)	\$ 449	\$ 381
Accumulated net realized gains (losses) on investments	1,213	(1,106)
Additional paid-in-capital	(1,662)	725

For income tax purposes, distributions paid to shareholders are reported as ordinary income, return of capital, long term capital gains or a combination thereof. The tax character of distributions paid for the years ended December 31, 2009 was as follows (dollars in thousands):

	December 31, 2009	December 31, 2008
Ordinary Income	\$ 15,132	\$ 8,540
Capital gains	—	—
Return of capital	—	—
Total	<u>\$ 15,132</u>	<u>\$ 8,540</u>

For federal income tax purposes, as of February 28, 2010, the aggregate gross unrealized appreciation for all securities in which there is an excess of value over tax cost is \$17.3 million and the aggregate gross unrealized depreciation for all securities in which there is an excess of tax cost over value is \$78.8 million. The aggregate cost of securities for federal income tax purposes is \$481.3 million.

At February 28, 2010 and 2009, the components of accumulated losses on a tax basis as detailed below differ from the amounts reflected per the Company's consolidated statements of assets and

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Note 6. Income Taxes (Continued)

liabilities by temporary book/tax differences primarily arising from the consolidation of the GSCIC CLO for tax purposes, market discount and original issue discount income, interest income accrual on defaulted bonds, write-off of investments, and amortization of organizational expenditures (dollars in thousands).

	February 28, 2010	February 28, 2009
Post October loss deferred	\$ (4,560)	\$ —
Accumulated capital losses	(17,306)	(3,195)
Other temporary differences	(2,208)	(119)
Undistributed ordinary income	3,950	6,312
Unrealized depreciation	(61,539)	(146,540)
Components of accumulated losses	<u>\$ (81,663)</u>	<u>\$ (143,542)</u>

Post-October losses represent losses realized on investments from November 1, 2009 to February 28, 2010, in accordance with federal income tax regulations, the Company has elected to defer and treat as having arisen in the following fiscal year.

The Company has incurred capital losses of \$14.1 and \$3.2 million for the years ended February 28, 2010 and 2009. Such capital losses will be available to offset future capital gains if any and if unused, will expire on February 28, 2018 and 2017.

Management has analyzed the Company's tax positions taken on federal income tax returns for all open years (fiscal years 2008-2010), and has concluded that no provision for uncertain income tax positions is required in the Company's financial statements.

Note 7. Agreements

On March 21, 2007, the Company entered into an investment advisory and management agreement (the "Management Agreement") with GSC Group, our investment advisor. The initial term of the Management Agreement is two years, with automatic, one-year renewals at the end of each year subject to certain approvals by our board of directors and/or our stockholders. Pursuant to the Management Agreement, our investment adviser implements our business strategy on a day-to-day basis and performs certain services for us, subject to oversight by our board of directors. Our investment adviser is responsible for, among other duties, determining investment criteria, sourcing, analyzing and executing investments transactions, asset sales, financings and performing asset management duties. Under the Management Agreement, we have agreed to pay our investment adviser a management fee for investment advisory and management services consisting of a base management fee and an incentive fee.

The base management fee of 1.75% is calculated based on the average value of our total assets (other than cash or cash equivalents but including assets purchased with borrowed funds) at the end of the two most recently completed fiscal quarters, and appropriately adjusted for any share issuances or repurchases during the applicable fiscal quarter.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Note 7. Agreements (Continued)

The incentive fee consists of the following two parts:

The first, payable quarterly in arrears, equals 20% of our pre-incentive fee net investment income (not including excise taxes), expressed as a rate of return on the value of the net assets at the end of the immediately preceding quarter, that exceeds a 1.875% quarterly (7.5% annualized) hurdle rate measured as of the end of each fiscal quarter. Under this provision, in any fiscal quarter, our investment adviser receives no incentive fee unless our pre-incentive fee net investment income, as defined above, exceeds the hurdle rate of 1.875%. Amounts received as a return of capital are not included in calculating this portion of the incentive fee. Since the hurdle rate is based on net assets, a return of less than the hurdle rate on total assets may still result in an incentive fee.

The second, payable at the end of each fiscal year equals 20% of our net realized capital gains, if any, computed net of all realized capital losses and unrealized capital depreciation, in each case on a cumulative basis, less the aggregate amount of such incentive fees paid to the investment adviser through such date.

We will defer cash payment of any incentive fee otherwise earned by our investment adviser if, during the most recent four full fiscal quarter period ending on or prior to the date such payment is to be made, the sum of (a) our aggregate distributions to our stockholders and (b) our change in net assets (defined as total assets less liabilities) (before taking into account any incentive fees payable during that period) is less than 7.5% of our net assets at the beginning of such period. These calculations will be appropriately pro rated for the first three fiscal quarters of operation and adjusted for any share issuances or repurchases during the applicable period. Such incentive fee will become payable on the next date on which such test has been satisfied for the most recent four full fiscal quarters or upon certain terminations of the investment advisory and management agreement.

For the years ended February 28, 2010 and 2009 and February 29, 2008 we incurred \$2.0, \$2.7 and \$2.9 million in base management fees and \$0.3, \$1.8 and \$0.7 million in incentive fees related to pre-incentive fee net investment income, respectively. For the years ended February 28, 2010 and 2009 and February 29, 2008, we incurred no incentive management fees related to net realized capital gains. As of February 28, 2010 and 2009, \$0.5 million and \$0.6 million of base management fees and \$2.6 million and \$2.3 million of incentive fees, respectively, were unpaid and included in management and incentive fees payable in the accompanying consolidated statement of assets and liabilities.

As of February 28, 2010, the end of the fourth quarter of fiscal year 2010, the sum of our aggregate distributions to our stockholders and our change in net assets (defined as total assets less liabilities) (before taking into account any incentive fees payable during that period) was less than 7.5% of our net assets at the beginning of the first fiscal quarter of fiscal year 2010. Accordingly, the payment of the incentive fee for the quarter ended February 28, 2010 has been deferred along with all previously deferred incentive fees. The total deferred incentive fee payable at February 28, 2010 and 2009 were \$2.6 million and \$2.3 million, respectively.

On March 21, 2007, the Company entered into a separate administration agreement (the "Administration Agreement") with GSC Group, pursuant to which GSC Group, as our administrator, has agreed to furnish us with the facilities and administrative services necessary to conduct our day-to-day operations and provide managerial assistance on our behalf to those portfolio companies to

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Note 7. Agreements (Continued)

which we are required to provide such assistance. Our allocable portion is based on the proportion that our total assets bears to the total assets or a subset of total assets administered by our administrator.

For the years ended February 28, 2010 and 2009 and February 29, 2008 we expensed \$0.7, \$1.0 and \$0.9 million of administrator expenses, respectively, pertaining to bookkeeping, record keeping and other administrative services provided to the Company in addition to our allocable portion of rent and other overhead related expenses. GSC Group has agreed not to be reimbursed by the Company for any expenses incurred in performing its obligations under the Administration Agreement until the Company's total assets exceeds \$500 million. Additionally, the Company's requirement to reimburse GSC Group is capped such that the amounts payable, together with the Company's other operating expenses, will not exceed an amount equal to 1.5% per annum of the Company's net assets attributable to the Company's common stock. Accordingly, for the years ended February 28, 2010 and 2009 and February 29, 2008, we have recorded \$0.7, \$1.0 and \$1.8 million in expense waiver and reimbursement, respectively, under the Administration Agreement in the accompanying consolidated statement of operations.

On March 23, 2007, the Manager provided the Company with a Notification of Fee Reimbursement (the "Expense Reimbursement Agreement"). The Expense Reimbursement Agreement provides for the Manager to reimburse the Company for operating expenses to the extent that our total annual operating expenses (other than investment advisory and management fees, interest and credit facility expenses, and organizational expense) exceed an amount equal to 1.55% of our net assets attributable to common stock. The Manager is not entitled to recover any reimbursements under this agreement in future periods. The term of the Expense Reimbursement Agreement is for a period of 12 months beginning March 23, 2007 and for each twelve months period thereafter unless otherwise agreed by the Manager and the Company. On April 15, 2008, the Manager and the Company agreed not to extend the agreement for an additional twelve month period and terminated the Expense Reimbursement Agreement as of March 23, 2008. For the years ended February 28, 2009 and February 29, 2008, we recorded \$49,715 and \$0.9 million in expense waiver and reimbursement, respectively under the Expense Reimbursement Agreement in the accompanying consolidated statement of operations.

Note 8. Borrowings

As a BDC, we are only allowed to employ leverage to the extent that our asset coverage, as defined in the 1940 Act, equals at least 200% after giving effect to such leverage. The amount of leverage that we employ at any time depends on our assessment of the market and other factors at the time of any proposed borrowing.

On April 11, 2007, we formed GSC Investment Funding LLC ("GSC Funding"), a wholly owned consolidated subsidiary of the Company, through which we entered into a revolving securitized credit facility (the "Revolving Facility") with Deutsche Bank AG, as administrative agent, under which we may borrow up to \$100 million. A significant percentage of our total assets have been pledged under the Revolving Facility to secure our obligations thereunder. Under the Revolving Facility, funds are borrowed from or through certain lenders at prevailing commercial paper rates or, if the commercial paper market is at any time unavailable, at prevailing LIBOR rates, plus 0.70% payable monthly. As of February 28, 2010 and 2009, there was \$37.0 million and \$59.0 million outstanding under the Revolving Facility, respectively. For the years ended February 28, 2010 and 2009 and February 29, 2008, we

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Note 8. Borrowings (Continued)

recorded \$3.5, \$2.4 and \$4.0 million of interest expense and \$0.6, \$0.2 and \$0.2 million of amortization of deferred financing costs related to the Revolving Facility, respectively. For the years ended February 28, 2010 and 2009 and February 29, 2008 the interest rates on the outstanding borrowings ranged from 1.37% to 9.25%, 1.50% to 5.22% and 4.45% to 6.62%, respectively.

On May 1, 2007, we formed GSC Investment Funding II LLC ("GSC Funding II"), a wholly owned consolidated subsidiary of the Company, through which we entered into a \$25.7 million term securitized credit facility (the "Term Facility" and, together with the Revolving Facility, the "Facilities") with Deutsche Bank AG, as administrative agent, which was fully drawn at closing. A significant percentage of our total assets were pledged under the Term Facility to secure our obligations thereunder. The Term Facility bears interest at prevailing commercial paper rates or, if the commercial paper market is at any time unavailable, at prevailing LIBOR rates, plus 0.70%, payable quarterly. For the year ended February 29, 2008, we recorded \$0.6 million of interest expense and \$0.3 of amortization of deferred financing costs related to the Term Facility.

Each of the Facilities contain limitations as to how borrowed funds may be used, such as restrictions on industry concentrations, asset size, payment frequency and status, average life, collateral interests and investment ratings. The Facilities also include certain requirements relating to portfolio performance the violation of which could result in the early amortization of the Facilities, limit further advances (in the case of the Revolving Facility) and, in some cases, result in an event of default, allowing the lenders to accelerate repayment of amounts owed thereunder.

On December 12, 2007, the Company consolidated its Facilities by using the proceeds of a draw under the Revolving Facility to repay and terminate the Term Facility and transferring all assets in GSC Funding II to GSC Funding. The Company's aggregate indebtedness and cost of funding were unchanged as a result of this consolidation.

In March 2009 we amended the Revolving Credit Facility to increase the portion of the portfolio that can be invested in "CCC" rated investments in return for an increased interest rate and expedited amortization. As a result of these transactions, we expected to have additional cushion under our Borrowing Base (as defined below) that would allow us to better manage our capital in times of declining asset prices and market dislocation. If we are not able to obtain new sources of financing, however, we expect our portfolio will gradually de-lever as principal payments are received, which may negatively impact our net investment income and ability to pay dividends.

At February 28, 2010 and 2009 we had \$37.0 million and \$59.0 million in borrowings under the Revolving Facility, respectively. The actual amount that may be outstanding at any given time (the "Borrowing Base") is dependent upon the amount and quality of the collateral securing the Revolving Facility. Our Borrowing Base was \$1.7 million at February 28, 2010 versus \$59.9 million at February 28, 2009. The decline in our Borrowing Base in fiscal year 2010 is mainly attributable to the decline in the value of the pledged collateral and the downgrade of certain public ratings or private credit estimates of the pledged collateral.

For purposes of determining the Borrowing Base, most assets are assigned the values set forth in our most recent quarterly report filed with the SEC. Accordingly, the February 28, 2010 Borrowing Base relies upon the valuations set forth in the quarterly report for the quarter ended November 30, 2009. The valuations presented in this annual report will not be incorporated into the Borrowing Base until after this report is filed with the SEC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Note 8. Borrowings (Continued)

On July 30, 2009 we exceeded the permissible borrowing limit for 30 consecutive days, resulting in an event of default under our Revolving Facility that is continuing. As a result of this event of default, our lender has the right to accelerate repayment of the outstanding indebtedness under and Revolving Facility and to foreclose and liquidate the collateral pledged thereunder. Acceleration of the outstanding indebtedness and/or liquidation of the collateral would have a material adverse effect on our liquidity, financial condition and operations. As a result of the continuing default, the Company may be forced to sell its investments to raise funds to repay outstanding amounts. Such forced sales may result in values that could be less than carrying values reported in these financial statements. The deleveraging of the Company may significantly impair the Company's ability to effectively operate. Please see Part I, Item 1A. "Risk Factors—An event of default under the Revolving Facility may lead to a forced liquidation of the pledged assets that may yield less than the fair value of the assets" for more information. Our lender has elected not to accelerate the obligation to date, but has reserved the right to do so.

During the continuance of an event of default, the interest rate on the Revolving Facility is increased from the commercial paper rate plus 4.00% to the greater of the commercial paper rate and our lender's prime rate plus 4.00% plus a default rate of 2.00% or, if the commercial paper market is unavailable, the greater of the prevailing LIBOR rates and our lender's prime rate plus 6.00% plus a default rate of 3.00%.

Note 9. Interest Rate Cap Agreements

In April and May 2007, pursuant to the requirements of the Facilities, GSC Funding and GSC Funding II entered into interest rate cap agreements with Deutsche Bank AG with notional amounts of \$34 million and \$60.9 million at costs of \$75,000, and \$44,000, respectively. In May 2007 GSC Funding increased the notional under its agreement from \$34 million to \$40 million for an additional cost of \$12,000. The agreements expire in February 2014 and November 2013 respectively. These interest rate caps are treated as free-standing derivatives under ASC 815 and are presented at their fair value on the consolidated statement of assets and liabilities in their fair value are included on the consolidated statement of operations.

The agreements provide for a payment to the Company in the event LIBOR exceeds 8%, mitigating our exposure to increases in LIBOR. With respect to calculating the payments under these agreements, the notional amount is determined based on a pre-determined schedule set forth in the respective agreements which provides for a reduction in the notional at specified dates until the maturity of the agreements. As of February 28, 2010 we did not receive any such payments as the LIBOR has not exceeded 8%. At February 28, 2010, the total notional outstanding for the interest rate caps was \$65.6 million with an aggregate fair value of \$0.04 million, which is recorded in outstanding interest cap at fair value on the Company's consolidated statement of assets and liabilities. For the years ended February, 28, 2010 and 2009, and February 29, 2008, the Company recorded \$2,634 of unrealized appreciation, \$37,221 of unrealized depreciation and \$54,226 of unrealized depreciation, respectively, on derivatives in the consolidated statement of operations related to the change in the fair value of the interest rate cap agreements.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Note 9. Interest Rate Cap Agreements (Continued)

The table below summarizes our interest rate cap agreements as of February 28, 2010 (dollars in thousands):

<u>Instrument</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Notional</u>	<u>Interest Rate</u>	<u>Maturity</u>	<u>Fair Value</u>
Interest Rate Cap	Free Standing Derivative	\$ 39,184	8.0%	Feb 2014	\$ 30
Interest Rate Cap	Free Standing Derivative	26,433	8.0	Nov 2013	12
Net fair value					<u>\$ 42</u>

The table below summarizes our interest rate cap agreements as of February 28, 2009 (dollars in thousands):

<u>Instrument</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Notional</u>	<u>Interest Rate</u>	<u>Maturity</u>	<u>Fair Value</u>
Interest Rate Cap	Free Standing Derivative	\$ 40,000	8.0%	Feb 2014	\$ 28
Interest Rate Cap	Free Standing Derivative	26,433	8.0	Nov 2013	12
Net fair value					<u>\$ 40</u>

Note 10. Directors Fees

The independent directors receive an annual fee of \$40,000. They also receive \$2,500 plus reimbursement of reasonable out-of-pocket expenses incurred in connection with attending each board meeting and receive \$1,000 plus reimbursement of reasonable out-of-pocket expenses incurred in connection with attending each committee meeting. In addition, the chairman of the Audit Committee receives an annual fee of \$5,000 and the chairman of each other committee receives an annual fee of \$2,000 for their additional services in these capacities. In addition, we have purchased directors' and officers' liability insurance on behalf of our directors and officers. Independent directors have the option to receive their directors' fees in the form of our common stock issued at a price per share equal to the greater of net asset value or the market price at the time of payment. No compensation is paid to directors who are "interested persons." For the years ended February 28, 2010 and 2009 and February 29, 2008 we accrued \$0.3, \$0.3 and \$0.3 million for directors fees expense, respectively and \$25,432, \$18,017 and \$13,226 for reimbursement of out-of-pocket expenses, respectively. As of February 28, 2010 and 2009, \$54,000 and \$5,250 in directors fees expense were unpaid and included in accounts payable and accrued expenses in the consolidated statements of assets and liabilities. As of February 28, 2010, we had not issued any common stock to our directors as compensation for their services.

Note 11. Stockholders' Equity

On May 16, 2006, GSC Group capitalized the LLC, by contributing \$1,000 in exchange for 67 shares, constituting all of the issued and outstanding shares of the LLC.

On March 20, 2007, the Company issued 959,955 and 81,362 shares of common stock, priced at \$15.00 per share, to GSC Group and certain individual employees of GSC Group, respectively, in exchange for the general partnership interest and a limited partnership interest in GSC Partners CDO

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Note 11. Stockholders' Equity (Continued)

III GP, LP, collectively valued at \$15.6 million. At this time, the 67 shares owned by GSC Group in the LLC were exchanged for 67 shares of GSC Investment Corp.

On March 28, 2007, the Company completed its IPO of 7,250,000 shares of common stock, priced at \$15.00 per share, before underwriting discounts and commissions. Total proceeds received from the IPO, net of \$7.1 million in underwriter's discount and commissions, and \$1.0 million in offering costs, were \$100.7 million.

On November 13, 2009, we declared a dividend of \$1.825 per share payable on December 31, 2009. Shareholders had the option to receive payment of the dividend in cash, shares of common stock, or a combination of cash and shares of common stock, provided that the aggregate cash payable to all shareholders was limited to \$2.1 million or \$0.25 per share. Based on shareholder elections, the dividend consisted of \$2.1 million in cash and 8,648,725 of newly issued shares of common stock.

Note 12. Earnings Per Share

In accordance with the provisions of FASB ASC 260, "Earnings per Share" ("ASC 260"), basic earnings per share is computed by dividing earnings available to common shareholders by the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period. Other potentially dilutive common shares, and the related impact to earnings, are considered when calculating earnings per share on a diluted basis.

On November 13, 2009, we declared a dividend of \$1.825 per share payable on December 31, 2009. Shareholders had the option to receive payment of the dividend in cash, shares of common stock, or a combination of cash and shares of common stock, provided that the aggregate cash payable to all shareholders was limited to \$2.1 million or \$0.25 per share.

Based on shareholder elections, the dividend consisted of \$2.1 million in cash and 8,648,725 shares of common stock, or 104% of our outstanding common stock prior to the dividend payment. The amount of cash elected to be received was greater than the cash limit of 13.7% of the aggregate dividend amount, thus resulting in the payment of a combination of cash and stock to shareholders who elected to receive cash. The number of shares of common stock comprising the stock portion was calculated based on a price of \$1.5099 per share, which equaled the volume weighted average trading price per share of the common stock on December 24 and 28, 2009. The financial statements for the period ended November 30, 2009 were retroactively adjusted to reflect the increase in common stock as a result of the dividend in accordance with the provisions of ASC 505-20-550 regarding disclosure of a capital structure change after the interim balance sheet but before the release of the financial statements.

The following information sets forth the computation of the weighted average basic and diluted net decrease in net assets per share from operations for the years ended February 28, 2010 and 2009 and February 29, 2008 (dollars in thousands except per share amounts):

<u>Basic and diluted</u>	<u>February 28,</u> <u>2010</u>	<u>February 28,</u> <u>2009</u>	<u>February 29,</u> <u>2008</u>
Net decrease in net assets from operations	\$ (10,463)	\$ (21,315)	\$ (5,451)
Weighted average common shares outstanding	10,613,507	8,291,384	7,761,965
Loss per common share-basic and diluted	\$ (0.99)	\$ (2.57)	\$ (0.70)

GSC INVESTMENT CORP.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Note 13. Dividend

The following table summarizes dividends declared during the years ended February 28, 2010 and 2009 and February 29, 2008 (dollars in thousands except per share amounts):

<u>Date Declared</u>	<u>Record Date</u>	<u>Payment Date</u>	<u>Amount Per Share*</u>	<u>Total Amount</u>
November 13, 2009	November 25, 2009	December 31, 2009	\$ 1.825	\$ 15,132
Total dividends declared			\$ 1.825	\$ 15,132

<u>Date Declared</u>	<u>Record Date</u>	<u>Payment Date</u>	<u>Amount Per Share*</u>	<u>Total Amount</u>
May 22, 2008	May 30, 2008	June 13, 2008	\$ 0.39	\$ 3,234
August 19, 2008	August 29, 2008	September 15, 2008	0.39	3,234
December 8, 2008	December 18, 2008	December 29, 2008	0.25	2,072
Total dividends declared			\$ 1.03	\$ 8,540

<u>Date Declared</u>	<u>Record Date</u>	<u>Payment Date</u>	<u>Amount Per Share*</u>	<u>Total Amount</u>
May 21, 2007	May 29, 2007	June 6, 2007	\$ 0.24	\$ 1,990
August 14, 2007	August 24, 2007	August 31, 2007	0.36	2,985
November 15, 2007	November 30, 2007	December 3, 2007	0.38	3,151
December 28, 2007	January 18, 2008	January 28, 2008	0.18	1,492
February 20, 2008	February 29, 2008	March 10, 2008	0.39	3,234
Total dividends declared			\$ 1.55	\$ 12,852

* Amount per share is calculated based on the number of shares outstanding at the date of declaration.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Note 14. Financial Highlights

The following is a schedule of financial highlights for the years ended February 28, 2010 and 2009 and February 29, 2008:

<u>Per share data:</u>	February 28, 2010	February 28, 2009	February 29, 2008
Public offering cost at IPO, March 23, 2007	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 15.00
Sales load	—	—	(0.85)
Offering cost	—	—	(0.12)
Net asset value at beginning of period/IPO	8.20	11.80	14.03
Net investment income(1)	0.54	1.67	1.30
Net realized gains (losses) on investments and derivatives	(0.63)	(0.86)	0.47
Net unrealized depreciation on investments and derivatives	(0.90)	(3.38)	(2.45)*
Net decrease in stockholders' equity	(0.99)	(2.57)	(0.68)
Distributions declared from net investment income	(1.83)	(1.03)	(1.37)
Distributions declared from net realized capital gains	—	—	(0.18)
Other(5)	(2.11)	—	—
Total distributions to stockholders	(3.94)	(1.03)	(1.55)
Net asset value at end of period	\$ 3.27	\$ 8.20	\$ 11.80
Net assets at end of period	\$ 55,478,152	\$ 68,013,777	\$ 97,869,040
Shares outstanding at end of period	16,940,109	8,291,384	8,291,384
Per share market value at end of period	\$ 1.92	\$ 1.99	\$ 11.04
Total return based on market value(2)	113.10%	(70.33)%	0.45%
Total return based on net asset value(3)	(11.92)%	14.40%	10.96%

* Net unrealized depreciation on investments and derivatives per share amount includes the net loss incurred prior to the IPO.

Ratio/Supplemental data:

Ratio of net investment income net of expense waiver and reimbursement to average net assets(4)	9.12%	16.21%	9.63%
Ratio of operating expenses net of expense waiver and reimbursement to average net assets(4)	8.71%	5.94%	4.31%
Ratio of incentive management fees to average net assets	0.52%	2.05%	0.64%
Ratio of credit facility related expenses to average net assets	6.54%	3.05%	4.51%
Ratio of total expenses net of expense waiver and reimbursement to average net assets(4)	15.77%	11.04%	9.45%

- (1) Net investment income excluding expense waiver and reimbursement equals \$0.48, \$1.55 and \$1.08 per share for the years ended February 28, 2010 and 2009 and February 29, 2008, respectively.
- (2) Total annual return historical and resumes changes in share price, reinvestments of all dividends and distributions, and no sales change for the year.
- (3) Total annual return is historical and assumes changes in net assets value, reinvestments of all dividends and distributions, and no sales change for the year.
- (4) For the year ended February 28, 2010, excluding the expense waiver and reimbursement arrangement, the ratio of net investment income, operating expenses, total expenses to average net

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Note 14. Financial Highlights (Continued)

assets is 8.10%, 9.78% and 16.84%, respectively. For the year ended February 28, 2009, excluding the expense waiver and reimbursement arrangement, the ratio of net investment income, operating expenses, total expenses to average net assets is 15.19%, 7.12% and 12.23%, respectively. For the year ended February 29, 2008, excluding the expense waiver and reimbursement arrangement, the ratio of net investment income, operating expenses, total expenses to average net assets is 8.11%, 5.91% and 11.05%, respectively.

- (5) Represents the impact of the different share amounts used in calculating per share data as a result of calculating certain per share data based upon the weighted average basic shares outstanding during the period and certain per share data based on the shares outstanding as of period end.

Note 15. Related Party Transaction

On March 20, 2007, the Company issued 959,955 and 81,362 shares of common stock, priced at \$15.00 per share, to GSC Group and certain individual employees of GSC Group, respectively, in exchange for the general partnership interest and a limited partnership interest in GSC Partners CDO III GP, LP, collectively valued at \$15.6 million. Additionally, GSC Group assigned its rights to act as collateral manager for GSC Partners CDO Fund III, Limited ("CDO III") to the Company. The Company paid GSC Group \$0.1 million to acquire the rights to act as collateral manager and expected to receive collateral management fees of \$0.2 million. For the year ended February 29, 2008 we received \$0.4 million of management fee income from CDO III and received distributions of \$16.1 million from our partnership interests resulting in a realized gain of \$0.5 million. As of February 28, 2010, the fair value of the general partnership interest and limited partnership interest was zero.

On January 10, 2008, GSC Group notified our Dividend Reinvestment Plan Administrator that it was electing to receive dividends and other distributions in cash (rather than in additional shares of common stock) with respect to all shares of stock held by it and the investment funds under its control. For the year ended February 29, 2008, GSC Group received 35,911 of additional shares under the dividend reinvestment plan. As of February 28, 2010, GSC Group and its affiliates own approximately 11.4% of the outstanding common shares of the Company.

On January 22, 2008, we entered into a collateral management agreement with GSCIC CLO pursuant to which we will act as collateral manager to it. In return for our collateral management services, we are entitled to a senior collateral management fee of 0.10% and a subordinate collateral management fee of 0.40% of the outstanding principal amount of GSCIC CLO's assets, to be paid quarterly to the extent of available proceeds. We are also entitled to an incentive management fee equal to 20% of excess cash flow to the extent the GSCIC CLO subordinated notes receive an internal rate of return equal to or greater than 12%. We do not expect to enter into additional collateral management agreements in the near future.

In April 2009, our investment adviser withheld a scheduled principal amortization payment under its credit facility, resulting in a default thereunder. Since then, our investment adviser and its secured lenders have been in negotiations regarding a consensual restructuring of its obligations under such credit facility. While we are not directly affected by our investment adviser's default, if it is unable to restructure its credit facility, or an acceleration of the outstanding principal balance by the lenders occurs, the ability of the investment adviser to retain key individuals and perform its investment advisory duties for us could be significantly impaired.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Note 16. Selected Quarterly Data (Unaudited)

(\$ in thousands, except per share numbers)	2010			
	Qtr 4	Qtr 3	Qtr 2	Qtr 1
Interest and related portfolio income	\$ 3,637	\$ 3,530	\$ 3,685	\$ 4,764
Net investment income	1,201	869	1,080	2,564
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss)	(10,067)	8,258	(17,168)	2,800
Net increase (decrease) in net assets resulting from operations	(8,866)	9,128	(16,088)	5,364
Net investment income per common share at end of each quarter	\$ 0.07	\$ 0.10	\$ 0.13	\$ 0.31
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) per common share at end of each quarter	\$ (0.59)	\$ 0.91	\$ (2.07)	\$ 0.34
Dividends declared per common share	\$ —	\$ 1.825	\$ —	\$ —
Net asset value per common share	\$ 3.27	\$ 3.80	\$ 6.91	\$ 8.85

(\$ in thousands, except per share numbers)	2009			
	Qtr 4	Qtr 3	Qtr 2	Qtr 1
Interest and related portfolio income	\$ 5,476	\$ 6,361	\$ 5,835	\$ 5,715
Net investment income	3,289	3,887	3,455	3,195
Net realized and unrealized loss	(17,296)	(11,438)	(6,023)	(384)
Net increase (decrease) in net assets resulting from operations	(14,008)	(7,551)	(2,567)	2,811
Net investment income per common share at end of each quarter	\$ 0.40	\$ 0.47	\$ 0.42	\$ 0.39
Net realized and unrealized loss per common share at end of each quarter	\$ (2.09)	\$ (1.38)	\$ (0.73)	\$ (0.05)
Dividends declared per common share	\$ —	\$ 0.25	\$ 0.39	\$ 0.39
Net asset value per common share	\$ 8.20	\$ 10.14	\$ 11.05	\$ 11.75

(\$ in thousands, except per share numbers)	2008			
	Qtr 4	Qtr 3	Qtr 2	Qtr 1
Interest and related portfolio income	\$ 5,520	\$ 5,882	\$ 5,882	\$ 4,102
Net investment income	2,562	3,070	3,157	1,958
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss)	(11,972)	(2,009)	(3,939)	1,722
Net increase (decrease) in net assets resulting from operations	(9,410)	1,061	(782)	3,680
Net investment income per common share at end of each quarter	\$ 0.32	\$ 0.37	\$ 0.38	\$ 0.23
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) per common share at end of each quarter	\$ (1.46)	\$ (0.24)	\$ (0.47)	\$ 0.21
Dividends declared per common share	\$ 0.57	\$ 0.38	\$ 0.36	\$ 0.24
Net asset value per common share	\$ 11.80	\$ 13.51	\$ 13.76	\$ 14.21

Note 17. Subsequent Events

There have been no subsequent events that occurred during such period that would require disclosure in this Form 10-K or would be required to be recognized in the consolidated financial statements as of and for the years then ended, except as disclosed below.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Note 17. Subsequent Events (Continued)

On March 2, 2010 the Company received a full par redemption of \$0.7 million related to Affinity Group, Inc. On March 11, 2010, a portion of the proceeds from this redemption were used to make a repayment of \$0.7 million of outstanding borrowings.

On April 9, 2010 the Company received a full par redemption of \$1.8 million related to Custom Direct, Inc. On April 13, 2010, the proceeds from this redemption plus a portion of interest collections related to Elyria Foundry Company were used to make a repayment of \$1.9 million of outstanding borrowings.

On April 14, 2010 the Company entered into a definitive agreement with Saratoga Investment Advisors, LLC ("Saratoga") and CLO Partners LLC ("CLO Partners") and announced a \$55 million recapitalization plan to cure the debt default. The recapitalization plan includes Saratoga and CLO Partners purchasing approximately 9.8 million shares of common stock of GSC Investment Corp. for \$1.52 per share pursuant to a definitive stock purchase agreement and a commitment from Madison Capital Funding LLC to provide the Company with a \$40 million senior secured revolving credit facility. Upon the closing of the transaction, the Company will immediately borrow funds under the new credit facility that, when added to the \$15 million equity investment, will be sufficient to repay the full amount of the Company's existing debt and to provide the Company with working capital thereafter. The plan is subject to shareholder approval.

On May 4, 2010 the Company received an interest payment of \$0.4 million related to McMillin Companies, LLC. On May 14, 2010, a portion of the proceeds were used to make a repayment of \$0.3 million of outstanding borrowings.

On May 13, 2010 the Company filed a Preliminary Proxy Statement on Schedule 14A related to the proposed Saratoga transaction.

1,194,873 Shares

Saratoga Investment Corp.

Common Stock

PROSPECTUS

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