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

FORM N-2

**REGISTRATION STATEMENT
UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT OF 1933**
Pre-Effective Amendment No. 1
Post-Effective Amendment No.

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And
**REGISTRATION STATEMENT UNDER THE
INVESTMENT COMPANY ACT OF 1940**
Amendment No.

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CHICAGO ATLANTIC BDC, INC.

(Exact Name of Registrant as Specified in Its Charter)

**600 Madison Avenue, Suite 1800
New York, NY 10022
(312) 625-9295**

(Address, Including Zip Code, and Telephone Number, Including Area Code, of Registrant's Principal Executive Offices)

**Peter Sack
Scott Gordon
Umesh Mahajan
Chicago Atlantic BDC, Inc.
600 Madison Avenue, Suite 1800
New York, NY 10022
(312) 625-9295**

(Name, Address, Including Zip Code, and Telephone Number, Including Area Code, of Agent For Service)

***Copies to:*
Owen J. Pinkerton, Esq.
Eversheds Sutherland (US) LLP
700 Sixth Street, NW, Suite 700
Washington, DC 20001
Tel: (202) 383-0262**

Approximate date of proposed public offering:

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

- ☐ Check box if the only securities being registered on this Form are being offered pursuant to dividend or interest reinvestment plans.
- ☒ Check box if any securities being registered on this Form will be offered on a delayed or continuous basis in reliance on Rule 415 under the Securities Act of 1933 ("Securities Act"), other than securities offered in connection with a dividend reinvestment plan.
- ☒ Check box if this Form is a registration statement pursuant to General Instruction A.2 or a post-effective amendment thereto.
- ☐ Check box if this Form is a registration statement pursuant to General Instruction B or a post-effective amendment thereto that will become effective upon filing with the Commission pursuant to Rule 462(e) under the Securities Act.
- ☐ Check box if this Form is a post-effective amendment to a registration statement filed pursuant to General Instruction B to register additional securities or additional classes of securities pursuant to Rule 413(b) under the Securities Act.

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

- ☐ when declared effective pursuant to section 8(c)

If appropriate, check the following box:

- ☐ This [post-effective] amendment designates a new effective date for a previously filed [post-effective amendment] [registration statement].
- ☐ This Form is filed to register additional securities for an offering pursuant to Rule 462(b) under the Securities Act, and the Securities Act registration statement number of the earlier effective registration statement for the same offering is:
- ☐ This Form is a post-effective amendment filed pursuant to Rule 462(c) under the Securities Act, and the Securities Act registration statement number of the earlier effective registration statement for the same offering is:
- ☐ This Form is a post-effective amendment filed pursuant to Rule 462(d) under the Securities Act, and the Securities Act registration statement number of the earlier effective registration statement for the same offering is:

Check each box that properly characterizes the Registrant:

- ☐ Registered Closed-End Fund (closed-end company that is registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940 ("Investment Company Act")).
- ☒ Business Development Company (closed-end company that intends or has elected to be regulated as a business development company under the Investment Company Act).
- ☐ Interval Fund (Registered Closed-End Fund or a Business Development Company that makes periodic repurchase offers under Rule 23c-3 under the Investment Company Act).
- ☒ A.2 Qualified (qualified to register securities pursuant to General Instruction A.2 of this Form).
- ☐ Well-Known Seasoned Issuer (as defined by Rule 405 under the Securities Act).
- ☒ Emerging Growth Company (as defined by Rule 12b-2 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 ("Exchange Act")).
- ☐ If an Emerging Growth Company, indicate by check mark if the Registrant has elected not to use the extended transition period for complying with any new or revised financial accounting standards provided pursuant to Section 7(a)(2)(B) of Securities Act.
- ☐ New Registrant (registered or regulated under the Investment Company Act for less than 12 calendar months preceding this filing).

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

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

SUBJECT TO COMPLETION, DATED August 24, 2026

PRELIMINARY PROSPECTUS

**Chicago Atlantic BDC, Inc.
\$500,000,000
Common Stock
Preferred stock
Subscription Rights
Warrants
Debt Securities
Units**

We are a specialty finance company focused on investing in companies in highly complex and highly regulated industries typically underserved by other capital providers, including investing across the cannabis ecosystem through investments in the form of direct loans to privately held cannabis companies. Although we primarily focus on investments in the cannabis industry, we may also invest in growth capital and technology companies, esoteric and asset-based lending opportunities, and liquidity solutions opportunities as described further in “*Prospectus Summary*” in this prospectus.

Our investment objective is to maximize risk-adjusted returns on equity for our shareholders. We seek to capitalize on, among other things, what we believe to be nascent cannabis industry growth, and drive return on equity by generating current income from our debt investments and capital appreciation from our equity and equity-related investments. We intend to achieve our investment objective by investing primarily in secured debt, unsecured debt, equity warrants and direct equity investments in privately held businesses. We intend that our debt investments will often be secured by either a first or second priority lien on the assets of the portfolio company, can include either fixed or floating rate terms and will generally have a term of between three and six years from the original investment date. To date, we have been focused on investing in first lien secured, fixed and floating rate debt with terms of two to four years. We expect our secured loans to be secured by various types of assets of our borrowers. While the types of collateral securing any given secured loan will depend on the nature of the borrower’s business, common types of collateral we expect to secure our loans include real property and certain personal property, including equipment, inventory, receivables, cash, intellectual property rights and other assets to the extent permitted by applicable laws and the regulations governing our borrowers. Certain attractive assets of our cannabis borrowers, such as cannabis licenses and cannabis inventory, may not be able to be used as collateral or transferred to us. See Part I, Item 1A “*RISK FACTORS - Risks Relating to Our Investments - Certain assets of our borrowers may not be used as collateral or transferred to us due to applicable state laws and regulations governing the cannabis industry, and such restrictions could negatively impact our profitability*” in our most recent Annual Report on Form 10-K. In some of our portfolio investments, we expect to receive nominally priced equity warrants and/or make direct equity investments in connection with a debt investment. In addition, a portion of our portfolio may be comprised of derivatives, including total return swaps.

Generally, the loans we invest in have a complete set of financial maintenance covenants, which are used to proactively address materially adverse changes in a portfolio company’s financial performance. However, we may invest in “covenant-lite” loans. We use the term “covenant-lite” to refer generally to loans that do not have a complete set of financial maintenance covenants. Generally, “covenant-lite” loans provide borrower companies more freedom to negatively impact lenders because their covenants are incurrence-based, which means they are only tested and can only be breached following an affirmative action of the borrower, rather than by a deterioration in the borrower’s financial condition. Accordingly, to the extent we invest in “covenant-lite” loans, we may have fewer rights against a borrower and may have a greater risk of loss on such investments as compared to investments in or exposure to loans with a complete set of financial maintenance covenants.

We are an externally managed, closed-end, non-diversified management investment company that has elected to be regulated as a business development company (“BDC”) under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the “1940 Act”). We have elected to be treated, and intend to qualify annually to be treated, as a regulated investment company (“RIC”) under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Code”) for U.S. federal income tax purposes. As a BDC and a RIC, we are required to comply with certain regulatory requirements. See Part I, Item 1 “*BUSINESS - Business Development Company Regulations*” in our most recent Annual Report on Form 10-K, and “*Certain U.S. Federal Income Tax Considerations*” in this prospectus.

We are an “emerging growth company,” as defined in Jumpstart Our Business Startups Act of 2012 (the “JOBS Act”), and intend to take advantage of certain exemptions for emerging growth companies allowing us to temporarily forego the auditor attestation requirements of Section 404(b) of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

We are advised by Chicago Atlantic BDC Advisers, LLC (the “Adviser”) pursuant to an investment advisory agreement. The Adviser is registered as an investment adviser with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”). The Adviser is an affiliate of Chicago Atlantic Group, LP (together with its affiliates, “Chicago Atlantic”) and part of Chicago Atlantic’s credit platform, which focuses on direct lending.

We may offer, from time to time, in one or more offerings or series, our common stock, preferred stock, debt securities, subscription rights to purchase shares of our common stock or warrants representing rights to purchase shares of our common stock, preferred stock or debt securities, or units comprised of any combination of the foregoing, which we refer to, collectively, as the “securities.” The preferred stock, debt securities, subscription rights and warrants offered hereby may be convertible or exchangeable into shares of our common stock. The securities may be offered at prices and on terms to be described in one or more supplements to this prospectus. The aggregate offering price of the securities we sell pursuant to this prospectus will not exceed \$500,000,000.

In the event we offer common stock, the offering price per share of our common stock, less any underwriting discounts or commissions, will generally not be less than the net asset value per share of our common stock at the time we make the offering. However, we may issue shares of our common stock pursuant to this prospectus at a price per share that is less than our net asset value per share (i) in connection with a rights offering to our existing shareholders, (ii) with the prior approval of the majority of our outstanding voting securities or (iii) under such other circumstances as the SEC may permit.

The securities may be offered directly to one or more purchasers, or through agents designated from time to time by us, or to or through underwriters or dealers. Each prospectus supplement relating to an offering will identify any agents or underwriters involved in the sale of the securities, and will disclose any applicable purchase price, fee, discount or commissions arrangement between us and our agents or underwriters or among our underwriters or the basis upon which such amount may be calculated. See “*Plan of Distribution*” in this prospectus. We may not sell any of the securities pursuant to this registration statement through agents, underwriters or dealers without delivery of this prospectus and a prospectus supplement describing the method and terms of the offering of such securities.

On February 4, 2022, our common stock began trading on the Nasdaq Global Market (“NASDAQ”). Since October 2, 2024, our common stock trades on NASDAQ under the symbol “LIEN.” On August 21, 2026, the last reported sales price of our common stock on NASDAQ was \$10.01 per share. The net asset value per share of our common stock at June 30, 2026 (the last date prior to the date of this prospectus for which we reported net asset value) was \$13.26.

Investing in our securities involves a high degree of risk, including credit risk and the risk of the use of leverage, and is highly speculative. In addition, shares of closed-end investment companies, including BDCs, frequently trade at a discount to their net asset values. Before investing in our securities, you should read the discussion of the material risks of investing in our securities, including the risk of leverage, in “*Risk Factors*” beginning on page 18 of this prospectus, Part I, Item 1A “*RISK FACTORS*” in our most recent Annual Report on Form 10-K, Part II, Item 1A “*RISK FACTORS*” in our most recent Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, as well as in any of our subsequent SEC filings, and in, or incorporated by reference into, the applicable prospectus supplement and in any free writing prospectuses we may authorize for use in connection with a specific offering, and under similar headings in the other documents that are incorporated by reference into this prospectus.

This prospectus contains important information you should know before investing in our securities. Please read this prospectus before investing and keep it for future reference. We also file periodic and current reports, proxy statements and other information about us with the SEC. This information is available free of charge by contacting us at 600 Madison Avenue, Suite 1800, New York, NY 10022, calling us at (312) 625-9295 or visiting our corporate website located at *lien.chicagoatlantic.com*. Information on our website is not incorporated into or a part of this prospectus. The SEC also maintains a website at *www.sec.gov* that contains this information.

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

The date of this prospectus is , 2026.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

<u>PROSPECTUS SUMMARY</u>	1
<u>FEES AND EXPENSES</u>	15
<u>FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS</u>	18
<u>RISK FACTORS</u>	19
<u>SPECIAL NOTE REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS</u>	20
<u>USE OF PROCEEDS</u>	22
<u>PRICE RANGE OF COMMON STOCK AND DISTRIBUTIONS</u>	23
<u>MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS</u>	26
<u>THE COMPANY</u>	27
<u>SENIOR SECURITIES</u>	28
<u>PORTFOLIO COMPANIES</u>	29
<u>MANAGEMENT</u>	32
<u>CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS</u>	33
<u>CONTROL PERSONS AND PRINCIPAL SHAREHOLDERS</u>	34
<u>DETERMINATION OF NET ASSET VALUE</u>	35
<u>DIVIDEND REINVESTMENT PLAN</u>	36
<u>CERTAIN U.S. FEDERAL INCOME TAX CONSIDERATIONS</u>	37
<u>DESCRIPTION OF OUR SECURITIES</u>	46
<u>DESCRIPTION OF OUR CAPITAL STOCK</u>	47
<u>DESCRIPTION OF OUR PREFERRED STOCK</u>	55
<u>DESCRIPTION OF OUR SUBSCRIPTION RIGHTS</u>	57
<u>DESCRIPTION OF OUR WARRANTS</u>	59
<u>DESCRIPTION OF OUR DEBT SECURITIES</u>	61
<u>DESCRIPTION OF OUR UNITS</u>	77
<u>REGULATION</u>	78
<u>CUSTODIAN, TRANSFER AND DIVIDEND PAYING AGENT AND REGISTRAR</u>	79
<u>BROKERAGE ALLOCATION AND OTHER PRACTICES</u>	80
<u>PLAN OF DISTRIBUTION</u>	81
<u>LEGAL MATTERS</u>	83
<u>INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM</u>	84
<u>AVAILABLE INFORMATION</u>	85
<u>INCORPORATION OF CERTAIN INFORMATION BY REFERENCE</u>	86

We have not authorized anyone to give you any information other than in this prospectus, any prospectus supplement to this prospectus, any free writing prospectus, or any information that we have incorporated by reference herein or therein and we take no responsibility for any other information that others may give you. We are not making an offer to sell these securities in any jurisdiction where the offer or sale is not permitted. You should assume that the information appearing or incorporated by reference in this prospectus, any prospectus supplements or any free writing prospectus is accurate only as of the date on their respective front covers. Our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects may have changed since that date. We will update these documents to reflect material changes only as required by law.

ABOUT THIS PROSPECTUS

This prospectus is part of a shelf registration statement that we have filed with the SEC. Under the shelf registration process, which constitutes a delayed offering in reliance on Rule 415 under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, we may offer, from time to time, in one or more offerings or series, our common stock, preferred stock, debt securities, subscription rights to purchase shares of our common stock, warrants representing rights to purchase shares of our common stock, preferred stock or debt securities, or units comprised of any combination of the foregoing, on terms to be determined at the time of the offering.

The securities may be offered at prices and on terms described in one or more supplements to this prospectus. This prospectus provides you with a general description of the securities that we may offer. Each time we use this prospectus to offer securities, we will provide a prospectus supplement that will contain specific information about the terms of that offering. We may also authorize one or more free writing prospectuses to be provided to you that may contain material information relating to these offerings. Such prospectus supplement and/or free writing prospectus (collectively referred to hereinafter as a “prospectus supplement”) may also add, update or change information contained in this prospectus or in the documents we incorporate by reference herein. This prospectus and the prospectus supplement, together with any documents incorporated by reference herein, will include all material information relating to the applicable offering.

Please carefully read this prospectus and the prospectus supplement, together with any documents incorporated by reference in this prospectus and the applicable prospectus supplement, any exhibits and the additional information described or incorporated by reference under the headings “*Available Information*,” “*Incorporation of Certain Information by Reference*,” “*Prospectus Summary*” and “*Risk Factors*” in this prospectus before you make an investment decision.

PROSPECTUS SUMMARY

This summary highlights some of the information in this prospectus. It is not complete and may not contain all of the information that you may want to consider before investing in our securities. You should read our entire prospectus before investing in our securities. Throughout this prospectus we refer to Chicago Atlantic BDC, Inc. as “we,” “us,” “our” or the “Company,” and to “Chicago Atlantic BDC Advisers, LLC,” our investment adviser, as the “Adviser.”

The Company

We are a specialty finance company focused on investing in companies in highly complex and highly regulated industries typically underserved by other capital providers, including investing across the cannabis ecosystem through investments in the form of direct loans to privately held cannabis companies. Although we primarily focus on investments in the cannabis industry, we may also invest in growth capital and technology companies, esoteric and asset-based lending opportunities, and liquidity solutions opportunities as described below.

Our investment objective is to maximize risk-adjusted returns on equity for our shareholders. We seek to capitalize on, among other things, what we believe to be nascent cannabis industry growth, and drive return on equity by generating current income from our debt investments and capital appreciation from our equity and equity-related investments. We intend to achieve our investment objective by investing primarily in secured debt, unsecured debt, equity warrants and direct equity investments in privately held businesses. We intend that our debt investments will often be secured by either a first or second priority lien on the assets of the portfolio company, can include either fixed or floating rate terms and will generally have a term of between three and six years from the original investment date. To date, we have been focused on investing in first lien secured, fixed and floating rate debt with terms of two to four years. We expect our secured loans to be secured by various types of assets of our borrowers. While the types of collateral securing any given secured loan will depend on the nature of the borrower’s business, common types of collateral we expect to secure our loans include real property and certain personal property, including equipment, inventory, receivables, cash, intellectual property rights and other assets to the extent permitted by applicable laws and the regulations governing our borrowers. Certain attractive assets of our cannabis borrowers, such as cannabis licenses and cannabis inventory, may not be able to be used as collateral or transferred to us. See Part I, Item 1A “*Risk Factors - Risks Relating to Our Investments - Certain assets of our borrowers may not be used as collateral or transferred to us due to applicable state laws and regulations governing the cannabis industry, and such restrictions could negatively impact our profitability*” in our most recent Annual Report on Form 10-K. In some of our portfolio investments, we expect to receive nominally priced equity warrants and/or make direct equity investments in connection with a debt investment. In addition, a portion of our portfolio may be comprised of derivatives, including total return swaps.

Generally, the loans we invest in have a complete set of financial maintenance covenants, which are used to proactively address materially adverse changes in a portfolio company’s financial performance. However, we may invest in “covenant-lite” loans. We use the term “covenant-lite” to refer generally to loans that do not have a complete set of financial maintenance covenants. Generally, “covenant-lite” loans provide borrower companies more freedom to negatively impact lenders because their covenants are incurrence-based, which means they are only tested and can only be breached following an affirmative action of the borrower, rather than by a deterioration in the borrower’s financial condition. Accordingly, to the extent we invest in “covenant-lite” loans, we may have fewer rights against a borrower and may have a greater risk of loss on such investments as compared to investments in or exposure to loans with a complete set of financial maintenance covenants.

The loans in which we tend to invest typically pay interest at rates which are determined periodically on the basis of U.S. Prime Rate (“PRIME”) or Secured Overnight Financing Rate (“SOFR”) plus a premium. The loans in which we have invested and expect to invest are typically made to U.S. and, to a limited extent, non-U.S. (including emerging market) corporations, partnerships and other business entities which operate in various industries and geographical regions. These loans typically are not rated or are rated below investment grade. Securities rated below investment grade are often referred to as “high-yield” or “junk” securities, and may be considered a higher risk than debt instruments that are rated above investment grade.

We have typically invested in and expect to continue to invest in loans made primarily to private leveraged lower middle-market and middle-market companies with up to \$100 million of earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization, or “EBITDA.” Our business model is focused primarily on the direct origination of investments through portfolio companies or their financial sponsors. We expect that our investments will generally range between \$2 million and \$50 million each, although we expect that this investment size will vary proportionately with the size of our capital base.

The following describes the four primary current sub-strategies of our principal investment strategy. We are not required to have a minimum investment in any of these sub-strategies.

Cannabis

All of our cannabis investments are designed to be compliant with all applicable laws and regulations within the jurisdictions in which they are made or to which we are otherwise subject, including U.S. federal laws. We will make equity investments only in companies that are compliant with all applicable laws and regulations within the jurisdictions in which they are located or operate, including U.S. federal laws. We may make loans to companies that we determine based on our due diligence are licensed in, and complying with, state-regulated cannabis programs, regardless of their status under U.S. federal law, so long as the investment itself is designed to be compliant with all applicable laws and regulations in the jurisdiction in which the investment is made or to which we are otherwise subject, including U.S. federal law. We are externally managed by the Adviser and seek to expand the compliant cannabis investment activities of the Adviser’s leading investment platform in the cannabis industry. We primarily seek to partner with private equity firms, entrepreneurs, business owners and management teams to provide credit and equity financing alternatives to support buyouts, recapitalizations, growth initiatives, refinancings and acquisitions across cannabis companies, including cannabis-enabling technology companies, cannabis-related health and wellness companies, and hemp and cannabidiol distribution companies. Under normal circumstances, each such cannabis company derives at least 50% of its revenues or profits from, or commits at least 50% of its assets to, activities related to cannabis at the time of our investment in the cannabis company. We are not required to invest a specific percentage of our assets in such cannabis companies, and we may make debt and equity investments in other companies regardless of sector.

The Adviser seeks to invest in cannabis companies that it believes have some or all of the following characteristics:

- Growth or EBITDA positive entities
- Companies that require capital but do not want to dilute their equity
- Companies that are showing strong cash flow performance with low leverage profiles
- Transactions that tend to be attractively priced and have better than normal covenants and amortization due to complexity of the industry
- Low debt to enterprise value

Growth & Technology

Our growth and technology sub-strategy is focused on industry leaders and disruptive companies that are experiencing strong growth trajectories and typically need capital to support continued revenue growth or expansion of the business. In most cases, these businesses have found a niche in their respective markets, proven their customer value proposition, and have already reached significant revenue milestones. These businesses include both private equity and venture capital backed businesses, as well as non-sponsor backed companies. In most cases, a significant amount of equity capital has been raised, resulting in low overall loan to enterprise value.

The Adviser seeks to invest in growth and technology focused companies that it believes have some or all of the following characteristics:

- Industry leaders and disruptive companies experiencing strong growth

- Companies that have raised significant equity capital validating market value
- Industry focus typically includes software, hardware, e-commerce, direct to consumer and other fast-growing companies
- Liquidity covenants that ensure such company has adequate cash runway
- Low debt to enterprise value
- Profitable or demonstrated path to near term profitability

Esoteric & Asset-Based Lending

The esoteric and asset-based lending sub-strategy is focused on established companies with strong cash flow profiles in industries that carry idiosyncratic or reputational risks, which limit access to traditional sources of capital. The sub-strategy also includes companies or opportunities that have strong asset collateral coverage, low loan values or other attractive risk-reward features. The lack of access to traditional sources of capital typically enables us to extract lender-friendly terms and covenants from companies with relatively low leverage and overall credit risk.

The Adviser seeks to invest in esoteric industries or companies in need of asset-based loans that it believes have some or all of the following characteristics:

- Companies that are showing strong cash flow performance with low leverage profiles, but the industries carry regulatory, reputational or other risks
- Companies with attractive assets, including, but not limited to, accounts receivable, equipment or real estate
- Transactions that tend to be attractively priced and have better than normal covenants and amortization due to complexity of the industry or situation
- Low debt to asset value and/or enterprise value ratios

Liquidity Solutions

The liquidity solutions lending sub-strategy is typically focused on event-driven opportunities including, but not limited to, mergers, acquisitions, refinancings, dividend recaps or other strategically driven liquidity needs to established businesses. These businesses also tend to be in complex industries, have time-sensitive aspects to financing, or require idiosyncratic structuring expertise that enables us to extract relatively lender friendly terms and covenants.

The Adviser seeks to invest in liquidity solutions opportunities that it believes have some or all of the following characteristics:

- Financing is typically event driven
- Companies that are pursuing a merger, acquisition, refinancing, dividend recap, or other strategic liquidity need
- Companies that are showing strong cash flow performance with low leverage profiles
- Companies that have multiple areas of value and liquidity in addition to the underlying business
- Low debt to enterprise value ratios

None of our investment policies are fundamental, and thus may be changed without stockholder approval.

On February 4, 2022, our common stock began trading on the Nasdaq Global Market (“NASDAQ”). Since October 2, 2024, our common stock trades on NASDAQ under the symbol “LIEN.” On August 21, 2026, the last reported sales price of our common stock on NASDAQ was \$10.01 per share. The net asset value per share of our common stock at June 30, 2026 (the last date prior to the date of this prospectus for which we reported net asset value) was \$13.26.

We are an externally managed, closed-end management investment company that has elected to be regulated as a business development company (“BDC”) under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the “1940 Act”). In addition, for U.S. federal income tax purposes, we have elected to be treated, and intend to qualify annually, as a regulated investment company (“RIC”) under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Code”). As a BDC and a RIC, we are required to comply with certain regulatory requirements. See Part I, Item 1 “*BUSINESS - Business Development Company Regulations*” in our most recent Annual Report on Form 10-K, and “*Certain U.S. Federal Income Tax Considerations*” in this prospectus.

We generally intend to distribute, out of assets legally available for distribution, substantially all of our available earnings, on a quarterly basis, as determined by our board of directors (the “Board”) in its sole discretion.

We are an “emerging growth company,” as defined in the Jumpstart Our Business Startups Act of 2012 (the “JOBS Act”), and intend to take advantage of certain exemptions for emerging growth companies allowing us to temporarily forego the auditor attestation requirements of Section 404(b) of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

We are advised by the Adviser pursuant to an investment advisory agreement (the “Investment Advisory Agreement”). See Part I, Item 1 “*BUSINESS - Investment Advisory Agreement*” in our most recent Annual Report on Form 10-K. The Adviser is an affiliate of Chicago Atlantic Group, LP (together with its affiliates, “Chicago Atlantic”) and part of Chicago Atlantic’s credit platform, which focuses on direct lending. To achieve our investment objective, we will leverage Chicago Atlantic’s, and, in particular, the Adviser’s investment team’s extensive network of relationships with other sophisticated institutions to source, evaluate and, as appropriate, partner with on transactions. There are no assurances that we will achieve our investment objective.

Investment Portfolio

As of June 30, 2026, we had investments in 37 portfolio companies with an aggregate fair value of approximately \$334.8 million.

As of June 30, 2026, based on fair value, our portfolio consisted of 89.5% first lien senior secured debt investments, 9.2% senior secured debt investments, 0.4% second lien senior secured debt investments, 0.1% preferred equity investments and 0.8% warrants.

As of June 30, 2026, our portfolio was invested across 9 different industries. The largest industry in our portfolio as of June 30, 2026 was cannabis, which represented 73.6% of our total portfolio, based on fair value.

The Adviser and Administrator

Chicago Atlantic BDC Advisers, LLC serves as our investment adviser pursuant to the Investment Advisory Agreement. See Part I, Item 1 “*BUSINESS - Investment Advisory Agreement*” in our most recent Annual Report on Form 10-K. The Adviser also serves as our Administrator pursuant to an administration agreement (the “Administration Agreement”) between us and the Adviser. See Part I, Item 1 “*BUSINESS - Administration Agreement*” in our most recent Annual Report on Form 10-K. The Adviser is a Delaware limited liability company that is registered with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”) as an investment adviser under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended (the “Advisers Act”). The Adviser is an affiliate of Chicago Atlantic and part of Chicago Atlantic’s credit platform, which focuses on direct lending.

The Adviser's investment team (the "Investment Team") is led by Peter Sack, Scott Gordon, Umesh Mahajan, John Mazarakis and Andreas Bodmeier, and is supported by certain members of the Adviser's senior executive team and Chicago Atlantic's credit platform's investment committees. The Investment Team sources investment opportunities, conducts research, performs due diligence on potential investments, structures the Company's investments and monitors the Company's portfolio companies on an ongoing basis. Subject to the overall supervision of the Board, the Adviser manages our day-to-day operations, and provides investment advisory and management services to us.

As of June 30, 2026, Chicago Atlantic had approximately \$2.4 billion in capital under management (total committed investor capital, total available leverage including undrawn capital, and capital invested by co-investors and managed by the firm). Chicago Atlantic is an alternative investment manager focused on industries and companies where demand for capital exceeds traditional supply. Chicago Atlantic's investment strategies include opportunistic private credit and equity with focuses on loans to esoteric industries, specialty asset-based loans, liquidity solutions and growth and technology finance. We refer to the Company, Chicago Atlantic Real Estate Finance, Inc. (NASDAQ: REFI) and the private funds and separately managed accounts managed by Chicago Atlantic as the "Chicago Atlantic Credit Clients."

The Chicago Atlantic Credit Clients may have overlapping objectives with us. The Adviser and its affiliates may face conflicts in the allocation of investment opportunities to us and others. In order to address these conflicts, Chicago Atlantic has put in place an investment allocation policy that addresses the allocation of investment opportunities as well as co-investment restrictions under the 1940 Act. See "*CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS*" in our most recent Annual Proxy Statement.

In addition, we rely on an order for exemptive relief (the "Order") that has been granted to the Adviser and its affiliates by the SEC to co-invest with other funds managed by the Adviser or its affiliates in a manner consistent with our investment objective, positions, policies, strategies and restrictions as well as regulatory requirements and other pertinent factors. Pursuant to such exemptive relief, we generally are permitted to co-invest with certain of our affiliates if a "required majority" (as defined in Section 57(o) of the 1940 Act) of our directors who are not "interested persons," as defined in Section 2(a)(19) of the 1940 Act (the "Independent Directors"), make certain conclusions in connection with a co-investment transaction, including that (1) the terms of the transaction, including the consideration to be paid, are reasonable and fair to us and our shareholders and do not involve overreaching by us or our shareholders on the part of any person concerned, (2) the transaction is consistent with the interests of our shareholders and is consistent with our investment objective and strategies, (3) the investment by our affiliates would not disadvantage us, and our participation would not be on a basis different from or less advantageous than that on which our affiliates are investing and (4) the proposed investment by us would not benefit the Adviser or its affiliates or any affiliated person of any of them (other than parties to the transaction), except to the extent permitted by the exemptive relief and applicable law, including the limitations set forth in Section 57(k) of the 1940 Act.

Chicago Atlantic's allocation policy incorporates the conditions of the Order. As a result of the Order, there could be significant overlap in our investment portfolio and the investment portfolio of the Chicago Atlantic Credit Clients that could avail themselves of the exemptive relief and that have an investment objective similar to ours. See Part I, Item 1A "*RISK FACTORS - Risks Relating to Conflicts of Interest - There are significant potential conflicts of interest that could adversely impact our investment returns*" in our most recent Annual Report on Form 10-K.

The Adviser or its affiliates may engage in certain origination activities and receive attendant arrangement, structuring or similar fees from portfolio companies. See Part I, Item 1A "*RISK FACTORS - Risks Relating to Conflicts of Interest - Our Adviser and its affiliates may face conflicts of interest with respect to services performed for issuers in which we may invest*" in our most recent Annual Report on Form 10-K.

The Adviser's address is 600 Madison Avenue, Suite 1800, New York, NY 10022.

Investment Advisory Agreement

We and the Adviser entered into the Investment Advisory Agreement on October 1, 2024. See Part I, Item 1 "*BUSINESS - Investment Advisory Agreement*" in our most recent Annual Report on Form 10-K. The Adviser is responsible for managing our business and activities, including sourcing investment opportunities, conducting research, performing diligence on potential investments, structuring our investments, and monitoring our portfolio companies on an ongoing basis through a team of investment professionals.

We pay our Adviser a fee for its services under the Investment Advisory Agreement consisting of two components: a base management fee and an incentive fee. The cost of both the base management fee payable to our Adviser and any incentive fees payable to our Adviser is ultimately borne by our common stockholders.

Base Management Fee

The base management fee is calculated at an annual rate of 1.75% of our gross assets (i.e., total assets held before deduction of any liabilities), which includes any investments acquired with the use of leverage and excludes any cash and cash equivalents (as defined in the notes to our financial statements). The fair value of derivatives and swaps, which will not necessarily equal the notional value of such derivatives and swaps, will be included in our calculation of gross assets. The base management fee is calculated based on the average value of our gross assets at the end of the two most recently completed quarters. For example, the average value of our gross assets used for calculating the third quarter base management fee will be equal to our gross assets at the end of the second quarter plus our gross assets at the end of the third quarter, divided by two. The base management fee for any partial month or quarter, as the case may be, will be appropriately prorated and adjusted for any share issuances or repurchases during the relevant month or quarter, as the case may be.

Incentive Fee

The incentive fee has two parts. The first part of the incentive fee, the Incentive Fee on Income, is calculated and payable quarterly in arrears based on our “Pre-Incentive Fee Net Investment Income” for the immediately preceding quarter. For this purpose, “Pre-Incentive Fee Net Investment Income” means interest income, dividend income and any other income (including (i) any other fees (other than fees for providing managerial assistance), such as commitment, origination, structuring, advisory, diligence and consulting fees or other fees that we receive from portfolio companies, (ii) any gain realized on the extinguishment of our own debt and (iii) any other income of any kind that we are required to distribute to our stockholders in order to maintain our RIC status) accrued during the quarter, minus our operating expenses for the quarter (including the base management fee, expenses payable under the Administration Agreement with the Adviser, 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 original issue discount (“OID”) debt instruments with payment-in-kind (“PIK”) interest and zero coupon securities), accrued income that we have not yet received and may never receive 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 at the end of the immediately preceding quarter, will be compared to a “hurdle rate” of 1.75% per quarter (7% annualized), subject to a “catch-up” provision measured as of the end of each quarter. Our net investment income used to calculate the Incentive Fee on Income is also included in the amount of our gross assets used to calculate the 1.75% base management fee. The operation of the Incentive Fee on Income with respect to our Pre-Incentive Fee Net Investment Income for each quarter is as follows:

- No Incentive Fee on Income is payable to the Adviser in any quarter in which our Pre-Incentive Fee Net Investment Income does not exceed the “hurdle rate” of 1.75%;
- 100% of our Pre-Incentive Fee Net Investment Income, if any, that exceeds the “hurdle rate,” but is less than or equal to 2.19% in any quarter (8.76% annualized), will be payable to the Adviser. We refer to this portion of our Incentive Fee on Income as the catch up. It is intended to provide an Incentive Fee on Income of 20% on all of our Pre-Incentive Fee Net Investment Income when our Pre-Incentive Fee Net Investment Income exceeds 2.19% in any quarter;
- For any quarter in which our Pre-Incentive Fee Net Investment Income exceeds 2.19%, the Incentive Fee on Income shall equal 20% of the amount of our Pre-Incentive Fee Net Investment Income, because the preferred return and catch up will have been achieved; and
- For purposes of computing the Incentive Fee on Income, the calculation methodology will look through derivatives or swaps as if we owned the reference assets directly. Therefore, net interest income, if any, associated with a derivative or swap (which is defined as the difference between (i) the interest income and transaction fees received in respect of the reference assets of the derivative or swap and (ii) all interest and other expenses paid by us to the derivative or swap counterparty) will be included in the calculation of Pre-Incentive Fee Net Investment Income for purposes of the Incentive Fee on Income.

The following is a graphical representation of the calculation of the Incentive Fee on Income:

Quarterly Incentive Fee on Income Based on Pre-Incentive Fee Net Investment Income



(expressed as a percentage of the value of net assets)

The second part of the incentive fee, the Incentive Fee on Capital Gains, payable at the end of each fiscal year (or upon termination of the Investment Advisory Agreement) in arrears, equals 20% of cumulative realized capital gains from inception to the end of each fiscal year, less cumulative realized capital losses and unrealized capital depreciation from inception to the end of each fiscal year, less the aggregate amount of any previously paid Incentive Fees on Capital Gains for prior periods. In no event will the Incentive Fee on Capital Gains payable pursuant to the Investment Advisory Agreement be in excess of the amount permitted by the Advisers Act, including Section 205 thereof.

For purposes of computing the Incentive Fee on Capital Gains, the calculation methodology will look through derivatives or swaps as if we owned the reference assets directly. Therefore, realized gains and realized losses on the disposition of any reference assets, as well as unrealized depreciation on reference assets retained in the derivative or swap, will be included on a cumulative basis in the calculation of the Incentive Fee on Capital Gains.

While the Investment Advisory Agreement neither includes nor contemplates the inclusion of unrealized gains in the calculation of the Incentive Fee on Capital Gains, as required by U.S. GAAP, we accrue Incentive Fees on Capital Gains on unrealized gains. This accrual reflects the Incentive Fees on Capital Gains that would be payable to the Adviser if our entire investment portfolio was liquidated at its fair value as of the balance sheet date even though the Adviser is not entitled to an Incentive Fee on Capital Gains with respect to unrealized gains unless and until such gains are actually realized.

See Part I, Item 1 “*BUSINESS - Investment Advisory Agreement*” in our most recent Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Administration Agreement

We have entered into an Administration Agreement with the Adviser, under which the Adviser provides administrative services for us, including office facilities and equipment and clerical, bookkeeping and record-keeping services at such facilities. Under the Administration Agreement, the Adviser also performs, or oversees the performance of, our required administrative services, which includes being responsible for the financial records which we are required to maintain and preparing reports to our stockholders and reports filed with the SEC. In addition, the Adviser assists us in determining and publishing our net asset value, overseeing the preparation and filing of our tax returns and the printing and dissemination of reports to our stockholders, and generally overseeing the payment of our expenses and the performance of administrative and professional services rendered to us by others. In addition, pursuant to the terms of the Administration Agreement, the Adviser may delegate its obligations under the Administration Agreement to an affiliate or to a third-party and we will reimburse the Adviser for any services performed for it by such affiliate or third-party.

We reimburse our administrator, the Adviser, for the costs and expenses incurred by the Adviser in performing its obligations and providing personnel and facilities under the Administration Agreement (including costs and expenses incurred by the Adviser in connection with the delegation of its obligations under the Administration Agreement to a sub-administrator).

See Part I, Item 1 “*BUSINESS - Administration Agreement*” in our most recent Annual Report on Form 10-K for further information.

Potential Market Trends

We believe the lower middle-market and the middle-market lending environment provides opportunities for us to meet our goal of making investments that generate attractive risk-adjusted returns based on a combination of the following factors, which continue to remain true in the current environment.

Limited Availability of Capital for Both Cannabis Companies and Non-Cannabis Lower Middle-Market Companies. We believe that regulatory and structural changes in the market have generally reduced the amount of capital available to U.S. lower middle-market and middle-market companies, and, specifically, to cannabis companies. We believe that many commercial and investment banks have, in recent years, de-emphasized their service and product offerings to lower middle-market businesses in favor of lending to large corporate clients and managing capital markets transactions. In addition, these lenders may be constrained in their ability to underwrite and hold bank loans and high-yield securities for lower middle-market issuers as they seek to meet existing and future regulatory capital requirements. We also believe that there is a lack of market participants that are willing to hold meaningful amounts of certain lower middle-market loans. As a result, we believe our ability to minimize syndication risk for a company seeking financing by being able to hold its loans without having to syndicate them, coupled with reduced capacity of traditional lenders to serve the lower middle-market, present an attractive opportunity to invest in lower middle-market companies.

Robust Demand for Debt and Equity Capital. We believe U.S.-based cannabis companies and lower middle-market non-cannabis companies will continue to require access to debt capital to support growth, refinance existing debt, and finance acquisitions. We expect that private equity sponsors and entrepreneurs will continue to pursue acquisitions and leverage their equity investments with secured and unsecured loans provided by companies such as us.

Attractive Investment Dynamics. An imbalance between the supply of, and demand for, cannabis debt capital and lower middle-market loans creates attractive pricing dynamics. We believe the directly negotiated nature of direct lending also generally provides more favorable terms to the lender, including stronger covenant and reporting packages, better call protection, and lender-protective change of control provisions. Additionally, we believe our expertise in credit selection and in investing in the cannabis industry and other niche lower middle-market companies provides a strong basis for success.

Conservative Capital Structures. Given the limited access to credit for the cannabis industry and businesses in the lower middle-market, such companies have typically been funded with equity capital from entrepreneurs, family offices and, to a lesser extent, smaller private equity firms. The significant amount of equity invested in these companies should provide us with opportunities to lend to companies that have a larger percentage of equity as a percentage of their total capitalization than middle-market and upper middle-market companies. With more conservative capital structures, federally legal cannabis companies and other companies in the lower middle-market can have higher levels of cash flows available to service their debt. In addition, we generally expect borrowers we target to have simpler capital structures than larger borrowers, which facilitates a streamlined underwriting process and, when necessary, restructuring process.

Attractive Opportunities in Investments in Loans. We invest in senior secured or unsecured loans, subordinated loans or mezzanine loans, equity and equity-related securities. We believe that opportunities in loans are significant because of the floating rate structure of most senior secured debt issuances and because of the strong defensive characteristics of these types of investments. We believe that debt issued with floating interest rates and interest rate floors offer a superior return profile as compared with fixed-rate investments, since floating rate structures are generally less susceptible to declines in value experienced by fixed-rate securities in a volatile interest rate environment. Senior secured debt also provides strong defensive characteristics. Senior secured debt has priority in payment among an issuer’s security holders whereby holders are due to receive payment before junior creditors and equity holders. Further, these investments are secured by the issuer’s assets, which may provide protection in the event of a default.

Attractive Opportunities in Equity Investments. We believe that opportunities to invest in the equity of federally legal cannabis and non-cannabis businesses are significant. We expect that our ability to identify emerging businesses and to provide credit to these businesses will provide us with proprietary equity investment opportunities. Our management team's experience investing in and operating businesses in the federally legal cannabis industry and in the lower middle-market will help us identify high-quality businesses, and our management team's expertise will be beneficial to our portfolio companies.

Potential Competitive Advantages

We believe that our Adviser is one of only a select group of specialty lenders that has its depth of knowledge, experience, and track record in lending to businesses in the cannabis industry and the lower middle-market. Our other potential competitive advantages include:

Deep Industry and Operating Expertise. Our Adviser has deep industry and operating expertise on its management team and advisory board. Our Adviser has the ability to tap into this expertise for each of our target investment opportunities. The expertise, knowledge and experience of these individuals allows them to understand and evaluate the business plans, products and financing needs of businesses in the cannabis industry and across the middle-market.

Direct Origination Networks That Benefit from Relationships with Entrepreneurs, Business Brokers and Private Equity Firms. Our Adviser seeks to be the first contact for professionals focused on raising capital for businesses in the cannabis industry and the lower middle-market. Given the history of our Adviser's management team and advisory board as investors in the cannabis industry and the lower middle-market, they have established relationships with the major investment banks and business brokers across various industries. Our Adviser also focuses on sourcing investment opportunities from private equity and venture capital firms that have been active in cannabis or the lower middle-market more broadly. Given our Adviser's reputation in lending to these types of companies, it also receives referrals directly from executive officers of businesses across many industries.

Dedicated Staff of Professionals Covering Investment Origination and Underwriting, as well as Portfolio Management Functions. Our Adviser has a broad team of professionals focused on every aspect of the industries and opportunities we focus on. Our Adviser has an investment team that manages and oversees our investment process from identification of investment opportunity through negotiations of final term sheet and investment in a portfolio company. The team members serving our investment management and oversight functions have significant industry and operating experience.

Structure of Investments

Our investment objective is to maximize risk adjusted returns on equity for our shareholders.

We expect that generally our portfolio composition will be majority debt or income producing securities, which may include "covenant-lite" loans, with a lesser allocation to equity or equity-linked opportunities. In addition, we may invest a portion of our portfolio in opportunistic investments, which will not be our primary focus, but will be intended to enhance returns to our shareholders and from time to time, we may evaluate and enter into strategic portfolio transactions which may result in additional portfolio companies which we are considered to control. These investments may include high-yield bonds and broadly-syndicated loans, which are typically originated and structured by banks on behalf of large corporate borrowers with employee counts, revenues, EBITDAs and enterprise values larger than the middle market characteristics described herein, and equity investments in portfolio companies that make senior secured loans or invest in broadly syndicated loans or structured products, such as life settlements and royalty interests. Our portfolio composition may fluctuate from time to time based on market conditions and interest rates.

Covenants are contractual restrictions that lenders place on companies to limit the corporate actions a company may pursue. Generally, the loans in which we expect to invest will have financial maintenance covenants, which are used to proactively address materially adverse changes in a portfolio company's financial performance. However, to a lesser extent, we may invest in "covenant-lite" loans.

Debt Investments. The terms of our debt investments are tailored to the facts and circumstances of each transaction. The Adviser negotiates the structure of each investment to protect our rights and manage our risk. We generally invest in the following types of debt:

- **First-lien debt.** First-lien debt typically is senior on a lien basis to other liabilities in the issuer's capital structure and has the benefit of a first-priority security interest in assets of the issuer. The security interest ranks above the security interest of any second-lien lenders in those assets. Our first-lien debt may include stand-alone first-lien loans, "unitranche" loans (including "last out" portions of such loans), and secured corporate bonds with similar features to these categories of first-lien loans.
- **Stand-alone first lien loans.** Stand-alone first-lien loans are traditional first-lien loans. All lenders in the facility have equal rights to the collateral that is subject to the first-priority security interest.
- **Unitranche loans.** Unitranche loans (including the "last out" portions of such loans) combine features of first-lien, second-lien and mezzanine debt, generally in a first-lien position. In many cases, we may provide the issuer most, if not all, of the capital structure above their equity. The primary advantages to the issuer are the ability to negotiate the entire debt financing with one lender and the elimination of intercreditor issues. "Last out" first-lien loans have a secondary priority behind super-senior "first out" first-lien loans in the collateral securing the loans in certain circumstances. The arrangements for a "last out" first-lien loan are typically set forth in an "agreement among lenders," which provides lenders with "first out" and "last out" payment streams based on a single lien on the collateral. Since the "first out" lenders generally have priority over the "last out" lenders for receiving payment under certain specified events of default, or upon the occurrence of other triggering events under intercreditor agreements or agreements among lenders, the "last out" lenders bear a greater risk and, in exchange, receive a higher effective interest rate, through arrangements among the lenders, than the "first out" lenders or lenders in stand-alone first-lien loans. Agreements among lenders also typically provide greater voting rights to the "last out" lenders than the intercreditor agreements to which second-lien lenders often are subject. Among the types of first-lien debt in which we may invest, "last out" first-lien loans generally have higher effective interest rates than other types of first-lien loans, since "last out" first-lien loans rank below standalone first-lien loans.
- **Second-lien debt.** Our second-lien debt may include secured loans, and, to a lesser extent, secured corporate bonds, with a secondary priority behind first-lien debt. Second-lien debt typically is senior on a lien basis to unsecured liabilities in the issuer's capital structure and has the benefit of a security interest over assets of the issuer, though ranking junior to first-lien debt secured by those assets. First-lien lenders and second-lien lenders typically have separate liens on the collateral, and an intercreditor agreement provides the first-lien lenders with priority over the second-lien lenders' liens on the collateral.
- **Mezzanine debt.** Structurally, mezzanine debt usually ranks subordinate in priority of payment to first-lien and second-lien debt, is often unsecured, and may not have the benefit of financial covenants common in first-lien and second-lien debt. However, mezzanine debt ranks senior to common and preferred equity in an issuer's capital structure. Mezzanine debt investments generally offer lenders fixed returns in the form of interest payments, which could be paid-in-kind, and may provide lenders an opportunity to participate in the capital appreciation, if any, of an issuer through an equity interest. This equity interest typically takes the form of an equity co-investment or warrants. Due to its higher risk profile and often less restrictive covenants compared to senior secured loans, mezzanine debt generally bears a higher stated interest rate than first-lien and second-lien debt.
- **Broadly syndicated loans.** Broadly syndicated loans (whose features are similar to those described under "First-lien debt" and "Second-lien debt" above) are typically originated and structured by banks on behalf of large corporate borrowers with employee counts, revenues, EBITDAs, and enterprise values larger than the middle-market characteristics described above. The proceeds of broadly syndicated loans are often used for leveraged buyout transactions, mergers and acquisitions, recapitalizations, refinancings, and financing capital expenditures. Broadly syndicated loans are typically distributed by the arranging bank to a diverse group of investors primarily consisting of: collateralized loan obligations; senior secured loan and high yield bond mutual funds; closed-end funds, hedge funds, banks, and insurance companies; and finance companies. A borrower must comply with various covenants contained in a loan agreement or note purchase agreement between the borrower and the holders of the broadly syndicated loan. The broadly syndicated loans in which we invest may include loans that are considered "covenant-lite" loans, because of their lack of a full set of financial maintenance covenants.

Our debt investments are typically structured with the maximum seniority and collateral that we can reasonably obtain while seeking to achieve our total return target. The Adviser seeks 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;
- negotiating covenants in connection with our investments consistent with preservation of our capital. Such restrictions may include affirmative covenants (including reporting requirements), negative covenants (including financial maintenance covenants), lien protection, limitations on debt incurrence, restrictions on asset sales, downside and liquidation cases, restrictions on dividends and other payments, cash flow sweeps, collateral protection, required debt amortization, change of control provisions and board rights, including either observation rights or rights to a seat on the board under some circumstances; and
- including debt amortization requirements, where appropriate, to require the timely repayment of principal of the loan, as well as appropriate maturity dates.

Within our portfolio, the Adviser aims to maintain the appropriate proportion among the various types of first-lien loans, as well as second-lien debt and mezzanine debt, to allow us to achieve our target returns while maintaining our targeted amount of credit risk.

Equity Investments. Our investment in a portfolio company could be or may include an equity interest, such as common stock or preferred stock, or equity linked interest, such as a warrant or profit participation right. We may make direct and indirect equity investments with or without a concurrent investment in a more senior part of the capital structure of the issuer. Our equity investments are typically not control-oriented investments and we may structure such equity investments to include provisions protecting our rights as a minority-interest holder.

Operating and Regulatory Structure

We are an externally managed, closed-end, non-diversified management investment company that has elected to be treated as a BDC under the 1940 Act. In addition, for U.S. federal income tax purposes, we have elected to be treated, and intend to qualify annually to be treated, as a RIC under Subchapter M of the Code. See “*Certain U.S. Federal Income Tax Considerations*” in this prospectus. As a BDC and a RIC, we are required to comply with certain regulatory requirements. See Part I, Item 1 “*BUSINESS - Business Development Company Regulations*” in our most recent Annual Report on Form 10-K, and “*Certain U.S. Federal Income Tax Considerations*” in this prospectus. Our investment activities are managed by the Adviser and supervised by the Board, a majority of whom are Independent Directors.

Certain Relationships and Related Transactions

We have entered into both the Investment Advisory Agreement and the Administration Agreement with the Adviser. Pursuant to the Investment Advisory Agreement, we will pay the Adviser a base management fee and an incentive fee. See Part I, Item 1 “*BUSINESS - Investment Advisory Agreement*” in our most recent Annual Report on Form 10-K for a description of how the fees payable to the Adviser will be determined. Pursuant to the Administration Agreement, we will reimburse the Adviser for expenses necessary to perform services related to our administration and operations. See Part I, Item 1 “*BUSINESS - Administration Agreement*” in our most recent Annual Report on Form 10-K for a description of services for which we reimburse the Adviser. In addition, the Adviser or its affiliates may engage in certain origination activities and receive attendant arrangement, structuring or similar fees.

We have entered into a license agreement with the Adviser, pursuant to which the Adviser has agreed to grant us a nonexclusive, royalty-free license to use the name “Chicago Atlantic.” Under this agreement, we will have a right to use the “Chicago Atlantic” name for so long as the Adviser or one of its affiliates remains our investment adviser. Other than with respect to this limited license, we will have no legal right to the “Chicago Atlantic” name.

Chicago Atlantic Admin, LLC (the “Loan Administrator”), serves as a loan administrator and collateral agent for certain loans within the Company’s investment portfolio. Among other customary responsibilities as described in each respective loan document, the Loan Administrator is responsible for: (a) the collection of interest, loan fees, and principal payments from portfolio companies, and (b) the subsequent disbursement of the allocable portion of such collections to the lender(s), including the Company. The Loan Administrator is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Chicago Atlantic Group, LP.

We have entered into indemnification agreements with our directors and executive officers. The indemnification agreements are intended to provide our directors and executive officers with the maximum indemnification permitted under Maryland law and the 1940 Act. Each indemnification agreement provides that we will indemnify the director or executive officer who is a party to the agreement, including the advancement of legal expenses, if, by reason of his or her corporate status, such director or executive officer is, or is threatened to be, made a party to or a witness in any threatened, pending, or completed proceeding, to the maximum extent permitted by Maryland law and the 1940 Act.

Our executive officers and directors, and certain members of the Adviser, serve or may serve as officers, directors or principals of entities that may operate in the same or a related line of business as us or as investment funds managed by our affiliates. For example, the Adviser and its affiliates manage the Chicago Atlantic Credit Clients, and may also manage other funds in the future that have investment mandates that are similar, in whole or in part, to our investment mandate. 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, the principals of the Adviser may face conflicts of interest in the allocation of investment opportunities to us and such other funds. This conflict of interest could be amplified if our investment advisory fees are lower than those of such other funds.

In order to address potential conflicts of interest, the Adviser and its affiliates have adopted an investment allocation policy that governs the allocation of investment opportunities among the investment funds and other accounts managed by the Adviser and its affiliates. To the extent an investment opportunity is appropriate for either or both of the Company and/or any other investment fund or other account managed by the Adviser or its affiliates, and co-investment is not possible, the Adviser and its affiliates will adhere to their investment allocation policy in order to determine to which account to allocate the opportunity.

We, the Adviser and certain of our affiliates have been granted an order for exemptive relief (the “Order”) by the SEC to co-invest with other funds managed by the Adviser or its affiliates in a manner consistent with our investment objective, positions, policies, strategies and restrictions as well as regulatory requirements and other pertinent factors. Pursuant to the Order, we generally are permitted to co-invest with certain of our affiliates if a “required majority” (as defined in Section 57(o) of the 1940 Act) of our Independent Directors make certain conclusions in connection with a co-investment transaction, including that (1) the terms of the transaction, including the consideration to be paid, are reasonable and fair to us and our shareholders and do not involve overreaching by us or our shareholders on the part of any person concerned, (2) the transaction is consistent with the interests of our shareholders and is consistent with our investment objective and strategies, (3) the investment by our affiliates would not disadvantage us, and our participation would not be on a basis different from or less advantageous than that on which our affiliates are investing and (4) the proposed investment by us would not benefit the Adviser or its affiliates or any affiliated person of any of them (other than the parties to the transaction), except to the extent permitted by the Order and applicable law, including the limitations set forth in Section 57(k) of the 1940 Act.

If the Company is unable to rely on the exemptive relief for a particular opportunity, such opportunity will be allocated in accordance with the investment allocation policy. Although the Adviser and its affiliates will endeavor to allocate investment opportunities in a fair and equitable manner, we and our stockholders could be adversely affected to the extent investment opportunities are allocated among us and other investment vehicles managed by the Adviser or its affiliates.

The investment allocation policy is also designed to manage and mitigate the conflicts of interest associated with the allocation of investment opportunities if we are able to co-invest, either pursuant to SEC interpretive positions or our exemptive order, with other accounts managed by the Adviser or its affiliates. Generally, under the investment allocation policy, co-investments will be allocated pursuant to the conditions of the exemptive order. Under the investment allocation policy, a portion of each opportunity that is appropriate for us and any affiliated fund or other account, which may vary based on asset class and liquidity, among other factors, will generally be offered to us and such other eligible accounts, as determined by the Adviser and its affiliates.

If there is a sufficient amount of securities to satisfy all participants, each order will be fulfilled as placed. If there is an insufficient amount of securities to satisfy all participants, the securities will generally be allocated pro rata based on each participant's order size or available capital.

In accordance with the investment allocation policy, the Company might not participate in each individual opportunity, but will, on an overall basis, be entitled to participate equitably with other accounts managed by the Adviser and its affiliates. The Adviser and its affiliates seek to treat all clients fairly and equitably in a manner consistent with their fiduciary duty to each of them; however, in some instances, especially in instances of limited liquidity, the factors may not result in pro rata allocations or may result in situations where certain accounts receive allocations where others do not.

As described in "Recent Developments" below, we have entered into an Agreement and Plan of Merger ("Merger Agreement") with Chicago Atlantic Real Estate Finance, Inc. ("REFI"), an affiliate, and, for the limited purposes described therein, the Adviser and Chicago Atlantic REIT Manager, LLC ("REFI Manager"), pursuant to which REFI will elect to be regulated as a BDC and merge with and into the Company, with the Company continuing as the surviving company (the "Merger"). REFI and the Company are affiliated because they are advised by affiliated entities within the Chicago Atlantic platform and, following the Merger, the Adviser will serve as investment adviser to the combined company. Because the Merger is a transaction between affiliated entities, it is subject to Rule 17a-8 under the 1940 Act and was negotiated and approved by special committees of the boards of directors of each company comprised solely of independent directors. The Board determined that the Company's existing stockholders will not suffer dilution as a result of the Merger.

See "*CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS*" in our most recent Annual Proxy Statement and Note 6 and Note 14 to our financial statements included in our most recent Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q.

Corporate Information

Our principal executive offices are located at 600 Madison Avenue, Suite 1800, New York, NY 10022 and our telephone number is (312) 625-9295. Our corporate website is located at lien.chicagoatlantic.com. Information on our website is not incorporated into or a part of this prospectus.

Leverage

We may borrow money from time to time if, immediately after such borrowing, the ratio of our total assets (less total liabilities other than indebtedness represented by senior securities) to our total indebtedness represented by senior securities plus preferred stock, if any, is at least 150%. This means that generally, we can borrow up to \$2 for every \$1 of investor equity. See Part I, Item 1 "*BUSINESS - Business Development Company Regulations*" and Part I, Item 1A "*Risk Factors - Risks Relating to Our Use of Leverage and Credit Facilities - If we borrow money, the potential for loss on amounts invested in us will be magnified and may increase the risk of investing in us.*" in our most recent Annual Report on Form 10-K.

The Credit Agreement

On February 11, 2025, the Company entered into a senior secured revolving credit agreement (the "Credit Agreement") among the Company, as borrower, Western Alliance Trust Company, N.A. ("WATC"), as administrative agent, Western Alliance Bank, as an issuing bank and as the initial lender, and the other lenders party thereto from time to time.

Under the Credit Agreement, the lenders have agreed to extend credit to the Company on a revolving basis in an initial aggregate amount of up to \$100,000,000 with an option for the Company to request additional commitments, in a minimum amount of \$5,000,000, at one or more times from existing and/or new lenders at their election. The Credit Agreement also provides for the issuance of letters of credit in an aggregate face amount of up to \$5,000,000.

Availability under the Credit Agreement (the “Revolving Period”) will terminate on February 11, 2027, and the Credit Agreement has a scheduled maturity date of March 31, 2028.

Borrowings under the Credit Agreement bear interest at the annual rate of one-month term SOFR plus 3.00%, subject to a minimum interest rate of 6.00%. The Company will pay a commitment fee of 0.50% per annum on the average daily unused portion of commitments under the Credit Agreement during the Revolving Period. The Company also will be required to pay letter of credit participation fees and a fronting fee on the average daily amount of the lenders’ exposure with respect to any letters of credit issued at the request of the Company under the Credit Agreement.

We expect to use the Credit Agreement, along with proceeds from the rotation of our portfolio, to finance our investment objectives. As of June 30, 2026, we had \$27,000,000 in outstanding borrowings and approximately \$73,000,000 available under the Credit Agreement. See Part II, Item 7 “*MANAGEMENT’S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS - Debt*” in our most recent Annual Report on Form 10-K and Part I, Item 2 “*MANAGEMENT’S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS – Debt*” in our most recent Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q.

Recent Developments

Proposed Merger with Chicago Atlantic Real Estate Finance, Inc.

On June 17, 2026, we entered into a Merger Agreement with REFI and, for the limited purposes described therein, the Adviser and REFI Manager, pursuant to which REFI will elect to be regulated as a BDC and merge with and into the Company, with the Company continuing as the surviving company and continuing to trade on Nasdaq under the symbol “LIEN.” REFI’s stockholders will receive shares of our common stock based on the Exchange Ratio. The “Exchange Ratio” equals the net asset value per share of REFI common stock divided by the net asset value per share of the Company’s common stock (rounded to the fourth decimal place), in each case calculated in good faith as of a date no earlier than 48 hours (excluding Sundays and holidays) prior to the effective time of the Merger. The Merger, which is subject to stockholder approvals, regulatory approvals, effectiveness of a Form N-14 registration statement and other customary conditions, is expected to close in the fourth quarter of 2026. For additional information regarding the Merger, including related risk factors, see Note 14 to our financial statements and Part II, Item 1A “*RISK FACTORS*” in our most recent Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, each of which is incorporated herein by reference.

Risk Factors

An investment in our securities involves a high degree of risk and may be considered speculative. You should carefully consider the information found under the captions Part I, Item 1A “*RISK FACTORS*” in our most recent Annual Report on Form 10-K, Part II, Item 1A “*RISK FACTORS*” in our most recent Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, any subsequent filings we have made with the SEC that are incorporated by reference into this prospectus or any prospectus supplement, and “*Risk Factors*” in this prospectus before deciding to invest in our securities.

FEES AND EXPENSES

The following table is intended to assist you in understanding the costs and expenses that you will bear directly or indirectly. We caution you that some of the percentages indicated in the table below are estimates and may vary. The expenses shown in the table under “Annual expenses” are based on historical amounts incurred by the Company during the six months ended June 30, 2026, annualized. The following table should not be considered a representation of our future expenses. Actual expenses may be greater or less than shown. Except where the context suggests otherwise, whenever this prospectus contains a reference to fees or expenses paid by “us” or “the Company” or that “we” will pay fees or expenses, you will indirectly bear these fees or expenses as an investor in the Company.

Shareholder transaction expenses:

Sales load (as a percentage of offering price)	-% ⁽¹⁾
Offering expenses (as a percentage of offering price)	-% ⁽²⁾
Total shareholder transaction expenses (as a percentage of offering price)	-%

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

Base management fee payable under the Investment Advisory Agreement	2.04% ⁽³⁾
Incentive fee payable under the Investment Advisory Agreement	2.89% ⁽⁴⁾
Interest payments on borrowed funds	1.34% ⁽⁵⁾
Other expenses	2.47% ⁽⁶⁾
Total annual expenses	8.74%

- (1) In the event that the securities are sold to or through underwriters, a related prospectus supplement will disclose the applicable sales load (underwriting discount or commission).
- (2) A related prospectus supplement will disclose the estimated amount of offering expenses, the offering price and the estimated amount of offering expenses borne by the Company as a percentage of the offering price.
- (3) Our base management fee under the Investment Advisory Agreement is calculated at an annual rate of 1.75% of our average gross assets (i.e., total assets held before deduction of any liabilities), which includes investments acquired with the use of leverage and excludes cash and cash equivalents (as defined in the notes to our financial statements). Because we have borrowings outstanding, the base management fee as a percentage of net assets attributable to common stock is higher than 1.75% of our average gross assets. The base management fee shown in the table above is based on net assets as of June 30, 2026, and is based on actual amounts incurred during the six months ended June 30, 2026, annualized for a full year. The base management fee of the Company assuming that our average gross assets (excluding cash and cash equivalents) are \$356 million, which was the actual amount of our average gross assets (excluding cash and cash equivalents) as of June 30, 2026, would be 1.73% of average gross assets.

- (4) Our incentive fee consists of two parts. The first part of the incentive fee, the incentive fee on income, which is payable quarterly in arrears, is equal to 20% of the excess, if any, of our “pre-incentive fee net investment income” that exceeds a 1.75% quarterly (7% annualized) hurdle rate, subject to a “catch up” provision measured at the end of each quarter. The incentive fee on income is computed and paid on income that may include interest that is accrued but not yet received, and may never be received, in cash. The second part of the incentive fee, the incentive fee on capital gains, payable at the end of each fiscal year (or upon termination of the Investment Advisory Agreement) in arrears, equals 20% of cumulative realized capital gains from inception to the end of each fiscal year, less cumulative realized capital losses, unrealized capital depreciation and unrealized capital appreciation from inception to the end of each fiscal year, less the aggregate amount of any previously paid incentive fees on capital gains for prior periods. The incentive fee shown in the table is based on actual amounts of incentive fees on income incurred during the six months ended June 30, 2026, annualized for a full year. The incentive fee amount excludes accrued incentive fees on capital gains as of June 30, 2026, which are reflected on a hypothetical liquidation basis in accordance with GAAP and were not payable as of June 30, 2026.
- (5) As of June 30, 2026, we had \$27,000,000 in outstanding borrowings under the Credit Agreement. Pursuant to the Credit Agreement, lenders have agreed to extend the Company up to \$100,000,000 in aggregate borrowings. Borrowings under the Credit Agreement bear interest at the annual rate of one-month term Secured Overnight Financing Rate plus 3.00%, subject to a minimum interest rate of 6.00%. The Company will pay a commitment fee of 0.50% per annum on the average daily unused portion of commitments under the Credit Agreement during the Revolving Period. The Company also will be required to pay letter of credit participation fees and a fronting fee on the average daily amount of the lenders’ exposure with respect to any letters of credit issued at the request of the Company under the Credit Agreement. We may borrow funds to make investments, including before we have fully invested the proceeds of this continuous offering. To the extent that we determine it is appropriate to borrow funds to make investments, the costs associated with such borrowing will be indirectly borne by shareholders. The interest payment on borrowed funds referenced in the table above is based on actual amounts of the interest payment on borrowed funds (including unused fees, amortization of deferred financing cost, and debt issuance costs incurred during the six months ended June 30, 2026, annualized, divided by our net assets as of June 30, 2026. If the Company were to utilize the full \$100,000,000 available under the Credit Agreement, interest expense and total annual expenses as a percentage of net assets would be higher than as presented in this fee table. Our ability to incur leverage depends, in large part, on the amount of money we are able to raise through the sale of shares registered in this offering and the availability of financing in the market.
- (6) Our other expenses include sub-administrator, legal, audit, insurance, valuation and custodian fees, and general and administrative expenses as well as other professional fees, fees payable to the Independent Directors, and excise tax expense. The amount shown in the table reflects actual amounts incurred during the six months ended June 30, 2026, annualized.

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 we would have no additional leverage and that our annual operating expenses would remain at the levels set forth in the table above.

	1 year	3 years	5 years	10 years
You would pay the following expenses on a \$1,000 common stock investment, assuming a 5% annual return (assumes no return from net realized capital gains) (none of which is subject to the capital gains incentive fee)	\$ 58	\$ 173	\$ 286	\$ 561
You would pay the following expenses on a \$1,000 common stock investment, assuming a 5% annual return resulting entirely from net realized capital gains (all of which is subject to the capital gains incentive fee)	\$ 68	\$ 200	\$ 327	\$ 625

The above table is intended to assist you in understanding the various costs and expenses that an investor in shares of 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%. Because the income portion of the incentive fee for the Company, assuming a 5% annual return and annualized incentive fee hurdle of 7%, would either not be payable or would have an insignificant impact on the expense amounts shown above, the example assumes that the 5% annual return will be generated entirely through net realized capital gains and, as a result, will trigger the payment of the capital gains portion of the incentive fee. If we were to achieve sufficient returns on our investments, including through the realization of capital gains, to trigger income-based incentive fees or capital gains incentive fees of a material amount, our expenses, and returns to our investors, would be higher. The example assumes that, as of June 30, 2026, the sum of realized capital losses and unrealized capital depreciation on a cumulative basis since inception is zero.

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.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Information regarding our financial highlights is incorporated by reference herein from our most recent Annual Report on [Form 10-K](#) and our most recent Quarterly Report on [Form 10-Q](#).

RISK FACTORS

Investing in our securities involves a number of significant risks. Before you invest in our securities, you should be aware of and carefully consider the various risks associated with the investment, including those described in this prospectus, any accompanying prospectus supplement, any free writing prospectus we may authorize in connection with a specific offering, Part I, Item 1A “*RISK FACTORS*” in our most recent Annual Report on [Form 10-K](#), which is incorporated by reference into this prospectus in its entirety, Part II, Item 1A “*RISK FACTORS*” in our most recent Quarterly Report on [Form 10-Q](#), which is incorporated by reference into this prospectus in its entirety, and any document incorporated by reference herein. You should carefully consider these risk factors, together with all of the other information included in this prospectus, any accompanying prospectus supplement and any related free writing prospectus we may authorize in connection with a specific offering, before you decide whether to make an investment in our securities. The risks set out and described in these documents are not the only risks we face. Additional risks and uncertainties not presently known to us or not presently deemed material by us may also impair our operations and performance. If any of the following events occur, our business, financial condition and results of operations could be materially and adversely affected. In such case, you may lose all or part of your investment. Please also read carefully the section titled “*Special Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements*” in this prospectus.

SPECIAL NOTE REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This prospectus, any accompanying prospectus supplement, any related free writing prospectus and any documents we may incorporate by reference herein contain forward-looking statements that involve substantial risks and uncertainties. Such statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors, and undue reliance should not be placed thereon. Any statements about our expectations, beliefs, plans, predictions, forecasts, objectives, assumptions or future events or performance are not historical facts and may be forward-looking. These statements are often, but not always, made through the use of words or phrases such as “anticipate,” “believes,” “can,” “could,” “may,” “predicts,” “potential,” “should,” “will,” “estimate,” “plans,” “projects,” “continuing,” “ongoing,” “expects,” “intends” and similar words or phrases. Accordingly, these statements are only predictions and involve estimates, known and unknown risks, assumptions and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed in them. Our actual results could differ materially from those anticipated in such forward-looking statements as a result of several factors more fully described or referenced under the section entitled “*Risk Factors*” and elsewhere in this prospectus, any accompanying prospectus supplement, any related free writing prospectus and any documents we may incorporate by reference herein, including the following factors, among others:

- uncertainties related to the potential impact of tariff enactment and tax reductions, and the risk of recession or a shutdown of government services, which could impact our business prospects and the prospects of our portfolio companies;
- our future operating results and distribution projections;
- the ability of the Adviser to attract and retain highly talented professionals;
- our business prospects and the prospects of our portfolio companies;
- the impact of interest and inflation rates on our business prospects and the prospects of our portfolio companies;
- the impact of the investments that we expect to make;
- the ability of our portfolio companies to achieve their objectives;
- our expected financings and investments and the timing of our investments in our initial portfolio;
- changes in regulation impacting the cannabis industry;
- the adequacy of our cash resources and working capital;
- the timing of cash flows, if any, from the operations of our portfolio companies;
- changes or potential disruptions in our operations, the economy, financial markets or political environment;
- risks associated with possible disruption in our operations or the economy generally due to terrorism, natural disasters, the conflicts between Russia and Ukraine and in the Middle East, and the potential for volatility in energy prices and other commodities and their impact on the industries in which we invest;
- the impact of information technology system failures, data security breaches, data privacy compliance, network disruptions, and cybersecurity attacks;
- future changes in laws or regulations (including the interpretation of these laws and regulations by regulatory authorities) and conditions in our operating areas, particularly with respect to BDCs or RICs;

- the ability of the parties to consummate the Merger pursuant to the Merger Agreement on the expected timeline or at all;
- the ability to realize the anticipated benefits of the Merger;
- the effects of disruption on our business from the Merger;
- the combined company's plans, expectations, objectives and intentions as a result of the Merger;
- any potential termination of the Merger Agreement;
- the actions of our shareholders or the shareholders of REFI with respect to the proposals submitted for their approval in connection with the Merger;
- the actions of the board of directors of REFI with respect to the approvals required for completion of the Merger under Rule 17a-8 of the 1940 Act;
- the risk that integration of the businesses and portfolios of the Company and REFI as a result of the Merger may be more difficult, time-consuming or costly than expected;
- the risk that, with respect to the Merger, required regulatory approvals or non-objections, effectiveness of the registration statement on Form N-14, the SEC's acceptance of REFI's election to be regulated as a BDC, and Nasdaq listing authorization for the shares to be issued in connection with the Merger, may not be obtained on the contemplated timeline or at all;
- movement in the Exchange Ratio (as defined in the Merger Agreement) between signing of the Merger Agreement and closing of the Merger due to changes in the net asset values of the Company and REFI;
- the incurrence of significant transaction costs relating to the Merger;
- the risk that shareholder litigation in connection with the Merger may result in significant costs of defense and liability;
- the risk that the share repurchase program of up to \$25.0 million, that our Board has agreed to consider pursuant to the Merger Agreement, may not be adopted or may differ from current expectations;
- other considerations that may be disclosed from time to time in our publicly disseminated documents and filings.

Although we believe that the assumptions on which these forward-looking statements are based are reasonable, any of those assumptions could prove to be inaccurate, and as a result, the forward-looking statements based on those assumptions also could be inaccurate. In light of these and other uncertainties, the inclusion of a projection or forward-looking statement in this prospectus, any accompanying prospectus supplement, any related free writing prospectus and any documents we may incorporate by reference should not be regarded as a representation by us that our plans and objectives will be achieved. These forward-looking statements apply only as of the dates of this prospectus, any accompanying prospectus supplement, any related free writing prospectus and any documents we may incorporate by reference. Moreover, we assume no duty and do not undertake to update the forward-looking statements. Because we are an investment company, the forward-looking statements and projections contained in this prospectus, any accompanying prospectus supplement, if any, and any documents we may incorporate by reference herein are excluded from the safe harbor protection provided by Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act").

USE OF PROCEEDS

Unless otherwise specified in any applicable prospectus supplement or in any free writing prospectus we have authorized for use in connection with a specific offering, we intend to use the net proceeds from the sale of our securities pursuant to this prospectus for general corporate purposes, which may include, among other things, investing in accordance with our investment objective and strategies, repayment of any outstanding indebtedness, paying operating expenses and other general corporate purposes.

We anticipate that substantially all of the net proceeds of an offering of securities pursuant to this prospectus and any applicable prospectus supplement or free writing prospectus will be used for the above purposes within three months of any such offering, depending on the availability of attractive opportunities, market conditions and the amount raised, but in no event longer than within six months of any such offering.

Pending such uses and investments, we intend to invest any net proceeds from an offering primarily in cash, cash equivalents, U.S. government securities and other high-quality investment grade investments that mature in one year or less from the date of investment. The income we earn on such temporary investments generally will be less than what we would expect to receive from investments in the types of investments we intend to target. Our ability to achieve our investment objective may be limited to the extent that the net proceeds from an offering, pending full investment, are held in interest-bearing deposits or other short-term instruments. The prospectus supplement relating to an offering will more fully identify the use of proceeds from any offering.

PRICE RANGE OF COMMON STOCK AND DISTRIBUTIONS

The following information is qualified by reference to, and should be read in conjunction with, the information in our most recent Annual Report on [Form 10-K](#) and our most recent Quarterly Report on [Form 10-Q](#) regarding the price range of our common stock, distributions and stockholders of record, which is incorporated by reference herein.

Market Information

Our common stock began trading on NASDAQ on February 4, 2022 in connection with our initial public offering of shares of our common stock. Since October 2, 2024, our common stock trades on NASDAQ under the symbol “LIEN.”

The following table lists the net asset value per share of our common stock, the range of high and low closing sales prices of our common stock reported on NASDAQ, the closing sale prices as a premium (or discount) to our net asset value per share and dividends per share for each fiscal quarter since our common stock began trading on NASDAQ.

On August 21, 2026, the last reported closing sales price of our common stock on NASDAQ was \$10.01 per share, which represented a discount of approximately (24.51%) to our net asset value per share of \$13.26 as of June 30, 2026.

Class and Period	Net Asset Value ⁽¹⁾	Price Range		High Sales Price Premium (Discount) to Net Asset Value ⁽²⁾	Low Sales Price Premium (Discount) to Net Asset Value ⁽²⁾	Cash Dividend Per Share ⁽³⁾
		High	Low			
Year Ended December 31, 2026						
Third Quarter (Through August 21, 2026)	*	\$ 10.02	\$ 9.24	*	*	0.34(7)
Second Quarter	\$ 13.26	\$ 10.46	\$ 9.01	(21.1)%	(32.0)%	\$ 0.34
First Quarter	\$ 13.33	\$ 10.91	\$ 9.31	(18.2)%	(30.2)%	\$ 0.34
Year Ended December 31, 2025						
Fourth Quarter	\$ 13.30	\$ 11.22	\$ 10.03	(15.6)%	(24.6)%	\$ 0.34
Third Quarter	\$ 13.27	\$ 11.12	\$ 10.12	(16.2)%	(23.7)%	\$ 0.34
Second Quarter	\$ 13.23	\$ 11.11	\$ 9.71	(16.0)%	(26.6)%	\$ 0.34
First Quarter	\$ 13.19	\$ 12.56	\$ 10.92	(4.8)%	(17.2)%	\$ 0.34
Year Ended December 31, 2024						
Fourth Quarter	\$ 13.20	\$ 13.24	\$ 10.74	0.3%	(18.7)%	\$ 0.34
Third Quarter	\$ 13.28	\$ 12.00	\$ 10.64	(9.6)%	(19.9)%	\$ 0.25
Second Quarter	\$ 13.56	\$ 12.38	\$ 9.61	(8.7)%	(29.1)%	\$ 0.25
First Quarter	\$ 13.60	\$ 10.28	\$ 7.65	(24.4)%	(43.8)%	\$ 0.25
Year Ended December 31, 2023						
Fourth Quarter	\$ 13.77	\$ 9.81	\$ 8.32	(28.8)%	(39.6)%	\$ 0.70(6)
Third Quarter	\$ 14.06	\$ 10.37	\$ 7.65	(26.3)%	(45.6)%	\$ 0.63(6)
Second Quarter	\$ 14.49	\$ 9.19	\$ 7.82	(36.3)%	(45.8)%	
First Quarter	\$ 14.29	\$ 9.98	\$ 8.25	(30.2)%	(42.3)%	
Year Ended December 31, 2022 ⁽⁴⁾						
Fourth Quarter	\$ 13.91	\$ 10.55	\$ 9.57	(24.2)%	(31.2)%	-
Third Quarter	\$ 13.73	\$ 10.74	\$ 9.00	(21.8)%	(34.5)%	-
Second Quarter	\$ 13.64	\$ 13.50	\$ 7.80	(1.0)%	(42.8)%	-
First Quarter ⁽⁵⁾	\$ 13.61	\$ 14.41	\$ 12.57	5.9%	(7.6)%	-

(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 closing sales prices. The net asset values shown are based on outstanding shares at the end of the relevant quarter.

(2) Calculated as the respective high or low closing sales price less net asset value, divided by net asset value (in each case, as of the end of the applicable quarter).

(3) Represents the dividend or distribution declared in the relevant quarter.

(4) On November 8, 2022, our Board approved a change to our fiscal year end from March 31 to December 31.

(5) Shares of our common stock began trading on the Nasdaq Global Market on February 4, 2022. Since October 2, 2024, our common stock trades on the Nasdaq Global Market under the symbol “LIEN.”

(6) Consists of a quarterly dividend and a special dividend.

(7) The dividend is payable on October 9, 2026 to stockholders of record on September 25, 2026.

* Not determined at time of filing.

Distribution Policy

To maintain our tax treatment as a RIC, we must distribute (or be treated as distributing) in each taxable year dividends of an amount equal to at least the sum of (i) 90% of our investment company taxable income (which includes, among other items, dividends, interest, the excess of any net short-term capital gains over net long-term capital losses, as well as other taxable income (excluding any net capital gains) reduced by deductible expenses) and (ii) 90% of our net tax-exempt income for that taxable year. As a RIC, we generally will not be subject to corporate-level U.S. federal income tax on our investment company taxable income and net capital gains that we timely distribute to shareholders. In addition, to avoid the imposition of a nondeductible 4% U.S. federal excise tax, we must distribute (or be treated as distributing) in each calendar year an amount at least equal to the sum of:

- 98% of our net ordinary income, excluding certain ordinary gains and losses, recognized during a calendar year;
- 98.2% of our capital gain net income, adjusted for certain ordinary gains and losses, recognized for the twelve-month period ending on October 31 of such calendar year; and
- 100% of any ordinary income and capital gain net income that we recognized in preceding years, but were not distributed in such years, and on which we paid no U.S. federal income tax.

We have previously incurred, and can be expected to incur in the future, such excise tax on a portion of our income and gains. While we intend to distribute income and capital gains to minimize exposure to the 4% excise tax, we may not be able to, or may not choose to, distribute amounts sufficient to avoid the imposition of the tax entirely. In that event, we will be liable for the tax only on the amount by which we do not meet the foregoing distribution requirement. See Part I, Item 1A “*RISK FACTORS - Risks Relating to Distributions - We will be subject to corporate-level U.S. federal income tax if we are unable to obtain and maintain our qualification as a RIC under Subchapter M of the Code or do not satisfy the annual distribution requirement*” in our most recent Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Distributions Declared

The following table reflects the distributions declared on shares of the Company’s common stock from inception through June 30, 2026:

Declaration Date	Type	Record Date	Payment Date	Per Share Amount	Dividends Paid
August 10, 2023	Quarterly	September 15, 2023	September 29, 2023	\$ 0.23	\$ 1,429,375
August 10, 2023	Special	September 15, 2023	September 29, 2023	\$ 0.40	\$ 2,485,869
November 9, 2023	Quarterly	December 20, 2023	December 29, 2023	\$ 0.25	\$ 1,553,676
November 9, 2023	Special	December 20, 2023	December 29, 2023	\$ 0.45	\$ 2,796,617
March 8, 2024	Quarterly	March 20, 2024	March 28, 2024	\$ 0.25	\$ 1,553,736
May 9, 2024	Quarterly	June 20, 2024	June 28, 2024	\$ 0.25	\$ 1,553,738
August 8, 2024	Quarterly	September 19, 2024	September 27, 2024	\$ 0.25	\$ 1,553,741
December 9, 2024	Quarterly	December 19, 2024	December 27, 2024	\$ 0.34	\$ 7,758,925
March 14, 2025	Quarterly	March 28, 2025	April 11, 2025	\$ 0.34	\$ 7,758,931
May 12, 2025	Quarterly	June 27, 2025	July 11, 2025	\$ 0.34	\$ 7,758,939
August 14, 2025	Quarterly	September 29, 2025	October 10, 2025	\$ 0.34	\$ 7,759,001
November 11, 2025	Quarterly	December 31, 2025	January 15, 2026	\$ 0.34	\$ 7,759,001
March 18, 2026	Quarterly	March 30, 2026	April 14, 2026	\$ 0.34	\$ 7,759,001
May 12, 2026	Quarterly	June 26, 2026	July 10, 2026	\$ 0.34	\$ 7,759,001

Dividend Reinvestment Plan

Prior to December 31, 2025, we had an “opt out” DRIP for our stockholders. As a result, if we declared a dividend, then stockholders’ cash distributions were automatically reinvested in additional shares of our common stock, unless they specifically chose to “opt out” of the DRIP so as to receive cash distributions. Stockholders who received distributions in the form of shares of our common stock generally were subject to the same U.S. federal income tax consequences as were stockholders who elected to receive their distributions in cash.

On November 26, 2025, in accordance with the terms of the DRIP and by unanimous written consent of our Board, the DRIP was terminated with an effective date of December 31, 2025. Following the termination of the DRIP, all cash dividends or distributions on our common stock with a record date for payment after December 31, 2025 will be paid in cash rather than in shares of our common stock.

During the year ended December 31, 2025, the Company issued the following shares of common stock under the DRIP:

Declaration Date	Type	Record Date	Payment Date	Shares
March 14, 2025	Quarterly	March 28, 2025	April 11, 2025	22
May 12, 2025	Quarterly	June 27, 2025	July 11, 2025	182

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

The information contained in Part II, Item 7 “*MANAGEMENT’S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS*” of our most recent Annual Report on [Form 10-K](#) and in Part I, Item II, “*MANAGEMENT’S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS*” of our most recent Quarterly Report on [Form 10-Q](#) is incorporated by reference herein and should be read in conjunction with, and are qualified by reference to, our financial statements and notes thereto included in such Annual Report on [Form 10-K](#) and Quarterly Report on [Form 10-Q](#).

THE COMPANY

The information contained in Part I, Item 1 “*BUSINESS*,” Part I, Item 2 “*PROPERTIES*” and Part I, Item 3 “*LEGAL PROCEEDINGS*” of our most recent Annual Report on [Form 10-K](#) is incorporated herein by reference.

SENIOR SECURITIES

Information about our senior securities as of the end of the fiscal year ended December 31, 2025 is included in Note 5 to our audited financial statements appearing in our most recent Annual Report on [Form 10-K](#), and information about our senior securities for our most recently completed fiscal quarter is included in Note 5 to our financial statements appearing in our most recent Quarterly Report on [Form 10-Q](#). The report of BDO USA, P.C., an independent registered public accounting firm, on our consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2025, of which the Senior Securities table is a part, has been incorporated by reference herein.

PORTFOLIO COMPANIES

The following table sets forth certain information regarding each of the portfolio companies in which we had a debt or equity investment as of June 30, 2026. We offer to make available significant managerial assistance to our portfolio companies. We may receive rights to observe the meetings of our portfolio companies' board of directors. 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. As of June 30, 2026, we did not "control" any of our portfolio companies, and we were not an "affiliate" of any of our portfolio companies, as defined in the 1940 Act. In general, under the 1940 Act, we would "control" a portfolio company if we owned 25.0% or more of its voting securities and would be an "affiliate" of a portfolio company if we owned 5.0 % or more of its voting securities.

Portfolio Company	Address	Nature of Business	Investment Type	Fair Value	Interest Terms	Maturity	Relationship
Action Target, Inc.	3411 S. Mountain Vista Parkway Provo, UT 84606	Manufacturing	Term Loan	2,251,743	12.00% (P + 2.00%; 1.50% PIK; 8.50% Floor)	7/19/2027	Non-Control, Non-Affiliate
Aeriz Holdings Corp	351 West Hubbard Street, Suite 708 Chicago, IL 60654	Cannabis	Delayed Draw Term Loan	9,158,173	12.75% (P + 5.75%; 7.00% Floor)	6/30/2028	Non-Control, Non-Affiliate
AI Software, LLC (d/b/a Capacity)	6665 Delmar Blvd., Suite 300 St. Louis, MO 63130	Information	Warrants	487,000	n.a	n.a	Non-Control, Non-Affiliate
Ascend Wellness Holdings, Inc.	1411 Broadway, 16th Floor New York, NY 10018	Cannabis	Senior Secured Note	3,395,000	12.75% (F @ 12.75%)	7/16/2029	Non-Control, Non-Affiliate
Aura Home, Inc	30 Cooper Square, Floor 8 New York, NY 10003	Retail Trade	Term Loan	3,225,250	10.15% (S + 6.50%; 3.50% Floor)	9/22/2028	Non-Control, Non-Affiliate
Aura Home, Inc	30 Cooper Square, Floor 8 New York, NY 10003	Retail Trade	Term Loan	503,363	10.15% (S + 6.50%; 3.50% Floor)	9/22/2028	Non-Control, Non-Affiliate
BeLeaf Medical, LLC	6910 N. Holmes Street, Suite 380 Gladstone, MO 64118	Cannabis	Term Loan	12,411,759	13.25% (P + 5.75%; 7.50% Floor)	8/20/2028	Non-Control, Non-Affiliate
Canopy Growth Corporation	1 Hershey Drive, Smiths Falls, Ontario K7A 0A8, Canada	Cannabis	Term Loan	13,941,890	9.87% (S + 6.25%; 3.25% Floor)	1/31/2031	Non-Control, Non-Affiliate
Canopy Growth Corporation	1 Hershey Drive, Smiths Falls, Ontario K7A 0A8, Canada	Cannabis	Warrants	898,000	n.a	n.a	Non-Control, Non-Affiliate
Cresco Labs, LLC	600 West Fulton Street, Suite 800 Chicago, IL 60661	Cannabis	Term Loan	7,012,500	12.50% (F @ 12.50%)	8/13/2030	Non-Control, Non-Affiliate
Dreamfields Brands, Inc. (d/b/a Jeeter)	65000 Two Bunch Palms Trail Desert Hot Springs, CA 92240	Cannabis	Delayed Draw Term Loan	31,268,825	16.25% (P + 8.75%; 7.50% Floor)	9/30/2028	Non-Control, Non-Affiliate
Energize Holdings, Inc. (d/b/a Exos)	2629 E. Rose Garden Lane Phoenix, AZ 85050	Educational Services	Term Loan	4,900,000	11.99% (S + 8.00%; 3.99% Floor)	10/24/2029	Non-Control, Non-Affiliate
Energize Holdings, Inc. (d/b/a Exos)	2629 E. Rose Garden Lane Phoenix, AZ 85050	Educational Services	Warrants	12,000	n.a	n.a	Non-Control, Non-Affiliate

Portfolio Company	Address	Nature of Business	Investment Type	Fair Value	Interest Terms	Maturity	Relationship
Engage3 Holdings, Inc.	9375 E. Shea Boulevard, Suite 100 Scottsdale, AZ 85260	Information	Term Loan	5,870,973	14.00% (P + 2.50%; 4.00% PIK; 7.50% Floor)	7/22/2030	Non-Control, Non-Affiliate
Engage3 Holdings, Inc.	9375 E. Shea Boulevard, Suite 100 Scottsdale, AZ 85260	Information	Warrants	234,000	n.a	n.a	Non-Control, Non-Affiliate
Flowery - Bill's Nursery, Inc.	30020 SW 205th Avenue Homestead, FL 33030	Cannabis	Delayed Draw Term Loan	13,499,288	16.00% (F @ 11.00%; 5.00% PIK)	12/31/2027	Non-Control, Non-Affiliate
FLUENT Corp.	5540 W. Executive Dr, Suite 100 Tampa, FL 33609	Cannabis	Term Loan	8,610,419	13.00% (F @ 12.00%; 1.00% PIK)	11/24/2028	Non-Control, Non-Affiliate
FLUENT Corp.	5540 W. Executive Dr, Suite 100 Tampa, FL 33609	Cannabis	Term Loan	1,414,326	13.00% (F @ 0.00%; 13.00% PIK)	12/31/2026	Non-Control, Non-Affiliate
Hugo Technologies, Inc.	401 N. Michigan Ave., Suite 1200 Chicago, IL 60611	Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	Term Loan	2,875,002	11.62% (S + 8.00%; 3.25% Floor)	12/11/2030	Non-Control, Non-Affiliate
Illicit - S1 Enterprises, Inc.	3823 N. Cobbler Road Independence, MO 64058	Cannabis	Term Loan	13,241,902	13.96% (S + 10.24%; 3.72% Floor)	12/31/2028	Non-Control, Non-Affiliate
Kaleafa, Inc.	16489 Oaktree Terrace Oregon City, OR 97045	Cannabis	Term Loan	2,597,218	17.00% (P + 8.50%; 8.50% Floor)	12/3/2027	Non-Control, Non-Affiliate
Kapple Holdings LLC (d/b/a Cannabis & Glass)	605 East Francis Avenue Spokane, WA 99208	Cannabis	Delayed Draw Term Loan	5,742,079	14.25% (S + 10.25%; 4.00% Floor)	7/28/2028	Non-Control, Non-Affiliate
Northwest Commonwealth, LLC (d/b/a WYLD)	11791 SE Highway 212, Suite 400 Clackamas, OR 97015	Cannabis	Term Loan	11,503,570	16.67% (P + 8.42%; 1.50% PIK; 6.75% Floor)	1/30/2029	Non-Control, Non-Affiliate
Nova Farms, LLC	34 Extension Street Attleboro, MA 02703	Cannabis	Term Loan	13,182,663	15.00% (P + 6.50%; 8.50% Floor)	3/28/2027	Non-Control, Non-Affiliate
Oasis - AZ GOAT AZ LLC	6501 E. Greenway Pkwy, Suite 103 #486 Scottsdale, AZ 85254	Cannabis	Term Loan	3,922,306	15.50% (P + 7.50%; 8.00% Floor)	3/31/2027	Non-Control, Non-Affiliate
Ocular Science, Inc.	118 Center Street El Segundo, CA 90245	Manufacturing	Term Loan	4,712,570	13.00% (P + 5.25%; 1.00% PIK; 6.75% Floor)	6/17/2029	Non-Control, Non-Affiliate
Ocular Science, Inc.	118 Center Street El Segundo, CA 90245	Manufacturing	Warrants	223,000	n.a	n.a	Non-Control, Non-Affiliate
Portofino Labs, Inc. (d/b/a Because Market)	350 Cambridge Ave, Suite 100 Palo Alto, CA 94306	Retail Trade	Term Loan	5,032,509	12.00% (S + 6.25%; 1.50% PIK; 4.25% Floor)	4/30/2029	Non-Control, Non-Affiliate
Portofino Labs, Inc. (d/b/a Because Market)	350 Cambridge Ave, Suite 100 Palo Alto, CA 94306	Retail Trade	Warrants	32,000	n.a	n.a	Non-Control, Non-Affiliate

Portfolio Company	Address	Nature of Business	Investment Type	Fair Value	Interest Terms	Maturity	Relationship
Protect Animals With Satellites LLC (d/b/a Halo Collar)	71 Rolling Ridge Road Upper Saddle River, NJ 07458	Information	Term Loan	3,630,303	12.00% (P + 3.25%; 2.00% PIK; 6.75% Floor)	3/30/2031	Non-Control, Non-Affiliate
Protect Animals With Satellites LLC (d/b/a Halo Collar)	71 Rolling Ridge Road Upper Saddle River, NJ 07458	Information	Incremental Term Loan	1,868,281	12.00% (P + 3.25%; 2.00% PIK; 6.75% Floor)	3/30/2031	Non-Control, Non-Affiliate
Remedy - Maryland Wellness, LLC	6656 Dobbin Road, Suite E Columbia, MD 21045	Cannabis	Delayed Draw Term Loan	1,358,368	20.25% (P + 9.00%; 3.50% PIK; 7.75% Floor)	8/1/2028	Non-Control, Non-Affiliate
Round 2 Holdings, LLC	14508 Bogert Parkway Oklahoma City, OK 73134	Manufacturing	Term Loan	7,255,810	13.00% (P + 5.25%; 1.00% PIK; 6.75% Floor)	3/2/2030	Non-Control, Non-Affiliate
Round 2 Holdings, LLC	14508 Bogert Parkway Oklahoma City, OK 73134	Manufacturing	Warrants	251,000	n.a	n.a	Non-Control, Non-Affiliate
RTCP, LLC	4215 E. McDowell Rd., Suite 108 Mesa, AZ 85215	Finance and Insurance	Senior Secured Note	22,000,000	15.00% (F @ 15.00%)	10/2/2028	Non-Control, Non-Affiliate
Shangri-La Columbia, LLC	1401 Creekwood Parkway Columbia, MO 65202	Cannabis	Delayed Draw Term Loan	10,519,800	13.25% (P + 5.75%; 7.50% Floor)	6/30/2028	Non-Control, Non-Affiliate
Silver Therapeutics, Inc.	89 Court St. Saratoga Springs, NY 12866	Cannabis	Delayed Draw Term Loan	5,795,353	15.00% (P + 7.25%; 7.75% Floor)	3/24/2028	Non-Control, Non-Affiliate
Subsero Holdings - Illinois, Inc	1000 S Old Woodward Avenue, Suite 105 Birmingham, MI 48009	Cannabis	Delayed Draw Term Loan	2,721,427	16.00% (P + 7.00%; 2.00% PIK; 7.00% Floor)	7/29/2026	Non-Control, Non-Affiliate
TerrAscend Corporation	357 S. Gulph Rd., Ste 330 King of Prussia, PA 19406	Cannabis	Term Loan	2,740,697	12.75% (F @ 12.75%)	8/1/2028	Non-Control, Non-Affiliate
TheraTrue, Inc.	4062 Peachtree Road SE, Suite A300 Atlanta, GA 30319	Cannabis	Delayed Draw Term Loan	3,030,500	14.50% (F @ 14.50%)	3/13/2027	Non-Control, Non-Affiliate
Tulip.io Inc.	137 Glasgow Street, Suite 210, Office 192 Kitchener, Ontario N2G 4X8 Canada	Information	Term Loan	3,124,791	16.50% (P + 4.00%; 4.50% PIK; 8.00% Floor)	11/4/2028	Non-Control, Non-Affiliate
Verano Holdings Corp.	224 W. Hill Street, Suite 400 Chicago, IL 60610	Cannabis	Term Loan	37,799,468	11.66% (S + 7.66%; 4.00% Floor)	3/11/2029	Non-Control, Non-Affiliate
Verano Holdings Corp.	224 W. Hill Street, Suite 400 Chicago, IL 60610	Cannabis	Revolver	26,400,000	12.33% (S + 8.33%; 4.00% Floor)	2/28/2029	Non-Control, Non-Affiliate
Wellgreens 2.0, LLC	6859 Federal Blvd., Suite B Lemon Grove, CA 91945	Cannabis	Term Loan	4,296,215	14.00% (P + 6.50%; 7.50% Floor)	7/31/2029	Non-Control, Non-Affiliate
West Creek Financial Holdings, Inc. (d/b/a Koalafi)	424 Hull Street, Suite 600 Richmond, VA 23224	Finance and Insurance	Series A Senior Note	5,509,496	12.65% (S + 8.00%; 1.00% PIK; 3.65% Floor)	5/22/2029	Non-Control, Non-Affiliate
Workbox Holdings, Inc.	110 N. Wacker Drive, Suite 100 Chicago, IL 60611	Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	Term Loan	2,071,967	12.00% (F @ 6.00%; 6.00% PIK)	5/31/2029	Non-Control, Non-Affiliate
Workbox Holdings, Inc.	110 N. Wacker Drive, Suite 100 Chicago, IL 60611	Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	A-1 Preferred	500,000	n.a	n.a	Non-Control, Non-Affiliate
Workbox Holdings, Inc.	110 N. Wacker Drive, Suite 100 Chicago, IL 60611	Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	A-3 Warrants	186,000	n.a	n.a	Non-Control, Non-Affiliate
Workbox Holdings, Inc.	110 N. Wacker Drive, Suite 100 Chicago, IL 60611	Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	A-4 Warrants	422,000	n.a	n.a	Non-Control, Non-Affiliate
Youth Opportunity Investments, LLC	12775 Horseferry Road, Suite 200 Carmel, IN 46032	Public Administration	Term Loan	11,193,188	11.75% (S + 7.75%; 4.00% Floor)	9/18/2026	Non-Control, Non-Affiliate

MANAGEMENT

The information in the sections entitled “*PROPOSAL 1: ELECTION OF DIRECTOR NOMINEE*” and “*CORPORATE GOVERNANCE*” in our most recent Annual Proxy Statement, and Part I, Item 1 “*BUSINESS*” in our most recent Annual Report on [Form 10-K](#), are incorporated herein by reference.

CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The information in the section entitled “*CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS*” in our most recent [Annual Proxy Statement](#) and in Note 6 and Note 14 to our financial statements included in our most recent Quarterly Report on [Form 10-Q](#) is incorporated herein by reference.

CONTROL PERSONS AND PRINCIPAL SHAREHOLDERS

The information in the sections titled “*PROPOSAL 1: ELECTION OF DIRECTOR NOMINEE*” and “*SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF MANAGEMENT AND CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS*” in our most recent [Annual Proxy Statement](#) are incorporated herein by reference.

DETERMINATION OF NET ASSET VALUE

The net asset value per share of our outstanding shares of common stock is determined quarterly by dividing the value of total assets minus liabilities by the total number of shares outstanding. More detailed information regarding our determination of net asset value is incorporated by reference herein from the sections titled Part I, Item 1 “*BUSINESS - Valuation of Portfolio Investments and Net Asset Value (“NAV”) Determinations*” and Part II, Item 7 “*MANAGEMENT’S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS - Critical Accounting Estimates - Investment Valuation*” of our most recent Annual Report on [Form 10-K](#), which is incorporated herein by reference, and Part I, Item 2 “*MANAGEMENT’S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS - Critical Accounting Estimates - Investment Valuation*” of our most recent Quarterly Report on [Form 10-Q](#), which is incorporated herein by reference.

DIVIDEND REINVESTMENT PLAN

Prior to December 31, 2025, we had an “opt out” DRIP for our stockholders. As a result, if we declared a dividend, then stockholders’ cash distributions were automatically reinvested in additional shares of our common stock, unless they specifically chose to “opt out” of the DRIP so as to receive cash distributions. Stockholders who received distributions in the form of shares of our common stock generally were subject to the same U.S. federal income tax consequences as were stockholders who elected to receive their distributions in cash.

On November 26, 2025, in accordance with the terms of the DRIP and by unanimous written consent of our Board, the DRIP was terminated with an effective date of December 31, 2025. Following the termination of the DRIP, all cash dividends or distributions on our common stock with a record date for payment after December 31, 2025 will be paid in cash rather than in shares of our common stock.

CERTAIN U.S. FEDERAL INCOME TAX CONSIDERATIONS

The following discussion is a general summary of certain U.S. federal income tax considerations applicable to us and to an investment in shares of our common stock. This summary does not purport to be a complete description of the income tax considerations applicable to us or to investors in 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 U.S. federal income tax laws, including stockholders subject to the alternative minimum tax, tax-exempt organizations, insurance companies, dealers in securities, pension plans and trusts, financial institutions, U.S. stockholders (as defined below) whose functional currency is not the U.S. dollar, persons who mark-to-market our shares, persons who hold our shares as part of a “straddle,” “hedge” or “conversion” transaction, certain former citizens and long-term residents of the United States, regulated investment companies, real estate investment trusts, personal holding companies, persons required to accelerate the recognition of gross income as a result of such income being recognized on an applicable financial statement, and persons who acquire an interest in the Company in connection with the performance of services. Such persons should consult with their own tax advisers as to the U.S. federal income tax consequences of an investment in our common stock, which may differ substantially from those described herein.

This summary assumes that investors hold shares of our common stock as capital assets (within the meaning of the Code). The discussion is based upon the Code, U.S. Department of Treasury regulations, (“Treasury Regulations”), and administrative and judicial interpretations, each 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 do not intend to seek any ruling from the Internal Revenue Service, or the “IRS”, regarding any offer and sale of our securities under this prospectus. Prospective investors should be aware that, although we intend to adopt positions we believe are in accord with current interpretations of the U.S. federal income tax laws, the IRS may not agree with the tax positions taken by us and that, if challenged by the IRS, our tax positions might not be sustained by the courts. This summary does not discuss any aspects of U.S. estate or gift tax or foreign, state or local tax. It does not discuss the special treatment under U.S. federal income tax laws that could result if we invested in tax-exempt securities or certain other investment assets. Tax counsel has not rendered any legal opinion regarding any tax consequences relating to us or our stockholders. Stockholders are urged to consult their own tax advisors to determine the U.S. federal, state, local and foreign tax consequences to them of investing in our shares.

For purposes of our discussion, a “U.S. stockholder” means a beneficial owner of shares of our common stock that is for U.S. federal income tax purposes:

- a citizen or individual resident of the United States;
- a corporation, or other entity treated as a corporation, created or organized in or under the laws of the United States or any state thereof or the District of Columbia;
- an estate, the income of which is subject to U.S. federal income taxation regardless of its source; or
- a trust if (1) a U.S. court is able to exercise primary supervision over the administration of such trust and one or more U.S. persons have the authority to control all substantial decisions of the trust or (2) it has a valid election in place to be treated as a domestic trust for U.S. federal income tax purposes.

For purposes of our discussion, a “Non-U.S. stockholder” means a beneficial owner of shares of our common stock that is neither a U.S. stockholder nor a partnership (including an entity or arrangement treated as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes).

If a partnership (including an entity or arrangement treated as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes) holds shares of our common stock, the tax treatment of a partner or member of the partnership will generally depend upon the status of the partner and the activities of the partnership. Each partner in a partnership that is considering acquiring 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 U.S. federal, state, local and non-U.S. tax laws, eligibility for the benefits of any applicable tax treaty and the effect of any possible changes in the tax laws.

Taxation in Connection with Holding Securities other than our Common Stock

We intend to describe in any prospectus supplement related to the offering of preferred stock, subscription rights, debt securities, or warrants to purchase our common stock, preferred stock or debt securities, the U.S. federal income tax considerations applicable to such securities as will be sold by us pursuant to that prospectus supplement, including the taxation of any debt securities that will be sold at an original issue discount, and the tax treatment of sales, exchanges or retirements of our debt securities.

Election to be Taxed as a RIC

We have elected and intend to qualify annually to be treated as a RIC under Subchapter M of the Code. However, no assurance can be given that we will be able to maintain our RIC tax treatment. As a RIC, we generally will not be subject to U.S. federal income tax on any net ordinary income or capital gain net income that we timely distribute to our stockholders as dividends. To maintain our tax status 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 our tax treatment as a RIC, we generally 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 gain over realized net long-term capital loss, or the “Annual Distribution Requirement”. Depending on the level of taxable income earned in a tax year, we may choose to carry forward taxable income in excess of current year distributions into the next tax year and pay a nondeductible 4% U.S. federal excise tax on such income. In such case, we must distribute any such carryover taxable income through a distribution declared prior to filing the final tax return for the year in which we generated such taxable income. Even if we maintain our status as a RIC, we generally will be subject to U.S. federal income tax imposed at corporate rates on our undistributed taxable income and could be subject to U.S. federal excise, state, local and foreign taxes.

Taxation as a RIC

Provided that we maintain our status as a RIC and satisfy the Annual Distribution Requirement, we will not be subject to U.S. federal income tax on the portion of our investment company taxable income and net capital gain (which is defined as net long-term capital gain in excess of net short-term capital loss) that we timely distribute (or are deemed to distribute) to stockholders as dividends. We will be subject to U.S. federal income tax imposed at corporate rates on any income or capital gain not distributed (or deemed distributed) to our stockholders.

We will be subject to a nondeductible 4% U.S. 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 investment company taxable 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 net ordinary income and net capital gains that we recognized in preceding years, but were not distributed during such years, and on which we paid no U.S. federal income tax.

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

- continue to qualify as a BDC or be registered as a management investment 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 or other disposition of stock or other securities or foreign currencies, other income derived with respect to our business of investing in such stock, securities or foreign currencies and net income derived from an interest in a “qualified publicly traded partnership” (as defined in Subchapter M of the Code), or the “90% Income Test”;

- satisfy the Annual Distribution Requirement; 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 (which for these purposes includes the equity securities of a “qualified publicly traded partnership”); and
- no more than 25% of the value of our assets is invested in (i) the securities, other than U.S. government securities or securities of other RICs, of one issuer (ii) the securities, other than securities of other RICs, 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 (iii) the securities of one or more “qualified publicly traded partnerships,” or the Diversification Tests.

To the extent that we invest in entities treated as partnerships for U.S. federal income tax purposes (other than a “qualified publicly traded partnership”), we generally must include our allocable share of the items of gross income derived by the partnerships for purposes of the 90% Income Test, and the income that is derived from a partnership (other than, a “qualified publicly traded partnership”) will be treated as qualifying income for purposes of the 90% Income Test only to the extent that such income is attributable to items of income of the partnership which would be qualifying income if realized by us directly. In addition, we generally must take into account our proportionate share of the assets held by partnerships (other than a “qualified publicly traded partnership”) in which we are a partner for purposes of the Diversification Tests.

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 instruments that are treated under applicable tax rules as having OID or debt instruments with PIK interest, we must include in income each year a portion of the OID that accrues over the life of the instrument and PIK interest, 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. We anticipate that a portion of our income may constitute OID or other income required to be included in taxable income prior to our receipt of cash.

Because any OID 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. 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 U.S. federal income tax.

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

Investments by us in non-U.S. securities may be subject to non-U.S. income, withholding and other taxes withheld at the source. In this regard, withholding tax rates in countries with which the United States does not have a tax treaty may be 35% or more. The United States has entered into tax treaties with many foreign countries that may entitle us to a reduced rate of tax or exemption from tax on this related income and gains. The effective rate of foreign tax cannot be determined at this time since the amount of our assets to be invested within various countries is not now known. Therefore, our yield on any such securities may be reduced by such non-U.S. taxes. Stockholders will generally not be entitled to claim a credit or deduction with respect to non-U.S. taxes paid by us because we do not expect to satisfy the requirements necessary to pass through to our stockholders their share of the foreign taxes paid by us.

Although we do not presently expect to do so, we are authorized to borrow funds and to sell assets in order to satisfy the Annual Distribution Requirement and the 4% U.S. federal excise tax. However, under the 1940 Act, we are 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. If we are prohibited from making distributions, we may fail to qualify for tax treatment as a RIC and become subject to U.S. federal income tax. Moreover, our ability to dispose of assets to satisfy the Annual Distribution Requirement and to reduce our U.S. federal income and excise tax liabilities 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 to avoid U.S. federal income tax imposed at corporate rates or the 4% U.S. federal excise tax, we may make such dispositions at times that, from an investment standpoint, are not advantageous.

A RIC is limited in its ability to deduct expenses in excess of its “investment company taxable income.” If our expenses in a given year exceed investment company taxable income, we would experience a net operating loss for that year. As a RIC, we are not allowed to carry forward or carry back a net operating loss for purposes of computing our investment company taxable income in other taxable years. In addition, expenses can be used only to offset investment company taxable income, not net capital gain. A RIC may not use any net capital losses (that is, realized capital losses in excess of realized capital gains) to offset the RIC’s investment company taxable income, but U.S. federal income tax law generally permits a RIC to carry forward its capital losses. Due to these limits on the deductibility of expenses, over the course of one or more taxable years we may have, for U.S. federal income tax purposes, aggregate taxable income that we are required to distribute and that is taxable to our shareholders, even if such income is greater than the aggregate net income we actually earned during those years. Such required distributions may be made from our cash assets or by liquidation of investments, if necessary. We may realize gains or losses from such liquidations. In the event we realize net capital gains from such transactions, a shareholder may receive a larger capital gain distribution than we would have received in the absence of such transactions.

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

A “publicly offered regulated investment company” is a RIC whose shares are either (i) continuously offered pursuant to a public offering within the meaning of Section 4 of the Securities Act, (ii) regularly traded on an established securities market or (iii) held by at least 500 persons at all times during the taxable year. If we qualify as a publicly offered regulated investment company, we may make distributions that are payable in cash or shares of our stock at the election of each stockholder. In accordance with Treasury regulations and published guidance issued by the Internal Revenue Service, a publicly offered RIC may treat distributions of its own stock as fulfilling its RIC distribution requirements if each stockholder may elect to receive his, her, or its entire distribution in either cash or stock of the RIC, subject to a limitation that the aggregate amount of cash to be distributed to all stockholders must be at least 20% of the aggregate distribution. If too many stockholders elect to receive cash, the cash available for distribution must be allocated among the stockholders electing to receive cash (with the balance of the distribution paid in stock). If we decide to make any distributions that are payable in part in shares of our stock, U.S. stockholders receiving such distributions will be required to include the full amount of the distribution (whether received in cash, shares of our stock, or a combination thereof) as ordinary income (or as long-term capital gain to the extent such distribution is properly reported as a capital gain dividend) to the extent of our current and accumulated earnings and profits. As a result, a U.S. stockholder may be required to pay tax with respect to such distributions in excess of any cash received. If a U.S. stockholder sells the stock it receives in order to pay this tax, the sales proceeds may be less than the amount included in income with respect to the distribution, 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. federal tax with respect to such distributions, including in respect of all or a portion of such distributions that are 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 such distributions, it may put downward pressure on the trading price of shares of our stock.

Failure To Obtain RIC Tax Treatment

If we were unable to maintain our tax treatment as a RIC, and certain cure provisions are not applicable, we would be subject to U.S. federal income tax on all of our taxable income (including our net capital gains) imposed at corporate rates. We would not be able to deduct distributions to stockholders, nor would distributions be compulsory. Distributions, including distributions of net long-term capital gain, would generally be taxable to our stockholders as ordinary dividend income to the extent of our current and accumulated earnings and profits. Subject to certain holding period and other limitations under Subchapter M of the Code, corporate distributees would be eligible for the dividends-received deduction; non-corporate stockholders would generally be able to treat such dividends as “qualified dividend income,” which is subject to reduced rates of U.S. federal income tax. To the extent the amount of a distribution exceeded our current and accumulated earnings and profits, such excess would be treated as a return of capital to the extent of the stockholder’s adjusted tax basis, and to the extent the amount of a distribution exceeded both our current and accumulated earnings and profits and the stockholder’s adjusted tax basis, any excess would be treated as a capital gain.

In order to requalify as a RIC, in addition to the other requirements discussed above, we would be required to satisfy the RIC qualification requirements for that year and distribute all of our previously undistributed earnings attributable to the period we failed to qualify as a RIC by the end of the first year that we intend to requalify as a RIC. If we fail to qualify as a RIC for two or more taxable years, to qualify as a RIC in a subsequent year we may be subject to U.S. federal income tax imposed at corporate rates on any net built-in gains with respect to certain of our assets (i.e., the excess of the aggregate gains, including items of income, over aggregate losses that would have been realized with respect to such assets if we had been liquidated) that we elect to recognize on requalification or when recognized over the next five years.

Taxation of U.S. Stockholders

Whether an investment in shares of our common stock is appropriate for a U.S. stockholder will depend upon that person’s particular circumstances. An investment in shares of our common stock by a U.S. stockholder may have adverse tax consequences. The following summary generally describes certain U.S. federal income tax consequences of an investment in shares of our common stock by taxable U.S. stockholders. Prospective investors should consult their own tax advisors before making an investment in our common stock.

Distributions by us generally are taxable to U.S. stockholders as ordinary income or capital gain. Distributions of our “investment company taxable income” (which is, generally, our ordinary income excluding net capital gain) 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 noncorporate U.S. stockholders (including individuals) are attributable to dividends from U.S. corporations and certain qualified foreign corporations, such distributions generally will be eligible for taxation at rates applicable to “qualifying dividends” (at a maximum tax rate of 20%) provided that we properly report such distribution as “qualified dividend income” in a written statement furnished to our stockholders and certain holding period and other requirements are satisfied. In this regard, it is not anticipated that a significant portion of distributions paid by us will be attributable to qualifying dividends; therefore, our distributions generally will not qualify for the preferential rates applicable to qualified dividend income. Distributions of our net capital gain (which is generally our net long-term capital gain in excess of net short-term capital loss) properly designated by us as “capital gain dividends” will be taxable to a U.S. stockholder as long-term capital gain (at a maximum rate of 20% 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 current and accumulated 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 gain to such U.S. stockholder. In order to satisfy the Annual Distribution Requirement we intend to distribute any long-term capital gain at least annually; however, we may in the future decide to retain some or all of our long-term capital gain, but designate the retained amount as a “deemed distribution.” In that case, among other consequences, we will pay tax on the retained amount, each U.S. stockholder will be required to include his, her or its proportionate share of the deemed distribution in income as if it had been actually distributed to the U.S. stockholder, and the U.S. stockholder will be entitled to claim a credit equal to his, her or its allocable share of the tax paid thereon by us. The amount of the deemed distribution net of such tax will be added to the U.S. stockholder’s adjusted tax basis for his, her or its common stock. Since we expect to pay tax on any retained capital gain at our regular corporate tax rate, and since that rate is in excess of the maximum rate currently payable by individuals on net capital gain, the amount of tax that individual stockholders will be treated as having paid and for which they will receive a credit will exceed the tax they owe on the retained net capital gain. Such excess generally may be claimed as a credit against the U.S. stockholder’s other U.S. federal income tax obligations or may be refunded to the extent it exceeds a stockholder’s liability for U.S. federal income tax. In order to utilize the deemed distribution approach, we must provide written notice to our stockholders prior to the expiration of 60 days after the close of the relevant taxable year. We cannot treat any of our investment company taxable income as a “deemed distribution.”

For purposes of determining (1) whether the Annual Distribution Requirement is satisfied for any year and (2) the amount of capital gain 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 any such 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 it represents a return of his, her or its investment.

A U.S. 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 substantially identical shares are purchased (whether through reinvestment of distributions or otherwise) within a 61-day period beginning 30 days before and ending 30 days after the date that the shares are disposed. The ability to otherwise deduct capital loss may be subject to other limitations under the Code.

In general, noncorporate U.S. stockholders, including individuals, trusts and estates, are subject to U.S. federal income tax (at a maximum rate of 20%) on their net capital gain, or the excess of realized net long-term capital gain over realized net short-term capital loss for a taxable year, including a 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. Corporate U.S. stockholders currently are subject to U.S. federal income tax on net capital gain at the maximum 21% rate also applied to ordinary income. Noncorporate stockholders with net capital loss for a year (which we define as capital loss in excess of capital gain) generally may deduct up to \$3,000 of such losses against their ordinary income each year; any net capital loss of a noncorporate 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 loss for a year, but may carry forward such losses for five years.

Certain U.S. stockholders who are individuals, estates or trusts generally will be subject to a 3.8% surtax on their "net investment income," which generally includes, among other things, dividends on, and capital gain from the sale or other disposition of shares, of our common stock.

If we are not a publicly offered RIC for any period, a noncorporate stockholder's pro rata portion of our affected expenses, including our management fees, will be treated as an additional distribution to the stockholder, and these fees and expenses will be treated as miscellaneous itemized deductions of such U.S. stockholder. Miscellaneous itemized deductions generally are not deductible by a U.S. stockholder that is an individual, trust or estate.

We will send to each of our U.S. stockholders, as promptly as possible after the end of each calendar year, a written statement 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 U.S. federal income tax status of each year's distributions generally will be reported to the IRS (including the amount of dividends, if any, eligible for the current 20% maximum rate). 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 U.S. federal income tax, or backup withholding, from all taxable distributions to any noncorporate 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 generally his or her social security number. Backup withholding tax is not an additional tax, and any amount withheld may be refunded or credited against the U.S. stockholder's U.S. federal income tax liability, provided that proper information is timely provided to the IRS.

Under applicable Treasury Regulations, if a stockholder recognizes a loss with respect to shares of our stock of \$2 million or more for an individual, S corporation, trust, or a partnership with at least one noncorporate partner or \$10 million or more for a stockholder that is either a corporation or a partnership with only corporate partners in any single taxable year (or a greater loss over a combination of years), the stockholder must comply with the appropriate disclosure requirements. Direct stockholders of portfolio securities in many cases are excepted from this reporting requirement, but under current guidance, stockholders of a RIC are not excepted. Future guidance may extend the current exception from this reporting requirement to stockholders of most or all RICs. The fact that a loss is reportable under these regulations does not affect the legal determination of whether the taxpayer's treatment of the loss is proper. Significant monetary penalties apply to a failure to comply with this reporting requirement. States may also have a similar reporting requirement. Stockholders should consult their own tax advisors to determine the applicability of these regulations in light of their individual circumstances.

Taxation of Non-U.S. Stockholders

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

Subject to the discussions below concerning backup withholding and FATCA (defined below), 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) will be subject to U.S. withholding tax imposed at a rate of 30% (or lower rate provided by an applicable treaty) to the extent of our current and accumulated earnings and profits unless an applicable exception applies. However, no withholding is required with respect to certain distributions if (i) the distributions are properly reported 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. No assurance can be provided as to whether any of our distributions will be reported as eligible for this exemption. If the distributions are effectively connected with the conduct of a trade or business in the United States (a "U.S. trade or business") by the Non-U.S. stockholder (and if an income tax treaty applies, such distributions are attributable to a permanent establishment maintained by the Non-U.S. stockholder within the United States), we will not be required to withhold U.S. federal tax if the Non-U.S. stockholder complies with applicable certification and disclosure requirements. (Special certification requirements apply to a Non-U.S. stockholder that is a foreign partnership or a foreign trust, and such entities are urged to consult their own tax advisors.)

Actual or deemed distributions of our net capital gain to a Non-U.S. stockholder, and gain realized by a Non-U.S. stockholder upon the sale or other disposition of our common stock, that are not effectively connected with a U.S. trade or business carried on by the Non-U.S. stockholder (and if an income tax treaty applies, such distributions or gains are attributable to a permanent establishment maintained by the Non-U.S. stockholder within the United States), will generally not be subject to U.S. federal income tax.

Under our reinvestment of dividends policy, if a Non-U.S. stockholder owns shares of our common stock registered in its own name, the Non-U.S. stockholder will have all cash distributions automatically reinvested in additional shares of our common stock unless it opts out of the reinvestment of dividends. If the distribution is a distribution of our investment company taxable income, is not designated by us as a short-term capital gains dividend or interest-related dividend and it is not effectively connected with a U.S. trade or business of the Non-U.S. stockholder (or, if required by an applicable income tax treaty, is not attributable to a U.S. permanent establishment maintained by the Non-U.S. stockholder within the United States), the amount distributed (to the extent of our current or accumulated earnings and profits) will be subject to withholding of U.S. federal income tax imposed at a rate of 30% (or lower rate provided by an applicable treaty) and only the net after-tax amount will be reinvested in our common stock. The Non-U.S. stockholder will have an adjusted tax basis in the additional common stock purchased through the reinvestment equal to the amount reinvested. The additional shares will have a new holding period commencing on the day following the day on which the shares are credited to the Non-U.S. stockholder's account.

The tax consequences to Non-U.S. stockholders that are individuals that are present in the U.S. for 183 days or more during a taxable year may be different from those described herein. Non-U.S. stockholders are urged to consult their tax advisers with respect to the procedure for claiming the benefit of a lower treaty rate and the applicability of foreign taxes.

If we distribute our net capital gain in the form of deemed rather than actual distributions (which we may do in the future), a Non-U.S. stockholder will be entitled to a U.S. federal income tax credit or tax refund equal to the stockholder's allocable share of the tax we pay on the capital gain 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 U.S. 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 U.S. federal income tax return. Accordingly, investment in the shares may not be appropriate for a Non-U.S. stockholder.

Distributions of our "investment company taxable income" and net capital gain (including deemed distributions) to Non-U.S. stockholders, and gain realized by Non-U.S. stockholders upon the sale of our common stock that is "effectively connected" with a U.S. trade or business carried on by the Non-U.S. stockholder (or if an income tax treaty applies, attributable to a "permanent establishment" in the United States), will be subject to U.S. federal income tax at the graduated rates applicable to U.S. citizens, residents and domestic corporations. Corporate Non-U.S. stockholders may also be subject to an additional branch profits tax at a rate of 30% imposed by the Code (or lower rate provided by an applicable treaty). Accordingly, investment in the shares may not be appropriate for certain Non-U.S. stockholders.

The tax consequences to a Non-U.S. stockholder entitled to claim the benefits of an applicable tax treaty may differ from those described herein. Non-U.S. stockholders are advised to consult their own tax advisers with respect to the particular tax consequences to them of an investment in our shares.

We must generally report to our documented Non-U.S. stockholders and the IRS the amount of dividends paid during each calendar year and the amount of any tax withheld. Information reporting requirements may apply even if no withholding was required because the distributions were effectively connected with the Non-U.S. stockholder's conduct of a U.S. trade or business or withholding was reduced or eliminated by an applicable income tax treaty. This information also may be made available under a specific treaty or agreement with the tax authorities in the country in which the Non-U.S. stockholder resides or is established. Under U.S. federal income tax law, interest, dividends and other reportable payments may, under certain circumstances, be subject to "backup withholding" at the then applicable rate (currently 24%). Backup withholding, however, generally will not apply to distributions to a Non-U.S. stockholder, provided the Non-U.S. stockholder furnishes to us the required certification as to its non-U.S. status, such as by providing a valid IRS Form W-8BEN or IRS Form W-8BEN-E, or certain other requirements are met. Backup withholding is not an additional tax but can be credited against a Non-U.S. stockholder's U.S. federal income tax, and may be refunded to the extent it results in an overpayment of tax and the appropriate information is timely supplied to the IRS.

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

Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act

Legislation commonly referred to as the “Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act,” or “FATCA,” generally imposes a 30% withholding tax on payments of certain types of income to foreign financial institutions (“FFIs”) unless such FFIs either (i) enter into an agreement with the U.S. Treasury to report certain required information with respect to accounts held by certain specified U.S. persons (or held by foreign entities that have certain specified U.S. persons as substantial owners) or (ii) reside in a jurisdiction that has entered into an intergovernmental agreement (“IGA”) with the United States to collect and share such information and are in compliance with the terms of such IGA and any enabling legislation or regulations. The types of income subject to the tax include U.S. source interest and dividends. While the Code would also require withholding on payments of the gross proceeds from the sale of any property that could produce U.S. source interest or dividends, the U.S. Treasury Department has indicated its intent to eliminate this requirement in subsequent proposed regulations, which state that taxpayers may rely on the proposed regulations until final regulations are issued. The information required to be reported includes the identity and taxpayer identification number of each account holder that is a specified U.S. person and certain financial information associated with the holder’s account. In addition, subject to certain exceptions, FATCA also imposes a 30% withholding on certain payments to certain foreign entities that are not FFIs unless the foreign entity certifies that it does not have a greater than 10% U.S. owner that is a specified U.S. person or provides the withholding agent with identifying information on each greater than 10% U.S. owner that is a specified U.S. person. Depending on the status of a Non-U.S. stockholder and the status of the intermediaries through which they hold their shares, Non-U.S. stockholder could be subject to this 30% withholding tax with respect to distributions on their common stock. Under certain circumstances, a non-U.S. stockholder might be eligible for refunds or credits of such taxes.

Possible Legislative or Other Actions Affecting Tax Considerations

Prospective investors should recognize that the present U.S. federal income tax treatment of an investment in our stock may be modified by legislative, judicial or administrative action at any time, and that any such action may affect investments and commitments previously made. The rules dealing with U.S. federal income taxation are constantly under review by persons involved in the legislative process any by the IRS and the U.S. Treasury Department, resulting in revisions of regulations and revised interpretations of established concepts as well as statutory changes. Revisions in U.S. federal tax laws and interpretations thereof could adversely affect the tax consequences of an investment in our stock. See Risk Related to Our Business and Structure - Recent tax legislation could have a negative effect on the Company.

The discussion set forth herein does not constitute tax advice, and potential investors should consult their own tax advisors concerning the tax considerations relevant to their particular situation.

DESCRIPTION OF OUR SECURITIES

This prospectus contains a summary of our common stock, preferred stock, subscription rights, debt securities, warrants and units. These summaries are not meant to be a complete description of each security. However, this prospectus and the accompanying prospectus supplement will describe the material terms and conditions for each security.

DESCRIPTION OF OUR CAPITAL STOCK

The following description summarizes material provisions of the Maryland General Corporation Law (the “MGCL”) and our charter and bylaws. This summary is not necessarily complete, and we refer you to the MGCL, our charter and bylaws for a more detailed description of the provisions summarized below.

Capital Stock

Under the terms of our charter, our authorized capital stock consists of 100,000,000 shares of stock, \$0.01 par value per share, all of which are initially designated as common stock. There are no outstanding options or warrants to purchase our stock. Under our charter, the Board is authorized to classify and reclassify any unissued shares of stock into other classes or series of stock and authorize the issuance of the shares of stock without obtaining shareholder approval. As permitted by the MGCL, our charter provides that the Board, without any action by our shareholders, 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.

The following table presents our outstanding classes of securities as of August 21, 2026:

Title of Class	Amount Authorized	Amount Held by Us or for Our Account	Amount Outstanding Exclusive of Amount Held by Us or for Our Account
Common Stock	100,000,000	-	22,820,590

Common Stock

None of our shares of common stock are subject to further calls or to assessments, sinking fund provisions, obligations or potential liabilities associated with ownership of the security (not including investment risks).

Our common stock is listed on NASDAQ under the ticker symbol “LIEN.” No stock has been authorized for issuance under any equity compensation plans. Under Maryland law, our shareholders generally will not be personally liable for our debts or obligations.

All shares of our common stock have equal rights as to earnings, assets, dividends and voting and, when they are issued, will be 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 the Board and declared by us out of assets legally available therefor. Shares of our common stock have no preemptive, exchange, conversion or redemption rights, generally have no appraisal rights, and are freely transferable, except where their transfer is restricted by federal and state securities laws or by contract. In the event of a liquidation, dissolution or winding up, each share of our 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 our preferred stock, if any preferred stock is outstanding at such time. Each share of our common stock is entitled to one vote on all matters submitted to a vote of shareholders, including the election of directors. Except as provided with respect to any other class or series of stock, the holders of our common stock will possess exclusive voting power. There is no cumulative voting in the election of directors, which means that holders of a majority of the outstanding shares of common stock can elect all of our directors, and holders of less than a majority of such shares will be unable to elect any director.

Our charter authorizes the Board to classify and reclassify any unissued shares of stock into other classes or series of stock, including preferred stock. The cost of any such reclassification would be borne by our existing shareholders. Under the terms of our charter, the Board is authorized to issue preferred stock in one or more classes or series without shareholder approval. Prior to issuance of any other class or series of stock, the Board is required by the MGCL and our charter 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. Thus, our Board could authorize the issuance of shares of preferred stock with terms and conditions which 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. You should note, however, that 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, such preferred stock together with all other senior securities must not exceed an amount equal to 50% of our gross assets after deducting the amount of such dividend, distribution or purchase price, as the case may be, and (2) the holders of shares of preferred stock, if any are issued, must be entitled as a class to elect two directors at all times and to elect a majority of the directors if dividends on such preferred stock are in arrears by two full years or more. Certain matters under the 1940 Act require the separate vote of the holders of any issued and outstanding preferred stock. We believe that the availability for issuance of preferred stock will provide us with increased flexibility in structuring future financings and acquisitions. However, we do not currently have any plans to issue preferred stock.

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

Maryland 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 shareholders 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 charter contains such a provision which eliminates directors' and officers' liability to the maximum extent permitted by Maryland law, subject to the requirements of the 1940 Act.

Maryland law requires a corporation (unless its charter provides otherwise, which the 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 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. Under Maryland law, a Maryland corporation may not indemnify a director or officer in a suit by the corporation or in its right in which the director or officer was adjudged liable to the corporation or in a suit in which the director or officer was adjudged liable on the basis that a personal benefit was improperly received. Nevertheless, a court may order indemnification if it determines that the director or officer is fairly and reasonably entitled to indemnification, even though the director or officer did not meet the prescribed standard of conduct or was adjudged liable on the basis that personal benefit was improperly received. However, indemnification for an adverse judgment in a suit by the corporation or in its right, or for a judgment of liability on the basis that a personal benefit was improperly received, is limited to expenses. In addition, Maryland law permits a corporation to advance reasonable expenses to a director or officer in advance of final disposition of a proceeding 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.

The charter obligates us, to the maximum extent permitted by Maryland law and subject to the requirements of the 1940 Act, to indemnify any present or former director or officer or any individual who, while a director or officer and at our request, serves or has served another corporation, partnership, joint venture, trust, limited liability company, employee benefit plan or other enterprise as a director, officer, partner, trustee, employee, or agent, who is made, or threatened to be made, a party to, or witness in, a proceeding by reason of his or her service in such capacity from and against any claim or liability to which that person may become subject or which that person may incur by reason of his or her status as such, and to pay or reimburse their reasonable expenses in advance of final disposition of a proceeding. The bylaws permit us to indemnify and advance expenses to employees and agents who are not officers or directors to the extent permissible under the MGCL and the 1940 Act and as may be determined by the Board. 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.

Provisions of the Maryland General Corporation Law, the Charter and the Bylaws Could Deter Takeover Attempts

Provisions of the MGCL and of the charter and the bylaws could deter takeover attempts and have an adverse impact on the price of our common stock. The MGCL, the charter and the bylaws contain provisions that may discourage, delay or make more difficult a change in control of us or the removal of our directors. In addition to the matters described below, we have adopted other measures pursuant to the MGCL, some of which are described above, that may make it difficult for a third-party to obtain control of us, including provisions of the charter authorizing the Board to classify or reclassify shares of our stock in one or more classes or series, to cause the issuance of additional shares of our stock, and to amend the charter, without shareholder approval, to increase or decrease the number of shares of stock that we have authority to issue. These provisions, as well as other provisions of the charter and the bylaws, may delay, defer or prevent a transaction or a change in control that might otherwise be in the best interests of our shareholders.

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 the Board. 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

The Board is divided into three classes of directors serving staggered three-year terms. At each annual meeting of our shareholders, 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 shareholders held in the third year following the year of their election. Each director holds office for the term to which he or she is elected and until his or her successor is duly elected and qualified. A classified board of directors 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.

Election of Directors

The charter provides that the affirmative vote of the holders of a majority of the shares of stock outstanding and entitled to vote in the election of directors will be required to elect a director, unless the bylaws provide otherwise. The bylaws provide that the affirmative vote of a plurality of the votes cast in the election of directors at a meeting of shareholders duly called and at which a quorum is present will be required to elect a director, unless there is a contested election, in which case a director will be elected only if the director receives a majority of the votes entitled to be cast for that director. The Board has the exclusive right to amend the bylaws to alter the vote required to elect directors.

Number of Directors; Vacancies; Removal

The charter provides that the number of directors will be set only by the Board in accordance with the bylaws. The bylaws provide that a majority of the Board may at any time increase or decrease the number of directors. However, unless the bylaws are amended, the number of directors may never be less than one nor more than 15. Pursuant to Section 3-802(b) of the MGCL, we have elected in the charter to be subject to Section 3-804(c) of the MGCL regarding the filling of vacancies on the Board. Accordingly, except as may be provided by the Board in setting the terms of any class or series of preferred stock, any and all vacancies on the Board 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 qualified, subject to any applicable requirements of the 1940 Act.

The charter provides that, subject to the rights of holders of preferred stock, a director may be removed only for cause, as defined in the charter, and then only by the affirmative vote of at least 80% of the votes entitled to be cast generally in the election of directors.

Action by Shareholders

Under the MGCL, unless a corporation's charter provides otherwise (which our charter does not) shareholder action can be taken only at an annual or special meeting of shareholders or by unanimous written consent in lieu of a meeting. These provisions, combined with the requirements of the bylaws regarding the calling of a shareholder-requested special meeting of shareholders discussed below, may have the effect of delaying consideration of a shareholder proposal until the next annual meeting.

Advance Notice Provisions for Shareholder Nominations and Shareholder Proposals

The bylaws provide that with respect to an annual meeting of shareholders, nominations of individuals for election to the Board and the proposal of other business to be considered by shareholders may be made only (1) pursuant to our notice of the meeting, (2) by or at the direction of the Board or (3) by any shareholder who was a shareholder of record at the record date set by the Board for the purpose of determining shareholders entitled to vote at the meeting, at the time of giving notice as provided for in the bylaws and at the time of the meeting (and any postponement or adjournment thereof), who is entitled to vote at the meeting in the election of each individual so nominated or on such other business and who has complied with the advance notice procedures of the bylaws. With respect to special meetings of shareholders, only the business specified in our notice of the meeting may be brought before the meeting. Nominations of individuals for election to the Board at a special meeting may be made only (1) by or at the direction of the Board or (2) provided that the special meeting has been properly called for the purpose of electing directors, by any shareholder who was a shareholder of record at the record date set by the Board for the purpose of determining shareholders entitled to vote at the meeting, at the time of giving notice as provided for in the bylaws and at the time of the meeting (and any postponement or adjournment thereof), who is entitled to vote at the meeting in the election of each individual so nominated and who has complied with the advance notice provisions of the bylaws.

The purpose of requiring shareholders to give us advance notice of nominations and other business is to afford the Board 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 the Board, to inform shareholders and make recommendations about such qualifications or business, as well as to provide a more orderly procedure for conducting meetings of shareholders. Although the bylaws do not give the Board any power to disapprove shareholder 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 shareholder 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 shareholders.

Calling of Special Meetings of Shareholders

The bylaws provide that special meetings of shareholders may be called by the Board, the Chairperson of the Board, and certain of our officers. Additionally, the bylaws provide that, subject to the satisfaction of certain procedural and informational requirements by the shareholders requesting the meeting, a special meeting of shareholders will be called by our secretary upon the written request of shareholders entitled to cast not less than a majority of all the votes entitled to be cast at such meeting.

Approval of Extraordinary Corporate Action; Amendment of the Charter and the Bylaws

Under Maryland law, a Maryland corporation generally cannot dissolve, amend its charter, merge, convert to another form of entity, 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 approved by the affirmative vote of shareholders entitled to cast at least two-thirds of the votes entitled to be cast on the matter. However, 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. The charter generally provides for approval of charter amendments and extraordinary transactions by the shareholders entitled to cast at least a majority of the votes entitled to be cast on the matter if such action is declared advisable by the Board.

However, the charter provides that approval of the following matters requires the affirmative vote of shareholders entitled to cast at least 80% of the votes entitled to be cast on the matter:

- (a) amendments to the provisions of the charter relating to our purpose, the classification of the Board, the power of the Board to fix the number of directors and to fill vacancies on the Board, the vote required to elect or remove a director, amendments to the charter, extraordinary transactions, and the Board's exclusive power to amend the bylaws;
- (b) charter amendments that would convert us from a closed-end company to an open-end company or make our common stock a redeemable security (within the meaning of the 1940 Act);
- (c) our liquidation or dissolution or any amendment to the charter to effect any such liquidation or dissolution;
- (d) any merger, consolidation, conversion, share exchange, or sale or exchange of all or substantially all of our assets;
- (e) transaction between us and any person or group of persons acting together that is entitled to exercise or direct the exercise, or acquire the right to exercise or direct the exercise, directly or indirectly (other than solely by virtue of a revocable proxy), of one-tenth or more of the voting power in the election of our directors generally, or any person controlling, controlled by, or under common control with, employed by or acting as an agent of, any such person or member of such group; or
- (f) issuance or transfer by us (in one transaction or a series of transactions in any 12-month period) of any securities of the Company to any other person in exchange for cash, securities or other property (or a combination thereof) having an aggregate fair market value (as determined by the Board) of \$1,000,000 or more excluding (i) issuances or transfers of debt securities of the Company, (ii) sales of any securities of the Company in connection with a public offering, (iii) issuances of any securities of the Company pursuant to a dividend reinvestment plan and/or cash purchase plan adopted by us, (iv) issuances of any securities of the Company upon the exercise of any stock subscription rights distributed by us and (v) portfolio transactions effected by us in the ordinary course of business.

However, if such amendment, proposal, or transaction is approved by at least two-thirds of our continuing directors (in addition to approval by the Board), such amendment, proposal, or transactions may be approved by a majority of the votes entitled to be cast on such a matter, except that any of the proposals or transactions contemplated by paragraphs (d), (e) or (f) above that would not otherwise require shareholder approval under the MGCL will not require further shareholder approval unless another provision of the charter requires such approval. In either event, in accordance with the requirements of the 1940 Act, any such amendment, proposal, or transaction that would have the effect of changing the nature of our business so as to cause us to cease to be, or to withdraw our election as, a BDC would be required to be approved by a majority of our outstanding voting securities, as defined under the 1940 Act. The "continuing directors" are defined in the charter as (1) our current directors as named therein, (2) those directors whose nomination for election by the shareholders or whose election by the directors to fill vacancies is approved by a majority of such named directors then on the Board, or (3) any successor directors whose nomination for election by the shareholders or whose election by the directors to fill vacancies is approved by a majority of continuing directors or successor continuing directors then in office. The holders of any preferred stock outstanding would have a separate class vote on any conversion to an open-end company.

The charter and the bylaws provide that the Board shall have the exclusive power to adopt, alter or repeal any provision of the bylaws and to make new bylaws.

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 MGCL, the charter provides that shareholders will not be entitled to exercise appraisal rights unless the Board, upon the affirmative vote of a majority of the entire Board, shall determine that such rights shall apply.

Control Share Acquisitions

We are subject to Subtitle 7 of Title 3 of the MGCL, the “Maryland Control Share Acquisition Act.” The Maryland 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 the affirmative vote of shareholders entitled to cast two-thirds of the votes entitled to be cast on the matter. Shares owned by the acquirer, 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 acquirer or in respect of which the acquirer is able to exercise or direct the exercise of voting power (except solely by virtue of a revocable proxy), would entitle the acquirer 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.

In general, the requisite shareholder approval must be obtained each time an acquirer crosses one of the thresholds of voting power set forth above or increases its ownership within one of the tiers for which shareholder approval was previously obtained. Control shares do not include shares that the acquiring person is then entitled to vote as a result of having previously obtained shareholder approval. A control share acquisition means the acquisition of issued and outstanding 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 shareholders 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 shareholders’ 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 redeem 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 redeem control shares is subject to certain conditions and limitations, including, as provided in the bylaws, compliance with the 1940 Act. 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 acquirer or, if a meeting of shareholders at which the voting rights of the shares are considered and not approved is held, as of the date of such meeting. If voting rights for control shares are approved at a shareholders’ meeting and the acquirer becomes entitled to vote a majority of the shares entitled to vote, all other shareholders 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 acquirer in the control share acquisition.

The Maryland 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. The bylaws provide that the Maryland Control Share Acquisition Act does not apply to shares acquired by the Adviser and/or the Adviser’s affiliates.

Business Combinations

We are subject to Subtitle 6 of Title 3 of the MGCL, the “Maryland Business Combination Act,” subject to any applicable requirements of the 1940 Act. Pursuant to the Maryland Business Combination Act, certain “business combinations” between a Maryland corporation and an interested shareholder or an affiliate of an interested shareholder are prohibited for five years after the most recent date on which the interested shareholder becomes an interested shareholder. Such “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 shareholder is defined as:

- any person who beneficially owns 10% or more of the voting power of the corporation’s outstanding voting 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 shareholder under this statute if the corporation’s board of directors approves in advance the transaction by which the shareholder otherwise would have become an interested shareholder. However, in approving a transaction, the board 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 shareholder generally must be recommended by the corporation’s board of directors 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 voting stock held by the interested shareholder with whom or with whose affiliate the business combination is to be effected or held by an affiliate or associate of the interested shareholder.

These super-majority vote requirements do not apply if the corporation’s common shareholders 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 shareholder 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 shareholder becomes an interested shareholder. The Board has adopted a resolution that any business combination between us and any other person is exempted from the provisions of the Business Combination Act, provided that the business combination is first approved by the Board, including a majority of the Independent Directors. This resolution, however, may be altered or repealed in whole or in part at any time. If this resolution is repealed, or the Board does not otherwise approve a business combination, the statute may discourage others from trying to acquire control of us and increase the difficulty of consummating such a transaction.

Subtitle 8 Title 3 of the Maryland General Corporation Law

We are subject to Subtitle 8 of Title 3 of the MGCL. Subtitle 8 permits Maryland corporations with a class of equity securities registered under the Exchange Act and at least three independent directors to elect to be subject, by provision in its charter or bylaws or a resolution of its board of directors, without shareholder approval, and notwithstanding any contrary provision in the charter or bylaws, to any or all of the following five provisions: a classified board; a two-thirds shareholder vote requirement for removing a director; a requirement that the number of directors may be fixed only by vote of the directors; a requirement that a vacancy on the board be filled only by the remaining directors and that directors elected to fill a vacancy will serve for the remainder of the full term of the class of directors in which the vacancy occurred; and that the request of shareholders entitled to cast at least a majority of all the votes entitled to be cast at the meeting is required for the calling of a special meeting of shareholders. Through provisions in the charter and the bylaws, some unrelated to Subtitle 8, we already include provisions classifying the Board in three classes serving staggered three-year terms; require the affirmative vote of the holders of not less than 80% of all of the votes entitled to be cast on the matter for the removal of any director from the Board, which removal is allowed only for cause; vest in the Board the exclusive power to fix the number of directorships, subject to limitations set forth in the charter and the bylaws, and fill vacancies for the remainder of the full term of the class of directors in which the vacancy occurred; and require the written request of shareholders entitled to cast not less than a majority of all votes entitled to be cast at such meeting to call a shareholder-initiated special meeting.

Forum Selection Clause

The bylaws provide that, unless we consent in writing to the selection of an alternative forum, the sole and exclusive forum for (a) any derivative action or proceeding brought on our behalf, (b) any Internal Corporate Claim, as such term is defined in the MGCL, (c) any action asserting a claim of breach of any duty owed by any of our directors, officers, employees or other agents to us or to our shareholders, (d) any action asserting a claim against us or any of our directors, officers, employees or other agents arising pursuant to any provision of the MGCL, the charter or the bylaws, or (e) any other action asserting a claim against us or any of our directors, officers, employees or other agents that is governed by the internal affairs doctrine shall be, in each case, the Circuit Court for Baltimore City, Maryland, or, if that court does not have jurisdiction, the United States District Court for the District of Maryland, Northern Division. Notwithstanding the foregoing, this provision does not apply to claims arising under the federal securities laws, or any other claim for which the federal courts have exclusive jurisdiction.

Any investor purchasing or otherwise acquiring our shares is deemed to have notice of and consented to the exclusive forum selection provision. The provision may increase costs for a shareholder to bring a claim and may discourage claims or limit shareholders' ability to bring a claim in a judicial forum that they find favorable. It is also possible that a court could rule that the provision is inapplicable or unenforceable.

Waiver of Corporate Opportunity Doctrine

The charter provides that we, by resolution of the Board, may renounce any interest or expectancy of ours in (or in being offered an opportunity to participate in) business opportunities that are presented to us or developed by or presented to one or more of our directors or officers.

Conflict with the 1940 Act

The bylaws provide that, if and to the extent that any provision of the MGCL, including the Maryland Control Share Acquisition Act and the Maryland Business Combination Act, or any provision of the charter or the bylaws, conflicts with any provision of the 1940 Act, or the rules, regulations, or guidance of the SEC or its staff thereunder, the applicable provision of the 1940 Act or the rules, regulations, or guidance of the SEC or its staff thereunder will control.

DESCRIPTION OF OUR PREFERRED STOCK

In addition to shares of common stock, our charter authorizes the issuance of preferred stock. If we offer preferred stock under this prospectus, we will issue an appropriate prospectus supplement. We may issue preferred stock from time to time in one or more classes or series, without shareholder approval. Prior to issuance of shares of each class or series, the Board is required by Maryland law and by our charter to set, subject to the express terms of any of our then outstanding classes or series of stock, the 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. Any such issuance must adhere to the requirements of the 1940 Act, Maryland law and any other limitations imposed by law.

The 1940 Act limits our flexibility as to certain rights and preferences of the preferred stock under our charter. In particular, every share of stock issued by a BDC must be voting stock and have equal voting rights with every other outstanding class of voting stock, except to the extent that the stock satisfies the requirements for being treated as a senior security, which requires, among other things, that:

- immediately after issuance and before any distribution is made with respect to common stock, we must meet a coverage ratio of total assets (less total liabilities other than indebtedness) to total indebtedness plus preferred stock, of at least 150%; and
- the holders of shares of preferred stock must be entitled as a class to elect two directors at all times and to elect a majority of the directors if and for so long as dividends on the preferred stock are unpaid in an amount equal to two full years of dividends on the preferred stock.

The features of the preferred stock are further limited by the requirements applicable to RICs under the Code.

For any class or series of preferred stock that we may issue, the Board will determine and the articles supplementary and the prospectus supplement relating to such class or series will describe:

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

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

DESCRIPTION OF OUR SUBSCRIPTION RIGHTS

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

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

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

Exercise of Subscription Rights

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

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

Dilutive Effects

Any shareholder who chooses not to participate in a rights offering should expect to own a smaller interest in us upon completion of such rights offering. Any rights offering will dilute the ownership interest and voting power of shareholders who do not fully exercise their subscription rights. Further, because the net proceeds per share from any rights offering may be lower than our then current net asset value per share, the rights offering may reduce our net asset value per share. The amount of dilution that a shareholder will experience could be substantial, particularly to the extent we engage in multiple rights offerings within a limited time period. In addition, the market price of our common stock could be adversely affected while a rights offering is ongoing as a result of the possibility that a significant number of additional shares may be issued upon completion of such rights offering. All of our shareholders will also indirectly bear the expenses associated with any rights offering we may conduct, regardless of whether they elect to exercise any rights.

DESCRIPTION OF OUR WARRANTS

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

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

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

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

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

Prior to exercising their warrants, holders of warrants will not have any of the rights of holders of the securities purchasable upon such exercise, including, in the case of warrants to purchase debt securities, the right to receive principal, premium, if any, or interest payments, on the debt securities purchasable upon exercise or to enforce covenants in the applicable indenture or, in the case of warrants to purchase common stock or preferred stock, the right to receive dividends, if any, or payments upon our liquidation, dissolution or winding up or to exercise any voting rights.

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

DESCRIPTION OF OUR DEBT SECURITIES

We may issue debt securities in one or more series. The specific terms of each series of debt securities will be described in the particular prospectus supplement relating to that series. The prospectus supplement may or may not modify the general terms found in this prospectus and will be filed with the SEC. For a complete description of the terms of a particular series of debt securities, you should read both this prospectus and the prospectus supplement relating to that particular series.

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

Because this section is a summary, it does not describe every aspect of the debt securities and the indenture. We urge you to read the indenture because it, and not this description, defines your rights as a holder of debt securities. For example, in this section, we use capitalized words to signify terms that are specifically defined in the indenture. Some of the definitions are repeated in this prospectus, but for the rest you will need to read the indenture. We have filed the indenture with the SEC. We will file a supplemental indenture with the SEC in connection with any debt offering, at which time the supplemental indenture would be publicly available. See “*Available Information*” for information on how to obtain a copy of the applicable indenture.

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

- the designation or title of the series of debt securities;
- the total principal amount of the series of debt securities;
- the percentage of the principal amount at which the series of debt securities will be offered;
- the date or dates on which principal will be payable;
- the rate or rates (which may be either fixed or variable) and/or the method of determining such rate or rates of interest, if any;
- the date or dates from which any interest will accrue, or the method of determining such date or dates, and the date or dates on which any interest will be payable;
- whether any interest may be paid by issuing additional securities of the same series in lieu of cash (and the terms upon which any such interest may be paid by issuing additional securities);
- the terms for redemption, extension or early repayment, if any;
- the currencies in which the series of debt securities are issued and payable;
- whether the amount of payments of principal, premium or interest, if any, on a series of debt securities will be determined with reference to an index, formula or other method (which could be based on one or more currencies, commodities, equity indices or other indices) and how these amounts will be determined;
- the place or places, if any, other than or in addition to the Borough of Manhattan in the City of New York, of payment, transfer, conversion and/or exchange of the debt securities;

- the denominations in which the offered debt securities will be issued (if other than \$1,000 and any integral multiple thereof);
- the provision for any sinking fund;
- any restrictive covenants;
- any Events of Default;
- whether the series of debt securities is issuable in certificated form;
- any provisions for defeasance or covenant defeasance;
- any special U.S. federal income tax implications, including, if applicable, U.S. federal income tax considerations relating to original issue discount;
- whether and under what circumstances we will pay additional amounts in respect of any tax, assessment or governmental charge and, if so, whether we will have the option to redeem the debt securities rather than pay the additional amounts (and the terms of this option);
- any provisions for convertibility or exchangeability of the debt securities into or for any other securities;
- whether the debt securities are subject to subordination and the terms of such subordination;
- whether the debt securities are secured and the terms of any security interest;
- the listing, if any, on a securities exchange; and
- any other terms.

The debt securities may be secured or unsecured obligations. Unless the prospectus supplement states otherwise, principal (and premium, if any) and interest, if any, will be paid by us in immediately available funds.

Under the provisions of the 1940 Act, we, as a BDC, are permitted to issue debt only in amounts such that our asset coverage, as defined in the 1940 Act, equals at least 150% after each issuance of debt, but giving effect to any exemptive relief granted to us by the SEC. Part I, Item 1A “*Risk Factors - Risks Relating to Our Use of Leverage and Credit Facilities - If we borrow money, the potential for loss on amounts invested in us will be magnified and may increase the risk of investing in us*” in our most recent Annual Report on Form 10-K.

General

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

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

The indenture does not limit the amount of debt securities that may be issued thereunder from time to time. The indenture also provides that there may be more than one trustee thereunder, each with respect to one or more different series of indenture securities. See “- *Resignation of Trustee*” below. At a time when two or more trustees are acting under the indenture, each with respect to only certain series, the term “indenture securities” means the one or more series of debt securities with respect to which each respective trustee is acting. In the event that there is more than one trustee under the indenture, the powers and trust obligations of each trustee described in this prospectus will extend only to the one or more series of indenture securities for which it is trustee. If two or more trustees are acting under the indenture, then the indenture securities for which each trustee is acting would be treated as if issued under separate indentures.

Except as described under “- Events of Default” and “- Merger or Consolidation” below, the indenture does not contain any provisions that give you protection in the event we issue a large amount of debt or we are acquired by another entity.

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

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

Conversion and Exchange

If any debt securities are convertible into or exchangeable for other securities, the prospectus supplement will explain the terms and conditions of the conversion or exchange, including the conversion price or exchange ratio (or the calculation method), the conversion or exchange period (or how the period will be determined), if conversion or exchange will be mandatory or at the option of the holder or us, provisions for adjusting the conversion price or the exchange ratio and provisions affecting conversion or exchange in the event of the redemption of the underlying debt securities. These terms may also include provisions under which the number or amount of other securities to be received by the holders of the debt securities upon conversion or exchange would be calculated according to the market price of the other securities as of a time stated in the prospectus supplement.

Issuance of Securities in Registered Form

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

Book-Entry Holders

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

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

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

Street Name Holders

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

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

Legal Holders

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

For example, once we make a payment or give a notice to the holder, we have no further responsibility for the payment or notice even if that holder is required, under agreements with depositary participants or customers or by law, to pass it along to the indirect holders but does not do so. Similarly, if we want to obtain the approval of the holders for any purpose (for example, to amend an indenture or to relieve us of the consequences of a default or of our obligation to comply with a particular provision of an indenture), we would seek the approval only from the holders, and not the indirect holders, of the debt securities. Whether and how the holders contact the indirect holders is up to the holders.

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

Special Considerations for Indirect Holders

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

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

Global Securities

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

Each debt security issued in book-entry form will be represented by a global security that we deposit with and register in the name of a financial institution or its nominee that we select. The financial institution that we select for this purpose is called the depository. Unless we specify otherwise in the applicable prospectus supplement, The Depository Trust Company, New York, New York, known as DTC, will be the depository for all debt securities issued in book-entry form.

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

Special Considerations for Global Securities

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

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

- An investor cannot cause the debt securities to be registered in his or her name, and cannot obtain certificates for his or her interest in the debt securities, except in the special situations we describe below.
- An investor will be an indirect holder and must look to his or her own bank or broker for payments on the debt securities and protection of his or her legal rights relating to the debt securities, as we describe under “Issuance of Securities in Registered Form” above.
- An investor may not be able to sell interests in the debt securities to some insurance companies and other institutions that are required by law to own their securities in non-book-entry form.
- An investor may not be able to pledge his or her interest in a global security in circumstances where certificates representing the debt securities must be delivered to the lender or other beneficiary of the pledge in order for the pledge to be effective.
- The depository’s policies, which may change from time to time, will govern payments, transfers, exchanges and other matters relating to an investor’s interest in a global security. We and the trustee have no responsibility for any aspect of the depository’s actions or for its records of ownership interests in a global security. We and the trustee also do not supervise the depository in any way.
- If we redeem less than all the debt securities of a particular series being redeemed, DTC’s practice is to determine by lot the amount to be redeemed from each of its participants holding that series.
- An investor is required to give notice of exercise of any option to elect repayment of its debt securities, through its participant, to the applicable trustee and to deliver the related debt securities by causing its participant to transfer its interest in those debt securities, on DTC’s records, to the applicable trustee.

- DTC requires that those who purchase and sell interests in a global security deposited in its book-entry system use immediately available funds. Your broker or bank may also require you to use immediately available funds when purchasing or selling interests in a global security.
- Financial institutions that participate in the depositary's book-entry system, and through which an investor holds its interest in a global security, may also have their own policies affecting payments, notices and other matters relating to the debt securities. There may be more than one financial intermediary in the chain of ownership for an investor. We do not monitor and are not responsible for the actions of any of those intermediaries.

Termination of a Global Security

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

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

Payment and Paying Agents

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

Payments on Global Securities

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

Payments on Certificated Securities

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

Alternatively, at our option, we may pay any interest that becomes due on the debt security by mailing a check to the holder at his or her address shown on the trustee's records as of the close of business on the regular record date or by transfer to an account at a bank in the United States, in either case, on the due date.

Payment When Offices Are Closed

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

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

Events of Default

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

The term “Event of Default” in respect of the debt securities of your series means any of the following (unless the prospectus supplement relating to such debt securities states otherwise):

(1) we default in the payment of any interest upon a debt securities of the series when due and payable and the default continues for a period of 30 days;

(2) we default in the payment of the principal of (or premium, if any, on) a debt security of the series when it becomes due and payable at its maturity, including upon any redemption date or required repurchase date, and the default continues for a period of five days;

(3) we fail for 60 consecutive days after written notice from the trustee or the holders of at least 25% in principal amount of the debt securities of the series then outstanding to us and the trustee, as applicable, has been received to comply with any of our other agreements with respect to debt securities of the series;

(4) pursuant to Section 18(a)(1)(C)(ii) and Section 61 of the 1940 Act, or any successor provisions, on the last business day of each of 24 consecutive calendar months, any class of securities shall have an asset coverage (as such term is used in the 1940 Act) of less than 100%, giving effect to any amendments to such provisions of the 1940 Act or to any exemptive relief granted to us by the SEC;

(5) we file for bankruptcy or certain events of bankruptcy, insolvency, or reorganization involving us occur and remain undischarged or unstayed for a period of 90 days;

(6) we do not deposit any sinking fund payment in respect of debt securities of the series on its due date, and do not cure this default within five days; and

(7) any other Event of Default in respect of debt securities of the series described in the applicable prospectus supplement occurs.

An Event of Default for a particular series of debt securities does not necessarily constitute an Event of Default for any other series of debt securities issued under the same or any other indenture. The trustee may withhold notice to the holders of debt securities of any default, except in the payment of principal, premium or interest, if it in good faith considers the withholding of notice to be in the interests of the holders.

Remedies If an Event of Default Occurs

If an Event of Default has occurred and has not been cured, the trustee or the holders of at least 25% in principal amount of the outstanding debt securities of the affected series may declare the entire principal amount of all the debt securities of that series to be due and immediately payable. This is called a declaration of acceleration of maturity. A declaration of acceleration of maturity may be canceled by the holders of a majority in principal amount of the outstanding debt securities of the affected series if (1) we have deposited with the trustee all amounts due and owing with respect to the securities (other than principal that has become due solely by reason of such acceleration) and certain other amounts, and (2) any other Events of Default have been cured or waived.

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

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

- You must give your trustee written notice that an Event of Default with respect to the relevant series of debt securities has occurred and remains uncured.
- The holders of at least 25% in principal amount of all outstanding debt securities of the relevant series must make a written request that the trustee take action because of the default and must offer to the trustee security or indemnity satisfactory to it against the cost, expenses, and other liabilities of taking that action.
- The trustee must not have taken action for 60 days after receipt of the above notice and offer of security or indemnity.
- The holders of a majority in principal amount of the debt securities of that series must not have given the trustee a direction inconsistent with the above notice during that 60-day period.

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

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

- in the payment of principal, any premium, or interest or
- in respect of a covenant that cannot be modified or amended without the consent of each holder.

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

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

Merger, Consolidation or Sale of Assets

Unless the prospectus supplement relating to certain debt securities states otherwise, the indenture will provide that we will not merge or consolidate with or into any other person (other than a merger of a wholly-owned subsidiary into us), or sell, transfer, lease, convey or otherwise dispose of all or substantially all our property (provided that, for the avoidance of doubt, a pledge of assets pursuant to any secured debt instrument of the Company or its subsidiaries shall not be deemed to be any such sale, transfer, lease, conveyance or disposition; and provided further that this covenant shall not apply to any sale, transfer, lease, conveyance, or other disposition of all or substantially all of the Company’s property to a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company) in any one transaction or series of related transactions unless:

- we are the surviving person (the “Surviving Person”) or the Surviving Person (if other than us) formed by such merger or consolidation or to which such sale, transfer, lease, conveyance or disposition is made shall be a corporation or limited liability company organized and existing under the laws of the United States of America or any state or territory thereof;
- the Surviving Person (if other than us) expressly assumes, by supplemental indenture in form reasonably satisfactory to the trustee, executed and delivered to the trustee by such Surviving Person, the due and punctual payment of the principal of, and premium, if any, and interest on, all the Notes outstanding, and the due and punctual performance and observance of all the covenants and conditions of the indenture to be performed by us;
- immediately before and immediately after giving effect to such transaction or series of related transactions, no default or Event of Default shall have occurred and be continuing; and
- we shall deliver, or cause to be delivered, to the trustee, an officers’ certificate and an opinion of counsel, each stating that such transaction and the supplemental indenture, if any, in respect thereto, comply with this covenant, that all conditions precedent in the indenture relating to such transaction have been complied with.

For the purposes of this covenant, the sale, transfer, lease, conveyance or other disposition of all the property of one or more of our subsidiaries, which property, if held by us instead of such subsidiaries, would constitute all or substantially all of our property on a consolidated basis, shall be deemed to be the transfer of all or substantially all of our property.

Although there is a limited body of case law interpreting the phrase “substantially all”, there is no precise established definition of the phrase under applicable law. Accordingly, in certain circumstances there may be a degree of uncertainty as to whether a particular transaction would involve “all or substantially all” of the properties or assets of a person. As a result, it may be unclear as to whether the merger, consolidation or sale of assets covenant would apply to a particular transaction as described above absent a decision by a court of competent jurisdiction.

Modification or Waiver

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

Changes Requiring Your Approval

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

- change the stated maturity of the principal of or interest on the debt securities;
- reduce any amounts due on the debt securities;
- reduce the amount of principal payable upon acceleration of the maturity of a security following a default;
- adversely affect any right of repayment at the holder’s option;
- change the place (except as otherwise described in the prospectus or prospectus supplement) or currency of payment on a debt security;
- impair your right to sue for payment;

- adversely affect any right to convert or exchange a debt security in accordance with its terms;
- modify the subordination provisions in the indenture in a manner that is adverse to outstanding holders of the debt securities;
- reduce the percentage of holders of debt securities whose consent is needed to modify or amend the indenture;
- reduce the percentage of holders of debt securities whose consent is needed to waive compliance with certain provisions of the indenture or to waive certain defaults;
- modify certain of the provisions of the indenture dealing with supplemental indentures, modification and waiver of past defaults, changes to the quorum or voting requirements or the waiver of certain covenants; and
- change any obligation we have to pay additional amounts.

Changes Not Requiring Approval

The second type of change does not require any vote by the holders of the debt securities. This type is limited to clarifications, establishment of the form or terms of new securities of any series as permitted by the indenture, and certain other changes that would not adversely affect holders of the outstanding debt securities in any material respect, including adding additional covenants or events of default. We also do not need any approval to make any change that affects only debt securities to be issued under the indenture after the change takes effect.

Changes Requiring Majority Approval

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

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

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

Further Details Concerning Voting

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

- For original issue discount securities, we will use the principal amount that would be due and payable on the voting date if the maturity of these debt securities were accelerated to that date because of a default.
- For debt securities whose principal amount is not known (for example, because it is based on an index), we will use a special rule for that debt security described in the prospectus supplement.
- For debt securities denominated in one or more foreign currencies, we will use the U.S. dollar equivalent.

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

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

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

Satisfaction and Discharge

We may satisfy and discharge our obligations under the indenture by delivering to the securities registrar for cancellation all debt securities of the series then outstanding or by depositing with the trustee, in trust, funds in U.S. dollars in an amount sufficient to pay all of the debt securities of the series then outstanding after such debt securities have become due and payable or will become due and payable within one year (or scheduled for redemption within one year). Such discharge is subject to terms contained in the indenture.

Defeasance

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

Covenant Defeasance

If certain conditions are satisfied, we can make the deposit described below and be released from some of the restrictive covenants in the indenture under which the particular series was issued. This is called “covenant defeasance.” In that event, you would lose the protection of those restrictive covenants but would gain the protection of having money and government securities set aside in trust to repay your debt securities. If applicable, you also would be released from the subordination provisions described under “- Indenture Provisions - Subordination” below. In order to achieve covenant defeasance, we must do the following:

- If the debt securities of a particular series are denominated in U.S. dollars, we must deposit in trust for the benefit of all holders of the debt securities of a particular series a combination of money and United States government or United States government agency notes or bonds that will generate enough cash, in the opinion of a nationally recognized investment bank, appraisal firm or firm of independent public accountants, to make interest, principal and any other payments on the debt securities of the particular series on their various due dates.
- We must deliver to the trustee a legal opinion of our counsel confirming that, under current U.S. federal income tax law, we may make the above deposit without causing you to recognize income, gain or loss for U.S. federal income tax purposes as a result of such covenant defeasance or to be taxed on the debt securities any differently than if we did not make the deposit and repaid the debt securities at maturity.
- We must deliver to the trustee a legal opinion and officers’ certificate stating that all conditions precedent to covenant defeasance have been complied with.
- Covenant defeasance must not result in a breach or violation of, or result in a default under, the indenture or any of our other material agreements or instruments.

- No default or Event of Default with respect to such debt securities and any coupons appertaining thereto shall have occurred and be continuing and no defaults or events of default related to bankruptcy, insolvency or reorganization shall occur during the next 90 days.
- Satisfy the conditions for covenant defeasance contained in any supplemental indentures.

If we accomplished covenant defeasance, you can still look to us for repayment of the debt securities if there were a shortfall in the trust deposit or the trustee is prevented from making payment. For example, if one of the remaining Events of Default occurred (such as our bankruptcy) and the debt securities became immediately due and payable, there might be a shortfall. Depending on the event causing the default, you may not be able to obtain payment of the shortfall.

Legal Defeasance

If there is a change in U.S. federal tax law or we obtain an IRS ruling, as described below, we can legally release ourselves from all payment and other obligations on the debt securities of a particular series (called “defeasance” or “legal defeasance”) if we put in place the following other arrangements for you to be repaid:

- If the debt securities of a particular series are denominated in U.S. dollars, we must deposit in trust for the benefit of all holders of the debt securities of a particular series a combination of money and United States government or United States government agency notes or bonds that will generate enough cash, in the opinion of a nationally recognized investment bank, appraisal firm or firm of independent public accountants, to make interest, principal and any other payments on the debt securities of the particular series on their various due dates.
- We must deliver to the trustee a legal opinion confirming that there has been a change in current U.S. federal tax law or an IRS ruling that allows us to make the above deposit without causing you to recognize income, gain, or loss for U.S. federal income tax purposes as a result of such defeasance or to be taxed on the debt securities any differently than if we did not make the deposit and repaid the debt securities at maturity. Under current U.S. federal tax law, the deposit and our legal release from the debt securities would be treated as though we paid you your share of the cash and notes or bonds at the time the cash and notes or bonds were deposited in trust in exchange for your debt securities and you would recognize gain or loss on the debt securities at the time of the deposit.
- We must deliver to the trustee a legal opinion and officers’ certificate stating that all conditions precedent to defeasance have been complied with.
- Defeasance must not result in a breach or violation of, or result in a default under, the indenture or any of our other material agreements or instruments.
- No default or Event of Default with respect to such debt securities and any coupons appertaining thereto shall have occurred and be continuing and no defaults or events of default related to bankruptcy, insolvency or reorganization shall occur during the next 90 days.
- Satisfy the conditions for covenant defeasance contained in any supplemental indentures.

If we ever accomplished legal defeasance, as described above, you would have to rely solely on the trust deposit for repayment of your debt securities. You could not look to us for repayment in the unlikely event of any shortfall. Conversely, the trust deposit would most likely be protected from claims of our lenders and other creditors if we ever became bankrupt or insolvent. If applicable, you would also be released from the subordination provisions described later under “Indenture Provisions - Subordination”.

Form, Exchange and Transfer of Certificated Registered Securities

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

- only in fully registered certificated form,
- without interest coupons, and
- unless we indicate otherwise in the prospectus supplement, in denominations of \$1,000 and amounts that are multiples of \$1,000.

Holders may exchange their certificated securities, if any, for debt securities of smaller denominations or combined into fewer debt securities of larger denominations, as long as the total principal amount is not changed and as long as the denomination is greater than the minimum denomination for such securities.

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

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

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

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

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

Resignation of Trustee

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

Indenture Provisions - Subordination

Upon any distribution of our assets upon our dissolution, winding up, liquidation or reorganization, the payment of the principal of (and premium, if any) and interest, if any, on any indenture securities denominated as subordinated debt securities is to be subordinated to the extent provided in the indenture in right of payment to the prior payment in full of all Senior Indebtedness (as defined below), but our obligation to you to make payment of the principal of (and premium, if any) and interest, if any, on such subordinated debt securities will not otherwise be affected. In addition, no payment on account of principal (or premium, if any), sinking fund or interest, if any, may be made on such subordinated debt securities at any time unless full payment of all amounts due in respect of the principal (and premium, if any), sinking fund and interest on Senior Indebtedness has been made or duly provided for in money or money's worth.

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

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

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

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

If this prospectus is being delivered in connection with the offering of a series of indenture securities denominated as subordinated debt securities, the accompanying prospectus supplement will set forth the approximate amount of our Senior Indebtedness outstanding as of a recent date.

Secured Indebtedness and Ranking

We may issue two types of unsecured indebtedness obligations: senior and subordinated. Senior unsecured indebtedness obligations refer to those that rank senior in right of payment to all of our future indebtedness that is expressly subordinated in right of payment to such indebtedness. Subordinated unsecured indebtedness obligations refer to those that are expressly subordinated in right of payment to other unsecured obligations.

Certain of our indebtedness, including certain series of indenture securities, may be secured. The prospectus supplement for each series of indenture securities will describe the terms of any security interest for such series and will indicate the approximate amount of our secured indebtedness as of a recent date. Any unsecured indenture securities will effectively rank junior to any secured indebtedness, including any secured indenture securities, that we incur in the future to the extent of the value of the assets securing such future secured indebtedness. Our debt securities, whether secured or unsecured, will rank structurally junior to all existing and future indebtedness (including trade payables) incurred by our subsidiaries, financing vehicles or similar facilities, with respect to claims on the assets of any such subsidiaries, financing vehicles, or similar facilities.

In the event of our bankruptcy, liquidation, reorganization or other winding up, any of our assets that secure secured debt will be available to pay obligations on unsecured debt securities only after all indebtedness under such secured debt has been repaid in full from such assets. We advise you that there may not be sufficient assets remaining to pay amounts due on any or all unsecured debt securities then outstanding after fulfillment of this obligation. As a result, the holders of unsecured indenture securities may recover less, ratably, than holders of any of our secured indebtedness.

The Trustee under the Indenture

We intend to use a nationally recognized financial institution to serve as the trustee under the indenture.

Certain Considerations Relating To Foreign Currencies

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

Book-Entry Debt Securities

Unless otherwise specified in the applicable prospectus supplement, the debt securities will be issued in book-entry form, and the Depository Trust Company, or DTC, will act as securities depository for the debt securities. Unless otherwise specified in the applicable prospectus supplement, the debt securities will be issued as fully registered securities registered in the name of Cede & Co. (DTC's partnership nominee) or such other name as may be requested by an authorized representative of DTC. One fully registered certificate will be issued for the debt securities, in the aggregate principal amount of such issue, and will be deposited with DTC. If, however, the aggregate principal amount of any issue exceeds \$500 million, one certificate will be issued with respect to each \$500 million of principal amount, and an additional certificate will be issued with respect to any remaining principal amount of such issue.

DTC has advised us that it is:

- a limited purpose trust company organized under the laws of the State of New York;
- a "banking organization" within the meaning of the New York State Banking Law;
- a member of the Federal Reserve System;
- a "clearing corporation" within the meaning of the Uniform Commercial Code; and
- a "clearing agency" registered under Section 17A of the Exchange Act.

DTC was created to hold securities for its participants and to facilitate the clearance and settlement of securities transactions between its participants through electronic book-entry changes to the accounts of its participants. DTC's participants, or Direct Participants, include securities brokers and dealers, including the underwriters; banks and trust companies; clearing corporations and other organizations. Indirect access to DTC's system is also available to others such as banks, brokers, dealers and trust companies; these indirect participants clear through or maintain a custodial relationship with a DTC participant, either directly or indirectly. Investors who are not DTC participants may beneficially own securities held by or on behalf of DTC only through DTC participants or indirect participants in DTC.

DTC is a wholly-owned subsidiary of The Depository Trust & Clearing Corporation, or DTCC. DTCC is the holding company for DTC, National Securities Clearing Corporation and Fixed Income Clearing Corporation, all of which are registered clearing agencies. DTCC is owned by the users of its regulated subsidiaries. Access to the DTC system is also available to others such as both U.S. and non-U.S. securities brokers and dealers, banks, trust companies and clearing corporations that clear through or maintain a custodial relationship with a Direct Participant, either directly or indirectly, or Indirect Participants. The DTC Rules applicable to its Participants are on file with the SEC.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DESCRIPTION OF OUR UNITS

The following is a general description of the terms of the units we may issue from time to time. Particular terms of any units we offer will be described in the prospectus supplement relating to such units. For a complete description of the terms of particular units, you should read this prospectus and the prospectus supplement relating to those particular units.

We may issue units comprised of one or more of the other securities described in this prospectus in any combination. Each unit may also include debt obligations of third parties, such as U.S. Treasury securities. Each unit will be issued so that the holder of the unit is also the holder of each security included in the unit. Thus, the holder of a unit will have the rights and obligations of a holder of each included security.

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

- the designation and terms of the units and of the securities comprising the units, including whether and under what circumstances the securities comprising the units may be held or transferred separately;
- a description of the terms of any unit agreement governing the units;
- a description of the provisions for the payment, settlement, transfer or exchange of the units; and
- whether the units will be issued in fully registered or global form.

We will not offer any units under this prospectus or an accompanying prospectus supplement without first filing a new post-effective amendment to the registration statement.

REGULATION

The information contained in Part I, Item 1 “*BUSINESS - Business Development Company Regulations*” most recent Annual Report on [Form 10-K](#) is incorporated herein by reference.

CUSTODIAN, TRANSFER AND DIVIDEND PAYING AGENT AND REGISTRAR

Our securities and loan documents are held by Western Alliance Trust Company, N.A. and Western Alliance Bank, pursuant to custodian agreements. The principal business address of Western Alliance Trust Company, N.A. is One East Washington Street, Ste 1400, Phoenix, AZ 85004, telephone number (617) 786-3000. The principal business address of Western Alliance Bank is One East Washington Street, Phoenix, AZ 85004, telephone number (602) 389-3500. Continental Stock Transfer & Trust Company (“Continental”) acts as our transfer agent, dividend paying agent and registrar. The principal business address of Continental is 1 State St., 30th Floor, New York, NY 10004, telephone number (212) 509-4000.

BROKERAGE ALLOCATION AND OTHER PRACTICES

Since we will acquire and dispose of many of our investments in privately negotiated transactions, many of the transactions that we engage in will not require the use of brokers or the payment of brokerage commissions. Subject to policies established by the Board, the Adviser will be primarily responsible for selecting brokers and dealers to execute transactions with respect to the publicly traded securities portion of our portfolio transactions and the allocation of brokerage commissions. The Adviser does not expect to execute transactions through any particular broker or dealer but will seek to obtain the best net results for us under the circumstances, 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. The Adviser generally will seek reasonably competitive trade execution costs but will not necessarily pay the lowest spread or commission available. Subject to applicable legal requirements and consistent with Section 28(e) of the Exchange Act, the Adviser may select a broker based upon brokerage or research services provided to the Adviser and us and any other clients. In return for such services, we may pay a higher commission than other brokers would charge if the Adviser determines in good faith that such commission is reasonable in relation to the services provided.

PLAN OF DISTRIBUTION

We may offer, from time to time, in one or more offerings or series of our common stock, preferred stock, debt securities, subscription rights to purchase shares of our common stock or warrants representing rights to purchase shares of our common stock, preferred stock or debt securities, or units comprised of any combination of the foregoing on terms to be determined at the time of the offering, in one or more underwritten public offerings, at-the-market offerings, negotiated transactions, block trades, best efforts offerings or a combination of these methods.

We may sell the securities through underwriters or dealers, directly to one or more purchasers, including existing shareholders in a rights offering, through agents designated from time to time by us or through a combination of any such methods of sale. Any underwriter or agent involved in the offer and sale of the securities will be named in the applicable prospectus supplement. A prospectus supplement or supplements will also describe the terms of the offering of the securities, including: the purchase price of the securities and the proceeds we will receive from the sale; any over-allotment options under which underwriters may purchase additional securities from us; any agency fees or underwriting discounts and other items constituting agents' or underwriters' compensation; the public offering price; any discounts or concessions allowed or re-allowed or paid to dealers; any securities exchange or market on which the securities may be listed; and, in the case of a rights offering, the number of shares of our common stock issuable upon the exercise of each right. Only underwriters named in the prospectus supplement will be underwriters of the securities offered by the prospectus supplement.

The distribution of the securities may be effected from time to time in one or more transactions at a fixed price or prices, which may be changed, at prevailing market prices at the time of sale, at prices related to such prevailing market prices, or at negotiated prices, provided, however, that the offering price per share of any common stock offered by us, less any underwriting commissions or discounts, must equal or exceed the net asset value per share of our common stock at the time of the offering except (a) in connection with a rights offering to our existing shareholders, (b) with the consent of the majority of our outstanding voting securities or (c) under such circumstances as the SEC may permit. The price at which securities may be distributed may represent a discount from prevailing market prices.

In connection with the sale of the securities, underwriters or agents may receive compensation from us, or from purchasers of the securities, for whom they may act as agents, in the form of discounts, concessions or commissions. Underwriters may sell the securities to or through dealers and such dealers may receive compensation in the form of discounts, concessions or commissions from the underwriters and/or commissions from the purchasers for whom they may act as agents. Underwriters, dealers and agents that participate in the distribution of the securities may be deemed to be underwriters under the Securities Act, and any discounts and commissions they receive from us and any profit realized by them on the resale of the securities may be deemed to be underwriting discounts and commissions under the Securities Act. Any such underwriter or agent will be identified and any such compensation received from us will be described in the applicable prospectus supplement. The maximum aggregate commission or discount to be received by any member of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, or FINRA, or independent broker-dealer will not be greater than 8% of the gross proceeds of the sale of securities offered pursuant to this prospectus and any applicable prospectus supplement. We may also reimburse the underwriter or agent for certain fees and legal expenses incurred by it.

Any underwriter may engage in over-allotment, stabilizing transactions, short-covering transactions and penalty bids in accordance with Regulation M under the Exchange Act. Over-allotment involves sales in excess of the offering size, which create a short position. Stabilizing transactions permit bids to purchase the underlying security so long as the stabilizing bids do not exceed a specified maximum price. Syndicate-covering or other short-covering transactions involve purchases of the securities, either through exercise of the option to purchase additional shares from us or in the open market after the distribution is completed, to cover short positions. Penalty bids permit the underwriters to reclaim a selling concession from a dealer when the securities originally sold by the dealer are purchased in a stabilizing or covering transaction to cover short positions. Those activities may cause the price of the securities to be higher than it would otherwise be. If commenced, the underwriters may discontinue any of the activities at any time.

Any underwriters that are qualified market makers on NASDAQ may engage in passive market making transactions in our common stock on NASDAQ in accordance with Regulation M under the Exchange Act, during the business day prior to the pricing of the offering, before the commencement of offers or sales of our common stock. Passive market makers must comply with applicable volume and price limitations and must be identified as passive market makers. In general, a passive market maker must display its bid at a price not in excess of the highest independent bid for such security; if all independent bids are lowered below the passive market maker's bid, however, the passive market maker's bid must then be lowered when certain purchase limits are exceeded. Passive market making may stabilize the market price of the securities at a level above that which might otherwise prevail in the open market and, if commenced, may be discontinued at any time.

We may sell securities directly or through agents we designate from time to time. We will name any agent involved in the offering and sale of securities and we will describe any commissions we will pay the agent in the prospectus supplement. Unless the prospectus supplement states otherwise, the agent will act on a best-efforts basis for the period of its appointment.

We may use securities to acquire investments in companies, the terms of which will be further disclosed in a prospectus supplement if such shares are issued in an offering hereunder.

Unless otherwise specified in the applicable prospectus supplement, each class or series of securities will be a new issue with no trading market, other than our common stock, which is traded on NASDAQ. We may elect to list any other class or series of securities on any exchanges, but we are not obligated to do so. We cannot guarantee the liquidity of the trading markets for any securities.

Under agreements that we may enter, underwriters, dealers and agents who participate in the distribution of the securities may be entitled to indemnification by us against certain liabilities, including liabilities under the Securities Act, or contribution with respect to payments that the agents or underwriters may make with respect to these liabilities. Underwriters, dealers and agents may engage in transactions with, or perform services for, us in the ordinary course of business.

If so indicated in the applicable prospectus supplement, we will authorize underwriters or other persons acting as agents to solicit offers by certain institutions to purchase securities from us pursuant to contracts providing for payment and delivery on a future date. Institutions with which such contracts may be made include commercial and savings banks, insurance companies, pension funds, investment companies, educational and charitable institutions and others, but in all cases such institutions must be approved by us. The obligations of any purchaser under any such contract will be subject to the condition that the purchase of the securities shall not at the time of delivery be prohibited under the laws of the jurisdiction to which such purchaser is subject. The underwriters and such other agents will not have any responsibility in respect of the validity or performance of such contracts. Such contracts will be subject only to those conditions set forth in the prospectus supplement, and the prospectus supplement will set forth the commission payable for solicitation of such contracts.

We may enter into derivative transactions with third parties, or sell securities not covered by this prospectus to third parties in privately negotiated transactions. If the applicable prospectus supplement indicates, in connection with those derivatives, the third parties may sell securities covered by this prospectus and the applicable prospectus supplement, including in short sale transactions. If so, the third party may use securities pledged by us or borrowed from us or others to settle those sales or to close out any related open borrowings of stock, and may use securities received from us in settlement of those derivatives to close out any related open borrowings of stock. The third parties in such sale transactions will be underwriters and, if not identified in this prospectus, will be identified in the applicable prospectus supplement.

In order to comply with the securities laws of certain states, if applicable, the securities offered hereby will be sold in such jurisdictions only through registered or licensed brokers or dealers.

LEGAL MATTERS

Eversheds Sutherland (US) LLP, located at 700 Sixth Street, N.W., Suite 700, Washington, DC 20001, serves as our legal counsel. Certain legal matters regarding the validity of the securities offered hereby will be passed upon for us by Baker, Donelson, Bearman, Caldwell & Berkowitz, PC, Baltimore, MD.

Certain legal matters in connection with the offering will be passed upon for the underwriters, if any, by the counsel named in the prospectus supplement.

INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

The financial statements as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, and for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2025, incorporated by reference in this Prospectus and in the Registration Statement have been so incorporated in reliance on the report of BDO USA, P.C, an independent registered public accounting firm, given on the authority of said firm as experts in auditing and accounting.

The address of BDO USA, P.C. is 200 Park Avenue, 38th Floor, New York, New York 10166.

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 the securities offered by this prospectus. The registration statement contains additional information about us and the securities being offered by this prospectus.

We also file with or submit to the SEC periodic and current reports, proxy statements and other information meeting the informational requirements of the Exchange Act.

We furnish our shareholders with annual reports containing audited financial statements, quarterly reports, and such other periodic reports as we determine to be appropriate or as may be required by law.

We make available on our website (lien.chicagoatlantic.com) our annual reports on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, our current reports on Form 8-K, our proxy statements and other information filed with the SEC. This information is available free of charge by contacting us at 600 Madison Avenue, Suite 1800, New York, New York 10022, calling us at (312) 625-9295 or visiting our corporate website. The SEC also maintains a website (www.sec.gov) that contains such information. The reference to our website is an inactive textual reference only and the information contained on our website is not a part of this registration statement.

INCORPORATION OF CERTAIN INFORMATION BY REFERENCE

This prospectus is part of a registration statement that we have filed with the SEC. We are allowed to “incorporate by reference” the information that we file with the SEC, which means that we can disclose important information to you by referring you to such information incorporated by reference. The information incorporated by reference is considered to comprise a part of this prospectus from the date we file any such document. Any reports filed by us with the SEC subsequent to the date of this prospectus and before the date that any offering of any securities by means of this prospectus and any accompanying prospectus supplement is terminated will automatically update and, where applicable, supersede any information contained in this prospectus or incorporated by reference in this prospectus.

We incorporate by reference into this prospectus our filings listed below and any future filings that we may file with the SEC under Sections 13(a), 13(c), 14 or 15(d) of the Exchange Act, subsequent to the date of this prospectus until all of the securities offered by this prospectus and any accompanying prospectus supplement have been sold or we otherwise terminate the offering of those securities; provided, however, that information “furnished” under Item 2.02 or Item 7.01 of Form 8-K or other information “furnished” to the SEC which is not deemed filed is not incorporated by reference in this prospectus and any accompanying prospectus supplement. Information that we file with the SEC subsequent to the date of this prospectus will automatically update and may supersede information in this prospectus, any accompanying prospectus supplement and other information previously filed with the SEC.

The prospectus incorporates by reference the documents set forth below that have been previously filed with the SEC:

- our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2025, filed with the SEC on March 19, 2026;
- our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the fiscal quarter ended March 31, 2026, filed with the SEC on May 14, 2026;
- our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the fiscal quarter ended June 30, 2026, filed with the SEC on August 13, 2026;
- our Current Reports on Form 8-K, filed with the SEC on April 14, 2026, June 18, 2026 and June 25, 2026;
- our Definitive Proxy Statement on Schedule 14A, filed with the SEC on April 30, 2026;
- the description of our common stock referenced in our Registration Statement on Form 8-A (No. 001-40564), as filed with the SEC on June 29, 2021, including any amendment or report filed for the purpose of updating such description prior to the termination of the offering of the common stock registered hereby.

See “Available Information” for information on how to obtain a copy of these filings.

Chicago Atlantic BDC, Inc.

Common Stock
\$500,000,000
Preferred Stock
Subscription Rights
Warrants
Debt Securities
Units

PROSPECTUS
, 2026

Chicago Atlantic BDC, Inc.**PART C****Other Information****Item 25. Financial Statements and Exhibits****(1) Financial Statements**

The report of BDO USA P.C., our independent registered public accounting firm, dated March 19, 2026, the financial statements as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 and for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2025, and management's assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting (which is included in Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting) as of December 31, 2025, have been incorporated by reference in this registration statement in "Part A - Information Required in a Prospectus."

(2) Exhibits

- a.1. [Articles of Amendment and Restatement \(incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to the Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K/A \(File No. 814-01383\) filed on June 30, 2022\)](#)
- a.2. [Articles of Amendment \(incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.2 to the Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q \(File No. 814-01383\) filed on November 8, 2024\)](#)
- b. [Second Amended and Restated Bylaws \(incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.3 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K \(File No. 814-01383\) filed on December 19, 2025\)](#)
- c. Not Applicable
- d.1. Form of Indenture**
- d.2. Statement of Eligibility of Trustee on Form T-1**
- e. Not Applicable
- f. Not Applicable
- g. [Investment Advisory Agreement by and between the Registrant and the Adviser \(incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K \(File No. 814-01383\) filed on October 7, 2024\)](#)
- h.1. Form of Underwriting Agreement for Equity Securities**
- h.2. Form of Underwriting Agreement for Debt Securities**
- i. Not Applicable
- j.1. [Custody Agreement, by and between the Registrant and Western Alliance Trust Company, N.A., as custodian \(incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K \(File No. 814-01383\) filed on February 18, 2025\)](#)
- j.2. [Custody Agreement, by and between the Registrant and Western Alliance Bank, as custodian \(incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K \(File No. 814-01383\) filed on February 18, 2025\)](#)
- k.1. [Administration Agreement by and between the Registrant and the Adviser \(incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.4 to the Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K/A \(File No. 814-01383\) filed on June 30, 2022\)](#)

- k.2. [License Agreement by and between the Registrant and the Adviser \(incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K \(File No. 814-01383\) filed on October 7, 2024\)](#)
- k.3. [Services Agreement by and among SS&C Technologies, Inc., ALPS Fund Services, Inc., the Adviser, and the Registrant \(incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.6 to the Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K/A \(File No. 814-01383\) filed on June 30, 2022\)](#)
- k.4. [Senior Secured Revolving Credit Agreement, dated as of February 11, 2025, among the Company, as borrower, the lenders and the issuing banks party thereto from time to time, and Western Alliance Trust Company, N.A., as administrative agent \(incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K \(File No. 814-01383\) filed on February 18, 2025\)](#)
- l. Opinion and Consent of Baker, Donelson, Bearman, Caldwell & Berkowitz, PC**
- m. Not Applicable
- n.1. [Consent of BDO USA, P.C.*](#)
- n.2. [Powers of Attorney \(incorporated by reference to Exhibit \(n.2\) to the Registrant's Registration Statement on Form N-2 \(File No. 333-295756\) filed on May 11, 2026\)](#)
- o. Not Applicable
- p. Not Applicable
- q. Not Applicable
- r.1. [Code of Ethics of the Registrant \(incorporated by reference to Exhibit 14.1 to the Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K \(File No. 814-01383\) filed on March 19, 2026\)](#)
- r.2. [Code of Ethics of the Adviser \(incorporated by reference to Exhibit 14.1 to the Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K \(File No. 814-01383\) filed on March 19, 2026\)](#)
- s. [Calculation of Filing Fee Table \(incorporated by reference to Exhibit \(s\) to the Registrant's Registration Statement on Form N-2 \(File No. 333-295756\) filed on May 11, 2026\)](#)
- * Filed herewith.
- ** To be filed either by amendment or as an exhibit to a report filed under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and incorporated herein by reference.

Item 26. *Marketing Arrangements*

The information contained under the heading “*Plan of Distribution*” in this Registration Statement is incorporated herein by reference.

Item 27. *Other Expenses of Issuance and Distribution*

U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission registration fee	\$	69,050
FINRA filing fee ⁽¹⁾	\$	—
NASDAQ listing fee ⁽¹⁾	\$	—
Printing expenses ⁽¹⁾	\$	—
Legal fees and expenses ⁽¹⁾	\$	—
Accounting fees and expenses ⁽¹⁾	\$	—
Miscellaneous fees and expenses ⁽¹⁾	\$	—
Total	\$	—

- (1) These fees will be calculated based on the securities offered and the number of issuances and accordingly, cannot be estimated at this time. These fees, if any, will be reflected in the applicable prospectus supplement.

Item 28. Persons Controlled by or Under Common Control

The information incorporated by reference under the headings “*The Company*,” “*Management*,” “*Certain Relationships and Related Party Transactions*” and “*Control Persons and Principal Shareholders*” in this Registration Statement is incorporated herein by reference.

Item 29. Number of Holders of Securities

The following table sets forth the approximate number of record holders of each class of our securities as of August 21, 2026.

Title of Class	Number of Record Holders
Common Stock	101

Item 30. Indemnification

Maryland law permits a Maryland corporation to include in its charter a provision eliminating 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 and that is material to the cause of action. Our charter contains such a provision that eliminates directors’ and officers’ liability to the maximum extent permitted by Maryland 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 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. Under Maryland law, a Maryland corporation may not indemnify a director or officer in a suit by the corporation or in its right in which the director or officer was adjudged liable to the corporation or in a suit in which the director or officer was adjudged liable on the basis that a personal benefit was improperly received. Nevertheless, a court may order indemnification if it determines that the director or officer is fairly and reasonably entitled to indemnification, even though the director or officer did not meet the prescribed standard of conduct or was adjudged liable on the basis that personal benefit was improperly received. However, indemnification for an adverse judgment in a suit by the corporation or in its right, or for a judgment of liability on the basis that a personal benefit was improperly received, is limited to expenses. In addition, Maryland law permits a corporation to advance reasonable expenses to a director or officer in advance of final disposition of a proceeding 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 obligates us, to the maximum extent permitted by Maryland law and subject to the requirements of the 1940 Act, to indemnify any present or former director or officer or any individual who, while a director or officer and at our request, serves or has served another corporation, partnership, joint venture, trust, limited liability company, employee benefit plan or other enterprise as a director, officer, partner, trustee, employee, or agent, who is made, or threatened to be made, a party to, or witness in, a proceeding by reason of his or her service in such capacity from and against any claim or liability to which that person may become subject or which that person may incur by reason of his or her status as such, and to pay or reimburse their reasonable expenses in advance of final disposition of a proceeding. Our bylaws permit us to indemnify and advance expenses to employees and agents who are not officers or directors to the extent permissible under the MGCL and the 1940 Act and as may be determined by the Board. 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.

The Investment Advisory Agreement provides that, absent willful misfeasance, bad faith or gross negligence in the performance of its duties or by reason of the reckless disregard of its duties and obligations, the Adviser and its officers, managers, partners, members (and their members, including the owners of their members), agents, employees, controlling persons and any other person or entity affiliated with it are entitled to indemnification from us for any damages, liabilities, costs and expenses (including reasonable attorneys' fees and amounts reasonably paid in settlement) arising from the rendering of the Adviser's services under the Investment Advisory Agreement or otherwise as our investment adviser.

The Administration Agreement provides that, absent willful misfeasance, bad faith or gross negligence in the performance of its duties or by reason of the reckless disregard of its duties and obligations, the Adviser and its officers, managers, partners, members (and their members, including the owners of their members), agents, employees, controlling persons and any other person or entity affiliated with it are entitled to indemnification from us for any damages, liabilities, costs and expenses (including reasonable attorneys' fees and amounts reasonably paid in settlement) arising from the rendering of the Adviser's services under the Administration Agreement or otherwise as our administrator.

Insofar as indemnification for liability arising under the Securities Act may be permitted to directors, officers and controlling persons of us pursuant to the foregoing provisions, or otherwise, we have been advised that in the opinion of the SEC such indemnification is against public policy as expressed in the Securities Act and is, therefore, unenforceable. In the event that a claim for indemnification against such liabilities (other than the payment by us of expenses incurred or paid by a director, officer or controlling person of us in the successful defense of any action, suit or proceeding) is asserted by such director, officer or controlling person in connection with the securities being registered, we will, unless in the opinion of its counsel the matter has been settled by controlling precedent, submit to a court of appropriate jurisdiction the question whether such indemnification by it is against public policy as expressed in the Securities Act and will be governed by the final adjudication of such issue.

We have entered into indemnification agreements with our directors. The indemnification agreements are intended to provide our directors the maximum indemnification permitted under Maryland law and the 1940 Act. Each indemnification agreement provides that we shall indemnify the director who is a party to the agreement (an "Indemnitee"), including the advancement of legal expenses, if, by reason of his or her corporate status, the Indemnitee is, or is threatened to be, made a party to or a witness in any threatened, pending, or completed proceeding, to the maximum extent permitted by Maryland law and the 1940 Act.

Item 31. *Business and Other Connections of Investment Adviser*

A description of any other business, profession, vocation, or employment of a substantial nature in which the Adviser, and each director, executive officer or partner of the Adviser, is or has been during the past two fiscal years, engaged in for his or her own account or in the capacity of director, officer, employee, partner or trustee, is set forth in this Registration Statement in the sections entitled "*The Company*" and "*Management*." Additional information regarding the Adviser and its officers is set forth in its Form ADV, filed with the SEC (SEC File No. 801-120486), and is incorporated herein by reference.

Item 32. *Location of Accounts and Records*

All accounts, books and other documents required to be maintained by Section 31(a) of the 1940 Act, and the rules thereunder are maintained at the offices of:

- (1) the Registrant, 600 Madison Avenue, Suite 1800, New York, NY 10022;

- (2) the Transfer Agent, Continental Stock Transfer & Trust Company, 1 State St., 30th Floor, New York, NY 10004;
- (3) the Custodians, Western Alliance Trust Company, N.A., One East Washington Street, Ste 1400, Phoenix, AZ 85004, and Western Alliance Bank, One East Washington Street, Phoenix, AZ 85004;
- (4) the Adviser, 600 Madison Avenue, Suite 1800, New York, NY 10022; and
- (5) the Sub-Administrator, SS&C Technologies, Inc., 50 Milk Street, Boston, MA 02110.

Item 33. Management Services

Not Applicable

Item 34. Undertakings

- (1) Not Applicable
- (2) Not Applicable
- (3) Registrant undertakes:
 - (a) to file, during any period in which offers or sales are being made, a post-effective amendment to this registration statement:
 - (1) to include any prospectus required by Section 10(a)(3) of the Securities Act;
 - (2) to reflect in the prospectus any facts or events arising after the effective date of the registration statement (or the most recent post-effective amendment thereof) which, individually or in the aggregate, represent a fundamental change in the information set forth in the registration statement. Notwithstanding the foregoing, any increase or decrease in volume of securities offered (if the total dollar value of securities offered would not exceed that which was registered) and any deviation from the low or high end of the estimated maximum offering range may be reflected in the form of prospectus filed with the SEC pursuant to Rule 424(b) if, in the aggregate, the changes in volume and price represent no more than 20% change in the maximum aggregate offering price set forth in the "Calculation of Filing Fee Tables" in the effective registration statement; and
 - (3) to include any material information with respect to the plan of distribution not previously disclosed in the registration statement or any material change to such information in the registration statement.

Provided, however, that paragraphs (a)(1), (a)(2), and (a)(3) of this section do not apply if the information required to be included in a post-effective amendment by those paragraphs is contained in reports filed with or furnished to the SEC by the Registrant pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Exchange Act that are incorporated by reference into the registration statement, or is contained in a form of prospectus filed pursuant to Rule 424(b) that is part of the registration statement.

 - (b) that, for the purpose of determining any liability under the Securities Act, each such post-effective amendment shall be deemed to be a new registration statement relating to the securities offered therein, and the offering of those securities at that time shall be deemed to be the initial bona fide offering thereof;
 - (c) to remove from registration by means of a post-effective amendment any of the securities being registered which remain unsold at the termination of the offering;

(d) that, for the purpose of determining liability under the Securities Act to any purchaser:

(1) if the Registrant is relying on Rule 430B:

- (A) Each prospectus filed by the Registrant pursuant to Rule 424(b)(3) shall be deemed to be part of the registration statement as of the date the filed prospectus was deemed part of and included in the registration statement; and
- (B) Each prospectus required to be filed pursuant to Rule 424(b)(2), (b)(5), or (b)(7) as part of a registration statement in reliance on Rule 430B relating to an offering made pursuant to Rule 415(a)(1)(i), (x), or (xi) for the purpose of providing the information required by Section 10(a) of the Securities Act shall be deemed to be part of and included in the registration statement as of the earlier of the date such form of prospectus is first used after effectiveness or the date of the first contract of sale of securities in the offering described in the prospectus. As provided in Rule 430B, for liability purposes of the issuer and any person that is at that date an underwriter, such date shall be deemed to be a new effective date of the registration statement relating to the securities in the registration statement to which that prospectus relates, and the offering of such securities at that time shall be deemed to be the initial bona fide offering thereof. *Provided, however,* that no statement made in a registration statement or prospectus that is part of the registration statement or made in a document incorporated or deemed incorporated by reference into the registration statement or prospectus that is part of the registration statement will, as to a purchaser with a time of contract of sale prior to such effective date, supersede or modify any statement that was made in the registration statement or prospectus that was part of the registration statement or made in any such document immediately prior to such effective date; or

(2) if the Registrant is subject to Rule 430C: each prospectus filed pursuant to Rule 424(b) under the Securities Act as part of a registration statement relating to an offering, other than registration statements relying on Rule 430B or other than prospectuses filed in reliance on Rule 430A, shall be deemed to be part of and included in the registration statement as of the date it is first used after effectiveness. *Provided, however,* that no statement made in a registration statement or prospectus that is part of the registration statement or made in a document incorporated or deemed incorporated by reference into the registration statement or prospectus that is part of the registration statement will, as to a purchaser with a time of contract of sale prior to such first use, supersede or modify any statement that was made in the registration statement or prospectus that was part of the registration statement or made in any such document immediately prior to such date of first use.

(e) that for the purpose of determining liability of the Registrant under the Securities Act to any purchaser in the initial distribution of securities:

The undersigned Registrant undertakes that in a primary offering of securities of the undersigned Registrant pursuant to this registration statement, regardless of the underwriting method used to sell the securities to the purchaser, if the securities are offered or sold to such purchaser by means of any of the following communications, the undersigned Registrant will be a seller to the purchaser and will be considered to offer or sell such securities to the purchaser:

- (1) any preliminary prospectus or prospectus of the undersigned Registrant relating to the offering required to be filed pursuant to Rule 424 under the Securities Act;
- (2) free writing prospectus relating to the offering prepared by or on behalf of the undersigned Registrant or used or referred to by the undersigned Registrant;
- (3) the portion of any other free writing prospectus or advertisement pursuant to Rule 482 under the Securities Act relating to the offering containing material information about the undersigned Registrant or its securities provided by or on behalf of the undersigned Registrant; and

(4) any other communication that is an offer in the offering made by the undersigned Registrant to the purchaser.

(4) Not Applicable

- (5) The undersigned Registrant hereby undertakes that, for purposes of determining any liability under the Securities Act, each filing of the Registrant's annual report pursuant to Section 13(a) or Section 15(d) of the Exchange Act that is incorporated by reference into the registration statement shall be deemed to be a new registration statement relating to the securities offered therein, and the offering of such securities at that time shall be deemed to be the initial bona fide offering thereof.
- (6) Insofar as indemnification for liabilities arising under the Securities Act may be permitted to directors, officers and controlling persons of the Registrant, the Registrant has been advised that in the opinion of the SEC such indemnification is against public policy as expressed in the Securities Act and is, therefore, unenforceable. In the event that a claim for indemnification against such liabilities (other than the payment by the Registrant of expenses incurred or paid by a director, officer or controlling person of the Registrant in the successful defense of any action, suit or proceeding) is asserted by such director, officer or controlling person in connection with the securities being registered, the Registrant will, unless in the opinion of its counsel the matter has been settled by controlling precedent, submit to a court of appropriate jurisdiction the question whether such indemnification by it is against public policy as expressed in the Securities Act and will be governed by the final adjudication of such issue.
- (7) Registrant undertakes to send by first class mail or other means designed to ensure equally prompt delivery, within two business days of receipt of a written or oral request, any prospectus.

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Act of 1933, the Registrant has duly caused this Registration Statement on Form N-2 to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized, in the City of New York, and the State of New York on the 24th day of August, 2026.

CHICAGO ATLANTIC BDC, INC.

By: /s/ Peter Sack
Name: Peter Sack
Title: Chief Executive Officer

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Act of 1933, this Registration Statement has been signed by the following persons in the capacities indicated on August 24, 2026.

Name	Title
<u>/s/ Scott Gordon</u> Scott Gordon	Director, Executive Chairman of the Board of Directors, and Co-Chief Investment Officer
<u>/s/ Michael W. Chorske *</u> Michael W. Chorske	Director
<u>/s/ Americo Da Corte *</u> Americo Da Corte	Director
<u>/s/ Supurna VedBrat*</u> Supurna VedBrat	Director
<u>/s/ Tracey Brophy Warson *</u> Tracey Brophy Warson	Director
<u>/s/ Peter Sack</u> Peter Sack	Chief Executive Officer (Principal Executive Officer)
<u>/s/ Thomas Geoffroy</u> Thomas Geoffroy	Interim Chief Financial Officer (Principal Financial Officer)
<u>/s/ Gianni Fazio</u> Gianni Fazio	Chief Accounting Officer

*By: /s/ Peter Sack
Peter Sack
**Attorney-in-Fact

** Signed by Peter Sack pursuant to a power of attorney signed by each individual and filed herewith.

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Consent of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

We hereby consent to the incorporation by reference in this Registration Statement of our report dated March 19, 2026, relating to the financial statements of Chicago Atlantic BDC, Inc. (the Company) appearing in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2025.

We also consent to the reference to us under the captions "Senior Securities" and "Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm" in the Registration Statement.

/S/ BDO USA, P.C.
New York, New York

August 24, 2026