

OFS Capital Corp
Form 10-K
March 06, 2015

UNITED STATES

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, DC 20549

Form 10-K

(Mark One)

ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2014

OR

TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

COMMISSION FILE NUMBER: 814-00813

OFS Capital Corporation

(EXACT NAME OF REGISTRANT AS SPECIFIED IN ITS CHARTER)

Delaware (State or jurisdiction of	46-1339639 (I.R.S. Employer
incorporation or organization)	Identification No.)

10 S. Wacker Drive, Suite 2500	60606
Chicago, Illinois (Address of principal executive office)	(Zip Code)

REGISTRANT'S TELEPHONE NUMBER, INCLUDING AREA CODE:

(847) 734-2060

SECURITIES REGISTERED PURSUANT TO SECTION 12(b) OF THE ACT:

<u>Title of Each Class</u>	<u>Name of Each Exchange on Which Registered</u>
Common Stock, par value \$0.01 per share	The Nasdaq Global Select Market

SECURITIES REGISTERED PURSUANT TO SECTION 12(g) OF THE ACT:

None

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Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act. YES No

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Act. YES No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter periods as the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. YES NO

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files). Yes No

Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K.

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, or a smaller reporting company. See the definitions of "large accelerated filer," "accelerated filer" and "smaller reporting company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act. (Check one):

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer

Non-accelerated filer (Do not check if a smaller reporting company) Smaller reporting company

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Act) YES
NO

The aggregate market value of the common stock held by non-affiliates of the registrant as of June 30, 2014 based on the closing price on that date of \$13.00 on the NASDAQ Global Market was approximately \$79.3 million. For the

purpose of calculating this amount only, all directors and executive officers of the registrant have been treated as affiliates. On March 3, 2015, there were 9,650,834 shares outstanding of the Registrant's common stock, \$0.01 par value.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

Portions of the registrant's definitive Proxy Statement relating to the registrant's 2015 Annual Meeting of Shareholders, to be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission within 120 days following the end of the Company's fiscal year, are incorporated by reference in Part III of this Annual Report on Form 10-K as indicated herein.

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OFS Capital Corporation, our logo and other trademarks of OFS Capital Corporation are the property of OFS Capital Corporation. All other trademarks or trade names referred to in this annual report on Form 10-K are the property of their respective owners.

PART I

As used in this annual report on Form 10-K, except as otherwise indicated, the terms “OFS Capital,” “the Company,” “we,” “us,” and “our” refer to OFS Capital Corporation and its consolidated subsidiaries for the periods after the consummation of the BDC Conversion (as defined below), and refer to OFS Capital, LLC, a Delaware limited liability company, and its consolidated subsidiaries for the periods prior to consummation of the BDC Conversion.

On November 7, 2012, we converted from a limited liability company into a corporation. In this conversion, or the BDC Conversion, OFS Capital succeeded to the business of OFS Capital, LLC and its consolidated subsidiaries, and the sole member of OFS Capital, LLC became the sole shareholder of OFS Capital. Thereafter, we filed an election to be regulated as a business development company, or BDC, under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended, or the 1940 Act. Unless otherwise indicated, the disclosure in this annual report on Form 10-K gives effect to the BDC Conversion.

Item 1. Business

General

We are an externally managed, closed-end, non-diversified management investment company. Our investment objective is to provide our shareholders with both current income and capital appreciation primarily through debt investments and, to a lesser extent, equity investments. Our investment strategy focuses primarily on investments in middle-market companies in the United States. We use the term “middle-market” to refer to companies that may exhibit one or more of the following characteristics: number of employees between 150 and 2,000; revenues between \$15 million and \$300 million; annual earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization, or EBITDA, between \$3 million and \$50 million; generally, private companies owned by private equity firms or owners/operators; and enterprise value between \$10 million and \$500 million. For additional information about how we define the middle-market, see “General—Investment Criteria/Guidelines.”

As of December 31, 2014, our investment portfolio consisted of outstanding loans of approximately \$301.3 million in aggregate principal amount in 61 portfolio companies, of which \$177.8 million in aggregate principal amount was held by OFS SBIC I, LP (formerly known as Tamarix Capital Partners, L.P.), or SBIC I LP, our wholly-owned small business investment company, in 25 portfolio companies, as well as equity investments of approximately \$18.0 million, at fair value, held by SBIC I LP. As of December 31, 2014, 77% of our investment portfolio was comprised of senior secured loans, 17% of subordinated loans and 6% of equity investments, at fair value.

While our investment strategy focuses primarily on middle-market companies in the United States, including senior secured loans, which includes first-lien, second-lien and unitranche loans as well as subordinated loans and, to a lesser extent, warrants and other minority equity securities, we also may invest up to 30% of our portfolio in opportunistic investments of non-eligible portfolio companies. Specifically, as part of this 30% basket, we may consider investments in investment funds that are operating pursuant to certain exceptions to the 1940 Act and in advisers to similar investment funds, as well as in debt of middle-market companies located outside of the United States and debt and equity of public companies that do not meet the definition of eligible portfolio companies because their market capitalization of publicly traded equity securities exceeds the levels provided for in the 1940 Act.

Our investment strategy includes SBIC I LP, which received an SBIC license from the U.S. Small Business Administration, or SBA, in May 2012. On December 4, 2013, we received approval from the SBA to acquire all of the limited partnership interests in SBIC I LP and all of the ownership interests of its general partner, OFS SBIC I GP, LLC (formerly known as Tamarix Capital G.P. LLC), or SBIC I GP, that were owned or subscribed for by other persons (the “SBIC Acquisitions” or the “Tamarix Acquisitions”). We acquired the interests on December 4, 2013, which resulted in SBIC I LP becoming a wholly-owned subsidiary. The transaction was finalized in January 2014. For additional information on the acquisition of SBIC I LP and SBIC I GP, see “Item 8 – Financial Statements and Supplementary Data - Note 4.” The SBIC license allows SBIC I LP to receive SBA-guaranteed debenture funding, subject to the issuance of a leverage commitment by the SBA and other customary procedures. SBA leverage funding is subject to SBIC I LP’s payment of certain fees to the SBA, and the ability of SBIC I LP to draw on the leverage commitment is subject to its compliance with SBA regulations and policies, including an audit by the SBA. For additional information regarding the regulation of SBIC I LP, see “- Regulation—Small Business Investment Company Regulations.”

On November 26, 2013, we received an exemptive order from the SEC to permit us to exclude the debt of SBIC I LP guaranteed by the SBA from the definition of senior securities in the statutory 200% asset coverage ratio under the 1940 Act, allowing for greater capital deployment.

Our investment activities are managed by OFS Capital Management, LLC, or OFS Advisor, and supervised by our board of directors, a majority of whom are independent of us, OFS Advisor and its affiliates. Under the investment advisory agreement between us and OFS Advisor, or the Investment Advisory Agreement, we have agreed to pay OFS Advisor an annual base management fee based on the average value of our total assets (other than cash and cash equivalents but including assets purchased with borrowed amounts and including assets owned by any consolidated entity) as well as an incentive fee based on our investment performance. We have elected to exclude from the base management fee calculation any base management fee that would be owed in respect of the intangible asset and goodwill resulting from our acquisitions of the remaining ownership interests in SBIC I LP and SBIC I GP on December 4, 2013. We have also entered into an administration agreement, or Administration Agreement, with OFS Capital Services, LLC, or OFS Services, our Administrator. Under our Administration Agreement, we have agreed to reimburse OFS Services for our allocable portion (subject to the review and approval of our independent directors) of overhead and other expenses incurred by OFS Services in performing its obligations under the Administration Agreement.

As a BDC, we must not acquire any assets other than “qualifying assets” specified in the 1940 Act unless, at the time the acquisition is made, at least 70% of our total assets are qualifying assets (with certain limited exceptions). Qualifying assets include investments in “eligible portfolio companies.” Under the relevant SEC rules, the term “eligible portfolio company” includes all private companies, companies whose securities are not listed on a national securities exchange, and certain public companies that have listed their securities on a national securities exchange and have a market capitalization of less than \$250 million, in each case organized in the United States.

We are permitted to borrow money from time to time within the levels permitted by the 1940 Act (which generally allows us to incur leverage for up to 50% of our asset base). We may borrow money when the terms and conditions available are favorable to do so and are aligned with our investment strategy and portfolio composition. The use of borrowed funds or the proceeds of preferred stock to make investments would have its own specific benefits and risks, and all of the costs of borrowing funds or issuing preferred stock would be borne by holders of our common stock.

We have elected to be treated for tax purposes as a regulated investment company, or RIC, under Subchapter M of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, or the Code. To qualify as a RIC, we must, among other things, meet certain source-of-income and assets diversification requirements. Pursuant to these elections, we generally will not have to pay corporate-level taxes on any income we distribute to our shareholders.

About OFS and Our Advisor

OFS (which refers to the collective activities and operations of Orchard First Source Asset Management, LLC (“OFSAM”) and its subsidiaries and certain affiliates) is an established investment platform focused on meeting the capital needs of middle-market companies. OFS is the successor to First Source Financial Inc., which was founded in 1995 as a joint venture between Dominion Capital, Inc., a wholly-owned subsidiary of Dominion Resources, Inc., or Dominion, and Household Commercial Financial Services Inc., a unit of Household International, or Household. Household sold its interest in First Source Financial Inc. to Dominion in 1997. In 2003, Orchard Paladin Management, LLC, our predecessor, acquired from Dominion a portfolio of performing and non-performing loans of approximately \$625 million in aggregate commitment amount, plus additional investments in equity securities. Shortly thereafter, in 2004, Orchard Paladin Management, LLC acquired Dominion’s interest in First Source Financial Inc. Many of the workouts managed by our senior managers since 2003 involved loans in the portfolio acquired from Dominion and loans acquired as a result of the purchase of Dominion’s interest in First Source Financial Inc.

As of December 31, 2014, OFS had 37 full-time employees and 2 part-time employees. OFS is headquartered in Chicago, Illinois and also has additional offices in New York, New York and Los Angeles, California.

Our investment activities are managed by OFS Advisor, our investment adviser. OFS Advisor is responsible for sourcing potential investments, conducting research and diligence on potential investments and equity sponsors, analyzing investment opportunities, structuring our investments and monitoring our investments and portfolio companies on an ongoing basis. OFS Advisor is a subsidiary of OFSAM, our parent company prior to the completion of our IPO, and is a registered investment adviser under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, or the Advisers Act.

Our relationship with OFS Advisor is governed by and dependent on the Investment Advisory Agreement and may be subject to conflicts of interest. OFS Advisor provides us with advisory services in exchange for a base management fee and incentive fee. See “—Management and Other Agreements—Investment Advisory Agreement” for a discussion of the base management fee and incentive fee payable by us to OFS Advisor. The base management fee is based on our total assets (other than cash and cash equivalents and the intangible asset and goodwill resulting from the SBIC Acquisitions but including assets purchased with borrowed amounts and including assets owned by any consolidated entity) and, therefore, OFS Advisor will benefit when we incur debt or use leverage. Our board of directors is charged with protecting our interests by monitoring how OFS Advisor addresses these and other conflicts of interest associated with its management services and compensation. While our board of directors is not expected to review or approve each borrowing or incurrence of leverage, our independent directors will periodically review OFS Advisor’s services and fees as well as its portfolio management decisions and portfolio performance.

OFS Advisor has entered into a Staffing Agreement with Orchard First Source Capital, Inc., or OFSC, a wholly-owned subsidiary of OFSAM. Under the Staffing Agreement, OFSC makes experienced investment professionals available to OFS Advisor and provides access to the senior investment personnel of OFS and its affiliates. The Staffing Agreement provides OFS Advisor with access to deal flow generated by OFS and its affiliates in the ordinary course of their businesses and commits the members of OFS Advisor's investment committee to serve in that capacity. As our investment adviser, OFS Advisor is obligated to allocate investment opportunities among us and any other clients fairly and equitably over time in accordance with its allocation policy.

OFS Advisor capitalizes on the deal origination and sourcing, credit underwriting, due diligence, investment structuring, execution, portfolio management and monitoring experience of OFS's professionals. The senior management team of OFS, including Bilal Rashid, Jeff Cerny and Mark Hauser, provides services to OFS Advisor. These managers have developed a broad network of contacts within the investment community, averaging over 20 years of experience investing in debt and equity securities of middle-market companies. In addition, these managers have gained extensive experience investing in assets that will constitute our primary focus and have expertise in investing across all levels of the capital structure of middle-market companies.

Our Administrator

OFS Services, an affiliate of OFS Advisor, provides the administrative services necessary for us to operate. OFS Services furnishes us with office facilities and equipment, necessary software licenses and subscriptions and clerical, bookkeeping and recordkeeping services at such facilities. OFS Services oversees our financial reporting as well as prepares our reports to shareholders and all other reports and materials required to be filed with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, or SEC, or any other regulatory authority. OFS Services also manages the determination and publication of our net asset value and the preparation and filing of our tax returns and generally monitors the payment of our expenses and the performance of administrative and professional services rendered to us by others. OFS Services may retain third parties to assist in providing administrative services to us. To the extent that OFS Services outsources any of its functions, we will pay the fees associated with such functions on a direct basis without incremental profit to OFS Services.

Market Opportunity

Our investment strategy is focused primarily on investments in middle-market companies in the United States. We find the middle-market attractive for the following reasons:

Large Target Market. According to the U.S. Census Bureau in its 2007 economic census, there were approximately 196,000 companies in the United States with annual revenues between \$10 million and \$2.5 billion, compared with

1,200 companies with revenues greater than \$2.5 billion. We believe that these middle-market companies represent a significant growth segment of the U.S. economy and often require substantial capital investments to grow. Middle-market companies have historically constituted the vast bulk of OFS's portfolio companies since its inception, and constituted the vast bulk of our portfolio as of December 31, 2014. We believe that this market segment will continue to produce significant investment opportunities for us.

Specialized Lending Requirements with High Barriers to Entry. We believe that several factors render many U.S. financial institutions ill-suited to lend to U.S. middle-market companies. For example, based on the experience of our management team, lending to private middle-market companies in the United States (a) is generally more labor-intensive than lending to larger companies due to the smaller size of each investment and the fragmented nature of information for such companies, (b) requires due diligence and underwriting practices consistent with the demands and economic limitations of the middle-market and (c) may also require more extensive ongoing monitoring by the lender. As a result, middle-market companies historically have been served by a limited segment of the lending community. As a result of the unique challenges facing lenders to middle-market companies, there are high barriers to entry that a new lender must overcome.

Robust Demand for Debt Capital. We believe that private equity firms have significant committed but uncalled capital, a large portion of which is still available for investment in the United States. We expect the large amount of unfunded buyout commitments will drive demand for leveraged buyouts over the next several years, which should, in turn, create leveraged lending opportunities for us.

Investment Criteria/Guidelines

Our investment objective is to generate current income and capital appreciation by investing primarily in middle-market companies in the United States. Although we will continue to focus on investments in senior secured loans, including first lien, second lien, and unitranche loans, we have also expanded into additional asset classes in which the investment professionals of OFS Advisor have expertise, including investments in subordinated loans and, to a lesser extent, warrants and other minority equity securities. In particular, we believe that structured equity debt investments (i.e., senior secured unitranche loans, typically with warrant coverage, in companies with no financial sponsor) represent a significant growth opportunity offering the borrower the convenience of dealing with one lender, which may result in a higher blended rate of interest to us than we might expect to receive under a traditional multi-tranche structure. We expect that our investments in the equity securities of portfolio companies, such as warrants, preferred stock, common stock and other equity interests, will principally be made in conjunction with our debt investments. Generally, we do not expect to make investments in companies or securities that OFS Advisor determines to be distressed investments (such as discounted debt instruments that have either experienced a default or have a significant potential for default), other than follow-on investments in portfolio companies of ours. We intend to continue to generate strong risk-adjusted net returns by assembling a diversified portfolio of investments across a broad range of industries.

We target U.S. middle-market companies by utilizing our proprietary database of borrowers developed over OFS's more than 19 years in lending to middle-market companies, as well as through OFS's access to a network of financial

institutions, private equity sponsors, investment banks, consultants and attorneys. A typical targeted borrower will exhibit certain of the following characteristics:

- number of employees between 150 and 2,000;

revenues between \$15 million and \$300 million;

annual EBITDA between \$3 million and \$50 million;

generally, private companies owned by private equity firms or owners/operators;

enterprise value between \$10 million and \$500 million;

effective and experienced management teams;

- defensible market share;

solid historical financial performance, including a steady stream of cash flow;

high degree of recurring revenue;

diversity of customers, markets, products and geography; and

differentiated products or services.

While we believe that the characteristics listed above are important in identifying and investing in prospective portfolio companies, not all of these criteria will be met by each prospective portfolio company.

Due Diligence and Investment Process Overview

We employ a thorough and disciplined underwriting and due diligence process that is conducted in accordance with established credit policies and procedures and that is focused on investment recovery. Our process involves a comprehensive analysis of a prospective portfolio company's market, operational, financial, and legal position, as well as its future prospects. In addition to our own analysis, we may use the services of third parties for environmental reviews, quality of earnings reports, industry surveys, background checks on key managers, and insurance reviews.

We seek to invest in companies that have experienced and incentivized management teams, that have stable and predictable cash flows, and that have defensible market positions. We underwrite our investments with the expectation that we will hold those investments for a number of years, and we structure and document our investments accordingly.

Our due diligence and underwriting process typically addresses the following elements (although certain elements may not be included in every due diligence undertaking):

Prospective Portfolio Company Characteristics: focusing on primary drivers of the company's revenues and cash flows, including its key products and services; customer and supplier concentrations and contractual relationships; depth, breadth, and quality of company management, as well as the extent to which the management team is appropriately compensated with equity incentives; and any regulatory, labor, or litigation matters impacting the company.

Industry and Competitive Overview: including industry size and the company's position within it; growth potential and barriers to entry; governmental, regulatory, or technological issues potentially affecting the industry; and cyclical or seasonality risks associated with the industry.

Financial Analysis: involving an understanding of the company's historical financial results, focusing on actual operating trends experienced over time, in order to forecast future performance, including in various sensitized performance scenarios; attention to projected cash flows, debt service coverage, and leverage multiples under such scenarios; and an assessment of enterprise valuations and debt repayment/investment recovery prospects given such sensitized performance scenarios.

Investment Documentation: focusing on obtaining the best legal protections available to us given our position within the capital structure, including, as appropriate, financial covenants; collateral liens and stock pledges; review of loan documents of other of the prospective portfolio company's creditors; and negotiation of inter-creditor agreements.

Portfolio Review/Risk Monitoring

We view active portfolio monitoring as a vital part of our investment process, and we benefit from a portfolio management system developed by OFS that includes daily, weekly, monthly, and quarterly components, and that involves comprehensive review of the performance of each of our portfolio companies. As part of the portfolio management process, OFS Advisor performs ongoing risk assessment on each of our investments and assigns each debt investment a credit rating based on OFS's internal ratings scale.

We categorize debt investments into the following risk categories based on relevant information about the ability of borrowers to service their debt:

1 (Low Risk) – A risk rated 1, or Low Risk, credit is a credit that has most satisfactory asset quality and liquidity, as well as good leverage capacity. It maintains predictable and strong cash flows from operations. The trends and outlook for the credit's operations, balance sheet, and industry are neutral to favorable. Collateral, if appropriate, has maintained value and would be capable of being liquidated on a timely basis. Overall a 1 rated credit would be considered to be of investment grade quality.

2 (Below Average Risk) – A risk rated 2, or Below Average Risk, credit is a credit that has acceptable asset quality, moderate excess liquidity, modest leverage capacity. It could have some financial/non-financial weaknesses which are offset by strengths; however, the credit demonstrates an ample current cash flow from operations. The trends and outlook for the credit's operations, balance sheet, and industry are generally positive or neutral to somewhat negative. Collateral, if appropriate, has maintained value and would be capable of being liquidated successfully on a timely basis.

3 (Average) – A risk rated 3, or Average, credit is a credit that has acceptable asset quality, somewhat strained liquidity, minimal leverage capacity. It is at times characterized by just acceptable cash flows from operations. Under adverse market conditions, carrying the current debt service could pose difficulties for the borrower. The trends and conditions of the credit's operations and balance sheet are neutral to slightly negative.

4 (Special Mention) – A risk rated 4, or Special Mention, credit is a credit with no apparent loss of principal or interest envisioned. Nonetheless, it possesses credit deficiencies or potential weaknesses which deserve management's close and continued attention. The credit's operations and/or balance sheet have demonstrated an adverse trend or deterioration which, while serious, has not reached the point where the liquidation of debt is jeopardized. These weaknesses are generally considered correctable by the borrower in the normal course of business but may if not checked or corrected, weaken the asset or inadequately protect our credit position.

5 (Substandard) – A risk rated 5, or Substandard, credit is a credit inadequately protected by the current enterprise value or paying capacity of the obligor or of the collateral, if any. These credits have well-defined weaknesses based upon objective evidence, such as recurring or significant decreases in revenues and cash flows. These assets are characterized by the possibility that we may sustain loss if the deficiencies are not corrected. The possibility that liquidation would not be timely (e.g. bankruptcy or foreclosure) requires a Substandard classification even if there is little likelihood of loss.

6 (Doubtful) – A risk rated 6, or Doubtful, credit is a credit with all the weaknesses inherent in those classified as Substandard, with the additional factor that the weaknesses are pronounced to the point that collection or liquidation in full, on the basis of currently existing facts, conditions and values is deemed uncertain. The possibility of loss on a Doubtful asset is high but, because of certain important and reasonably specific pending factors which may strengthen the asset, its classification as an estimated loss is deferred until its more exact status can be determined.

7 (Loss) – A risk rated 7, or Loss, credit is a credit considered almost fully uncollectible and of such little value that its continuance as an asset is not warranted. It is generally a credit that is no longer supported by an operating company, a credit where the majority of our assets have been liquidated or sold and a few assets remain to be sold over many months or even years, or a credit where the remaining collections are expected to be minimal.

As of December 31, 2014, we had debt investments in 61 portfolio companies, totaling \$294.2 million at fair value, of which \$13.6 million, \$272.4 million, \$7.4 million, \$0.0 million, and \$0.8 million were rated 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6, respectively.

Investment Committees

The purpose of our investment committees is to evaluate and approve our prospective investments, subject at all times to the oversight of our board of directors.

OFS Advisor's investment committee, or the Advisor Investment Committee, which is comprised of Richard Ressler (Chairman), Jeffrey Cerny, Peter Fidler, Mark Hauser, Bilal Rashid, and Peter Rothschild, is responsible for our overall asset allocation decisions, as well as approval of all of investments made by us directly or through OFS Capital WM, LLC ("OFS Capital WM"). Certain members of the Advisor Investment Committee perform a similar role for other investments managed by OFS and its affiliates.

The investment committee for the SBIC, or the SBIC Investment Committee, which is comprised of Peter Fidler, Mark Hauser, Glenn Pittson, and Peter Rothschild, (and, together with the Advisor Investment Committee, the Investment Committees), is responsible for approval of all of investments made by SBIC I LP. Any investment decision on the part of SBIC I LP requires the unanimous approval of the SBIC Investment Committee.

The process employed by the Investment Committees is intended to bring the diverse experience and perspectives of the committees' members to the investment process. The Investment Committees serve to provide investment consistency and adherence to our core investment philosophy and policies. The Investment Committees also determine appropriate investment sizing and implement ongoing monitoring requirements.

In certain instances, our board of directors may also determine that its approval is required prior to the making of an investment. In addition to reviewing investments, Investment Committees' meetings serve as a forum to discuss credit views and outlooks. Potential transactions and deal flow are reviewed on a regular basis. Members of the investment team are encouraged to share information and views on credits with members of the Investment Committees early in their analysis. We believe this process improves the quality of the analysis and assists the deal team members in working efficiently.

Structure of Investments

We anticipate that our loan portfolio will continue to contain investments of the following types with the following typical characteristics:

First-Lien Senior Secured Loans. First-lien senior secured loans comprise, and will continue to comprise, a significant portion of our investment portfolio. We obtain security interests in the assets of these portfolio companies as collateral in support of the repayment of these loans (in certain cases, subject to a payment waterfall). The collateral takes the form of first-priority liens on specified assets of the portfolio company borrower and, typically, first-priority pledges of the ownership interests in the borrower. Our first lien loans may provide for moderate loan amortization in the early years of the loan, with the majority of the amortization deferred until loan maturity.

Senior Secured Unitranche Loans. Unitranche loans are loans that combine both senior and subordinated debt into one loan under which the borrower pays a single blended interest rate that is intended to reflect the relative risk of the secured and unsecured components. We typically structure our unitranche loans as senior secured loans. We obtain security interests in the assets of these portfolio companies as collateral in support of the repayment of these loans. This collateral takes, the form of first-priority liens on the assets of a portfolio company and, typically, first-priority pledges of the ownership interests in the company. We believe that unitranche lending represents a significant growth opportunity for us, offering the borrower the convenience of dealing with one lender, which may result in a higher blended rate of interest to us than we might realize in a traditional multi-tranche structure. Unitranche loans typically provide for moderate loan amortization in the initial years of the facility, with the majority of the amortization deferred until loan maturity. Unitranche loans generally allow the borrower to make a large lump sum payment of principal at the end of the loan term, and there is a risk of loss if the borrower is unable to pay the lump sum or refinance the amount owed at maturity. In many cases, we will be the sole lender, or we, together with our affiliates, will be the sole lender, of unitranche loans, which can afford us additional influence with a borrower in terms of monitoring and, if necessary, remediation in the event of underperformance.

Second-lien Senior Secured Loans. We obtain security interests in the assets of these portfolio companies as collateral in support of the repayment of such loans. This collateral typically takes the form of second-priority liens on the assets of a portfolio company, and we may enter into an intercreditor agreement with the holders of the portfolio company's first-lien senior secured debt. These loans typically provide for no contractual loan amortization in the

initial years of the facility, with all amortization deferred until loan maturity.

Unsecured Subordinated (“Mezzanine”) Loans. We structure these investments as unsecured, subordinated loans that typically provide for relatively high, fixed interest rates that provide us with significant current interest income. These loans typically will have interest-only payments (often representing a combination of cash pay and payment-in-kind (“PIK”) interest) in the early years, with amortization of principal deferred to maturity. Mezzanine loans generally allow the borrower to make a large lump sum payment of principal at the end of the loan term, and there is a risk of loss if the borrower is unable to pay the lump sum or refinance the amount owed at maturity. Mezzanine investments are generally more volatile than secured loans and may involve a greater risk of loss of principal. Mezzanine loans often include a PIK feature (meaning a feature allowing for the payment of interest in the form of additional principal amount of the loan instead of in cash), which effectively operates as negative amortization of loan principal, thereby increasing credit risk exposure over the life of the loan.

Warrants and Other Minority Equity Securities. In some cases, we will also acquire a minority equity interest in the portfolio company in connection with making a loan, or receive nominally priced warrants or options to buy a minority equity interest in the portfolio company in connection with a loan. As a result, as a portfolio company appreciates in value, we may achieve additional investment return from this equity interest. We may structure such warrants to include provisions protecting our rights as a minority-interest holder, as well as a “put,” or right to sell such securities back to the issuer, upon the occurrence of specified events. In many cases, we may also seek to obtain registration rights in connection with these equity interests, which may include demand and “piggyback” registration rights.

General Structuring Considerations. We tailor the terms of each investment to the facts and circumstances of the transaction and the prospective portfolio company, negotiating a structure that protects our rights and manages our risk while creating incentives for the portfolio company to achieve its business plan and improve its operating results. We seek to limit the downside potential of our investments by:

- selecting investments that we believe have a very low probability of loss;
- requiring a total return on our investments (including both interest and potential equity appreciation) that we believe will compensate us appropriately for credit risk; and
- negotiating covenants in connection with our investments that afford our portfolio companies as much flexibility in managing their businesses as possible, consistent with the preservation of our capital. Such restrictions may include affirmative and negative covenants, default penalties, lien protection, change of control provisions and board rights, including either observation or rights to a seat on the board of directors under some circumstances.

We expect to hold most of our investments to maturity or repayment, but we may sell some of our investments earlier if a liquidity event occurs, such as a sale, recapitalization or worsening of the credit quality of the portfolio company.

Investments

We pursue an investment strategy focused primarily on investments in middle-market companies in the United States. We focus on investments in loans, in which OFS Advisor's investment professionals have expertise, including investments in first-lien, unitranche, second-lien, and mezzanine loans and, to a lesser extent, on warrants and other minority equity securities. We seek to create a diverse portfolio by making investments in the securities of middle-market companies that we expect to range generally from \$3.0 million to \$25.0 million each, although we expect this investment size will vary proportionately with the size of our capital base.

As of December 31, 2014, our investment portfolio consisted of outstanding loans to 61 portfolio companies, totaling approximately \$301.3 million in aggregate principal amount (including SBIC I LP's \$177.8 million in loans to 25 portfolio companies), of which 83% were senior secured loans and 17% were subordinated loans, as well as SBIC I LP's approximately \$18.0 million in equity investments, at fair value. At December 31, 2014, of the \$18.0 million equity investments held by SBIC I LP, \$17.1 million was invested in 15 portfolio companies in which SBIC I LP also held debt investments and \$0.9 million was invested in one portfolio company in which SBIC I LP solely held an equity investment. Our investment portfolio encompassed a broad range of geographical regions and industries. As of December 31, 2014, we had unfunded commitments of \$7.8 million to six portfolio companies, all of which were commitments of SBIC I LP. Set forth in the tables and charts below is selected information with respect to our portfolio as of December 31, 2014.

The following table summarizes the composition of our investment portfolio.

	As of December 31, 2014		
	Commitment	Outstanding Principal	Fair Value
	(Dollar amounts in thousands)		
Senior secured term loan	\$252,471	\$ 248,971	\$241,773
Subordinated term loan	55,230	52,352	52,453
Senior secured revolver	1,094	-	(24)
Equity investments	18,396	N/A	18,032
	\$327,191	\$ 301,323	\$312,234
Total # of Obligor	61	61	61

The following chart provides a regional breakdown of our debt investment portfolio as of December 31, 2014.

Our debt and equity investment portfolio's three largest industries are Services: Business, Healthcare & Pharmaceuticals, and Capital Equipment, totaling approximately 50.7% of the investment portfolio. The following table summarizes our investment portfolio commitments by industry as of December 31, 2014.

Industry	As of December 31, 2014		Percent
	Commitment	(Dollar amounts in thousands)	
Aerospace & Defense	18,100	5.5	%
Banking, Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	27,216	8.3	
Capital Equipment	38,021	11.6	
Chemicals, Plastics & Rubber	17,580	5.4	
Construction & Building	12,574	3.9	
Consumer goods: Non-durable	1,319	0.4	
Containers, Packaging & Glass	4,009	1.2	
Energy: Oil & Gas	2,810	0.9	
Environmental Industries	7,577	2.3	
Healthcare & Pharmaceuticals	49,862	15.2	
High Tech Industries	7,630	2.3	
Media: Advertising, Printing & Publishing	20,513	6.3	
Media: Broadcasting & Subscription	3,592	1.1	
Media: Diversified & Production	4,244	1.3	
Metals & Mining	14,097	4.3	
Retail	3,589	1.1	
Services: Business	77,895	23.9	
Services: Consumer	9,576	2.9	
Telecommunications	6,987	2.1	
	\$327,191	100.0	%

The following table summarizes our debt investment portfolio by size of exposure.

Debt Investment Size (in millions)	As of December 31, 2014	
	Commitment	Number
	(Dollar amounts in thousands)	
\$0 - \$3	\$35,555	15
\$3 - \$4	52,486	15
\$4 - \$5	67,292	15
\$5 - \$10	77,240	10

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>\$10

76,222	6
\$308,795	61

10

The following chart provides a breakdown of our debt investment portfolio by investment size as of December 31, 2014.

The following chart provides a breakdown of our debt investment portfolio by yield to fair value as of December 31, 2014.

Competition

Our primary competitors in providing financing to middle-market companies include public and private funds, other business development companies, commercial and investment banks, commercial finance companies and, to the extent they provide an alternative form of financing, private equity and hedge funds. Many of our competitors are substantially larger and have considerably greater financial, technical, and marketing resources than we do. Some competitors may have access to funding sources that are not available to us. In addition, some of our competitors may have higher risk tolerances or different risk assessments, which could allow them to consider a wider variety of investments and establish more relationships than us. Further, many of our competitors are not subject to the regulatory restrictions that the 1940 Act imposes on us as a BDC, or to the distribution and other requirements we must satisfy to maintain our RIC status.

We expect to continue to use the expertise of the investment professionals of OFS and its affiliates to which we have access, to assess investment risks and determine appropriate pricing for our investments in portfolio companies. In addition, we expect that the relationships of the senior members of OFS and its affiliates will enable us to learn about, and compete effectively for, financing opportunities with attractive middle-market companies in the industries in which we seek to invest. For additional information concerning the competitive risks we face, see “Item 1A. Risk Factors—Risks Related to our Business and Structure—We operate in a highly competitive market for investment opportunities, which could reduce returns and result in losses.”

Administration

We do not have any direct employees, and our day-to-day investment operations are managed by OFS Advisor. We have a chief executive officer, chief financial officer, chief compliance officer, chief accounting officer, and corporate secretary and, to the extent necessary, our board of directors may elect to appoint additional officers going forward. Our officers are employees of OFSC, an affiliate of OFS Advisor, and a portion of the compensation paid to our officers are paid by us pursuant to the Administration Agreement. All of our executive officers are also officers of OFS Advisor. See “—Management and Other Agreements.”

Management And Other Agreements

OFS Advisor is registered as an investment adviser under the Advisers Act. OFS Advisor is a wholly owned subsidiary of OFSAM. Subject to the overall supervision of our board of directors and in accordance with the 1940 Act, OFS Advisor manages our day-to-day operations and provides investment advisory services to us. Under the terms of the Investment Advisory Agreement, OFS Advisor:

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

- assists us in determining what securities we purchase, retain or sell;

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

- executes, closes, services and monitors the investments we make.

Certain personnel of OFS conduct activities on our behalf directly through, and under the supervision of, OFS Advisor. OFS Advisor’s services under the Investment Advisory Agreement are not exclusive to us. Pursuant to a Staffing Agreement between OFSC and OFS Advisor, OFSC has agreed to provide OFS Advisor with the resources to fulfill its obligations under the Investment Advisory Agreement. These resources include staffing by experienced investment professionals and access to the senior investment personnel of OFSC, pursuant to which each member of the Advisor Investment Committee has committed to serve in such capacity (including Mr. Ressler, who is currently the Chairman of the Advisor Investment Committee). These personnel services are provided under the Staffing Agreement on a direct cost reimbursement basis to OFS Advisor.

Investment Advisory Agreement

Management and Incentive Fee

Pursuant to the Investment Advisory Agreement with OFS Advisor and subject to the overall supervision of our board of directors and in accordance with the 1940 Act, OFS Advisor provides investment advisory services to us. For providing these services, OFS Advisor receives a fee from us, consisting of two components—a base management fee and an incentive fee. From the completion of our IPO through October 31, 2013, the base management fee was calculated at an annual rate of 0.875% based on the average value of our total assets (other than cash and cash equivalents but including assets purchased with borrowed amounts and including assets owned by any consolidated entity), adjusted for stock issuances and stock purchases, at the end of the two most recently completed calendar quarters. Beginning on November 1, 2013 and through March 31, 2014, pursuant to the Investment Advisory Agreement, the base management fee was calculated at an annual rate of 1.75% based on the average value of our total assets (other than cash and cash equivalents but including assets purchased with borrowed amounts and including assets owned by any consolidated entity), adjusted for stock issuances and stock purchases, at the end of the two most recently completed calendar quarters. We have elected to exclude from the base management fee calculation any base management fee that would be owed in respect of the intangible asset and goodwill resulting from our acquisitions of the remaining ownership interests in SBIC I LP and SBIC I GP on December 4, 2013. The base management fee is payable quarterly in arrears. Base management fees for any partial quarter are prorated based on the number of days in the quarter.

On May 5, 2014, we were notified by OFS Advisor that, effective as of April 1, 2014, it would reduce its base management fee by two-thirds for the balance of the 2014 fiscal year. Specifically, OFS Advisor agreed to reduce its base management fee from 0.4375% per quarter to 0.145833% per quarter for the second, third, and fourth quarters of 2014. Accordingly, the effective annual base management fee for the 2014 fiscal year will be equal to or less than 50% of the 1.75% required by our Investment Advisory Agreement with OFS Advisor, or not greater than 0.875%. OFS Advisor informed us that this reduction was made for the benefit of our shareholders to take into account unforeseen delays in completing the Tamarix Acquisitions. The base management fee resumed to its 1.75% annual rate on January 1, 2015.

On June 30, 2014, OFS Advisor deferred the receipt of the first quarter of 2014 base management fee in the amount of approximately \$1.0 million that would otherwise have been due from us by June 30, 2014, until further determination by OFS Advisor. In addition, on June 30, 2014, OFS Advisor deferred the receipt of the second quarter of 2014 base management fee in the amount of \$341 thousand, that would otherwise have been due from us by September 30, 2014, until further determination by OFS Advisor. The Investment Advisor informed the Company that the deferral of the fee was made for the benefit of the Company's shareholders to take into account unforeseen delays in completing the Tamarix Acquisitions. On October 31, 2014, OFS Advisor informed us that it would not further defer the receipt of the base management fee for the first and second quarter of 2014. In addition, OFS Advisor informed us that the base management fee and incentive fee with respect to the third quarter of 2014 would not be deferred. On November 7, 2014, we paid OFS Advisor the outstanding base management fee and incentive fee for the first three quarters of 2014 in the aggregate amount of approximately \$2.5 million.

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For the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013, and the period from November 8, 2012 to December 31, 2012, we incurred base management fee expenses of approximately \$2.2 million, \$2.4 million, and \$286 thousand respectively.

The incentive fee has two parts. One part is calculated and payable quarterly in arrears based on our pre-incentive fee net investment income for the quarter. “Pre-incentive fee net investment income” means interest income, dividend income and any other income (including any other fees such as commitment, origination and sourcing, structuring, diligence and consulting fees or other fees that we receive from portfolio companies but excluding fees for providing managerial assistance) accrued during the calendar quarter, minus operating expenses for the quarter (including the base management fee, any expenses payable under the Administration Agreement and any interest expense and dividends paid on any 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, or OID, debt instruments with PIK interest and zero coupon securities), accrued income that we have not yet received in cash.

Pre-incentive fee net investment income does not include any realized gains, realized losses, unrealized capital appreciation or unrealized capital depreciation. Because of the structure of the incentive fee, it is possible that we may pay an incentive fee in a quarter where we incur a loss. For example, if we receive pre-incentive fee net investment income in excess of the hurdle rate (as defined below) for a quarter, we will pay the applicable incentive fee even if we have incurred a loss in that quarter due to realized capital losses and unrealized capital depreciation.

Pre-incentive fee net investment income, expressed as a rate of return on the value of our net assets (defined as total assets less indebtedness and before taking into account any incentive fees payable during the period) at the end of the immediately preceding calendar quarter, is compared to a fixed “hurdle rate” of 2.0% per quarter. If market interest rates rise, we may be able to invest our funds in debt instruments that provide for a higher return, which would increase our pre-incentive fee net investment income and make it easier for OFS Advisor to surpass the fixed hurdle rate and receive an incentive fee based on such net investment income. There is no accumulation of amounts on the hurdle rate from quarter to quarter and, accordingly, there is no clawback of amounts previously paid if subsequent quarters are below the quarterly hurdle rate, and there is no delay of payment if prior quarters are below the quarterly hurdle rate. Pre-incentive fee net investment income fees are prorated for any partial quarter based on the number of days in such quarter.

We pay OFS Advisor an incentive fee with respect to our pre-incentive fee net investment income in each calendar quarter as follows:

- no incentive fee in any calendar quarter in which the pre-incentive fee net investment income does not exceed the hurdle rate;

- 100% of our pre-incentive fee net investment income with respect to that portion of such pre-incentive fee net investment income, if any, that exceeds the hurdle rate but is less than 2.5% in any calendar quarter. We refer to this portion of our pre-incentive fee net investment income (which exceeds the hurdle rate but is less than 2.5%) as the “catch-up” provision. The catch-up is meant to provide OFS Advisor with 20.0% of the pre-incentive fee net investment income as if a hurdle rate did not apply if this pre-incentive fee net investment income exceeds 2.5% in any calendar quarter; and

20.0% of the amount of our pre-incentive fee net investment income, if any, that exceeds 2.5% in any calendar quarter.

The following is a graphical representation of the calculation of the income-related portion of the incentive fee:

Quarterly Incentive Fee Based on Net Investment Income

The second part of the incentive fee (the “Capital Gains Fee”) is determined and payable in arrears as of the end of each calendar year (or upon termination of the Investment Advisory Agreement, as of the termination date) and is calculated at the end of each applicable year by subtracting (a) the sum of our cumulative aggregate realized capital losses and our aggregate unrealized capital depreciation from (b) our cumulative aggregate realized capital gains. If such amount is positive at the end of such year, then the Capital Gains Fee for such year is equal to 20.0% of such amount, less the aggregate amount of Capital Gains Fees paid in all prior years. If such amount is negative, then there is no Capital Gains Fee for such year. The Company accrues the Capital Gains Fee if, on a cumulative basis, the sum of net realized capital gains and (losses) plus net unrealized appreciation and (depreciation) is positive.

The cumulative aggregate realized capital gains are calculated as the sum of the differences, if positive, between (a) the net sales price of each investment in our portfolio when sold and (b) the accreted or amortized cost basis of such investment.

The cumulative aggregate realized capital losses are calculated as the sum of the amounts by which (a) the net sales price of each investment in our portfolio when sold is less than (b) the accreted or amortized cost basis of such investment.

The aggregate unrealized capital depreciation is calculated as the sum of the differences, if negative, between (a) the valuation of each investment in our portfolio as of the applicable Capital Gains Fee calculation date and (b) the accreted or amortized cost basis of such investment as of the close of our IPO. Unrealized capital appreciation is accrued, but not paid until said appreciation is realized. We accrue the Capital Gains Fee if, on a cumulative basis, the sum of the net realized capital gains (and losses) plus net unrealized appreciation (and depreciation) is positive. The Capital Gains Fee for any partial year is prorated based on the number of days in such year.

The Investment Advisor has elected to exclude from the Capital Gain Fee calculation any incentive fee that would be owed in respect of the realized gain on step acquisition resulting from Tamarix Acquisitions. We incurred an incentive fee of approximately \$1.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2014. We did not incur any incentive fee expenses for the year ended December 31, 2013 or for the period November 8, 2012 through December 31, 2012.

Examples of Incentive Fee Calculation

Example 1—Income Related Portion of Incentive Fee:

Assumptions

• Hurdle rate(1) = 2.0%

• Management fee(2) = 0.44%

• Other estimated expenses (legal, accounting, custodian, transfer agent, etc.)(3) = 0.20%

(1) Represents a quarter of the 8.0% annualized hurdle rate.

(2) Represents a quarter of the 1.75% annualized management fee, which became effective October 31, 2013.

(3) Excludes estimated offering expenses.

Alternative 1

Additional Assumptions

Investment income (including interest, dividends, fees, etc.) = 1.25%

Pre-incentive fee net investment income (investment income – (management fee + other expenses)) = 0.61%

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

Alternative 2

Additional Assumptions

Investment income (including interest, dividends, fees, etc.) = 2.80%

Pre-incentive fee net investment income (investment income – (management fee + other expenses)) = 2.16%

Pre-incentive fee net investment income exceeds hurdle rate, therefore there is an incentive fee.

Incentive Fee = $100\% \times \text{“Catch-Up”} + \text{the greater of } 0\% \text{ AND } (20\% \times (\text{pre-incentive fee net investment income} - 2.5\%))$

$$= (100\% \times (2.16\% - 2.0\%)) + 0\%$$

$$= 100\% \times 0.16\%$$

=0.16%

Alternative 3

Additional Assumptions

Investment income (including interest, dividends, fees, etc.) = 3.50%

Pre-incentive fee net investment income (investment income – (management fee + other expenses)) = 2.86%

Pre-incentive fee net investment income exceeds hurdle rate, therefore there is an incentive fee.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Incentive Fee} &= 100\% \times \text{“Catch-Up”} + \text{the greater of } 0\% \text{ AND } (20\% \times (\text{pre-incentive fee net investment income} - 2.5\%)) \\ &= (100\% \times (2.5\% - 2.0\%)) + (20\% \times (2.86\% - 2.5\%)) \\ &= 0.5\% + (20\% \times 0.36\%) \\ &= 0.5\% + 0.07\% \\ &= 0.57\%\end{aligned}$$

Example 2—Capital Gains Portion of Incentive Fee:

Alternative 1

Assumptions

Year 1: \$20 million investment made in Company A (“Investment A”), and \$30 million investment made in Company B (“Investment B”)

Year 2: Investment A is sold for \$50 million and fair market value (“FMV”) of Investment B determined to be \$32 million

•Year 3: FMV of Investment B determined to be \$25 million

•Year 4: Investment B sold for \$31 million

The capital gains portion of the incentive fee, if any, would be:

•Year 1: None (no sales transactions)

•Year 2: \$6 million (20% multiplied by \$30 million realized capital gains on sale of Investment A)

•Year 3: None; \$5 million (20% multiplied by \$30 million cumulative realized capital gains less \$5 million cumulative unrealized capital depreciation) less \$6 million (Capital Gains Fee paid in Year 2)

•Year 4: \$200,000; \$6.2 million (20% multiplied by \$31 million cumulative realized capital gains) less \$6 million (Capital Gains Fee paid in Year 2)

Alternative 2

Assumptions

•Year 1: \$20 million investment made in Company A (“Investment A”), \$30 million investment made in Company B (“Investment B”) and \$25 million investment made in Company C (“Investment C”)

•Year 2: Investment A sold for \$50 million, FMV of Investment B determined to be \$25 million and FMV of Investment C determined to be \$25 million

•Year 3: FMV of Investment B determined to be \$27 million and Investment C sold for \$30 million

•Year 4: FMV of Investment B determined to be \$35 million

•Year 5: Investment B sold for \$20 million

The capital gains portion of the incentive fee, if any, would be:

•Year 1: None (no sales transactions)

•Year 2: \$5 million (20% multiplied by \$30 million realized capital gains on Investment A less \$5 million unrealized capital depreciation on Investment B)

•Year 3: \$1.4 million; \$6.4 million (20% multiplied by \$32 million (\$35 million cumulative realized capital gains on Investment A and Investment C less \$3 million cumulative unrealized capital depreciation on Investment B)) less \$5 million (Capital Gains Fee paid in Year 2)

•Year 4: \$0.6 million; \$7 million (20% multiplied by \$35 million (cumulative realized capital gains on Investment A and Investment C)) less \$6.4 million (cumulative Capital Gains Fee paid in all prior years)

•Year 5: None; \$5 million (20% multiplied by \$25 million (\$35 million cumulative realized capital gains on Investments A and C less \$10 million realized capital losses on Investment B)) less \$7 million (cumulative Capital Gains Fee paid in all prior years))

Payment of Our Expenses

Our primary operating expenses include interest expense due under the OFS Capital WM credit facility (“OFS Capital WM Credit Facility”) and SBA debentures, the payment of fees to OFS Advisor under the Investment Advisory Agreement, management fees payable to the loan manager under the OFS Capital WM Credit Facility, professional fees, and our allocable portion of overhead expenses under the Administration Agreement and other operating costs described below. Additionally, we pay interest expense on any outstanding debt under any new credit facility or other debt instrument we may enter into. We bear all other out-of-pocket costs and expenses of our operations and transactions, whether incurred by us directly or on our behalf by a third party, including:

•the cost of calculating our net asset value, including the cost of any third-party valuation services;

•the cost of effecting sales and repurchases of shares of our common stock and other securities;

•fees payable to third parties relating to making investments, including out-of-pocket fees and expenses associated with performing due diligence and reviews of prospective investments;

• transfer agent and custodial fees;

• out-of-pocket fees and expenses associated with marketing efforts;

• federal and state registration fees and any stock exchange listing fees;

• U.S. federal, state and local taxes;

• independent directors' fees and expenses;

• brokerage commissions;

• fidelity bond, directors' and officers' liability insurance and other insurance premiums;

• direct costs, such as printing, mailing and long-distance telephone;

• fees and expenses associated with independent audits and outside legal costs;

- costs associated with our reporting and compliance obligations under the 1940 Act and other applicable U.S. federal and state securities laws; and

other expenses incurred by either OFS Services or us in connection with administering our business, including payments under the Administration Agreement that will be based upon our allocable portion (subject to the review and approval of our board of directors) of overhead.

Duration and Termination

Unless terminated earlier as described below, the Investment Advisory Agreement will remain in effect from year to year if approved annually by our board of directors or by the affirmative vote of the holders of a majority of our outstanding voting securities, and, in either case, if also approved by a majority of our directors who are not “interested persons” as defined in the 1940 Act. The Investment Advisory Agreement automatically terminates in the event of its assignment, as defined in the 1940 Act, by OFS Advisor and may be terminated by either party without penalty upon not less than 60 days’ written notice to the other. The holders of a majority of our outstanding voting securities may also terminate the Investment Advisory Agreement without penalty upon not less than 60 days’ written notice. See “Item 1A. Risk Factors—Risks Related to our Business and Structure—We are dependent upon the OFS senior professionals for our future success and upon their access to the investment professionals and partners of OFS and its affiliates.”

Indemnification

The Investment Advisory Agreement provides that OFS Advisor and its affiliates and its affiliates’ respective officers, directors, members, managers, shareholders and employees are entitled to indemnification from us from and against any claims or liabilities, including reasonable legal fees and other expenses reasonably incurred, arising out of or in connection with our business and operations or any action taken or omitted on our behalf pursuant to authority granted by the Investment Advisory Agreement, except where attributable to willful misfeasance, bad faith or gross negligence in the performance of such person’s duties, or reckless disregard of such person’s obligations and duties under the Investment Advisory Agreement.

Board Approval of the Investment Advisory Agreement

Our board, including our independent directors, approved the Investment Advisory Agreement at a meeting held on November 4, 2014. In reaching a decision to approve the investment advisory agreement, the board of directors reviewed a significant amount of information and considered, among other things:

- the nature, quality and extent of the advisory and other services to be provided to us by OFS Advisors;

- the fee structures of comparable externally managed business development companies that engage in similar investing activities;

our projected operating expenses and expense ratio compared to business development companies with similar investment objectives;

any existing and potential sources of indirect income to OFS Advisors from its relationship with us and the profitability of that relationship, including through the Investment Advisory Agreement;

information about the services to be performed and the personnel performing such services under the Investment Advisory Agreement; and

the organizational capability and financial condition of OFS Advisor and its affiliates.

Based on the information reviewed and the discussion thereof, the board of directors, including a majority of the non-interested directors, concluded that the investment advisory fee rates are reasonable in relation to the services to be provided and approved the Investment Advisory Agreement as being in the best interests of our shareholders.

Administration Agreement

Pursuant to an Administration Agreement, OFS Services furnishes us with office facilities and equipment, necessary software licenses and subscriptions and clerical, bookkeeping and record keeping services at such facilities. Under the Administration Agreement, OFS Services performs, or oversees the performance of, our required administrative services, which include being responsible for the financial records that we are required to maintain and preparing reports to our shareholders and all other reports and materials required to be filed with the SEC or any other regulatory authority. In addition, OFS Services assists us in determining and publishing our net asset value, oversee the preparation and filing of our tax returns and the printing and dissemination of reports to our shareholders, and generally oversee the payment of our expenses and the performance of administrative and professional services rendered to us by others. Under the Administration Agreement, OFS Services would provide managerial assistance on our behalf to certain portfolio companies that accept our offer to provide such assistance. Payments under the Administration Agreement are equal to an amount based upon our allocable portion (subject to the review and approval of our board of directors) of OFS Services' overhead in performing its obligations under the Administration Agreement, including rent and our allocable portion of the cost of our officers, including our chief executive officer, chief financial officer, chief compliance officer, chief accounting officer, and corporate secretary, and their respective staffs. The Administration Agreement may be renewed annually with the approval of our board of directors, including a majority of our directors who are not "interested persons." The Administration Agreement may be terminated by either party without penalty upon 60 days' written notice to the other party. To the extent that OFS Services outsources any of its functions we pay the fees associated with such functions on a direct basis without profit to OFS Services.

On June 30, 2014, OFS Services deferred the receipt of the first quarter of 2014 administrative fee in the amount of approximately \$475 thousand that would otherwise have been due from us by June 30, 2014, until further determination by OFS Services. In addition, on June 30, 2014, OFS Services deferred the receipt of the second quarter of 2014 administrative fee in the amount of \$285 thousand that would otherwise have been due from us by September 30, 2014, until further determination by OFS Services. The Administrator informed the Company that the deferral of the fee was made for the benefit of the Company's shareholders to take into account unforeseen delays in completing the Tamarix Acquisitions. On October 31, 2014, OFS Services informed us that it would not further defer the receipt of the administrative fee for the first and second quarter of 2014. In addition, OFS Services informed us that the administrative fee with respect to the third quarter of 2014 would not be deferred. On November 7, 2014, we paid OFS Services the outstanding administrative fees for the first three quarters of 2014 in the aggregate amount of approximately \$1.0 million.

For the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013, and the period November 8, 2012 through December 31, 2012, we incurred administration fee expenses of approximately \$1.2 million, \$938 thousand and \$110 thousand, respectively.

Indemnification

The Administration Agreement provides that OFS Services and its affiliates' respective officers, directors, members, managers, shareholders and employees are entitled to indemnification from us from and against any claims or liabilities, including reasonable legal fees and other expenses reasonably incurred, arising out of or in connection with our business and operations or any action taken or omitted on our behalf pursuant to authority granted by the Administration Agreement, except where attributable to willful misfeasance, bad faith or gross negligence in the performance of such person's duties or reckless disregard of such person's obligations and duties under the Administration Agreement.

License Agreement

We have entered into a license agreement with OFSAM under which OFSAM has agreed to grant us a non-exclusive, royalty-free license to use the name "OFS." Under this agreement, we have a right to use the "OFS" name for so long as OFS Advisor or one of its affiliates remains our investment adviser. Other than with respect to this limited license, we have no legal right to the "OFS" name. This license agreement will remain in effect for so long as the Investment Advisory Agreement with OFS Advisor is in effect.

Staffing Agreement

We do not have any internal management capacity or employees. We depend on the diligence, skill and network of business contacts of the OFS senior professionals to achieve our investment objective. OFS Advisor is a subsidiary of OFSAM and depends upon access to the investment professionals and other resources of OFSAM and its affiliates to fulfill its obligations to us under the Investment Advisory Agreement. OFS Advisor also depends upon OFSAM to obtain access to deal flow generated by the professionals of OFSAM and its affiliates. Under the Staffing Agreement between OFSC and OFS Advisor, OFSC provides OFS Advisor with the resources necessary to fulfill these obligations. The Staffing Agreement provides that OFSC make available to OFS Advisor experienced investment professionals and access to the senior investment personnel of OFSC for purposes of evaluating, negotiating, structuring, closing and monitoring our investments. The Staffing Agreement also includes a commitment that the members of the Advisor Investment Committee serve in such capacity (including Mr. Ressler, who is currently the Chairman of the Advisor Investment Committee).

The Staffing Agreement is renewable by the parties thereto on an annual basis. Services under the Staffing Agreement are provided to OFS Advisor on a direct cost reimbursement basis, and such fees are not our obligation.

OFSC also has entered into a staffing and corporate services agreement with OFS Services. Under this agreement, OFS Services makes available to OFSC experienced investment professionals and access to the administrative resources of OFS Services.

Regulation

We have elected to be regulated as a BDC under the 1940 Act. The 1940 Act contains prohibitions and restrictions relating to transactions between BDCs and their affiliates (including any investment advisers or sub-advisers), principal underwriters and affiliates of those affiliates or underwriters and requires that a majority of the directors be persons other than “interested persons,” as that term is defined in the 1940 Act.

In addition, the 1940 Act provides that we may not change the nature of our business so as to cease to be, or to withdraw our election as, a BDC unless approved by “a majority of our outstanding voting securities” as defined in the 1940 Act. A majority of the outstanding voting securities of a company is defined under the 1940 Act as the lesser of: (a) 67% or more of such company’s voting securities present at a meeting if more than 50% of the outstanding voting securities of such company are present or represented by proxy, or (b) more than 50% of the outstanding voting securities of such company. We do not anticipate any substantial change in the nature of our business.

We are not generally able to issue and sell our common stock at a price below net asset value per share. We may, however, issue and sell our common stock, or warrants, options or rights to acquire our common stock, at a price below the then-current net asset value of our common stock if (1) our board of directors determines that such sale is in our best interests and the best interests of our shareholders, and (2) our shareholders have approved our policy and practice of making such sales within the preceding 12 months. In any such case, the price at which our securities are to be issued and sold may not be less than a price which, in the determination of our board of directors, closely

approximates the market value of such securities.

As a BDC, we are required to meet a coverage ratio of the value of total assets to senior securities, which include all of our borrowings and any preferred stock we may issue in the future, of at least 200%. We may also be prohibited under the 1940 Act from knowingly participating in certain transactions with our affiliates without the prior approval of our board of directors who are not interested persons and, in some cases, prior approval by the SEC.

Previously, legislation was introduced in the U.S. House of Representatives intended to revise certain regulations applicable to BDCs. The legislation provides for (i) increasing the amount of funds BDCs may borrow by reducing asset to debt limitations from 2:1 to 3:2, (ii) permitting BDCs to file registration statements with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission that incorporate information from already-filed reports by reference, (iii) utilizing other streamlined registration processes afforded to operating companies, and (iv) allowing BDCs to own investment adviser subsidiaries. There are no assurances as to when the legislation will be enacted by Congress, if at all, or, if enacted, what final form the legislation would take.

We may invest up to 100% of our assets in securities acquired directly from issuers in privately negotiated transactions. With respect to such securities, we may, for the purpose of public resale, be deemed an “underwriter” as that term is defined in the Securities Act. Our intention is to not write (sell) or buy put or call options to manage risks associated with the publicly traded securities of our portfolio companies, except that we may enter into hedging transactions to manage the risks associated with interest rate fluctuations. However, we may purchase or otherwise receive warrants to purchase the common stock of our portfolio companies in connection with acquisition financing or other investments. Similarly, in connection with an acquisition, we may acquire rights to require the issuers of acquired securities or their affiliates to repurchase them under certain circumstances. We also do not intend to acquire securities issued by any investment company that exceed the limits imposed by the 1940 Act. Under these limits, except for registered money market funds, we generally cannot acquire more than 3% of the voting stock of any registered investment company, invest more than 5% of the value of our total assets in the securities of one investment company, or invest more than 10% of the value of our total assets in the securities of more than one investment company. With regard to that portion of our portfolio invested in securities issued by investment companies, it should be noted that such investments might subject our shareholders to additional expenses as they will be indirectly responsible for the costs and expenses of such companies. None of our investment policies are fundamental and may be changed without shareholder approval.

Qualifying Assets

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

(a)

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Securities purchased in transactions not involving any public offering from the issuer of such securities, which issuer (subject to certain limited exceptions) is an eligible portfolio company, or from any person who is, or has been during the preceding 13 months, an affiliated person of an eligible portfolio company, or from any other person, subject to such rules as may be prescribed by the SEC. An eligible portfolio company is defined in the 1940 Act as any issuer that:

is organized under the laws of, and has its principal place of business in, the United States;

is not an investment company (other than a small business investment company wholly-owned by the BDC) or a company that would be an investment company but for certain exclusions under the 1940 Act; and

satisfies either of the following:

does not have any class of securities listed on a national securities exchange or has any class of securities listed on a national securities exchange subject to a \$250 million market capitalization maximum; or

is controlled by a BDC or a group of companies including a BDC, the BDC actually exercises a controlling influence over the management or policies of the eligible portfolio company, and, as a result, the BDC has an affiliated person who is a director of the eligible portfolio company.

(b) Securities of any eligible portfolio company which we control.

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

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

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

(f) Cash, cash equivalents, U.S. government securities or high-quality debt securities that mature in one year or less from the date of investment.

Control, as defined by the 1940 Act, is presumed to exist where a BDC beneficially owns more than 25% of the outstanding voting securities of the portfolio company.

The regulations defining qualifying assets may change over time. We may adjust our investment focus as needed to comply with and/or take advantage of any regulatory, legislative, administrative or judicial actions in this area.

Managerial Assistance to Portfolio Companies

A BDC must have been organized and have its principal place of business in the United States and must be operated for the purpose of making investments in the types of securities described in (a), (b) or (c) above. However, in order to count portfolio securities as qualifying assets for the purpose of the 70% test, the BDC must either control the issuer of the securities or must offer to make available to the issuer of the securities (other than small and solvent companies described above) significant managerial assistance. Where the BDC purchases such securities in conjunction with one or more other persons acting together, the BDC will satisfy this test if one of the other persons in the group makes available such managerial assistance, although this may not be the sole method by which the BDC satisfies the requirement to make available managerial assistance. Making available managerial assistance means, among other things, any arrangement whereby the BDC, through its directors, officers or employees, offers to provide, and, if accepted, does so provide, significant guidance and counsel concerning the management, operations or business objectives and policies of a portfolio company.

Temporary Investments

Pending investment in other types of qualifying assets, as described above, our investments may consist of cash, cash equivalents, U.S. government securities, repurchase agreements and high-quality debt investments that mature in one year or less from the date of investment, which we refer to, collectively, as temporary investments, so that 70% of our assets are qualifying assets or temporary investments. Typically, we invest in highly rated commercial paper, U.S. Government agency notes, U.S. Treasury bills or in repurchase agreements relating to such securities that are fully collateralized by cash or securities issued by the U.S. government or its agencies. A repurchase agreement involves the purchase by an investor, such as us, of a specified security and the simultaneous agreement by the seller to repurchase it at an agreed-upon future date and at a price that is greater than the purchase price by an amount that reflects an agreed-upon interest rate. Consequently, repurchase agreements are functionally similar to loans. There is no percentage restriction on the proportion of our assets that may be invested in such repurchase agreements. However, the 1940 Act and certain diversification tests in order to qualify as a RIC for federal income tax purposes typically require us to limit the amount we invest with any one counterparty. Accordingly, we do not intend to enter into repurchase agreements with a single counterparty in excess of this limit. OFS Advisor monitors the creditworthiness of the counterparties with which we enter into repurchase agreement transactions.

Warrants and Options

Under the 1940 Act, a BDC is subject to restrictions on the amount of warrants, options, restricted stock or rights to purchase shares of capital stock that it may have outstanding at any time. Under the 1940 Act, we may generally only offer warrants provided that (i) the warrants expire by their terms within ten years, (ii) the exercise or conversion price is not less than the current market value at the date of issuance, (iii) our shareholders authorize the proposal to issue such warrants, and our board of directors approves such issuance on the basis that the issuance is in the best interests of OFS Capital and its shareholders and (iv) 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.

Senior Securities

We are permitted, under specified conditions, to issue multiple classes of indebtedness and one class of stock senior to our common stock if our asset coverage, as defined in the 1940 Act, is at least equal to 200% immediately after each such issuance. In addition, while any senior securities remain outstanding, we must make provisions to prohibit any distribution to our shareholders or the repurchase of such securities or shares unless we meet the applicable asset coverage ratios at the time of the distribution or repurchase. We may also borrow amounts up to 5% of the value of our total assets for temporary or emergency purposes without regard to asset coverage. For a discussion of the risks associated with leverage, see "Item 1A. Risk Factors—Risks Related to our Business and Structure—Regulations governing our operation as a BDC affect our ability to and the way in which we raise additional capital. As a BDC, we will need to raise additional capital, which will expose us to risks, including the typical risks associated with leverage."

Codes of Ethics

We and OFS Advisor have each adopted a code of ethics pursuant to Rule 17j-1 under the 1940 Act that establishes procedures for personal investments and restricts certain personal securities transactions. Personnel subject to each code may invest in securities for their personal investment accounts, including securities that may be purchased or held by us, so long as such investments are made in accordance with the code's requirements. Our code of ethics is available, free of charge, on our website at www.ofscapital.com. You may also read and copy the code of ethics at the SEC's Public Reference Room in Washington, D.C. You may obtain information on the operation of the Public Reference Room by calling the SEC at (800) SEC-0330. In addition, the code of ethics is attached as an exhibit to pre-effective amendment no. 3 to the registration statement on Form N-2 filed on March 17, 2011 and is available on the EDGAR Database on the SEC's website at <http://www.sec.gov>. You may also obtain copies of the code of ethics, after paying a duplicating fee, by electronic request at the following e-mail address: publicinfo@sec.gov, or by writing the SEC's Public Reference Section, 100 F Street, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20549.

Proxy Voting Policies and Procedures

We have delegated our proxy voting responsibility to OFS Advisor. The proxy voting policies and procedures of OFS Advisor are set out below. The guidelines are reviewed periodically by OFS Advisor and our directors who are not "interested persons," and, accordingly, are subject to change. For purposes of these proxy voting policies and procedures described below, "we," "our" and "us" refer to OFS Advisor.

Introduction

As an investment adviser registered under the Advisers Act, we have a fiduciary duty to act solely in the best interests of our clients. As part of this duty, we recognize that we must vote client securities in a timely manner free of conflicts of interest and in the best interests of our clients.

These policies and procedures for voting proxies for our investment advisory clients are intended to comply with Section 206 of, and Rule 206(4)-6 under, the Advisers Act.

Proxy Policies

We vote proxies relating to our portfolio securities in what we perceive to be the best interest of our clients. We review on a case-by-case basis each proposal submitted to a shareholder vote to determine its effect on the portfolio securities held by our clients. In most cases we will vote in favor of proposals that we believe are likely to increase the economic value of the underlying portfolio securities held by our clients. Although we will generally vote against proposals that may have a negative effect on our clients' portfolio securities, we may vote for such a proposal if there exist compelling long-term reasons to do so.

Our proxy voting decisions are made by those senior officers who are responsible for monitoring each of our clients' investments. To ensure that our vote is not the product of a conflict of interest, we require that (1) anyone involved in the decision-making process disclose to our chief compliance officer any potential conflict that he or she is aware of and any contact that he or she has had with any interested party regarding a proxy vote; and (2) employees involved in the decision-making process or vote administration are prohibited from revealing how we intend to vote on a proposal in order to reduce any attempted influence from interested parties. Where conflicts of interest may be present, we will disclose such conflicts to our client, including with respect to OFS Capital, those directors who are not interested persons and we may request guidance from such persons on how to vote such proxies for their account.

Proxy Voting Records

You may obtain information about how we voted proxies for OFS Capital, free of charge, by making a written request for proxy voting information to: OFS Capital Corporation, 10 S. Wacker Drive, Suite 2500, Chicago, Illinois 60606, Attention: Investor Relations, or by calling OFS Capital Corporation at (847) 734-2060. The SEC also maintains a website at <http://www.sec.gov> that contains such information.

Privacy Principles

We are committed to maintaining the privacy of our shareholders and to safeguarding their nonpublic personal information. The following information is provided to help you understand what personal information we collect, how we protect that information and why, in certain cases, we may share information with select other parties.

Generally, we do not receive any nonpublic personal information relating to our shareholders, although certain nonpublic personal information of our shareholders may become available to us. We do not disclose any nonpublic personal information about our shareholders or former shareholders to anyone, except as permitted by law or as is necessary in order to service shareholder accounts (for example, to a transfer agent or third-party administrator).

We restrict access to nonpublic personal information about our shareholders to employees of OFS Advisor and its affiliates with a legitimate business need for the information. We maintain physical, electronic and procedural safeguards designed to protect the nonpublic personal information of our shareholders.

Compliance with the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 and the NASDAQ Global Select Market Corporate Governance Regulations

The Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (the “Sarbanes-Oxley Act”) imposes a wide variety of regulatory requirements on publicly-held companies and their insiders. Many of these requirements affect us. The Sarbanes-Oxley Act has required us to review our policies and procedures to determine whether we comply with the Sarbanes-Oxley Act and the regulations promulgated thereunder. We will continue to monitor our compliance with all future regulations that are adopted under the Sarbanes-Oxley Act and will take actions necessary to ensure that we are in compliance therewith.

In addition, The NASDAQ Global Select Market has adopted various corporate governance requirements as part of its listing standards. We believe we are in compliance with such corporate governance listing standards. We will continue to monitor our compliance with all future listing standards and will take actions necessary to ensure that we are in compliance therewith.

Small Business Investment Company Regulations

As noted above, on December 4, 2013, we acquired the remaining general and limited partnership interests in SBIC I LP, making it a wholly-owned subsidiary. SBIC I LP is an SBIC and must maintain compliance with SBA regulations.

SBICs are designed to stimulate the flow of private equity capital to eligible small businesses. Under SBA regulations, SBICs may make loans to eligible small businesses and invest in the equity securities of small businesses. The SBIC license allows SBIC I LP to receive SBA-guaranteed debenture funding, subject to the issuance of a leverage commitment by the SBA and other customary procedures. SBA-guaranteed debentures are non-recourse, interest only debentures with interest payable semi-annually and have a ten year maturity. The principal amount of SBA-guaranteed debentures is not required to be paid prior to maturity but may be prepaid without penalty twice each year on certain dates. The interest rate of SBA-guaranteed debentures is fixed at the time of issuance at a market-driven spread over U.S. Treasury Notes with 10-year maturities.

SBA regulations currently limit the amount that an SBIC may borrow to up to a maximum of \$150 million when it has at least \$75 million in regulatory capital, receives a leverage commitment from the SBA and has been through an examination by the SBA subsequent to licensing. For two or more SBICs under common control, the maximum amount of outstanding SBA-provided leverage cannot exceed \$225 million. A proposed bill would increase the total SBIC leverage capacity for affiliated SBIC funds from \$225 million to \$350 million. However, the ultimate form and likely outcome of such legislation or any similar legislation cannot be predicted.

The investments of an SBIC are limited to loans to and equity securities of eligible small businesses. Under present SBA regulations, eligible small businesses generally include businesses that (together with their affiliates) have a tangible net worth not exceeding \$19.5 million and have average annual net income after U.S. federal income taxes not exceeding \$6.5 million (average net income to be computed without benefit of any carryover loss) for the two most recent fiscal years. In addition, an SBIC must devote 25% of its investment activity to “smaller concerns,” as defined by the SBA. A smaller concern generally includes businesses that have a tangible net worth not exceeding \$6 million and have average annual net income after U.S. federal income taxes not exceeding \$2 million (average net income to be computed without benefit of any net carryover loss) for the two most recent fiscal years.

The SBA prohibits an SBIC from providing funds to small businesses for certain purposes, such as relending, real estate or investing in companies outside of the United States, and providing funds to businesses engaged in a few prohibited industries and to certain “passive” (i.e., non-operating) companies. In addition, without prior SBA approval, an SBIC may not invest an amount equal to more than approximately 30% of the SBIC’s regulatory capital in any one company and its affiliates.

The SBA requires that SBICs invest idle funds in accordance with SBA regulations. SBA regulations also include restrictions on a “change of control” or other transfers of limited partnership interests in an SBIC. In addition, SBIC I LP may also be limited in its ability to make distributions to us if it does not have sufficient accumulated net profit, in accordance with SBA regulations.

SBIC I LP is subject to regulation and oversight by the SBA, including requirements with respect to maintaining certain minimum financial ratios and other covenants. Receipt of the SBIC license and an SBA leverage commitment does not assure that SBIC I LP will receive SBA guaranteed debenture funding, and such funding is dependent upon SBIC I LP’s continuing to be in compliance with SBA regulations and policies.

The SBA, as a creditor, will have a superior claim to the SBIC I LP’s assets over our shareholders in the event that SBIC I LP is liquidated or the SBA exercises its remedies under the SBA debentures issued by SBIC I LP in the event of a default.

Exemptive Relief

On November 26, 2013, we received an exemptive order which allows us to exclude SBA guaranteed indebtedness from the definition of senior securities in our statutory 200% asset coverage ratio under the 1940 Act, allowing for greater capital deployment.

Other

We are subject to periodic examination by the SEC for compliance with the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, or the Exchange Act, and the 1940 Act.

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

We and OFS Advisor each have adopted and implemented written policies and procedures reasonably designed to prevent violation of relevant federal securities laws, will review these policies and procedures annually for their adequacy and the effectiveness of their implementation, and have designated a chief compliance officer to be responsible for administering the policies and procedures.

We may be prohibited under the 1940 Act from knowingly participating in certain transactions with our affiliates without the prior approval of our board of directors who are not interested persons and, in some cases, prior approval by the SEC. The SEC has interpreted the BDC prohibition on transactions with affiliates to prohibit all "joint transactions" between entities that share a common investment adviser. In connection with our election to be regulated as a BDC, we will not be permitted to co-invest with other funds managed by OFSAM or one of its affiliates in certain types of negotiated investment transactions unless we receive exemptive relief from the SEC permitting us to do so. Moreover, we may be limited in our ability to make follow-on investments or liquidate our existing equity investments in such companies. Although we may apply to the SEC for exemptive relief to permit such co-investment and liquidity transactions, subject to certain conditions, we cannot be certain that our application for such relief would be granted or what conditions would be placed on such relief.

The staff of the SEC has granted no-action relief permitting purchases of a single class of privately placed securities provided that the adviser negotiates no term other than price and certain other conditions are met. As a result, we only expect to co-invest on a concurrent basis with other funds advised by OFS Advisor when each of us will own the same securities of the issuer and when no term is negotiated other than price. Any such investment would be made, subject to compliance with existing regulatory guidance, applicable regulations and OFS Advisor's allocation policy. If opportunities arise that would otherwise be appropriate for us and for another fund advised by OFS Advisor to invest in different securities of the same issuer, OFS Advisor will need to decide which fund will proceed with the investment. The decision by OFS Advisor to allocate an opportunity to another entity could cause us to forego an investment opportunity that we otherwise would have made. Moreover, except in certain circumstances, we will be unable to invest in any issuer in which another fund advised by OFS Advisor has previously invested.

Our internet address is www.ofscapital.com. We make available free of charge on our website our annual report on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, current reports on Form 8-K, proxy statement and amendments to those reports as soon as reasonably practicable after we electronically file such material with, or furnish it to, the SEC.

Material U.S.. Federal income tax considerations

Election to be Taxed as a RIC

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

Taxation as a RIC

If we:

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

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

We will be subject to a 4% nondeductible federal excise tax on certain undistributed income unless we distribute in a timely manner an amount at least equal to the sum of (1) 98% of our net ordinary income for each calendar year, (2) 98.2% of our capital gain net income (both long-term and short-term) for the one-year period ending October 31 in that calendar year (or, if we have a taxable year that ends on November 30 or December 31 and so elect, for our taxable year) and (3) any income recognized, but not distributed, in preceding years and on which we paid no federal income tax, or the Excise Tax Avoidance Requirement. We may choose to retain a portion of our ordinary income and/or capital gain net income in any year and pay the 4% U.S. federal excise tax on the retained amounts.

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

• continue to qualify as a BDC 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, certain payments with respect to loans of stock and securities, gains from the sale or other disposition of stock, securities, or foreign currencies and other income (including but not limited to gains from options, futures or forward contracts) derived with respect to our business of investing in such stock, securities or currencies, and net income derived from interests in “qualified publicly traded partnerships,” as such term is defined in the Code, or the 90% Income Test; and

• diversify our holdings so that at the end of each quarter of the taxable year:

at least 50% of the value of our assets consists of cash, cash equivalents, U.S. government securities, securities of other RICs, and other securities, with such other securities limited, in respect of any one issuer, to an amount not greater than 5% of the value of our assets and 10% of the outstanding voting securities of such issuer; and

no more than 25% of the value of our assets is invested in the securities, other than U.S. government securities or securities of other RICs, of one issuer, of two or more issuers that we control (as determined under applicable tax rules) and that are engaged in the same, similar or related trades or businesses or of one or more qualified publicly traded partnerships (the “Diversification Tests”).

We may invest in partnerships, including qualified publicly traded partnerships, which may result in our being subject to state, local or foreign income, franchise or withholding liabilities.

For federal income tax purposes, we may be required to recognize taxable income in circumstances in which we do not receive a corresponding payment in cash. For example, if we hold debt obligations that are treated under applicable tax rules as having OID, we must include in income each year a portion of the OID that accrues over the life of the obligation, regardless of whether cash representing such income is received by us in the same taxable year. We may also have to include in income other amounts that we have not yet received in cash, such as deferred loan origination fees that are paid after origination of the loan or are paid in non-cash compensation such as warrants or stock.

We anticipate that a portion of our income may constitute OID or other income required to be included in taxable income prior to 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 shareholders in order to satisfy the Annual Distribution Requirement, even though we will not have received any corresponding cash amount. As a result, we may have difficulty meeting the annual distribution requirement necessary to obtain and

maintain RIC tax treatment under the Code. We may have to sell some of our investments at times and/or at prices we would not consider advantageous, raise additional debt or equity capital or forgo new investment opportunities for this purpose. If we are not able to obtain cash from other sources, we may fail to qualify for RIC tax treatment and thus become subject to corporate-level income tax.

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

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

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

Some of the income and fees that we may recognize will not satisfy the 90% Income Test. In order to ensure that such income and fees do not disqualify us as a RIC for a failure to satisfy the 90% Income Test, we may be required to recognize such income and fees directly or indirectly through one or more entities treated as corporations for U.S. federal income tax purposes. Such corporations will be required to pay U.S. corporate income tax on their earnings, which ultimately will reduce our return on such income and fees.

Failure to Qualify as a RIC

If we are unable to maintain our qualification for treatment as a RIC, we would be subject to tax on all of our taxable income at regular corporate rates, regardless of whether we make any distributions to our shareholders. Distributions would not be required, and any distributions would be taxable to our shareholders as ordinary dividend income that would be eligible for the current 20% maximum rate to the extent of our current and accumulated earnings and profits (subject to limitations under the Code). Subject to certain limitations under the Code, corporate distributees would be eligible for the dividends-received deduction. Distributions in excess of our current and accumulated earnings and profits would be treated first as a return of capital to the extent of the shareholder's tax basis (reducing that basis accordingly), and any remaining distributions would be treated as a capital gain. To qualify again to be taxed as a RIC in a subsequent year, we would be required to distribute to our shareholders our earnings and profits attributable to non-RIC years. In addition, if we failed to qualify as a RIC for a period greater than two taxable years, then we would be required to elect to recognize and pay tax on any net built-in gain (the excess of aggregate gain, including items of income, over aggregate loss that would have been realized if we had been liquidated) or, alternatively, be subject to taxation on such built-in gain recognized for a period of ten years, in order to qualify as a RIC in a subsequent year.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

RISK FACTORS

Investing in our common stock involves a number of significant risks. In addition to the other information contained in this annual report on Form 10-K, you should consider carefully the following information before making an investment in our common stock. The risks set out below are not the only risks we face. Additional risks and uncertainties not presently known to us or not presently deemed material by us might also impair our operations and performance. If any of the following events occur, our business, financial condition and results of operations could be materially and adversely affected. In such case, our net asset value and the trading price of our common stock could decline, and you may lose all or part of your investment.

Risks Related to Our Business and Structure

Prior to November 7, 2012, we had not operated as a BDC or qualified to be treated as a RIC, and none of OFS Advisor or its affiliates had ever managed a BDC or a RIC, and we may not be able to operate our business successfully or generate sufficient revenue to make or sustain distributions to our shareholders.

Prior to November 7, 2012, we had not operated as a BDC or qualified to be treated as a RIC, and none of OFS Advisor or its affiliates has ever managed a BDC. As a result of our limited experience as a BDC, we are subject to the business risks and uncertainties associated with new entities of these types, including the risk that we will not achieve our investment objective, or that we will not qualify or maintain our qualification to be treated as a RIC, and that the value of your investment could decline substantially.

The 1940 Act and the Code impose numerous constraints on the operations of business development companies and RICs. Business development companies are required, for example, to invest at least 70% of their total assets primarily in securities of U.S. private or thinly traded public companies, cash, cash equivalents, U.S. government securities and other high-quality debt instruments that mature in one year or less from the date of investment. Furthermore, any failure to comply with the requirements imposed on business development companies by the 1940 Act could cause the SEC to bring an enforcement action against us and/or expose us to claims of private litigants. In addition, upon approval of a majority of our shareholders, we may elect to withdraw our status as a BDC. If we decide to withdraw our election, or if we otherwise fail to qualify, or maintain our qualification, as a BDC, we may be subject to the substantially greater regulation under the 1940 Act as a closed-end investment company. Compliance with such regulations would significantly decrease our operating flexibility, and could significantly increase our costs of doing business. Moreover, qualification for treatment as a RIC requires satisfaction of source-of-income, asset diversification and distribution requirements. None of us, OFS Advisor or any of our or their respective affiliates has any experience operating under these constraints, which may hinder our ability to take advantage of attractive investment opportunities and to achieve our investment objective.

We are dependent upon the OFS senior professionals for our future success and upon their access to the investment professionals and partners of OFS and its affiliates.

We do not have any internal management capacity or employees. We will depend on the diligence, skill and network of business contacts of the OFS senior professionals to achieve our investment objective. Our future success will depend, to a significant extent, on the continued service and coordination of the OFS senior management team, particularly Bilal Rashid, Senior Managing Director and President of OFSC, Jeffrey Cerny, Senior Managing Director and Treasurer of OFSC and Mark Hauser, Senior Managing Director of OFSC. Each of these individuals is an employee at will of OFSC and, with the exception of Mr. Hauser, is not subject to an employment contract. In addition, we rely on the services of Richard Ressler, Chairman of the executive committee of OFSAM and Chairman of the Advisor Investment Committee pursuant to a consulting agreement with Orchard Capital Corporation. The departure of Mr. Ressler or any of the senior managers of OFSC, or of a significant number of its other investment professionals, could have a material adverse effect on our ability to achieve our investment objective.

We expect that OFS Advisor will evaluate, negotiate, structure, close and monitor our investments in accordance with the terms of the Investment Advisory Agreement. We can offer no assurance, however, that OFS senior professionals will continue to provide investment advice to us. If these individuals do not maintain their existing relationships with OFS and its affiliates and do not develop new relationships with other sources of investment opportunities, we may not be able to grow our investment portfolio or achieve our investment objective. In addition, individuals with whom the OFS senior professionals have relationships are not obligated to provide us with investment opportunities. Therefore, we can offer no assurance that such relationships will generate investment opportunities for us.

OFS Advisor is a subsidiary of OFSAM that has no employees and depends upon access to the investment professionals and other resources of OFS and its affiliates to fulfill its obligations to us under the Investment Advisory Agreement. OFS Advisor also depends upon OFS to obtain access to deal flow generated by the professionals of OFS and its affiliates. Under a Staffing Agreement between OFSC, a subsidiary of OFSAM that employs OFS's personnel, and OFS Advisor, OFSC has agreed to provide OFS Advisor with the resources necessary to fulfill these obligations. The Staffing Agreement provides that OFSC will make available to OFS Advisor experienced investment professionals and access to the senior investment personnel of OFSC for purposes of evaluating, negotiating, structuring, closing and monitoring our investments. We are not a party to this Staffing Agreement and cannot assure shareholders that OFSC will fulfill its obligations under the agreement. If OFSC fails to perform, we cannot assure shareholders that OFS Advisor will enforce the Staffing Agreement or that such agreement will not be terminated by either party or that we will continue to have access to the investment professionals of OFSC and its affiliates or their information and deal flow.

The investment committees that oversee our investment activities are provided by OFS Advisor under the Investment Advisory Agreement, as well as by SBIC I GP. The Advisor Investment Committee consists of Richard Ressler (Chairman), Jeffrey Cerny, Peter Fidler, Mark Hauser, Bilal Rashid, and Peter Rothschild. The SBIC Investment Committee consists of Mark Hauser, Glenn Pittson, Peter Rothschild, and Peter Fidler. The loss of any member of the Investment Committees or of other OFS senior professionals could limit our ability to achieve our investment

objective and operate as we anticipate. This could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operation.

Our business model depends to a significant extent upon strong referral relationships with financial institutions, sponsors and investment professionals. Any inability of OFS Advisor to maintain or develop these relationships, or the failure of these relationships to generate investment opportunities, could adversely affect our business.

We depend upon OFS Advisor to maintain OFS's relationships with financial institutions, sponsors and investment professionals, and we will continue to rely to a significant extent upon these relationships to provide us with potential investment opportunities. If OFS Advisor fails to maintain such relationships, or to develop new relationships with other sources of investment opportunities, we will not be able to grow our investment portfolio. In addition, individuals with whom the principals of OFS Advisor have relationships are not obligated to provide us with investment opportunities, and, therefore, we can offer no assurance that these relationships will generate investment opportunities for us in the future.

A substantial portion of our senior secured loan portfolio was purchased by OFS Capital WM, our wholly-owned subsidiary, using borrowed funds and is serviced by an unaffiliated loan manager.

OFS Capital WM finances its loan portfolio using funds borrowed under the OFS Capital WM Credit Facility. While investors in OFS Capital benefit from the loan assets sold to OFS Capital WM by virtue of our ownership of 100% of the equity interests in OFS Capital WM, they are also exposed to the risks associated with those assets. For example, the lender has a first lien on the loan assets sold to OFS Capital WM and will have a superior claim to our claim as an equity holder in any liquidation of OFS Capital WM. In addition, the lender has a first lien on our equity interests in OFS Capital WM and will have a superior claim to a claim by our investors on those equity interests in any liquidation of OFS Capital. Additionally, OFS Capital WM is serviced by an affiliate of Madison Capital Funding, LLC, or Madison Capital, (an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of New York Life Investments), as loan manager, pursuant to the OFS Capital WM Credit Facility documentation, which prescribes the order in which payments are to be applied and contains other contractual restrictions. Accordingly, our success depends, to a certain degree, on the administration of OFS Capital WM's portfolio by an unaffiliated loan manager. If the loan manager is unable to generate sufficient returns to permit payments to us under the OFS Capital WM Credit Facility documentation or defaults in its obligation thereunder, we could be materially and adversely affected.

As a result of the amendments to OFS Capital WM Credit Facility in 2012 (“WM 2012 Credit Facility Amendments”), we have substantial additional input into certain key management decisions with respect to OFS Capital WM’s portfolio companies, including decisions with respect to amendments to or modifications of the investments in these entities, or noticing or waiving of defaults or accelerating portfolio loans. While the loan manager for OFS Capital WM is not required to follow our recommendations, if we make a recommendation with which the loan manager disagrees, the loan manager must at our direction commence a process to sell the applicable investment, subject to our right to control the negotiations for such sale and to suspend any such sales process.

Our financial condition and results of operation will depend on our ability to manage our business effectively.

Our ability to achieve our investment objective and grow will depend on our ability to manage our business. This will depend, in turn, on the ability of the Investment Committees to identify, invest in and monitor companies that meet our investment criteria. The achievement of our investment objectives on a cost-effective basis will depend upon the execution by the Investment Committees to execute our investment process, their ability to provide competent, attentive and efficient services to us and, to a lesser extent, our access to financing on acceptable terms. OFS Advisor will have substantial responsibilities under the Investment Advisory Agreement. The OFS senior professionals and other personnel of OFS Advisor’s affiliates, including OFSC, may be called upon to provide managerial assistance to our portfolio companies. These activities may distract them or slow our rate of investment. Any failure to manage our business and our future growth effectively could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We have potential conflicts of interest related to obligations that OFS Advisor or its affiliates may have to other clients.

OFS Advisor and its affiliates manage other assets and CLO funds and may manage other entities in the future, and these other funds and entities may have similar or overlapping investment strategies. The members of the Investment Committees serve or may serve as officers, directors or principals of entities that operate in the same or a related line of business as we do, or of investment funds or other investment vehicles managed by OFS Advisor or its affiliates. Similarly, OFS Advisor and/or its affiliates may have other clients with, similar, different or competing investment objectives. In serving in these multiple capacities, they may have obligations to other clients or investors in those entities, the fulfillment of which may not be in the best interests of us or our shareholders. OFS Advisor will seek to allocate investment opportunities among eligible accounts in a manner that is fair and equitable over time and consistent with its allocation policy. Under this allocation policy, if two or more investment vehicles with similar or overlapping investment strategies are in their investment periods, an available opportunity will be allocated based on the provisions governing allocations of such investment opportunities in the relevant organizational, offering or similar documents, if any, for such investment vehicles. In the absence of any such provisions, OFS Advisor will consider the following factors and the weight that should be given with respect to each of these factors:

• investment guidelines and/or restrictions, if any, set forth in the applicable organizational, offering or similar documents for the investment vehicles;

• risk and return profile of the investment vehicles;

• suitability/priority of a particular investment for the investment vehicles;

• if applicable, the targeted position size of the investment for the investment vehicles;

• level of available cash for investment with respect to the investment vehicles;

• total amount of funds committed to the investment vehicles; and

• the age of the investment vehicles and the remaining term of their respective investment periods, if any.

There can be no assurance that we will be able to participate in all investment opportunities that are suitable to us.

Members of the Investment Committees, OFS Advisor or its affiliates may, from time to time, possess material non-public information, limiting our investment discretion.

OFS senior professionals and members of the Investment Committees may serve as directors of, or in a similar capacity with, companies in which we invest, the securities of which are purchased or sold on our behalf. In the event that material nonpublic information is obtained with respect to such companies, or we become subject to trading restrictions under the internal trading policies of those companies or as a result of applicable law or regulations, we could be prohibited for a period of time from purchasing or selling the securities of such companies, and this prohibition may have an adverse effect on us.

Our incentive fee structure may create incentives for OFS Advisor that are not fully aligned with the interests of our shareholders.

In the course of our investing activities, we will pay management and incentive fees to OFS Advisor. The base management fee is based on our total assets (other than cash and cash equivalents and the intangible asset and goodwill resulting from the SBIC Acquisitions but including assets purchased with borrowed amounts and including assets owned by any consolidated entity). As a result, investors in our common stock will invest on a “gross” basis and receive distributions on a “net” basis after expenses, resulting in a lower rate of return than one might achieve through direct investments. Because these fees are based on our total assets, other than cash and cash equivalents but including assets purchased with borrowed amounts and including any assets owned by any consolidated entity, OFS Advisor will benefit when we incur debt or use leverage. Our board of directors is charged with protecting our interests by monitoring how OFS Advisor addresses these and other conflicts of interests associated with its management services and compensation. While our board of directors is not expected to review or approve each borrowing or incurrence of leverage, our independent directors will periodically review OFS Advisor’s services and fees as well as its portfolio management decisions and portfolio performance. In connection with these reviews, our independent directors will consider whether our fees and expenses (including those related to leverage) remain appropriate. As a result of this arrangement, OFS Advisor or its affiliates may from time to time have interests that differ from those of our shareholders, giving rise to a conflict.

We may pay an incentive fee on income we do not receive in cash.

The part of the incentive fee payable to OFS Advisor that relates to our pre-incentive fee net investment income is computed and paid on income that may include interest income that has been accrued but not yet received in cash. This fee structure may be considered to involve a conflict of interest for OFS Advisor to the extent that it may encourage OFS Advisor to favor debt financings that provide for deferred interest, rather than current cash payments of interest. OFS Advisor may have an incentive to invest in deferred interest securities in circumstances where it would not have done so but for the opportunity to continue to earn the incentive fee even when the issuers of the deferred interest securities would not be able to make actual cash payments to us on such securities. This risk could be increased because OFS Advisor is not obligated to reimburse us for any incentive fees received even if we subsequently incur losses or never receive in cash the deferred income that was previously accrued.

To the extent PIK interest and PIK dividends constitute a portion of our income, we will be exposed to typical risks associated with such income being required to be included in taxable and accounting income prior to receipt of cash representing such income.

Our investments may include contractual PIK interest or PIK dividends, which represents contractual interest or dividends added to a loan balance or equity security and due at the end of such loan’s or equity security’s term. To the extent PIK interest and PIK dividends constitute a portion of our income, we are exposed to typical risks associated

with such income being required to be included in taxable and accounting income prior to receipt of cash. Such risks include:

The higher interest or dividend rates of PIK instruments reflect the payment deferral and increased risk associated with these instruments, and PIK instruments often represent a significantly higher risk than non-PIK instruments. Even if the accounting conditions for income accrual are met, the borrower could still default when our actual collection is supposed to occur at the maturity of the obligation.

PIK instruments may have unreliable valuations because their continuing accruals require continuing judgments about the collectability of the deferred payments and the value of any associated collateral. PIK income may also create uncertainty about the source of our cash distributions.

For accounting purposes, any cash distributions to shareholders representing PIK income are not treated as coming from paid-in capital, even though the cash to pay them comes from the offering proceeds. As a result, despite the fact that a distribution representing PIK income could be paid out of amounts invested by our shareholders, the 1940 Act does not require that shareholders be given notice of this fact by reporting it as a return of capital.

PIK interest or dividends have the effect of generating investment income at a compounding rate, thereby further increasing the incentive fees payable to OFS Advisor. Similarly, all things being equal, the deferral associated with PIK interest or dividends also decreases the investment principal-to-value ratio at a compounding rate.

The valuation process for certain of our portfolio holdings creates a conflict of interest.

Many of our portfolio investments are made in the form of securities that are not publicly traded. As a result, our board of directors will determine the fair value of these securities in good faith as described below in “Many of our portfolio investments are recorded at fair value as determined in good faith by our board of directors and, as a result, there may be uncertainty as to the value of our portfolio investments.” In connection with that determination, investment professionals from OFS Advisor may provide our board of directors with portfolio company valuations based upon the most recent portfolio company financial statements available and projected financial results of each portfolio company. In addition, the members of our board of directors who are not independent directors have a substantial indirect pecuniary interest in OFS Advisor. The participation of OFS Advisor’s investment professionals in our valuation process, and the indirect pecuniary interest in OFS Advisor by those members of our board of directors, could result in a conflict of interest since OFS Advisor’s management fee is based, in part, on our total assets (other than cash and cash equivalents but including assets purchased with borrowed amounts and including assets owned by any consolidated entity).

We may have additional conflicts related to other arrangements with OFS Advisor or its affiliates.

We have entered into a license agreement with OFSAM under which OFSAM has granted us a non-exclusive, royalty-free license to use the name “OFS.” See “Item 1. Business—Management and Other Agreements—License Agreement.” In addition, we will rent office space from a subsidiary of OFSAM and pay to that subsidiary our allocable portion of overhead and other expenses incurred in performing its obligations under the Administration Agreement, such as rent and our allocable portion of the cost of our officers, including our chief executive officer, chief financial officer, chief compliance officer and chief accounting officer. This will create conflicts of interest that our board of directors must monitor.

The Investment Advisory Agreement with OFS Advisor and the Administration Agreement with OFS Services were not negotiated on an arm’s length basis and may not be as favorable to us as if they had been negotiated with an unaffiliated third party.

The Investment Advisory Agreement and the Administration Agreement were negotiated between related parties. Consequently, their terms, including fees payable to OFS Advisor, may not be as favorable to us as if they had been negotiated with an unaffiliated third party. In addition, we could choose not to enforce, or to enforce less vigorously, our rights and remedies under these agreements because of our desire to maintain our ongoing relationship with OFS Advisor, OFS Services and their respective affiliates. Any such decision, however, would breach our fiduciary obligations to our shareholders.

Our ability to enter into transactions with our affiliates will be restricted, which may limit the scope of investments available to us.

Because we have elected to be treated as a BDC under the 1940 Act, we are prohibited under the 1940 Act from participating in certain transactions with our affiliates without the prior approval of our independent directors and, in some cases, of the SEC. Those transactions include purchases and sales, and so-called “joint” transactions, in which we and one or more of our affiliates are engaging together in certain types of profit-making activities. Any person that owns, directly or indirectly, five percent or more of our outstanding voting securities will be our affiliate for purposes of the 1940 Act, and we are generally prohibited from engaging in purchases or sales of assets or joint transactions with such affiliates, absent the prior approval of our independent directors. Additionally, without the approval of the SEC, we are prohibited from engaging in purchases or sales of assets or joint transactions with the following affiliated persons: (a) our officers, directors, and employees; (b) OFS Advisor and its affiliates; and (c) OFSAM or its affiliates.

We may, however, invest alongside OFSAM and its other affiliates or their respective other clients in certain circumstances where doing so is consistent with applicable law and SEC staff interpretations. For example, we may

invest alongside such accounts consistent with guidance promulgated by the SEC staff permitting us and such other accounts to purchase interests in a single class of privately placed securities so long as certain conditions are met, including that OFS Advisor, acting on our behalf and on behalf of other clients, negotiates no term other than price. We may also invest alongside OFSAM and its other affiliates or their respective other clients as otherwise permissible under regulatory guidance, applicable regulations and OFS Advisor's allocation policy. Under this allocation policy, if two or more investment vehicles with similar or overlapping investment strategies are in their investment periods, an available opportunity will be allocated based on the provisions governing allocations of such investment opportunities in the relevant organizational, offering or similar documents, if any, for such investment vehicles. In the absence of any such provisions, OFS Advisor will consider the following factors and the weight that should be given with respect to each of these factors:

- investment guidelines and/or restrictions, if any, set forth in the applicable organizational, offering or similar documents for the investment vehicles;

- risk and return profile of the investment vehicles;

- suitability/priority of a particular investment for the investment vehicles;

- if applicable, the targeted position size of the investment for the investment vehicles;

- level of available cash for investment with respect to the investment vehicles;

- total amount of funds committed to the investment vehicles; and

- the age of the investment vehicles and the remaining term of their respective investment periods, if any.

In situations where co-investment with such other accounts is not permitted or appropriate, such as when there is an opportunity to invest in different securities of the same issuer or where the different investments could be expected to result in a conflict between our interests and those of other accounts, OFS Advisor will need to decide which account will proceed with the investment. The decision by OFS Advisor to allocate an opportunity to another entity could cause us to forego an investment opportunity that we otherwise would have made. Moreover, except in certain circumstances, we will be unable to invest in any issuer in which OFSAM and its other affiliates or a fund managed by OFSAM or its other affiliates has previously invested. Similar restrictions limit our ability to transact business with our officers or directors or their affiliates. These restrictions may limit the scope of investment opportunities that would otherwise be available to us.

We may also be prohibited under the 1940 Act from knowingly participating in certain transactions with our affiliates without the prior approval of members of our board of directors who are not interested persons and, in some cases, prior approval by the SEC. The SEC has interpreted the BDC regulations governing transactions with affiliates to prohibit certain “joint transactions” between entities that share a common investment adviser. In connection with our election to be regulated as a BDC, we will not be permitted to co-invest with other funds managed by OFSAM or one of its affiliates in certain types of negotiated investment transactions unless we receive exemptive relief from the SEC permitting us to do so. Although we may apply to the SEC for exemptive relief to permit such co-investment and liquidity transactions, subject to certain conditions, we cannot be certain that any application for such relief would be granted or what conditions would be placed on such relief.

SBA regulations limit the outstanding dollar amount of SBA guaranteed debenture funding that may be received by an SBIC or group of SBICs under common control.

SBA regulations currently limit the amount that an SBIC may borrow to up to a maximum of \$150 million when it has at least \$75 million in regulatory capital, receives a leverage commitment from the SBA and has been through an examination by the SBA subsequent to licensing. For two or more SBICs under common control, the maximum amount of outstanding SBA-provided leverage cannot exceed \$225 million. A bill proposed in the U.S. House of Representatives would increase the total SBIC leverage capacity for affiliated SBIC funds from \$225 million to \$350 million. However, the ultimate form and likely outcome of such legislation, if reintroduced, or any similar legislation cannot be predicted.

We cannot presently predict whether or not we will borrow the maximum permitted amount; if we reach the maximum dollar amount of SBA guaranteed debentures permitted, and thereafter require additional capital, our cost of capital may increase, and there is no assurance that we will be able to obtain additional financing on acceptable terms.

Moreover, SBIC I LP’s status as an SBIC does not automatically assure that it will receive SBA guaranteed debenture funding. Receipt of SBA leverage funding is dependent upon whether SBIC I LP is and continues to be in compliance with SBA regulations and policies and whether funding is available. The amount of SBA leverage funding available to SBICs is dependent upon annual Congressional authorizations and in the future may be subject to annual Congressional appropriations. There can be no assurance that there will be sufficient debenture funding available at the times desired by SBIC I LP. As of December 31, 2014, the Company had fully funded its \$75.0 million commitment to SBIC I LP. As of December 31, 2014, SBIC I LP had leverage commitments of approximately \$149.9 million from the SBA, and \$127.3 million of outstanding SBA-guaranteed debentures, leaving incremental borrowing capacity of \$22.6 million, under present SBIC regulations.

SBIC I LP is subject to SBA regulations.

Our investment strategy includes SBIC I LP, which is regulated by the SBA. On December 4, 2013, we acquired the remaining limited and general partnership interests of SBIC I LP that we did not already own, which resulted in SBIC I LP becoming our wholly-owned subsidiary.

The SBIC license allows SBIC I LP to receive SBA-guaranteed debenture funding, subject to the issuance of leverage commitments by the SBA and other customary procedures. Prior to becoming our wholly-owned subsidiary, SBIC I LP had received \$67.3 million in SBA leverage commitments. In July 2014, the Company funded the remaining \$13.6 million of its \$75 million commitment to SBIC I LP. As of December 31, 2014, SBIC I LP had leverage commitments of approximately \$149.9 million from the SBA, and \$127.3 million of outstanding SBA-guaranteed debentures, leaving incremental borrowing capacity of \$22.6 million under present SBIC regulations. However, receipt of SBA-guaranteed debenture funding is subject to SBIC I LP's compliance with SBA regulations and policies. We cannot assure shareholders that SBIC I LP will satisfy the conditions to receive such funding or that it will otherwise be able to make additional draws on its existing commitment from the SBA.

Further, the SBA regulations require that a licensed SBIC be periodically examined and audited by the SBA to determine its compliance with the relevant SBA regulations. If SBIC I LP fails to comply with applicable SBA regulations, the SBA could, depending on the severity of the violation, limit or prohibit its use of debentures, declare outstanding debentures immediately due and payable, and/or limit its ability to make new investments. The SBA, as a creditor, will have a superior claim to SBIC I LP's assets over SBIC I LP's limited partners and our shareholders in the event SBIC I LP is liquidated or the SBA exercises its remedies under the SBA debentures issued by SBIC I LP in the event of a default. In addition, the SBA can revoke or suspend a license for willful or repeated violation of, or willful or repeated failure to observe, any provision of the Small Business Investment Act of 1958 or any rule or regulation promulgated thereunder. These actions by the SBA would, in turn, negatively affect us because of our ownership interest in SBIC I LP.

The SBA places certain limitations on the financing terms of investments by SBICs in portfolio companies and prohibits an SBIC from providing funds to small businesses for certain purposes, such as relending, real estate or investing in companies outside of the United States, and providing funds to businesses engaged in a few prohibited industries and to certain "passive" (i.e., non-operating) companies. In addition, without prior SBA approval, an SBIC may not invest an amount equal to more than approximately 30% of the SBIC's regulatory capital in any one company and its affiliates. Compliance with SBIC requirements may cause SBIC I LP to forego attractive investment opportunities that are not permitted under SBA regulations.

SBIC I LP is subject to ongoing regulation and oversight by the SBA, including requirements with respect to maintaining certain minimum financial ratios and other covenants. In addition, SBIC I LP may also be limited in its ability to make distributions to us if it does not have sufficient accumulated net profit, in accordance with SBA regulations. These requirements may make it more difficult for us to achieve our investment objective.

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

The use of leverage magnifies the potential for gain or loss on amounts invested. The use of leverage is generally considered a speculative investment technique and increases the risks associated with investing in our securities. We may pledge up to 100% of our assets and may grant a security interest in all of our assets under the terms of any debt instruments we may enter into with lenders. In addition, under the terms of any credit facility or other debt instrument we enter into, we are likely to be required by its terms to use the net proceeds of any investments that we sell to repay a portion of the amount borrowed under such facility or instrument before applying such net proceeds to any other uses. If the value of our assets decreases, leveraging would cause net asset value to decline more sharply than it otherwise would have had we not leveraged, thereby magnifying losses or eliminating our equity stake in a leveraged investment. Similarly, any decrease in our revenue or income will cause our net income to decline more sharply than it would have had we not borrowed. Such a decline would also negatively affect our ability to make dividend payments on our common stock or preferred stock. Our ability to service our debt will depend largely on our financial performance and will be subject to prevailing economic conditions and competitive pressures. Moreover, because the management fee payable to OFS Advisor is payable based on our total assets (other than cash and cash equivalents and goodwill and intangible assets related to the SBIC Acquisitions but including assets purchased with borrowed amounts and including assets owned by any consolidated entity), OFS Advisor will have a financial incentive to incur leverage which may not be consistent with our shareholders' interests. In addition, our common shareholders will bear the burden of any increase in our expenses as a result of our use of leverage, including interest expenses and any increase in the management fee payable to OFS Advisor.

As a BDC, we are generally required to meet a coverage ratio of total assets to total borrowings and other senior securities, which include all of our borrowings and any preferred stock that we may issue in the future, of at least 200%. If this ratio declines below 200%, we will not be able to incur additional debt and could be required to sell a portion of our investments to repay some debt when it is disadvantageous to do so. This could have a material adverse effect on our operations, and we may not be able to make distributions. The amount of leverage that we employ will depend on OFS Advisor's and our board of directors' assessment of market and other factors at the time of any proposed borrowing. We cannot assure shareholders that we will be able to obtain credit at all or on terms acceptable to us.

The following table illustrates the effect of leverage on returns from an investment in our common stock assuming various annual returns, net of expenses. The calculations in the table below are hypothetical and actual returns may be higher or lower than those appearing in the table below.

	Assumed Return on Our Portfolio (Net of Expenses)				
	-10%	-5%	0%	5%	10%
Corresponding return to common stockholder (1)	-28%	-16%	-5%	6%	18%

Assumes \$312.2 million in investments at fair value, \$199.9 million in debt outstanding, \$137.5 million in net (1) assets and an average cost of funds of 3.53%. Assumptions are based on our financial condition and our average cost of funds at December 31, 2014.

Based on our outstanding indebtedness of \$199.9 million as of December 31, 2014 and the average cost of funds of 3.53% as of that date, our investment portfolio must experience an annual return of at least 2.26% to cover interest payments on the outstanding debt.

To the extent we use debt to finance our investments, changes in interest rates will affect our cost of capital and net investment income.

To the extent we borrow money or issue preferred stock to make investments, our net investment income will depend, in part, upon the difference between the rate at which we borrow funds or pay dividends on preferred stock and the rate at which we invest those funds. As a result, we can offer no assurance that a significant change in market interest rates will not have a material adverse effect on our net investment income in the event we use debt to finance our investments. In periods of rising interest rates, our cost of funds would increase, which could reduce our net investment income. We may use interest rate risk management techniques in an effort to limit our exposure to interest rate fluctuations. Such techniques may include various interest rate hedging activities to the extent permitted by the 1940 Act.

A rise in the general level of interest rates typically leads to higher interest rates applicable to our debt investments. Accordingly, an increase in interest rates may result in an increase of the amount of incentive fees payable to OFS Advisor.

We may enter into reverse repurchase agreements, which are another form of leverage.

We may enter into reverse repurchase agreements as part of our management of our temporary investment portfolio. Under a reverse repurchase agreement, we will effectively pledge our assets as collateral to secure a short-term loan. Generally, the other party to the agreement makes the loan in an amount equal to a percentage of the fair value of the pledged collateral. At the maturity of the reverse repurchase agreement, we will be required to repay the loan and

correspondingly receive back our collateral. While used as collateral, the assets continue to pay principal and interest which are for the benefit of us.

Our use of reverse repurchase agreements, if any, involves many of the same risks involved in our use of leverage, as the proceeds from reverse repurchase agreements generally will be invested in additional securities. There is a risk that the market value of the securities acquired in the reverse repurchase agreement may decline below the price of the securities that we have sold but remain obligated to purchase. In addition, there is a risk that the market value of the securities retained by us may decline. If a buyer of securities under a reverse repurchase agreement were to file for bankruptcy or experience insolvency, we may be adversely affected. Also, in entering into reverse repurchase agreements, we would bear the risk of loss to the extent that the proceeds of such agreements at settlement are less than the fair value of the underlying securities being pledged. In addition, due to the interest costs associated with reverse repurchase agreements transactions, our net asset value would decline, and, in some cases, we may be worse off than if we had not used such instruments.

We may in the future determine to fund a portion of our investments with preferred stock, which would magnify the potential for gain or loss and the risks of investing in us in the same way as our borrowings.

Preferred stock, which is another form of leverage, has the same risks to our common shareholders as borrowings because the dividends on any preferred stock we issue must be cumulative. Payment of such dividends and repayment of the liquidation preference of such preferred stock must take preference over any dividends or other payments to our common shareholders, and preferred shareholders are not subject to any of our expenses or losses and are not entitled to participate in any income or appreciation in excess of their stated preference.

We operate in a highly competitive market for investment opportunities, which could reduce returns and result in losses.

A number of entities compete with us to make the types of investments that we plan to make. We will compete with public and private funds, commercial and investment banks, commercial financing companies and, to the extent they provide an alternative form of financing, private equity and hedge funds. Many of our competitors are substantially larger and have considerably greater financial, technical and marketing resources than we do. For example, we believe some of our competitors may have access to funding sources that are not available to us. In addition, some of our competitors may have higher risk tolerances or different risk assessments, which could allow them to consider a wider variety of investments and establish more relationships than us. Furthermore, many of our competitors are not subject to the regulatory restrictions that the 1940 Act imposes on us as a BDC or the source of income, asset diversification and distribution requirements we must satisfy to maintain our RIC status. The competitive pressures we face may have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. As a result of this competition, we may not be able to take advantage of attractive investment opportunities from time to time, and we may not be able to identify and make investments that are consistent with our investment objective.

With respect to the investments we make, we will not seek to compete based primarily on the interest rates we will offer, and we believe that some of our competitors may make loans with interest rates that will be lower than the rates

we offer. In the secondary market for acquiring existing loans, we expect to compete generally on the basis of pricing terms. With respect to all investments, we may lose some investment opportunities if we do not match our competitors' pricing, terms and structure. However, if we match our competitors' pricing, terms and structure, we may experience decreased net interest income, lower yields and increased risk of credit loss. We may also compete for investment opportunities with OFSAM and its other affiliates or accounts managed by OFSAM or one of its other affiliates. Although OFS Advisor will allocate opportunities in accordance with its policies and procedures, allocations to such other accounts will reduce the amount and frequency of opportunities available to us and may not be in the best interests of us and our shareholders. Moreover, the performance of investments will not be known at the time of allocation.

We may suffer credit losses.

Investment in middle market companies is highly speculative and involves a high degree of risk of credit loss, and therefore our securities may not be suitable for someone with a low tolerance for risk. These risks are likely to increase during an economic recession.

We will be subject to corporate-level federal income tax if we are unable to qualify or maintain our qualification as a RIC.

We have elected to be treated as a RIC under Subchapter M of the Code, but no assurance can be given that we will be able to maintain RIC status. As a RIC, we are not required to pay corporate-level federal income taxes on our income and capital gains distributed (or deemed distributed) to our shareholders. To continue to qualify as a RIC under the Code and to be relieved of federal taxes on income and gains distributed to our shareholders, we must meet certain source-of-income, asset diversification and distribution requirements. The distribution requirement for a RIC is satisfied if we distribute at least 90% of our net ordinary income and net short-term capital gains in excess of net long-term capital losses, if any, to our shareholders on an annual basis. We will be subject, to the extent we use debt financing or preferred stock, to certain asset coverage ratio requirements under the 1940 Act and financial covenants under loan and credit agreements or preferred stock that could, under certain circumstances, restrict us from making distributions necessary to qualify as a RIC. If we are unable to obtain cash from other sources, we may fail to qualify and maintain our qualification for the tax benefits available to RICs and, thus, may be subject to corporate-level federal income tax. To maintain our qualification as a RIC, we must also meet certain asset diversification requirements at the end of each calendar quarter. Failure to meet these tests may result in our having to dispose of certain investments quickly in order to prevent the loss of RIC status. Because most of our investments are in private or thinly traded public companies, any such dispositions could be made at disadvantageous prices and may result in substantial losses. If we fail to continue to qualify, as a RIC for any reason and become subject to corporate-level federal income tax, the resulting corporate taxes could substantially reduce our net assets, the amount of income available for distributions to shareholders and the amount of our distributions and the amount of funds available for new investments. Such a failure would have a material adverse effect on us and our shareholders. See "Item 1. Business—Material U.S. Federal Income Tax Considerations—Taxation as a RIC."

Our subsidiaries and portfolio companies may be unable to make distributions to us that will enable us to meet RIC requirements, which could result in the imposition of an entity-level tax.

In order for us to continue to maintain our status as a RIC and to minimize corporate-level taxes, we are required to distribute on an annual basis substantially all of our taxable income, which includes income from our subsidiaries and portfolio companies. As a substantial portion of our investments are made through OFS Capital WM and SBIC I LP, we are substantially dependent on those entities for cash distributions to enable us to maintain the RIC distribution requirements. SBIC I LP may be limited by the Small Business Investment Act of 1958 and SBA regulations governing SBICs from making certain distributions to us that may be necessary to enable us to continue to qualify as a RIC. We may have to request a waiver of the SBA's restrictions for SBIC I LP to make certain distributions to maintain our status as a RIC and we cannot assure shareholders that the SBA will grant such waiver. Additionally, OFS Capital WM is managed by an unaffiliated loan manager pursuant to the OFS Capital WM Credit Facility documentation, which prescribes the order in which payments are to be applied and contains other contractual restrictions. Accordingly, we cannot assure shareholders that OFS Capital WM will make distributions to us. If our subsidiaries and portfolio companies are unable to make distributions to us, this may result in loss of RIC status and a consequent imposition of a corporate-level federal income tax on us.

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

For U.S. federal income tax purposes, we will include in income certain amounts that we have not yet received in cash, such as the accretion of OID. This may arise if we purchase assets at a discount, receive warrants in connection with the making of a loan or in other circumstances, or through contracted PIK interest or dividends (meaning interest or dividends paid in the form of additional principal amount of the loan or equity security instead of in cash), which represents contractual interest or dividends added to the loan balance or equity security and due at the end of the investment term. Such OID, which could be significant relative to our overall investment activities, or increases in loan or equity investment balances as a result of contracted PIK arrangements, will be included in income before we receive any corresponding cash payments. We also may be required to include in income certain other amounts that we will not receive in cash.

Since in certain cases we may recognize income before or without receiving cash representing such income, we may have difficulty meeting the requirement to distribute at least 90% of our net ordinary income and net short-term capital gains in excess of net long-term capital losses, if any, to maintain the tax benefits available to RICs. In such a case, 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 reduce new investment originations and sourcings to meet these distribution requirements. If we sell built-in-gain assets, we may be required to recognize taxable income in respect of the built-in-gain on such assets. In such a case, we would have to distribute all of our taxable gain (including the built-in-gain) in respect of such sale to avoid the imposition of entity-level tax on such gain. If we are not able to obtain such cash from other sources, we may fail to maintain the tax benefits available to RICs and thus be subject to corporate-level income tax. See "Item 1. Business—Material U.S. Federal Income Tax Considerations—Taxation as a RIC."

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

We distribute taxable dividends that are payable in cash or shares of our common stock at the election of each shareholder. Under certain applicable provisions of the Code and the Treasury regulations, distributions payable in cash or in shares of stock at the election of shareholders are treated as taxable dividends. The Internal Revenue Service has issued private rulings indicating that this rule will apply even where the total amount of cash that may be distributed is limited to no more than 20% of the total distribution. Under these rulings, if too many shareholders elect to receive their distributions in cash, each such shareholder would receive a pro rata share of the total cash to be distributed and would receive the remainder of their distribution in shares of stock. If we decide to make any distributions consistent with these rulings that are payable in part in our stock, taxable shareholders receiving such dividends will be required to include the full amount of the dividend (whether received in cash, 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 for United States federal income tax purposes. As a result, a U.S. shareholder may be required to pay tax with respect to such dividends in excess of any cash received. If a U.S. shareholder sells the stock it receives as a dividend in order to pay this tax, the sales proceeds may be less than the amount included in income with respect to the dividend, depending on the market price of our stock at the time of the sale. Furthermore, with respect to non-U.S. shareholders, we may be required to withhold U.S. tax with respect to such dividends, including in respect of all or a portion of such dividend that is payable in stock. In addition, if a significant number of our shareholders determine to sell shares of our stock in order to pay taxes owed on dividends, it may put downward pressure on the trading price of our stock.

Because we expect to distribute substantially all of our net investment income and net realized capital gains to our shareholders, we may need additional capital to finance our growth and such capital may not be available on favorable terms or at all.

We have elected to be taxed for federal income tax purposes as a RIC under Subchapter M of the Code. If we meet certain requirements, including source of income, asset diversification and distribution requirements, and if we continue to qualify as a BDC, we will continue to qualify to be a RIC under the Code and will not have to pay corporate-level taxes on income we distribute to our shareholders as dividends, allowing us to substantially reduce or eliminate our corporate-level tax liability. As a BDC, we are generally required to meet a coverage ratio of total assets to total senior securities, which includes all of our borrowings and any preferred stock we may issue in the future, of at least 200% at the time we issue any debt or preferred stock. This requirement limits the amount that we may borrow. Because we will continue to need capital to grow our investment portfolio, this limitation may prevent us from incurring debt or preferred stock and require us to raise additional equity at a time when it may be disadvantageous to do so. We cannot assure investors that debt and equity financing will be available to us on favorable terms, or at all, and debt financings may be restricted by the terms of any of our outstanding borrowings. In addition, as a BDC, we are generally not permitted to issue common stock priced below net asset value without shareholder approval. If additional funds are not available to us, we could be forced to curtail or cease new lending and investment activities, and our net asset value could decline.

Regulations governing our operation as a BDC affect our ability to and the way in which we raise additional capital. As a BDC, we will need to raise additional capital, which will expose us to risks, including the typical risks associated with leverage.

We may issue debt securities or preferred stock and/or borrow money from banks or other financial institutions, which we refer to collectively as “senior securities,” up to the maximum amount permitted by the 1940 Act. Under the provisions of the 1940 Act, we are permitted as a BDC to issue senior securities in amounts such that our asset coverage ratio, as defined in the 1940 Act, equals at least 200% of gross assets less all liabilities and indebtedness not represented by senior securities, after each issuance of senior securities. If the value of our assets declines, we may be unable to satisfy this test. If that happens, we may be required to sell a portion of our investments and, depending on the nature of our leverage, repay a portion of our indebtedness at a time when such sales may be disadvantageous. Also, any amounts that we use to service our indebtedness would not be available for distributions to our common shareholders. If we issue senior securities, we will be exposed to typical risks associated with leverage, including an increased risk of loss.

As of December 31, 2014, we had debt outstanding in the amount of \$199.9 million. Our ability to incur additional debt and remain in compliance with the asset coverage test will be limited. We may seek a credit facility to finance investments and potentially for working capital requirements. There can be no assurance that we will be able to obtain such financing on favorable terms or at all, or that SBIC I LP will be able to borrow additional funds. We have received an exemptive order from the SEC to permit us to exclude the debt of SBIC I LP guaranteed by the SBA from our definition of senior securities in our statutory 200% asset coverage ratio under the 1940 Act.

If we issue preferred stock, the preferred stock would rank “senior” to common stock in our capital structure, preferred shareholders would have separate voting rights on certain matters and might have other rights, preferences or privileges more favorable than those of our common shareholders, and the issuance of preferred stock could have the effect of delaying, deferring or preventing a transaction or a change of control that might involve a premium price for holders of our common stock or otherwise be in our shareholders’ best interest. Holders of our common stock will directly or indirectly bear all of the costs associated with offering and servicing any preferred stock that we issue. In addition, any interests of preferred shareholders may not necessarily align with the interests of holders of our common stock and the rights of holders of shares of preferred stock to receive dividends would be senior to those of holders of shares of our common stock. We are not generally able to issue and sell our common stock at a price below net asset value per share. We may, however, sell our common stock, or warrants, options or rights to acquire our common stock, at a price below the then-current net asset value per share of our common stock if our board of directors determines that such sale is in the best interests of us and our shareholders, and if our shareholders approve any such sale. In any such case, the price at which our securities are to be issued and sold may not be less than a price that, in the determination of our board of directors, closely approximates the market value of such securities (less any distributing commission or discount). If we raise additional funds by issuing common stock or senior securities convertible into, or exchangeable for, our common stock, then the percentage ownership of our shareholders at that time will decrease, and our shareholders might experience dilution.

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

To maintain our status as a BDC, we are not permitted to acquire any assets other than “qualifying assets” specified in the 1940 Act unless, at the time the acquisition is made, at least 70% of our total assets are qualifying assets (with certain limited exceptions). Subject to certain exceptions for follow-on investments and distressed companies, an investment in an issuer that has outstanding securities listed on a national securities exchange may be treated as a qualifying asset only if such issuer has a common equity market capitalization that is less than \$250 million at the time of such investment and meets the other specified requirements.

Various events could negatively impact the value of our investment in OFS Capital WM (and, as a result, a shareholder’s investment in us), including an event of default under the OFS Capital WM Credit Facility documentation and the substantive consolidation of OFS Capital WM with us.

The OFS Capital WM Credit Facility documentation contains several events of default, including breaches of representations and warranties by us, OFS Capital WM or Madison Capital (an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of New York Life Investments) and breaches of covenants that prohibit certain actions by us, OFS Capital WM, Madison Capital or the affiliate of Madison Capital that acts as loan manager for OFS Capital WM. If an event of default were to occur, the trustee, at the request of the controlling lender, may accelerate the outstanding indebtedness under the OFS Capital WM Credit Facility and may enforce its rights in the collateral securing the facility. As we have pledged our equity interest in OFS Capital WM as security for the obligations under the OFS Capital WM Credit Facility, we may lose all or a portion of our investment in OFS Capital WM if an event of default occurs. Breaches of the OFS Capital WM Credit Facility documentation that fall short of an event of default could also negatively impact the value of our equity interest in OFS Capital WM and the value of our shareholders’ investment in OFS Capital.

Adverse developments in the credit markets may impair our ability to secure debt financing.

During the economic downturn in the United States that began in mid-2007, many commercial banks and other financial institutions stopped lending or significantly curtailed their lending activity. In addition, in an effort to stem losses and reduce their exposure to segments of the economy deemed to be high risk, some financial institutions limited routine refinancing and loan modification transactions and even reviewed the terms of existing facilities to identify bases for accelerating the maturity of existing lending facilities. As a result, it may be difficult for us to obtain desired financing to finance the growth of our investments on acceptable economic terms, or at all.

If we are unable to consummate credit facilities on commercially reasonable terms, our liquidity may be reduced significantly. If we are unable to repay amounts outstanding under any facility we may enter into and are declared in default or are unable to renew or refinance any such facility, it would limit our ability to initiate significant originations or to operate our business in the normal course. These situations may arise due to circumstances that we may be unable to control, such as inaccessibility of the credit markets, a severe decline in the value of the U.S. dollar, a further economic downturn or an operational problem that affects third parties or us, and could materially damage our business. Moreover, we are unable to predict when economic and market conditions may become more favorable. Even if such conditions improve broadly and significantly over the long term, adverse conditions in particular sectors of the financial markets could adversely impact our business.

We are highly dependent on information systems and systems failures could significantly disrupt our business, which may, in turn, negatively affect the market price of our common stock and our ability to pay dividends.

Our business is highly dependent on the communications and information systems of OFS Advisor and its affiliates as well as third parties. Any failure or interruption of those systems, including as a result of the termination of an agreement with any third-party service providers, could cause delays or other problems in our activities. Our financial, accounting, data processing, backup or other operating systems and facilities may fail to operate properly or become disabled or damaged as a result of a number of factors including events that are wholly or partially beyond our control and adversely affect our business. There could be:

- sudden electrical or telecommunications outages;
- natural disasters such as earthquakes, tornadoes and hurricanes;
- disease pandemics;
- events arising from local or larger scale political or social matters, including terrorist acts; and
- cyber-attacks.

These events, in turn, could have a material adverse effect on our operating results and negatively affect the market price of our common stock and our ability to pay dividends to our shareholders.

The failure in cyber security systems, as well as the occurrence of events unanticipated in our disaster recovery systems and management continuity planning could impair our ability to conduct business effectively.

The occurrence of a disaster such as a cyber attack, a natural catastrophe, an industrial accident, a terrorist attack or war, events unanticipated in our disaster recovery systems, or a support failure from external providers, could have an adverse effect on our ability to conduct business and on our results of operations and financial condition, particularly if those events affect our computer-based data processing, transmission, storage, and retrieval systems or destroy data. If a significant number of our managers were unavailable in the event of a disaster, our ability to effectively conduct our business could be severely compromised.

We depend heavily upon computer systems to perform necessary business functions. Despite our implementation of a variety of security measures, our computer systems could be subject to cyber attacks and unauthorized access, such as physical and electronic break-ins or unauthorized tampering. Like other companies, we may experience threats to our data and systems, including malware and computer virus attacks, unauthorized access, system failures and disruptions. If one or more of these events occurs, it could potentially jeopardize the confidential, proprietary and other information processed and stored in, and transmitted through, our computer systems and networks, or otherwise cause interruptions or malfunctions in our operations, which could result in damage to our reputation, financial losses, litigation, increased costs, regulatory penalties and/or customer dissatisfaction or loss.

If we do not invest a sufficient portion of our assets in qualifying assets, we could fail to continue to qualify as a BDC or be precluded from investing according to our current business strategy.

As a BDC, we may not acquire any assets other than “qualifying assets” unless, at the time of and after giving effect to such acquisition, at least 70% of our total assets are qualifying assets. See “Item 1. Business—Regulation.”

We believe that most of the investments that we may acquire in the future will constitute qualifying assets. However, we may be precluded from investing in what we believe are attractive investments if such investments are not qualifying assets for purposes of the 1940 Act. If a sufficient portion of our assets are not qualifying assets, we could violate the 1940 Act provisions applicable to business development companies. As a result of such violation, specific rules under the 1940 Act could prevent us, for example, from making follow-on investments in existing portfolio companies (which could result in the dilution of our position) or could require us to dispose of investments at inappropriate times in order to come into compliance with the 1940 Act. If we need to dispose of such investments quickly, it could be difficult to dispose of such investments on favorable terms. We may not be able to find a buyer for such investments and, even if we do find a buyer, we may have to sell the investments at a substantial loss. Any such outcomes would have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

If we do not maintain our status as a BDC, we would be subject to regulation as a registered closed-end investment company under the 1940 Act. As a registered closed-end fund, we would be subject to substantially more regulatory restrictions under the 1940 Act which would significantly decrease our operating flexibility.

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

Many of our portfolio investments, including those of our subsidiaries, take the form of securities that are not publicly traded. The fair value of securities and other investments that are not publicly traded may not be readily determinable. We value these securities at fair value as determined in good faith by our board of directors, including to reflect significant events affecting the value of our securities. Most of our investments (other than cash and cash equivalents) are classified as Level 3 under Accounting Standards Codification Topic 820, Fair Value Measurement and Disclosures (ASC Topic 820). This means that our portfolio valuations are based on unobservable inputs and our own assumptions about how market participants would price the asset or liability in question. Inputs into the determination of fair value of our portfolio investments require significant management judgment or estimation. Even if observable market data are available, such information is result of consensus pricing information or broker quotes, which include a disclaimer that the broker would not be held to such a price in an actual transaction. The non-binding nature of consensus pricing and/or quotes accompanied by disclaimers materially reduces the reliability of such information. We presently retain the services of two independent service providers to review the valuation of these securities. The types of factors that the board of directors takes into account in determining the fair value of our investments generally include, as appropriate, comparison to third-party yield benchmarks and comparison to publicly traded securities

including such factors as yield, maturity and measures of credit quality, the enterprise value of a portfolio company, the nature and realizable value of any collateral, the portfolio company's ability to make payments and its earnings and discounted cash flow, the markets in which the portfolio company does business and other relevant factors. Because such valuations, and particularly valuations of private securities and private companies, are inherently uncertain, may fluctuate over short periods of time and may be based on estimates, our determinations of fair value may differ materially from the values that would have been used if a ready market for these securities existed. Our net asset value could be adversely affected if our determinations regarding the fair value of our investments were materially higher than the values that we ultimately realize upon the disposal of such securities.

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

We may experience fluctuations in our quarterly operating results.

We could experience fluctuations in our quarterly operating results due to a number of factors, including the interest rate payable on the debt securities we acquire, the default rate on such securities, the level of our expenses, variations in and the timing of the recognition of realized and unrealized gains or losses, distributions from our subsidiaries and portfolio companies, the degree to which we encounter competition in our markets and general economic conditions. In light of these factors, results for any period should not be relied upon as being indicative of performance in future periods.

Changes in the laws or regulations governing our business, or changes in the interpretations thereof, and any failure by us to comply with these laws or regulations, could have a material adverse effect on our, and our portfolio companies', business, results of operations or financial condition.

We and our portfolio companies are subject to regulation by laws at the U.S. federal, state and local levels, including those that govern BDCs, RICs, SBICs or non-depository commercial lenders. These laws and regulations, including applicable accounting standards, as well as their interpretation, may change from time to time, and new laws, regulations, accounting standards and interpretations may also come into effect. Any such new or changed laws or regulations could have a material adverse effect on our business.

We are also subject to judicial and administrative decisions that affect our operations, including our loan originations, maximum interest rates, fees and other charges, disclosures to portfolio companies, the terms of secured transactions, collection and foreclosure procedures and other trade practices. If these laws, regulations or decisions change, or if we expand our business into jurisdictions that have adopted more stringent requirements than those in which we currently conduct business, we may have to incur significant expenses in order to comply, or we might have to restrict our operations. If we do not comply with applicable laws, regulations and decisions, we may lose licenses needed for the conduct of our business and may be subject to civil fines and criminal penalties.

In addition, changes to the laws and regulations governing our operations related to permitted investments may cause us to alter our investment strategy, including making investments in entities such as OFS Capital WM and SBIC I LP, in order to avail ourselves of new or different opportunities. Such changes could result in material differences to the strategies and plans set forth in this annual report on Form 10-K and our accounting practices described in this annual report on Form 10-K, and may shift our investment focus from the areas of expertise of OFS Advisor to other types of investments in which OFS Advisor may have little or no expertise or experience. Any such changes, if they occur, could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations and the value of your investment.

On July 21, 2010, the Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act, or Dodd-Frank Act, was signed into law. Although passage of the Dodd-Frank Act has resulted in extensive rulemaking and regulatory changes that affect us and the financial industry as a whole, many of its provisions remain subject to extended implementation periods and delayed effective dates and will require extensive rulemaking by regulatory authorities. While the full impact of the Dodd-Frank Act on us and our portfolio companies may not be known for an extended period of time, the Dodd-Frank Act, including future rules implementing its provisions and the interpretation of those rules, along with other legislative and regulatory proposals directed at the financial services industry or affecting taxation that are proposed or pending in the U.S. Congress, may negatively impact the operations, cash flows or financial condition of us or our portfolio companies, impose additional costs on us or our portfolio companies, intensify the regulatory supervision of us or our portfolio companies or otherwise adversely affect our business or the business of our portfolio companies.

Over the last several years, there has been an increase in regulatory attention to the extension of credit outside of the traditional banking sector, raising the possibility that some portion of the non-bank financial sector will be subject to new regulation. While it cannot be known at this time whether these regulations will be implemented or what form they will take, increased regulation of non-bank credit extension could negatively impact our operations, cash flows or financial condition, impose additional costs on us, intensify the regulatory supervision of us or otherwise adversely affect our business.

Proposed legislation may allow us to incur additional leverage.

Legislation introduced in the U.S. House of Representatives intended to revise certain regulations applicable to BDCs. The legislation provides for (i) increasing the amount of funds BDCs may borrow by reducing asset to debt limitations

from 2:1 to 3:2, (ii) permitting BDCs to file registration statements with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission that incorporate information from already-filed reports by reference, (iii) utilizing other streamlined registration processes afforded to operating companies, and (iv) allowing BDCs to own investment adviser subsidiaries. There are no assurances as to when the legislation will be reintroduced and enacted by Congress, if at all, or, if enacted, what final form the legislation would take.

Loss of status as a RIC would reduce our net asset value and distributable income.

We have qualified as a RIC under the Code. As a RIC, we do not have to pay federal income taxes on our income (including realized gains) that we distribute to our shareholders, provided that we satisfy certain distribution and other requirements. Accordingly, we are not permitted under accounting rules to establish reserves for taxes on our unrealized capital gains. If we fail to qualify for RIC status in any year, to the extent that we had unrealized gains, we would have to establish reserves for taxes, which would reduce our net asset value and the amount potentially available for distribution. In addition, if we, as a RIC, were to decide to make a deemed distribution of net realized capital gains and retain the net realized capital gains, we would have to establish appropriate reserves for taxes that we would have to pay on behalf of shareholders. It is possible that establishing reserves for taxes could have a material adverse effect on the value of our common stock. See “Item 1. Business— Material U.S. Federal Income Tax Considerations—Taxation as a RIC.”

Our board of directors may change our investment objective, operating policies and strategies without prior notice or shareholder approval.

Our board of directors has the authority, except as otherwise provided in the 1940 Act, to modify or waive certain of our operating policies and strategies without prior notice and without shareholder approval. However, absent shareholder approval, we may not change the nature of our business so as to cease to be, or withdraw our election as, a BDC. Under Delaware law, we also cannot be dissolved without prior shareholder approval except by judicial action. We cannot predict the effect any changes to our current operating policies and strategies would have on our business, operating results and the price value of our common stock. Nevertheless, any such changes could adversely affect our business and impair our ability to make distributions.

OFS Advisor can resign on 60 days' notice, and we may not be able to find a suitable replacement within that time, resulting in a disruption in our operations that could adversely affect our financial condition, business and results of operations.

OFS Advisor has the right, under the Investment Advisory Agreement, to resign at any time upon not less than 60 days' written notice, whether we have found a replacement or not. If OFS Advisor resigns, we may not be able to find a new investment adviser or hire internal management with similar expertise and ability to provide the same or equivalent services on acceptable terms within 60 days, or at all. If we are unable to do so quickly, our operations are likely to experience a disruption, our financial condition, business and results of operations as well as our ability to pay distributions are likely to be adversely affected and the market price of our shares may decline. In addition, the coordination of our internal management and investment activities is likely to suffer if we are unable to identify and reach an agreement with a single institution or group of executives having the expertise possessed by OFS Advisor and its affiliates. Even if we are able to retain comparable management, whether internal or external, the integration of such management and their lack of familiarity with our investment objective may result in additional costs and time delays that may adversely affect our financial condition, business and results of operations.

OFS Services can resign from its role as our Administrator under the Administration Agreement, and we may not be able to find a suitable replacement, resulting in a disruption in our operations that could adversely affect our financial condition, business and results of operations.

OFS Services has the right to resign under the Administration Agreement, whether we have found a replacement or not. If OFS Services resigns, we may not be able to find a new administrator or hire internal management with similar expertise and ability to provide the same or equivalent services on acceptable terms, or at all. If we are unable to do so quickly, our operations are likely to experience a disruption, our financial condition, business and results of operations as well as our ability to pay distributions are likely to be adversely affected and the market price of our shares may decline. In addition, the coordination of our internal management and administrative activities is likely to suffer if we are unable to identify and reach an agreement with a service provider or individuals with the expertise possessed by OFS Services. Even if we are able to retain a comparable service provider or individuals to perform such services, whether internal or external, their integration into our business and lack of familiarity with our investment objective may result in additional costs and time delays that may adversely affect our financial condition, business and results of operations.

We incur significant costs as a result of being a publicly traded company.

As a publicly traded company, we incur legal, accounting and other expenses, including costs associated with the periodic reporting requirements applicable to a company whose securities are registered under the Exchange Act, as well as additional corporate governance requirements, including requirements under the Sarbanes-Oxley Act and other rules implemented by the SEC.

Efforts to comply with Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act involve significant expenditures, and non-compliance with Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act may adversely affect us and the market price of our securities.

Under current SEC rules, beginning with our fiscal year ended December 31, 2013, we have been required to report on our internal control over financial reporting pursuant to Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act and related rules and regulations of the SEC. We are required to review our internal control over financial reporting on an annual basis, and evaluate and disclose changes in our internal control over financial reporting on a quarterly and annual basis.

As a result, we expect to continue to incur additional expenses that may negatively impact our financial performance and our ability to make distributions. This process also results in a diversion of management's time and attention. In the event that we are unable to maintain compliance with Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act and related rules, we and the market price of our securities may be adversely affected.

If we fail to maintain an effective system of internal control over financial reporting, we may not be able to accurately report our financial results or prevent fraud. As a result, stockholders could lose confidence in our financial and other public reporting, which would harm our business and the trading price of our common stock.

Effective internal controls over financial reporting are necessary for us to provide reliable financial reports and, together with adequate disclosure controls and procedures, are designed to prevent fraud. Any failure to implement required new or improved controls, or difficulties encountered in their implementation could cause us to fail to meet our reporting obligations. In addition, any testing by us conducted in connection with Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act, or the subsequent testing by our independent registered public accounting firm (when undertaken), may reveal deficiencies in our internal controls over financial reporting that are deemed to be material weaknesses or that may require prospective or retroactive changes to our consolidated financial statements or identify other areas for further attention or improvement. Inferior internal controls could also cause investors and lenders to lose confidence in our reported financial information, which could have a negative effect on the trading price of our common stock.

Capital markets may experience periods of disruption and instability and we cannot predict when these conditions will occur. Such market conditions could materially and adversely affect debt and equity capital markets in the United States and abroad, which could have a negative impact on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

The global capital markets have experienced a period of disruption as evidenced by a lack of liquidity in the debt capital markets, write-offs in the financial services sector, the re-pricing of credit risk and the failure of certain major financial institutions. While the capital markets have improved, these conditions could deteriorate again in the future. During such market disruptions, we may have difficulty raising debt or equity capital, especially as a result of regulatory constraints.

Market conditions may in the future make it difficult to extend the maturity of or refinance our existing indebtedness and any failure to do so could have a material adverse effect on our business. The illiquidity of our investments may make it difficult for us to sell such investments if required. As a result, we may realize significantly less than the value at which we have recorded our investments. In addition, significant changes in the capital markets, including the disruption and volatility, have had, and may in the future have, a negative effect on the valuations of our investments and on the potential for liquidity events involving our investments. An inability to raise capital, and any required sale of our investments for liquidity purposes, could have a material adverse impact on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Various social and political tensions in the United States and around the world, including in the Middle East, Eastern Europe and Russia, may continue to contribute to increased market volatility, may have long-term effects on the United States and worldwide financial markets, and may cause further economic uncertainties or deterioration in the United States and worldwide. Several European Union (“EU”) countries, including Greece, Ireland, Italy, Spain, and Portugal, continue to face budget issues, some of which may have negative long-term effects for the economies of those countries and other EU countries. There is also continued concern about national-level support for the euro and the accompanying coordination of fiscal and wage policy among European Economic and Monetary Union member countries. The recent United States and global economic downturn, or a return to the recessionary period in the United States, could adversely impact our investments. We cannot predict the duration of the effects related to these or similar events in the future on the United States economy and securities markets or on our investments. We monitor developments and seek to manage our investments in a manner consistent with achieving our investment objective, but there can be no assurance that we will be successful in doing so.

Risks Related to Our Investments

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

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

A portfolio company's failure to satisfy financial or operating covenants imposed by us or other lenders could lead to defaults and, potentially, termination of its loans and foreclosure on its assets, which could trigger cross-defaults under other agreements and jeopardize our portfolio company's ability to meet its obligations under the debt securities that we hold. We may incur expenses to the extent necessary to seek recovery upon default or to negotiate new terms with a defaulting portfolio company. In addition, lenders in certain cases can be subject to lender liability claims for actions taken by them when they become too involved in the borrower's business or exercise control over a borrower. It is possible that we could become subject to a lender liability claim, including as a result of actions taken if we render significant managerial assistance to the borrower. Furthermore, if one of our portfolio companies were to file for bankruptcy protection, even though we may have structured our investment as senior secured debt, depending on the facts and circumstances, including the extent to which we provided managerial assistance to that portfolio company, a bankruptcy court might re-characterize our debt holding and subordinate all or a portion of our claim to claims of other creditors.

Our investments in leveraged portfolio companies may be risky, and investors could lose all or part of their investment.

Investment in leveraged companies involves a number of significant risks. Leveraged companies in which we invest may have limited financial resources and may be unable to meet their obligations under their debt securities that we hold. Such developments may be accompanied by a deterioration in the value of any collateral and a reduction in the likelihood of our realizing any guarantees that we may have obtained in connection with our investment. In addition, our mezzanine loans are generally subordinated to senior loans and are generally unsecured. As such, other creditors may rank senior to us in the event of an insolvency. Smaller leveraged companies also may have less predictable operating results and may require substantial additional capital to support their operations, finance their expansion or maintain their competitive position.

Our investments in lower credit quality obligations are risky and highly speculative, and we could lose all or part of our investment.

Most of our debt investments are likely to be in lower grade obligations. The lower grade investments in which we invest may be rated below investment grade by one or more nationally-recognized statistical rating agencies at the time of investment or may be unrated but determined by OFS Advisor to be of comparable quality. Debt securities rated below investment grade are commonly referred to as “junk bonds” and are considered speculative with respect to the issuer’s capacity to pay interest and repay principal. The debt in which we invest typically is not rated by any rating agency, but we believe that if such investments were rated, they would be below investment grade (rated lower than “Baa3” by Moody’s Investors Service, lower than “BBB-” by Fitch Ratings or lower than “BBB-” by Standard & Poor’s). We may invest without limit in debt of any rating, as well as debt that has not been rated by any nationally recognized statistical rating organization.

Investment in lower grade investments involves a substantial risk of loss. Lower grade securities or comparable unrated securities are considered predominantly speculative with respect to the issuer’s ability to pay interest and principal and are susceptible to default or decline in market value due to adverse economic and business developments. The market values for lower grade debt tend to be very volatile and are less liquid than investment grade securities. For these reasons, your investment in our company is subject to the following specific risks: increased price sensitivity to a deteriorating economic environment; greater risk of loss due to default or declining credit quality; adverse company specific events are more likely to render the issuer unable to make interest and/or principal payments; and if a negative perception of the lower grade debt market develops, the price and liquidity of lower grade securities may be depressed. This negative perception could last for a significant period of time.

Our investments in private and middle-market portfolio companies are risky, and we could lose all or part of our investment.

Investment in private and middle-market companies involves a number of significant risks. Generally, little public information exists about these companies, and we rely on the ability of OFS Advisor’s investment professionals to obtain adequate information to evaluate the potential returns from investing in these companies. If we are unable to uncover all material information about these companies, we may not make a fully informed investment decision, and we may lose money on our investments. Middle-market companies may have limited financial resources and may be unable to meet their obligations under their debt securities that we hold, which may be accompanied by a deterioration in the value of any collateral and a reduction in the likelihood of our realizing any guarantees we may have obtained in connection with our investment. In addition, such companies typically have shorter operating histories, narrower product lines and smaller market shares than larger businesses, which tend to render them more vulnerable to competitors’ actions and market conditions, as well as general economic downturns. Additionally, middle-market companies are more likely to depend on the management talents and efforts of a small group of persons. Therefore, the death, disability, resignation or termination of one or more of these persons could have a material adverse impact on our portfolio company and, in turn, on us. Middle-market companies also may be parties to litigation and may be engaged in rapidly changing businesses with products subject to a substantial risk of obsolescence. In addition, our

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

If the assets securing the loans that we make decrease in value, then we may lack sufficient collateral to cover losses.

We will at times take a security interest in the available assets of our portfolio companies, including the equity interests of their subsidiaries and, in some cases, the equity interests of our portfolio companies held by their shareholders. There is a risk that the collateral securing these types of loans may decrease in value over time, may be difficult to sell in a timely manner, may be difficult to appraise and may fluctuate in value based upon the success of the business and market conditions, including as a result of the inability of a portfolio company to raise additional capital. In some circumstances, our lien could be subordinated to claims of other creditors. Additionally, deterioration in a portfolio company's financial condition and prospects, including its inability to raise additional capital, may be accompanied by deterioration in the value of the collateral for these types of loans. Moreover, in the case of certain of our investments, we do not have a first lien position on the collateral. Consequently, the fact that a loan may be secured does not guarantee that we will receive principal and interest payments according to the loan's terms, or that we will be able to collect on the loan should we be forced to enforce our remedies.

Our equity ownership in a portfolio company may represent a control investment. Our ability to exit a control investment in a timely manner could result in a realized loss on the investment.

If we obtain a control investment in a portfolio company, our ability to divest ourselves from a debt or equity investment could be restricted due to illiquidity in a private stock, limited trading volume on a public company's stock, inside information on a company's performance, insider blackout periods, or other factors that could prohibit us from disposing of the investment as we would if it were not a control investment. Additionally, we may choose not to take certain actions to protect a debt investment in a control investment portfolio company. As a result, we could experience a decrease in the value of our portfolio company holdings and potentially incur a realized loss on the investment.

We may suffer a loss if a portfolio company defaults on a loan and the underlying collateral is not sufficient.

In the event of a default by a portfolio company on a secured loan, we will only have recourse to the assets collateralizing the loan. If the underlying collateral value is less than the loan amount, we will suffer a loss.

In the event of bankruptcy of a portfolio company, we may not have full recourse to its assets in order to satisfy our loan, or our loan may be subject to equitable subordination. In addition, certain of our loans are subordinate to other debt of the portfolio company. If a portfolio company defaults on our loan or on debt senior to our loan, or in the event of a portfolio company bankruptcy, our loan will be satisfied only after the senior debt receives payment. Where debt senior to our loan exists, the presence of intercreditor arrangements may limit our ability to amend our loan documents, assign our loans, accept prepayments, exercise our remedies (through “standstill” periods) and control decisions made in bankruptcy proceedings relating to the portfolio company. Bankruptcy and portfolio company litigation can significantly increase collection losses and the time needed for us to acquire the underlying collateral in the event of a default, during which time the collateral may decline in value, causing us to suffer losses.

If the value of collateral underlying our loan declines or interest rates increase during the term of our loan, a portfolio company may not be able to obtain the necessary funds to repay our loan at maturity through refinancing. Decreasing collateral value and/or increasing interest rates may hinder a portfolio company’s ability to refinance our loan because the underlying collateral cannot satisfy the debt service coverage requirements necessary to obtain new financing. If a borrower is unable to repay our loan at maturity, we could suffer a loss which may adversely impact our financial performance.

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

All of our assets are presently invested in illiquid securities, and a substantial portion of our investments in leveraged companies is subject to legal and other restrictions on resale or is otherwise less liquid than more broadly traded public securities. The illiquidity of these investments may make it difficult for us to sell such investments if the need arises. In addition, if we are required to liquidate all or a portion of our portfolio quickly, we may realize significantly less than the value at which we have previously recorded our investments. We may also face other restrictions on our ability to liquidate an investment in a portfolio company to the extent that we, OFS Advisor, OFSAM or any of its other affiliates have material nonpublic information regarding such portfolio company.

Price declines and illiquidity in the corporate debt markets may adversely affect the fair value of our portfolio investments, reducing our net asset value through increased net unrealized depreciation.

As a BDC, we are required to carry our investments at market value or, if no market value is ascertainable, at fair value as determined in good faith by our board of directors. As part of the valuation process, we may take into account the following types of factors, if relevant, in determining the fair value of our investments:

• a comparison of the portfolio company’s securities to publicly traded securities;

• the enterprise value of a portfolio company;

• the nature and realizable value of any collateral;

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

• the markets in which the portfolio company does business; and

• changes in the interest rate environment and the credit markets generally that may affect the price at which similar investments may be made in the future and other relevant factors.

When an external event such as a purchase transaction, public offering or subsequent equity sale occurs, we use the pricing indicated by the external event to corroborate our valuation. We record decreases in the market values or fair values of our investments as unrealized depreciation. Declines in prices and liquidity in the corporate debt markets may result in significant net unrealized depreciation in our portfolio. The effect of all of these factors on our portfolio may reduce our net asset value by increasing net unrealized depreciation in our portfolio. Depending on market conditions, we could incur substantial realized losses and may suffer additional unrealized losses in future periods, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

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

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

Our portfolio may be concentrated in a limited number of portfolio companies and industries, which will subject us to a risk of significant loss if any of these companies defaults on its obligations under any of its debt instruments or if there is a downturn in a particular industry.

Although we believe our portfolio is well-diversified across companies and industries, our portfolio is and may in the future be concentrated in a limited number of portfolio companies and industries. Beyond the asset diversification requirements associated with our qualification as a RIC under the Code, we do not have fixed guidelines for diversification. As a result, the aggregate returns we realize may be significantly adversely affected if a small number of investments perform poorly or if we need to write down the value of any one investment. Additionally, while we are not targeting any specific industries, our investments may be concentrated in relatively few industries. As a result, a downturn in any particular industry in which we are invested could also significantly impact the aggregate returns we realize.

We may hold the debt securities of leveraged companies that may, due to the significant volatility of such companies, enter into bankruptcy proceedings.

Although we generally do not expect to make investments in companies or securities that OFS Advisor determines to be distressed investments, we may hold debt securities of leveraged companies that may, due to the significant volatility of such companies, enter into bankruptcy proceedings or experience similar financial distress. The bankruptcy process has a number of significant inherent risks. Many events in a bankruptcy proceeding are the product of contested matters and adversary proceedings and are beyond the control of the creditors. A bankruptcy filing by an issuer may adversely and permanently affect the issuer. If the proceeding is converted to a liquidation, the value of the issuer may not equal the liquidation value that was believed to exist at the time of the investment. The duration of a bankruptcy proceeding is also difficult to predict, and a creditor's return on investment can be adversely affected by delays until the plan of reorganization or liquidation ultimately becomes effective. The administrative costs in connection with a bankruptcy proceeding are frequently high and would be paid out of the debtor's estate prior to any return to creditors. Because the standards for classification of claims under bankruptcy law are vague, our influence with respect to the class of securities or other obligations we own may be lost by increases in the number and amount of claims in the same class or by different classification and treatment. In the early stages of the bankruptcy process, it is often difficult to estimate the extent of, or even to identify, any contingent claims that might be made. In addition, certain claims that have priority by law (for example, claims for taxes) may be substantial.

Our failure to make follow-on investments in our portfolio companies could impair the value of our portfolio.

Following an initial investment in a portfolio company, we may make additional investments in that portfolio company as "follow-on" investments, in seeking to:

increase or maintain in whole or in part our position as a creditor or equity ownership percentage in a portfolio company;

exercise warrants, options or convertible securities that were acquired in the original or subsequent financing; or

preserve or enhance the value of our investment.

We have discretion to make follow-on investments, subject to the availability of capital resources. Failure on our part to make follow-on investments may, in some circumstances, jeopardize the continued viability of a portfolio company and our initial investment, or may result in a missed opportunity for us to increase our participation in a successful operation. Even if we have sufficient capital to make a desired follow-on investment, we may elect not to make a follow-on investment because we may not want to increase our level of risk, because we prefer other opportunities or because we are inhibited by compliance with BDC requirements or the desire to maintain our RIC status. Our ability to make follow-on investments may also be limited by OFS Advisor's allocation policy.

Because we generally do not hold controlling equity interests in our portfolio companies, we may not be able to exercise control over our portfolio companies or to prevent decisions by management of our portfolio companies that could decrease the value of our investments.

We generally do not hold controlling equity positions in our portfolio companies. For portfolio companies in which we do not hold a controlling equity interest, we are subject to the risk that a portfolio company may make business decisions with which we disagree, and that the management and/or shareholders of a portfolio company may take risks or otherwise act in ways that are adverse to our interests. Due to the lack of liquidity of the debt and equity investments that we typically hold in our portfolio companies, we may not be able to dispose of our investments in the event we disagree with the actions of a portfolio company and may therefore suffer a decrease in the value of our investments. As a result of the WM 2012 Credit Facility Amendments, as defined below, see "The Company — Our Investment in OFS Capital WM," we have substantial additional input into certain key management decisions with respect to OFS Capital WM's portfolio companies, including decisions with respect to amendments to or modifications of the investments in these entities, or noticing or waiving of defaults or accelerating portfolio loans. While the loan manager for OFS Capital WM is not required to follow our recommendations, if we make a recommendation with which the loan manager disagrees, the loan manager must at our direction commence a process to sell the applicable investment, subject to our right to control the negotiations for such sale and to suspend any such sales process.

Defaults by our portfolio companies will harm our operating results.

A portfolio company's failure to satisfy financial or operating covenants imposed by us or other lenders could lead to defaults and, potentially, termination of its loans and foreclosure on its assets. This could trigger cross-defaults under other agreements and jeopardize such portfolio company's ability to meet its obligations under the debt or equity securities that we hold. We may incur expenses to the extent necessary to seek recovery upon default or to negotiate new terms, which may include the waiver of certain financial covenants, with a defaulting portfolio company.

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

We have invested a substantial portion of our capital in senior secured, unitranche, second-lien and mezzanine loans issued by our portfolio companies. The portfolio companies may be permitted to incur, other debt that ranks equally with, or senior to, the debt securities in which we invest. By their terms, such debt instruments may provide that the holders are entitled to receive payment of interest or principal on or before the dates on which we are entitled to receive payments in respect of the debt securities in which we invest. Also, in the event of insolvency, liquidation, dissolution, reorganization or bankruptcy of a portfolio company, holders of debt instruments ranking senior to our investment in that portfolio company would typically be entitled to receive payment in full before we receive any distribution in respect of our investment. After repaying senior creditors, the portfolio company may not have any remaining assets to use for repaying its obligation to us. In the case of debt ranking equally with debt securities in which we invest, we would have to share any distributions on an equal and ratable basis with other creditors holding such debt in the event of an insolvency, liquidation, dissolution, reorganization or bankruptcy of the relevant portfolio company.

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

The rights we may have with respect to the collateral securing the loans we make to our portfolio companies with more senior debt outstanding may also be limited pursuant to the terms of one or more intercreditor agreements that

we enter into with the holders of such senior debt. Under a typical intercreditor agreement, at any time that obligations that have the benefit of the first-priority liens are outstanding, any of the following actions that may be taken in respect of the collateral will be at the direction of the holders of the obligations secured by the first-priority liens:

- the ability to cause the commencement of enforcement proceedings against the collateral;
- the ability to control the conduct of such proceedings;
- the approval of amendments to collateral documents;
- releases of liens on the collateral; and
- waivers of past defaults under collateral documents.

We may not have the ability to control or direct such actions, even if our rights are adversely affected.

We may also make unsecured loans to portfolio companies, meaning that such loans will not benefit from any interest in collateral of such companies. Liens on such portfolio companies' collateral, if any, will secure the portfolio company's obligations under its outstanding secured debt and may secure certain future debt that is permitted to be incurred by the portfolio company under its secured loan agreements. The holders of obligations secured by such liens will generally control the liquidation of, and be entitled to receive proceeds from, any realization of such collateral to repay their obligations in full before us. In addition, the value of such collateral in the event of liquidation will depend on market and economic conditions, the availability of buyers and other factors. There can be no assurance that the proceeds, if any, from sales of such collateral would be sufficient to satisfy our unsecured loan obligations after payment in full of all secured loan obligations. If such proceeds were not sufficient to repay the outstanding secured loan obligations, then our unsecured claims would rank equally with the unpaid portion of such secured creditors' claims against the portfolio company's remaining assets, if any.

If we make subordinated investments, the obligors or the portfolio companies may not generate sufficient cash flow to service their debt obligations to us.

We make subordinated investments that rank below other obligations of the obligor in right of payment. Subordinated investments are subject to greater risk of default than senior obligations as a result of adverse changes in the financial condition of the obligor or in general economic conditions. If we make a subordinated investment in a portfolio company, the portfolio company may be highly leveraged, and its relatively high debt-to-equity ratio may create increased risks that its operations might not generate sufficient cash flow to service all of its debt obligations.

The disposition of our investments may result in contingent liabilities.

A significant portion of our investments involve private securities. In connection with the disposition of an investment in private securities, we may be required to make representations about the business and financial affairs of the portfolio company typical of those made in connection with the sale of a business. We may also be required to indemnify the purchasers of such investment to the extent that any such representations turn out to be inaccurate, or with respect to potential liabilities. These arrangements may result in contingent liabilities that ultimately result in funding obligations that we must satisfy through our return of distributions previously made to us.

Our investments in the healthcare industry are subject to extensive government regulation, litigation risk and certain other risks particular to that industry.

We invest in companies in the healthcare industry that are subject to extensive regulation by the Food and Drug Administration, or the FDA, and to a lesser extent, other federal, state and other foreign agencies. If any of these portfolio companies fail to comply with applicable regulations, they could be subject to significant penalties and claims that could materially and adversely affect their operations. Portfolio companies that produce medical devices or drugs are subject to the expense, delay and uncertainty of the regulatory approval process for their products and, even if approved, these products may not be accepted in the marketplace. In addition, governmental budgetary constraints effecting the regulatory approval process, new laws, regulations or judicial interpretations of existing laws and regulations might adversely affect a portfolio company in this industry. Changes in healthcare or other laws and regulations applicable to the businesses of some of our portfolio companies may occur that could increase their compliance and other costs of doing business, require significant systems enhancements, or render their products or services less profitable or obsolete, any of which could have a material adverse effect on their results of operations. Portfolio companies in the healthcare industry may also have a limited number of suppliers of necessary components or a limited number of manufacturers for their products, and therefore face a risk of disruption to their manufacturing process if they are unable to find alternative suppliers when needed. Any of these factors could materially and adversely affect the operations of a portfolio company in the healthcare industry and, in turn, impair our ability to timely collect principal and interest payments owed to us and adversely affect the value of these portfolio companies.

Our base management fee may induce OFS Advisor to cause us to incur leverage.

Our base management fee is payable based upon our total assets, other than cash and cash equivalents but including assets purchased with borrowed amounts and including assets owned by any consolidated entity. This fee structure may encourage OFS Advisor to cause us to borrow money to finance additional investments. Under certain circumstances, the use of borrowed money may increase the likelihood of default, which would disfavor holders of our common stock. Given the subjective nature of the investment decisions made by OFS Advisor on our behalf, our board of directors may not be able to monitor this potential conflict of interest effectively.

Our incentive fee may induce OFS Advisor to make certain investments, including speculative investments.

The incentive fee payable by us to OFS Advisor may create an incentive for OFS Advisor to make investments on our behalf that are riskier or more speculative than would be the case in the absence of such compensation arrangement. The way in which the incentive fee payable to OFS Advisor is determined may encourage OFS Advisor to use leverage to increase the return on our investments. Under certain circumstances, the use of leverage may increase the likelihood of default, which would disfavor our shareholders.

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

We may invest, to the extent permitted by law, in the securities and instruments of other investment companies, including private funds, and, to the extent we so invest, will bear our ratable share of any such investment company's expenses, including management and performance fees. We will also remain obligated to pay management and incentive fees to OFS Advisor with respect to the assets invested in the securities and instruments of other investment companies. With respect to each of these investments, each of our shareholders will bear his or her share of the management and incentive fee of OFS Advisor as well as indirectly bearing the management and performance fees and other expenses of any investment companies in which we invest. For example, by virtue of our investment in OFS Capital WM, our shareholders indirectly incur management fees payable to the loan manager of the OFS Capital WM portfolio.

Our board of directors is charged with protecting our interests by monitoring how OFS Advisor addresses these and other conflicts of interests associated with its management services and compensation. While our board of directors is not expected to review or approve each borrowing or incurrence of leverage, our independent directors will periodically review OFS Advisor's services and fees. In connection with these reviews, our independent directors will consider whether our fees and expenses (including those related to leverage) remain appropriate.

OFS Advisor's liability is limited under the Investment Advisory Agreement, and we have agreed to indemnify OFS Advisor against certain liabilities, which may lead OFS Advisor to act in a riskier manner on our behalf than it would when acting for its own account.

Under the Investment Advisory Agreement, OFS Advisor will not assume any responsibility to us other than to render the services called for under that agreement, and it will not be responsible for any action of our board of directors in following or declining to follow OFS Advisor's advice or recommendations. Under the terms of the Investment Advisory Agreement, OFS Advisor and its affiliates' respective officers, directors, members, managers, shareholders and employees will not be liable to us, any subsidiary of ours, our directors, our shareholders or any subsidiary's shareholders or partners for acts or omissions performed in accordance with and pursuant to the Investment Advisory Agreement, except those resulting from acts constituting gross negligence, willful misconduct, bad faith or reckless disregard of such person's duties under the Investment Advisory Agreement. In addition, we have agreed to indemnify OFS Advisor and its affiliates' respective officers, directors, members, managers, shareholders and employees from and against any claims or liabilities, including reasonable legal fees and other expenses reasonably incurred, arising out of or in connection with our business and operations or any action taken or omitted on our behalf pursuant to authority granted by the Investment Advisory Agreement, except where attributable to gross negligence, willful misconduct, bad faith or reckless disregard of such person's duties under the Investment Advisory Agreement. These protections may lead OFS Advisor to act in a riskier manner when acting on our behalf than it would when acting for its own account.

We may be subject to additional risks if we engage in hedging transactions and/or invest in foreign securities.

The 1940 Act generally requires that 70% of our investments be in issuers each of whom is organized under the laws of, and has its principal place of business in, any state of the United States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands or any other possession of the United States. Our investment strategy does not presently contemplate investments in securities of non-U.S. companies. We expect that these investments would focus on the same junior debt securities investments that we make in U.S. middle-market companies and accordingly would be complementary to our overall strategy and enhance the diversity of our holdings. Investing in securities of emerging market issuers involves many risks, including economic, social, political, financial, tax and security conditions in the emerging market, potential inflationary economic environments, regulation by foreign governments, different accounting standards and political uncertainties. Economic, social, political, financial, tax and security conditions also could negatively affect the value of emerging market companies. These factors could include changes in the emerging market government's economic and fiscal policies, the possible imposition of, or changes in, currency exchange laws or other laws or restrictions applicable to the emerging market companies or investments in their securities and the possibility of fluctuations in the rate of exchange between currencies.

Engaging in either hedging transactions or investing in foreign securities would entail additional risks to our shareholders. We could, for example, use instruments such as interest rate swaps, caps, collars and floors and, if we were to invest in foreign securities, we could use instruments such as forward contracts or currency options and borrow under a credit facility in currencies selected to minimize our foreign currency exposure. In each such case, we generally would seek to hedge against fluctuations of the relative values of our portfolio positions from changes in market interest rates or currency exchange rates. Hedging against a decline in the values of our portfolio positions would not eliminate the possibility of fluctuations in the values of such positions or prevent losses if the values of the positions declined. However, such hedging could establish other positions designed to gain from those same developments, thereby offsetting the decline in the value of such portfolio positions. Such hedging transactions could also limit the opportunity for gain if the values of the underlying portfolio positions increased. Moreover, it might not be possible to hedge against an exchange rate or interest rate fluctuation that was so generally anticipated that we would not be able to enter into a hedging transaction at an acceptable price.

While we may enter into such transactions to seek to reduce currency exchange rate and interest rate risks, unanticipated changes in currency exchange rates or interest rates could result in poorer overall investment performance than if we had not engaged in any such hedging transactions. In addition, the degree of correlation between price movements of the instruments used in a hedging strategy and price movements in the portfolio positions being hedged could vary. Moreover, for a variety of reasons, we might not seek to establish a perfect correlation between the hedging instruments and the portfolio holdings being hedged. Any such imperfect correlation could prevent us from achieving the intended hedge and expose us to risk of loss. In addition, it might not be possible to hedge fully or perfectly against currency fluctuations affecting the value of securities denominated in non-U.S. currencies because the value of those securities would likely fluctuate as a result of factors not related to currency fluctuations.

We may not realize gains from our equity investments.

When we invest in senior secured, unitranche, second-lien and mezzanine loans, we may acquire warrants or other equity securities of portfolio companies as well. We also invest in equity securities directly. To the extent we hold equity investments, except as described below, we will attempt to dispose of them and realize gains upon our disposition of them. However, the equity interests we receive may not appreciate in value and may decline in value. As a result, we may not be able to realize gains from our equity interests, and any gains that we do realize on the disposition of any equity interests may not be sufficient to offset any other losses we experience. In the case of OFS Capital WM and SBIC I LP, our wholly-owned subsidiaries, we will not receive direct benefits from the sale of assets in their portfolios. Rather, our return on our investment in such assets will depend on the ability of OFS Capital WM's and SBIC I LP's portfolios to generate cash flow in excess of payments required, as appropriate, to be made to other parties under the terms of the OFS Capital WM Credit Facility documentation or the SBA debentures, and distribution of the excess to us.

Risks Related to Our Common Stock

There is a risk that shareholders may not receive distributions or that our distributions may not grow over time and a portion of our distributions may be a return of capital.

We have made distributions on a quarterly basis to our shareholders out of assets legally available for distribution. We cannot assure shareholders that we will achieve investment results that will allow us to make a specified level of cash distributions or year-to-year increases in cash distributions. Our ability to pay distributions might be adversely affected by the impact of one or more of the risk factors described in this annual report on Form 10-K. Due to the asset coverage test applicable to us under the 1940 Act as a BDC, we may be limited in our ability to make distributions.

When we make distributions, we will be required to determine the extent to which such distributions are paid out of current or accumulated earnings and profits. Distributions in excess of current and accumulated earnings and profits will be treated as a non-taxable return of capital to the extent of an investor's basis in our stock and, assuming that an investor holds our stock as a capital asset, thereafter as a capital gain. A return of capital is a return to shareholders of a portion of their original investment in us rather than income or capital gains. See "Item 1. Business - Material U.S. Federal Income Tax Considerations."

The market price of our common stock may fluctuate significantly.

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

- significant volatility in the market price and trading volume of securities of BDCs or other companies in our sector, which is not necessarily related to the operating performance of these companies;
- exclusion of our common stock from certain market indices, such as the Russell 2000 Financial Services Index, which could reduce the ability of certain investment funds to own our common stock and put short-term selling pressure on our common stock;
- changes in regulatory policies or tax guidelines, particularly with respect to RICs, SBICs or BDCs;
- loss of RIC or BDC status;
- failure of SBIC I LP to maintain its status as an SBIC;
- changes or perceived changes in earnings or variations in operating results;
- changes or perceived changes in the value of our portfolio of investments;
- changes in accounting guidelines governing valuation of our investments;
- any shortfall in revenue or net income or any increase in losses from levels expected by investors or securities analysts;

departure of OFS Advisor's, OFSC's or any of their affiliates' key personnel;
operating performance of companies comparable to us;
general economic trends and other external factors; and
loss of a major funding source.

Sales of substantial amounts of our common stock in the public market may have an adverse effect on the market price of our common stock.

The Delaware General Corporation Law, our certificate of incorporation and our bylaws contain provisions that may have the effect of discouraging a third party from making an acquisition proposal for us. We have also adopted measures that may make it difficult for a third party to obtain control of us, including provisions of our articles of incorporation dividing our board of directors into three classes with the term of one class expiring at each annual meeting of shareholders. These anti-takeover provisions may inhibit a change in control in circumstances that could give the holders of our common stock the opportunity to realize a premium over the market price of our common stock.

Certain provisions of the Delaware General Corporation Law and our certificate of incorporation and bylaws could deter takeover attempts and have an adverse impact on the price of our common stock.

The Delaware General Corporation Law, our certificate of incorporation and our bylaws contain provisions that may have the effect of discouraging a third party from making an acquisition proposal for us. We have also adopted measures that may make it difficult for a third party to obtain control of us, including provisions of our articles of incorporation dividing our board of directors into three classes with the term of one class expiring at each annual meeting of shareholders. These anti-takeover provisions may inhibit a change in control in circumstances that could give the holders of our common stock the opportunity to realize a premium over the market price of our common stock.

Our common stock may trade below its net asset value per share, which limits our ability to raise additional equity capital.

If our common stock is trading below its net asset value per share, we will generally not be able to issue additional shares of our common stock at its market price without first obtaining the approval for such issuance from our shareholders and our independent directors. Shares of BDCs, including shares of our common stock, have traded at discounts to their net asset values. As of December 31, 2014, our net asset value per share was \$14.24. The daily average closing price of our shares on the Nasdaq Global Market for the year ended December 31, 2014 was \$11.78. If our common stock trades below net asset value, the higher the cost of equity capital may result in it being

unattractive to raise new equity, which may limit our ability to grow. The risk of trading below net asset value is separate and distinct from the risk that our net asset value per share may decline. We cannot predict whether shares of our common stock will trade above, at or below our net asset value.

Item 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments

Not applicable.

Item 2. Properties

We do not own or lease any real estate or other physical properties material to our operation. Our headquarters are located at 10 S. Wacker Drive, Suite 2500, Chicago, IL, 60606, and are provided by OFS Services pursuant to the Administration Agreement. Additional operations are conducted from offices in New York, New York and Los Angeles, California, which are also provided by OFS Services pursuant to the Administration Agreement. We believe that our office facilities are suitable and adequate for our business as we contemplate continuing to conduct it.

Item 3. Legal Proceedings

We, OFS Advisor and OFS Services, are not currently subject to any material pending legal proceedings threatened against us as of December 31, 2014. From time to time, we may be a party to certain legal proceedings incidental to the normal course of our business including the enforcement of our rights under contracts with our portfolio companies. Furthermore, third parties may try to seek to impose liability on us in connection with the activities of our portfolio companies. While the outcome of these legal proceedings cannot be predicted with certainty, we do not expect that these proceedings will have a material effect upon our business, financial condition, results of operations or cash flows.

Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures

Not applicable.

PART II**Item 5. Market for Registrant's Common Equity, Related Shareholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities**

Our common stock is traded on the Nasdaq Global Select Market under the symbol "OFS." The following table sets forth the range of high and low sales prices of our common stock as reported on the Nasdaq Global Market and our net asset value per share as determined as of the last day of each quarter since our common stock began trading on the Nasdaq Global Market on November 8, 2012 through December 31, 2014:

Period	NAV (1)	Closing Price Range	
		High	Low
Fiscal 2014			
Fourth Quarter	\$ 14.24	\$ 12.45	\$ 11.26
Third Quarter	14.22	13.11	12.07
Second Quarter	14.17	13.00	12.30
First Quarter	14.45	13.37	11.92
Fiscal 2013			
Fourth Quarter	14.58	\$ 12.95	\$ 11.59
Third Quarter	14.46	12.66	11.66
Second Quarter	14.76	14.54	11.18
First Quarter	14.76	14.54	13.87
Fiscal 2012			
Fourth Quarter (2)	\$ 14.80	\$ 14.37	\$ 12.88

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

(2) Period from November 8, 2012 through December 31, 2012 (excludes IPO price of \$15.00).

The last reported sale price for our common stock on the Nasdaq Global Select Market on March 3, 2015 was \$12.01 per share. We were added to the NASDAQ Global Select Market beginning January 2, 2014. As of March 3 2015, there were two holders of record of the common stock, one of which was OFSAM. The other holder of record does not identify shareholders for whom shares are held beneficially in "nominee" or "street name."

Sales of Unregistered Securities

As part of the BDC Conversion, OFSAM was issued an aggregate of 2,912,024 shares of common stock in OFS Capital Corporation in exchange for its limited liability company interest in OFS Capital, LLC at an average estimated equivalent price of \$19.14 per share. These shares are not registered and, as a result, are restricted securities under the meaning of Rule 144 promulgated under the Securities Act and may not be sold in the absence of registration under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, unless an exemption from registration is available, including exemptions contained in Rule 144.

Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities

For the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012, we did not purchase any shares of our common stock in the open market.

Performance Graph

This graph compares the return on our common stock with that of the Standard & Poor's 500 Stock Index and the Russell 1000 Index and the SNL U.S. RICs Index, for the period from November 8, 2012, the date our common stock began trading on the Nasdaq Global Market, through December 31, 2014. The graph assumes that, on November 8, 2012, a person invested \$100 in our common stock, the Standard & Poor's 500 Stock Index, the Russell 1000 Index and the SNL U.S. RICs Index. The graph measures total shareholder return, which takes into account changes in stock price and assumes reinvestment of all dividends and distributions prior to any tax effect.

For the graph above, the Company has included the SNL U.S. RICs (Registered Investment Companies) Index as we believe the companies included in such index are more representative of the Company's line-of-business than the companies included in the Russell 1000. Given this is the first year that the SNL U.S. RICs Index is being presented, we have also included the Russell 1000 Index which was presented in the preceding year's Form 10-K.

The graph and other information furnished under this Part II Item 5 of this Form 10-K shall not be deemed to be "soliciting material" or to be "filed" with the SEC or subject to Regulation 14A or 14C, or to the liabilities of Section 18 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. The stock price performance included in the above graph is not necessarily indicative of future stock price performance.

Distributions

We are taxed as a RIC under the Code. Generally, a RIC is entitled to deduct dividends it pays to its shareholders from its income to determine "taxable income." Taxable income includes our taxable interest, dividend and fee income, and taxable net capital gains. Taxable income generally differs from net income for financial reporting purposes due to temporary and permanent differences in the recognition of income and expenses, and generally excludes net unrealized appreciation or depreciation, as gains or losses are not included in taxable income until they are realized. In addition, gains realized for financial reporting purposes may differ from gains included in taxable income as a result of our election to recognize gains using installment sale treatment, which generally result in the deferment of gains for tax purposes until notes or other amounts, including amounts held in escrow, received as consideration from the sale of investments are collected in cash. Taxable income includes non-cash income, such as changes in accrued and reinvested interest and dividends, which includes contractual PIK interest, and the amortization of discounts and fees. Cash collections of income resulting from contractual PIK interest or the amortization of discounts and fees generally occur upon the repayment of the loans or debt securities that include such items. Non-cash taxable income is reduced by non-cash expenses, such as realized losses and depreciation, and amortization expense.

Our board of directors maintains a variable dividend policy with the objective of distributing four quarterly distributions in an amount not less than 90-100% of our taxable quarterly income or potential annual income for a particular year. In addition, at the end of the year, we may also pay an additional special dividend, or fifth dividend, such that we may distribute approximately all of our annual taxable income in the year it was earned, while maintaining the option to spill over our excess taxable income.

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The following table summarizes our distributions declared and paid on all shares since inception to date:

Date Declared	Record Date	Payment Date	Amount	
			Per Share (2)	Total Amount
Fiscal 2014				
November 4, 2014	December 17, 2014	December 31, 2014	\$ 0.34	\$ 3,278
August 7, 2014	September 16, 2014	September 30, 2014	0.34	3,276
May 7, 2014	June 16, 2014	June 30, 2014	0.34	3,275
January 21, 2014	January 31, 2014	February 14, 2014	0.34	3,274
Fiscal 2013				
September 25, 2013	October 17, 2013	October 31, 2013	\$ 0.34	\$ 3,273
June 25, 2013	July 17, 2013	July 31, 2013	0.34	3,272
March 26, 2013	April 17, 2013	April 30, 2013	0.34	3,269
Fiscal 2012				
November 26, 2012 (1)	January 17, 2013	January 31, 2013	\$ 0.17	\$ 1,628

(1) Represented the dividend declared in the specified quarter, which, if prorated for the number of days remaining in the fourth quarter after the IPO in November 2012, would have been \$0.34 per share.

(2) The determination of the tax attributes of our distributions is made annually as of the end of our fiscal year based upon our taxable income for the full year and distributions paid for the full year. If the tax characteristics of these distributions were determined as of December 31, 2012 (for the period November 8, 2012 through December 31, 2012), March 31, 2013, June 30, 2013, September 30, 2013, December 31, 2013, March 31, 2014, June 30, 2014, September 30, 2014, and December 31, 2014, the Company estimated that approximately zero, \$0.18, \$0.19, \$0.18, zero, \$0.19, \$0.12, \$0.04, and \$0.11, respectively, would have represented a return of capital.

We may not be able to achieve operating results that will allow us to make distributions at a specific level or to increase the amount of these distributions from time to time. If we do not distribute a certain percentage of our income annually, we will suffer adverse tax consequences, including possible loss of our status as a regulated investment company. We cannot assure shareholders that they will receive any distributions at a particular level.

Distributions in excess of our current and accumulated earnings and profits generally are treated first as a return of capital to the extent of the shareholder's tax basis, and any remaining distributions is treated as a capital gain. The determination of the tax attributes of our distributions is made annually as of the end of our fiscal year based upon our taxable income for the full year and distributions paid for the full year; therefore, a determination made on a quarterly basis may not be representative of the tax attributes of our annual distributions to shareholders. For dividends and distributions paid during the year ended December 31, 2014, out of our approximately \$13.1 million of distributions,

approximately 66% represented ordinary income and 34% represented a return of capital.

Each year a statement on Form 1099-DIV identifying the source of the distribution (i.e., paid from ordinary income, paid from net capital gains on the sale of securities, and/or a return of paid-in-capital surplus, which is a nontaxable distribution) is mailed to our U.S. shareholders. To the extent our taxable earnings fall below the total amount of our distributions for that fiscal year, a portion of those distributions may be deemed a tax return of capital to our shareholders.

We maintain an “opt-out” dividend reinvestment plan for our common shareholders. As a result, if we declare a dividend, cash dividends are automatically reinvested in additional shares of our common stock unless the shareholder specifically “opts out” of the dividend reinvestment plan and chooses to receive cash dividends.

Item 6. Selected Consolidated Financial Data

The following selected financial and other data for the year ended December 31, 2014 are derived from our consolidated financial statements that have been audited by BDO USA, LLP, our independent auditors. Selected financial and other data for the year ended December 31, 2013, the period November 8, 2012 through December 31, 2012, the period January 1, 2012 through November 7, 2012, and the years ended December 31, 2011 and 2010 are derived from our consolidated financial statements that have been audited by McGladrey LLP, previously our independent auditors. The data should be read in conjunction with our consolidated financial statements and notes thereto and “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations,” which are included in this annual report on Form 10-K.

	Post-IPO as a Business Development Company		Pre-IPO Prior to becoming a Business Development Company				
	For the Years Ended December 31,		For the Period November 8, 2012 through December 31,	For the Period January 1, 2012 through November 7,	For the Years Ended December 31,		
	2014	2013	2012	2012	2012 (1)	2011	2010
Statement of Operations Data:							
Total investment income	\$22,820	\$17,070	\$2,593	\$10,839	\$13,432	\$1,772	\$10,438
Total expenses	13,685	11,352	1,932	7,405	9,337	2,635	7,466
Net investment income (expenses)	9,135	5,718	661	3,434	4,095	(863)	2,972
Net realized gain (loss) on non-control/non-affiliate investments	199	87	-	(1,112)	(1,112)	-	-
Net realized gain on affiliate investment	28	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net realized loss on control investment	(3,586)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Realized gain from Tamarix Acquisitions	-	2,742	-	-	-	-	-
Net change in unrealized appreciation/depreciation on non-control/non-affiliate investments	534	367	(222)	161	(61)	(156)	19
Net change in unrealized appreciation/depreciation on affiliate investments	1,880	511	(41)	-	(41)	-	-
Net change in unrealized depreciation on control investment	1,750	(1,750)	-	-	-	-	-
Other income (loss) prior to becoming a business development company	-	-	-	3,113	3,113	(1,168)	2,248
Cumulative effect of accounting change	-	-	(348)	570	222	-	-
Extraordinary gain (loss)	-	-	873	(873)	-	-	-
Net increase (decrease) in net assets resulting from operations	9,940	7,675	923	5,293	6,216	(2,187)	5,239
Per share data:							
Net asset value	\$14.24	\$14.58	\$14.80	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Net investment income	0.95	0.59	0.07	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Net realized gain on non-control/non-affiliate investments	0.02	0.01	-	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Net realized gain on affiliate investment	-	-	-	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	(0.37)	-	-	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

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Net realized loss on control investment									
Realized gain from Tamarix Acquisitions	-	0.29	-	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Net change in unrealized appreciation/depreciation on non-control/non-affiliate investments	0.05	0.04	(0.02)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Net change in unrealized appreciation/depreciation on affiliate investments	0.19	0.05	-	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Net change in unrealized depreciation on control investment	0.18	(0.18)	-	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Net increase in net assets resulting from operations	1.03	0.80	0.10	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Dividends and distributions declared (4)	1.36	1.02	0.17	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Balance sheet data at period end:									
Investments, at fair value/book value	\$ 312,234	\$ 237,919	\$ 232,199	N/A	\$ 232,199	\$ 59,379	\$ 150,477		
Cash and cash equivalents	12,447	28,569	8,270	N/A	8,270	814	942		
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	-	450	623	N/A	623	-	-		
Other assets	16,795	12,149	4,457	N/A	4,457	4,721	2,651		
Total assets	341,476	279,087	245,549	N/A	245,549	64,914	154,070		
Debt	199,907	134,955	99,224	N/A	99,224	-	81,351		
Total liabilities	204,005	138,709	103,750	N/A	103,750	10,195	84,548		
Total net assets/member's equity	137,471	140,378	141,799	N/A	141,799	54,719	69,522		
Other data (unaudited):									
Weighted average annualized yield on income producing investments at fair value (2)	9.56	% 8.53	% N/A	N/A	7.64	% 8.41	% 7.56	%	
Number of portfolio companies at period end (3)	62	58	59	N/A	59	51	38		

(1) The consolidated statement of operations for the year ended December 31, 2012 included the Company's Pre-IPO and Post-IPO operations during 2012.

Weighted average annualized yield on income producing investments at fair value for the year ended December 31, 2011 and 2010 gives pro forma effect to OFS Capital's consolidation of OFS Capital WM as a result of the WM 2012 Credit Facility Amendments, as if the consolidation took place at December 31, 2011 and 2010,

(2) respectively. Weighted average annualized yield on income producing investments at fair value for the year ended December 31, 2010 also gives effect to the sale accounting adjustment related to OFS Capital's sale of its loan portfolio to OFS Capital WM on September 28, 2010, as if the accounting adjustment took place at December 31, 2010.

The number of portfolio companies at December 31, 2011 and 2010 gives pro forma effect to OFS Capital's

(3) consolidation of OFS Capital WM as a result of the WM 2012 Credit Facility Amendments, as if the consolidation took place at December 31, 2011 and 2010, respectively.

If the tax characteristics of these distributions were determined as of December 31, 2014, 2013, and 2012 (for the period November 8, 2012 through December 31, 2012), the Company estimated that approximately \$0.46, \$0.34, and zero, out of the distributions of \$1.36, \$1.02, and \$0.17, respectively, represented return of capital, as of (4) December 31, 2014, 2013, and 2012, respectively.

- our ability to maintain or develop referral relationships;
- the administration of OFS Capital WM's portfolio by an unaffiliated loan manager;
- our ability to replicate historical results;
- the ability of OFS Advisor to identify, invest in and monitor companies that meet our investment criteria;
- actual and potential conflicts of interest with OFS Advisor and other affiliates of OFSAM;
- constraint on investment due to access to material nonpublic information;
- restrictions on our ability to enter into transactions with our affiliates;
- limitations on the amount of SBA-guaranteed debentures that may be issued by an SBIC;
- Our ability to comply with SBA regulations and requirements;
- the use of borrowed money to finance a portion of our investments;
- competition for investment opportunities;
- our ability to qualify and maintain our qualification as a RIC and as a BDC;
- the ability of SBIC I LP, OFS Capital WM and any other portfolio companies to make distributions enabling us to meet RIC requirements;
- our ability to raise capital as a BDC;
- the timing, form and amount of any distributions from our portfolio companies;
- the impact of a protracted decline in the liquidity of credit markets on our business;

the general economy and its impact on the industries in which we invest;

uncertain valuations of our portfolio investments; and

the effect of new or modified laws or regulations governing our operations.

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 annual report on Form 10-K should not be regarded as a representation by us that our plans and objectives will be achieved. These risks and uncertainties include, among others, those described or identified in “Item 1A. Risk Factors” in this annual report on Form 10-K. You should not place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements, which apply only as of the date of this annual report on Form 10-K.

We have based the forward-looking statements on information available to us on the date of this annual report on Form 10-K. Except as required by the federal securities laws, we undertake no obligation to revise or update any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise. You are advised to consult any additional disclosures that we may make directly to you or through reports that we in the future may file with the SEC, including annual reports on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q and current reports on Form 8-K. The forward-looking statements and projections contained in this annual report on Form 10-K are excluded from the safe harbor protection provided by Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended.

The following analysis of our financial condition and results of operations should be read in conjunction with our consolidated financial statements and the related notes thereto contained elsewhere in this annual report on Form 10-K.

Overview

We are an externally managed, closed-end, non-diversified management investment company. Our investment objective is to provide our shareholders with both current income and capital appreciation primarily through debt investments and, to a lesser extent, equity investments. Our investment strategy focuses primarily on investments in middle-market companies in the United States. We use the term “middle-market” to refer to companies that may exhibit one or more of the following characteristics: number of employees between 150 and 2,000; revenues between \$15 million and \$300 million; annual earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization, or EBITDA, between \$3 million and \$50 million; generally, private companies owned by private equity firms or owners/operators; and enterprise value between \$10 million and \$500 million. For additional information about how we define the middle-market, see “General—Investment Criteria/Guidelines.”

As of December 31, 2014, our investment portfolio consisted of outstanding loans of approximately \$301.3 million in aggregate principal amount in 61 portfolio companies, of which \$177.8 million in aggregate principal amount was held by SBIC I LP, our wholly-owned SBIC subsidiary, in 25 portfolio companies, as well as equity investments of approximately \$18.0 million, at fair value, held by SBIC I LP. As of December 31, 2014, 77% of our investment portfolio was comprised of senior secured loans, 17% of subordinated loans and 6% of equity investments, at fair value.

Our investment strategy focuses primarily on middle-market companies in the United States, including senior secured loans, which includes first-lien, second-lien and unitranche loans, as well as subordinated loans, and, to a lesser extent, warrants and other minority equity securities. We also may invest up to 30% of our portfolio in opportunistic investments of non-eligible portfolio companies. Specifically, as part of this 30% basket, we may consider investments in investment funds that are operating pursuant to certain exceptions to the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended, or the 1940 Act, and in advisers to similar investment funds, as well as in debt of middle-market companies located outside of the United States and debt and equity of public companies that do not meet the definition of eligible portfolio companies because their market capitalization of publicly traded equity securities exceeds the levels provided for in the 1940 Act.

Our investment strategy includes SBIC I LP, which received an SBIC license from the SBA in May 2012. On December 4, 2013, we received approval from the SBA to acquire all of the limited partnership interests in SBIC I LP and all of the ownership interests of its general partner, SBIC I GP, that were owned or subscribed for by other persons. We acquired the interests on December 4, 2013, which resulted in SBIC I LP becoming a wholly-owned subsidiary. The transaction was finalized in January 2014. The SBIC license allows SBIC I LP to receive SBA-guaranteed debenture funding, subject to the issuance of a leverage commitment by the SBA and other customary procedures. SBA leverage funding is subject to SBIC I LP's payment of certain fees to the SBA, and the ability of SBIC I LP to draw on the commitment is subject to its compliance with SBA regulations and policies, including an audit by the SBA. For additional information regarding the regulation of SBIC I LP, see “- Regulation—Small Business Investment Company Regulations.”

On November 26, 2013, we received an exemptive order from the SEC to permit us to exclude the debt of SBIC I LP guaranteed by the SBA from the definition of senior securities in the statutory 200% asset coverage ratio under the 1940 Act, allowing for greater capital deployment.

Our investment activities are managed by OFS Advisor, and supervised by our board of directors, a majority of whom are independent of us, OFS Advisor and its affiliates. Under the Investment Advisory Agreement between us and OFS Advisor, we have agreed to pay OFS Advisor an annual base management fee based on the average value of our total assets (other than cash and cash equivalents but including assets purchased with borrowed amounts and including assets owned by any consolidated entity), adjusted for any share issuances or repurchases during the quarter, as well as an incentive fee based on our investment performance. We have elected to exclude from the base management fee calculation any base management fee that would be owed in respect of the intangible asset and goodwill resulting from our acquisitions of the remaining ownership interests in SBIC I LP and SBIC I GP on December 4, 2013. We

have also entered into an Administration Agreement with OFS Services, our Administrator. Under our Administration Agreement, we have agreed to reimburse OFS Services for our allocable portion (subject to policies reviewed and approved by our independent directors) of overhead and other expenses incurred by OFS Services in performing its obligations under the Administration Agreement.

As a BDC, we must not acquire any assets other than “qualifying assets” specified in the 1940 Act unless, at the time the acquisition is made, at least 70% of our total assets are qualifying assets (with certain limited exceptions). Qualifying assets include investments in “eligible portfolio companies.” Under the relevant SEC rules, the term “eligible portfolio company” includes all private companies, companies whose securities are not listed on a national securities exchange, and certain public companies that have listed their securities on a national securities exchange and have a market capitalization of less than \$250 million, in each case organized in the United States.

We are permitted to borrow money from time to time within the levels permitted by the 1940 Act (which generally allows us to incur leverage for up to 50% of our asset base). We may borrow money when the terms and conditions available are favorable to do so and are aligned with our investment strategy and portfolio composition. The use of borrowed funds or the proceeds of preferred stock to make investments would have its own specific benefits and risks, and all of the costs of borrowing funds or issuing preferred stock would be borne by holders of our common stock.

We have elected to be treated for tax purposes as a regulated investment company, or RIC, under Subchapter M of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, or the Code. To qualify as a RIC, we must, among other things, meet certain source-of-income and assets diversification requirements. Pursuant to these elections, we generally will not have to pay corporate-level taxes on any income we distribute to our shareholders.

Recent Developments and Other Factors Affecting Comparability

BDC Conversion. On November 7, 2012, OFS Capital, LLC converted into a Delaware corporation, OFS Capital Corporation, and the outstanding limited liability company interest in OFS Capital, LLC was converted into 2,912,024 shares of common stock in OFS Capital Corporation. As part of the BDC Conversion, OFSAM was issued an aggregate of 2,912,024 shares of common stock in OFS Capital Corporation in exchange for its limited liability company interest in OFS Capital, LLC at an average estimated equivalent price of \$19.14 per share.

Transactions with SBIC I LP prior to our IPO. Prior to May 10, 2012, we were deemed to be the primary beneficiary of SBIC I LP and, therefore, in accordance with Accounting Standards Codification Topic 810, or ASC Topic 810, the financial statements of SBIC I LP were consolidated with ours. On May 10, 2012, as a result of SBIC I LP's receipt of an SBIC license, we became a 68.4% limited partner in SBIC I LP and were deemed, under the applicable accounting literature, to continue to hold a controlling financial interest in SBIC I LP, as described more fully in our consolidated financial statements. Accordingly, we continued to consolidate the financial statements of SBIC I LP with ours at June 30, 2012. On July 27, 2012, however, SBIC I LP repaid its loans together with accrued interest due to us in an aggregate amount of approximately \$16.6 million, and the three investment professionals of SBIC I GP resigned from our affiliated entity. As a result, effective as of July 27, 2012, we deconsolidated SBIC I LP's financial statements from our own, and accounted for our investment in SBIC I LP under the equity method of accounting ("Tamarix Deconsolidation"). From November 8, 2012, upon the completion of our IPO, until our acquisitions of the remaining ownership interests in SBIC I LP and SBIC I GP on December 4, 2013, we accounted for our equity investment in SBIC I LP at fair value.

Acquisition of SBIC I LP & SBIC I GP Interests. On December 4, 2013, we purchased the remaining limited partnership interests in SBIC I LP ("SBIC I LP Acquisition"), making SBIC I LP a wholly owned subsidiary of OFS Capital. On December 4, 2013, OFS Capital also acquired all of the remaining membership interests in SBIC I GP ("SBIC I GP Acquisition"). The SBIC I LP Acquisition and SBIC I GP Acquisition are referred to collectively as the "SBIC Acquisitions", or "Tamarix Acquisitions" (see Note 4 of our December 31, 2014 consolidated financial statements for more details). The transaction was finalized in January 2014. Upon the Tamarix Acquisitions, on December 4, 2013, we again consolidated the financial statements of both SBIC I LP and SBIC I GP into our financial statements.

WM 2012, 2013, and 2014 Credit Facility Amendments. Prior to the WM 2012 Credit Facility Amendments completed in March 2012, under generally accepted accounting principles, we did not consolidate OFS Capital WM's financial statements into our financial statements, as we determined in accordance with ASC Topic 810 that, despite our owning 100% of the equity interests of OFS Capital WM, the loan manager was the primary beneficiary of OFS Capital WM. Therefore, prior to March 30, 2012, we recorded our equity interest in OFS Capital WM in our financial statements but did not consolidate OFS Capital WM's financial statements with our own.

As a result of the WM 2012 Credit Facility Amendments, OFS Capital succeeded the loan manager to the controlling financial interest in OFS Capital WM. In light of this and other factors, we have consolidated the financial statements of OFS Capital WM into our financial statements as of March 30, 2012. The WM 2012 Credit Facility Amendments were entered into in light of OFS Capital WM having made investments which utilized the substantial majority of its borrowing capacity under the OFS Capital WM Facility. Accordingly, it was determined that the management of an existing portfolio of investment assets, as opposed to buying and originating activities, would constitute the activities that most significantly impact OFS Capital WM's economic performance.

On January 22, 2013, the OFS Capital WM Credit Facility was amended, pursuant to which the Class B Facility, which had no outstanding borrowings, was terminated. As a result, the OFS Capital WM Credit Facility commitment was reduced from \$180.0 million to \$135.0 million.

On November 22, 2013, the OFS Capital WM Credit Facility was further amended. Pursuant to the amendment, (1) the loan with Wells Fargo was extended to December 31, 2018; (2) the reinvestment period for the Wells Fargo loan was extended to December 31, 2015; (3) the accrued interest rate on outstanding Class A loans was reduced to the London Interbank Offered Rate ("LIBOR") plus 2.50% per annum, and (4) the advance rate on borrowings was increased from 65% to 70%. In connection with the amendment, OFS Capital WM incurred financing costs of approximately \$1.2 million.

On January 17, 2014, the OFS Capital WM Credit Facility was further amended, pursuant to which the calculation of the borrowing base was adjusted and the minimum equity requirement was lowered from \$65.0 million to \$50.0 million, resulting in additional liquidity for the Company. No financing costs were incurred in connection with this amendment.

On July 24, 2014, the OFS Capital WM Credit Facility was further amended, pursuant to which the calculation of the borrowing base was adjusted and the minimum equity requirement was lowered from \$50.0 million to \$35.0 million, resulting in additional liquidity for the Company. In addition, the maximum facility was reduced from \$135.0 million to \$125.0 million. No financing costs were incurred in connection with this amendment.

On November 18, 2014, OFS Capital WM elected to further reduce the maximum facility on the OFS Capital WM Credit Facility from \$125.0 million to \$100.0 million. No financing costs were incurred in connection with this facility reduction.

Critical Accounting Policies

The preparation of financial statements and related disclosures in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, and revenues and expenses during the periods reported. Actual results could materially differ from those estimates. We have identified the following items as critical accounting policies:

Valuation of Portfolio Investments.

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

Our investments are carried at fair value in accordance with the 1940 Act and ASC Topic 820. At December 31, 2014, approximately 91% of our total assets represented investments in portfolio companies that are valued at fair value by our board of directors. Value, as defined in Section 2(a)(41) of the 1940 Act, is (i) the market price for those securities for which a market quotation is readily available and (ii) for all other securities and assets, fair value as determined in good faith by the board of directors. Our debt and equity securities are primarily comprised of investments in middle market companies whose securities are not publicly traded. Our investments in these portfolio companies are generally considered Level 3 assets under ASC Topic 820 because the inputs used to value the investments are generally unobservable. As such, we value substantially all of our investments at fair value as determined in good faith by our board of directors pursuant to a consistent valuation policy in accordance with the provisions of ASC Topic 820 and the 1940 Act. Due to the inherent uncertainty in determining the fair value of investments that do not have a readily available market value, the fair value of our investments determined in good faith by our board of directors may differ significantly from the value that would have been used had a readily available market existed for such investments, and the differences could be material.

Our policies relating to the valuation of our portfolio investments are as follows:

Investments for which sufficient market quotations are readily available are valued at such market quotations. We may also obtain indicative prices with respect to certain of our investments from pricing services or brokers or dealers in order to value such investments. There is not a readily available market value for many of our investments; those debt and equity securities that are not publicly traded or whose market prices are not readily available are valued at fair value as determined in good faith by the board of directors. We value such investments at fair value as determined in good faith by our board of directors using a documented valuation policy and a consistently applied valuation process. Our valuation of each of our assets for which sufficient market quotations are not readily available is reviewed by one or more independent third-party valuation firms at least once every 12 months.

Our board of directors is ultimately and solely responsible for determining the fair value of the portfolio investments that are not publicly traded, whose market prices are not readily available on a quarterly basis or any other situation where portfolio investments require a fair value determination.

With respect to investments for which sufficient market quotations are not readily available or for which no or an insufficient number of indicative prices from pricing services or brokers or dealers have been received, our board of directors undertakes, on a quarterly basis, unless otherwise noted, a multi-step valuation process, as described below:

For each debt investment, a basic credit rating review process is completed. The risk rating on every credit facility is reviewed and either reaffirmed or revised by the Advisor Investment Committee. This process establishes base information for the quarterly valuation process.

Each portfolio company or investment is valued by an investment professional.

The preliminary valuations are documented and are then submitted to the Advisor Investment Committee for ratification.

Third-party valuation firm(s) are engaged to provide valuation services as requested, by reviewing the preliminary valuations of the Advisor Investment Committee. The Advisor Investment Committee's preliminary fair value conclusions on each of our assets, for which sufficient market quotations are not readily available are reviewed and assessed by a third-party valuation firm at least once in every 12-month period, and more often as determined by the audit committee of our board of directors or required by our valuation policy. Such valuation assessment may be in the form of positive assurance, range of values or other valuation method based on the discretion of our board of directors.

The audit committee of our board of directors reviews the preliminary valuations of the Advisor Investment Committee and independent valuation firms, and, if appropriate, recommends the approval of the valuations by the board of directors.

Our board of directors discusses valuations and determines the fair value of each investment in the portfolio in good faith based on the input of OFS Advisor, the audit committee, and where appropriate, the respective independent valuation firms.

The types of factors that we may take into account in fair value pricing our investments include, as relevant, the nature and realizable value of any collateral, the portfolio company's ability to make payments and its earnings and cash flows, the markets in which the portfolio company does business, comparison to publicly traded securities and other relevant factors.

Determination of fair value involves subjective judgments and estimates. Accordingly, the notes to our financial statements will express the uncertainty with respect to the possible effect of such valuations, and any change in such valuations, on our financial statements.

Revenue Recognition. Our revenue recognition policies are as follows:

Interest Income: Interest income is accrued based upon the outstanding principal amount and contractual interest terms of the debt investments. Recognized interest income, if payable monthly or quarterly, is reflected as interest receivable until collected. Recognized interest income that is instead added to the principal balance and generally becomes due at maturity or at some other stipulated date ("PIK interest") is reflected in the investment account. We accrue interest income until certain events take place, which may place a loan into a non-accrual status (see below). We will not accrue PIK interest if the portfolio company valuation indicates that the PIK interest is not collectible. Loan origination fees, OID, market discount or premium, and loan amendment fees (collectively, "net loan origination fees") are capitalized, and we accrete or amortize such amounts on a straight-line basis over the life of the loan as additional interest income. When we receive a loan principal payment, the OID related to the paid principal is accelerated and recognized in interest income. This method is not materially different than the effective interest rate method. Unamortized OID is reflected in the investment account and unamortized loan amendment fees are reflected as deferred loan fee revenue. All other interest income is recorded into income when earned. Further, in connection with our debt investments, we will sometimes receive warrants or similar no cost equity-related securities ("Warrants"). We determine the cost basis of Warrants based upon their respective fair values on the date of receipt in proportion to the total fair value of the debt and Warrants received. Any resulting difference between the face amount of the debt and its recorded fair value resulting from the assignment of value to the Warrants is treated as OID, and accreted into interest income as described above.

As of December 31, 2014 and 2013, unamortized discounts and origination fees on debt investments amounted to \$3.7 million and \$3.1 million, respectively. For the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012, we recognized net loan origination fee income of \$1.5 million, \$1.5 million, and \$1.0 million, respectively. For the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012, we recognized PIK interest income in the amount of \$664 thousand, \$37 thousand, and \$193 thousand, respectively. To maintain its status as a RIC, we include non-cash interest income (and non-cash dividend income described below) in the amounts that must be paid out to our shareholders in the form of distributions.

Dividend Income: Dividend income on common stock, generally payable in cash, is recorded at the time dividends are declared or at the point an obligation exists for the portfolio company to make a distribution supported by tax-basis earnings and profits. Dividend income on preferred equity is accrued as earned. Such dividends on preferred equity securities could be payable in cash or in additional preferred securities and are generally not payable unless declared or upon liquidation. Declared dividends payable in cash are reflected as dividend receivables until collected. Dividends payable in additional preferred securities or contractually earned but not declared are reflected in the investment account. We stop accruing dividends on our preferred equity securities when it is determined that the dividend is not collectible. We assess the collectability of the dividends based on factors including the fair value of the preferred equity security as well as the valuation of the portfolio company's enterprise value. During the year ended December 31, 2014, we recognized preferred dividend income of \$570 thousand, of which \$445 thousand was contractually earned but not declared. For the year ended December 31, 2013 and 2012, we recognized preferred dividend income of \$8 thousand and \$69 thousand, respectively. In addition, we did not recognize any common stock dividend income during 2014, 2013 and 2012.

Fee Income: We may generate revenue in the form of commitment, structuring or due diligence fees, fees for providing managerial assistance and consulting fees. Such revenue is recognized as the related services are rendered and amounted to \$914 thousand, \$135 thousand, and \$37 thousand, for the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012, respectively.

Other Income: Investment transactions are accounted for on a trade-date basis. Realized gains or losses on investments are measured by the difference between the net proceeds from the disposition and the cost basis of investment, without regard to unrealized gains or losses previously recognized. Distribution of earnings from portfolio companies are evaluated to determine if the distribution is income or return of capital.

Investments are recorded at fair value. Our board of directors determines the fair value of our portfolio investments. After recording all appropriate interest and dividend income, some of which is reflected in the investment account as described above, we report changes in fair value of investments that are measured at fair value as a component of the net changes in unrealized appreciation/depreciation on investments in the consolidated statements of operations.

Non-accrual loans: Loans on which the accrual of interest income has been discontinued are designated as non-accrual loans, and non-accrual loans are further designated to be accounted for under either a non-accrual cash method or a non-accrual cost recovery method. Loans are generally placed on non-accrual status when a loan either: (i) is delinquent for 90 days or more on principal or interest based on contractual terms of the loan (unless well secured and in the process of collection), or (ii) in the opinion of management, there is reasonable doubt about the collectability. When loans are placed on non-accrual status, all interest previously accrued but not collected, other than PIK interest that has already been contractually added to the principal balance, is reversed against current period interest income. Interest payments received on non-accrual loans may be recognized as income or applied to principal depending upon management's judgment. Interest accruals are resumed on non-accrual loans only when they are brought current with respect to interest and principal and when, in the judgment of management, the loans are estimated to be fully collectible as to all principal and interest. We had one non-accrual loan at December 31, 2014 and 2013, which was accounted for as of December 31, 2014 as a non-accrual cash method loan. The loan had an aggregate fair value of \$801 thousand and \$1.1 million at December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively.

Principles of consolidation.

Our December 31, 2014 consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the OFS Capital and its wholly owned subsidiaries, OFS Capital WM, OFS Funding, LLC, SBIC I LP and SBIC I GP. We consolidate an affiliated subsidiary if we own more than 50 percent of the subsidiary's equity and holds the controlling financial interest in such subsidiary. We also consolidate a variable interest entity ("VIE") if we are the primary beneficiary in the VIE. Effective March 30, 2012, we consolidated the financial statements of OFS Capital WM into our own. Effective July 27, 2012, we deconsolidated the financial statements of SBIC I LP from our own. Effective December 4, 2013, we consolidated the financial statements of SBIC I LP and SBIC I GP into our own. See "Item 8 – Financial Statements and Supplementary Data – Note 3 and Note 4" for more detailed information.

Portfolio Composition and Investment Activity

Portfolio Composition

The total fair value of our investments was approximately \$312.2 million at December 31, 2014 and approximately \$237.9 million at December 31, 2013. Our investment portfolio as of December 31, 2014 consisted of outstanding loans to 61 portfolio companies, totaling approximately \$301.3 million in aggregate principal amount (including SBIC I LP's approximately \$177.8 million in loans to 25 portfolio companies), of which 83% were senior secured loans and 17% were subordinated loans, as well as SBIC I LP's approximately \$18.0 million in equity investments, at fair value, in 15 portfolio companies in which it also held debt investments and one portfolio company in which it solely held an equity investment. Our investment portfolio encompassed a broad range of geographical regions within the United States and industries. As of December 31, 2014, we had unfunded commitments of \$7.8 million to six portfolio companies, all of which were commitments of SBIC I LP. As of December 31, 2013, we had unfunded commitments

of \$4.8 million to three portfolio companies, two of which were commitments of SBIC I LP and one was a commitment of OFS Capital WM.

Investment Activity

For the year ended December 31, 2014, we closed new debt investments with 19 companies with an aggregate principal balance of \$151.6 million and made follow-on debt investments of approximately \$5.6 million in five existing portfolio companies, including an additional funding of \$0.3 million under a delayed draw senior term loan facility. In addition, for the year ended December 31, 2014, we purchased new equity interests totaling approximately \$6.1 million in four portfolio companies, made follow-on equity investments of approximately \$0.5 million in two existing portfolio companies, and received warrants and LLC membership interest in connection with three new debt investment valued at approximately \$1.1 million in total.

For the year ended December 31, 2014, we received approximately \$79.6 million in proceeds from principal payments on debt investments, which included \$2.9 million of principal payment received in connection with an investment restructuring in December 2014 (see below for more details).

For the year ended December 31, 2014, we sold two debt investments for approximately \$12.2 million, of which approximately \$7.2 million was settled in January 2015. In addition, in January 2014, we received proceeds of approximately \$4.5 million for a debt investment we sold in 2013.

On December 17, 2014, we restructured our investments in Tangible Software, Inc. (“Tangible”), a portfolio company in which we held a controlling interest prior to the restructuring (“Tangible Restructuring”). As a result of the restructuring, we received a cash payment of approximately \$2.9 million, a new note with a fair value of approximately \$2.5 million on the restructuring date, and a minority share of common stock in Tangible valued at zero on the restructuring date. In connection with the Tangible Restructuring, we recognized a realized loss of approximately \$3.6 million. The post-restructured debt investment was deemed an accrual loan as of December 31, 2014 and categorized as an affiliate investment on our December 31, 2014 consolidated schedule of investments.

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	Cost	Fair Value	Cost	Fair Value
	(Dollar amounts in thousands)			
Senior Secured				
Performing	\$241,863	\$240,948	\$222,564	\$220,495
Non-Accrual	3,988	801	3,988	1,051
Subordinated				
Performing	52,337	52,453	9,009	9,008
Non-Accrual	-	-	-	-
Equity Investments	15,385	18,032	7,862	7,365
Total	\$313,573	\$312,234	\$243,423	\$237,919

At December 31, 2014 and 2013, we had one non-accrual loan with a fair value of approximately \$0.8 million and \$1.1 million, respectively.

As of December 31, 2014 and 2013, the weighted average yield to fair value of our debt investments was approximately 9.56% and 8.53%, respectively. Throughout this document, the weighted average yield on debt investments at fair value is computed as (a) total annual stated interest on accruing loans plus the annualized accretion of OID and amortization of deferred loan fees divided by (b) total debt investments at fair value excluding assets on non-accrual basis. The weighted average yield on debt investments at fair value is computed as of the balance sheet date.

As of December 31, 2014 and 2013, floating rate loans comprised 73% and 85% of our debt investment portfolio, respectively, and fixed rate loans comprised 27% and 15% of our debt investment portfolio, respectively, as a percent of fair value.

Our level of investment activity may vary substantially from period to period depending on various factors, including, but not limited to, the amount of debt and equity capital available to middle market companies, the level of merger and acquisition activity, the general economic environment and the competitive environment for the types of investments we make.

Results of Operations

Key Financial Measures

The following is a discussion of the key financial measures that management employs in reviewing the performance of our operations.

Revenues. We generate revenue in the form of interest income on debt investments, capital gains, and dividend income from our equity investments. Our debt investments typically have a term of three to eight years and bear interest at fixed and floating rates. As of December 31, 2014, floating rate and fixed rate loans comprised 73% and 27%, respectively, of our current debt investment portfolio; however, in accordance with our investment strategy, we expect that over time the proportion of fixed rate loans will increase. In some cases, our investments will provide for deferred interest or dividend payment, PIK interest, or PIK dividend, respectively, (meaning interest or dividend paid in the form of additional principal amount of the loan or equity security instead of in cash). In addition, we may generate revenue in the form of commitment, structuring or due diligence fees, fees for providing managerial assistance and consulting fees. Loan origination fees, OID, market discount or premium, and loan amendment fees are capitalized, and we accrete or amortize such amounts over the life of the loan as interest income. When we receive principal payments on a loan in an amount that exceeds its carrying value, we will also record the excess principal payment as income.

Expenses. Our primary operating expenses include interest expense due under our outstanding borrowings (both the OFS Capital WM Credit Facility and the SBA debentures), the payment of fees to OFS Advisor under the Investment Advisory Agreement, our allocable portion of overhead expenses under the Administration Agreement and other operating costs described below. Additionally, we will pay interest expense on any outstanding debt under any new credit facility or other debt instrument we may enter into. We will bear all other out-of-pocket costs and expenses of our operations and transactions, whether incurred by us directly or on our behalf by a third party, including:

- the cost of calculating our net asset value, including the cost of any third-party valuation services;
- the cost of effecting sales and repurchases of shares of our common stock and other securities;
- fees payable to third parties relating to making investments, including out-of-pocket fees and expenses associated with performing due diligence and reviews of prospective investments;
- transfer agent and custodial fees;

• out-of-pocket fees and expenses associated with marketing efforts;

• federal and state registration fees and any stock exchange listing fees;

• U.S. federal, state and local taxes;

• independent directors' fees and expenses;

• brokerage commissions;

• fidelity bond, directors' and officers' liability insurance and other insurance premiums;

• direct costs, such as printing, mailing and long-distance telephone;

• fees and expenses associated with independent audits and outside legal costs;

- costs associated with our reporting and compliance obligations under the 1940 Act and other applicable U.S. federal and state securities laws; and

other expenses incurred by either OFS Services or us in connection with administering our business, including payments under the Administration Agreement that will be based upon our allocable portion (subject to policies reviewed and approved by our board of directors) of overhead.

We do not believe that our historical operating performance is necessarily indicative of our future results of operations that we expect to report in future periods. We are primarily focused on investments in middle-market companies in the United States, including debt investments and, to a lesser extent, equity investments, including warrants and other minority equity securities, which differs to some degree from our historical investment concentration, in senior secured loans to middle-market companies in the United States. Moreover, as a BDC and a RIC, we will also be subject to certain constraints on our operations, including, but not limited to, limitations imposed by the 1940 Act and the Code. In addition, SBIC I LP is subject to regulation and oversight by the SBA. For the reasons described above, the results of operations described below may not necessarily be indicative of the results we expect to report in future periods.

Comparison of years ended December 31, 2014, 2013, and 2012

Consolidated operating results for the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013, and 2012 are as follows:

	2014 (Amounts in thousands)	2013	2012
Total investment income	\$ 22,820	\$ 17,070	\$ 13,432
Total expenses	13,685	11,352	9,337
Net investment income	9,135	5,718	4,095
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investments	805	1,957	(1,214)
Total other income prior to becoming a business development company	-	-	3,113
Cumulative effect of accounting change	-	-	222
Net increase in net assets resulting from operations	\$ 9,940	\$ 7,675	\$ 6,216

Net income can vary substantially from period to period for various reasons, including the recognition of realized gains and losses and unrealized appreciation and depreciation. As a result, annual comparisons of net income may not be meaningful.

Investment Income

2014 2013 2012

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(Amounts in thousands)

Interest income			
Non-control/non-affiliate investments	\$ 16,847	\$ 16,613	\$ 13,326
Affiliate investments	3,646	211	-
Control investment	843	103	-
Total interest income	21,336	16,927	13,326
Dividend and fee income			
Non-control/non-affiliate investments	621	-	106
Affiliate investments	838	136	-
Control investment	25	7	-
Total dividend and fee income	1,484	143	106
Total investment income	\$22,820	\$17,070	\$13,432

Comparison of Investment Income for the Years Ended December 31, 2014 and 2013:

Total investment income increased by approximately \$5.8 million, or 34%, for the year ended December 31, 2014 as compared to the year ended December 31, 2013. The \$5.8 million increase in total investment income was due to an increase in interest income, and dividend and fee income. The increase in interest income was primarily attributable to an increase in debt investments originated by SBIC I LP (“SBIC I LP Investments”) during the year ended December 31, 2014, the higher yielding debt investments held by SBIC I LP, and the exclusion of the interest income generated by SBIC I LP from our 2013 consolidated statement of operations prior to the Tamarix Acquisitions. The increase in dividend and fee income was primarily attributable to our recognition of dividend income contractually earned but not declared on certain of our preferred equity investments held by SBIC I LP during the year ended December 31, 2014, as well as fee income recognized by SBIC I LP in connection with certain of its debt investments. The increase in total investment income was offset by a decrease in interest income from investments held by OFS Capital WM (“OFS Capital WM Investments”).

Interest Income:

For the year ended December 31, 2014, we generated total interest income from non-control/non-affiliate investments in the amount of approximately \$16.9 million, of which approximately \$11.1 million was generated by OFS Capital WM Investments and \$5.8 million by SBIC I LP Investments. For the year ended December 31, 2013, interest income from non-control/non-affiliate investments was approximately \$16.6 million, of which approximately \$16.4 million was generated by OFS Capital WM Investments and \$0.2 million by SBIC I LP Investments. The decrease in interest income from non-control/non-affiliate investments generated by OFS Capital WM Investments of approximately \$5.3 million during 2014 was primarily due to the decrease in OFS Capital WM Investments in 2014 as compared with 2013. The increase in interest income from non-control/non-affiliate investments generated by SBIC I LP Investments of approximately \$5.6 million during 2014 was attributable to (1) an increase in debt investments originated by SBIC I LP during 2014, and (2) the exclusion of the interest income generated by SBIC I LP from our 2013 consolidated statement of operations prior to the December 2013 Tamarix Acquisitions (while not consolidated with us from January 1, 2013 through December 4, 2013, SBIC I LP generated total interest income of approximately \$3.7 million from all its debt investments).

SBIC I LP holds all of our affiliate investments. For the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013, SBIC I LP generated total interest income from affiliate investments in the amount of approximately \$3.6 million and \$211 thousand, respectively. The increase in total interest income from affiliate investments of approximately \$3.4 million was due to (1) an increase in debt investments originated by SBIC I LP during 2014, and (2) the exclusion of the interest income generated by SBIC I LP from our 2013 consolidated statement of operations prior to the Tamarix Acquisitions.

SBIC I LP held our only control investment in Tangible prior to the Tangible Restructuring. For the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013, SBIC I LP generated total interest income from control investment in the amount of approximately \$843 thousand and \$103 thousand, respectively. Subsequent to the Tangible Restructuring, our investment in Tangible was reclassified to an affiliated investment.

Dividend and Fee Income:

During the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013, SBIC I LP generated dividend and fee income of approximately \$1.5 million and \$143 thousand, respectively. While not consolidated with us from January 1, 2013 through December 4, 2013, SBIC I LP had dividend and fee income of approximately \$0.3 million.

Comparison of Investment Income for the Years Ended December 31, 2013 and 2012:

Total investment income increased by approximately \$3.6 million, or 27%, for the year ended December 31, 2013, as compared to the year ended December 31, 2012. The \$3.6 million increase in total investment income was primarily due to a full year of interest income generated by OFS Capital WM during 2013, as compared to nine months during 2012, as a result of our consolidation of OFS Capital WM's results of operations effective April 1, 2012.

Expenses

	2014	2013	2012
	(Amounts in thousands)		
Interest expense	\$4,224	\$3,384	\$4,163
Amortization and write-off of deferred financing closing costs	1,354	965	472
Amortization of intangible asset	209	-	-

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Management fees	2,916	3,435	2,245
Management fees - other related parties	-	-	627
Incentive fee	1,253	-	-
Professional fees	1,517	1,639	935
Administrative fee	1,245	938	110
General and administrative expenses	967	991	785
Total expenses	\$13,685	\$11,352	\$9,337

Comparison of Expenses for the Years Ended December 31, 2014 and 2013:

Total expenses increased by approximately \$2.3 million, or 21%, for the year ended December 31, 2014 as compared to the year ended December 31, 2013.

Interest expense increased by approximately \$0.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2014, compared to the year ended December 31, 2013, primarily due to an approximately \$1.3 million of 2014 interest expense incurred on our SBA debentures (which we assumed in the December 2013 Tamarix Acquisitions), offset by a 2014 decrease of approximately \$0.5 million in interest expense on the OFS Capital WM Credit Facility, primarily due to reduction in the interest rate and lower borrowings on the facility pursuant to the amendment to the OFS Capital WM Credit Facility in November 2013.

Amortization and write-off of deferred financing closing costs increased by approximately \$0.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2014, compared to the year ended December 31, 2013, primarily due to write-offs of deferred financing closing costs in the total amount of approximately \$0.7 million in connection with our July and November 2014 amendments to the OFS Capital WM Credit Facility, versus a write-off of deferred financing closing costs of approximately \$0.3 million as a result of the termination of the Class B loan facility of OFS Capital WM in January 2013.

For the year ended December 31, 2014, we recorded \$0.2 million of amortization expense of intangible asset related to the SBIC license, which was recognized by SBIC I LP upon closing of the Tamarix Acquisitions. We are amortizing this intangible asset over its estimated useful life, which was determined to be approximately 12 years.

Management fee expense totaled approximately \$2.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2014, consisting of approximately \$2.2 million of base management fee expense we incurred to OFS Advisor and approximately \$0.7 million of loan management fee charged by MCF Capital Management, LLC, the loan manager for OFS Capital WM (see OFS Capital WM Credit Facility section below for more details). Management fee expense totaled approximately \$3.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2013, consisting of approximately \$2.4 million of base management fee expense we incurred to OFS Advisor and approximately \$1.0 million of loan management fee charged by the loan manager for OFS Capital WM. The base management fee to OFS Advisor decreased by approximately \$0.2 million due to a lower combined base management fee rate of 0.875% (0.4375% for the first quarter of 2014 and 0.145833% for each of the second, third, and fourth quarter of 2014) for the year ended December 31, 2014, compared with the combined base management fee rate of 1.020833% for the year ended December 31, 2013 (0.875% per annum for the period January 1, 2013 through October 31, 2013, and 1.75% per annum for the period November 1, 2013 through December 31, 2013), partially offset by a higher asset base in 2014. See “Related Party Transactions – Investment Advisory Agreement”. The loan management fee charged by MCF Capital Management, LLC decreased by \$0.2 million due to a decrease in investments held by OFS Capital WM in 2014 as compared with 2013.

For the year ended December 31, 2014. We incurred an incentive fee expense to OFS Advisor in the amount of approximately \$1.2 million while none was incurred in 2013.

Administrative fee expense increased by approximately \$0.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2014 compared to the year ended December 31, 2013, primarily due to an increase in the allocable amount of the salary and bonus of our officers and their respective staffs, corresponding with the growth of our business, which OFS Services passed along to us during the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013.

Comparison of Expenses for the Years Ended December 31, 2013 and 2012:

Total expenses increased by approximately \$2.0 million, or 22%, for the year ended December 31, 2013 as compared with the year ended December 31, 2012.

Interest expense decreased by approximately \$0.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2013 compared to the year ended December 31, 2012, primarily due to the decrease in the outstanding balance on the revolving lines of credit, which was partially offset by the higher interest expense we incurred for the full twelve months of the year ended December 31, 2013, compared to only nine months of interest expense in the prior period as a result of our consolidation of OFS Capital WM statement of operations effective April 1, 2012.

Amortization of deferred financing closing costs increased by \$0.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2013 compared to the year ended December 31, 2012, due to the termination of the Class B loan facility of OFS Capital WM in January 2013 and the resulting write off of \$0.3 million in unamortized deferred financing closing costs.

Management fees expense increased by approximately \$1.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2013 compared to the year ended December 31, 2012, which was attributable to (1) an increase in management fee expense we incurred to our investment advisor during the year ended December 31, 2013 in the amount of \$0.9 million, and (2) reflection in our Statement of Operations of a full year of management fee expense incurred by OFS Capital WM to its loan manager for 2013, compared to a reflection of only nine months of management fee expense for the period April 1, 2012 through December 31, 2012. We incurred management fees – other related parties of approximately \$0.6 million during the year ended December 31, 2012, which represented management fee expense incurred by SBIC I LP to its investment manager during the year ended December 31, 2012, while it was consolidated into our financial statements through July 27, 2012.

We incurred an administrative fee expense of approximately \$0.9 million and \$0.1 million during the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively. Professional fees and general and administrative expenses increased by approximately \$0.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2013 compared to the year ended December 31, 2012, due to our increased costs as a public company, professional fees incurred in connection with the Tamarix Acquisitions, and our consolidation of OFS Capital WM's statement of operations effective April 1, 2012.

Net Realized and Unrealized Gain (loss) on Investments

	2014	2013	2012
	(Amounts in thousands)		
Net realized gain (loss) on non-control/non-affiliate investments	\$199	\$87	\$(1,112)
Net realized gain on affiliate investment	28	-	-
Net realized loss on control investment	(3,586)	-	-
Realized gain from Tamarix Acquisitions	-	2,742	-
Net change in unrealized appreciation/depreciation on non-control/non-affiliate investments	534	367	(61)
Net change in unrealized appreciation/depreciation on affiliate investments	1,880	511	(41)
Net change in unrealized depreciation on control investment	1,750	(1,750)	-
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investments	\$805	\$1,957	\$(1,214)

For the year ended December 31, 2014, we recorded total net realized and unrealized gain on investments in the amount of approximately \$0.8 million. During 2014, we recorded net realized gain on sale of our debt investments in the total amount of approximately \$0.2 million. In addition, in connection with the Tangible Restructuring, we recorded approximately \$3.6 million of net realized loss on control investment. See Portfolio Composition and Investment Activity section above for more details. The \$3.6 million net realized loss reflected a reversal of (1) approximately \$1.8 million of unrealized losses recorded on this investment during the year ended December 31, 2013, (2) approximately \$1.7 million of additional unrealized losses recorded from January 1, 2014 through December 17, 2014, the Tangible Restructuring date, and (3) approximately \$0.1 million of additional losses we recognized on the Tangible Restructuring date, which represented the difference between the fair value of consideration we received in connection with the Tangible Restructuring and the fair value of the pre-restructured investments on the restructuring date.

For the year ended December 31, 2014, we recorded total net unrealized gain on investments in the amount of approximately \$4.2 million, consisting of approximately \$0.5 million of net unrealized gain on non-control/non-affiliate investments, \$1.9 million of net unrealized gain on affiliate investments, and \$1.8 million of reversal of unrealized depreciation on the control investment (Tangible).

For the year ended December 31, 2013, we recorded total net realized and unrealized gain on investments in the amount of approximately \$2.0 million. Net realized gain on sale of debt investments was approximately \$0.1 million during the year. We also recorded a realized gain in the net amount of approximately \$2.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2013 as a result of the Tamarix Acquisitions, which were accounted for as step acquisitions in accordance with ASC Topic 805. Under ASC Topic 805, the first step we took in accounting for the Tamarix Acquisitions was to re-measure our equity interests in SBIC I LP and SBIC I GP to the Tamarix Acquisitions date fair value and recognize the resulting \$2.7 million gain in earnings.

For the year ended December 31, 2013, we recorded total net unrealized loss on investments in the amount of approximately \$0.9 million, consisting of approximately \$0.4 million of net unrealized gain on non-control/non-affiliate investments (impacted significantly by \$2.3 million in unrealized depreciation on the investment in Strata Pathology Services, Inc.), \$0.5 million of net unrealized gain on affiliate investments, and \$1.8 million in unrealized depreciation on the control investment (Tangible).

For the year ended December 31, 2012, we recorded total net realized and unrealized loss on investments in the amount of approximately \$1.2 million, consisting primarily of approximately \$1.1 million of net realized loss on non-control/non-affiliate investments, which represented net realized loss we incurred from sales of debt investments, and \$0.1 million of combined net unrealized losses on non-control/non-affiliate and affiliate investments.

Other Income Prior to Becoming a Business Development Company

	2014	2013	2012
	(Amounts in thousands)		
Income from equity interest in OFS Capital WM	-	-	2,645
Income from equity interest in SBIC I LP	-	-	378
Net loss attributable to non-controlling interests	-	-	61
Other income	-	-	29
Total other income prior to becoming a business development company	\$-	\$ -	\$3,113

We generated approximately \$3.1 million of total other income prior to becoming a BDC for the year ended December 31, 2012, primarily due to our recording of income from our equity interest in OFS Capital WM in the amount of \$2.6 million for the period January 1, 2012 through March 31, 2012, prior to our consolidation of OFS Capital WM, as well as our recording of approximately \$0.4 million of income from our equity interest in SBIC I LP from July 28, 2012 through November 7, 2012 (commencing July 28, 2012, we adopted the equity method of accounting to record our investment in SBIC I LP upon our deconsolidation of SBIC I LP; commencing November 8, 2012, we adopted fair value accounting to record our equity investment in SBIC I LP, as a result of our election to become a BDC).

Cumulative Effect of Accounting Change

We recorded cumulative effect of accounting change in the net amount of approximately \$0.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2012, consisting of approximately \$0.5 million of cumulative increase to our net income as a result of SBIC I LP's conversion to an investment company effective May 10, 2012 when it received the SBIC license, offset by approximately \$0.3 million of cumulative decrease to our net income as a result of our BDC election on November 7, 2012.

Financial Condition, Liquidity and Capital Resources

Cash and Cash Equivalents

At December 31, 2014, we had cash and cash equivalents of \$12.4 million. During the year ended December 31, 2014, we had net cash used in operating activities of \$65.2 million, primarily due to \$162.8 million of cash we used to purchase portfolio investments, offset by net proceeds of \$79.6 million we received from principal payments on our portfolio investments, cash collections of \$9.5 million from sale of our portfolio investments, as well as our \$9.9 million net increase in net assets resulting from operations.

Net cash provided by investing activities was \$0.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2014 due to change in restricted cash held by OFS Capital WM maintained in an unfunded exposure account (as defined in the relevant loan documents under the OFS Capital WM Credit Facility), utilized to fund a debt investment owned by OFS Capital WM that had an unfunded revolving commitment. In August 2014, as a result of the payoff of this loan, OFS Capital WM's revolving commitment was terminated and our restricted cash balance was reduced to zero.

Net cash provided by financing activities was \$48.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2014, primarily attributable to \$98.0 million of draws from our SBA debentures (net of the fees), offset by the \$36.3 million of net repayments on the OFS Capital WM Credit Facility, and \$12.8 million of cash we paid in dividends and distributions.

As of December 31, 2013, we had cash and cash equivalents of \$28.6 million. During 2013, we had net cash provided by operating activities of \$29.2 million, primarily due to net proceeds of \$63.1 million we received from principal payments on our portfolio investments and proceeds of \$9.4 million from sales of portfolio investments, partially offset by \$50.3 million in new investments.

Net cash used in investing activities was \$6.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2013, primarily attributable to the \$8.1 million of cash we paid in connection with the Tamarix Acquisitions, partially offset by our consolidation of the \$1.2 million in cash and cash equivalents held by SBIC I LP upon the Tamarix Acquisitions.

Net cash used in financing activities was \$2.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2013, consisting of \$10.7 million of cash dividends and distributions, and \$1.2 million of financing costs we paid to amend the OFS Capital WM Facility, offset by \$9.7 million of net draw from the OFS Capital WM Credit Facility.

We intend to generate additional cash flows from our operations, distributions from equity investments, future borrowings, including borrowings by OFS Capital WM pursuant to the OFS Capital WM Credit Facility as well as by SBIC I LP under the SBA debentures, and through any future offerings of securities. Our primary uses of funds are investments in debt and equity investments, interest payments on indebtedness, payment of other expenses, and cash distributions to our shareholders.

The OFS Capital WM Credit Facility

OFS Capital WM has a \$100.0 million secured revolving credit facility (as amended from time to time, the "OFS Capital WM Credit Facility") with Wells Fargo. The OFS Capital WM Credit Facility is secured by all current and future eligible loans acquired by OFS Capital WM. The OFS Capital WM Credit Facility has a maturity date of

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December 31, 2018 and a reinvestment period through December 31, 2015. The interest rate on outstanding borrowings is the LIBOR plus 2.50% per annum at December 31, 2014. The minimum equity requirement currently is set at \$35.0 million. As of December 31, 2014, we were in compliance with the relevant covenants.

As of December 31, 2014 and 2013, we had \$72.6 million and \$109.0 million, respectively, in indebtedness outstanding under the OFS Capital WM Credit Facility. The interest rates on the revolving line of credit borrowings at December 31, 2014 and 2013 were 2.76% and 2.75%, respectively. For the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012, interest expense on revolving lines of credit totaled approximately \$2.9 million, \$3.3 million, and \$4.2 million, respectively.

If at any time the amount of loans outstanding under the OFS Capital WM Credit Facility exceeds the borrowing base, a borrowing base deficiency will exist. In that event, OFS Capital WM will have three business days to eliminate the deficiency by, among other things, (a) depositing additional cash into the relevant collection account, (b) repaying the loans, or (c) pledging additional eligible loan assets. In the case of such a deficiency, we may determine it is in our best interests to make additional capital contributions to OFS Capital WM in the form of cash or additional eligible loan assets to protect the value of our equity investment in OFS Capital WM, and our additional contributions could be material.

Under the OFS Capital WM Credit Facility, the loan manager charges both a senior and subordinated management fee to OFS Capital WM for its services, each at 0.25% per annum of the assigned value of the underlying portfolio investments, which value is determined by the Controlling Lender (as defined in the OFS Capital WM loan documents), plus an accrued fee that is deferred until after the end of the investment period of the portfolio investments. For the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013, and 2012, we incurred management fee expense of approximately \$0.7 million, \$1.1 million, and \$0.8 million, respectively, to the loan manager.

Availability under the OFS Capital WM Credit Facility as of December 31, 2014 was approximately \$9.4 million based on the stated advance rate of 70% under the borrowing base.

SBA Debentures

As a result of the Tamarix Acquisitions, SBIC I LP became our wholly-owned subsidiary effective December 4, 2013. SBIC I LP has an SBIC license that allows it to obtain leverage by issuing SBA-guaranteed debentures, subject to issuance of a capital commitment by the SBA and customary procedures. These debentures are non-recourse to OFS Capital, and bear interest payable semi-annually, and each debenture has a maturity date that is ten years following issuance. The interest rate is fixed at the time of issuance at a market-driven spread over U.S. Treasury Notes with ten-year maturities.

Under present SBIC regulations, the maximum amount of SBA-guaranteed debt that may be issued by a single SBIC licensee is \$150.0 million. An SBIC fund may borrow up to two times the amount of its regulatory capital, subject to customary regulatory requirements. In connection with the Tamarix Acquisitions, the Company increased its commitments to SBIC I LP to \$75.0 million. As of December 31, 2014, the Company had fully funded its \$75.0 million commitment. As of December 31, 2014, SBIC I LP had leverage commitments of \$149.9 million from the SBA, and \$127.3 million of outstanding SBA-guaranteed debentures, leaving incremental borrowing capacity of \$22.6 million. As of December 31, 2013, SBIC I LP had leverage commitments of \$49.4 million from the SBA, and \$26.0 million of outstanding SBA-guaranteed debentures, leaving incremental borrowing capacity of \$23.4 million.

On a stand-alone basis, SBIC I LP held approximately \$215.7 million in assets at December 31, 2014, and accounted for approximately 63% of our total consolidated assets at December 31, 2014.

SBICs are designed to stimulate the flow of private equity capital to eligible small businesses. Under present SBA regulations, eligible small businesses include businesses that have a tangible net worth not exceeding \$19.5 million and have average annual fully taxed net income not exceeding \$6.5 million for the two most recent fiscal years. In addition, an SBIC must devote 25.0% of its investment activity to “smaller” enterprises as defined by the SBA. A smaller enterprise is one that has a tangible net worth not exceeding \$6.0 million and has average annual fully taxed net income not exceeding \$2.0 million for the two most recent fiscal years. SBA regulations also provide alternative criteria to determine eligibility, which may include, among other things, the industry in which the business is engaged, the number of employees of the business, its gross sales, and the extent to which the SBIC is proposing to participate in a change of ownership of the business. According to SBA regulations, SBICs may make long-term loans to small businesses, invest in the equity securities of such businesses and provide them with consulting and advisory services.

SBIC I LP is periodically examined and audited by the SBA’s staff to determine its compliance with SBA regulations. If SBIC I LP fails to comply with applicable SBA regulations, the SBA could, depending on the severity of the violation, limit or prohibit SBIC I LP’s use of debentures, declare outstanding debentures immediately due and payable, and/or limit SBIC I LP from making new investments. In addition, SBIC I LP may also be limited in its ability to make distributions to OFS Capital if it does not have sufficient capital in accordance with SBA regulations. Such actions by the SBA would in turn, negatively affect OFS Capital.

Other Liquidity Matters

We expect to fund the growth of our investment portfolio utilizing borrowings under SBA debentures, future equity offerings, including our dividend reinvestment plan, and issuances of senior securities or future borrowings to the extent permitted by the 1940 Act. We cannot assure shareholders that our plans to raise capital will be successful. In addition, we intend to distribute to our shareholders substantially all of our taxable income in order to satisfy the requirements applicable to RICs under Subchapter M of the Code. Consequently, we may not have the funds or the ability to fund new investments or make additional investments in our portfolio companies to fund our unfunded

commitments to portfolio companies. The illiquidity of our portfolio investments may make it difficult for us to sell these investments when desired and, if we are required to sell these investments, we may realize significantly less than their recorded value.

In addition, as a BDC, we generally will be required to meet a coverage ratio of total assets, less liabilities and indebtedness not represented by senior securities (including SBIC I LP's SBA-guaranteed debt), to total senior securities, which include all of our borrowings (excluding SBA-guaranteed debt) and any outstanding preferred stock (of which we had none at December 31, 2014), of at least 200%. We received an exemptive order from the SEC to permit us to exclude the debt of SBIC I LP guaranteed by the SBA from the definition of Senior Securities in the statutory 200% asset coverage ratio under the 1940 Act. This requirement limits the amount that we may borrow. To fund growth in our investment portfolio in the future, we anticipate needing to raise additional capital from various sources, including the equity markets and the securitization or other debt-related markets, which may or may not be available on favorable terms, if at all.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

We may be a party to financial instruments with off-balance sheet risk in the normal course of our business to meet the financial needs of our portfolio companies. As of December 31, 2014, we had \$7.8 million of total unfunded commitments to six portfolio companies. Unfunded commitments involve, to varying degrees, elements of credit risk in excess of the amount recognized in the balance sheet and are not reflected on our balance sheet.

Contractual Obligations

The following table shows our contractual obligations as of December 31, 2014:

Contractual Obligations (1)	Payments due by period				
	Total	Less than 1 year	1-3 years	3-5 years (2)	After 5 years (2)
	(Amounts in thousands)				
OFS Capital WM Credit Facility	\$72,612	\$ -	\$ -	\$72,612	\$-
SBA Debentures	127,295	-	-	-	127,295
Total	\$199,907	\$ -	\$ -	\$72,612	\$127,295

(1) Excludes commitments to extend credit to our portfolio companies.

(2) The OFS Capital WM Credit Facility is scheduled to mature on December 31, 2018. The SBA debentures are scheduled to mature between September 2022 and 2025.

We have entered into contracts with third parties under which we have material future commitments—the Investment Advisory Agreement, pursuant to which OFS Advisor has agreed to serve as our investment adviser, and the Administration Agreement, pursuant to which OFS Services has agreed to furnish us with the facilities and administrative services necessary to conduct our day-to-day operations.

We had subscribed for \$75.0 million of total capital commitments to SBIC I LP, all of which was funded as of December 31, 2014.

Commitments and Contingencies

At December 31, 2014 and 2013, we had \$7.8 million and \$4.8 million of total unfunded commitments to six and three portfolio companies, respectively. At December 31, 2014, our \$7.8 million unfunded commitments consisted of \$7.4 million of unfunded debt commitments and \$0.4 million of unfunded equity commitments. At December 31, 2013, our entire \$4.8 million unfunded commitments consisted of unfunded debt investments. Upon completion of the Tamarix Acquisitions on December 4, 2013, OFS Capital increased its commitment to SBIC I LP to \$75.0 million. As of December 31, 2014, OFS Capital had fully funded the \$75.0 million commitment.

From time to time, we are involved in legal proceedings in the normal course of its business. Although the outcome of such litigation cannot be predicted with any certainty, management is of the opinion, based on the advice of legal counsel, that final disposition of any litigation should not have a material adverse effect on our financial position.

Additionally, we are subject to periodic inspection by regulators to assess compliance with applicable regulations related to being a BDC and SBIC I LP is subject to periodic inspections by the SBA. Management believes that the Company is in material compliance with such regulations and inspection results do not indicate otherwise.

In the normal course of business, we enter into contracts and agreements that contain a variety of representations and warranties that provide general indemnifications. Our maximum exposure under these arrangements is unknown, as this would involve future claims that may be made against us that have not occurred. We believe the risk of any material obligation under these indemnifications to be low.

Distributions

We are taxed as a RIC under the Code. Generally, a RIC is entitled to deduct dividends it pays to its shareholders from its income to determine “taxable income.” Taxable income includes our taxable interest, dividend and fee income, and taxable net capital gains. Taxable income generally differs from net income for financial reporting purposes due to temporary and permanent differences in the recognition of income and expenses, and generally excludes net unrealized appreciation or depreciation, as gains or losses are not included in taxable income until they are realized. In addition, gains realized for financial reporting purposes may differ from gains included in taxable income as a result of our election to recognize gains using installment sale treatment, which generally results in the deferment of gains for tax purposes until notes or other amounts, including amounts held in escrow, received as consideration from the sale of investments are collected in cash. Taxable income includes non-cash income, such as changes in accrued and reinvested interest and dividends, which includes contractual PIK interest, and the amortization of discounts and fees. Cash collections of income resulting from contractual PIK interest or the amortization of discounts and fees generally occur upon the repayment of the loans or debt securities that include such items. Non-cash taxable income is reduced by non-cash expenses, such as realized losses and depreciation, and amortization expense.

Our board of directors maintains a variable dividend policy with the objective of distributing four quarterly distributions in an amount not less than 90-100% of our taxable quarterly income or potential annual income for a particular year. In addition, at the end of the year, we may also pay an additional special dividend, or fifth dividend, such that we may distribute approximately all of our annual taxable income in the year it was earned, while maintaining the option to spill over our excess taxable income to a following year.

The following table summarizes our distributions declared and paid to date on all shares subsequent to our IPO (dollar amounts in thousands except per share data):

Date Declared	Record Date	Payment Date	Amount	
			Per Share (2)	Total Amount
Fiscal 2014				
November 4, 2014	December 17, 2014	December 31, 2014	\$ 0.34	\$ 3,278
August 7, 2014	September 16, 2014	September 30, 2014	0.34	3,276
May 7, 2014	June 16, 2014	June 30, 2014	0.34	3,275
January 21, 2014	January 31, 2014	February 14, 2014	0.34	3,274
Fiscal 2013				
September 25, 2013	October 17, 2013	October 31, 2013	\$ 0.34	\$ 3,273
June 25, 2013	July 17, 2013	July 31, 2013	0.34	3,272
March 26, 2013	April 17, 2013	April 30, 2013	0.34	3,269
Fiscal 2012				
November 26, 2012 (1)	January 17, 2013	January 31, 2013	\$ 0.17	\$ 1,628

(1) Represents the distribution declared in the specified period, which, if prorated for the number of days remaining in the fourth quarter after our IPO in November 2012, would have been \$0.34 per share.

(2) The determination of the tax attributes of our distributions is made annually as of the end of our fiscal year based upon our taxable income for the full year and distributions paid for the full year. If the tax characteristics of these distributions were determined as of December 31, 2014, September 30, 2014, June 30, 2014, March 31, 2014, December 31, 2013, September 30, 2013, June 30, 2013, March 31, 2013, and December 31, 2012 (for the period November 8, 2012 through December 31, 2012), the Company estimated that approximately \$0.11, \$0.04, \$0.12, \$0.19, zero, \$0.18, \$0.19, \$0.18 and zero, respectively, would have represented a return of capital.

We may not be able to achieve operating results that will allow us to make distributions at a specific level or to increase the amount of these distributions from time to time. If we do not distribute a certain percentage of our income annually, we will suffer adverse tax consequences, including possible loss of our status as a regulated investment company. We cannot assure shareholders that they will receive any distributions at a particular level.

Distributions in excess of our current and accumulated earnings and profits generally are treated first as a return of capital to the extent of the shareholder's tax basis, and any remaining distributions are treated as a capital gain. The determination of the tax attributes of our distributions is made annually as of the end of our fiscal year based upon our

taxable income for the full year and distributions paid for the full year; therefore, a determination made on a quarterly basis may not be representative of the tax attributes of our annual distributions to shareholders. For the distribution paid during the year ended December 31, 2014, out of the approximately \$13.1 million distribution, approximately 34% represented a return of capital and 66% represented ordinary income.

Each year a statement on Form 1099-DIV identifying the source of the distribution (i.e., paid from ordinary income, paid from net capital gains on the sale of securities, and/or a return of paid-in-capital surplus, which is a nontaxable distribution) is mailed to our U.S. shareholders. To the extent our taxable earnings fall below the total amount of our distributions for that fiscal year, a portion of those distributions may be deemed a taxable return of capital to our shareholders.

We maintain an “opt-out” dividend reinvestment plan for our common shareholders. As a result, if we declare a dividend, cash dividends are automatically reinvested in additional shares of our common stock unless the shareholder specifically “opts out” of the dividend reinvestment plan and chooses to receive cash dividends.

Related Party Transactions

Investment Advisory Agreement

We have entered into an Investment Advisory Agreement with OFS Advisor and will pay OFS Advisor a management fee and incentive fee. Pursuant to the Investment Advisory Agreement with OFS Advisor and subject to the overall supervision of our board of directors and in accordance with the 1940 Act, OFS Advisor provides investment advisory services to us. For providing these services, OFS Advisor receives a fee from us consisting of two components—a base management fee and an incentive fee. From the completion of our IPO through October 31, 2013, the base management fee was calculated at an annual rate of 0.875% based on the average value of our total assets (other than cash and cash equivalents but including assets purchased with borrowed amounts and including assets owned by any consolidated entity) at the end of the two most recently completed calendar quarters, adjusted for any share issuances or repurchases during the quarter. Beginning on November 1, 2013 and through March 31, 2014, pursuant to the Investment Advisory Agreement, the base management fee was calculated at an annual rate of 1.75% based on the average value of our total assets (other than cash and cash equivalents but including assets purchased with borrowed amounts and including assets owned by any consolidated entity) at the end of the two most recently completed calendar quarters. OFS Advisor has elected to exclude from the base management fee calculation any base management fee that would be owed in respect of the intangible asset and goodwill resulting from our acquisitions of the remaining ownership interests in SBIC I LP and SBIC I GP on December 4, 2013.

On May 5, 2014, we were notified by OFS Advisor that, effective as of April 1, 2014, it would reduce its base management fee by two-thirds for the balance of the 2014 fiscal year. Specifically, OFS Advisor agreed to reduce its base management fee from 0.4375% per quarter to 0.145833% per quarter for the second, third, and fourth quarters of 2014. Accordingly, the effective annual base management fee for the 2014 fiscal year was equal to 50% of the 1.75% required by our Advisory Agreement with OFS Advisor, or not greater than 0.875%. OFS Advisor informed us that this reduction was made for the benefit of our shareholders to take into account unforeseen delays in completing the Tamarix Acquisitions. The base management fee resumed to its 1.75% annual rate on January 1, 2015.

The base management fee is payable quarterly in arrears. The base management fee expense was approximately \$2.2 million and \$2.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively.

On June 30, 2014, OFS Advisor deferred the receipt of the first quarter of 2014 base management fee in the amount of approximately \$1.0 million, that would otherwise have been due from us by June 30, 2014, until further determination by OFS Advisor. In addition, on June 30, 2014, OFS Advisor deferred the receipt of the second quarter of 2014 base management fee in the amount of \$341 thousand, that would otherwise have been due from us by September 30, 2014, until further determination by OFS Advisor. The Investment Advisor informed the Company that the deferral of the fee was made for the benefit of the Company's shareholders to take into account unforeseen delays in completing the Tamarix Acquisitions. On October 31, 2014, OFS Advisor informed us that it would not further defer the receipt of

the base management fee for the first and second quarters of 2014. In addition, OFS Advisor informed us that the management fee, including the base management fee and incentive management fee (see below for more details about incentive fee), with respect to the third quarter of 2014 would not be deferred. We paid OFS Advisor the outstanding management fee for the first three quarters of 2014 in the aggregate amount of approximately \$2.5 million during the fourth quarter of 2014.

The incentive fee has two parts. One part is calculated and payable quarterly in arrears based on our pre-incentive fee net investment income for the quarter. "Pre-incentive fee net investment income" means interest income, dividend income and any other income (including any other fees such as commitment, origination and sourcing, structuring, diligence and consulting fees or other fees that we receive from portfolio companies but excluding fees for providing managerial assistance) accrued during the calendar quarter, minus operating expenses for the quarter (including the base management fee, any expenses payable under the Administration Agreement and any interest expense and dividends paid on any 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 OID, debt instruments with PIK interest and zero coupon securities), accrued income that we have not yet received in cash.

Pre-incentive fee net investment income does not include any realized gains, realized losses, unrealized capital appreciation or unrealized capital depreciation. Because of the structure of the incentive fee, it is possible that we may pay an incentive fee in a quarter where we incur a loss. For example, if we receive pre-incentive fee net investment income in excess of the hurdle rate (as defined below) for a quarter, we will pay the applicable incentive fee even if we have incurred a loss in that quarter due to realized capital losses and unrealized capital depreciation.

Pre-incentive fee net investment income, expressed as a rate of return on the value of our net assets (defined as total assets less indebtedness and before taking into account any incentive fees payable during the period) at the end of the immediately preceding calendar quarter, is compared to a fixed "hurdle rate" of 2.0% per quarter. If market interest rates rise, we may be able to invest our funds in debt instruments that provide for a higher return, which would increase our pre-incentive fee net investment income and make it easier for OFS Advisor to surpass the fixed hurdle rate and receive an incentive fee based on such net investment income. There is no accumulation of amounts on the hurdle rate from quarter to quarter and accordingly there is no clawback of amounts previously paid if subsequent quarters are below the quarterly hurdle rate, and there is no delay of payment if prior quarters are below the quarterly hurdle rate.

We pay OFS Advisor an incentive fee with respect to our pre-incentive fee net investment income in each calendar quarter as follows:

no incentive fee in any calendar quarter in which the pre-incentive fee net investment income does not exceed the hurdle rate;

100% of our pre-incentive fee net investment income with respect to that portion of such pre-incentive fee net investment income, if any, that exceeds the hurdle rate but is less than 2.5% in any calendar quarter. We refer to this portion of our pre-incentive fee net investment income (which exceeds the hurdle rate but is less than 2.5%) as the “catch-up” provision. The catch-up is meant to provide OFS Advisor with 20.0% of the pre-incentive fee net investment income as if a hurdle rate did not apply if this pre-incentive fee net investment income exceeds 2.5% in any calendar quarter; and

20.0% of the amount of our pre-incentive fee net investment income, if any, that exceeds 2.5% in any calendar quarter.

The second part of the incentive fee (the “Capital Gains Fee”) is determined and payable in arrears as of the end of each calendar year (or upon termination of the Investment Advisory Agreement, as of the termination date) and is calculated at the end of each applicable year by subtracting (a) the sum of our cumulative aggregate realized capital losses and our aggregate unrealized capital depreciation from (b) our cumulative aggregate realized capital gains. If such amount is positive at the end of such year, then the Capital Gains Fee for such year is equal to 20.0% of such amount, less the aggregate amount of Capital Gains Fees paid in all prior years. If such amount is negative, then there is no Capital Gains Fee for such year.

The cumulative aggregate realized capital gains are calculated as the sum of the differences, if positive, between (a) the net sales price of each investment in our portfolio when sold and (b) the accreted or amortized cost basis of such investment.

The cumulative aggregate realized capital losses are calculated as the sum of the amounts by which (a) the net sales price of each investment in our portfolio when sold is less than (b) the accreted or amortized cost basis of such investment.

The aggregate unrealized capital depreciation is calculated as the sum of the differences, if negative, between (a) the valuation of each investment in our portfolio as of the applicable Capital Gains Fee calculation date and (b) the accreted or amortized cost basis of such investment. Unrealized capital appreciation is accrued, but not paid until said appreciation is realized.

We accrue the Capital Gains Fee if, on a cumulative basis, the sum of net realized capital gains and (losses) plus net unrealized appreciation and (depreciation) is positive. OFS Advisor has elected to exclude from the Capital Gains Fee calculation any incentive fee that would be owed in respect of the realized gain on step acquisition resulting from the Tamarix Acquisitions.

We incurred incentive fee expense of \$1.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2014. We did not incur any incentive fee expenses during 2013 and 2012.

License Agreement

We have entered into a license agreement with OFSAM under which OFSAM has agreed to grant us a non-exclusive, royalty-free license to use the name "OFS."

Administration Agreement

Pursuant to an Administration Agreement, OFS Services furnishes us with office facilities and equipment, necessary software licenses and subscriptions and clerical, bookkeeping and record keeping services at such facilities. Under the Administration Agreement, OFS Services performs, or oversees the performance of, our required administrative services, which include being responsible for the financial records that we are required to maintain and preparing reports to our shareholders and all other reports and materials required to be filed with the SEC or any other regulatory authority. In addition, OFS Services assists us in determining and publishing our net asset value, oversees the preparation and filing of our tax returns and the printing and dissemination of reports to our shareholders, and generally oversees the payment of our expenses and the performance of administrative and professional services rendered to us by others. Under the Administration Agreement, OFS Services would provide managerial assistance on our behalf to certain portfolio companies that accept our offer to provide such assistance. Payments under the Administration Agreement are equal to an amount based upon our allocable portion (subject to the review and approval of our board of directors) of OFS Services' overhead in performing its obligations under the Administration Agreement, including rent and our allocable portion of the cost of our officers, including our chief executive officer, chief financial officer, chief compliance officer, chief accounting officer, and corporate secretary, and their respective staffs. The administrative fee is payable quarterly in arrears. For the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013, we incurred \$1.3 million and \$0.9 million, respectively, of administrative fees.

On June 30, 2014, OFS Services deferred the receipt of the first quarter of 2014 administrative fee in the amount of approximately \$475 thousand, that would otherwise have been due from us by June 30, 2014, until further determination by OFS Services. In addition, on June 30, 2014, OFS Services deferred the receipt of the second quarter of 2014 administrative fee in the amount of \$285 thousand, that would otherwise have been due from us by September 30, 2014, until further determination by OFS Services. The Administrator informed the Company that the deferral of

the fee was made for the benefit of the Company's shareholders to take into account unforeseen delays in completing the Tamarix Acquisitions. On October 31, 2014, OFS Services informed us that it would not further defer the receipt of the administrative fee for the first and second quarters of 2014. In addition, OFS Services informed us that the administrative fee with respect to the third quarter of 2014 would not be deferred. We paid OFS Services the outstanding administrative fees for the first three quarters of 2014 in the aggregate amount of approximately \$938 thousand during the fourth quarter of 2014.

Staffing Agreement

OFS Advisor is an affiliate of OFSC, with which it has entered into a Staffing Agreement. Under this agreement OFSC will make available to OFS Advisor experienced investment professionals and access to the senior investment personnel and other resources of OFSC and its affiliates. The Staffing Agreement should provide OFS Advisor with access to deal flow generated by the professionals of OFSC and its affiliates and commits the members of the Advisor Investment Committee to serve in that capacity. OFS Advisor intends to capitalize on the significant deal origination and sourcing, credit underwriting, due diligence, investment structuring, execution, portfolio management and monitoring experience of OFSC's investment professionals.

OFSC also has entered into a staffing and corporate services agreement with OFS Services. Under this agreement, OFS Services will make available to OFSC experienced investment professionals and access to the administrative resources of OFS Services.

Recent Developments

On March 4, 2015, our Board declared a distribution of \$0.34 per share for the first quarter of 2015, payable on March 31, 2015 to shareholders of record as of March 17, 2015.

In January 2015, we filed an application with the SBA for a second SBIC license, which, if approved, would provide up to \$75.0 million in additional SBA debentures for the funding of our future investments, upon our contribution of at least \$37.5 million in additional regulatory capital and subject to the issuance of a leverage commitment by the SBA and customary procedures. There can be no assurance as to whether or when this application will be approved by the SBA.

Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk

We are subject to financial market risks, including changes in interest rates. As of December 31, 2014, 73% of our debt investments bore interest at floating interest rates and 27% of our debt investments bore fixed interest rates. The interest rates on our debt investments bearing floating interest rates are usually based on a floating LIBOR, and the debt investments typically contain interest rate re-set provisions that adjust applicable interest rates to current rates on a periodic basis. All of the debt investments bearing floating interest rates in our portfolio as of December 31, 2014 had interest rate floors, which have effectively converted those debt investments to fixed rate debt investments in the current interest rate environment.

In addition, the OFS Capital WM Credit Facility has a floating interest rate provision, and we expect that other credit facilities into which we may enter in the future may have floating interest rate provisions.

Assuming that our consolidated balance sheet as of December 31, 2014 were to remain constant, and that we took no actions to alter our existing interest rate sensitivity, the following table shows the annualized impact of hypothetical base rate changes in interest rates.

Basis point increase(1)	Interest income	Interest expense	Net increase (decrease)
	(Amounts in thousands)		
100	\$452	\$(736)	\$ (284)
200	2,435	(1,472)	963
300	4,681	(2,209)	2,472
400	6,926	(2,945)	3,982
500	9,172	(3,681)	5,491

(1) A decline in interest rates would not have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements.

Although we believe that the foregoing analysis is indicative of our sensitivity to interest rate changes, it does not adjust for potential changes in the credit market, credit quality, size and composition of the assets in our portfolio, and other business developments, including borrowings under our credit facility, that could affect net increase in net assets resulting from operations, or net income. Accordingly, no assurances can be given that actual results would not differ materially from the statement above.

We are subject to financial market risks, including changes in interest rates. Changes in interest rates affect both our cost of funding and the valuation of our investment portfolio. Our risk management systems and procedures are designed to identify and analyze our risk, to set appropriate policies and limits and to continually monitor these risks and limits by means of reliable administrative and information systems and other policies and programs. Our investment portfolio and investment income may be affected by changes in various interest rates, including LIBOR and prime rates.

ITEM 8. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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OFS Capital Corporation and Subsidiaries

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Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To the Board of Directors and Stockholders

OFS Capital Corporation

Chicago, Illinois

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheet of OFS Capital Corporation, the “Company”, including the consolidated schedule of investments as of December 31, 2014, and the related consolidated statements of operations, changes in net assets, cash flows, and financial highlights for the year then ended. These consolidated financial statements and financial highlights are the responsibility of the Company’s management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements and financial highlights are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. Our procedures included confirmation of securities owned as of December 31, 2014 by correspondence with the custodian, loan agent, portfolio companies, and other appropriate auditing procedures where replies were not received. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements and financial highlights referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of OFS Capital Corporation at December 31, 2014, and the results of its operations, changes in its net assets and its cash flows for the year then ended, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), OFS Capital Corporation’s internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2014, based on criteria established in Internal Control – Integrated Framework (2013) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO) and our report dated March 6, 2014 expressed an unqualified opinion thereon.

/s/ BDO USA, LLP

Chicago, Illinois

March 6, 2015

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Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To the Board of Directors and Stockholders

OFS Capital Corporation

Chicago, Illinois

We have audited OFS Capital Corporation's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2014, based on criteria established in Internal Control – Integrated Framework (2013) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (the COSO criteria). OFS Capital Corporation's management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, included in the accompanying "Item 9A, Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting". Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the company's internal control over financial reporting based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audit included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. Our audit also included performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

A company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

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Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

In our opinion, OFS Capital Corporation maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2014, based on the COSO criteria.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the consolidated balance sheet of OFS Capital Corporation, including the consolidated schedule of investments as of December 31, 2014, and the related consolidated statements of operations, changes in net assets, cash flows, and financial highlights for the year then ended, and our report dated March 6, 2015 expressed an unqualified opinion thereon.

/s/ BDO USA, LLP

Chicago, Illinois

March 6, 2015

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders

OFS Capital Corporation

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheet of OFS Capital Corporation and Subsidiaries (collectively, the “Company”), including the consolidated schedule of investments, as of December 31, 2013, and the related consolidated statements of operations, changes in net assets, and cash flows for the year ended December 31, 2013, the period November 8, 2012 through December 31, 2012, the period January 1, 2012 through November 7, 2012. These financial statements and financial statement schedules are the responsibility of the Company’s management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements and schedule based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. Our procedures included confirmation of investments owned as of December 31, 2013, by correspondence with custodian, loan agent or borrower. Our audit also involved performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of OFS Capital Corporation and Subsidiaries as of December 31, 2013, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for the year ended December 31, 2013, the period November 8, 2012 through December 31, 2012, the period January 1, 2012 through November 7, 2012, in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

/s/ McGladrey LLP

Chicago, Illinois

March 17, 2014

OFS Capital Corporation and Subsidiaries**Consolidated Balance Sheets****(Dollar amounts in thousands, except per share data)**

	December 31,	
	2014	2013
Assets		
Investments, at fair value		
Non-control/non-affiliate investments (cost of \$258,004 and \$201,209, respectively)	\$254,666	\$197,338
Affiliate investments (cost of \$55,569 and \$32,618, respectively)	57,568	32,735
Control investment (cost of \$0 and \$9,596, respectively)	-	7,846
Total investments at fair value	312,234	237,919
Cash and cash equivalents	12,447	28,569
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	-	450
Interest receivable	676	644
Receivable from investment sold	7,223	4,493
Prepaid expenses and other assets	556	174
Intangible asset, net of accumulated amortization of \$209 and \$0, respectively	2,291	2,500
Goodwill	1,077	1,077
Due from affiliated entity	-	218
Deferred financing closing costs, net of accumulated amortization of \$2,540 and \$1,851, respectively	4,972	3,043
Total assets	\$341,476	\$279,087
Liabilities		
Accrued professional fees	\$462	\$613
Interest payable	1,315	1,044
Management and incentive fees payable	1,229	1,168
Administration fee payable	273	280
Other payables	247	260
Deferred loan fee revenue	572	389
SBA debentures payable	127,295	26,000
Revolving line of credit	72,612	108,955
Total liabilities	204,005	138,709
Commitments and Contingencies (Note 8)		
Net Assets		
Preferred stock, par value of \$0.01 per share, 2,000,000 shares authorized, 0 shares issued and outstanding as of December 31, 2014 and 2013	-	-
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Common stock, par value of \$0.01 per share, 100,000,000 shares authorized, 9,650,834 and 9,629,797 shares issued and outstanding as of December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively

Paid-in capital in excess of par	143,381	143,126
Distributions in excess of net investment income	(7,844)	(4,103)
Accumulated net realized gain (loss)	(844)	2,742
Net unrealized appreciation (depreciation) on investments	2,681	(1,483)
Total net assets	137,471	140,378
Total liabilities and net assets	\$341,476	\$279,087
Number of shares outstanding	9,650,834	9,629,797
Net asset value per share	\$14.24	\$14.58

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

OFS Capital Corporation and Subsidiaries

Consolidated Statements of Operations

(Dollar amounts in thousands, except per share data)

	Post-IPO as a Business Development Company			Pre-IPO prior to becoming a Business Development Company (1)	
	For the Year Ended December 31, 2014	For the Year Ended December 31, 2013	For the period November 8, 2012 through December 31, 2012	For the period January 1, 2012 through November 7, 2012	For the Year Ended December 31, 2012 (2)
Investment income					
Interest income					
Non-control/non-affiliate investments	\$ 16,847	\$ 16,613	\$ 2,593	\$ 10,733	\$ 13,326
Affiliate investments	3,646	211	-	-	-
Control investment	843	103	-	-	-
Total interest income	21,336	16,927	2,593	10,733	13,326
Dividend and fee income					
Non-control/non-affiliate investments	621	-	-	106	106
Affiliate investments	838	136	-	-	-
Control investment	25	7	-	-	-
Total dividend and fee income	1,484	143	-	106	106
Total investment income	22,820	17,070	2,593	10,839	13,432
Expenses					
Interest expense	4,224	3,384	580	3,583	4,163
Amortization and write-off of deferred financing closing costs (see Note 9)	1,354	965	127	345	472
Amortization of intangible asset	209	-	-	-	-
Management fees	2,916	3,435	427	1,818	2,245
Management fees - other related parties	-	-	-	627	627
Incentive fee	1,253	-	-	-	-
Professional fees	1,517	1,639	472	463	935
Administrative fee	1,245	938	110	-	110

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General and administrative expenses	967	991	216	569	785
Total expenses	13,685	11,352	1,932	7,405	9,337
Net investment income	9,135	5,718	661	3,434	4,095