

ADMA BIOLOGICS, INC.  
Form 4  
September 15, 2014

**FORM 4**

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

OMB APPROVAL

OMB Number: 3235-0287  
Expires: January 31, 2015  
Estimated average burden hours per response... 0.5

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**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN BENEFICIAL OWNERSHIP OF SECURITIES**

Filed pursuant to Section 16(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, Section 17(a) of the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935 or Section 30(h) of the Investment Company Act of 1940

(Print or Type Responses)

1. Name and Address of Reporting Person \*  
Grossman Jerrold B

(Last) (First) (Middle)

C/O ADMA BIOLOGICS, INC., 465  
STATE ROUTE 17

(Street)

RAMSEY, NJ 07446

(City) (State) (Zip)

2. Issuer Name and Ticker or Trading Symbol

ADMA BIOLOGICS, INC. [ADMA]

3. Date of Earliest Transaction  
(Month/Day/Year)

09/11/2014

4. If Amendment, Date Original Filed(Month/Day/Year)

5. Relationship of Reporting Person(s) to Issuer

(Check all applicable)

Director  10% Owner  
 Officer (give title below)  Other (specify below)

6. Individual or Joint/Group Filing(Check Applicable Line)

Form filed by One Reporting Person  
 Form filed by More than One Reporting Person

**Table I - Non-Derivative Securities Acquired, Disposed of, or Beneficially Owned**

1. Title of Security (Instr. 3)	2. Transaction Date (Month/Day/Year)	2A. Deemed Execution Date, if any (Month/Day/Year)	3. Transaction Code (Instr. 8)	4. Securities Acquired (A) or Disposed of (D) (Instr. 3, 4 and 5)	5. Amount of Securities Beneficially Owned Following Reported Transaction(s) (Instr. 3 and 4)	6. Ownership Form: Direct (D) or Indirect (I) (Instr. 4)	7. Nature of Ownership (Instr. 4)
			Code	V	Amount	(A) or (D)	Price
Common Stock, \$0.0001 par value per share	09/11/2014		P		800	A	\$ 9.5
					576,374	(1) (2)	I

Please see footnote (3)

Reminder: Report on a separate line for each class of securities beneficially owned directly or indirectly.

**Persons who respond to the collection of information contained in this form are not required to respond unless the form displays a currently valid OMB control number.**

SEC 1474 (9-02)



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

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

- the title and aggregate number of such warrants;
- the price or prices at which such warrants will be issued;
- the currency or currencies, including composite currencies, in which the price of such warrants may be payable;
- if applicable, the designation and terms of the securities with which the warrants are issued and the number of warrants issued with each such security or each principal amount of such security;
- in the case of warrants to purchase debt securities, the principal amount of debt securities purchasable upon exercise of one warrant and the price at which and the currency or currencies, including composite currencies, in which this principal amount of debt securities may be purchased upon such exercise;
- in the case of warrants to purchase common stock or preferred stock, the number of shares of common stock or preferred stock, as the case may be, purchasable upon exercise of one warrant and the price at which and the currency or currencies, including composite currencies, in which these shares may be purchased upon such exercise;
- the date on which the right to exercise such warrants shall commence and the date on which such right will expire (subject to any extension);
- whether such warrants will be issued in registered form or bearer form;
- if applicable, the minimum or maximum amount of such warrants that may be exercised at any one time;
- if applicable, the date on and after which such warrants and the related securities will be separately transferable;
- the terms of any rights to redeem, or call such warrants;
- information with respect to book-entry procedures, if any;
- the terms of the securities issuable upon exercise of the warrants;

Explanation of Responses:

- if applicable, a discussion of certain U.S. federal income tax considerations; and

- any other terms of such warrants, including terms, procedures and limitations relating to the exchange and exercise of such warrants.

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

128

---

#### TABLE OF CONTENTS

Each warrant will entitle the holder to purchase for cash such common stock or preferred stock at the exercise price or such principal amount of debt securities as shall in each case be set forth in, or be determinable as set forth in, the prospectus supplement relating to the warrants offered thereby. Warrants may be exercised as set forth in the prospectus supplement beginning on the date specified therein and continuing until the close of business on the expiration date set forth in the prospectus supplement. After the close of business on the expiration date, unexercised warrants will become void.

Upon receipt of payment and a warrant certificate properly completed and duly executed at the corporate trust office of the warrant agent or any other office indicated in the prospectus supplement, we will, as soon as practicable, forward the securities purchasable upon such exercise. If less than all of the warrants represented by such warrant certificate are exercised, a new warrant certificate will be issued for the remaining warrants. If we so indicate in the applicable prospectus supplement, holders of the warrants may surrender securities as all or part of the exercise price for warrants.

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

Under the 1940 Act, we may generally only offer warrants provided that (a) the warrants expire by their terms within ten years, (b) the exercise or conversion price is not less than the current market value at the date of issuance, (c) our stockholders 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 stockholders and (d) 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.

129

---

TABLE OF CONTENTS

DESCRIPTION OF OUR DEBT SECURITIES

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

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

Because this section is a summary, it does not describe every aspect of the debt securities and the indenture. We urge you to read the indenture because it, and not this description, defines your rights as a holder of debt securities. For example, in this section, we use capitalized words to signify terms that are specifically defined in the indenture. We have filed the form of the indenture with the SEC. See “Available Information” for information on how to obtain a copy of the indenture.

A prospectus supplement, which will accompany this prospectus, will describe the particular terms of any series of debt securities being offered, including the following:

- the designation or title of the series of debt securities;
- the total principal amount of the series of debt securities;
- the percentage of the principal amount at which the series of debt securities will be offered;
- the date or dates on which principal will be payable;
- the rate or rates (which may be either fixed or variable) and/or the method of determining such rate or rates of interest, if any;
- the date or dates from which any interest will accrue, or the method of determining such date or dates, and the date or dates on which any interest will be payable;
- the terms for redemption, extension or early repayment, if any;
- the currencies in which the series of debt securities are issued and payable;
- whether the amount of payments of principal, premium or interest, if any, on a series of debt securities will be determined with reference to an index, formula or other method (which could be based on one or more currencies, commodities, equity indices or other indices) and how these amounts will be determined;

Explanation of Responses:

- the place or places, if any, other than or in addition to the City of New York, of payment, transfer, conversion and/or exchange of the debt securities;
- the denominations in which the offered debt securities will be issued;
- the provision for any sinking fund;
- any restrictive covenants;
- any Events of Default;
- whether the series of debt securities are issuable in certificated form;
- any provisions for defeasance or covenant defeasance;
- if applicable, U.S. federal income tax considerations relating to original issue discount;

TABLE OF CONTENTS

- whether and under what circumstances we will pay additional amounts in respect of any tax, assessment or governmental charge and, if so, whether we will have the option to redeem the debt securities rather than pay the additional amounts (and the terms of this option);
- any provisions for convertibility or exchangeability of the debt securities into or for any other securities;
- whether the debt securities are subject to subordination and the terms of such subordination;
- the listing, if any, on a securities exchange; and
- any other terms.

The debt securities may be secured or unsecured obligations. Unless the prospectus supplement states otherwise, principal (and premium, if any) and interest, if any, will be paid by us in immediately available funds. We are permitted, under specified conditions, to issue multiple classes of indebtedness if our asset coverage, as defined in the 1940 Act, is at least equal to 200% immediately after each such issuance. In addition, while any indebtedness and other senior securities remain outstanding, we must make provisions to prohibit any distribution to our stockholders 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 “Risk Factors — Risks Related to Our Business and Structure — Regulations governing our operation as a business development company affect our ability to and the way in which we raise additional capital. As a business development company, we will need to raise additional capital, which will expose us to risks, including the typical risks associated with leverage.”

General

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

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

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

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

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

131

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

We expect that we will usually issue debt securities in book entry only form represented by global securities.

Conversion and Exchange

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

Issuance of Securities in Registered Form

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

Book-Entry Holders

We will issue registered debt securities in book-entry form only, unless we specify otherwise in the applicable prospectus supplement. This means debt securities will be represented by one or more global securities registered in the name of a depositary that will hold them on behalf of financial institutions that participate in the depositary’s book-entry system. These participating institutions, in turn, hold beneficial interests in the debt securities held by the depositary or its nominee. These institutions may hold these interests on behalf of themselves or customers. Under the indenture, only the person in whose name a debt security is registered is recognized as the holder of that debt security. Consequently, for debt securities issued in book-entry form, we will recognize only the depositary as the holder of the debt securities and we will make all payments on the debt securities to the depositary. The depositary will then pass along the payments it receives to its participants, which in turn will pass the payments along to their customers who are the beneficial owners. The depositary and its participants do so under agreements they have made with one another or with their customers; they are not obligated to do so under the terms of the debt securities. As a result, investors will not own debt securities directly. Instead, they will own beneficial interests in a global security, through a bank, broker or other financial institution that participates in the depositary’s book-entry system or holds an interest through a participant. As long as the debt securities are represented by one or more global securities, investors will be indirect holders, and not holders, of the debt securities.

Street Name Holders

In the future, we may issue debt securities in certificated form or terminate a global security. In these cases, investors may choose to hold their debt securities in their own names or in “street name.” Debt securities held in street name are registered in the name of a bank, broker or other financial institution chosen by the investor, and the investor would hold a beneficial interest in those debt securities through the account he or she maintains at that institution. For debt securities held in street name, we will recognize only the intermediary banks, brokers and other financial institutions in whose names the debt securities are registered as the holders of those debt securities, and we will make all payments on those debt securities to them. These institutions will pass along the payments they receive to their customers who are the beneficial owners, but only because they agree to do so in their customer agreements or because they are legally required to do so. Investors who hold debt securities in street name will be indirect holders, and not holders, of the debt securities.

132

---

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

### Legal Holders

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

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

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

### Special Considerations for Indirect Holders

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

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

### Global Securities

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

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

A global security may not be transferred to or registered in the name of anyone other than the depository or its nominee, unless special termination situations arise. We describe those situations below under “— Termination of a

Global Security.” As a result of these arrangements, the depositary, or its nominee, will be the sole registered owner and holder of all debt securities represented by a global security, and investors will be permitted to own only beneficial interests in a global security. Beneficial interests must be held by means of an account with a broker, bank or other financial institution that in turn has an account with the depositary or with another institution that has an account with the depositary. Thus, an investor whose security is represented by a global security will not be a holder of the debt security, but only an indirect holder of a beneficial interest in the global security.

133

---

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Special Considerations for Global Securities

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

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

- an investor cannot cause the debt securities to be registered in his or her name and cannot obtain certificates for his or her interest in the debt securities, except in the special situations we describe below;
- an investor will be an indirect holder and must look to his or her own bank or broker for payments on the debt securities and protection of his or her legal rights relating to the debt securities, as we describe under “— Issuance of Securities in Registered Form” above;
- an investor may not be able to sell interests in the debt securities to some insurance companies and other institutions that are required by law to own their securities in non-book-entry form;
- an investor may not be able to pledge his or her interest in a global security in circumstances where certificates representing the debt securities must be delivered to the lender or other beneficiary of the pledge in order for the pledge to be effective;
- the depository's policies, which may change from time to time, will govern payments, transfers, exchanges and other matters relating to an investor's interest in a global security. We and the trustee have no responsibility for any aspect of the depository's actions or for its records of ownership interests in a global security. We and the trustee also do not supervise the depository in any way;
- if we redeem less than all the debt securities of a particular series being redeemed, DTC's practice is to determine by lot the amount to be redeemed from each of its participants holding that series;
- an investor is required to give notice of exercise of any option to elect repayment of its debt securities, through its participant, to the applicable trustee and to deliver the related debt securities by causing its participant to transfer its interest in those debt securities, on DTC's records, to the applicable trustee;
- DTC requires that those who purchase and sell interests in a global security deposited in its book-entry system use immediately available funds; your broker or bank may also require you to use immediately available funds when purchasing or selling interests in a global security; and
- financial institutions that participate in the depository's book-entry system, and through which an investor holds its interest in a global security, may also have their own policies affecting payments, notices and other matters relating to the debt securities; there may be more than one financial intermediary in the chain of ownership for an investor; we do not monitor and are not responsible for the actions of any of those intermediaries.

Termination of a Global Security

If a global security is terminated for any reason, interests in it will be exchanged for certificates in non-book-entry form (certificated securities). After that exchange, the choice of whether to hold the certificated debt securities directly or in street name will be up to the investor. Investors must consult their own banks or brokers to find out how to have their interests in a global security transferred on termination to their own names, so that they will be holders. We have described the rights of legal holders and street name investors under “— Issuance of Securities in Registered Form” above. The prospectus supplement may list situations for terminating a global security that would apply only to the particular series of debt securities covered by the prospectus supplement. If a global security is terminated, only the depository, and not we or the applicable trustee, is responsible for deciding the investors in whose names the debt securities represented by the global security will be registered and, therefore, who will be the holders of those debt securities.

134

---

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Payment and Paying Agents

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

Payments on Global Securities

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

Payments on Certificated Securities

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

Alternatively, if the holder asks us to do so, we will pay any amount that becomes due on the debt security by wire transfer of immediately available funds to an account at a bank in New York City, on the due date. To request payment by wire, the holder must give the applicable trustee or other paying agent appropriate transfer instructions at least 15 business days before the requested wire payment is due. In the case of any interest payment due on an interest payment date, the instructions must be given by the person who is the holder on the relevant regular record date. Any wire instructions, once properly given, will remain in effect unless and until new instructions are given in the manner described above.

Payment when Offices are Closed

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

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

Events of Default

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

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

- we do not pay the principal of, or any premium on, a debt security of the series on its due date, and do not cure this default within five days;

TABLE OF CONTENTS

- we do not pay interest on a debt security of the series when due, and such default is not cured within 30 days;
- we do not deposit any sinking fund payment in respect of debt securities of the series on its due date, and do not cure this default within five days;
- we remain in breach of a covenant in respect of debt securities of the series for 60 days after we receive a written notice of default stating we are in breach. The notice must be sent by either the trustee or holders of at least 25% of the principal amount of debt securities of the series;
- we file for bankruptcy or certain other events of bankruptcy, insolvency or reorganization occur and remain undischarged or unstayed for a period of 60 days;
- on the last business day of each of 24 consecutive calendar months, we have an asset coverage of less than 100%; and
- any other Event of Default in respect of debt securities of the series described in the applicable prospectus supplement occurs.

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

Remedies if an Event of Default Occurs

If an Event of Default has occurred and has not been cured, the trustee or the holders of at least 25% in principal amount of the debt securities of the affected series may declare the entire principal amount of all the debt securities of that series to be due and immediately payable. This is called a declaration of acceleration of maturity. In certain circumstances, a declaration of acceleration of maturity may be canceled by the holders of a majority in principal amount of the debt securities of the affected series.

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

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

- the holder must give your trustee written notice that an Event of Default has occurred and remains uncured;
- the holders of at least 25% in principal amount of all outstanding debt securities of the relevant series must make a written request that the trustee take action because of the default and must offer reasonable indemnity to the trustee against the cost and other liabilities of taking that action;
-

the trustee must not have taken action for 60 days after receipt of the above notice and offer of indemnity; and

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the holders of a majority in principal amount of the debt securities must not have given the trustee a direction inconsistent with the above notice during that 60 day period.

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

136

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

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

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

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

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

Merger or Consolidation

Under the terms of the indenture, we are generally permitted to consolidate or merge with another entity. We may also be permitted to sell all or substantially all of our assets to another entity. However, unless the prospectus supplement relating to certain debt securities states otherwise, we may not take any of these actions unless all the following conditions are met:

- where we merge out of existence or sell our assets, the resulting entity must agree to be legally responsible for our obligations under the debt securities;
- immediately after giving effect to such transaction, no Default or Event of Default shall have happened and be continuing;
- under the indenture, no merger or sale of assets may be made if as a result any of our property or assets or any property or assets of one of our subsidiaries, if any, would become subject to any mortgage, lien or other encumbrance unless either (a) the mortgage, lien or other encumbrance could be created pursuant to the limitation on liens covenant in the indenture without equally and ratably securing the indenture securities or (b) the indenture securities are secured equally and ratably with or prior to the debt secured by the mortgage, lien or other encumbrance;
- we must deliver certain certificates and documents to the trustee; and
- we must satisfy any other requirements specified in the prospectus supplement relating to a particular series of debt securities.

Modification or Waiver

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

Changes Requiring Approval

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

- change the stated maturity of the principal of or interest on a debt security;
- reduce any amounts due on a debt security;

- reduce the amount of principal payable upon acceleration of the maturity of a security following a default;
- adversely affect any right of repayment at the holder's option;
- change the place (except as otherwise described in the prospectus or prospectus supplement) or currency of payment on a debt security;
- impair your right to sue for payment;
- adversely affect any right to convert or exchange a debt security in accordance with its terms;

137

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

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

Changes Not Requiring Approval

The second type of change does not require any vote by the holders of the debt securities. This type is limited to clarifications and certain other changes that would not adversely affect holders of the outstanding debt securities in any material respect. We also do not need any approval to make any change that affects only debt securities to be issued under the indenture after the change takes effect.

Changes Requiring Majority Approval

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

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

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

Further Details Concerning Voting

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

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

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

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

138

---

TABLE OF CONTENTS

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

Defeasance

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

Covenant Defeasance

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

- if the debt securities of the particular series are denominated in U.S. dollars, we must deposit in trust for the benefit of all holders of such debt securities a combination of money and U.S. government or U.S. government agency notes or bonds that will generate enough cash to make interest, principal and any other payments on the debt securities on their various due dates;
- we must deliver to the trustee a legal opinion of our counsel confirming that, under current U.S. federal income tax law, we may make the above deposit without causing you to be taxed on the debt securities any differently than if we did not make the deposit and just repaid the debt securities ourselves at maturity; and
- we must deliver to the trustee a legal opinion of our counsel stating that the above deposit does not require registration by us under the 1940 Act, as amended, and a legal opinion and officers’ certificate stating that all conditions precedent to covenant defeasance have been complied with.

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

Full Defeasance

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

- if the debt securities of the particular series are denominated in U.S. dollars, we must deposit in trust for the benefit of all holders of such debt securities a combination of money and United States government or United States government agency notes or bonds that will generate enough cash to make interest, principal and any other payments on the debt securities on their various due dates.
- we must deliver to the trustee a legal opinion confirming that there has been a change in current U.S. federal tax law or an IRS ruling that allows us to make the above deposit without causing you to be taxed on the debt securities any differently than if we did not make the deposit and just repaid the debt securities ourselves at maturity. Under current U.S. federal tax law, the deposit and our legal release from the debt securities would be treated as though we paid you your share of the cash and notes or bonds at the time the cash and notes or bonds were deposited in trust in exchange

for your debt securities and you would recognize gain or loss on the debt securities at the time of the deposit; and

139

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

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we must deliver to the trustee a legal opinion of our counsel stating that the above deposit does not require registration by us under the 1940 Act, as amended, and a legal opinion and officers' certificate stating that all conditions precedent to defeasance have been complied with.

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

Form, Exchange and Transfer of Certificated Registered Securities

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

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

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

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

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

Resignation of Trustee

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

Indenture Provisions — Subordination

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

In the event that, notwithstanding the foregoing, any payment by us is received by the trustee in respect of subordinated debt securities or by the holders of any of such subordinated debt securities before all senior indebtedness is paid in full, the payment or distribution must be paid over to the holders of the

TABLE OF CONTENTS

senior indebtedness or on their behalf for application to the payment of all the senior indebtedness remaining unpaid until all the senior indebtedness has been paid in full, after giving effect to any concurrent payment or distribution to the holders of the senior indebtedness. Subject to the payment in full of all senior indebtedness upon this distribution by us, the holders of such subordinated debt securities will be subrogated to the rights of the holders of the senior indebtedness to the extent of payments made to the holders of the senior indebtedness out of the distributive share of such subordinated debt securities.

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

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

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

- renewals, extensions, modifications and refinancings of any of this indebtedness.

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

The Trustee under the Indenture

U.S. Bank National Association will serve as the trustee under the indenture.

Certain Considerations Relating to Foreign Currencies

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

141

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

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 stockholders, and (2) our stockholders 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%. The Company received exemptive relief from the SEC effective November 26, 2013, which allows us to exclude our SBA guaranteed debentures from the definition of senior securities in the statutory 200% asset coverage ratio under the 1940 Act.

Legislation has been introduced in the U.S. House of Representatives intended to revise certain regulations applicable to BDCs. The legislation provides for (i) modifying the asset coverage ratio from 200% to 150%, (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 stockholders 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 stockholder approval.

142

---

TABLE OF CONTENTS

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 assets, as defined by the 1940 Act. The principal categories of qualifying assets relevant to our business are the following:

(a)

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.

(c)

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 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,

143

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

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, as defined by the 1940 Act, are qualifying assets or temporary investments. Typically, we invest in highly rated commercial paper, U.S. Government agency notes, and U.S. Treasury bills or 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 stockholders 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 stockholders 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 stockholders 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 "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."

144

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

### 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](http://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 this registration statement 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](mailto: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 stockholder 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, IL, 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 stockholders 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.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

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

**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.

**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 the statutory 200% asset coverage ratio.

We are generally 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. Further, the 1940 Act generally prohibits BDCs from making certain negotiated co-investments with certain affiliates absent an order from the SEC permitting the BDC to do so. On October 12, 2016, we received exemptive relief from the SEC to permit us to co-invest in portfolio companies with certain Affiliated Funds in a manner consistent with our investment objective, positions, policies, strategies and restrictions as well as regulatory requirements and other pertinent factors, subject to compliance with the Order. Pursuant to the Order, we are generally permitted to co-invest with Affiliated Funds if a “required majority” (as defined in Section 57(o) of the 1940 Act) of our independent directors make certain conclusions in connection with a co-investment transaction, including that (1) the terms of the transactions, including the consideration to be paid, are reasonable and fair to us and our stockholders and do not involve overreaching by us or our stockholders on the part of any person concerned and (2) the transaction is consistent with the interests of our stockholders and is consistent with our investment objective and strategies.

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, unless under the Order, we only expect to co-invest on a concurrent basis with certain 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.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

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 \$350 million.

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. 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.

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 stockholders 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.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

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 us or our stockholders arising from willful misfeasance, bad faith, gross negligence or reckless disregard of the duties involved in the conduct of such person's office.

We and 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.

Our internet address is [www.ofscapital.com](http://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.

148

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

**MATERIAL FEDERAL INCOME TAX CONSIDERATIONS**

The following discussion is a general summary of certain material United States federal income tax considerations relating to our qualification and taxation as a RIC and the acquisition, ownership, and disposition of our common stock, but does not purport to be a complete description of the income tax considerations relating thereto. For example, we have not described tax consequences that we assume to be generally known by investors or certain considerations that may be relevant to certain types of investors subject to special treatment under U.S. federal income tax laws, including investors subject to the alternative minimum tax, tax-exempt organizations, insurance companies, dealers in securities, pension plans and trusts, financial institutions, traders in securities that elect to use the mark-to-market method of accounting for securities holdings, United States expatriates, United States persons with a functional currency other than the U.S. dollar, persons that hold notes as part of an integrated investment (including a “straddle”), “controlled foreign corporations,” “passive foreign investment companies,” or corporations that accumulate earnings to avoid United States federal income tax. This summary is limited to beneficial owners of our common stock that will hold such stock as a capital asset (within the meaning of the Code). The discussion is based upon the Code, temporary and final U.S. Treasury regulations, and administrative and judicial interpretations, each as of the date hereof and all of which are subject to change, possibly retroactively, which could affect the continuing validity of this discussion. We have not sought and will not seek any ruling from the Internal Revenue Service (the “IRS”) regarding our common stock. This summary does not discuss any aspects of U.S. estate or gift tax or foreign, state, or local tax. It does not discuss the special treatment under U.S. federal income tax laws that could result if we invested in tax-exempt securities or certain other investment assets.

This summary does not discuss the consequences of an investment in our subscription rights, debt securities, or warrants representing rights to purchase shares of our preferred stock, common stock, or debt securities or as units in combination with such securities. The U.S. federal income tax consequences of such an investment will be discussed in the relevant prospectus supplement.

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

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

A “Non-U.S. stockholder” is a beneficial owner of shares of our common stock that is not a partnership for United States federal income tax purposes or a U.S. stockholder.

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

TABLE OF CONTENTS

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

Election to be Taxed as a RIC

We have elected to be taxed as a RIC under Subchapter M of the Code. As a RIC, we are not required to pay corporate-level federal income taxes on any income that we distribute to our stockholders from our otherwise taxable 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, to receive RIC tax treatment, we must distribute to our stockholders, for each taxable year, at least 90% of our “investment company taxable income” as defined by the Code (“ICTI”), which is generally our net ordinary income plus our net short-term capital gains in excess of net long-term capital losses, if any (the “Annual Distribution Requirement”). The excess of net long-term capital gains over net short-term capital losses, if any (“Net Capital Gains”), are not a component of the Annual Distribution Requirement, but impacts taxable income if not distributed as discussed below.

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 ICTI or Net Capital Gains we distribute to stockholders. We will be subject to U.S. federal income tax at the regular corporate rates on any ICTI or Net Capital Gain not distributed (or deemed distributed) to our stockholders.

We are also 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 so elect, for that calendar year) and (3) any income recognized, but not distributed, in preceding years and on which we paid no federal income tax (the “Excise Tax Avoidance Requirement”). We may choose to retain a portion of our ordinary income and/or capital gain net income in 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 (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

150

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

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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 taxes, franchise taxes, or withholding liabilities.

We are required to recognize ICTI in circumstances in which we have not received a corresponding payment in cash. For example, we hold debt obligations that are treated under applicable tax rules as issued with original issue discount (“OID”) and debt instruments with PIK interest, and we must include in ICTI each year the portion of the OID and PIK interest that accrues for that year (as it accrues over the life of the obligation), irrespective of the fact the cash representing such income is received by us in that taxable year. The continued recognition of non-cash ICTI may cause difficulty in meeting the Annual Distribution Requirement. We may be required to sell investments at times and/or at prices we would not consider advantageous, raise additional debt or equity capital, or forgo new investment opportunities to meet this requirement. 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 required to recognize ICTI in circumstances in which we have not received a corresponding payment in cash. For example, we hold debt obligations that are treated under applicable tax rules as issued with original issue discount (“OID”) and debt instruments with PIK interest, and we must include in ICTI each year the portion of the OID and PIK interest that accrues for that year (as it accrues over the life of the obligation), irrespective of the fact the cash representing such income is received by us in that taxable year. The continued recognition of non-cash ICTI may cause difficulty in meeting the Annual Distribution Requirement. We may be required to sell investments at times and/or at prices we would not consider advantageous, raise additional debt or equity capital, or forgo new investment opportunities to meet this requirement. 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.

Some of the income and fees that we recognize would result in ICTI that would not be “qualifying income” for 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 recognize such income and fees directly or indirectly through one or more entities taxed as corporations for U.S. federal income tax purposes. Such corporations are required to pay U.S. corporate income tax on their earnings, which ultimately reduces our return on such income and fees.

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 stockholders while our debt obligations and other senior securities are outstanding unless certain “asset coverage” tests are met. 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.

In addition, we will be partially dependent on our subsidiaries for cash distributions to enable us to meet the RIC distribution requirements. Some of our subsidiaries may be limited by the Small Business Investment Act of 1958, and SBA regulations, from making certain distributions to us that may be necessary to maintain our status as a RIC. We may have to request a waiver of the SBA’s restrictions for our subsidiaries to make certain distributions to maintain our RIC status. We cannot assure you that the SBA will grant such waiver. If our subsidiaries are unable to obtain a waiver, compliance with the SBA regulations may cause us to fail to qualify as a RIC, which would result in us becoming subject to corporate-level federal income tax.

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,

TABLE OF CONTENTS

(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 considered “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.

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

A RIC is limited in its ability to deduct expenses in excess of its ICTI. If our expenses in a given year exceed gross taxable income, we would experience a net operating loss for that year. However, a RIC is not permitted to carry forward net operating losses to subsequent years. In addition, expenses can be used only to offset ICTI, not Net Capital Gains. Due to these limits on the deductibility of expenses, we may for tax purposes have aggregate taxable income for several years that we are required to distribute and that is taxable to our stockholders even if such income is greater than the aggregate net income we actually earned during those years. Such required distributions may be made from our cash assets or by liquidation of investments, if necessary. We may realize gains or losses from such liquidations. In the event we realize net capital gains from such transactions, you may receive a larger capital gain distribution than you would have received in the absence of such transactions.

Investment income received from sources within foreign countries, or capital gains earned by investing in securities of foreign issuers, may be subject to foreign income taxes withheld at the source. In this regard, withholding tax rates in countries with which the United States does not have a tax treaty are often as high as 35% or more. The United States has entered into tax treaties with many foreign countries that may entitle us to a reduced rate of tax or exemption from tax on this related income and gains. The effective rate of foreign tax cannot be determined at this time since the amount of our assets to be invested within various countries is not now known. We do not anticipate being eligible for the special election that allows a RIC to treat foreign income taxes paid by such RIC as paid by its stockholders.

If we purchase shares in a “passive foreign investment company” (a “PFIC”), we may be subject to federal income tax on our allocable share of a portion of any “excess distribution” received on, or any gain from the disposition of, such shares even if our allocable share of such income is distributed as a taxable dividend to its stockholders. Additional charges in the nature of interest generally will be imposed on us in respect of deferred taxes arising from any such excess distribution or gain. If we invest in a PFIC and elect to treat the PFIC as a “qualified electing fund” under the Code (a “QEF”), in lieu of the foregoing requirements, we will be required to include in income each year our proportionate share of the ordinary earnings and net capital gain of the QEF, even if such income is not distributed by the QEF.

Alternatively, we may be able to elect to mark-to-market at the end of each taxable year our shares in a PFIC; in this case, we will recognize as ordinary income our allocable share of any increase in the value of such shares, and as ordinary loss our allocable share of any decrease in such value to the extent that any such decrease does not exceed prior increases included in 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. We intend to limit and/or manage our holdings in PFICs to minimize our liability for any taxes and related interest charges. In addition, under recently proposed regulations, income required to be included as a result of a QEF election would not be qualifying income for purposes of the 90% Income Test unless we receive a distribution of such income from the PFIC in the same taxable year to which the inclusion relates.

Foreign exchange gains and losses realized by us in connection with certain transactions involving non-dollar debt securities, certain foreign currency futures contracts, foreign currency option contracts, foreign currency forward contracts, foreign currencies, or payables or receivables denominated in a foreign currency are subject to Code provisions that generally treat such gains and losses as ordinary income and losses and may affect the amount, timing and character of distributions to our stockholders.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

## Taxation of U.S. Stockholders

Distributions by us generally are taxable to U.S. stockholders as ordinary income or capital gains. Distributions of our ICTI will be taxable as ordinary income to U.S. stockholders to the extent of our current or accumulated earnings and profits, whether paid in cash or reinvested in additional shares of common stock. To the extent such distributions paid by us to non-corporate U.S. stockholders (including individuals) are attributable to dividends from U.S. corporations and certain qualified foreign corporations, such distributions may be reported by us as “qualified dividend income,” or Qualifying Dividends, eligible to be taxed in the hands of non-corporate stockholders at the rates applicable to long-term gains, provided certain holding period and other requirements are met at both the stockholder and company levels. In this regard, it is anticipated that distributions paid by us generally will not be attributable to dividends and, therefore, generally will not be Qualifying Dividends. Distributions of our Net Capital Gains, properly reported by us as “capital gain dividends”, will be taxable to a U.S. stockholder as long-term capital gains which are currently taxable at a maximum rate of 20% in the case of individuals, trusts or estates, regardless of the U.S. stockholder’s holding period for his, her, or its common stock and regardless of whether paid in cash or reinvested in additional common stock. Distributions in excess of our current and accumulated earnings and profits first will reduce a U.S. stockholder’s adjusted tax basis in such stockholder’s common stock and, after the adjusted basis is reduced to zero, will constitute capital gains to such U.S. stockholder.

We may decide to retain some or all of our Net Capital Gains but designate the retained amount as a “deemed distribution.” In that case, among other consequences, we will pay tax on the retained amount, each U.S. stockholder will be required to include his, her, or its share of the deemed distribution in income as if it had been actually distributed to the U.S. stockholder, and the U.S. stockholder will be entitled to claim a credit equal to his, her, or its allocable share of the tax paid thereon by us. Because we expect to pay tax on any retained capital gains at our regular corporate tax rate, and because that rate is in excess of the maximum rate currently payable by individuals on long-term capital gains, the amount of tax that individual U.S. stockholders will be treated as having paid will exceed the tax they owe on the capital gain distribution. Such excess generally may be claimed as a credit against the U.S. stockholder’s other U.S. federal income tax obligations, or refunded to the extent it exceeds the stockholder’s liability for federal income tax. A stockholder that is not subject to U.S. federal income tax or otherwise not required to file a federal income tax return would be required to file a federal income tax return on the appropriate form to claim a refund for the taxes we paid. The amount of the deemed distribution net of such tax will be added to the U.S. stockholder’s tax basis for his, her, or its common stock. In order to utilize the deemed distribution approach, we must provide written notice to our stockholders prior to the expiration of 60 days after the close of the relevant taxable year. We cannot treat any of our ICTI as a “deemed distribution.”

In accordance with certain applicable Treasury regulations and private letter rulings issued by the IRS, a RIC may treat a distribution of its own stock as fulfilling its RIC distribution requirements if each stockholder may elect to receive his or her entire distribution in either cash or stock of the RIC, subject to a limitation that the aggregate amount of cash to be distributed to all stockholders must be at least 20% of the aggregate declared distribution. If too many stockholders elect to receive cash, each stockholder electing to receive cash must receive a pro rata amount of cash (with the balance of the distribution paid in stock). In no event will any stockholder, electing to receive cash, receive less than 20% of his or her entire distribution in cash. If these and certain other requirements are met, for U.S. federal income tax purposes, the amount of the dividend paid in stock will be equal to the amount of cash that could have been received instead of stock.

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

If an investor purchases shares of our common stock shortly before the record date of a distribution, the price of the shares will include the value of the distribution and the investor will be subject to tax on the distribution even though

economically it may represent a return of his, her, or its investment.

153

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

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

In general, individual U.S. stockholders currently are subject to a reduced maximum federal income tax rate of 20% on their net capital gain (i.e., the excess of realized net long-term capital gains over realized net short-term capital losses), including any long-term capital gain derived from an investment in our shares. Such rate is lower than the maximum rate on ordinary income currently payable by individuals. In addition, individuals with modified adjusted gross incomes in excess of \$200,000 (\$250,000 in the case of married individuals filing jointly) and certain estates and trusts are subject to an additional 3.8% tax on their "net investment income," which generally includes net income from interest, dividends, annuities, royalties, and rents, and net capital gains (other than certain amounts earned from trades or businesses). Corporate U.S. stockholders currently are subject to federal income tax on net capital gain at the maximum 35% rate also applied to ordinary income. Non-corporate U.S. stockholders with net capital losses for a year (i.e., capital losses in excess of capital gains) generally may deduct up to \$3,000 of such losses against their ordinary income each year; any net capital losses of a non-corporate U.S. stockholder in excess of \$3,000 generally may be carried forward and used in subsequent years as provided in the Code. Corporate U.S. stockholders generally may not deduct any net capital losses for a year, but may carry back such losses for three years or carry forward such losses for five years.

We will report to each of our U.S. stockholders, as promptly as possible after the end of each calendar year, the amounts includible in such U.S. stockholder's taxable income for such year as ordinary income and as long-term capital gain. In addition, the federal tax status of each year's distributions generally will be reported to the Internal Revenue Service (including the amount of dividends, if any, eligible for the 20% maximum rate). Dividends paid by us generally will not be eligible for the dividends-received deduction or the preferential tax rate applicable to Qualifying Dividends because our income generally will not consist of dividends. Distributions may also be subject to additional state, local and foreign taxes depending on a U.S. stockholder's particular situation.

In some taxable years, we may be subject to the alternative minimum tax ("AMT"). If we have tax items that are treated differently for AMT purposes than for regular tax purposes, we may apportion those items between us and our stockholders, and this may affect our stockholder's AMT liabilities. Although regulations explaining the precise method of apportionment have not yet been issued by the IRS, we may apportion these items in the same proportion that dividends paid to each stockholder bear to our taxable income (determined without regard to the dividends paid deduction), unless we determine that a different method for a particular item is warranted under the circumstances. You should consult your own tax advisor to determine how an investment in our stock could affect your AMT liability.

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

As discussed in more detail below, under "Taxation of Non-U.S. Stockholders," U.S. stockholders that hold their common stock through foreign accounts or intermediaries will be subject to U.S. withholding tax





TABLE OF CONTENTS

at a rate of 30% on dividends and proceeds of sale of our common stock paid after December 31, 2018 if certain disclosure requirements related to U.S. accounts are not satisfied.

Dividend Reinvestment Plan

We have adopted a dividend reinvestment plan through which dividend distributions are paid to our stockholders in the form of additional shares of our common stock, unless a stockholder elects to receive cash in accordance with the terms of the plan. Any distributions made to a U.S. stockholder that are reinvested under the plan will nevertheless remain taxable to the U.S. stockholder. The U.S. stockholder will have an adjusted tax basis in the additional shares of our common stock purchased through the plan equal to the amount of the reinvested distribution. The additional shares will have a new holding period commencing on the day following the day on which the shares are credited to the stockholder's account.

Taxation of Non-U.S. Stockholders

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

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

However, no withholding is required with respect to certain distributions if: (i) the distributions are properly reported to our stockholders as "interest-related dividends" or "short-term capital gain dividends" in written statements to our stockholders, (ii) the distributions are derived from sources specified in the Code for such dividends, and (iii) certain other requirements are satisfied. Currently, we do not anticipate that any significant amount of our distributions would be reported as eligible for this exemption from withholding.

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

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

Accordingly, investment in the shares may not be appropriate for a Non-U.S. stockholder.

155

---

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Legislation commonly referred to as “FATCA” imposes a 30% withholding tax on payments of certain types of income to foreign financial institutions that either fail to enter into an agreement with the United States Treasury to report certain required information with respect to accounts held by United States persons (or held by foreign entities that have U.S. persons as substantial owners), or that reside in jurisdictions that have not entered into intergovernmental agreements with the United States to provide such information. The types of income subject to the tax include U.S. source interest and dividends, and the gross proceeds from the sale of any property that could produce U.S. source interest or dividends paid after December 31, 2018. The information required to be reported includes the identity and taxpayer identification number of each account holder that is a U.S. person and transaction activity within the holder’s account. In addition, subject to certain exceptions, FATCA also imposes a 30% withholding on payments to foreign entities that are not financial institutions unless the foreign entity certifies that it does not have a greater than 10% U.S. owner or provides the withholding agent with identifying information on each greater than 10% U.S. owner. When these provisions become effective, depending on the status of a Non-U.S. Holder and the status of the intermediaries through which they hold their shares, Non-U.S. Holders could be subject to this 30% withholding tax with respect to distributions on their shares and proceeds from the sale of their shares. Under certain circumstances, a Non-U.S. Holder might be eligible for refunds or credits of such taxes.

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

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

Failure to Qualify as a RIC

If we are unable to maintain our qualification as a RIC, we will be subject to tax on all of our ICTI and Net Capital Gains at regular corporate rates; we would not receive a dividend deduction for any distributions to our stockholders. Distributions would not be required, and any distributions would be taxable to our stockholders as ordinary dividend income that would, for qualifying non-corporate U.S. stockholders, 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 distributions would be eligible for the dividends-received deduction. Distributions in excess of our current and accumulated earnings and profits would be treated first as a return of capital to the extent of the stockholder’s tax basis (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 stockholders 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 five years, in order to qualify as a RIC in a subsequent year.

156

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PLAN OF DISTRIBUTION

We may offer, from time to time, in one or more offerings or series, up to \$200.0 million of our common stock, preferred stock, debt securities, subscription rights to purchase shares of our common stock or warrants representing rights to purchase shares of our common stock, preferred stock or debt securities, in one or more underwritten public offerings, at-the-market offerings, negotiated transactions, block trades, best efforts or a combination of these methods. We may sell the securities directly or through underwriters or dealers, directly to one or more purchasers, including existing stockholders in a rights offering, through agents or through a combination of any such methods of sale. Any underwriter or agent involved in the offer and sale of the securities will be named in the applicable prospectus supplement. A prospectus supplement or supplements will also describe the terms of the offering of the securities, including: the purchase price of the securities and the proceeds we will receive from the sale; any over-allotment options under which underwriters may purchase additional securities from us; any agency fees or underwriting discounts and other items constituting agents' or underwriters' compensation; any expenses we incur in connection with the sale of such securities; the public offering price; any discounts or concessions allowed or re-allowed or paid to dealers; and any securities exchange or market on which the securities may be listed. Only underwriters named in the prospectus supplement will be underwriters of the securities offered by the prospectus supplement.

The distribution of the securities may be effected from time to time in one or more transactions at a fixed price or prices, which may be changed, at prevailing market prices at the time of sale, at prices related to such prevailing market prices, or at negotiated prices, provided, however, that the offering price per share of our common stock, less any underwriting commissions or discounts, must equal or exceed the net asset value per share of our common stock at the time of the offering except (1) in connection with a rights offering to our existing stockholders, (2) with the consent of the majority of our voting securities or (3) under such circumstances as the SEC may permit. The price at which securities may be distributed may represent a discount from prevailing market prices.

In connection with the sale of the securities, underwriters or agents may receive compensation from us or from purchasers of the securities, for whom they may act as agents, in the form of discounts, concessions or commissions. Our common stockholders will bear, directly or indirectly, the expenses of any offering of our securities, including debt securities. Underwriters may sell the securities to or through dealers and such dealers may receive compensation in the form of discounts, concessions or commissions from the underwriters and/or commissions from the purchasers for whom they may act as agents. Underwriters, dealers and agents that participate in the distribution of the securities may be deemed to be underwriters under the Securities Act, and any discounts and commissions they receive from us and any profit realized by them on the resale of the securities may be deemed to be underwriting discounts and commissions under the Securities Act. Any such underwriter or agent will be identified and any such compensation received from us will be described in the applicable prospectus supplement. The maximum amount of any compensation to be received by any member of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority or independent broker-dealer will not be greater than 10% of the gross proceeds of the sale of securities offered pursuant to this prospectus and any applicable prospectus supplement. We may also reimburse the underwriter or agent for certain fees and legal expenses incurred by it.

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

Any underwriters that are qualified market makers on the Nasdaq Global Select Market may engage in passive market making transactions in our common stock on the Nasdaq Global Select Market in accordance with Regulation M under the Exchange Act, during the business day prior to the pricing of the

157



TABLE OF CONTENTS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

158

---

**TABLE OF CONTENTS**

**CUSTODIAN, TRANSFER AND DISTRIBUTION PAYING AGENT AND REGISTRAR**

Our securities are held by U.S. Bank National Association pursuant to a custody agreement. The principal business address of U.S. Bank National Association is One Federal Street, 3rd Floor, Boston, MA 02110, telephone: (617) 603-6538. American Stock Transfer & Trust Company, LLC serves as our transfer agent, distribution paying agent and registrar. The principal business address of American Stock Transfer & Trust Company, LLC is 59 Maiden Lane, New York, NY 10038, telephone: (800) 937-5449.

**BROKERAGE ALLOCATION AND OTHER PRACTICES**

Since we generally acquire and dispose of our investments in privately negotiated transactions, we infrequently use brokers in the normal course of our business. Subject to policies established by our board of directors, OFS Advisor is primarily responsible for the execution of the publicly traded securities portion of our portfolio transactions and the allocation of brokerage commissions. OFS Advisor does not expect to execute transactions through any particular broker or dealer but will seek to obtain the best net results for us under the circumstances, taking into account such factors as price (including the applicable brokerage commission or dealer spread), size of order, difficulty of execution and operational facilities of the firm and the firm's risk and skill in positioning blocks of securities. While OFS Advisor generally seeks reasonably competitive trade execution costs, we may not necessarily pay the lowest spread or commission available. Subject to applicable legal requirements and consistent with Section 28(e) of the Exchange Act, OFS Advisor may select a broker based upon brokerage or research services provided to OFS Advisor and us and any other clients. In return for such services, we may pay a higher commission than other brokers would charge if OFS Advisor determines in good faith that such commission is reasonable in relation to the services provided. For the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014, we did not pay any brokerage commissions.

**LEGAL MATTERS**

Certain legal matters in connection with the securities offered hereby will be passed upon for us by Eversheds Sutherland (US) LLP, Washington, DC. Certain legal matters in connection with the offering will be passed upon for the underwriters, if any, by the counsel named in the prospectus supplement.

**INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM**

BDO USA, LLP, our independent registered public accounting firm, have audited the consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014 and for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2016. We have included our financial statements in this prospectus and elsewhere in the registration statement in reliance on such report, given on their authority as experts in accounting and auditing.

**CHANGE IN INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM**

On April 8, 2014, we dismissed RSM US LLP as our independent registered public accounting firm. During the fiscal year ended December 31, 2013 and through April 8, 2014, there were no disagreements between us and RSM US LLP with respect to any matter of accounting principles or practices, financial statement disclosure or auditing scope or procedure, which disagreements, if not resolved to the satisfaction of RSM US LLP, would have caused it to make reference to the subject matter of such disagreements in its reports on the financial statements for such years. Nor were there any "reportable events" as such term is described in Item 304(a)(1)(v) of Regulation S-K, promulgated under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended.

159

---

TABLE OF CONTENTS

AVAILABLE INFORMATION

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

We will file with or submit to the SEC periodic and current reports, proxy statements and other information meeting the informational requirements of the Exchange Act. You may inspect and copy these reports, proxy statements and other information, as well as the registration statement and related exhibits and schedules, at the SEC's Public Reference Room at 100 F Street, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20549-0102. You may obtain information on the operation of the Public Reference Room by calling the SEC at (800) SEC-0330. We maintain a website at <http://www.ofscapitalcorp.com> and make all of our periodic and current reports, proxy statements and other publicly filed information available, free of charge, on or through our website. Information contained on our website is not incorporated into this prospectus, and you should not consider information on our website to be part of this prospectus. You may also obtain such information by contacting us in writing at 10 S. Wacker Drive, Suite 2500, Chicago, IL, 60606, Attention: Investor Relations. The SEC maintains a website that contains reports, proxy and information statements and other information we file with the SEC at [www.sec.gov](http://www.sec.gov). Copies of these reports, proxy and information statements and other information may also be obtained, after paying a duplicating fee, by electronic request at the following e-mail address: [publicinfo@sec.gov](mailto:publicinfo@sec.gov), or by writing the SEC's Public Reference Section, 100 F Street, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20549-0102.

160

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Index to Financial Statements

OFS Capital Corporation and Subsidiaries

Unaudited Financial Statements

Consolidated Balance Sheets as of March 31, 2017, and December 31, 2016 F-2

Consolidated Statements of Operations for the Three Months Ended March 31, 2017, and 2016 F-3

Consolidated Statements of Changes in Net Assets for the Three Months Ended March 31, 2017, and 2016 F-4

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the Three Months Ended March 31, 2017, and 2016 F-5

Consolidated Schedules of Investments as of March 31, 2017, and December 31, 2016 F-6

Notes to Financial Statements (unaudited) F-18

Audited Financial Statements

Reports of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm F-44

Consolidated Balance Sheets as of December 31, 2016 and 2015 F-47

Consolidated Statements of Operations for the Years Ended December 31, 2016, 2015, and 2014 F-48

Consolidated Statements of Changes in Net Assets for the Years Ended December 31, 2016, 2015, and 2014 F-49

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the Years Ended December 31, 2016, 2015, and 2014 F-50

Consolidated Schedules of Investments as of December 31, 2016 and 2015 F-51

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements F-63

F-1

---

TABLE OF CONTENTS

## OFS Capital Corporation and Subsidiaries

## Consolidated Balance Sheets

(Dollar amounts in thousands, except per share data)

	March 31, 2017 (unaudited)	December 31, 2016
Assets		
Investments, at fair value:		
Non-control/non-affiliate investments (amortized cost of \$155,090 and \$178,279, respectively)	\$ 146,989	\$ 173,219
Affiliate investments (amortized cost of \$74,714 and \$76,306, respectively)	84,140	81,708
Control investments (amortized cost of \$24,661 and \$24,722, respectively)	27,182	26,700
Total investments at fair value (amortized cost of \$254,465 and \$279,307, respectively)	258,311	281,627
Cash and cash equivalents	44,087	17,659
Interest receivable	1,064	1,770
Prepaid expenses and other assets	3,967	3,974
Total assets	\$ 307,429	\$ 305,030
Liabilities		
Revolving line of credit	\$ 8,000	\$ 9,500
SBA debentures (net of deferred debt issuance costs of \$2,942 and \$3,037, respectively)	146,938	146,843
Interest payable	410	1,599
Management and incentive fees payable	2,374	2,119
Administration fee payable	587	435
Payable for investment purchased	2,943	—
Accrued professional fees	656	477
Other liabilities	134	279
Total liabilities	162,042	161,252
Commitments and Contingencies (Note 7)		
Net assets		
Preferred stock, par value of \$0.01 per share, 2,000,000 shares authorized, -0-shares issued and outstanding as of March 31, 2017, and December 31, 2016, respectively	\$ —	\$ —
Common stock, par value of \$0.01 per share, 100,000,000 shares authorized, 9,703,216 and 9,700,297 shares issued and outstanding as of March 31, 2017, and December 31, 2016, respectively	97	97
Paid-in capital in excess of par	134,359	134,300
Accumulated undistributed net investment income	6,786	6,731
Accumulated undistributed net realized gain	299	330
Net unrealized appreciation on investments	3,846	2,320

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Total net assets	145,387	143,778
Total liabilities and net assets	\$ 307,429	\$ 305,030
Number of shares outstanding	9,703,216	9,700,297
Net asset value per share	\$ 14.98	\$ 14.82

See Notes to Financial Statements.

F-2

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

## OFS Capital Corporation and Subsidiaries

Consolidated Statements of Operations (unaudited)  
(Dollar amounts in thousands, except per share data)

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2017	2016
Investment income		
Interest income:		
Non-control/non-affiliate investments	\$ 4,841	\$ 4,736
Affiliate investments	1,878	1,686
Control investment	562	341
Total interest income	7,281	6,763
Dividend income:		
Non-control/non-affiliate investments	83	28
Affiliate investments	390	529
Control investments	33	—
Total dividend income	506	557
Fee income:		
Non-control/non-affiliate investments	156	478
Affiliate investments	58	32
Control investments	33	13
Total fee income	247	523
Total investment income	8,034	7,843
Expenses		
Interest expense	1,387	1,308
Management fees	1,192	1,115
Incentive fee	1,181	733
Professional fees	263	314
Administration fee	401	428
General and administrative expenses	270	290
Total expenses	4,694	4,188
Net investment income	3,340	3,655
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investments		
Net realized gain on non-control/non-affiliate investments	—	2,566
Net change in unrealized appreciation/depreciation on non-control/non-affiliate investments	(3,041)	(4,092)
Net change in unrealized appreciation/depreciation on affiliate investments	4,024	146
Net change in unrealized appreciation/depreciation on control investment	543	4
Net gain (loss) on investments	1,526	(1,376)
Net increase in net assets resulting from operations	\$ 4,866	\$ 2,279

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Net investment income per common share – basic and diluted	\$ 0.34	\$ 0.38
Net increase in net assets resulting from operations per common share – basic and diluted	\$ 0.50	\$ 0.24
Distributions declared per common share	\$ 0.34	\$ 0.34
Basic and diluted weighted average shares outstanding	9,700,329	9,691,183

See Notes to Financial Statements.

F-3

---

TABLE OF CONTENTS

## OFS Capital Corporation and Subsidiaries

Consolidated Statements of Changes in Net Assets (unaudited)  
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2017	2016
Increase in net assets resulting from operations:		
Net investment income	\$ 3,340	\$ 3,655
Net realized gain on investments	—	2,566
Net change in unrealized appreciation/depreciation on investments	1,526	(3,942)
Net increase in net assets resulting from operations	4,866	2,279
Distributions to stockholders from:		
Accumulated net investment income	(3,298)	(3,295)
Accumulated net realized gain	—	—
Total distributions to stockholders	(3,298)	(3,295)
Common stock transactions:		
Reinvestment of stockholder distributions	41	15
Net increase in net assets resulting from capital transactions	41	15
Net increase (decrease) in net assets	1,609	(1,001)
Net assets:		
Beginning of period	\$ 143,778	\$ 143,012
End of period	\$ 145,387	\$ 142,011
Accumulated undistributed net investment income	\$ 6,786	\$ 4,985
Common stock activity:		
Shares issued from reinvestment of stockholder distributions	2,919	1,154
Shares issued and outstanding at beginning of period	9,700,297	9,691,170
Shares issued and outstanding at end of period	9,703,216	9,692,324

See Notes to Financial Statements.

F-4

TABLE OF CONTENTS

## OFS Capital Corporation and Subsidiaries

## Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows (unaudited)

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2017	2016
Cash flows from operating activities		
Net increase in net assets resulting from operations	\$ 4,866	\$ 2,279
Adjustments to reconcile net increase in net assets resulting from operations to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Net realized gain on investments	—	(2,566)
Net change in unrealized appreciation/depreciation on investments	(1,526)	3,942
Amortization of Net Loan Fees	(341)	(376)
Amendment fees collected	—	23
Payment-in-kind interest and dividend income	(697)	(593)
Amortization of deferred debt issuance costs	130	121
Amortization of intangible asset	49	49
Purchase and origination of portfolio investments	(3,139)	(6,502)
Proceeds from principal payments on portfolio investments	31,972	15,868
Proceeds from sale or redemption of portfolio investments	—	2,115
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Interest receivable	706	(50)
Interest payable	(1,189)	(1,144)
Management and incentive fees payable	255	(251)
Administration fee payable	152	(60)
Other assets and liabilities	(43)	(59)
Net cash provided by operating activities	31,195	12,796
Cash flows from financing activities		
Distributions paid to stockholders	(3,257)	(3,280)
Borrowings under revolving line of credit	5,000	—
Repayments under revolving line of credit	(6,500)	—
Payment of common stock offering costs	(10)	—
Net cash used in financing activities	(4,767)	(3,280)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	26,428	9,516
Cash and cash equivalents – beginning of year	17,659	32,714
Cash and cash equivalents – end of year	\$ 44,087	\$ 42,230
Supplemental Disclosure of Cash Flow Information:		
Cash paid during the period for interest	\$ 2,446	\$ 2,331
Distributions paid by issuance of common stock	41	15
Accrued common stock offering costs	165	—
See Notes to Financial Statements.		

Explanation of Responses:





**TABLE OF CONTENTS**

## OFS Capital Corporation and Subsidiaries

## Consolidated Schedule of Investments (unaudited)

March 31, 2017

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Portfolio Company(1) Investment Type	Industry	Interest Rate(2)	Spread Above Index(2)	Maturity	Principal Amount	Amortized Cost	Fair Value
Non-control/Non-affiliate Investments							
Armor Holdings II LLC	Other Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	10.25%	(L +9.00%)	12/26/2020	\$ 3,500	\$ 3,470	\$ 3,560
AssuredPartners, Inc	Insurance Agencies and Brokerages	10.00%	(L +9.00%)	10/20/2023	5,000	4,859	5,072
Avison Young Canada, Inc.	Offices of Real Estate Agents and Brokers	9.50%	N/A	12/15/2021	4,000	3,927	3,925
Senior Secured Loan(4)(5)							
BCC Software, LLC(4)	Custom Computer Programming Services	9.00%	(L +8.00%)	6/20/2019	7,037	6,963	7,012
Senior Secured Loan (Revolver)(9)(3)		N/A	(L +8.00%)	6/20/2019	—	(7)	(4)
					7,037	6,956	7,008
Community Intervention Services, Inc.(4)	Outpatient Mental Health and Substance Abuse Centers	7.0% cash/ 6.0% PIK	N/A	1/16/2021	8,150	7,639	4,685
Subordinated Loan(6)(10)					—	—	—

Explanation of Responses:

57

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Common equity (Success Fee)(9)					8,150	7,639	4,685
Confie Seguros Holdings II Co.	Insurance Agencies and Brokerages						
Senior Secured Loan		10.25%	(L +9.00%)	5/8/2019	6,850	6,828	6,850
Elgin Fasteners Group	Bolt, Nut, Screw, Rivet, and Washer Manufacturing						
Senior Secured Loan		8.50%	(L +7.25%)	8/27/2018	4,104	4,092	3,642
Inhance Technologies Holdings LLC	Other Basic Inorganic Chemical Manufacturing						
Senior Secured Loan		5.65%	(L +4.50%)	2/7/2018	2,002	1,998	1,988
Intrafusion Holding Corp.(4)	Other Outpatient Care Centers						
Senior Secured Loan(8)		11.27%	(L +6.75%)	9/25/2020	14,250	14,210	14,250
Jobson Healthcare Information, LLC(4)	Other Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services						
Senior Secured Loan(10)		10.13% cash/ 4.55% PIK	(L +12.68%)	7/21/2019	14,876	14,569	12,857
Warrants (1,056,428 member units)(9)						454	—
					14,876	15,023	12,857
Maverick Healthcare Equity, LLC(4)	Home Health Equipment Rental						
Preferred Equity (1,250,000 units)(9)						900	196
Common Equity (1,250,000 units)(9)						—	—
						900	196

See Notes to Financial Statements.  
F-6

Explanation of Responses:

58



**TABLE OF CONTENTS**

## OFS Capital Corporation and Subsidiaries

## Consolidated Schedule of Investments (unaudited) – (continued)

March 31, 2017

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Portfolio Company(1) Investment Type	Industry	Interest Rate(2)	Spread Above Index(2)	Maturity	Principal Amount	Amortized Cost	Fair Value	Percent of Net Assets
MN Acquisition, LLC(4)	Software Publishers							
Senior Secured Loan		11.65%	(L + 10.50%)	3/17/2022	\$ 4,108	\$ 4,035	\$ 4,035	2.8%
My Alarm Center, LLC(4)	Security Systems Services (except Locksmiths)							
Senior Secured Loan		12.00%	(L + 11.00%)	7/9/2019	6,750	6,555	4,635	3.2
Preferred Equity (100 Class A units)(9)						203	—	—
Preferred Equity (25 Class A-1 units)(9)						44	—	—
					6,750	6,802	4,635	3.2
MYI Acquiror Limited(5)	Insurance Agencies and Brokerages							
Senior Secured Loan		5.75%	(L + 4.50%)	5/28/2019	4,686	4,681	4,622	3.2
NVA Holdings, Inc.	Veterinary Services							
Senior Secured Loan		8.15%	(L + 7.00%)	8/14/2022	743	743	746	0.5
O2 Holdings, LLC(4)	Fitness and Recreational Sports Centers							
Senior Secured Loan		10.79%	(L + 10.00%)	9/2/2021	10,000	9,921	9,874	6.8
Planet Fitness Midwest LLC(4)	Fitness and Recreational Sports Centers							
Subordinated Loan		13.00%	N/A	12/16/2021	5,000	4,957	4,990	3.4
PM Acquisition LLC	All Other General							

Explanation of Responses:

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	Merchandise Stores							
Senior Secured Loan		11.50%	N/A	10/31/2021	6,304	6,246	6,153	4.2
Common equity (499 units)(9)						499	432	0.3
					6,304	6,745	6,585	4.5
Quantum Spatial, Inc.	Other Information Services							
Senior Secured Loan		6.75% cash/1.0% PIK	(L +6.50%)	8/27/2017	2,449	2,443	2,365	1.6
Ranpak Corp.	Packaging Machinery Manufacturing							
Senior Secured Loan		8.25%	(L +7.25%)	10/3/2022	1,333	1,330	1,287	0.9
Security Alarm Financing Enterprises, L.P.(4)	Security Systems Services (except Locksmiths)							
Subordinated Loan		14.15%	(L +13.00%)	6/19/2020	12,500	12,391	12,473	8.6
Sentry Centers Holdings, LLC	Other Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services							
Senior Secured Loan		12.48%	(L +11.50%)	7/24/2019	4,205	4,147	4,210	2.9
smarTours, LLC(4)	Tour Operators							
Preferred Equity (500,000 units)(9)						439	1,116	0.8
See Notes to Financial Statements.								
F-7								

TABLE OF CONTENTS

## OFS Capital Corporation and Subsidiaries

Consolidated Schedule of Investments (unaudited) – (continued)

March 31, 2017

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Portfolio Company(1) Investment Type	Industry	Interest Rate(2)	Spread Above Index(2)	Maturity	Principal Amount	Amortized Cost	Fair Value
Southern Technical Institute, LLC(4)	Colleges, Universities, and Professional Schools	9.15% cash/ 4.0% PIK	(L +12.00%)	12/2/2020	\$ 3,468	\$ 3,387	\$ 3,267
Preferred Equity (1,764,720 units), 15.75% PIK(9)						2,016	2,062
Warrants (2,174,905 units)(9)						46	234
					3,468	5,449	5,563
Stancor, L.P.(4)	Pump and Pumping Equipment Manufacturing						
Senior Secured Loan		9.98%	(L +9.00%)	8/19/2019	9,155	9,117	9,012
Preferred Equity (1,250,000 units), 8% PIK(7)(9)						1,501	844
					9,155	10,618	9,856
TravelCLICK, Inc.	Computer Systems Design and Related Services						
Senior Secured Loan		8.75%	(L +7.75%)	11/8/2021	4,000	3,885	3,968
United Biologics Holdings, LLC(4)	Medical Laboratories						
Senior Secured Loan(10)		12.0% cash/ 2.0%	N/A	4/30/2018	4,209	4,147	4,158

Explanation of Responses:

62

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Subordinated Loan(9)	PIK 8.0% PIK	N/A	4/30/2019	7	7	6
Preferred Equity (151,787 units)(9)					9	20
Warrants (29,374 units)(9)					82	95
				4,216	4,245	4,279
VanDeMark Chemical Inc.	Other Basic Inorganic Chemical Manufacturing					
Senior Secured Loan	6.50%	(L +5.25%)	11/30/2017	2,371	2,357	2,352
Total Non-control/Non-affiliate Investments				151,057	155,090	146,989
Affiliate Investments						
All Metals Holding, LLC(4)	Metal Service Centers and Other Metal Merchant Wholesalers					
Senior Secured Loan	12.0% cash/ 1.0% PIK	N/A	12/28/2021	12,899	12,203	12,845
Common Equity (637,954 units)(9)					565	1,544
				12,899	12,768	14,389
Contract Datascan Holdings, Inc.(4)	Office Machinery and Equipment Rental and Leasing					
Subordinated Loan	12.00%	N/A	2/5/2021	8,000	7,981	7,997
Preferred Equity (3,061 shares), 10% PIK(9)					3,935	5,552
Common Equity (11,273 shares)(9)					104	613
				8,000	12,020	14,162
See Notes to Financial Statements. F-8						

**TABLE OF CONTENTS**

## OFS Capital Corporation and Subsidiaries

Consolidated Schedule of Investments (unaudited) – (continued)

March 31, 2017

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Portfolio Company(1) Investment Type	Industry	Interest Rate(2)	Spread Above Index(2)	Maturity	Principal Amount	Amortized Cost	Fair Value	Percentage of Net Assets
Intelli-Mark Technologies, Inc.(4)	Other Travel Arrangement and Reservation Services							
Senior Secured Loan(10)		13.00%	N/A	11/23/2020	\$ 8,750	\$ 8,686	\$ 8,925	6.2
Common Equity (2,553,089 shares)(9)						1,500	2,186	1.5
					8,750	10,186	11,111	7.7
Master Cutlery, LLC(4)	Sporting and Recreational Goods and Supplies Merchant Wholesalers							
Subordinated Loan		13.00%	N/A	4/17/2020	4,717	4,699	4,334	3.0
Preferred Equity (3,723 units), 5% cash, 3% PIK(7)(9)						3,483	70	—
Common Equity (15,564 units)(9)						—	—	—
					4,717	8,182	4,404	3.0
NeoSystems Corp.(4)	Other Accounting Services							
Subordinated Loan		10.50% cash/ 2.75% PIK	N/A	8/13/2019	2,112	2,103	2,010	1.4
Preferred Equity (521,962 convertible shares), 10% PIK(9)						1,289	1,299	0.9
					2,112	3,392	3,309	2.3
Pfanstiehl Holdings, Inc.(4)	Pharmaceutical Preparation Manufacturing							

Explanation of Responses:



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Subordinated Loan	10.50%	N/A	9/29/2021	3,788	3,829	3,772	2.6
Common Equity (400 shares)					217	5,338	3.7
				3,788	4,046	9,110	6.3
Strategic Pharma Solutions, Inc.(4)							
Other Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services							
Senior Secured Loan	11.43%	(L +10.00%)	12/18/2020	8,411	8,349	8,368	5.8
Preferred Equity (1,191 units), 6% PIK(9)					1,943	6,163	4.2
				8,411	10,292	14,531	10.0
TRS Services, LLC(4)							
Commercial and Industrial Machinery and Equipment (except Automotive and Electronic) Repair and Maintenance							
Senior Secured Loan	9.75% cash/ 1.0% PIK	(L +9.75%)	12/10/2019	9,808	9,625	9,707	6.7
Preferred Equity (329,266 Class AA units), 15% PIK(9)					359	367	0.3
Preferred Equity (3,000,000 Class A units), 11% PIK(9)					3,272	3,050	2.1
Common Equity (3,000,000 units)(9)					572	—	—
				9,808	13,828	13,124	9.1
Total Affiliate Investments				58,485	74,714	84,140	58.0

See Notes to Financial Statements.

F-9

TABLE OF CONTENTS

## OFS Capital Corporation and Subsidiaries

Consolidated Schedule of Investments (unaudited) – (continued)

March 31, 2017

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Portfolio Company(1) Investment Type Control Investments	Industry	Interest Rate(2)	Spread Above Index(2)	Maturity	Principal Amount	Amortized Cost	Fair Value	Percent of Net Assets
Malabar International(4)	Other Aircraft Parts and Auxiliary Equipment Manufacturing	11.25% cash/ 2.0% PIK	N/A	11/13/2021	\$ 7,655	\$ 7,678	\$ 7,733	5.3%
Subordinated Loan								
Preferred Stock (1,644 shares), 6% cash						4,283	6,354	4.4%
					7,655	11,961	14,087	9.7%
MTE Holding Corp.(4)	Travel Trailer and Camper Manufacturing							
Senior Secured Loan (to Mirage Trailers, LLC, a controlled, consolidated subsidiary of MTE Holding Corp.)		12.50%	(L +11.50%)	11/25/2020	9,702	9,631	9,646	6.6%
Common Equity (554 shares)						3,069	3,449	2.4%
					9,702	12,700	13,095	9.0%
Total Control Investment					17,357	24,661	27,182	18.7%
Total Investments					\$ 226,899	\$ 254,465	\$ 258,311	177.1%

(1) Equity ownership may be held in shares or units of companies affiliated with the portfolio company.

Explanation of Responses:

(2)

The majority of investments that bear interest at a variable rate are indexed to LIBOR (L), and reset monthly, quarterly, or semi-annually. Approximately 50% of the Company's LIBOR referenced investments are subject to an interest rate floor. For each investment, the Company has provided the spread over the reference rate and current interest rate in effect at March 31, 2017. Unless otherwise noted, all investments with a stated PIK rate require interest payments with the issuance of additional securities as payment of the entire PIK provision.

(3)

The negative fair value is the result of the unfunded commitment being below par.

(4)

Investments held by OFS SBIC I, LP. All other investments pledged as collateral under the PWB Credit Facility.

(5)

Non-qualifying assets under Section 55(a) of the 1940 Act. Qualifying assets must represent at least 70% of the Company's assets, as defined under Section 55 of the 1940 Act, at the time of acquisition of any additional non-qualifying assets. As of March 31, 2017, 97.15% of the Company's assets were qualifying assets.

(6)

Investment was on non-accrual status as of March 31, 2017, meaning the Company has ceased recognizing all or a portion of income on the investment. See Note 2, Non-accrual loans for further details.

(7)

Recognition of PIK dividend income discontinued as of March 31, 2017. See Note 2, Dividend Income for further details.

See Notes to Financial Statements.

F-10

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

## OFS Capital Corporation and Subsidiaries

Consolidated Schedule of Investments (unaudited) – (continued)

March 31, 2017

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

(8)

The Company has entered into a contractual arrangement with co-lenders whereby, subject to certain conditions, it has agreed to receive its payment after the repayment of certain co-lenders pursuant to a payment waterfall. The reported interest rate of 11.27% at March 31, 2017, includes additional interest of 2.02% per annum as specified under the contractual arrangement among the Company and the co-lenders.

(9)

Non-income producing.

(10)

The interest rate on these investments contains a PIK provision, whereby the issuer has the option to make interest payments in cash or with the issuance of additional securities as payment of the entire PIK provision. The interest rate in the schedule represents the current interest rate in effect for these investments. The following table provides additional details on these PIK investments, including the maximum annual PIK interest rate allowed as of March 31, 2017:

Portfolio Company	Investment Type	Range of PIK Option	Range of Cash Option	Maximum PIK Rate Allowed
Community Intervention Services, Inc.	Subordinated Loan	0% or 6.00%	13.00% or 7.00%	6.00%
Intelli-Mark Technologies, Inc.	Senior Secured Loan	0% or 2.00%	13.00% or 11.50%	2.00%
Jobson Healthcare Information, LLC	Senior Secured Loan	1.5% or 4.55%	10.13% or 13.18%	4.55%
United Biologics Holdings, LLC	Senior Secured Loan	0% or 2.00%	14.00% or 12.00%	2.00%

See Notes to Financial Statements.

F-11

**TABLE OF CONTENTS**

## OFS Capital Corporation and Subsidiaries

## Consolidated Schedule of Investments (unaudited)

March 31, 2016

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Portfolio Company(1) Investment Type	Industry	Interest Rate(2)	Spread Above Index(2)	Maturity	Principal Amount	Amortized Cost	Fair Value
Non-control/Non-affiliate Investments							
Accurate Group Holdings, Inc.(4)	Offices of Real Estate Appraisers						
Subordinated Loan		13.00%	N/A	8/23/2018	\$ 10,000	\$ 10,032	\$ 10,000
Armor Holdings II LLC	Other Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services						
Senior Secured Loan		10.25%	(L +9.00%)	12/26/2020	3,500	3,469	3,496
AssuredPartners, Inc	Insurance Agencies and Brokerages						
Senior Secured Loan		10.00%	(L +9.00%)	10/20/2023	5,000	4,854	5,013
Avison Young Canada, Inc.	Offices of Real Estate Agents and Brokers						
Senior Secured Loan(4)(5)		9.50%	N/A	12/15/2021	4,000	3,923	3,923
BCC Software, LLC(4)	Custom Computer Programming Services						
Senior Secured Loan		9.00%	(L +8.00%)	6/20/2019	5,143	5,105	5,143
Senior Secured Loan (Revolver)(10)(3)		N/A	(L +8.00%)	6/20/2019	—	(8)	—
					5,143	5,097	5,143
Community Intervention Services, Inc.(4)	Outpatient Mental Health and Substance Abuse Centers						
Subordinated Loan(6)(11)		7.0% cash/ 6.0% PIK	N/A	1/16/2021	8,030	7,639	5,393

Explanation of Responses:

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Confie Seguros Holdings II Co.	Insurance Agencies and Brokerages						
Senior Secured Loan		10.25%	(L +9.00%)	5/8/2019	4,000	3,976	3,973
C7 Data Centers, Inc.(4)	Other Computer Related Services						
Senior Secured Loan(9)		12.47%	(L +8.50%)	6/22/2020	14,850	14,738	14,883
Elgin Fasteners Group	Bolt, Nut, Screw, Rivet, and Washer Manufacturing						
Senior Secured Loan		8.50%	(L +7.25%)	8/27/2018	4,104	4,090	3,555
Inhance Technologies Holdings LLC	Other Basic Inorganic Chemical Manufacturing						
Senior Secured Loan		5.50%	(L +4.50%)	2/7/2018	2,032	2,027	2,017
Intrafusion Holding Corp.(4)	Other Outpatient Care Centers						
Senior Secured Loan(8)		11.33%	(L +6.75%)	9/25/2020	14,250	14,207	14,393
Jobson Healthcare Information, LLC(4)	Other Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services						
Senior Secured Loan(11)		10.13% cash/ 4.295% PIK	(L +12.425%)	7/21/2019	14,762	14,423	12,346
Warrants (1,056,428 member units)(10)						454	—
					14,762	14,877	12,346

See Notes to Financial Statements.  
F-12

TABLE OF CONTENTS

## OFS Capital Corporation and Subsidiaries

## Consolidated Schedule of Investments (unaudited) – (continued)

March 31, 2016

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Portfolio Company(1) Investment Type	Industry	Interest Rate(2)	Spread Above Index(2)	Maturity	Principal Amount	Amortized Cost	Fair Value
Maverick Healthcare Equity, LLC(4)	Home Health Equipment Rental						
Preferred Equity (1,250,000 units)(10)						\$ 900	\$ 1,037
Common Equity (1,250,000 units)(10)						—	—
						900	1,037
MN Acquisition, LLC(4)	Software Publishers						
Senior Secured Loan		10.50%	(L + 9.50%)	8/24/2021	4,989	4,896	4,949
My Alarm Center, LLC(4)	Security Systems Services (except Locksmiths)						
Senior Secured Loan		12.00%	(L +11.00%)	7/9/2019	6,250	6,034	6,260
Preferred Equity (100 Class A units)(10)						203	205
Preferred Equity (25 Class A-1 units)(10)						44	36
					6,250	6,281	6,501
MYI Acquiror Limited(5)	Insurance Agencies and Brokerages						
Senior Secured Loan		5.75%	(L +4.50%)	5/28/2019	4,686	4,680	4,613
NHR Holdings, LLC	Other Telecommunications						
Senior Secured Loan		5.50%	(L +4.25%)	11/30/2018	2,666	2,652	2,630
NVA Holdings, Inc.	Veterinary Services						
Senior Secured Loan		8.00%	(L +7.00%)	8/14/2022	650	650	651
O2 Holdings, LLC(4)	Fitness and Recreational Sports Centers						
Senior Secured Loan		11.77%	(L +11.00%)	9/2/2021	9,500	9,417	9,430

Explanation of Responses:

71

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PM Acquisition LLC	All Other General Merchandise Stores						
Senior Secured Loan		11.50%	N/A	10/31/2021	6,402	6,340	6,340
Common equity (499 units)(10)						499	499
					6,402	6,839	6,839
Planet Fitness Midwest LLC(4)	Fitness and Recreational Sports Centers						
Subordinated Loan		13.00%	N/A	12/16/2021	5,000	4,955	4,980
Quantum Spatial, Inc. (f/k/a Aero-Metric, Inc.)	Other Information Services						
Senior Secured Loan		6.75% cash/ 1.0% PIK	(L +6.50%)	8/27/2017	2,440	2,427	2,340
Ranpak Corp.	Packaging Machinery Manufacturing						
Senior Secured Loan		8.25%	(L +7.25%)	10/3/2022	2,000	1,996	1,885
Security Alarm Financing Enterprises, L.P.(4)	Security Systems Services (except Locksmiths)						
Subordinated Loan		14.00%	(L +13.00%)	6/19/2020	12,500	12,382	12,382

See Notes to Financial Statements.

F-13



TABLE OF CONTENTS

## OFS Capital Corporation and Subsidiaries

Consolidated Schedule of Investments (unaudited) – (continued)

March 31, 2016

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Portfolio Company(1) Investment Type	Industry	Interest Rate(2)	Spread Above Index(2)	Maturity	Principal Amount	Amortized Cost	Fair Value
Sentry Centers Holdings, LLC	Other Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	12.40%	(L +11.50%)	7/24/2019	\$ 4,209	\$ 4,145	\$ 4,171
Senior Secured Loan							
smarTours, LLC(4) Preferred Equity (500,000 units)(10)	Tour Operators					439	1,019
Southern Technical Institute, LLC(4)	Colleges, Universities, and Professional Schools						
Subordinated Loan		9.0% cash/ 4.0% PIK	(L +12.00%)	12/2/2020	3,398	3,330	3,158
Preferred Equity (1,764,720 units), 15.75% PIK(10)						1,938	1,984
Warrants (2,174,905 units)(10)						46	—
					3,398	5,314	5,142
Stancor, L.P.(4)	Pump and Pumping Equipment Manufacturing						
Senior Secured Loan		9.75%	(L +9.00%)	8/19/2019	9,450	9,407	9,181
Preferred Equity (1,250,000 units), 8% PIK(10)						1,501	835
					9,450	10,908	10,016
TravelCLICK, Inc.	Computer Systems						

Explanation of Responses:

73

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	Design and Related Services						
Senior Secured Loan		8.75%	(L +7.75%)	11/8/2021	4,000	3,879	3,946
United Biologics Holdings, LLC(4)	Medical Laboratories						
Senior Secured Loan(11)		12.0% cash/2.0% PIK	N/A	4/30/2018	4,181	4,106	4,034
Subordinated Loan(10)		8.0% PIK	N/A	4/30/2019	7	7	6
Preferred Equity (151,787 units)(10)						9	20
Warrants (29,374 units)(10)						82	114
					4,188	4,204	4,174
VanDeMark Chemical Inc.	Other Basic Inorganic Chemical Manufacturing						
Senior Secured Loan		6.50%	(L +5.25%)	11/30/2017	2,406	2,386	2,379
Total Non-control/Non-affiliate Investments					174,405	178,279	173,219
Affiliate Investments							
All Metals Holding, LLC(4)	Metal Service Centers and Other Metal Merchant Wholesalers						
Senior Secured Loan		12.0% cash/1.0% PIK	N/A	12/28/2021	12,867	12,135	12,865
Common Equity (637,954 units)(10)						565	1,277
					12,867	12,700	14,142
See Notes to Financial Statements.							
F-14							

TABLE OF CONTENTS

## OFS Capital Corporation and Subsidiaries

Consolidated Schedule of Investments (unaudited) – (continued)

March 31, 2016

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Portfolio Company(1) Investment Type	Industry	Interest Rate(2)	Spread Above Index(2)	Maturity	Principal Amount	Amortized Cost	Fair Value	Percent of Net Assets
Contract Datascan Holdings, Inc.(4)	Office Machinery and Equipment Rental and Leasing							
Subordinated Loan		12.00%	N/A	2/5/2021	\$ 8,000	\$ 7,980	\$ 7,902	5.5%
Preferred Equity (3,061 shares), 10% PIK(10)						3,804	5,421	3.8
Common Equity (11,273 shares)(10)						104	187	0.1
					8,000	11,888	13,510	9.4
Intelli-Mark Technologies, Inc.(4)	Other Travel Arrangement and Reservation Services							
Senior Secured Loan(11)		13.00%	N/A	11/23/2020	8,750	8,682	8,841	6.2
Common Equity (2,553,089 shares)(10)						1,500	1,998	1.5
					8,750	10,182	10,839	7.7
Master Cutlery, LLC(4)	Sporting and Recreational Goods and Supplies Merchant Wholesalers							
Subordinated Loan		13.00%	N/A	4/17/2020	4,741	4,722	4,440	3.1

Explanation of Responses:

75

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Preferred Equity (3,723 units), 5% cash, 3% PIK(7)(10)						3,483	954	0.7
Common Equity (15,564 units)(10)					4,741	8,205	5,394	3.8
NeoSystems Corp.(4)	Other Accounting Services							
Subordinated Loan		10.50% cash/ 2.75% PIK	N/A	8/13/2019	4,090	4,070	3,656	2.5
Preferred Equity (521,962 convertible shares), 10% PIK(10)						1,258	1,255	0.9
					4,090	5,328	4,911	3.4
Pfanstiehl Holdings, Inc.(4)	Pharmaceutical Preparation Manufacturing							
Subordinated Loan(11)		10.50%	N/A	9/29/2021	3,788	3,832	3,810	2.6
Common Equity (400 shares)						217	6,083	4.2
					3,788	4,049	9,893	6.8
Strategic Pharma Solutions, Inc.(4)	Other Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services							
Senior Secured Loan		11.32%	(L +10.00%)	12/18/2020	8,411	8,344	8,383	5.8
Preferred Equity (1,191 units), 6% PIK(10)						1,915	3,026	2.1
					8,411	10,259	11,409	7.9

See Notes to Financial Statements.  
F-15

Explanation of Responses:

76



**TABLE OF CONTENTS**

## OFS Capital Corporation and Subsidiaries

Consolidated Schedule of Investments (unaudited) – (continued)

March 31, 2016

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Portfolio Company(1) Investment Type	Industry	Interest Rate(2)	Spread Above Index(2)	Maturity	Principal Amount	Amortized Cost	Fair Value
TRS Services, LLC(4)	Commercial and Industrial Machinery and Equipment (except Automotive and Electronic) Repair and Maintenance	9.75% cash/ 1.5% PIK	(L +10.25%)	12/10/2019	\$ 9,807	\$ 9,607	\$ 9,549
Preferred Equity (329,266 Class AA units), 15% PIK(10)						346	354
Preferred Equity (3,000,000 Class A units), 11% PIK(10)						3,170	1,707
Common Equity (3,000,000 units)(10)						572	—
Total Affiliate Investments					9,807	13,695	11,610
Control Investments					60,454	76,306	81,708
Malabar International(4)	Other Aircraft Parts and Auxiliary Equipment Manufacturing	11.25% cash/ 2.0% PIK	N/A	11/13/2021	7,617	7,642	7,683
Subordinated Loan							
Preferred Stock (1,644 shares), 6% cash						4,283	5,868
					7,617	11,925	13,551

Explanation of Responses:

78

MTE Holding Corp.(4)	Travel Trailer and Camper Manufacturing						
Senior Secured Loan (to Mirage Trailers, LLC, a controlled, consolidated subsidiary of MTE Holding Corp.)		12.50%	(L +11.50%)	11/25/2020	9,804	9,728	9,766
Common Equity (554 shares)						3,069	3,383
Total Control Investment					9,804	12,797	13,149
Total Investments					17,421	24,722	26,700
					\$ 252,280	\$ 279,307	\$ 281,627

(1)  
Equity ownership may be held in shares or units of companies affiliated with the portfolio company.

(2)  
The majority of investments that bear interest at a variable rate are indexed to LIBOR (L) or Prime (P), and reset monthly, quarterly, or semi-annually. Substantially all of the Company's LIBOR referenced investments are subject to an interest rate floor. For each investment, the Company has provided the spread over the reference rate and current interest rate in effect at December 31, 2016. Unless otherwise noted, all investments with a stated PIK rate require interest payments with the issuance of additional securities as payment of the entire PIK provision.

(3)  
The negative fair value is the result of the unfunded commitment being below par.

(4)  
Investments held by OFS SBIC I LP. All other investments pledged as collateral under the PWB Credit Facility.

See Notes to Financial Statements.  
F-16

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

## OFS Capital Corporation and Subsidiaries

Consolidated Schedule of Investments (unaudited) – (continued)

March 31, 2016

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

(5)  
Non-qualifying assets under Section 55(a) of the 1940 Act. Qualifying assets must represent at least 70% of the Company's assets, as defined under Section 55 of the 1940 Act, at the time of acquisition of any additional non-qualifying assets. As of December 31, 2016, 98.4% of the Company's assets were qualifying assets.

(6)  
Investment was on non-accrual status as of December 31, 2016, meaning the Company has ceased recognizing all or a portion of income on the investment. See Note 2, Non-accrual loans for further details.

(7)  
Recognition of PIK dividend income discontinued as of December 31, 2016. See Note 2, Dividend Income for further details.

(8)  
The Company has entered into a contractual arrangement with co-lenders whereby, subject to certain conditions, it has agreed to receive its payment after the repayment of certain co-lenders pursuant to a payment waterfall. The reported interest rate of 11.33% at December 31, 2016, includes additional interest of 2.08% per annum as specified under the contractual arrangement among the Company and the co-lenders.

(9)  
The Company has entered into a contractual arrangement with co-lenders whereby, subject to certain conditions, it has agreed to receive its payment after the repayment of certain co-lenders pursuant to a payment waterfall. The reported interest rate of 12.47% at December 31, 2016, includes additional interest of 2.97% per annum as specified under the contractual arrangement among the Company and the co-lenders.

(10)  
Non-income producing.

(11)  
The interest rate on these investments contains a PIK provision, whereby the issuer has the option to make interest payments in cash or with the issuance of additional securities as payment of the entire PIK provision. The interest rate in the schedule represents the current interest rate in effect for these investments. The following table provides additional details on these PIK investments, including the maximum annual PIK interest rate allowed as of December 31, 2016:

Portfolio Company	Investment Type	Range of PIK Option	Range of Cash Option	Maximum PIK Rate Allowed
Community Intervention Services, Inc.	Subordinated Loan	0% or 6.00%	13.00% or 7.00%	6.00%
Intelli-Mark Technologies, Inc.	Senior Secured Loan	0% or 2.00%	13.00% or 11.50%	2.00%
				4.295%

Explanation of Responses:



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Jobson Healthcare Information, LLC	Senior Secured Loan	1.50% and 4.295%	10.13% and 12.925%	
Pfanstiehl Holdings, Inc.	Subordinated Loan	0% or 2.00%	10.50% or 8.50%	2.00%
United Biologics Holdings, LLC	Senior Secured Loan	0% or 2.00%	14.00% or 12.00%	2.00%

See Notes to Financial Statements.  
F-17

---

TABLE OF CONTENTS

OFS Capital Corporation and Subsidiaries

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (unaudited)

(Dollar amounts in thousands, except per share data)

Note 1. Organization

OFS Capital Corporation, a Delaware corporation, is an externally managed, closed-end, non-diversified management investment company. The Company has elected to be regulated as a BDC under the 1940 Act. In addition, for income tax purposes, the Company has elected to be treated as a RIC under the Code.

The Company's objective is to provide stockholders with current income and capital appreciation through its strategic investment focus primarily on debt investments and, to a lesser extent, equity investments primarily in middle-market companies principally in the United States. OFS Advisor manages the day-to-day operations of, and provides investment advisory services to, the Company.

In addition, OFS Advisor also serves as the investment adviser for HPCI, a Maryland corporation and a BDC.

Hancock Park's investment objective is similar to that of the Company.

The Company may make investments directly or through SBIC I LP, its investment company subsidiary licensed under the SBA SBIC Program. The SBIC Program is designed to stimulate the flow of capital into eligible businesses. SBIC I LP is subject to SBA regulatory requirements, including limitations on the businesses and industries in which it can invest, requirements to invest at least 25% of its regulatory capital in eligible smaller businesses, as defined under the SBIC Act, limitations on the financing terms of investments, and capitalization thresholds that may limit distributions to the Company; and is subject to periodic audits and examinations of its financial statements.

Note 2. Basis of Presentation and Significant Accounting Policies

**Basis of presentation:** The Company prepares its consolidated financial statements in accordance with GAAP, including ASC Topic 946, Financial Services — Investment Companies, the 1940 Act, Articles 6 or 10 of Regulation S-X, and the requirements for reporting on Form 10-Q. In the opinion of management, the consolidated financial statements include all adjustments, consisting only of normal and recurring accruals and adjustments, necessary for fair presentation have been made. Certain amounts in the prior period financial statements have been reclassified to conform to the current year presentation. These consolidated financial statements and notes thereto should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and notes thereto included in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2016. The results of operations for any interim period are not necessarily indicative of the results of operations to be expected for the full year.

**Principles of consolidation:** The Company consolidates majority-owned, investment company subsidiaries. The Company does not own any controlled operating company whose business consists of providing services to the Company, which would also require consolidation. All intercompany balances and transactions are eliminated upon consolidation.

**Fair value of financial instruments:** The Company applies fair value to substantially all of its financial instruments. ASC Topic 820 defines fair value, establishes a framework to measure fair value, and requires disclosures regarding fair value measurements. Fair value is defined as the price to sell an asset or transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. Fair value is determined through the use of models and other valuation techniques, valuation inputs, and assumptions market participants would use to value the investment. Highest priority is given to prices for identical assets quoted in active markets (Level 1) and the lowest priority is given to unobservable valuation inputs (Level 3). The availability of observable inputs can vary significantly and is affected by many factors, including the type of product, whether the product is new to the market, whether the product is traded on an active exchange or in the secondary market, and the current market conditions. To the extent that the valuation is based on less observable or unobservable inputs, the determination of fair value requires more judgment. Accordingly, the degree of judgment exercised by the Company in determining fair value is greatest for financial instruments classified as Level 3 (i.e., those instruments valued using non-observable inputs), which comprise the entirety of the Company's investments.

F-18

TABLE OF CONTENTS

OFS Capital Corporation and Subsidiaries

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (unaudited)  
(Dollar amounts in thousands, except per share data)

Changes to the valuation policy are reviewed by management and the Company's Board. As the Company's investments change, markets change, new products develop, and valuation inputs become more or less observable, the Company will continue to refine its valuation methodologies.

See Note 6 for more detailed disclosures of the Company's fair value measurements of its financial instruments.

Investment classification: The Company classifies its investments in accordance with the 1940 Act. Under the 1940 Act, "Control Investments" are defined as investments in those companies in which the Company owns more than 25% of the voting securities or has rights to maintain greater than 50% of board representation, "Affiliate Investments" are defined as investments in those companies in which the Company owns between 5% and 25% of the voting securities, and "Non-Control/Non-Affiliate Investments" are those that neither qualify as Control Investments nor Affiliate Investments.

Use of estimates: The preparation of financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ significantly from those estimates.

Reportable segments: The Company has a single reportable segment and single operating segment structure.

Cash and cash equivalents: Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and highly liquid investments not held for resale with original maturities of three months or less. The Company's cash and cash equivalents are maintained with a member bank of the FDIC and at times, such balances may be in excess of the FDIC insurance limits. Included in cash and cash equivalents was \$44,044 and \$17,659 held in a US Bank Money Market Deposit Account as of March 31, 2017, and December 31, 2016, respectively.

Revenue recognition:

Interest Income: Interest income is recorded on an accrual basis and reported as interest receivable until collected.

Interest income is accrued daily based on the outstanding principal amount and the contractual terms of the debt investment. Certain of the Company's investments contain a payment-in-kind interest income provision ("PIK interest"). The PIK interest, computed at the contractual rate specified in the applicable investment agreement, is added to the principal balance of the investment, rather than being paid in cash, and recorded as interest income, as applicable, on the consolidated statements of operations. The Company discontinues accrual of interest income, including PIK interest, when there is reasonable doubt that the interest income will be collected.

Loan origination fees, original issue discount ("OID"), market discount or premium, and loan amendment fees (collectively, "Net Loan Fees") are recorded as an adjustment to the amortized cost of the investment, and accreted or amortized as an adjustment to interest income over the life of the respective debt investment using a method that approximates the effective interest method. When the Company receives a loan principal payment, the unamortized Net Loan Fees related to the paid principal is accelerated and recognized in interest income.

Further, the Company may acquire or receive equity, warrants or other equity-related securities ("Equity") in connection with the Company's acquisition of, or subsequent amendment to, debt investments. The Company determines the cost basis of Equity based on their fair value, and the fair value of debt investments and other securities or consideration received. Any resulting difference between the face amount of the debt and its recorded cost resulting from the assignment of value to the Equity is treated as OID, and accreted into interest income as described above.

F-19

TABLE OF CONTENTS

## OFS Capital Corporation and Subsidiaries

## Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (unaudited)

(Dollar amounts in thousands, except per share data)

**Dividend Income:** Dividend income on common stock, generally payable in cash, is recorded at the time dividends are declared. Dividend income on preferred equity securities is accrued as earned. Dividends on preferred equity securities may 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 reported as dividend receivables until collected. Dividends payable in additional preferred securities or contractually earned but not declared (“PIK dividends”) are recorded as an adjustment to the cost basis of the investment. The Company discontinues accrual of PIK dividends on preferred equity securities when there is reasonable doubt that the dividend income will be collected. At March 31, 2017, the Company had two preferred equity security (Master Cutlery, LLC and Stancor, L.P.), with an aggregate amortized cost and fair value of \$4,984 and \$914, respectively, that the Company discontinued the PIK dividend accrual. At December 31, 2016, the Company had one preferred equity security (Master Cutlery, LLC) with an amortized cost and fair value of \$3,483, and \$954, respectively, that the Company discontinued the PIK dividend accrual.

**Fee Income:** The Company generates revenue in the form of management, valuation, and other contractual fees, which is recognized as the related services are rendered. In the general course of its business, the Company receives certain fees from portfolio companies which are non-recurring in nature. Such non-recurring fees include prepayment fees on certain loans repaid prior to their scheduled due date, which are recognized as earned when received, and fees for capital structuring services from certain portfolio companies, which are recognized as earned upon closing of the investment.

**Net Realized and Unrealized Gain or Loss on Investments:** Investment transactions are reported on a trade-date basis. Unsettled trades as of the balance sheet date are included in payable for investments purchased on the consolidated balance sheets. Realized gains or losses on investments are measured by the difference between the net proceeds from the disposition and the amortized cost basis of the investment. Investments are valued at fair value as determined in good faith by Company management under the supervision and review of the Board. After recording all appropriate interest, dividend, and other income, some of which is recorded as an adjustment to the cost basis of the investment as described above, the Company reports changes in the fair value of investments as net changes in unrealized appreciation/ depreciation on investments in the consolidated statements of operations.

**Non-accrual loans:** When there is reasonable doubt that principal, cash interest, PIK interest, or dividends will be collected, loans or preferred equity investments are placed on non-accrual status and the Company will generally cease recognizing cash interest, PIK interest, Net Loan Fee amortization, or dividend income, as applicable. When an investment is placed on non-accrual status, all interest and dividends previously accrued but not collected, other than PIK interest or dividends that has been contractually added to the adjusted cost basis of the investment prior to the designation date, is reversed against current period interest and dividend income. Interest and dividend payments subsequently received on non-accrual investments may be recognized as income or applied to principal depending upon management’s judgment. Interest or dividend accruals and Net Loan Fee amortization are resumed on non-accrual investments only when they are brought current with respect to principal, interest or dividends and when, in the judgment of management, the investments are estimated to be fully collectible as to all principal, interest or dividends. At March 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016 the Company had one loan (Community Intervention Services, Inc.) designated non-accrual with respect to PIK interest and Net Loan Fees with an amortized cost of \$7,639 and \$7,639, respectively, and a fair value of \$4,685, and \$5,393, respectively.

**Income taxes:** The Company has elected to be treated, and intends to qualify annually, as a RIC under Subchapter M of the Code. To qualify as a RIC, the Company must, among other things, meet certain source of income and asset diversification requirements, and timely distribute at least 90% of its ICTI to its stockholders. The Company has made, and intends to continue to make, the requisite distributions to its stockholders, which generally relieves the Company from U.S. federal income taxes.

F-20

TABLE OF CONTENTS

## OFS Capital Corporation and Subsidiaries

## Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (unaudited)

(Dollar amounts in thousands, except per share data)

Depending on the level of ICTI earned in a tax year, the Company may choose to retain ICTI in an amount less than that which would trigger federal income tax liability under Subchapter M of the Code. However, the Company would be liable for a 4% excise tax on such income. Excise tax liability is recognized when the Company determines its estimated current year annual ICTI exceeds estimated current year distributions.

The Company may utilize wholly-owned holding companies taxed under Subchapter C of the Code when making equity investments in portfolio companies taxed as pass-through entities to meet its source-of-income requirements as a RIC. These “tax blocker” entities are consolidated in the Company’s GAAP financial statements and may result in federal income tax expense with respect to income derived from those investments. Such income, net of applicable federal income tax, is not included in the Company’s tax-basis net investment income until distributed by the holding company, which may result in temporary differences and character differences between the Company’s GAAP and tax-basis net investment income and realized gains and losses. Federal income tax expense from such holding-company subsidiaries is included in general and administrative expenses in the consolidated statements of operations.

The Company evaluates tax positions taken in the course of preparing its tax returns to determine whether they are “more-likely-than-not” to be sustained by the applicable tax authority. Tax benefits of positions not deemed to meet the more-likely-than-not threshold could result in greater and undistributed ICTI, income and excise tax expense, and, if involving multiple years, a re-assessment of the Company’s RIC status. GAAP requires recognition of accrued interest and penalties related to uncertain tax benefits as income tax expense. There were no uncertain income tax positions at March 31, 2017 or December 31, 2016. The current and prior three tax years remain subject to examination by U.S. federal and most state tax authorities.

**Distributions:** Distributions to common stockholders are recorded on the declaration date. The timing of distributions as well as the amount to be paid out as a distribution is determined by the Board each quarter. Distributions from net investment income and net realized gains are determined in accordance with the Code. Net realized capital gains, if any, are distributed at least annually, although the Company may decide to retain such capital gains for investment. Distributions paid in excess of taxable net investment income and net realized gains are considered returns of capital to stockholders.

The Company has adopted a DRIP that provides for reinvestment of any distributions the Company declares in cash on behalf of its stockholders, unless a stockholder elects to receive cash. As a result, if the Board authorizes and the Company declares a cash distribution, then stockholders who have not “opted out” of the DRIP will have their cash distribution automatically reinvested in additional shares of the Company’s common stock, rather than receiving the cash distribution.

The Company may use newly issued shares under the guidelines of the DRIP, or the Company may purchase shares in the open market in connection with its obligations under the plan.

**Deferred debt issuance costs:** Deferred debt issuance costs represent fees and other direct incremental costs incurred in connection with the Company’s borrowings. Deferred debt issuance costs are presented as a direct reduction of the related debt liability on the consolidated balance sheets except for deferred debt issuance costs associated with the Company’s line of credit arrangements, which are included in prepaid expenses and other assets on the consolidated balance sheets. Deferred debt issuance costs are amortized to interest expense over the term of the related debt.

**Goodwill:** On December 4, 2013, in connection with the SBIC Acquisitions, the Company recorded goodwill of \$1,077, which is included in prepaid expenses and other assets on the consolidated balance sheets. Goodwill is not subject to amortization. Goodwill is evaluated for impairment annually or more frequently if events occur or circumstances change that indicate goodwill may be impaired. There have been no goodwill impairments since the date of the SBIC Acquisitions.

F-21

TABLE OF CONTENTS

## OFS Capital Corporation and Subsidiaries

## Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (unaudited)

(Dollar amounts in thousands, except per share data)

**Intangible asset:** On December 4, 2013, in connection with the SBIC Acquisitions, the Company recorded an intangible asset of \$2,500 attributable to the SBIC license. The Company amortizes this intangible asset on a straight-line basis over its estimated useful life of 13 years. The Company expects to incur annual amortization expense of \$195 in each of the years ending December 31, 2025 and \$145 in 2026.

The Company tests its intangible asset for impairment if events or circumstances suggest that the asset carrying value may not be fully recoverable. The intangible asset, net of accumulated amortization of \$649 and \$600 at March 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016, respectively, is included in prepaid expenses and other assets.

**Interest expense:** Interest expense is recognized on an accrual basis.

**Concentration of credit risk:** Aside from its debt instruments, financial instruments that potentially subject the Company to concentrations of credit risk consist principally of cash deposits at financial institutions. At various times during the year, the Company may exceed the federally insured limits. To mitigate this risk, the Company places cash deposits only with high credit quality institutions. Management believes the risk of loss is minimal.

**New Accounting Standards**

The following table discusses recently issued ASUs by the FASB adopted by the Company during 2017:

Standard	Description	Period of Adoption	Effect of Adoption on the financial statements
Standards that were adopted			
ASU 2017-03, Accounting Changes and Error Corrections (Topic 250) and Investments — Equity Method and Joint Ventures (Topic 323): Amendments to SEC Paragraphs Pursuant to Staff Announcements at the September 22, 2016 and November 17, 2016 EITF Meetings (SEC Update)	Incorporates into the FASB ASC Topic 250, SEC guidance about disclosing, under SEC SAB Topic 11.M, the effect on the financial statements of recently issued accounting standards when adopted, and specifically for ASU 2014-09, ASU 2016-02, and ASU 2016-03. If a registrant does not know or cannot reasonably estimate the impact of adoption of the above standards, the SEC staff expects the registrant to make a statement to that effect. Consistent with SAB Topic 11.M, the SEC staff also expects the registrant to provide qualitative disclosures to help users assess the significance the adoption will have on the financial statements. In addition, conforms the SEC Staff comments included in ASU 2014-01, Investments — Equity Method and Joint Ventures (Topic 323): Accounting for investments in Qualified Affordable Housing Projects. The primary effect of the amendment was to change the reference “effective yield method” to “proportional amortization method”	First Quarter of 2017	No material impact to the Company’s consolidated financial statements

F-22

TABLE OF CONTENTS

OFS Capital Corporation and Subsidiaries

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (unaudited)  
(Dollar amounts in thousands, except per share data)

The following table discusses recently issued ASUs by the FASB yet to be adopted by the Company:

Standard	Description	Effect of Adoption on the the financial statements
Standards that are not yet adopted		
ASU 2014-09, Revenue from Contracts with Customers	Supersedes nearly all existing revenue recognition guidance under GAAP. The core principle of the standard is to recognize revenues to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration that is expected to be received for those goods or services. The standard defines a five step process to achieve this core principle. The standard must be adopting using either of the following transition methods: (i) a full retrospective approach reflecting the application of the standard in each prior reporting period with the option to elect certain practical expedients, or (ii) a retrospective approach with the cumulative effect of initially adopting ASU 2014-09 recognized at the date of adoption (which includes additional footnote disclosures)	In August 2015, the FASB issued ASU 2015-14, which defers the effective date of ASU 2014-09, such that the guidance is effective for annual and interim reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2017. Early adoption is not permitted. The Company has completed its initial evaluation phase and has determined the impact of its pending adoption of ASU 2014-09 is not expected to have a material effect on the Company's consolidated financial statements.
ASU 2016-01, Financial Instruments — Overall	Modifies how entities measure equity investments and present changes in the fair value of financial liabilities. Entities will have to measure equity investments that do not result in consolidation and are not accounted for under the equity method at fair value, and recognize any changes in fair value in net income unless the investments qualify for the new practicality exception. A practicality exception will apply to those equity investments that do not have a readily determinable fair value and do not qualify for the practical expedient to estimate fair value under ASC 820 — Fair Value Measurement, and as such these investments may be measured at cost	Annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2017, including interim periods within those fiscal years. The Company is required to record its investments at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in net income in accordance with ASC Topic 946, Financial Services — Investment Companies. Therefore, the adoption of ASU 2016-01 is not expected to have a material effect on the Company's consolidated financial statements

F-23

TABLE OF CONTENTS

## OFS Capital Corporation and Subsidiaries

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (unaudited)

(Dollar amounts in thousands, except per share data)

Standard	Description	Effect of Adoption on the the financial statements
ASU 2016-15, Statement of Cash Flows	Addresses eight specific cash flow issues with the objective of reducing the existing diversity in practice in how certain cash receipts and cash payments are presented and classified in the statement of cash flows	Annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2017, including interim periods within those fiscal years and early adoption is permitted. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of this ASU will have on the Company's consolidated financial position and disclosures.
ASU 2016-19, Technical Corrections and Improvements	Makes minor corrections and clarifications that affect a wide variety of topics in the Accounting Standards Codification, including an amendment to Topic 820, Fair Value Measurement, which clarifies the difference between a valuation approach and a valuation technique when applying the guidance of that Topic. The amendment also requires an entity to disclose when there has been a change in either or both a valuation approach and/or a valuation technique. The transition guidance for the Topic 820 amendment must be applied prospectively because it could potentially involve the use of hindsight that includes fair value measurements	Annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2017, including interim periods within those years. Early application is permitted for any fiscal year or interim period for which the entity's financial statements have not yet been issued. The Company is currently evaluating the impact this ASU will have on the Company's consolidated financial position or disclosures
ASU 2016-20, Technical Corrections and Improvements to Topic 606, Revenue from Contracts with Customers	Amends certain narrow aspects of ASU 2014-09, including loan guarantee fees, impairment testing of contract costs, provisions for losses on construction-type and production type contracts, advertising costs, scope exception clarifications, and various disclosures	The effective date and transition requirements are the same as the effective date and transition requirements for ASU 2014-09 and is not expected to have a material effect on the Company's consolidated financial statements.
ASU 2017-04, Intangibles — Goodwill and Other (Topic 350): Simplifying the Test for Goodwill Impairment	Removes Step 2 of the goodwill impairment test, which requires a hypothetical purchase price allocation. A goodwill impairment will now be the amount by which a reporting unit's carrying value exceeds its fair value, not to exceed the carrying amount of goodwill	Annual or any interim goodwill impairment tests in fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2019. Early application is permitted. The adoption of ASU 2017-04 is not expected to have a material effect on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

F-24



TABLE OF CONTENTS

## OFS Capital Corporation and Subsidiaries

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (unaudited)  
(Dollar amounts in thousands, except per share data)

Standard	Description	Effect of Adoption on the the financial statements
ASU 2017-05, Other Income — Gains and Losses from the Derecognition of Nonfinancial Assets (Subtopic 620-20): Clarifying the Scope of Asset Derecognition Guidance and Accounting for Partial Sales of Nonfinancial Assets	Defines “insubstance nonfinancial asset”, unifies guidance related to partial sales of nonfinancial assets, eliminates rules specifically addressing sales of real estate, removes exceptions to the financial asset derecognition model, and clarifies the accounting for contributios of nonfinancial assets to joint ventures	The effective date and transition requirements are the same as the effective date and transition requirements for ASU 2014-09 and is not expected to have a material effect on the Company’s consolidated financial statements.

## Note 3. OFS Capital WM

OFS Capital WM, a wholly-owned investment company subsidiary, was formed in August 2010 with the limited purpose of holding, acquiring, managing and financing senior secured loan investments to middle-market companies in the United States. On September 28, 2010, the Company became the owner of OFS Capital WM through a transaction in which it transferred eligible loans — or 100% of its participating interest in certain other loans — to OFS Capital WM in exchange for cash and a 100% equity ownership interest in OFS Capital WM. These loans were managed and serviced by MCF Capital Management, LLC (“MCF”) under a loan and security agreement among OFS Capital WM, MCF, Wells Fargo Securities, LLC, and Well Fargo Delaware Trust Company, N.A. (the “Loan and Security Agreement”). MCF charged a management fee of 0.25% per annum of the assigned value of the underlying portfolio investments plus an accrued fee that was deferred until termination of the Loan and Security Agreement on May 28, 2015.

## OFS Capital WM Asset Sale and Related Transactions

On May 28, 2015, the Company and OFS Capital WM entered into a Loan Portfolio Purchase Agreement with Madison Capital Funding LLC (“Madison”), an affiliate of MCF, pursuant to which OFS Capital WM sold a portfolio of 20 senior secured debt investments with an aggregate outstanding principal balance of \$67,807 to Madison for cash proceeds of \$67,309 (the “WM Asset Sale”). On May 28, 2015, the total fair value of the debt investments sold, applying the Company’s March 31, 2015 fair value percentages to the principal balances of the respective investments on the sale date, was approximately \$66,703. The determination of the fair value of the Company’s investments is subject to the good faith determination by the Company’s board of directors, which is conducted no less frequently than quarterly, pursuant to the Company’s valuation policies and accounting principles generally accepted in the United States.

On May 28, 2015, pursuant to the Loan and Security Agreement, the Company applied \$52,414 from the sale proceeds of the WM Asset Sale to pay in full and retire OFS Capital WM’s secured revolving line of credit with Wells Fargo Bank, N.A. (“WM Credit Facility”). As a result of the termination of the WM Credit Facility, the Company wrote-off related unamortized deferred financing closing costs of \$1,216.

On May 28, 2015, in connection with the WM Asset Sale, the Company entered into a Loan Administration Services Agreement with Madison pursuant to which Madison will provide loan servicing and other administrative services to OFS Capital WM with respect to certain of its remaining loan assets. In return for its loan administration services, Madison will receive a quarterly loan administration fee of 0.25% per annum based on the average daily principal balances of the loan assets for such quarter. The Company incurred loan administration fee expense of \$11 and \$13 for three months ended March 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively.

F-25

TABLE OF CONTENTS

## OFS Capital Corporation and Subsidiaries

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (unaudited)  
(Dollar amounts in thousands, except per share data)

## Note 4. Related Party Transactions

Investment Advisory and Management Agreement: OFS Advisor manages the day-to-day operations of, and provides investment advisory services to, the Company pursuant to an Investment Advisory Agreement. The Investment Advisory Agreement was most recently re-approved on April 7, 2017. Under the terms of the Investment Advisory Agreement, which are in accordance with the 1940 Act and subject to the overall supervision of the Company's Board, OFS Advisor is responsible for sourcing potential investments, conducting research and diligence on potential investments and equity sponsors, analyzing investment opportunities, structuring investments, and monitoring investments and portfolio companies on an ongoing basis. OFS Advisor is a subsidiary of OFSAM and a registered investment advisor under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended.

OFS Advisor's services under the Investment Advisory Agreement are not exclusive to us and OFS Advisor is free to furnish similar services to other entities, including other BDCs affiliated with OFS Advisor, so long as its services to us are not impaired. OFS Advisor also serves as the investment adviser to CLO funds and other assets, including HPCI, a non-traded BDC with an investment strategy similar to the Company.

OFS Advisor receives fees for providing services, consisting of two components: a base management fee and an incentive fee. The base management fee is calculated at an annual rate of 1.75% and based on the average value of the Company's 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. OFS Advisor has elected to exclude the value of the intangible asset and goodwill resulting from the SBIC Acquisitions from the base management fee calculation.

The base management fee is payable quarterly in arrears and was \$1,192 and \$1,115 for the three months ended March 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively.

The incentive fee has two parts. The first part ("Part One") is calculated and payable quarterly in arrears based on the Company's pre-incentive fee net investment income for the immediately preceding calendar quarter. For this purpose, pre-incentive fee net investment income means interest income, dividend income and any other income (including any other fees such as commitment, origination and sourcing, structuring, diligence and consulting fees or other fees that the Company receives 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 (as defined below) 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 or dividend feature (such as OID, debt instruments with PIK interest, equity investments with accruing or PIK dividend and zero coupon securities), accrued income that the Company has not yet received in cash.

Pre-incentive fee net investment income is expressed as a rate of return on the value of the Company's 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. The incentive fee with respect to pre-incentive fee net investment income is 20.0% of the amount, if any, by which the pre-incentive fee net investment income for the immediately preceding calendar quarter exceeds a 2.0% (which is 8.0% annualized) hurdle rate and a "catch-up" provision measured as of the end of each calendar quarter. Under this provision, in any calendar quarter, OFS Advisor receives no incentive fee until the net investment income equals the hurdle rate of 2.0%, but then receives, as a "catch-up," 100.0% of the 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%. The effect of this provision is that, if pre-incentive fee net investment income exceeds 2.5% in any calendar quarter, OFS Advisor will receive 20.0% of the pre-incentive fee net investment income.

F-26



TABLE OF CONTENTS

## OFS Capital Corporation and Subsidiaries

## Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (unaudited)

(Dollar amounts in thousands, except per share data)

Pre-incentive fee net investment income does not include any realized capital gains, realized capital losses or unrealized capital appreciation or depreciation. Because of the structure of the incentive fee, it is possible that the Company may pay an incentive fee in a quarter in which the Company incurs a loss. For example, if the Company receives pre-incentive fee net investment income in excess of the quarterly minimum hurdle rate, the Company will pay the applicable incentive fee even if the Company has incurred a loss in that quarter due to realized and unrealized capital losses. The Company's net investment income used to calculate this part of the incentive fee is also included in the amount of the Company's gross assets used to calculate the base management fee. These calculations are appropriately prorated for any period of less than three months and adjusted for any share issuances or repurchases during such quarter.

The second part ("Part Two") of the incentive fee (the "Capital Gain 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), commencing on December 31, 2012, and equals 20.0% of the Company's aggregate realized capital gains, if any, on a cumulative basis from the date of the election to be a BDC through the end of each calendar year, computed net of all realized capital losses and unrealized capital depreciation through the end of such year, less all previous amounts paid in respect of the Capital Gain Fee; provided that the incentive fee determined as of December 31, 2012, was calculated for a period of shorter than twelve calendar months to take into account any realized capital gains computed net of all realized capital losses and unrealized capital depreciation for the period beginning on the date of the Company's election to be a BDC and ending December 31, 2012.

The Company accrues the Capital Gain Fee if, on a cumulative basis, the sum of net realized capital gains and (losses) plus net unrealized appreciation and (depreciation) is positive. If, on a cumulative basis, the sum of net realized capital gains (losses) plus net unrealized appreciation (depreciation) decreases during a period, the Company will reverse any excess Capital Gain Fee previously accrued such that the amount of Capital Gains Fee accrued is no more than 20% of the sum of net realized capital gains (losses) plus net unrealized appreciation (depreciation). OFS Advisor has excluded from the Capital Gain Fee calculation any realized gain with respect to (1) the SBIC Acquisitions, and (2) the WM Asset Sale.

The Company incurred incentive fee expense of \$1,181 and \$733 for the three months ended March 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively. Incentive fees for the three months ended March 31, 2017 and 2016, included Part One incentive fees (based on net investment income) of \$898 and \$872, respectively, and Part Two incentive fees (based upon net realized and unrealized gains and losses, or capital gains) of \$283 and \$(139), respectively.

**License Agreement:** The Company entered into a license agreement with OFSAM under which OFSAM has agreed to grant the Company a non-exclusive, royalty-free license to use the name "OFS."

**Administration Agreement:** OFS Services, a wholly-owned subsidiary of OFSAM, furnishes the Company with office facilities and equipment, necessary software licenses and subscriptions, and clerical, bookkeeping and record keeping services at such facilities pursuant to an Administration Agreement. Under the Administration Agreement, OFS Services performs, or oversees the performance of, the Company's required administrative services, which include being responsible for the financial records that the Company is required to maintain and preparing reports to its stockholders and all other reports and materials required to be filed with the SEC or any other regulatory authority. In addition, OFS Services assists the Company in determining and publishing its net asset value, oversees the preparation and filing of its tax returns and the printing and dissemination of reports to its stockholders, and generally oversees the payment of the Company's expenses and the performance of administrative and professional services rendered to the Company by others. Under the Administration Agreement, OFS Services also provides managerial assistance on the Company's behalf to those portfolio companies that have accepted the Company's offer to provide such assistance. Payment under the Administration Agreement is equal to an amount based upon the Company's allocable portion of OFS Services's overhead in performing its

F-27



TABLE OF CONTENTS

## OFS Capital Corporation and Subsidiaries

## Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (unaudited)

(Dollar amounts in thousands, except per share data)

obligations under the Administration Agreement, including, but not limited to, rent, information technology services and the Company's allocable portion of the cost of its officers, including its chief executive officer, chief financial officer, chief compliance officer, chief accounting officer, and their respective staffs.

Administration fee expense was \$401 and \$428 for the three months ended March 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively.

## Note 5. Investments

As of March 31, 2017, the Company had loans to 38 portfolio companies, of which 76% were senior secured loans and 24% were subordinated loans, at fair value, as well as equity investments in 17 of these portfolio companies. The Company also held an equity investment in two portfolio companies in which it did not hold a debt interest. At March 31, 2017, investments consisted of the following:

	Amortized Cost	Fair Value
Senior secured debt investments	\$ 169,010	\$ 166,060
Subordinated debt investments	54,671	51,267
Preferred equity	23,676	27,093
Common equity and warrants	7,108	13,891
Total	254,465	258,311

At March 31, 2017, all but one of the Company's investments, with an amortized cost and fair value of \$3,927 and \$3,925, respectively (domiciled in Canada), were domiciled in the United States. Geographic composition is determined by the location of the corporate headquarters of the portfolio company. The industry compositions of the Company's portfolio were as follows:

	Amortized Cost		Fair Value	
Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services				
Other Travel Arrangement and Reservation Services	\$ 10,186	4.0%	\$ 11,111	4.3%
Security Systems Services (except Locksmiths)	19,193	7.5	17,108	6.6
Tour Operators	439	0.2	1,116	0.4
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation				
Fitness and Recreational Sports Centers	14,878	5.8	14,864	5.8
Education Services				